

JPRS: 2691

21 May 1960

INFORMATION FROM THE 1959
NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

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INFORMATION FROM THE 1959
NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

This report consists of translations of selected portions of the Korean Central Yearbook, 1959 (Choson Chungang Nyongam 1959), published in P'yongyang and dated November 1959.

The following data and pages of the source have been translated for this report: statistical (pp 322-338), general economic (pp 173-212), local areas (pp 232-287), cultural and material welfare (pp 212-231); and meteorological survey, chronology of major events, international organizations (pp 339-354).

All comments by the translators have been enclosed in brackets.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

<u>Korean Unit</u>	<u>British Equivalent</u>	<u>Metric Equivalent</u>
Length:		
cha or chok	0.994 ft	0.303 m
kan	5.965 ft	1.818 m
chong	357.906 ft	109.091 m
ri	2.440 mi	3.927 km
Area:		
pyong	3.954 sq yd	3.306 m ²
myo	118.61 sq yd	99.174 m ²
tan	1,186.101 sq yd	991.736 m ²
chongbo	2.45 acre	99.174 are
Capacity:		
hop	0.158 qt	0.180 l
tu	0.397 gal	1.804 l
small mal	1.984 gal	9.020 l
large mal	3.968 gal	18.039 l
sok	39.682 gal	180.391 l
Weight:		
ton	57.871 gn	3.750 g
yang	578.713 gn	37.500 g
kun	21.162 oz	0.600 kg
kwan	8.267 lb	3.750 kg

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(1)

S T A T I S T I C A L D A T A

GENERAL

(1)

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 Sep <u>1956</u>	1 Dec <u>1957</u>	1 Dec <u>1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers	12.5	19.0	21.2	25.7	27.3	28.7	31.7
Office Employees	6.2	7.0	8.5	10.4	13.6	14.9	14.4
Cooperativized Farmers	-	-	-	17.1	40.0	49.9	49.8
Private Farmers	74.1	69.3	66.4	44.2	16.6	3.2	-
Cooperative Group Mem- bers	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.2
Entrepreneurs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.03)	(0.01)	-
Private Handicrafts- men	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	}
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	0.9

(2)

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

(1) 1946=100

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
National Income	100	209	145	304	417	594
Gross Value of Industrial Production	100	337	216	615	890	1218
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	100	375	158	640	936	1262
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	288	285	598	878	1190
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	100	151	115	157	198	252
Total Cargo Circulation by All Transport Media	100	507	302	652	776	985
Rail-Borne Alone	100	522	304	658	778	967
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	100	217	221	311	325	378

(2) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
National Income	100	-	70	146	200	285
Gross Value of Industrial Production	100	47	64	183	264	362
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	100	33	42	171	250	337
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	65	99	208	297	414

[cont'd]

Total Cargo Circulation by All Transport Media	100	20	59	129	153	194
Rail-Borne Alone	100	20	58	126	149	185
Gross Value of Commodity Circulation Turnover (Including Private Trade)	100	29	64	119	187	228
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	100	62	102	143	149	174
State Investment for Capital Construction	100	74	135	396	407	512

(3) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
National Income	100	135	166	209	287	409
Gross Value of Industrial Production	100	151	225	285	412	564
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	100	189	308	405	592	798
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	128	174	209	299	417
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	100	110	114	140	173	219
Total Cargo Circulation by All Transport Media	100	136	193	216	257	327
Rail-Borne Alone	100	135	192	217	256	318
Gross Value of Commodity Circulation Turnover (incl. Private Trade)	100	147	132	173	272	314
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	100	120	133	141	147	171
State Investment for Capital Construction	100	275	325	293	301	378

(3)

Proportion of the Socialist Sector of Economy (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
National Income	14.8	44.5	45.6	85.8	93.5	99.9
Gross Value of Industrial Production	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.7	99.9
Gross Value of Agricultural Production (incl. supplementary occupations of co-operative members)	-	3.2	8.0	73.9	88.2	100.0
Gross Value of Retail Commodity Circulation	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9	99.9

(4)

Increase of Direct Labor Force [Chongpwon] (Average)

	<u>Average Direct Labor Force (in thousands)</u>	<u>Over 1946 (%)</u>
1946	260.0	100
1947	367.6	141
1948	422.6	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

[cont'd]

1956	808.2	311
1957	844.5	325
1958	983.0	378
	(5)	

Increase in Labor Productivity (Per Direct Laborer, %)

	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Construction</u>	<u>Rail Transports</u>
	1946=100		
1946	100	-	100
1949	252	-	282
1953	197	-	126
1956	386	-	309
1957	477	-	322
1958	506	-	385
	1949=100		
1949	100	-	100
1951	76	-	14
1953	78	-	44
1956	153	-	100
1957	190	-	114
1958	201	-	137

[cont'd]

	1953=100		
1953	100	100	100
1954	143	121	174
1955	176	131	240
1956	196	126	246
1957	242	140	257
1958	257	136	307

Note: Of the statistics on labor productivity published in the Republic, those covering 1946 through 1955 were based on the value of production per worker and those in 1956, 1957 and 1958 were based on the value of production per [employee in the] direct labor force (chongopwon). The above table shows the rate of increase in labor productivity per direct labor force, by recomputing previous statistics from 1946 through 1955.

(6)

Cash Wages of Workers and Office Employees (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Average Wage Per Worker and Office Employee	100	105	127	141	165	236	256
" " " "	-	100	122	135	158	226	245

(7)

Price Index (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Price Index of Retail Commodities (incl. rationed commodities) of State and Cooperative Commercial Organs	100	265	197	182	165	159	156
" " " "	-	100	65	60	55	53	52

INDUSTRY

(8)

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>	<u>1958</u>
Gross	100	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.8	99.9
State Enterprises	72.4	85.5	86.2	89.9	90.6	87.7
Cooperative Enterprises	-	5.2	9.9	8.1	8.1	12.2
Small Commodity Economy	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	} 0.1
Private Capitalist Economy	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	0.8	

(9)

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial Production (%)

(1946=100)

1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958

Gross Value 100 154 218 337 295 157 178 216 326 485 615 890 1218

Production of
Means of Pro-
duction
(Group A)

100 176 254 375 333 123 136 158 299 488 640 936 1262

Production of
Consumer Goods
(Group B)

100 130 180 288 254 187 218 285 366 497 598 878 1190

Of the Gross:

State and Coop-
erative Indus-
tries

100 170 256 422 388 206 237 287 434 658 833 1199 1677

Production of
Means of Pro-
duction (Group
A)

100 134 268 396 354 130 145 168 319 522 685 1000 1353

Production of
Consumer Goods
(Group B)

100 143 231 483 451 340 405 531 680 947 1132 1601 2333

[Cont'd]

(1949=100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Gross Value	100	47	64	97	144	183	264	362

Production Means of Production (Group A)	100	33	42	80	130	171	250	337
--	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	65	99	127	173	208	297	414
--	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Of the Gross:

State and Coopera- tive Industries	100	49	68	103	156	197	284	397
---------------------------------------	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Production of Means of Produc- tion(Group A)	100	33	42	80	132	173	253	342
--	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Production of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	100	70	110	141	196	235	332	483
--	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[cont'd]

(1949=100)

(1953=100)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Gross Value	100	151	224	285	412	564
Production of Means of Produc- tion (Group A)	100	189	308	405	592	798
Production of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	100	128	174	209	299	417
Of the Gross:						
State and Coop- erative Industries	100	151	229	290	418	585
Production of Means of Pro- duction (Group A)	100	190	311	408	595	805
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	128	178	213	301	439

(10)

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

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Means of Production (Group A)</u>	<u>Consumer Goods (Group B)</u>
1946	100	66.5	33.5
1949	100	62.0	38.0
1951	100	43.2	56.8
1953	100	38.6	61.4
1954	100	48.2	51.8
1955	100	52.2	47.8
1956	100	54.5	45.5
1957	100	55.1	44.9
1958	100	53.2	46.8

(11)

Increase in Gross Value of Production by
Individual Industrial Sectors (%)

(1) 1946=100

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Power Industry	100	151	40	130	176	194
Fuel Industry	100	301	34	240	310	418
Mineral Mining Industry	100	398	30	561	735	883

[cont'd]

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Metallurgical Industry	100	388	41	567	802	988
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	535	663	2124	2928	41 times
Chemical Industry	100	310	67	288	487	699
Pharmaceutical Industry	100	1062	1531	2902	4395	92 times
Building Materials Industry	100	871	316	3106	4263	72 times
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	166	255	944	1726	29 times
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100	173	137	307	368	460
Paper Industry	100	228	60	486	576	764
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	207	159	674	898	1672
Textile Industry	100	685	1024	2071	2931	38 times
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	616	556	2201	5139	87 times
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	2032	2904	6430	7073	105 times
Rubber Industry	100	2950	1233	3347	4580	64 times
Fisheries	100	799	187	720	1009	14 times
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods (Kihop'um) Industry	100	238	149	301	599	819

[cont'd]

(2) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Power Industry	100	31	26	86	116	128
Fuel Industry	100	9	11	80	103	139
Mineral Mining Industry	100	40	76	141	185	222
Metallurgical Industry	100	8	10	146	207	255
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	194	124	397	547	767
Chemical Industry	100	8	22	93	157	226
Pharmaceutical Industry	100	46	144	273	414	866
Building Materials Industry	100	20	36	357	490	825
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	59	154	567	1038	17 times
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100	70	79	177	212	266
Paper Industry	100	24	26	214	253	335
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	34	77	326	484	807
Textile Industry	100	74	149	302	428	560
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	78	90	357	835	15 times
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	79	143	316	348	525
Rubber Industry	100	32	42	113	155	219
Fisheries	100	18	24	92	129	183
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods Industry	100	63	63	127	249	346

[cont'd]

(3) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Power Industry	100	125	200	325	438	485
Fuel Industry	100	370	588	709	916	12 times
Mineral Mining Industry	100	111	141	186	244	293
Metallurgical Industry	100	434	1035	1393	1972	24 times
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	167	263	321	442	620
Chemical Industry	100	160	232	428	726	10 times
Pharmaceutical Industry	100	169	180	190	289	601
Building Materials Industry	100	417	772	982	1348	23 times
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	96	273	369	676	11 times
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100	138	210	225	269	337
Paper Industry	100	209	405	816	967	13 times
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	252	321	425	566	11 times
Textile Industry	100	110	150	202	286	375
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	165	275	396	925	17 times
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	112	137	221	244	367
Rubber Industry	100	95	202	272	372	524
Fisheries	100	275	375	384	539	761
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods Industry	100	145	191	202	396	551

(12)

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial Production
by State and Cooperative Enterprises in
Individual Provinces (%)

(1) 1949=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
P'yongyang City	43	261	383	567
P'yongan-namdo	59	170	298	423
P'yongan-pukto	212	330	411	526
Chagang-do	345	851	939	1247
Hwanghae-namdo	100.1	124	215	416
Hwanghae-pukto	26	73	114	180
Kangwon-do	16	75	125	188
Hamgyong-namdo	36	117	164	228
Hamgyong-pukto	73	211	290	377
Yanggang-do	62	327	392	484

(2) 1953=100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
P'yongyang City	238	390	614	900	1059
P'yongan-namdo	163	253	289	508	721
P'yong-pukto	111	135	156	194	249
Chagang-do	129	205	247	273	362
Hwanghae-namdo	60	86	124	215	415
Hwanghae-pukto	133	230	276	430	683
Kangwon-do	207	380	474	708	1106
Hamgyong-namdo	178	269	329	461	641
Hamgyong-pukto	156	260	291	398	518
Yanggang-do	278	478	530	636	784
Kaesong City	225	316	651	1991	2273

(13)

Proportions of Various Forms of Enterprises in Individual Provinces to the Gross Value of Industrial Production in 1958 by State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	State and Cooperative Industry	Of Which			
		Ministry (Bureau) Controlled Industry	Provincial Industry	Cooperative Industry	Of Which Producer Cooperative Only
Total	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	24	24.5	8.6	27.8	30.2
P'yongan-namdo	13.8	15.6	10.2	7.5	7.8
P'yongan-pukto	12.8	13.2	10.3	11.6	11.7
Chagang-do	4.4	4.2	8.9	3.7	4.1
Hwang-namdo	2.8	1.3	11.8	6.3	6.4
Hwang-pukto	4.2	3.5	9.6	5.2	5.6
Kangwon-do	4.5	3.4	9.0	7.5	7.1
Hamgyong-namdo	13.0	13.5	10.7	11.3	9.7
Hamgyong-pukto	14.3	15.4	11.6	10.3	8.0
Yanggang-do	3.2	3.4	4.5	1.5	1.6
Kaesong City	2.6	1.5	4.8	7.3	7.8

(14)

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

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958
Electricity	100	151	26	130	176	194
Coal	100	315	56	308	392	542
Bituminous Coal	100	399	84	310	407	511
Anthracite Coal	100	257	36	300	370	535
Tungsten Ore	100	131	56	93	113	137
Graphite	100	289	--	117	198	359
Pig Iron	100	5425	--	6113	8821	10450
Alloy Iron	100	1079	4	781	963	1353
Steel	100	2866	72	3769	5500	7242
Steel Materials	100	1116	34	1280	1974	2458

[Cont'd]

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Blister Copper	100	195	-	216	304	407
Electrolytic Copper	100	430	-	474	645	942
Electrolytic Zinc	100	662	-	-	411	1556
Copper Wire	-	100	-	398	492	582
Electric Motors	-	100	-	1320	1856	26 times
Transformers	-	100	14	338	413	475
Farm Machinery and Implements	100	1993	2946	32751	43852	620 times
Pumps	100	842	718	11504	10028	132 times
Sulphuric Acid	100	282	-	101	182	217
Chemical Fertilizers	100	258	-	125	208	294
Ammonium Sulfate	100	276	-	118	210	242
Lime Nitrogen	100	192	-	276	297	350
Ammonium Nitrate	100	253	-	222	143	28 times
Caustic Soda	100	278	9	184	279	432
Carbide	100	324	15	234	338	356
Cement	100	523	26	582	873	1213
Slaked Lime	100	-	469	3823	5112	8483
Caustic Lime	100	-	10	640	855	750
Textile Fabrics	100	477	804	2865	3386	4086
Cotton and Staple Fiber Fabrics	100	578	1275	4519	5187	5579
Silk Fabrics	100	303	80	320	614	1686
Raw Silk	100	209	102	221	267	318
Socks	100	348	257	529	564	852
Shoes	-	100	123	303	317	369
Rubber Shoes Only	100	1781	1683	3221	2818	28 times
Fish	-	100	44	133	207	250
Whiting Only	-	100	44	170	217	259
Ordinary Bricks	100	1000	390	15665	16597	163 times
Roofing Tiles	-	100	6	707	674	-
Refractory Bricks	100	349	37	494	582	758
Timber	100	298	188	478	517	584
Lumber	100	176	94	351	409	438
Paper	100	416	105	640	772	837
Pulp	100	156	36	182	264	357
Cotton Thread	100	416	477	2018	2527	33 times
Liquor	100	1257	735	1348	2077	16 times
Soy Sauce	100	2929	2897	4582	6188	6715
Cigarettes	100	289	167	216	264	304
Vegetable Oils	-	100	85	111	124	156
Soybean Oil Only	100	570	528	682	705	8 times

(15)

Per Capital Output of Principal Products by
State and Cooperative Industry

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Electricity	kwh	423	631	132	590	764	820
Coal	kg	136	434	92	450	552	739
Steel	kg	0.5	15	0.5	22	31	39
Pig Iron	kg	0.3	18	-	22	30	34
Steel Materials	kg	1	12	0.5	15	23	27
Chemical Ferti- lizers	kg	17	43	-	23	36	49
Cement	kg	11	57	3	69	99	134
Textile Fabrics	meter	0.3	1.4	2.8	9	10	12
Shoes	pair	-	0.6	1	2	2	2.3
Fish Catch*	kg	-	29	16	47	65	73

*For the period through 1953, the per capita output of fish catch was based on only the catch by State and cooperative organs (including fishery cooperatives), but 1956, 1957 and 1958 include the catch by private fishermen.

(16)

Inventions and Rationalization in Industrial Sectors

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Inventions and Rationalization Designs Proposed	3139	8873	15716	24896	41357
Number of Inventions and Rationalization Designs Actually Introduced into Production	2225	5665	9300	14098	23300

(17)

Decrease in Cost of Comparable Products

(Compared with Average Cost in Immediately Preceding Year %)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Decrease in Cost at Current Price Levels	-11.6	-15.8	-6.7	-11.1	-8.6

AGRICULTURE

(18)

Arable Land Area

(As of end of August. Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1860	1983	1965	1899	1907	1924
Rice Paddies	388	467	478	491	502	508
Fields	1472	1516	1487	1408	1405	1416
Of Which:						
Orchards	25	21	21	16	16	20
True (Sun) Mulberry Fields	10	3	5	9	11	16
Sapling Nurseries	0.3	0.7	2	2	2	3

Note: Total arable land area for 1956, 1957 and 1958 does not include the planted land along roads and paths or other marginal areas which accounted for 4 percent of the total and was included in the corresponding figures for 1946, 1949 and 1953.

(19)

Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for
by Main Categories of Lands (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Arable Land Area	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice Paddies	20.9	23.6	24.3	25.9	26.3	26.4
Fields	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.7	73.6
Of Which:						
Orchards	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
True Mulberry Fields	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8

(20)

Arable Land Area by Forms of Enterprises

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1983	1965	1899	1907	1924
State and Cooperative Enterprises	39	103	1306	1634	1924
State Enterprises	39	92	101	98	112
Cooperative Enterprises	-	11	1205	1536	1812
Private Farm Enterprises	1944	1862	593	273	-

Note: State enterprises include the lands under the State- and province-operated agricultural and livestock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and supplementary enterprises of workers and office workers. Cooperative enterprises include the lands under the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members.

(21)

Arable Land Area in Individual Provinces

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1983	1965	1899	1907	1923.7
P'yongyang City	9	9	8	8	7.9
P'yongan-namdo	367	360	352	353	357.7
P'yongan-pukto	282	279	272	274	276.4
Changang-do	136	132	136	138	137.7
Hwanghae-namdo	234	312	303	304	304.1
Hwanghae-pukto	222	215	203	206	208.8
Kangwon-do	244	155	141	142	142.9
Hamgyong-namdo	213	208	191	194	193.7
Hamgyong-pukto	173	175	176	171	174.2
Yangsang-do	103	104	100	100	102.7
Kaesong City	-	16	17	17	17.6

(22)

Agricultural Cooperativization (As of the Year End)

	No of Cooperatives	No of Cooperativized Farm Families		Cooperativized Arable Land Area	
		Number	Percent of Total Families	Area in 1,000 Chongbo	Percent of Total
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	1,397	77.9
1957	16,032	1,025,106	95.6	1,684	93.7
1958 (Nov)	3,843	1,055,015	100	1,791	100

22

Note: As of the end of August 1958, agricultural cooperativization was completed.

(23)

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives
(As of Year End)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number	10,098	12,132	15,825	16,032	3,843
Up to 30 Families	5,756	4,719	3,647	2,451	-
31 - 50 Families	2,797	4,200	5,226	4,583	66
50 - 100 Families	1,323	2,839	5,602	6,763	325
101 - 200 Families	222	354	1,247	2,064	1,704
201 - 300 Families	-	20	103	137	984
301 - 400 Families	-	-	-	34	641
401 - 600 Families	-	-	-	-	558
601 - 1,000 Families	-	-	-	-	157
1,001 and More Families	-	-	-	-	8

(24)

State Agricultural-Livestock 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>	<u>1958</u>
State Agricultural-Livestock Farms	each	37	213	231	188	165	178
State-Operated Agricultural-Livestock Farms	each	37	37	53	49	53	-
Province-Operated Agricultural-Livestock Farms	each	-	176	178	139	112	-
Arable Area Under State Enterprises	1,000 chongbo	8	57	68	71	64	69

[Cont'd]

Table 24 continued:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
State-Operated Agricultural- Livestock Farms	1,000 chongbo	8	33	45	40	41	42
Province-Operated Agricultural- Livestock Farms	1,000 chongbo	-	19	19	23	14	16
Machine Tractor Sta- tions (MTS)	each	-	15	16	48	50	70
No of Tractors (15 HP each)	each	-	764	800	2561	2554	2671
No Operated by MTS	each	-	500	515	2072	2092	2146
Area Tilled by MTS	1,000 chongbo	-	95	162	487	854	1202

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

(25)
Planted Land Area (1,000 Chongbo)

	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
North Korea													
Total Area	2321	1934	2242	2356	2386	2101	2253	2295	2337	2325	2413	2555	2744
Food Grain	1996	1670	2013	2127	2112	1904	2062	2103	2111	2099	2165	2255	2964
Paddy Rice	400	388	420	444	382	380	406	432	452	455	493	500	504
Dry Field													
Food Grain	1596	1282	1593	1683	1730	1524	1656	1671	1659	1644	1672	1755	1760
Corn	173	174	239	275	282	249	247	241	236	335	608	759	826
Wheat & Barley	306	185	235	282	309	232	291	283	274	319	290	248	207
Foxtail Millet	434	396	385	366	369	346	357	401	365	310	171	82	24
Broomcorn Millet	68	61	74	68	65	76	85	87	84	83	54	37	29
Soybeans	332	245	352	337	322	355	353	340	352	308	340	391	449
Industrial Crops	129	79	74	73	107	79	56	54	62	44	41	54	131
Vegetables	57	72	45	44	46	32	47	48	71	74	72	77	80
Tubers	139	113	110	112	120	83	85	86	86	92	122	159	214
Potatoes	121	100	96	99	104	77	80	78	74	80	104	136	193
Forage Crops	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	7	16	13	10	55

(26)

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

	1944 North Korea	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Planted Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food Grain Crops	86.0	86.3	88.4	91.7	89.7	88.3	82.5
Paddy Rice	17.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	20.4	19.7	18.4
Dry Field Food Grains	68.7	66.2	72.5	72.8	69.3	68.6	64.1
Corn	7.4	9.0	11.8	10.5	25.2	29.7	30.1
Wheat & Barley	13.2	9.6	12.9	12.3	12.0	9.7	7.5
Foxtail Millet	18.7	20.5	15.5	17.5	7.1	3.1	0.9
Broomcorn Millet	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.1
Soybeans	14.3	12.7	13.5	14.8	14.1	15.3	16.4
Industrial Crops	5.6	4.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	4.8
Cotton	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	2.1
Flax	0.7	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.5	0.8
Hemp	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Vegetables	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Tubers	6.0	5.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	6.2	7.8
Potatoes	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	5.3	7.0
Forage Crops	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.0

(27)

Total Output of Food Grain Crops (in 1,000 tons)

1944 North Korea	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
2417	1898	2069	2668	2654	2260	2450	2327	2230	2340
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>						
	2873	3201	3700						

(28)

Area of Fruit Farms and Output of Fruit

	1944	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958	
Total Area in Fruit Trees	Chongbo	24,876	25,173	20,626	15,697	13,521	13,699	24,067
Apple Trees Only	"	23,307	23,586	18,297	13,292	11,059	10,998	19,104
Total Area Actually Yielding Fruits	"	16,416	16,615	15,590	12,484	10,624	10,329	10,571
Yielding Apples Only	"	15,243	15,428	13,852	10,459	8,700	8,384	8,444
Output of Fruit	ton	74,729	74,083	53,903	38,820	46,367	111,528	130,995
Apples	ton	68,281	68,971	47,293	34,056	38,232	102,748	114,862
Pears	ton	2,790	2,212	3,182	2,224	4,599	5,538	9,125
Peaches	ton	3,060	2,426	2,877	1,457	1,436	1,797	3,154
Grapes	ton	275	218	144	162	121	163	319
Per Chongbo Output of Apples	kg	4,479	4,471	3,414	3,256	4,394	12,255	13,603

(29)

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>	<u>1958</u>
Total Area of Mulberry Fields		30381	10,378	7,616	13,958	21,909	34,188
True Mulberry Fields	"	9,858	2,913	4,773	9,524	16,474	26,508
Output of Cocoons	Ton	1,881	5,582	3,270	4,186	5,822	8,750
Domestic Cocoons	"	1,881	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,102	4,504
Tussah Cocoons	"	-	18	39	540	1,720	2,588

(30)

Number of Livestock
(As of Year End; in head)

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
North Korea		766	959	444	637	1,205	2,851	3,981
Milk Cows	1,391							
Korean Cattle	755,100	470,978	786,765	545,504	503,761	483,619	566,303	662,950
Horses	15,799	9,628	8,787	3,367	6,367	15,028	12,416	10,760
Sheep and Goats	30,377	6,913	12,696	12,044	25,286	87,516	121,651	140,627
Hogs	385,147	219,847	659,645	308,843	542,725	710,314	1,339,351	1,441,892

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

(31)

Capital Construction Investment in the People's 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>	<u>1958</u>
Total State Investment	6,660	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136	34,122
Productive Construction	4,656	17,578	21,963	19,397	19,662	25,390
Proportion of Productive Construction to Total (%)	69.9	70.8	74.8	73.5	72.5	74.4
Non-Productive Construction	2,004	7,253	7,386	7,005	7,474	8,732
Proportion of Non-Productive Construction to Total (%)	30.1	29.2	25.2	26.5	27.5	25.6

Note: Figures for 1949 through 1956 include expenditures for large-scale repair work, but these expenditures are not included in figures for 1957 and 1958.

(32)

Distribution of State Capital Construction Investment Among
Economic Sectors

(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>	<u>1958</u>
Total	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136	34,122
Industry	10,729	15,075	14,144	15,701	18,619
Heavy Industry	8,686	11,933	11,778	13,183	15,828
Light Industry	2,043	3,142	2,366	2,518	2,791
Rural Economy	1,584	3,092	2,087	1,708	2,637
Transportation and Communication	4,956	3,521	2,087	1,708	2,637
Commerce and Social Services (Sahoe Kupyang)	309	276	399	858	1,154
Education and Cultural	2,055	1,431	1,278	1,259	1,194
Scientific Research	67	145	126	153	194
Health	329	497	315	430	506
Housing	2,625	3,201	3,857	4,060	4,373
Public Facilities	1,944	1,540	1,133	1,112	2,060
Others	233	571	296	460	405

(33)
Housing Construction (in 1,000 square meters)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	4,279	2,932	3,067	2,946	3,311
Built with State Funds	1,564	1,494	1,259	1,544	2,235
Built with Private Citizen's Own Funds	2,715	1,438	1,808	1,402	1,076
Urban Housing	2,182	1,399	1,138	1,259	1,980

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

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(34)

Increase in Freight Haulage by Various 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>1958</u>
Total Freight Haulage	100	489	115	389	603	825	874	1104	2026
Rail Transport	100	497	127	325	437	512	559	656	861
Vehicle Transport	100	627	57	959	2136	3782	3935	5962	17193
River and Sea Transport	100	295	32	116	177	281	342	382	691

(35)

Increase in Freight Turnover by Various 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>1958</u>
Total Freight	100	507	103	302	409	581	652	776	985
Rail Transport	100	522	107	304	410	582	658	778	967
Vehicle Trans- port	100	386	72	716	1054	1536	1444	2106	3926
River and Sea Transport	100	146	13	46	63	94	129	154	281

(36)

Increase in Passenger Turnover by Various 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>1958</u>
Total	100	250	9	72	233	277	275	312	336
Rail	100	237	9	69	210	238	229	250	247
Vehicle	-	100	-	25	180	305	358	480	702
River and Sea	-	100	57	43	71	157	229	343	324

(37)

Communications

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Post Offices	each	329	431	451	501	505	538
Mail	1,000	7248	43506	29399	44915	50416	52337
Parcel Post	1,000	51	264	20	178	257	331
Postal Money Orders	1,000	-	242	125	360	491	1155
Periodicals Handled	1,000	-	136051	140049	202168	213733	269545
Telegrams	1,000	679	1161	812	848	942	986
Long Distance Calls	1,000	1913	4002	1818	7815	8215	10272

COMMERCE

(38)

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation by State
and Cooperative Trade Organs

(Including social services, In 1,000 won in terms
of new currency at current price levels of each year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	181008	298801	445552	503488	613952	921961	1291022
State Commerce	88846	190896	235527	277967	341433	459366	781043
Cooperative Commerce	92162	207905	210025	225521	272519	462595	509978
Through Retail Commerce	171796	366861	410250	451124	560094	852162	1202183
Through Social Services	9212	31940	35300	52364	53858	69799	88839

(39)

Increase in Retail Turnover

(Including social services and at comparable prices, %)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	29	64	94	90	119	187	228
State and Coop- erative Commerce	100	36	83	125	153	205	321	458
State Commerce	100	35	72	131	171	231	320	565
Cooperative Commerce	100	37	94	119	135	180	322	355
Private Commerce	100	23	45	64	30	36	58	8

(40)

Proportion of Retail Turnover Accounted for
by Form of Ownership (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Commerce	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9	99.9
State Commerce	0.1	27.9	32.0	53.9	48.8	69.2
Cooperative Commerce	3.4	28.6	35.5	33.4	39.1	30.7
Private Commerce	96.5	43.5	32.5	12.7	12.1	0.1

(41)

Ratio of Foodstuffs and Non-foodstuffs in Commodity
Circulation by State and Cooperative Organs (%)
(excluding social services)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	45.8	53.9	49.2	43.5	39.9	39.1	34.3
Non-Foodstuffs	54.2	46.1	50.8	56.5	60.1	60.9	65.7
Cotton Textile Goods	4.3	12.8	13.1	15.8	19.8	17.7	16.8
Silk Textile Goods	4.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.2
Underwear	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	4.3	4.6
Footwear	4.9	8.1	6.8	5.3	4.8	3.2	3.8

(42)

Increase in Value of Principal Commodities Circulated
By State and Cooperative Organs
(at comparable prices)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Foodstuffs	100	191	198	229	346	440
Hulled Rice	100	178	104	144	140	176
Misc. Food Grains	100	63	61	87	113	125
Meat	-	100	44	23	112	220
Fish Products	100	278	421	553	723	899
Edible Oils	100	104	51	75	372	199
Vegetables	100	196	402	362	624	774
Soy Sauce	100	214	301	278	377	430
"Тоенjang"	100	189	528	334	686	576
Salt	100	104	144	165	181	129
Fruits	-	100	239	281	623	866
Non-Foodstuffs	100	160	230	353	578	892
Cotton Textile Goods	100	150	185	254	371	467
Silk Textile Goods	100	193	307	814	1362	1829
Underwear	100	244	293	430	1069	1531
Socks	100	158	164	286	438	496
Footwear	100	117	187	128	192	225

(43)
State Fixed Retail Price Index (at prices of
 free goods, excluding rationed goods)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Retail Goods as a Whole	100	62	53	48	46	45
Foodstuffs	100	54	47	45	28	28
Non-Foodstuffs	100	77	66	57	53	52

(44)
State Fixed Retail Price Index of Principal Commodities
 (at prices of free goods, excluding rationed goods)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Meat	100	57	57	57	41	28
Fish	100	41	38	39	39	34
Edible Oil	100	59	59	59	59	58
Vegetables	100	52	34	24	19	17
Soy Sauce	100	30	30	30	30	30
"Toenjang"	100	41	41	41	41	41
Salt	100	100	84	74	74	74
Fruits	100	84	72	68	53	49
Liquor	100	56	48	48	48	43
Cotton Textile Goods	100	88	81	74	74	74
Silk Textile Goods	100	92	83	78	78	72
Underwear	100	87	79	76	76	76
Socks	100	74	63	55	55	55
Rubber Shoes	100	46	33	26	26	26
Canvas Shoes	100	79	71	71	64	64
Soap	100	64	64	64	64	59
Cigarettes	100	90	72	60	60	60
Stationery	100	72	52	32	32	31

(45)

Number of Commercial Networks of State and Cooperative
Commerce

(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>	<u>1958</u>
Total	951	3365	3733	5476	5650	5714	8483	9982
Stores	951	2803	3093	4645	4757	4777	7213	8215
Social Service Networks	-	562	640	831	893	937	1270	1767
State Commercial Networks	1	1371	1628	2842	2674	2646	3451	5326
Stores	1	1095	1303	2344	2166	2096	2766	4054
Social Service Networks	-	276	325	498	508	550	685	1272
Cooperative Commer- cial Networks	950	1994	2105	2634	2976	3068	5032	4656
Stores	950	1708	1790	2301	2591	2681	4447	4161
Social Service Networks	-	286	315	333	385	387	585	495

(46)

Increase of State Procurement and Self Procurement (Chach'e Sumae)

Unit 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958

State Procurement:

Food Grains	1,000 tons	37	76	144	304	495
Sheep Wool	kg	2,911	2,198	12,883	31,626	65,791
Cocoon Silk	ton	2,645	2,729	2,989	4,706	6,270
Tobacco	ton	3,964	6,275	8,948	11,568	17,263
Flax	ton	-	1,308	3,746	12,310	14,517
Hemp	ton	284	301	304	469	1,737
Meat	1,000 tons	0.7	15.5	12.2	16.7	25

Self Procurement:

Food Grain	1,000 tons	106	145	145	113	187
Tubers	ton	4,357	-	3,232	19,798	36,023
Vegetables	1,000 tons	28	111	131	173	260
Fish Product	1,000 tons	32	37	37	59	58
Meat	1,000 tons	7.5	1.6	1.4	7.3	11.9

CULTURE

(47)

Enrollment in Schools at All Academic Levels
(in 1,000 students)

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>44-45</u>	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Total Enrollment	913	1289	1969	1776	2107	2205	2384
General Education	895	1256	1893	1729	2018	2113	2226
Middle Specialized (including High Specialized Schools)	18	30	58	36	66	63	121
Higher Education	-	3	18	11	23	29	37

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

(48)

Number of Schools, Students and Teachers
in General Education

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>44-45</u>	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Total No of Schools	each	1,422	2,699	4,985	4,574	5,197	6,121	6,927
Elementary Schools	each	1,372	2,482	3,882	3,399	3,777	4,006	4,199
Junior Middle Schools	each	50	217	926	1,013	1,247	1,922	2,519
Senior Middle Schools	each	-	-	177	162	173	193	209
Total No of Students	1,000	895	1,256	1,893	1,729	2,018	2,113	2,226
Elementary Schools	1,000	878	1,183	1,474	1,391	1,508	1,378	1,209
Junior Middle Schools	"	17	73	353	292	415	642	938
Senior Middle Schools	"	-	-	66	46	66	71	79
Total No of Teachers	each	-	-	39,351	38,660	48,653	52,282	54,814
Elementary Schools	each	-	-	27,380	27,955	33,133	29,985	24,800
Junior Middle Schools	each	-	-	9,605	9,034	13,329	19,861	27,450
Senior Middle Schools	each	-	-	2,366	1,671	2,191	2,436	2,544

Note: Figure on the number of junior middle schools for the academic year 1944-1945 includes both public and private schools.

(49)

Number of Colleges (University), Middle Specialized
Schools and Students

	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Number of Colleges	4	15	15	19	20	22
College Enrollment	3,134	18,237	10,834	22,458	29,254	36,518
Regular Divisions	3,134	11,984	7,763	16,592	20,510	25,570
Evening Divisions	-	817	114	330	913	1,276
Correspondence Divisions	-	4,958	2,431	5,536	7,831	9,672
High and Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	127	135	143
High Specialized Schools	-	-	-	10	18	26
Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	117	117	117
Enrollment in High and Middle Specialized Schools	29,684	58,297	36,557	66,072	62,973	120,532
High Specialized Schools	-	-	-	1,753	4,434	7,440
Middle Specialized Schools	9,903	34,175	26,061	37,329	48,897	48,571
Honor Soldiers' Schools	-	-	1,347	1,538	1,107	1,043
Specialized Divisions of Colleges	-	-	-	397	519	575
Evening Specialized Schools	-	-	-	5,475	7,674	8,762
Correspondence Specialized Schools	-	4,926	6,558	4,222	5,342	8,660

(50)

Cultural Facilities

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Motion Picture Facilities:							
Movie Houses	each	81	110	112	248	249	296
Mobile Movie Projection Teams	team	-	38	158	327	356	355
Club Houses	each	91	317	103	277	311	472
Libraries	each	35	106	181	185	185	185
Fund of Books	1,000 volumes	92	280	437	2927	4316	4940
Museums	each	2	6	9	13	13	14

(51)

Publications

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Newspaper:							
No of Varieties	-	23	31	22	31	29	21
No of Copies	1,000	71427	206413	104103	174100	185568	22518
Magazines:							
No of Varieties	-	29	46	18	51	55	61
No of Copies	1,000	444	5443	2862	18123	25396	29052
Books:							
No of Varieties	-	213	587	414	846	926	1392
No of Copies	1,000	950	5751	4305	14423	12321	35623
Textbooks:							
No of Varieties	-	57	239	96	537	348	552
No of Copies	1,000	4326	8529	2534	12833	15016	21130

(52)

Number of Doctors and Health Facilities (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
In Sector of Public Health:						
No of Doctors	100	182	121	269	297	354
No of Hospitals	100	206	387	368	385	416
No of Beds in Hospitals	100	326	681	891	987	1136
No of Out-Patient Clinics	100	918	853	1447	1946	2614
Combined Clinics Only	100	1300	100	800	800	-
No of Creches	-	100	533	1867	2325	7250
No of Seats	-	100	349	1055	1620	8160

(53)

Recreation and Recuperation Facilities

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Recreation and Recuperation Facilities (including camps)	30	36	56	66	96	107
No of Beds	2625	2860	3773	5395	7420	8825
No of People Served (in thousands)	35.6	36.8	67.1	126.7	164.7	200.0

I N D U S T R Y

The basic tasks of industry in 1958 were to increase the output of coal and electricity by a considerable margin over the 1957 production level, consolidate the foundation of the coal and power industries for their future development, radically expand the production of ferrous metals, especially that of various steel materials, increase the output of cement, other building materials and auxiliary building materials and expand the production of mineral and coal mining equipment, farm machinery and implements, construction equipment, other medium and small machinery and spare parts.

In addition, there were tasks for the industry to increase the output of fiber products and, in particular, to bring about a considerable development of the synthetic fiber industry, food processing industry and daily necessities industry.

In accordance with this basic direction of industrial development, 186,190,000 won were invested in 1958 for industrial construction, of which heavy industrial construction accounted for 158,280,000 won and light industrial construction 27,910,000 won.

Increase and Change in Composition of Investment for Industrial Construction (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Total Investment for Industrial Construction	100	100	100	132	119
Heavy Industry	83.3	84.0	85.0	134	120
Metal Industry	7.7	10.3	11.9	204	137
Machine and Ship Building Industry	6.3	7.5	17.5	366	279

[Cont'd]

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Power Industry	14.8	15.3	8.9	79	69
Coal Industry	6.7	7.1	9.9	195	165
Chemical Industry	10.0	9.4	5.2	68	65
Light Industry	16.7	16.0	15.0	118	111
Textile Industry	4.0	5.0	6.2	204	145
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods (Kihop'um*) Processing Industry	2.3	0.8	2.6	145	374

[*Literally, preferred goods or perhaps luxury goods; probably means confectioneries or the like.]

In the industrial sector, the Sup'ung Hydroelectric Power Plant with a total generating capacity of 700,000 kva, the No 1 blast furnace and coke oven of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the No 2 blast furnace and coke oven of the Kimch'aek Iron Works, the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, the Wunsan Tool Plant as well as numerous other enterprises, shops and aggregates were newly established, rehabilitated, or expanded in 1958; thus the material and technological foundations of industrial production were further consolidated.

Increase in Fixed Assets Beginning Operation
in the Sector of Industry

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>Industrial Share of Total Value of Fixed Assets in People's Economy Beginning Operation in 1958</u>
Rate of Increase	123%	128%	56%

The 1958 gross industrial production value plan for State and cooperative industries was fulfilled 117 percent. State industry fulfilled its plan by 112 percent and cooperative industry by 144 percent.

The gross industrial production value plan which included increased production goals was fulfilled 104 percent; thus, 217 million won of industrial products were produced beyond the goals of the State plan.

Implementation of the 1958 Gross Industrial Production Value Plan by State and Cooperative Industries and Shares of Individual Industrial Sectors (%)

	<u>Rate of Im- plementation</u>	<u>Shares</u>
State and Cooperative Industries as a whole	117	100
State Industry	121	82.7
Ministries of:		
Metal Industry	103	13.3
Coal Industry	106	2.7
Machine Industry	110	4.6
Power Industry	99	1.1
Chemical Industry	110	5.6
Urban Construction and Management	115	2.2
Forestry	105	6.1
Light Industry	114	24.1
Fisheries	110	3.5
Transportation	114	1.8
Local Industries as a Whole	146	22.5
Cooperative Industry	144	17.3

The 1958 gross industrial production value plan was implemented by individual provinces as follows:

Rate of Implementation of the Gross Industrial Production Value Plan of State and Cooperative Industries
By Individual Provinces and Their Shares (%)

	<u>Rate of Plan Implementation</u>		<u>Provinces' Shares</u>
	<u>Industry as a Whole</u>	<u>Province-Operated Industry</u>	
P'yongyang City	121	148	24.2
P'yongan-namdo	119	153	13.8
P'yongan-pukto	116	139	12.8
Chagang-do	116	146	4.4
Hwanghae-namdo	137	153	2.9
Hwanghae-pukto	110	133	4.2
Kangwon-do	124	147	4.5
Hamgyong-namdo	117	158	13.0
Hamgyong-pukto	105	140	14.3
Yanggang-do	111	133	3.2
Kaesong City	130	139	2.7

Despite the difficulties anticipated in regard to problems of labor reinforcement, and the supply of electricity, coal, steel, other materials and rail transport, not only was the 1958 plan overfulfilled but it also ensured a very rapid increase [in industrial production].

Increase in Gross Value of Production by
State and Cooperative Industries (%)

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
100	197	284	397	1,677	201	140

Increase in Gross Value of Production by Individual
Industrial Sectors (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Power Industry	194	129	149	111
Fuel Industry	418	139	174	135
Mineral Mining Industry	883	222	157	120
Metallurgical Industry	988	255	174	123
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	41 times	767	193	140
Chemical Industry	699	226	243	143
Building Materials Industry	72 times	825	231	169
Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry	460	266	150	125
Paper Industry	764	335	157	132
Textile Industry	38 times	560	185	131
Stationery and Misc. Goods Industry	87 times	15 times	419	180
Leather and Shoe Industry	105 times	525	166	151
Rubber Industry	64 times	219	193	141
Fisheries	14 times	183	198	141
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods Industry	819	346	273	139

The Party's economic policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry as well as simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture was continuously carried out in 1958; thus, the rapid development of heavy industry in turn accelerated the tempo of light industrial development.

From 1953 through 1958, the gross value of industrial production increased at an annual rate averaging 42 percent; at the same time, output of means of production increased

by 52 percent and that of consumer goods by 34 percent.

Increase in Output of Means of Production
and Consumer Goods (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	13 times	337	194	135
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	12 times	414	203	139

As a result, a qualitatively distinct and new relation has been established between the output of means of production and that of consumer goods.

Ratio Between Output of Means of Production
and Consumer Goods in Terms of Gross
Value of Production (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Gross	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Means of Production	58.6	37.7	47.1	51.7	53.9	54.2	53.1
Consumer Goods	41.4	62.3	52.9	48.3	46.1	45.8	56.9

In 1958, such heavy industrial bases as the machine, metal, power, and chemical industries and such light industrial bases as the textile industry and the food and daily necessities industry were further consolidated. Moreover, the industrial imbalance which had long characterized our country during the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and which had been aggravated by the division of the Fatherland and by the war of aggression of the American imperialists was eliminated. At the same time, the self-sufficient foundation of the national economy was further fortified.

In 1958, a great change also occurred in the composition of the entire industry accounted for by the individual industrial sectors.

Change in Compositional Proportions (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Industry as a Whole	100	100	100	100
Fuel Industry	4.1	1.8	1.5	1.4
Mineral Mining Industry	8.1	6.1	5.4	4.6
Metallurgical Industry	11.0	8.6	8.3	7.2
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	8.1	17.3	16.2	16.6
Textile Industry	11.4	18.4	17.5	16.1
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods Industry	19.4	13.2	16.8	17.3

Together with this change in the industrial structure, a great change also took place in the geographical distribution of production facilities and a closer geographical link was established between production and consumption. At the same time, the rational distribution of productive power within industry was further enhanced. Moreover, the mutual relations between industry, agriculture, and transportation were further strengthened, and their balanced development was enhanced.

In 1958, our industry further consolidated the fuel and power bases and developed the capacity to produce large quantities of various medium machinery and facilities, various steel materials and nonferrous metal products, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, medicines, cement and [building] blocks various cotton and silk textile goods, glass, pottery, canned meat, fish, fruits and vegetables.

Various measures adopted by the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party effected great improvement in the food-processing and daily necessities industries.

After the Plenum was held, during the latter half of 1958 alone, more than 1,060 new local industrial plants were constructed throughout the country. These plants produced more than 4,200 varieties of consumer goods through the utilization of idle facilities, labor force, technology, and raw materials which were locally available; thus, light industrial production was expanded by more than 50 percent.

As a result of the measures taken by the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, great strides were made in the industrial development of our country. In particular, the metal and metallurgical industry and the machine industry developed at an astonishingly rapid rate.

The Party Central Committee sent a red letter to all Party members appealing to them to overcome the mythicism of technology, conservatism, and passivity, and to "think boldly and act boldly." Aroused by this letter, the workers in the sector of industry, for the first time in our country, produced tractors, excavators, trucks, bulldozers, electric locomotives for use in mining, 50-ton-class refrigeration ships, 4,000-kw hydroelectric generators, all-purpose milling machines, radial drilling machines, automatic loom, diesel engines, straw bag roller-weavers, wide-width wheat and barley sowers, automatic threshers, auto-bicycles, tricycles, Korean typewriters, and electric washing machines.

In 1958, the workers in the sector of industry overfulfilled the State plan by 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 carbide, 280,000 cubic meters of timber, 200,000 cubic meters of lumber, 10,810,000 meters of fabrics, 200,000 tons of fish products, and many other industrial products.

In 1958, the output of alloy iron, electrolytic silver, electrolytic lead, ammonium sulfate fertilizer, carbide, refractory bricks, plate glass, timber, lumber, and fish products had already surpassed the production levels anticipated for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Output of Principal Industrial Products in 1958
and Rate of Increase (%)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Electricity	million KWH	7,631	110
Coal	1,000 tons	6,882	138
Iron Ore	"	1,552	147
Pig Iron	"	320	119
Granulated Iron	"	73	121
Steel	"	365	132
Steel Materials	"	255	125
Generators	each	343	116
Electric Motors	"	17,000	140
Transformers	"	8,000	115
Metal Cutting Machine	"		
Tools	"	1,450	142
Farm Machinery and			
Implements	million won	713	171
Chemical Fertilizers	1,000 tons	457	141
Ammonium Sulfate	"	284	115
Caustic Soda	"	14	155
Carbide	"	150	105
Cement	"	1,244	139
Plate Glass	1,000 m ²	3,268	127
Timber	1,000 m ³	3,153	113
Lumber	"	1,331	107
Glassware Necessities	Million won	635	240
Ceramic Ware Necessi-	"		
ties	"	8,280	152
Furniture	"	1,261	120
Textile Fabrics	1,000 km	110	121
Socks	1,000 pr	16,000	151
Footwear	"	21,000	116
Fish	1,000 tons	682	121
Salt	"	439	142
Soy Sauce	1,000 kl	41	109
Cigarettes	1,000 tons	7.7	115

The per capita output of principal industrial products increased considerably in 1958.

Increase in Per Capita Output of Principal
Industrial Products (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Electricity	130	138	107
Coal	170	164	134
Pig Iron and Granulated Iron	233	155	113
Steel	260	177	126
Steel Materials	225	180	117
Chemical Fertilizers	114	213	136
Cement	235	194	135
Textile Fabrics	857	133	120
Footwear	383	115	115
Fish	252	155	112

In 1958, with the firm foundation of the unified control of the socialist economic system in our country, its share in industry underwent the following change:

Proportions of Gross Value of
Industrial Production Accounted for
by Economic Forms (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Gross	100	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.7	99.9
Small Commodity Economy	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	} 0.1
Private Capitalist Economy	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	0.8	

In 1958, radical innovations occurred in the development of industrial technology. Industrial enterprises and scientific research organs successfully carried out the introduction of advanced techniques, mechanization and automation, manufacturing of new machinery and products, and other scientific research projects. In the sector of industry, more than 41,000 inventions and new designs were proposed, and more than 9,200 were actually introduced into production processes; this is 65 percent of the corresponding figure for 1957.

In 1958, provisions of industrial enterprises were further improved and enterprises were expanded.

Classification of Industrial Enterprises According
to The Size of the Direct Labor Force
(Chongopwon)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Less than 100 workers	43.0	36.2	33.5
101 - 500	38.7	41.3	39.1
501 - 1000	12.0	13.4	16.6
1001 - 2000	5.1	7.5	7.9
2001 - 3000	0.8	0.7	1.6
3001 and more	0.4	0.9	1.3

Note: Figures for 1958 are as of 1 June 1958.

As of the end of 1958, the proportion of direct labor in the sector of industry to that of the entire people's economy was 45 percent, as compared with 39 percent as of the end of 1957; the average size of the direct labor force in the sector of industry in 1958 was 29 percent larger than in 1957 and 43 percent larger than in 1956.

In 1958, labor productivity rose 31 percent above the 1956 level, and 157 percent and 101 percent above the 1953 and 1949 levels respectively. This was the result of the introduction of advanced techniques, the mechanization and automation of production processes, the establishment of new technical norms, and a considerable rise in the levels of skill of the workers.

Increase of Labor Productivity in the Sector
of Industry (%)

<u>1955</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
120	115	124	106

In 1958, the industrial workers carried out an extensive campaign for the economization of raw materials and supplies.

As compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 the percent net recovery rate increased 3.5 percent for zinc dressing, and 6 percent for tungsten dressing, and the grade of the concentrate of various ores improved by 1.2 to 3.2 percent. The nitrogen content in lime nitrogen fertilizer was raised by 0.4 percent, the percent net recovery rate in timber felling (polmok) rose by 1.8 percent, and the percent net recovery rate for cotton thread increased by 2.2 percent.

In 1958, the Ministry of the Metal Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Industry, the Ministry of Power Industry and other principal industrial production ministries economized 557 million kwh of electricity, 182,000 tons of coal, and 4,000 tons of steel.

In 1958, the cost of industrial products was 8.6 percent lower than the average cost in 1957 and 2.3 percent lower than the cost plan for 1958. This was the result of increased labor productivity and economic consumption of raw materials, fuel, supplies and electricity per unit product.

Consequently, this reduction in the cost of comparable and noncomparable goods alone contributed more than 29 million won of savings to the State.

POWER INDUSTRY

In 1958, the power industry was confronted by the task of maximizing the utilization rate of existing generating facilities in order to ensure a rapid rise in the output of electricity by existing power plants; the industry was to actively facilitate the construction of the Tongnogang Power Plant, the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and the Wunbong Power Plant as well as the rehabilitation of some other power plants. This was to be effected in order to create new power generating potentials and to expedite electrification in our country.

In addition, the power industry was faced with the important task of carrying out an extensive campaign for the economization of electricity. Thus, it would meet the electricity requirements commensurate with the rapid increase in industrial production, the operation of numerous new plants and enterprises, the extensive introduction of mechanization and automation into industrial plants, and the irrigation, mechanization, and electrification of agricultural operations.

In 1958, 16,500,000 won (as recomputed in terms of the new currency at the estimated price levels of 1950) were invested for the construction of power plants; this sum was 68.5 percent greater than the corresponding investment for 1957. As a result, the Sup'ung Power Plant re-emerged as a great power base; it was equipped with completely automated modern facilities with a total generating capacity of 700,000 kva. In 1958 the Changjin-gang Power Plant with a capacity of 371,000 kva and the Hoch'on-gang Power Plant with a capacity of 315,000 kva were also renovated. In addition, more than 180 kilometers of 220,000-volt ultra-high-tension transmission lines were laid between Sup'ung and P'yongyang in order to ensure an adequate power supply through the East-West System (Tongsobu Kyet'ong). The Third Transformer Station of P'yongyang with a total capacity of 200,000 kva, as well as many other transmission and transformer facilities received modern equipment and were put into operation; thus, generating capacity was augmented by another 225,000 kva.

Furthermore, the construction of the Tongnogang Power Plant and the Kanggye Youth Power Plant continued successfully, and in October 1958, with a new investment of 40.9 million won (total estimate value), construction began on the Wunbong

Power Plant, with a planned capacity of 600,000 kva.

On 27 October, the Expanded Session of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, appealed for a nation-wide campaign for increased production as well as for the economic consumption of electricity. Moreover, Cabinet Decision No 134 appealed for a radical increase in production. It called for positive economization in the consumption of electricity and dealt with the completion of rural electrification.

In response to these appeals, the entire nation exerted itself in the campaign to achieve the production goal of 20 billion kwh annually within the next few years. Various small and medium power plants were constructed in numerous locations by utilizing locally available resources. Organs, enterprises, and farmers built 657 small hydroelectric power plants, with a total generating capacity of 5,990 kva; medium and small power plants produced 106,400,000 kwh of electricity in 1958.

As of 1 January 1959, generating capacity was 14 percent and 100 percent greater than that of 1 January 1958 and 1 January 1956, respectively.

Rehabilitation of Generators and Increase in
Generating Capacity (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Generator Aggregates in Operation	37	48	55
Generating Capacity	100	139	171
Capacity of Generating Facilities	100	114	123
Extension of Power Transmission Lines	100	104	110.4
Extension of Power Distribution Lines	100	108.4	105.5

The power industry was thus rapidly rehabilitated as the result of a vast amount of capital construction. The gross value of production by the power industry in 1958 was 11 percent greater than in 1957 and 49 percent greater than in 1956. Output of electricity in 1958 was 7,630,800,000 kwh, an increase of 10 percent over the 6.9 billion kwh produced in 1957.

During the post-war period, the output of electricity increased as follows:

Increase in the Output of Electricity
(in millions of kwh)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Output	1,017	5,120	6,908	7,631
Rate of Increase	100	504	679	751

Increase in Output of Electricity by
Individual Enterprises
(in millions of kwh)

<u>Enterprises</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Hoch'on-gang Power Division	147	912	1362	1622	1103%	149%	119%
Changjin-gang Power Div	180	1049	1097	1944	1080	104	177
Pujon-gang Power Div	145	612	688	693	478	112	101
Kumgangsán Power Div	-	37.3	55.5	70.6	-	149	127

As for the utilization rate of generating facilities, in 1958 it increased 2.2 percent over 1957 and 3.5 percent over 1956.

As a result of an active, nation-wide campaign for the economization of electricity, 556,571,000 kwh of electricity were economized in 1958. Of this amount, savings through the prevention of power losses along transmission lines accounted for 27 percent; this was 17 percent larger than the corresponding saving in 1957.

Along with a considerable increase in the output of electricity, the power supply for all the sectors of the people's economy and for the people increased very rapidly.

Proportion of Power Consumption
by Various End Uses (%)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Consumption	100	100
Motive Power	91	90
Electric Lighting	6	6
Electric Heating	3	4

Increase of Power Supply (%)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	127
Motive Power	100	126
Electric Lighting	100	109
Electric Heating	100	183

With the expansion of capital construction for public facilities and dwellings and rapid development of the rural economy, the power supply for these sectors and supply facilities also expanded rapidly. Indeed, in 1958, the power supply in rural areas for pumping (irrigation) operations was five times the 1949 level and a total energy of 132,263 horsepower was supplied to 4,502 pumping stations.

In particular, in the course of the construction of electrical facilities, undertaken as a result of the decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and Cabinet Decision No 134, 21.7 kilometers of transmission lines and 287 kilometers of 3.3 kv distribution lines were laid. Of the latter, the State-managed sector (kukyong pumun) accounted for 152 kilometers and civilian management (minyong) accounted for 135 kilometers.

As a result of the rapid development of power production in 1958, power distribution lines were extended to 67 percent of total rural ri by the end of 1958.

Thus, the proportion of power consumption by the rural economy to total power consumption in the country reached 5.8 percent in 1958.

In 1958, 1,811 new techniques, designs, and rationalization proposals were proposed. Of these, more than 600 were actually introduced into production processes, including proposals for the magnetic synchronization of generators, synchronous magnetization, automation of aggregates, replacement of oil circuit breakers with air circuit breakers, etc.

As a result of these improvements and the improvement in the utilization of facilities, in 1958 labor productivity in the power industry increased 13 percent over the 1957 level. Thus, the unit cost of electricity was reduced to 23.9 percent below the 1957 level.

COAL INDUSTRY

The important tasks of the coal industry for 1958 were to reconstruct and expand existing coal mines to meet the coal requirements of the people's economy and the people. At the same time, the industry was to expedite the initial operations of coal mines currently under construction and to promptly exploit new coal fields with a view to achieving an annual output of 12 million tons of coal by 1961 and of 25 million tons of coal within the next few years. Thus, a powerful fuel base would be built in our country.

To this end, measures were taken by the coal industry to expand the high-speed drilling movement in coal mines with rich reserves, to increase the proportions of standardized permanent galleries and of mechanized operations in coal transport and loading, and to expand and strengthen geological prospecting for the exploitation of new pits.

In 1958, the State invested 18,470,000 won (in terms of the new currency at estimated price levels of 1950) for capital construction in the coal industry. As a result, the construction and expansion of galleries in large coal mines, such as the Aoji Coal Mine, the Kogonwon Coal Mine and the Koch'am Coal Mine, were completed, and large-scale capital construction was carried out at many coal mines.

In addition to extensive geological surveys and prospecting work, large-scale coal mine development was also carried out in 1958 in order to create new fuel bases.

Following the development of the Songnam Youth Coal Mine, which was initially undertaken in July 1957, the development of the P'yongnam Youth Coal Fields, which have a reserve of several hundreds of millions of tons of coal, began in the latter half of 1958. The latter task was undertaken at the patriotic initiative of tens of thousands of young men and women builders of socialism; it was carried out in accordance with a decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League, and pursuant to the subsequent Cabinet Decision No 67 adopted in support of the initiative of the Democratic Youth League as well as of those young builders of socialism. In December, these young people undertook the development of the Kyongwon Youth Coal Mine, Hamgyong-pukto, which has a reserve of more than 400 million tons of high-calorie coal.

The P'yongnam Youth Coal Fields range over the areas of Songnam, Chaedong, Yongdae, Ch'onsong, Chik'dong, Mujindae, Wonp'yong and Changan. In 1958, capital construction at the fields was expedited with a view to achieving an annual production capacity of 3.5 million tons of coal by the beginning of 1963. This is to be effected by building a total extension of 160 kilometers (400 ri) of large electric car [run] galleries connecting every coal mine in the Northern P'yongnam Coal Fields (P'yongnam Pukbbu T'anjon).

At the same time, in 1958 the geological prospecting capacity was further strengthened through the organization

of new prospecting teams in Hamgyong-namdo and in the area surrounding the intermediary point of the Taedong-gang.

In addition to geological prospecting in the vicinities (kuyok) of existing pits, prospecting for the development of new pits was actively carried out in the areas (chigu) [lit., district] of Haengyong in Hamgyong-pukto, Hyesan in Yanggang-do, the Northern P'yongnam Coal Fields, in the Anju, Sobudok, Hamyon and Yuson areas of the Kaech'on Coal Mine, and in other areas. As a result, rich reserves of "B" lump coal and back-beds (huch'ung) of high-calorie coal veins were discovered.

Increase of Capital Construction Investment in
the Coal Industry

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Investment (1,000 won)	4,490	7,020	9,490	11,210	18,470
Rate of Increase (%)	100	156	211	250	411

As a result, more than 139,000 meters of capital construction drilling were carried out in 1958; this extension was 43 percent and 96 percent longer than the drillings in 1957 and 1956, respectively.

The technical provisions of coal mines were also further strengthened in 1958.

Compared to the 1957 level, in 1958 the number of facilities increased as follows: compressors - 26 percent, hoists - 31 percent, pumps - 1 percent, fans - 3 percent, electric cars - 30 percent, loading equipment - 160 percent, and excavators - 9 percent. At the same time, the mechanization level at coal mines was further raised.

In 1958, the Ministry of the Coal Industry fulfilled the gross industrial production value plan 106 percent; this surpassed the 1957 level by 35 percent and the 1949 level by 39 percent.

The 1958 coal-in-kind [volume] production plan was fulfilled 109 percent; the bituminous coal plan was fulfilled by 108 percent and the anthracite coal plan by 110 percent.

The output of coal in 1958 was 6,882,000 tons; this was 512,000 tons more than the output envisaged in the State plan.

Increase in Output of Coal (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>
Coals	138	149	972
Bituminous	125	165	605
Anthracite	145	178	1480

The output of "B" lump coal and "A" lump coal was radically increased in 1958 as substitutes for coke and high-calorie coal. The output of "B" lump coal and "A" lump coal increased 56 percent and 30 percent respectively over the 1957 level.

Implementation of the Gross Production
Value Plan by Principal Coal Mines (%)

<u>Coal Mine</u>	<u>1958 Plan</u>		<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including</u> <u>Increased Produc-</u> <u>tion Goals</u>	
Hamyon	112	107	126
Onsong	114	106	137
Hakp'o	117	113	127
Kungsim	114	108	157
Koch'am	126	103	249
Yongmun	117	106	131
Pongch'on	110	103	135
Choyang	117	108	150
Hungnyong	128	121	135
Kangdong	114	101	126
Kowon	114	104	144

In 1958, the fuel coal requirements of municipal residents were met more satisfactorily. Moreover, by supplying fuel coal to farmers in plain regions where firewood resources are abundant, straw [and wood] which had heretofore been used as fuel were not made available for other important uses.

In the sector of the coal industry, 393 creative designs and rationalization proposals were actually introduced into production processes in 1958; this yielded 192,000 won of savings to the State.

This number was 11 percent greater than the corresponding figure for 1957. The amount of coal extracted through advanced techniques in 1958 increased five percent over the 1957 level for all types of coal, four percent for bituminous coal, and one percent for anthracite coal.

As a result of the wide-scale application of creative designs and advanced working methods, the plan for bituminous coal extraction at 'reachable' (kahaeng) coal beds was fulfilled 102 percent; thus, four percent more was produced than in 1957. The anthracite extraction plan was fulfilled 106 percent, with production six percent greater than in 1957.

The campaign for increasing the utilization rate of facilities was carried out more extensively in 1958, and the hourly utilization rate of facilities for all days operated increased 25.2 percent over the 1957 level for conveyor loaders (porok) [probably from Russian "volok"], 11.1 percent for electric cars, and 4.6 percent for bulldozers.

The high-speed drilling campaign was further intensified in 1958 in the sector of the coal industry. Of the total length drilled in 1958, 50.6 percent was accounted for by the high-speed drilling method. As a result, in 1958 the average length of gallery drilling per brigade was nine percent longer than in 1957 and the average drilling speed of members (su) of brigades per drilling site (kaeso) increased 57 percent over 1957.

In 1958, the expansion and enhancement of the high-speed drilling campaign, resulted in the creation of unprecedented new work norms in the drilling of galleries.

The young shock team members of the Saechonch'on Coal Mine drilled a record 500 meters in preparatory drilling during February and the Kim Yong-mun Combined Brigade of the Hapk'o Coal Mine drilled a record 187 meters in May at the end of the Olli Gallery. [According to an errata sheet in the source document, the "Saechonch'on" Coal Mine should read "Chonch'on" Coal Mine.]

In 1958, the hydraulic coal extraction method was introduced in our country for the first time. The application of the hydraulic coal extraction method enabled the Anju Coal Mine to increase labor productivity per extraction worker by more than 300 percent; labor productivity at the extraction ground rose by more than 250 percent; and, together with a considerable reduction in the consumption norms of prop timber, explosives, and electricity, the Anju Coal Mine reduced the production cost of coal by 50 to 55 percent.

In addition, many advanced coal extraction methods were introduced. These included the back-bed and front-bed (chonch'ung) simultaneous extraction method, the "chubang"-type extraction method, the wall-type (changbyok-sik) extraction method, and the successive hollowing of ceilings (yonsok ch'ongong) and simultaneous blasting method (tongsi palp'abop).

The wide-scale application of advanced techniques, the enhancement of the mechanization level of coal extraction operations and the improvement of the skill levels of the workers enabled the Ministry of the Coal Industry to fulfill the 1958 labor productivity plan by 121 percent.

Increase of Labor Productivity in the
Coal Industry

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Rate of Increase	100	114	121
Rate of Increase		100	106

In 1958, the output of coal per direct labor (chongopwon) increased 13 percent in bituminous mining and 4 percent in anthracite mining over the 1957 levels.

In 1958, the size of the direct labor force in the sector of the coal industry increased 26 percent and 42 percent over 1957 and 1956 respectively. The rate of participation in the piece-rate system [the proportion of direct labor participating in the piece rate system to total direct labor] increased from 6.5 [sic] percent to 55 percent in 1958. [Cf. JPRS: 901-D Revised, p 30].

By further strengthening the economization system, in 1958, the sector of the coal industry economized 28,374 m³ of pit timber, 318 tons of cement, 688 m³ of lumber, and 44 tons of rolled bar steel.

In 1958, the cost of all goods produced by the coal industry was 2.6 percent less than that of the 1958 cost plan, and the cost of comparable goods was five percent less than the average cost in 1957. This reduction in costs yielded 91,235,000 won of savings to the State.

The unit cost of products in 1958 was 4.3 percent less than in 1957 for all coals, 2.5 percent less for bituminous coal, and 7.4 percent less for anthracite coal.

MINING INDUSTRY

The overall upsurge in all the sectors of the people's economy and the struggle of the workers to fulfill the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule resulted in a radical increase in the demand for steel materials in 1958. Accordingly, the demands of the national economy on the sector of the mining industry increased radically.

While proposing the historic task of further accelerating the development of the metal industry, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic took measures to raise the mechanization level of mining operations at existing mines. Moreover measures were also taken to increase the ore extraction capacity and the ore dressing capacity as well as to conduct geological prospecting for the development of new mines with a view to securing the necessary ore reserves for future needs. At the same time, measures were taken to carry out large-scale capital construction in the sector

of the mining industry in order to effect overall expansion in productivity.

In support of the policies of the Korean Labor Party, in 1958 the workers of the mining industry built a strong material-technological foundation capable of ensuring both an increase in production and great technological progress; thus the ever-increasing ore requirements of the metal industry will be met.

In 1958, the State invested 9.33 million won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated price levels of 1950) for capital construction in the sector of the mining industry; this sum was 68.3 percent greater than the corresponding investment in 1957.

As a result of the acceleration of capital construction and of improvement in the utilization rate of facilities, in 1958 the Ilgon Mine began operation of an iron sulfide concentrate dressing shop with a capacity of 46,000 tons; and the Kapsan Mine began operation of its copper concentrate dressing shop with a capacity of 156,000 tons. At the same time, dressing shops with a treating capacity of 40,000 to 90,000 tons were put into operation at the Songhung Mine, the Taeyudong Mine, the Songch'on Mine, the Sungch'ang Mine, the Wiwon Mine, the Holtong Mine, and the Unhong Mine.

In addition, large-scale construction and rehabilitation work was carried out in 1958. This included laying electric car tracks and railroad sidings and building sand-screening shops (sabyoljang), inclined pits (sagaeng) and transport galleries and inclines for the delivery of ores.

The galleries drilled as part of capital construction in 1958 increased by 27 percent over 1957 [not clear whether this percentage means the length of galleries, the number of galleries, or the amount of capital construction allotted for that purpose]. Earth-thinning operations (pakt'o chakop) and the operations preparatory to extraction were also carried out successfully far in advance of [actual] production.

The earth-thinning operation plan as a whole was fulfilled 100.4 percent. The First Mining Control Bureau (Kwangop Kwalliguk) fulfilled the plan by 104 percent, the Second Mining Control Bureau by 101 percent, and the Third Mining

Control Bureau by 109 percent. The plan for the operations preparatory to extraction was fulfilled 112 percent. The First Mining Control Bureau fulfilled the plan by 123 percent, and the Third Mining Control Bureau by 111 percent.

The 1958 gross of industrial production value plan of the mining industry was successfully fulfilled by 106 percent; the ferrous mineral sector fulfilled the plan by 101 percent, and the non-ferrous mineral sector, by 104 percent.

In 1958, the gross value of industrial production of the mining industry increased two percent, 101 percent and 116 percent over 1957, 1956, and 1949 respectively.

Implementation of the Gross Industrial Production
Value Plan by Principal Mines

<u>Mines</u>	<u>1958 Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including</u> <u>Increased Pro-</u> <u>duction Goals</u>	
Songch'on	115%	197%	115%
Yongwun	120	103	137
Tokhung	116	107	209
Sungch'ang	140	129	159
Inp'yong	125	122	109
Kapsan	111.6	101.8	255
Hasong	163	118	304
Unnyul	116	106	329
Mallyon	117	111	129
Kaun	115	108	141
Ch'angdo	165	132	145

In the production of principal minerals, the 1958 State plan was fulfilled by 110 percent in tungsten, 108 percent in antimony, 136 percent in molybdenum, 103 percent in iron ores, 108 percent in iron sulfide ores, 114 percent in fluorite, 103 percent in graphite, 128 percent in barytes, 105 percent in mica, 106 percent in magnesite, 140 percent in loess, and 121 percent in kaolin. Plans including increased production goals were fulfilled by 105 percent in tungsten, 129 percent in molybdenum, 118 percent in barytes, 111 percent in kaolin, and 104 percent in brick-making clay (wamok chomt'o).

In 1958, the mining workers produced 1,552,000 tons of iron ores, surpassing the State plan by 48,000 tons.

Increase in Output of Principal Minerals

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Metallic Copper	133%	209%	223%
Metallic Lead	103	109	375
Metallic Zinc	112	133	356
Iron Ores	147	229	-
Iron Sulfide Ores	132	272	-
Phosphorous Lime	199	1,022	-
Graphite	182	308	-

The number of new designs introduced into production processes in the sector of the mining industry during 1958 was 588, this was an 87 percent increase over 1957. The mining industry saved 69.38 million won for the State through the application of these new designs. In 1958, such advanced techniques as the high-speed gallery drilling method and the bolt-supporting method (polt'u chijubop) were applied more extensively, and together with the new successive hollowing of ceilings and simultaneous blasting method, for the first time in our country the Hasong Mine introduced such advanced techniques as the hydraulic extraction method and the hydraulic transport of ores.

As a result of an active campaign to give priority to high-speed gallery drilling [over actual extraction], in November the brigade led by Pak Hung-sin, a Hero of Labor of the Hwap'ung Mine, drilled a record 340 meters in horizontal drilling; the Yi Chu-myong Brigade of the Myongmi Mine drilled a record 26.8 meters a month in a vertical pit (rock incline 11 degrees and sectional area 18.8 m²); the Ham Yun-ch'ol Brigade of the Yongwun Mine drilled a record 63.5 meters in an inclined pit (granite and gneiss, sectional area 6 m²); and the Kim Ch'ang-ho Brigade of the Nakyon Mine

drilled a record 150.3 meters a month (rock incline 6 degrees, sectional area 3.75 m²) in drilling along "cholsang" ["sang" probably means "bed"].

In 1958, as a result of the application of advanced techniques and working procedures, as compared with the 1957 level, the percent net recovery rate increased by 2.2 percent in gold, 2.1 percent in lead, 3.5 percent in zinc, and 6 percent in tungsten. The grade of concentrate improved by 2.28 percent in gold, 1.28 percent in copper, 1.2 percent in zinc, 3.1 percent in tungsten and 1.9 percent in graphite. The Hasong Mine, the Ch'ondong Mine, and other iron mines made progress in the implementation of the technical-economic normal index plan (kisul kyongjejoŭ kijun chip'yo kyehoek).

The Hasong Mine fulfilled the ore extraction norm by 106 percent, the excavators' per shift norm/m³ by 100 percent, and the vehicle thinned-earth transport norm by 100 percent. At the Ch'ondong Mine, the ore-cutting (nakkwang) norm per rock drill per shift was fulfilled 130 percent; in drilling preparatory to extractive drilling (ch'aegul), the drilling norm (in quantity) per rock drill per shift was fulfilled 126.3 percent in horizontal pits and 137.5 percent along "cholsang"; and the average monthly drilling speed norm was fulfilled 107 percent in horizontal pits.

Mining facilities increased 15 percent over 1957 and pump compressors, 2 percent. Compared with 1956, the increase for mining facilities was 19 percent and that for pump compressors was 18 percent.

The hourly utilization rate of facilities also improved considerably in 1958. As compared with the 1957 level, it increased 7.3 percent for ore grinders, 9.6 percent for electric cars, 6.4 percent for gasoline cars, 10.8 percent for hoists, and 13.2 percent for air compressors. The rise in the technical-economic level, the introduction of new facilities, and the considerable increase in the utilization rate of facilities enabled the mining industry to increase labor productivity by 8 percent over 1957 and 54 percent over 1956. Direct labor in the sector of the mining industry increased 12 percent over the 1957 level.

Prospecting and development of mineral resources were actively carried out in 1958 by the mining industry. The total length of test borings conducted in 1958 was 375,000

meters. As a result, many useful minerals were prospected and discovered in large quantities, including lead, iron, tungsten, nonferrous ores and copper ores. At the same time, by reducing geological prospecting expenses 8.3 percent below the planned figure, the mining industry contributed 1,784,000 won of savings to the State.

In 1958, mining development was undertaken at the Hoch'on Youth Mine, which has approximately 100 million tons of iron ore reserves, as well as at the Toksan Nickel Mine. Preparatory work was carried out for the development of iron mines in the Toksong area. The development of the Hoch'on Youth Mine was undertaken by young developers (kaebalja) from Hamgyong-namdo in August, and by the end of 1958, the Mine had already begun to produce iron ores. The development of the Toksan Nickel Mine was undertaken in October.

The unit cost of minerals was reduced below the planned cost by 2.5 percent in magnetite, 5.8 percent in limonite, 2.6 percent in metallic silver, 8.6 percent in metallic copper, 21.4 percent in tungsten, 3 percent in metallic lead, and 6.7 percent in metallic zinc.

METAL INDUSTRY

1958 was the year in which an all-out effort was made by the Party and the people to effect substantial progress and further acceleration in the development of the metal industry.

At the same time, 1958 was the year in which a strong material and technological foundation was established; this ensured a sufficient supply of steel materials required for the production of medium machinery, such as tractors, excavators, and bulldozers. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party called on the entire nation to struggle to achieve in the next few years the annual production goals of 4 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and 3 to 3.5 million tons of steel.

The important tasks of the metal industry for 1958 were for the ferrous metal sector to meet the rapidly increasing steel material requirements of the capital construction sector, the machine building industry, and other sectors of

of the people's economy. In particular, it was to produce more standardized materials, such as small rolled bar steel and various rolled steel materials and steel sheets, and to prepare for the production of new products such as gas pipes, ordinary steel pipes, and wire ropes [cables].

In this connection, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kimch'aek Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Works, and the Songjin Steel Works were entrusted with the task of facilitating the rehabilitation, expansion, renovation, and new construction of their blast furnaces, coke ovens, open hearths, electric furnaces, heating ovens, and rolling mills.

On the other hand, the tasks of the sector of the non-ferrous metal industry were to meet the domestic requirements for nonferrous metals and to increase foreign exchange earnings by raising the electrolysis capacity of the Namp'o Smelter and the Hump'yong Smelter, by increasing the percent net recovery rate in smelting, and by building new nonferrous metal rolling facilities.

At the same time, it was to carry out preparatory work to strengthen research on rare metals and to consolidate the foundation of the nonferrous metal industry.

Aroused by the decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party concerning the further acceleration of the development of the metal industry all the workers of the metal industry struggled to further consolidate the material and productive bases of the metal industry, to equip the industry with more advanced modern facilities, and to build a more powerful metal industry in our country.

In 1958, the enormous amount of capital construction investment in the sector of the metal industry totaled 22,265,000 won (in terms of the new currency at estimated price levels of 1950). As a result, the material and technological foundations of the metal industry were further consolidated.

Increased of Capital Construction Investment
in Metal Industry (%)

<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
100	132	150	149	137

In 1958, the following important facilities of the metal industry were completely rehabilitated and put into operation: the No 1 blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works with a capacity of 200,000 tons, its No 1 coke oven with a capacity of 250,000 tons, and its No 4 open hearth with a capacity of 270,000 tons, the No 2 blast furnace of the Kimch'aek Iron Works with a capacity of 300,000 tons, and its No 2 coke oven with a capacity of 250,000 tons; and the No 2 rotary furnace of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works with a capacity of 26,000 tons.

As a result, great potentialities now exist for the iron and steel industries in our country to develop in a way suitable to the conditions of our resources.

Newly established or rehabilitated and put into operation in the sector of the nonferrous metal industry during 1958 were the copper electrolysis shop (with a capacity of 55,000 tons) and the zinc smelting shop (with a capacity of 20,000 tons) of the Namp'o Smelter and the "pobedit" [a kind of non-ferrous metal in Russian] shop (with a capacity of 30 tons) of the Hungnam Smelter.

As a result of this construction, annual production capacity increased by 500,000 tons of pig iron, 600,000 tons of coke, 65,000 tons of steel, 26,000 tons of granulated iron, 5,500 tons [there is a discrepancy between this figure and that in the preceding paragraph] of electrolytic copper, and 20,000 tons of electrolytic zinc.

In 1958, the sector of the nonferrous metal industry was greatly transformed. It was equipped with modern technology and ultramodern facilities and the colonial imbalance in the industrial structure was completely eliminated. Previously, in the sector of the nonferrous metal industry, colonial imbalance and inconsistencies were prevalent in the

fields of production, raw material and semifinished goods transport and their processing. For example, this was the case with the processing of copper. Previously, blister copper produced by the Namp'o Smelter on the west coast was first sent to the Hungnam Smelter on the east coast for electrolysis and the electrolytic copper produced by the latter had to be sent back for processing to the Taean Electrical Plant which is also on the west coast. This kind of colonial imbalance has now been completely overcome; it has been replaced by consistent production processes from the production of raw materials and semifinished goods through the production of finished goods.

Increase of Production Capacity in the Metal Industry

	<u>1 Jan 1959</u> <u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1959</u> <u>1 Jan 1957</u>	<u>1 Jan 1959</u> <u>1 Jan 1956</u>
Steel	129	139	139
Pig Iron	363	363	363
Granulated Iron	159	219	219

The 1958 gross production value plan of the metal industry was successfully fulfilled.

Implementation of the Gross Production Value Plan of the Metal Industry (%)

	<u>Fulfillment Rate</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Ferrous Metals	101	133	203
Nonferrous Metals	103	106	131

Implementation of the Gross Industrial
Production Value Plan by Principal
Enterprises (%)

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>	<u>1958 1956</u>
Songjin Steel Works	113	135	279
Hwanghae Iron Works	100.4	147	169
Kangson Steel Works	101	141	309
Ch'ongjin Steel Works	101	122	261
Puryong Metallurgical Plant	125	138	212
Namp'o Smelter	100.4	156	294
Munp'yong Smelter	103	113	291

The production plan for principal industrial products was also successfully fulfilled. It was fulfilled 120 percent in alloy iron, 107 percent in rolled steel materials, 119 percent in angle steel, 125 percent in flat steel, 111 percent in round bar steel, 115 percent in sheet steel, 106 percent in special steel materials, 121 percent in silicon sheet steel, 187 percent in carbon sheet steel, 116 percent in steel pipes, 116 percent in cast iron pipes, 103 percent in blister copper, 106 percent in blister gold, 143 percent in electrolytic silver, 103 percent in electrolytic copper, 111 percent in electrolytic lead, 106 percent in electrolytic zinc, and 101 percent in "pobedit."

As a result, the output of the metal industry surpassed the State plan by 1,850 tons of alloy iron, 15,617 tons of rolled steel materials, 6,444 tons of blister steel, 4,782 tons of angle steel, 833 tons of flat steel, 10,617 tons of round bar steel, 8,396 tons of sheet steel, 817 tons of special steel materials, 514 tons of silicon sheet steel, 174 tons of carbon sheet steel, and 15,614 kg of electrolytic silver.

Output of Principal Products

(Unit: 1000 tons)

	1957	1958
Pig Iron	270	320.1
Granulated Iron	60	72.8
Steel	277	364.9
Steel Materials	205	255
Electrolytic Lead	17	18.7
Electrolytic Copper	3.2	4.9

The following were also produced in 1958: many new products such as alloy and structural steels, heat-resistant steel (pulsu naeyongang), spring steel, pure iron (99.5%), magnetic steel, large rollers, special angle steel (kakkang) [preceding renderings of "angle steel" were from "sanhyong-gang"], T5k10 "pobedit", metallic molybdenum, electrolytic bismuth 40NMA, 20 x MA, 40xH, 35CM, 50CT, 35xT2, 12XM, etc.

Increase in Output of Principal Metal Products (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Pig Iron	119	171	-	193
Granulated Iron	121	166	-	-
Alloy Iron	140	173	3,531	125
Steel	132	192	1,011	253
Rolled Steel Materials	125	192	726	220
Ordinary Steel Materials	125	190	739	228
Of Which:				
Round Bar Steel	148	243	436	-
Special Steel Materials	112	249	556	143
Blister Copper	134	189	-	209
Blister lead	110	126	2,769	408
Blister Gold	121	123	2,605	140
Electrolytic Silver	131	150	264	185
Electrolytic Copper	146	199	-	219
Electrolytic Zinc	378	-	-	235
Electrolytic Lead	111	130	6,237	230

As though astride on a "winged horse," the workers of the metal industry continuously instituted innovations in 1958. They achieved miraculous results in technological development through the application of advanced techniques, the mechanization and automation of operations, and the introduction of creative designs and rationalization proposals. As a result, they achieved a high technical-economic index and further increased the utilization rate of facilities.

In 1958, 2,905 inventions and creative designs were introduced into production processes of the metal industry. These included methods of iron making with iron coke, copper smelting with anthracite, and the dry de-coppering (t'aldong) process in blister lead production. Thus, 342,790,000 won of savings were earned for the State. This number of inventions and creative designs was 81 percent larger than the corresponding figure for 1957.

In view of the abundant sources of electric power in our country, the electrical method of iron making was introduced in 1958; consequently, there was a reduction in the expenditure of foreign exchange for the import of coke and bituminous coal. Of the total 800 to 950 kg of coke required in smelting ores to produce one ton of pig iron, 450 to 550 kg of coke were replaced by electric energy and the remaining 350 to 400 kg by anthracite. Thus, we were able to meet the entire coke requirement in pig iron production with domestic resources.

In 1958, the utilization coefficient of blast furnace (koro) capacities [lit. "inner volume"] at iron works was 1.15 [m^3/ton]; this was 0.2 less than in 1956. In particular, the Hwanghae Iron Works lowered the utilization coefficient of its blast furnace capacities to as low as 0.56.

The time required for an open-hearth steel-making operation in 1958 was four percent less than that in 1957 for the 80-ton hearth and three percent less for the 100-ton hearth. The output of steel per square meter of base area of open hearth increased over the 1957 level by two percent for the 80-ton hearth, 14 percent for the 100-ton hearth, and nine percent for the 120-ton hearth.

The time required for a steel-making operation with electric furnaces at steel works was reduced from the 1957 level by one percent in the case of 20-ton furnaces. The

output of steel per operation increased by 29 percent over the 1957 level with the 20-ton furnace, 9 percent with the 10-ton furnace, and 8 percent with the 5-ton furnace.

At smelters the average output per electrolytic tank increased by 16 percent over the 1957 level in electrolytic zinc and by 13 percent in electrolytic lead. In 1958, the percent net recovery rate of metals increased 0.1 percent in gold, and, in the electrolytic process, the percent net recovery rate of lead increased two percent over the 1957 level. The hourly utilization rate of rolling mills increased 4.4 percent over the 1957 level for large rolling mills and 3.2 percent for thin-plate rolling mills.

At the Hwanghae Iron Works, large rolling mills increased 3.2 percent and thin-plate rolling mills increased 0.9 percent over the 1957 level [in number? in capacity?]; and their hourly utilization rate rose 61.2 percent above the 1957 level. At the Songjin Steel Works, the hourly utilization rate increased from the 1957 level by 0.4 percent for the 450 mm rolling mills, 3.3 percent for the 260 mm rolling mills and 13.2 percent for the blooming mills.

In 1958, in addition to the campaign for increased production of iron materials, an extensive campaign was carried out for the economization of iron materials and the collection of scrap iron. As a result, 4,000 tons of steel materials were economized and 150,000 tons of scrap iron were collected.

In 1958, the direct labor engaged in the sector of the metal industry increased 26 percent over the 1957 level.

Increase of Labor Productivity in Metal Industry(%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Ministry as a Whole	132	102
Ferrous Metal Sector	143	104

The cost of all goods produced by the metal industry in 1958 was 1.6 percent less than the cost plan, and the cost of comparable goods was 6.8 percent less than the average

cost in 1957. Through this cost reduction, the metal industry saved 2,631,000 won for the State.

The unit cost of products was reduced from the average cost of 1957 by 5.3 percent in ingot steel, 6 percent in 6 mm to 8 mm round bar steel, 1.9 percent in 16 mm to 19 mm round bar steel, 9.9 percent in steel billets, 8.8 percent in angle steel (sanhyonggang), 10.7 percent in blister gold, 20.6 percent in electrolytic zinc, 0.4 percent in blister lead, 2.5 percent in electrolytic lead, 29 percent in "pobedit", and 13 percent in copper sulfate.

MACHINE INDUSTRY

In 1958 a great transformation took place in the development of the machine industry in our country. The central task of the machine industry for 1958 was to produce a large number of machine tools, which are the most important component of the machine industry, for the further consolidation of its own industrial base.

But at the same time, the industry was also to produce many other machine facilities, including mining and dressing equipment for both the mining and coal industries, many varieties of construction equipment for the facilitation of the mechanization of construction work, farm machinery and implements for the mechanization of agricultural operations, and machine facilities required in the construction of irrigation systems.

In addition, the machine industry was to further develop the nation's shipbuilding industry for the development of fisheries, to meet domestically the spare parts requirements of all the sectors of the people's economy, and to produce large quantities of cultural and daily necessities goods, such as bicycles, sewing machines, and radios.

Measures were taken for the acceleration of technical improvement and capital construction in the sector of the machine industry; these measures were essential for the implementation of the enormous tasks mentioned above. But at the same time, the machine industry struggled to more thoroughly equip the machine plants which had been built in

the recent past, to considerably increase the production capacities of existing machine plants, to decisively raise the operational rate of facilities, and to improve the quality and expand the varieties of its products.

In 1958, the State invested 32,590,000 won (in terms of the new currency at estimated price levels of 1950) for capital construction in the machine industry. This sum accounted for 17.5 percent of the total State investment for capital construction in the industry as a whole and was 2.8 times the sum invested in 1957.

Increase of Capital Construction Investment
in the Machine Industry

	<u>Amount (in 10,000 won)</u>	<u>Rate of Increase(%)</u>
1954	997	100
1955	1,173	118
1956	890	89
1957	1,170	117
1958	3,259	327

As a result, in 1958 casting (chumul) shops were put into full operation at the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, the Wunsan Tool Plant, the Tokoh'on Vehicle Plant, and the Pukjung Machine Plant. In addition, construction work continued actively on the establishment of the 3,000 m² assembly shop of the Kusong Mining Equipment Plant, the 6620 m² excavator shop of the Nakwon Machine Plant, the 20,000 m² tractor shop of the Kiyang Machine Plant, the engineering shop of the Nanam Machine Plant, the large machinery engineering shop of the Yongsong Machine Plant, the casting shop and engineering shop of the Huich'on Precision Machine Plant, the large machinery engineering shop of the Tae'an Electric Plant, and the steel boat shop of the Najin Shipbuilding Yard.

Implementation of the Gross Production
Value Plan by Sectors of the Machine
Industry in 1958

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plans Including Increased Produc- tion Goals</u>
Ministry of Machine Industry	110%	104.5
[Control Bureaus]:		
Machine Tools and Tools	109	104
Farm Machinery and General Machinery	110	103
Shipbuilding Industry	110	104
Electrical Industry	111	104

In 1958, the gross value of industrial production of the sector of the machine industry was 93 percent higher than in 1956; this was 7.7 times the 1949 level, 41 times the 1946 level, and as much as 534 times the 1944 level toward the end of the Japanese colonial rule.

Implementation of Gross Industrial
Production Value Plan by Principal
Machine Plants (%)

	1958 Plan Fulfillment		<u>1958 1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plans Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	
Huich'on Machine Tool Plant	121	121	173
Huich'on Precision Machine Plant	112	107	125
Munch'on Machine Plant	130	110	157

[Cont'd]

Kusong Machine Tool Plant	118	118	358
Pukjung Machine Plant	107	103	119
Nakwon Machine Plant	115	110	131
Yongsong Machine Plant	120	107	156
Tae'an Electrical Plant	109	103	130
P'yongyang Electrical Plant	127	114	140
Najin Shipbuilding Yard	112	109	105
Ch'ongjin Shipbuilding Yard	105	102	102

In 1958, the workers and technicians of the machine industry overcame mystical attitudes toward technology and for the first time in our country produced the following products: bulldozers, excavators, tractors, trucks, electric locomotives for use in mining, 50-ton-class refrigeration ships, 4,000 kva hydroelectric generators, all-purpose milling machines, large radial drilling machines, automatic looms, diesel engines, roller-type straw bag weavers, wide-width wheat and barley sowers, automatic threshers, Korean typewriters, electric washing machines, pneumatic grinders, rivet hammers, slide calipers, diesel engine pistons, micrometers, various glass grinding wheels and "ssain ja" [lettering print?].

Production plans for the principal products of the machine industry were also successfully fulfilled. They were fulfilled by 114 percent in hot air engines, 117 percent in electric motors, 108 percent in transformers, 129 percent in oil circuit breakers, 241 percent in electric welders, 154 percent in disconnecting switches, 294 percent in oxygen cutting machines, 244 percent in lathes, 579 percent in presses, 200 percent in drilling machines, 123 percent in rock drills, 116 percent in hoists, 113 percent in scrapers, 125 percent in ball mills, 230 percent in coal cars, 102 percent in belt conveyors, 120 percent in centrifugal pumps, 151 percent in blowers, 392 percent in air exhaust [fans?] (paep'unggi), 135 percent in automobile cranes, 200 percent in bridge cranes, 228 percent in "taep'aegi" 159 percent in freight cars,

210 percent in silk looms, 116 percent in cotton looms, 105 percent in weeders, 109 percent in ploughs, 163 percent in fishing boats, 152 percent in non-motorized boats, 120 percent in sewing machines, 110 percent in through-wire broadcasting equipment, 147 percent in amplifiers, 110 percent in copper wire, and 138 percent in spare machine parts.

Output of Principal Products by
the Machine Industry

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Generators	each	295	343
Electric Motors	1,000	12.4	17.3
Transformers	1,000	6.8	8
Metal Cutting Machine Tools	each	1,000	1,450
Farm Machinery and Implements	million won	418	713.3
Motorized Boats	each	271	301
Machine Parts	million won	1,926	1,750.9

Increase in Output of Principal Products (%)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u>
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hot-Air Engines		109
Generators		116
Electric Motors		140
Transformers	334	115
Metal Cutting Machine Tools	337	142
Lathes	2,365	133
Drilling Machines	1,949	166
Rock Drills		196
Farm Machinery and Imple- ments	2,098	171
Pumps	1,837	132
Copper Wire	4,240	118

In 1958, 3,352 creative designs were introduced into production processes of the machine industry. These included the methods of applying carbonic acid gas for the quick drying of cast molds, precision casting by means of molding, pressure casting and centrifugal casting, and the use of ceramic bits in metal-cutting machine tools. Thus, 1,036,000 won were saved for the State. The number of new designs actually adopted in 1958 was 2.03 times the 1957 level and 2.5 times the 1956 level.

In 1958, the hourly utilization rate of machine tools increased 7.8 percent over the 1957 level. As for the hourly utilization rate of important facilities, it increased 10.8 percent in lathes, 1.8 percent in drilling machines, 20.2 percent in presses, and 1.5 percent in milling machines. The average output by casting shops per square meter of production area increased 13 percent for cast iron goods and 10 percent for cast steel goods.

As compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 the cutting speed of machine tools per minute increased by 4.7 meters. The cutting speed of lathes per minute increased 16.45 meters at the Hakwon Machine Plant, 3.3 meters at the Taean Electrical Plant, 9 meters at the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, and 12 meters at the Munch'on Machine Plant.

Compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 the number of facilities increased by 20 percent in drilling machines, 40 percent in surfacing machines (chongmyonban), 7 percent in planers, 4 percent in shapers, 31 percent in milling machines, 8 percent in grinders, 4 percent in gear-hobbing machines and 8 percent in slotters. Compared with the 1956 level, it increased 27 percent in lathes, 64 percent in drilling machines, 51 percent in shapers, 79 percent in milling machines, 27 percent in grinders, and 19 percent in slotters.

Cooperative production was extensively organized in 1958 in order to rationally utilize production facilities and to produce vehicles, tractors, and other medium machinery. In this production, 13 plants and enterprises participated with great success.

The Ministry of the Machine Industry fulfilled the 1958 labor production plan by 106 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals was fulfilled by 101 percent.

Labor productivity and the direct labor force in the machine industry increased as follows:

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>
Labor Productivity	103%	127%	187%
Direct Labor	140	158	558

The cost of all goods produced by the machine industry in 1958 was 2.6 percent less than the planned cost, and the cost of comparable goods was 13.8 percent less than the average cost in 1957.

The unit cost of principal products decreased from the average cost of 1957 at the following rates:

Hot Air Engines (200 HP)	0.4
Electric Motors	11.3
Transformers	11.7
Lathes	14.2
Shapers	6.2
Rock Drills	29.2
Electric Bulbs	12.1
Belt Conveyors	12.5
Blake Crushers	17.5
Hoists (100 hp)	4.5
Compressors (100 hp)	9
Turbine Pumps (8 hp)	1.2

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The economic policy of the Korean Labor Party is to achieve an annual production goal of 1.5 to 2 million tons of chemical fertilizers within the next few years in order to increase the output of food grain crops. At the same time, it is the Party's policy to strengthen synthetic fiber production in order to solve the people's clothing problem. In accordance with these policies, measures were taken in the sector of the chemical industry to further increase the production of various chemical fertilizers in order to meet domestic requirements. In addition, measures were taken to develop the synthetic fiber industry in coordination with the nation-wide campaign currently under way for the solution of natural fiber problems.

At the same time, efforts were made to expand the production of farm chemicals, and to decisively strengthen and develop the medical drug industry, so that it would be adequate to meet the needs of the people.

The capital construction carried out by the sector of the chemical industry in 1958 was worth 9,633,000 won (in terms of the new currency at estimated price levels of 1950).

Increase of Capital Construction Investment in the
Chemical Industry and Its Proportion to the
Total Investment in the Entire Industry

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Capital Construction Investment (10,000 won)	675	963	1,412	1,482	963.3
Rate of Increase (%)	100	143	209	220	143
Proportion to Total Industrial Investment (%)	6.3	6.4	10.0	9.4	5.2

As a result of this capital construction, the following facilities were newly built, rehabilitated, or expanded and put into operation in 1958: the sulphuric acid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium, and oil and fat shops of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant; the intermediary vinylon test plant of the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant; the caustic soda shop of the Pongung Chemical Plant; the sulphur shop of the Tanch'on Magnesium Plant, the urea shop of the Sunch'on Lime Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the sodium sulfide shop and the carbon non-sulfide (piryuhwa) shop of the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill, the yeast shop of the Nanam Pharmaceutical Plant, the aspirin shop of the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Plant, and the sulfa-guanidine shop and "ethyl-emp'aest" shop of the Hungnam Pharmaceutical Plant. Consequently, in 1958 production capacities were augmented by 30,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 136,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, 10,170 tons of ammonium, 3,000 tons of ammonium chloride fertilizer, 176,800 tons of nitrous acid, 6,000 tons of caustic soda, 3,000 tons of sulphur, 1,000 tons of urea, 3,047 tons of sodium sulfide, 3,000 tons of carbon non-sulfide, and 100 tons of various medical drugs.

Furthermore, as a result of construction, rehabilitation, or expansion work carried out in 1958, the following facilities are expected to be put into operation in 1959: the

Asji Chemical Plant's metanol system with a capacity of 12,000 kilolitres, the hexachlorine shop of the Pongung Chemical Plant with a capacity of 4,000 tons, the formalin shop of the Yongan Chemical Plant with a capacity of 9,000 tons, the paint shop of the Haeju Chemical Plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons, the sulfamine shop of the Hungnam Pharmaceutical Plant with a capacity of 60 tons, the codeine shop of the Nanam Pharmaceutical Plant with a capacity of one ton, and the injection drug shop of the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Plant with a capacity of 60 million units of various injection drugs.

The chemical industry fulfilled the 1958 State plan by 110 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 104 percent. As for the individual sectors of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Chemical Industry Bureau fulfilled the State plan by 109 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 103 percent; and the pharmaceutical industry fulfilled the State plan by 112 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 103 percent.

In 1957, the chemical industry had already exceeded the pre-war level in terms of the gross value of industrial production. In 1958, it reached a level 2.3 times as high as the pre-war 1949 level.

Increase in the Gross Value of Industrial Production
by the Chemical Industry (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Chemical Industry	143	243	226
Pharmaceutical Industry	209	317	866

The principal industrial plants fulfilled the 1958 gross industrial production value plan as follows:

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plans Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>
Hungnam Fertilizer Plant	107.5%	101.4%	168.3%
Pongung Chemical Plant	105.6	100.2	139.6
No 17 Plant	107.1	101.8	136.5
Sunch'on Lime Nitrogen Plant	121.7	114.5	108.5
Yongan Chemical Plant	113.2	110	115.4
Haeju Chemical Plant	127.2	113.8	162.8
P'yongyang Reagent Plant	118.6	106.1	160.3
Wonsan Chemical Plant	107.2	106.9	213.5
P'yongyang Pharmaceutical Plant	116.9	102.7	169.6
Nanam Pharmaceutical Plant	107.5	102.3	158.1

The production plans for principal industrial products were fulfilled by 108 percent in chemical fertilizers, including 109 percent in ammonium sulfate fertilizer, 101 percent in ammonium nitrate fertilizer, 109 percent in lime nitrogen fertilizer and 135 percent in ammonium chloride fertilizer. The plans were fulfilled by 104 percent in nitrous acid, 119 percent in sodium carbonate, 103 percent in bleaching powder, 137 percent in sodium bicarbonate, 108 percent in carbide, 131 percent in acetylene "purek'u" [black?] 118 percent in tannin K (t'anningekssu) and 125 percent in inorganic and organic compound drugs. In particular, the 1958 output of ammonium sulfate and carbide had already surpassed the production goals envisaged for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1958, the output of the principal products of the chemical industry was 457,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, including 234,000 tons of ammonium sulfate fertilizer, 62,000 tons of lime nitrogen fertilizer, 92,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and 19,000 tons of ammonium chloride fertilizer. The output of principal chemical products also included 233,888 tons of sulphuric acid, 150,118 tons of carbide, 14,369 tons of caustic soda, 2,971 kiloliters of alcohol, 123,637 tons of ammonium, 14,246 tons of sodium carbonate, and 125,434 tons of nitrous acid and medical drugs worth 9,254,000 won. The output of chemical fertilizers exceeded State production plans by 34,130 tons, sulphuric acid by 9,488 tons, ammonium by 8,127 tons, sodium carbonate by 2,246 tons, and carbide by 1,718 tons.

Increase in Output of Principal Products of
the Chemical Industry (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Chemical Fertilizers	141	234
Ammonium Sulfate Only	115	205
Sulphuric Acid	119	214
Ammonium	163	306
Bleaching Powder	145	174
Sodium Carbonate	158	109 times
Caustic Soda	155	234
Sodium Silicate	203	247
Carbide	105	152
Paint	141	172
Alcohol	132	169
Hexachlorine	159	10.5 times

Pursuant to the Party's policy of strengthening the production of synthetic fibers, new technical innovations were instituted in 1958. These included the production of synthetic fiber at the intermediary vinylon test [pilot] plant of the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant and the production of staple fiber from reed and corn stalks; thus new potentialities were created for solving the fiber raw materials problem in our country.

Moreover, in 1958 the workers and technicians of the chemical industry produced many new products including aspirin, oil for use in metal cutting operations, absorbent of carbon dioxide, layered (chokch'ung) batteries, air batteries, "p'acrit'u", "magurit'u" [both foreign derived], textile machine parts, and many others.

In 1958, 2,427 inventions and rationalization designs were adopted by the chemical industry. These included the introduction of the ebullient calcinating furnace in the calcinating process of iron sulfide ores. The number of inventions and designs adopted in 1958 was 60.2 percent higher than in 1957 and 244.3 percent higher than in 1956.

As a result of technological improvements and the application of creative designs, in 1958 the average output of ammonium sulfate per saturator increased 17 percent over

the 1957 level, the amount of ore treatment per square meter of iron sulfide ore calciner bed increased six percent, the average output of caustic soda per electrolytic tank increased 24 percent, the output of carbide per electric kiln increased nine percent, and the output per nitride kiln (chilwaro) increased 20 percent.

Furthermore, in 1958 the nitrogen content in lime nitrogen fertilizer increased 0.4 percent over the 1957 level and the quality of many other products also improved considerably.

Increase in Labor Productivity and Direct Labor
Force in the Chemical Industry (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Labor Productivity	126	148
Chemical Control Bureau	128.8	161.6
Pharmaceutical Control Bureau	128.7	130.4
Direct Labor	113	134
Chemical Control Bureau	109.6	135.4
Pharmaceutical Control Bureau	143.8	159.4

The cost of all goods produced by the chemical industry in 1958 was 2.6 percent less than the planned cost, and the cost of comparable goods was 11.3 percent lower than the average cost in 1957.

In 1958, the cost of the principal products of the chemical industry decreased from the 1957 level at the following rates:

Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer.....	7.1%
Lime Nitrogen Fertilizer	0.2
Ammonium Chloride Fertilizer	18.1
Ammonium	3.9
Guanidine	34.7
Sulfathiazole	47.3

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

The tasks of the building materials industry for 1958 were to further expand the production of cement, bricks, blocks, hollow bricks, and prefabricated building materials; to carry out an extensive organization for the production of substitute building materials; and to improve the quality of all its products.

In accordance with the decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the workers everywhere strived to discover new production potentials. They discovered the potentials for achieving an annual production of more than one million tons of cement without any State investment, and built numerous small plants of several kinds [i.e., not only small cement plants but also other plants]. In 1958 alone, these small plants produced more than 1,000 tons of cement, 302 million bricks, 44 million roofing tiles, 83,000 tons of slate, and 150,000 tons of slaked lime.

In 1958, the Party and the State invested 19,100,000 won (in terms of the new currency at estimated price levels of 1950) for the development of the cement industry. This was an increase of 369.4 percent over the corresponding level of investment in 1957.

In addition to this investment, local industries and other ministries and bureaus made a huge capital construction investment in the production of building materials. As a result, the following facilities were newly built, rehabilitated, or expanded: the "rebbol" [trade mark, "revol-" or "rotary"?] calciner with a capacity of 150,000 tons at the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant, the No 3 calciner with a capacity of 200,000 tons at the Haeju Cement Plant, the refractory brick shop with a capacity of 5,760 tons at the Songjin Refractory Materials Plant, the "sup'a" shop with a capacity of 7,600 tons at the Saenggiryong Kiln Industrial (yoo) Plant, the earth pipe shop with a capacity of 140 kilometers of earth pipe at the Anbyon Brick Yard, the Hamhung and Hungnam Construction Trust Block Plant with a capacity of 24,000 tons, and a dryer at the Hamhung Brick Yard with a drying capacity of 540 square meters of brick. Furthermore, many cement and slaked lime plants were put into operation in rural areas with their own resources.

A great quantity of expansion and construction work was continuously carried out, including the construction of the modern 2.8 Madong Cement Plant with a planned production capacity of 400,000 tons.

In 1958, the Cement Control Bureau fulfilled the State gross industrial production value plan by 114 percent, and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 108 percent. Moreover, the Kiln Industrial Control Bureau fulfilled the State gross industrial production value plan by 119 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 108 percent.

Consequently, in 1958 the gross value of industrial production by the building materials industry increased 69 percent over the 1957 level. It increased 131 percent and 730 percent over the 1956 and the prewar 1949 levels respectively.

Implementation of the 1958 Gross Industrial Production Value Plan by Principal Building Materials Plants (%)

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plans Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Sunghori Cement Plant	119	113	126.8
Haeju Cement Plant	124	119	157.2
2.8 Madong Cement Plant	127	119	191
Komusan Cement Plant	127	115	139.6
Ch'ongjin Slate Plant	105	105[sic]	104.2
Yuson Refractory Materials Plant	118	112	118.6
Kangnam Brick Yard	120	113	125.9
Taesong Brick Yard	120	113	186.5
Saenggiryong Kiln Industrial Plant	127	106	148.2
Tanch'on Magnesia Plant	108	106	207

Production plans for principal products of the building materials industry were fulfilled by 109 percent in cement, 114 percent in ordinary bricks, 104 percent in artificial slates, 123 percent in slaked lime, 127 percent in roofing tiles, 118 percent in natural slates, 121 percent in reinforced concrete products, 110 percent in refractory bricks, and 142 percent in plate glass. The plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 100.1 percent in cement, 104 percent in ordinary bricks, 121 percent in slaked lime, 112 percent in roofing tiles, 107 percent in natural slates, 107 percent in refractory bricks, and 106 percent in plate glass.

In particular, the output of plate glass and refractory bricks in 1958 exceeded the production goals envisaged for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan. The output of products surpassed the 1958 State plan by 103,633 tons of cement, 91,594,000 ordinary bricks, 34,944 tons of slaked lime, 13,101,000 roofing tiles, 59,300 square meters of artificial slates, 74,947 tons of natural slates, 968,000 square meters of plate glass, and 11,492 tons of refractory bricks.

Output of Principal Building Materials
in 1958

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cement	1,000 tons	1,243.6
Ordinary Bricks	million pieces	723.9
Slaked Lime	1,000 tons	184.1
Artificial Slates	1000m ²	1,409
Roofing Tiles	million pieces	62.4
Natural Slates	1,000 tons	165.1
Reinforced Concrete Products	1,000m ³	548.5
Refractory Bricks	1,000 tons	126.3
Plate Glass	1,000m ²	3,268
Caustic Lime	1,000 tons	229.6

Increase in Output of Principal Building Materials (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Cement	139	208
Ordinary Bricks	98	104
Artificial Slates	104	115
Slaked Lime	133	178
Caustic Lime	109	145
Plate Glass	127	167
Refractory Bricks	130	154

In 1958, 898 advanced techniques, creative designs, and rationalization proposals were actually introduced into production processes in the building materials industry. These included the anthracite gassification method in the production of glass. Thus, the corresponding figure for 1957 was exceeded by 56.7 percent. Through the application of these advanced techniques and designs, the building materials industry attained savings of 717,000 won for the State.

The utilization rate of facilities also increased as a result of the introduction of these advanced techniques and designs. The average output per cement calciner in 1958 increased four percent over the 1957 level, and the average output per square meter of brick calciner increased 14 percent.

In 1958, the industrial labor productivity plan was fulfilled by 117 percent by the Ministry of City Construction and Management and by 115.2 percent by the sector of the cement industry of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Compared with the 1957 level, industrial labor productivity of the Ministry of City Construction and Management increased by 37 percent and that of the sector of the cement industry of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry increased by 15.6 percent.

Compared with the 1956 level, in 1958 the direct labor of the Ministry of City Construction and Management increased by 46 percent, and that of the sector of the cement industry of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry increased by 34.1 percent.

In 1958, the cost of industrial products of the Ministry of City Construction and Management was 7.6 percent lower than the State plan, and the cost of comparable goods was 14.3 percent lower than the actual average cost in 1957.

The unit cost decreased from the average actual cost of 1957 by 5.1 percent in cement, 13.9 percent in ordinary bricks, 25.7 percent in roofing tiles, and 9.6 percent in plate glass.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

The tasks assigned by the Korean Labor Party to the sector of light industry for 1958 were to further develop the textile, food-processing, and daily necessities industries in order to effect a basic solution of the people's clothing, food, and shelter problems. To that end, light industry was to decisively expand the varieties of its products, to improve their quality, and to produce a large quantity of textile goods, good-quality processed foods, daily necessities, and cultural goods. This was to be effected by utilizing farm produce, fish products, and wild plants as raw materials.

The workers in the sector of light industry supported the decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, which stressed the improvement and strengthening of production in the food-processing and daily necessities industries. Aroused by the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to all Party members, the workers acted as if they were astride a "winged-horse" and created new miracles every day. Thus, great progress was made in the struggle to consolidate the light industrial base in our country.

In 1958, State capital construction investment in the sector of light industry was 27,910,000 won (in new currency). The sector of the textile industry accounted for 11,470,000

won of this sum and the sector of the food-processing industry accounted for 4,780,000 won.

Increase of Capital Construction Investment in
Light Industry and Its Proportion to
Total Industrial Investment

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Investment (10,000 won)	2,042	3,142	2,366	2,518	2,791
Rate of Increase (%)	100	153.9	115.9	123.3	136.7
Proportion to Total Industrial Investment (%)	19	20.8	16.7	16.0	15

In 1958, the capital construction and installation-operation value plan (chorip chakopaek kyehoek) of the Ministry of Light Industry was fulfilled 114 percent. Many shops and aggregates were newly established, rehabilitated, or expanded, including the cloth-weaving (chikp'o), spinning, and twining shops of the P'yongyang Silk Textile Mill, the staple fiber and synthetic silk yarn shops of the Ch'ongjin Spinning Mill, the spinning shop of the P'yongyang Textile Mill, the silk fabrics shop of the Kusong Textile Mill, the Pukch'ong Food Processing Plant, the Namgot Food Processing Plant, and the salt fields of the Yonbaek Saltery.

As a result, in 1958 production capacities were augmented by 4,000 tons of staple fiber, 712 tons of synthetic silk yarn, 4,120 tons of cotton yarn, 1,955,000 meters of cotton fabrics, 5,166,000 meters of silk fabrics, 7,000 tons of salt, 2,500 tons of canned fruits, and 20,000 tons of soap.

Thus, the production capacities for light industrial products were increased; this included a 60 percent increase over the 1957 level in the production capacity of staple fiber.

In particular, the decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party effected a great transformation in the food processing and daily necessities industries. Responding to the appeal of the Party for the improvement and strengthening of the food-processing industry and of daily necessities production, [the people] established 1,063 new local industrial plants. These plants were intended mostly for the production of textile goods, processed foods, and daily necessities, and production was to be carried out by utilizing idle facilities, labor, techniques, and raw materials available in rural areas. As a result, the production of mass consumer goods by light industry increased considerably.

In addition, in accordance with the decision of the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee, many plants and enterprises of the metal industry, the chemical industry, the machine industry, as well as of the forestry, fishing and other sectors of the people's economy established by-product plants or by-products shops on a wide scale. Consequently, large quantities of daily necessities and processed foods were produced by utilizing exhaust gases, rejects, and by-products of production plants; thus, the sources for mass consumer goods were further enriched.

In 1958, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the State gross industrial production value plan by 114 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 104 percent. Thus, 44,800,000 won worth of goods was produced beyond the State plan.

Implementation of Gross Industrial Production Value Plan
by Individual Control Bureaus of the Ministry
of Light Industry (%)

	<u>1958 State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>
Textile Industry	119	110
Food Industry	111	103
Daily Necessities Industry	110	95

In 1958, 86 percent of all plants and enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry overfulfilled their plans including increased production goals.

1958 Plan Implementation by Principal Industrial Enterprises and Rate of Increase in Output (%)

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
P'yongyang Textile Mill	122.4	117	111.2
Kusong Textile Mill	116.3	101.3	129
Sinuiju Woollen Textile Mill	211.1	136.9	152.1
Puksod Flax Mill	104.4	101.7	373.9
P'yongyang Thread Mill	108.1	103.7	126.9
P'yongyang Silk Fabrics Mill	101.1	88.4	140.4
Nyongbyon Silk Fabrics Mill	114.2	102.2	103.8
Sinuiju Paper Mill	103.4	100.4	147.8
Sinuiju Rubber Plant	123	107.5	136.2
Kyongsong Ceramic Ware Plant	105.5	100.6	120.1
P'yongyang Combined Daily Necessities Plant	117.2	111.9	175.1
P'yongyang Leather Plant	112.4	100	268.7
Kanggye Pencil Plant	120.6	113	197.7
Chonch'on Match Plant	111.6	107	130.7
P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant	114.6	100.9	145.2
P'yongyang Soy Sauce Plant	103.7	101.6	161.2
Namp'o Flour Mill	113.6	110.4	125.2
Ch'ongjin Oil Plant	107	107[sic]	137.3
P'yongyang Cigarette Plant	114.1	111.7	113.8
P'yongyang Beer Brewery	127.5	100	182.2
Kwangnyangman Saltery	144.1	144.1[sic]	119.6

Growth of Gross Value of Industrial Production in
the Sector of Light Industry (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Textile Industry	131	185	560
Glass and Ceramic Ware Industry	166	303	1,719
Stationery and Misc. Goods Industry	180	419	1,499
Paper Industry	132	157	335
Leather and Shoe Industry	151	166	525
Rubber Industry	141	193	219
Foodstuffs and Preferred Goods Industry	139	273	346
Oil and Fat Industry	131	134	1,970

The 1958 production plans for light industrial products were successfully overfulfilled. The State plan was fulfilled by 111 percent in cotton and staple fiber fabrics, 106 percent in silk fabrics, and 113 percent in stockings. It was fulfilled 141 percent by the garment industry, 127 percent by the stationery industry, 118 percent in footwear, 150 percent in salt, 110 percent in cigarettes, 100.5 percent in vegetable oil, 130 percent in glassware necessities, 120 percent in ceramic ware necessities, 100.3 percent in paper, 109 percent in raw silk, and 104 percent in cotton and staple fiber yarn.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 105 percent in cotton and staple fiber fabrics, and by 110 percent in socks. It was fulfilled 128 percent by the garment industry, 119 percent by the stationery industry, 106 percent in footwear, 109 percent in glassware necessities, and 105 percent in ceramic ware necessities.

As a result, light industry production in 1958 surpassed the State plan by 8,757,500 meters of cotton and staple fiber fabrics, 1,055,000 meters of silk fabrics, 1,872,500 pairs of socks, 145,700 tons of salt, 715 tons of cigarettes,

63.7 tons of vegetables oil, 85.4 tons of paper, 517.9 tons of synthetic silk yarn, 28.2 tons of raw silk, 615 tons of cotton and staple fiber yarn, and 2,004.8 tons of soap.

Output of Principal Light Industrial Products

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Glassware Necessities	10,000 won	635	260
Ceramic Ware Necessities	10,000 won	826	543
Furniture	10,000 won	1,261	1,055
Cotton and Staple Fiber Fabrics	1,000 m	90,905.5	84,517 (cotton fabrics)
Silk Fabrics	1,000 m	17,755.4	6,467
Cotton and Staple Fiber Yarn	ton	16,852	12,864
Socks	1,000 prs	16,207.5	10,723
Footwear	1,000 prs	21,366.8	18,374
Paper	ton	33,815.4	31,183
Canned Goods	ton	4,973.4	1,802
Salt	1,000 tons	439.3	310
Soy Sauce	kilolitre	41,096.7	37,872
"Toenjang"	ton	43,861	61,551
Vegetable Oil	ton	12,821.7	10,147
Canned Fruits	ton	2,204	998.7
Cigarettes	ton	7,700	6,701
Soap	ton	11,369.8	5,560.5

In response to the call of the Party to expand the variety of products, in 1958 light industry produced 8,979 varieties of necessities including "p'yong kurep" [plane or flat grab?], staple fiber silk fabrics, paper-made speakers, colored drawing pencils, drafting pencils, and glass pencils.

Increase in Output of Principal Light Industrial
Products (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Cotton and Staple Fiber Fabrics	108	123	964
Footwear	116	122	369
Silk Fabrics	275	527	556
Cotton and Staple Fiber Yarn	131	164	796
Raw Silk	119	144	152
Paper	108	131	201
Soy Sauce	109	147	229
Vegetable Oil	126	141	156

By introducing 2,607 inventions and new designs into production processes in 1958, light industry economized 3,071,000 won for the State. As a result of the introduction of advanced techniques, the improvement in engineering processes, and the enhancement of the economization system, in 1958 the percent net recovery rate for cotton yarn at textile mills increased three percent over the 1957 level; the average hourly frequency of weft shuttling (wit'asu) by "yakssandan" [trade mark?] regular silk fabric looms increased 13 percent; the hourly output of writing paper by paper-making machines (ch'ojigi) increased 39 percent; the percent net recovery rate of glucose from starch increased one percent; and the monthly frequency of calcinating operations by the 50m³ ceramic ware calciners increased 44 percent.

For all days operated, the hourly utilization rate of important facilities of the light industry increased in 1958 as follows:

	<u>Over 1957</u>
Spinning Machines	9.8%
Cotton Fabric Weavers (Ryokchikki)	5.5
"T'aehwangi"	11.1
Paper Making Machines	4.5
Oil Presses	7.6

As a result, labor productivity increased considerably. In 1958, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the labor productivity plan by 109 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals was fulfilled by 102 percent. Direct labor in light industry increased 36 percent over 1957 and 57 percent over 1956. Technological improvements, as well as the rise in labor productivity and extensive utilization of local resources enabled light industry to effect a considerably reduction in the cost of its products. The cost of all goods produced by light industry was 4.3 percent lower than the State plan, and the cost of comparable goods fell 10.1 percent from the average cost in 1957.

The unit cost of products decreased from the average cost of 1957 by 3.6 percent in cotton yarns, 1.9 percent in plain cotton fabrics (myon p'yongjik), 41.3 percent in staple fiber fabrics, 3.4 percent in stockings, 7.4 percent in velvet, 10 percent in rice paper, 9.9 percent in writing paper, 27.9 percent in synthetic silk yarns, 4.3 percent in white rubber shoes, 19.6 percent in white tennis shoes, 9.4 percent in rice bowls, 14.9 percent in pencils, 5 percent in soy sauce, 3 percent in canned pork, 11.6 percent in canned apples, and 13.7 percent in salt.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local industry (sanop) occupies an important place in the production of daily necessities, and in 1958, a great transformation took place in its development.

Pursuant to the decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, which concerned the improvement and strengthening of both the food processing industry and the output of daily necessities, a series of local industrial plants were established throughout the country.

As a result of the exceedingly rapid construction and expansion of local industrial plants, in 1958 the local industrial plant control system was partially reorganized. As a result of this reorganization, those industrial plants which were relatively large and locally important were brought under the direct management of the provinces under the control of the provincial people's councils. The management of the many remaining local industrial plants was left to the control and guidance of city and kun people's councils.

In the latter half of 1958, following the adoption of the above decision by the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the number of new local industrial plants established in the individual provinces was as follows:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Number</u>
P'yongyang City	52	Kangwon-do	88
P'yongan-namdo	143	Hamgyong-namdo	146
P'yongan-pukto	134	Hamgyong-pukto	94
Chagang-do	89	Yanggang-do	21
Hwanghae-namdo	118	Kaesong City	13
Hwanghae-pukto	165	TOTAL	1,063

These local industrial plants which were built during a short period of four to five months, began to produce thousands of varieties of necessities through the effective utilization of idle facilities, labor, techniques, and resources available in local areas.

The State invested 3,138,000 won in 1958 for the development of local industry. In addition, local residents contributed 2.57 million won worth of supplies, labor, and facilities for the construction and expansion of local industrial plants; thus, these plants were enabled to produce 9.07 million won worth of products a month.

As a result, in 1958 the monthly production capacities of city- and kun-operated local industrial plants increased by 4,631 tons of coal, 9,249 tons of cement, 13,093 tons of lime, 95,589 square meters of slates, 70 tons of paper, 412,000 meters of cotton fabrics, 439,500 meters of silk fabrics, 24 tons of soap, 85.4 kilolitres of soy sauce, 107 tons of vegetable oil, 1,645.6 tons of various processed foods, 442 tons of processed fish, 915 ox and horse carts, 250 tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,732,000 ordinary bricks, 38.8 tons of "toenjang", 115 tons of pig iron, 800 kilograms of medicines and 540 ready-made suits.

At the same time, the annual production capacity of province-operated plants increased by 2,430 square meters of tiles, 400,000 pieces of ceramic ware, and 2 million pieces of glassware. As a result, the proportion of the national gross value of industrial production accounted for by local industry increased from 18.1 percent in 1957 to 22.5 percent in 1958.

For local industry as a whole, the 1958 gross industrial production value plan was fulfilled by 146 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 120 percent.

Implementation of the 1958 Gross Industrial
Production Value Plan by Local Industry
in Individual Provinces (%)

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including In- creased Production Goals</u>
P'yongyang City	148	111
P'yongan-namdo	153	130
P'yongan-pukto	139	119
Chagang-do	146	129
Hwanghae-namdo	153	124
Hwanghae-pukto	133	115
Kangwon-do	147	131
Hamgyong-namdo	158	123
Hamgyong-pukto	140	123
Yanggang-do	133	111
Kaesong City	139	117

In local industry, province-operated industry fulfilled the State plan by 117 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 107 percent.

Implementation of the 1958 Gross Industrial
Production Value Plan by Province-
Operated Industry (%)

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>	<u>1958 1956</u>
P'yongyang City	110	99.6	179.5	269.6
P'yongan-namdo	131	114	194.8	307.3
P'yongan-pukto	123	111	200.2	217.4

[Cont'd]

Chagang-do	113	108	245.8	421.3
Hwanghae-namdo	121	103	264.3	427.9
Hwanghae-pukto	115	108	260.2	325.8
Kangwon-do	120	111	228.2	326.3
Hamgyong-namdo	115	108	135.2	201.8
Hamgyong-pukto	111	106	189.3	305.2
Yanggang-do	111	96.8	170.6	511.4
Kaesong City	123	112	228.2	376.3

Production utilizing local sources of raw materials, residues, and by-products was further expanded in 1958 in the sector of local industry.

The value of products produced with local resources accounted for the following proportions of the actual gross value of local industrial production:

	<u>Local Industries (Sanop) as a Whole</u>	<u>Of Which Local Industry (Kongop)</u>
Total	58.8 [%]	52.5 [%]
P'yongyang City	61.4	25
P'yongan-namdo	59	57.7
P'yongan-pukto	67.6	47.3
Changang-do	85.8	82
Hwanghae-namdo	39.8	29.3
Hwanghae-pukto	56.9	34
Kangwon-do	70.1	43.4
Hamgyong-namdo	52.7	32.3
Hamgyong-pukto	61.7	36.5
Yanggang-do	75.1	69.3
Kaesong City	26	23.9

By utilizing local resources and residues in 1958, local industrial plants produced large quantities of numerous new products, including processed foods, necessities, farm implements, and various other machinery and instruments.

In the sector of local industry, the number of varieties of industrial products increased very rapidly following the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee. The rate of this increase and the number of varieties of products in individual provinces as of the end of 1958 were as follows:

Number of Varieties of Products

	<u>Rate of Increase:</u>	<u>No at</u>	<u>No at</u>	<u>Of Which:</u>
	<u>No at end of 1958</u>	<u>end of</u>	<u>end of</u>	<u>No of food-</u>
	<u>over that prior</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>stuffs only</u>
	<u>to June 1958</u>			
P'yongyang City	201%	342	47	
P'yongan-namdo	268	328	115	
P'yongan-pukto	187	330	108	
Chagang-do	441	310	73	
Hwanghae-namdo	197	326	125	
Hwanghae-pukto	311	301	117	
Kangwon-do	149	446	121	
Hamgyong-namdo	159	338	90	
Hamgyong-pukto	366	301	150	
Yanggang-do	309	175	47	
Kaesong City	150	462	127	

Increase in Output of Principal Industrial Products
in the Sector of Local Industry (%)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u>
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Farm Machinery and Implements	219.9	287.3
Non-motorized Boats	210.4	239.4
Ox and Horse Carts	117.2	267
Glassware Necessities	188.1	223.5
Ceramic Ware Necessities	167.8	241.6
Lumber	133.1	149.7
Paper	141.3	152.2
Fabrics	337.1	572.5
Knitted Goods	124.7	196.8
Garment Industry	347.9	841.9
Fish Products Processing	446.7	830.2
Soy Sauce	101.2	132.4
Vegetable Oil	112	140.7

Output of Principal Products by City and
Mun-Operated Enterprises in 1958

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Output</u>
Farm Machinery and Implements	1,000 won	56.1
Ox and Horse Carts	each	589
Instruments and Tools	1,000 won	2.0
Slaked Lime	ton	16,058
Caustic Lime	ton	1,555
Bricks	1,000 pieces	269
Roofing Tiles	1,000 pieces	433.5
Natural Slates	ton	10,953.8
Ceramic Ware Necessities	1,000 won	21
Lumber	m ³	1,186
Paper	ton	78
Textile Fabrics	km	547.2
Knitted Goods	1,000 won	45.6
Garment Industry	1,000 won	1,138.5
Processed Fish Products	ton	619
Processed Vegetables	ton	1,899.2
Bread	ton	291.4
Cake	ton	169.4
Liquor	kilolitre	20.9
Soy Sauce	kilolitre	.122
Vegetable Oil	ton	80.9
Cement	ton	718.1
Coal	ton	10,578.4
Soap	ton	61.2

In 1958, the sector of local industry introduced 2,794 new designs into production processes and economized 3,467,000 won for the State. Provincial industry accounted for 1,691 of these designs and for 2,070,000 won of savings.

The latter half of 1958 constituted the initial stage of the great advances that were to be made in accordance with the measures taken by the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee. Local Party and government organs thus worked to further consolidate the economic foundation of existing plants as well as of newly built plants.

At the same time, they struggled to continuously build more new plants. Thus, they established a powerful foundation of local industries, capable of radically increasing the output of industrial products in 1959.

COOPERATIVE INDUSTRY

In 1958, cooperative industry fulfilled the State plan by 144 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 114 percent. Of this percentage for cooperative industry as a whole, producer cooperatives fulfilled the State plan by 148 percent; the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 116 percent; and fishing cooperatives fulfilled the State plan by 112 percent. As a result, in 1958 cooperative industry increased [its production value] 62.6 percent over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the work of the producer cooperatives was further improved and strengthened, and the proportion of Type Three producer cooperatives to the total number of producer cooperatives had increased to 34 percent by the end of 1958.

In addition to the integration of all private merchants and industrialists into producer cooperatives in 1958, the organization of producer cooperatives was further expanded.

Increase in Number of Producer Cooperatives

	<u>At the End of 1958</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>	<u>1958 1956</u>
Total	939	114%	170.4%
Industrial Producer Cooperatives	729	133.3	174.8
Honor Soldiers Cooperatives	58	87.9	85.3
Soldier Family Cooperatives	29	50	85.3
Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	44	50	-
Service Cooperatives	109	63	81.3

Increase in Membership of Producer Cooperatives

	<u>Membership at the end of 1958</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>	<u>1958 1956</u>	<u>1958 1955</u>
Total	104,498	143.3%	263.2%	473.1%
Industrial Producer Cooperatives	87,697	157.5	273.9	397.1
Honor Soldiers Cooperatives	5,694	152.9	209.9	241
Soldier Family Cooperatives	3,254	38.2	85.9	668.2
Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	2,858	61.1	-	-
Service Cooperatives	8,640	70	112.4	-

In 1958, the State invested 220,000 won and cooperatives invested 2,490,000 won of their own funds for the consolidation of the economic foundation of producer cooperatives and for improvement in their production. As a result, the productivity of producer cooperatives was further expanded. Of special significance is the fact that in 1958 producer cooperatives increased their output through the broad utilization of local material resources. In 1958, the proportion of output utilizing local material resources to total output was as follows:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Overall Average	65.2%	Hwanghae-pukto	72.3
P'yongyang-City	65.7	Kangwon-do	82.5
P'yongan-namdo	59.7	Hamgyong-namdo	61.9
P'yongan-pukto	74.6	Hamgyong-pukto	75.5
Chagang-do	88.9	Yanggang-do	81.5
Hwanghae-namdo	47.5	Kaesong City	26.7

In the course of implementing the decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, in 1958 the producer cooperatives considerably increased the number of varieties of their products. Compared with the number of varieties produced prior to the June Plenum, the number of varieties of products after the June Plenum was, in proportion, as follows:

P'yongyang City	127%	Kangwon-do	127%
P'yongan-namdo	123	Hamgyong-namdo	117
P'yongan-pukto	133	Hamgyong-pukto	129
Chagang-do	119	Yanggang-do	104
Hwanghae-namdo	198	Kaesong City	199
Hwanghae-pukto	161		

By the end of 1958, the number of varieties of products by producer cooperatives which would meet the needs of the people increased considerably in both processed foods and daily necessities.

Number of Varieties of Producer Cooperative Products in
1958

	<u>No of Varieties</u>
Textile Fabrics	71
Ready-made Clothes	163
Knitted Goods	322
Footwear	311
Hats	72
Home Appliances	576
Cultural Goods	120
Musical Instruments	39
Miscellaneous Goods	350
Stationery	131
Toys	81
Sporting Goods	52
Processed Foods and Preferred Goods	712
TOTAL	3,033

Increase in Output of Principal Cooperative
Products (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>
Coal	224.4	-	-
Drilling Machines	105.3	207.5	-
Ox and Horse Carts	211.7	434.4	444.1
Pumps	112 times	-	-
Slaked Lime	113.5	837.4	146 times
Roofing Tiles	128.8	211	192 times
Lumber	133.3	255.9	-
Paper	101.4	262.8	755.1
Cotton and Staple Fiber			
Yarn	129.2	17 times	168.4
Textile Fabrics	189.2	174.1	387.5
Underwear	315.7	411.7	31 times
Processed Fish Products	290.6	50 times	-
Soy Sauce	237.4	307.4	141
Vegetable Oil	267.1	812	164
Soap	363.6	540.2	443.4

In 1958, producer cooperatives economized 1,396,000 won for the State by introducing 1103 new designs into production processes.

FORESTRY

In order to meet the increased lumber requirements of the various sectors of the people's economy, in 1958 the forestry sector took measures to increase production and to expand the timber processing industry by continuously exploring and expanding timber felling sources and by shortening the selective felling recurrence time (wonmok yubol hoegwi sigan).

In 1958, the State invested 3,715,000 won (in new currency) for capital construction in the sector of forestry.

As a result, in 1958 many forestry and lumber processing facilities were newly constructed and expanded; these included the construction of 2.5 kilometers of forest railroad by the Hwap'yong Forest Products Enterprise and the construction of the Sup'ung Lumber Mill with a production capacity of 22,000 m³ of lumber. The Ministry of Forestry fulfilled the 1958 gross industrial production value plan by 105 percent.

The gross value of industrial production by the forest products and lumber processing sector increased as follows:

<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>
125%	150%	266%

Implementation of the 1958 Gross Industrial Production
Value Plan by Principal Forestry Enterprises

	<u>Basic Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>
Forest Products Enterprises:			
Taehung	119.3%	105.1%	134.2%
Wonsan	110.8	110.3	159.1
Changjin	118	101.8	210.1
Hamhung	115.7	106.5	179.5
Songgan	106.7	103.2	106
Kanggye	108.5	100.5	308
Pujon	115.4	104.3	265.8
P'ungso	111.2	197.3	241
Yup'yong	117.7	109.4	226.7
Namjung	110.6	105.7	173.6
Poch'on	116	106.7	166.6
Taep'yong	105	100.9	162.7
So-P'yongyang Lumber Mill	125.8	122.9	166.6

In 1958, the production plan was fulfilled in kind [volume] by 106 percent in timber and 117 percent in lumber. As a result, 281,600 cubic meters of timber and 196,400 cubic meters of lumber were produced beyond the plan. In 1958, the output of timber and lumber exceeded the production level envisaged for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Output of Timber and Lumber (Unit: 1000m³)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Timber	2,792	3,153	122%	196%
Lumber	1,242	1,331	125	243

In 1958 the Ministry of Forestry saved 123,000 won for the State by introducing 411 new designs and rationalization proposals into production processes.

Compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 the hourly utilization rate of facilities for all days operated increased by 9.2 percent in forest rail locomotives, 36.5 percent in sawing machines, and 10.1 percent in winches.

In 1958, the principal technical-economic indices for the sector of forestry rose as follows:

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Percent Net Recovery Rate of Lumber from Timber	102.1%
Average Daily Haulage per Forest Rail Locomotive	118.2

In 1958, the Ministry of Forestry fulfilled the labor productivity plan by 100 percent, and production value per direct labor increased 14.7 percent over the 1956 level.

In 1958, direct production labor in industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Forestry increased as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Direct Labor	37,734	36,624	39,465
Rate of Increase	100	97.1	104.6

The cost of industrial products fell in 1958 as a result of the broad application of new designs and advanced techniques and the rise in the utilization rate of facilities. The cost of comparable goods produced by the Ministry of Forestry decreased from the 1957 level by 0.4 percent, and the unit cost of products decreased from the 1957 level by 1.8 percent in timber and 20 percent in lumber.

A G R I C U L T U R E

The basic tasks of the agricultural economy under the First Five-Year Plan called for, in addition to a concentrated effort for increasing food grain crop production, the simultaneous and rapid development of industrial crop production, livestock industry, pomiculture, sericulture and freshwater pisciculture, completion of agricultural cooperativization and organizational-economic strengthening of cooperative management.

Following the basic direction of agricultural development, the State invested a total of 120 million won during the postwar period in the sector of agricultural economy for the construction of irrigation waterways, training of agricultural technicians, expansion of machine tractor stations, etc.

To overcome all the difficulties and bottlenecks of the postwar period, to stabilize the life of the farmers and enable them to successfully continue farming, the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic loaned economically unstable agricultural cooperatives and poor farmers more than 300,000 tons of food grains and seedlings and more than 243 million won, and exempted the payment of more than 160,000 tons of taxes-in-kind and loaned crops and more than 14 million won of loans.

During the postwar period, tens of thousands of discharged soldiers and graduates of junior and senior middle schools were assigned to rural areas, and in every farming season many office employees, students and soldiers were mobilized and sent to rural areas, thus helping the farmers by an aggregate total of millions of man-days annually.

These enormous aids to the farmers enabled the agricultural economy to rapidly rehabilitate and strengthen the material-technical foundation of agricultural production and to ensure an increased output of food grain crops, which was the most important tasks undertaken in the postwar period.

In the rural areas of our country, the great revolutionary movement of agricultural cooperativization was completed by the end of August 1958 thanks to the correctness of agricultural policies of the Korean Labor Party. There were creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theories of agricultural cooperativization and the rich experience of the Soviet

Union to concrete situations in our country, as well as the wisdom of the Party leadership and the positive struggle of our farmers who, positively supporting the Party policies of agricultural cooperativization, enthusiastically participated in the cooperativization movement.

As a result, the rural areas of our country were transformed from a backward agricultural economy, where scattered and small-scale private farming was predominant, into socialist rural areas where the agricultural economy is controlled by cooperative management.

But with the rapid increase of agricultural productivity, relatively small-scale agricultural cooperatives became correspondingly inadequate in the further development of agricultural production.

The successful execution of a technological revolution in rural areas and the further expansion of agricultural productive force necessarily called for mergers of agricultural cooperatives, so that their operational scope could be expanded.

On 11 October 1958, the Cabinet of the Republic adopted a decision under which the farmers would voluntarily integrate themselves into larger cooperatives, merged on the basis of the ri as a unit; the managers of merged cooperatives would also serve as chairmen of ri people's councils.

Through the aroused political enthusiasm of the farmers, the mergers of agricultural cooperatives were smoothly fulfilled within only one to two months.

As a result, 13,309 agricultural cooperatives were then integrated into 3,843 new cooperatives, and the average scope of enterprise per cooperative expanded from 80 to about 300 farm families in membership and from 130 chongbo to 500 chongbo in cultivated land area. At the same time, the functions of agricultural cooperatives began to include commodity circulation, credit, education, cultural and health affairs in rural areas, in addition to agricultural production.

Agricultural cooperatives were thus further consolidated and brought to a new stage of development.

In addressing the historical National Convention of Agricultural Cooperatives held in January 1959, Comrade Kim Il-sung stated that the basic tasks of the agricultural economic sector

are to further consolidate socialist agricultural cooperatives politically and economically, and to transform rural areas of our country into rich and cultured socialist rural areas equipped with modern technology by carrying out technological and cultural revolutions in rural areas within the next few years.

The Korean Labor Party already made it clear that the future development of agriculture in our country is entirely dependent upon technological improvement and stated that the basic content of technological revolution in rural areas is to complete the water conservancy program for paddies and fields within two to three years, rural electrification within one to two years, and the mechanization of agricultural operations within four to five years.

The September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party defined the water conservancy program in rural areas as the central key to the technological revolution of agriculture in our country and proposed that, within the next two to three years, 700,000 chongbo of fields should be brought under irrigation and an additional 300,000 chongbo of paddies be brought under safe water conservancy (suri anjondap).

In the same address before the National Convention of Agricultural Cooperatives, Comrade Kim Il-song advised that the most urgent current task of water conservancy is, as the first step, to provide irrigation for over 500,000 to 600,000 chongbo of the total [1,000,000 chongbo] goal proposed by the September Plenum, so that the total irrigated land area in the country should reach 1,000,000 chongbo within one to two years.

This challenging task proposed by the September Plenum on water conservancy in rural areas is being successfully implemented.

Of the total State investment in the agricultural economic sector during the five postwar years, the construction of irrigation waterways accounted for 57 percent.

Including the large State irrigation works in the Kiyang, Ojidon and Amnokkang areas, more than 10,000 projects were under way in 1958.

As a result, between the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the end of 1958, irrigation works capable of irrigating 124,000 chongbo of

paddies and fields progressed successfully. Throughout 1958 the irrigated land area expanded by 190,000 chongbo of paddies and fields.

This means that during the five postwar years, the irrigated paddy area increased from 227,000 chongbo to 463,000 chongbo, thus bringing 91 percent of the total area of paddies under safe water conservancy. From the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party through the end of April 1959, 84 waterways with a total extension of 9,246 km and a tunnel with an extension of 15,370 meters were drilled; 12,000 locks, caissons, culverts, bridges and other water conservancy structures were built; and 9,908 reservoirs, pumping stations, and irrigation facilities were put into operation to supply water to over 377,000 chongbo of cultivated land area in the country. As a result of this expansion in the irrigated land area of paddies and fields, the total irrigated land area in the country now increased to about 800,000 chongbo.

In addition to the expansion of the irrigated land area, dyke construction works, flood control works, and afforestation programs were carried out also. As a result, during the five post-war years, 350,000 chongbo of cultivated land area were brought under protection against potential flood disaster.

Great efforts are also being made by the State to realize within the next four to five years the mechanization of agricultural operations which are, like those of water conservancy, very important for carrying out the technological revolution in rural areas.

The general approach to the mechanization of agricultural operations in our country is to start mechanization first in the plains regions; and thence to move gradually to mountainous regions; to mechanize first those operations which demand a great amount of work, and thence to move gradually toward overall mechanization; and to combine large-scale mechanization with medium- and small-scale mechanization as well as simple mechanization with complex modern mechanization.

Over-all mechanization of farming operations in our country calls for at least 30,000 to 35,000 tractors, 25,000 to 30,000 trucks, and various other advanced farm machines. In a heroic effort to meet these requirements, the working class has already produced in 1958--for the first time in our country--tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers and various other

modern machines, thereby preparing the ground for their mass production in 1959. As a result, 5,000 tractors and 2,500 trucks will be supplied to rural areas in 1959.

Farm implements and supplies provided to the agricultural sector in 1958 were 31,000 ox carts, more than 60,000 earth moving carts and trolleys (ddatsikka), 1,600 tons of oils, 14,000 animal-drawn weeders, 12,500 liquid and powder sprayers, 10,600 straw bag weavers and straw rope making machines, and more than 4,000 electric motors, transformers and pumps. In addition, 3,600 kilometers of transmission and distribution lines were laid in rural areas.

In connection with the task of carrying out rural electrification within one to two years, it is most important to build continuously more large hydroelectric power stations and, at the same time, to build medium and small power stations everywhere in the nation through an all-out national campaign.

Today, considerable progress has already been made in rural electrification. As of the end of 1958, power supply lines were extended to 67 percent of all ri in our country-- or to 49 percent of the total farm families--and electric power began to be used in construction and mechanization in rural areas.

By building many small power stations, Hamgyong-namdo with 165 plants, Chagang-do with 163 plants, and Kangwon-do with 75 plants already extended power distribution lines to every ri in their respective provinces.

Aroused by the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee, which was addressed to all Party members to overcome the mysticism confronting electrical production [as being difficult or impossible], people everywhere in rural areas are extensively building medium and small power stations which utilize every available source of power, such as water, heat, and wind, with a view to completing rural electrification within one to two years.

The Korean Labor Party pointed out that, in the light of the limited land area available for cultivation, intensive agriculture should be further developed in order to attain a high yield per unit land area, and that in addition to irrigation and rural electrification, the deep ploughing, close planting and large supply of fertilizers are the basic components of the intensive agricultural method.

In 1958, many advanced agricultural cooperatives which extensively introduced this intensive agricultural method produced a record yield, thus demonstrating the great superiority of the advanced intensive agricultural method. Agricultural cooperatives in our country thus successfully carried out works preparatory to the over-all intensification of agricultural production in 1959.

Agricultural cooperatives launched an extensive campaign for supplying more than 50 tons of home-made manures per chongbo of paddies and fields, and, by building their own small fertilizer plants, many agricultural cooperatives are now producing phosphate and kali fertilizers in large quantities.

In order to plough a cultivated land area 30 centimeters or deeper, the production and design of new farm implements and innovations dealing with existing farm implements are accordingly being successfully carried out. By autumn 1958, many agricultural cooperatives ploughed their lands 30 centimeters or deeper in their autumn tilling.

Good quality seedlings have already been secured to ensure the planting of 300 rice plants per p'yong, 15 plants or more of corn per p'yong, 300 kg of wheat per chongbo and the close planting of other crops.

In 1958, the supply of chemical fertilizers to rural areas was 29 percent larger than that in 1957 and 12 times the 1953 level. The supply of home-made manures by the farmers increased 71 percent over the 1957 level.

As a result of the broad introduction of advanced high-yield farming methods, in 1958 the cold-bed nursed rice was planted in 50 percent of the total cultivated land area of paddies, and the planting of cotton seeds together with manure jars accounted for 70 percent of the total planted area of cotton.

The land utilization rate rose from 125 percent in 1954 to 161 percent in 1958.

CULTIVATED LAND AREA

In our country, the cultivated land area is extremely limited quantitatively, and much shallow soil land and inclined slope land is utilized for cultivation. For this reason, measures were taken by the agricultural economic sector to utilize cultivated land area more productively by increasing the yield per unit land area as well as the land utilization rate. In addition, rehabilitation and expansion of cultivated land areas were extensively carried out, including the rehabilitation of war-ravaged lands, construction of river dykes for flood control, rehabilitation of fallow lands and land reclamation.

As a result, war-ravaged lands were rapidly rehabilitated, and the cultivated land area was expanded annually through the postwar period.

Cultivated Land Area

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Cultivated Land Area	1,860	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,907	1,924
Rice Paddies	388	467	478	491	502	508
Fields [day]	1,472	1,516	1,487	1,408	1,405	1,416
Of Which:						
Orchards	25	21	21	16	16	20
True Mulberry Fields	10	3	5	9	11	16
Sapling Nurseries	0.3	0.7	2	2	2	3

Note: The total cultivated land area for 1956 and later year does not include the planted land along roads and paths or other marginal areas, which accounted for four percent of the total and was included in the corresponding figures for 1946, 1949 and 1953.

Together with a continuous expansion in the cultivated land area, the expansion in the irrigated area of paddies and diversified operations of agricultural enterprises effected a considerable change in proportions of cultivated land area accounted for by individual categories of lands.

Proportions of Cultivated Land Area Accounted for by Individual Categories of Lands (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Cultivated Land Area	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice Paddies	20.9	23.6	24.3	25.9	26.3	26.4
Fields	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.7	73.6
Orchards	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4
True Mulberry Fields	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1
Sapling Nurseries	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Proportions of Cultivated Land Area Accounted for by Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Cultivated Land Area	100	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Enterprises	1.9	5.2	68.8	85.7	100
State Enterprises	1.9	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.8
Cooperative Enterprises	-	0.6	63.5	80.6	94.2
Private Farm Enterprises	98.1	94.8	31.2	14.3	-

Note: State enterprises include the lands under the State agricultural-livestock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and supplementary enterprises of workers and office employees. Cooperative enterprises include the lands under

the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives, as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members.

Cultivated Land Area in Individual Provinces
(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,907	1,924
P'yongyang City	9	9	8	8	8
P'yongan-namdo	367	360	352	353	358
P'yongan-pukto	282	279	272	274	276
Chagang-do	136	132	136	138	138
Hwanghae-namdo	234	313	303	304	304
Hwanghae-pukto	222	215	203	206	209
Kangwon-do	244	155	141	142	143
Hamgyong-namdo	213	208	191	194	194
Hamgyong-pukto	173	175	176	171	174
Yanggang-do	103	104	100	100	103
Kaesong City	-	16	17	17	17

Proportions of Cultivated Land Area Accounted for by
Individual Provinces (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
P'yongan-namdo	18.6	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.6
P'yongan-pukto	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
Chagang-do	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.2
Hwanghae-namdo	11.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8
Hwanghae-pukto	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.9
Kangwon-do	12.3	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4
Hamgyong-namdo	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.1
Hamgyong-pukto	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.0
Yanggang-do	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4
Kaesong City	-	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

By the end of August 1958 agricultural cooperativization was completed in our country, and in October of the same year agricultural cooperatives were merged on the basis of the ri-administrative district as a unit. As a result, the former 13,309 agricultural cooperatives are now integrated into 3,843 cooperatives.

Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Cultivated
Land Area in Individual Provinces (As of the end of 1958)

	<u>No of Cooper- atives</u>	<u>Cultivated Land Area (Chongbo)</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Paddies Only</u>
Total	3,843	1,791,093	494,908
P'yongyang City	24	5,770	2,243
P'yongan-namdo	647	351,908	104,935
P'yongan-pukto	580	267,983	88,264
Chagang-do	310	125,748	9,803
Hwanghae-namdo	401	277,627	122,863

[Cont'd]

Hwanghae-pukto	329	199,171	38,854
Kangwon-do	399	128,952	35,182
Hamgyong-namdo	545	183,993	60,599
Hamyong-pukto	353	143,403	25,499
Yanggang-do	216	89,094	1,299
Kaesong City	39	17,444	10,367

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives(End of 1958)
(In terms of farm family membership)

	<u>Up to 100</u>	<u>101- 200</u>	<u>201- 300</u>	<u>301- 400</u>	<u>401- 600</u>	<u>601- 1,000</u>	<u>1,000 and Mor</u>
Total Number	391	1,073	984	641	588	157	8
P'yongyang City	1	10	8	2	3	-	-
P'yongan-namdo	45	134	157	135	148	27	1
P'yongan-pukto	60	142	138	94	110	36	-
Chagang-do	32	160	84	31	3	-	-
Hwanghae-namdo	-	28	71	84	134	78	6
Hwanghae-pukto	4	44	93	94	86	86	-
Kangwon-do	54	182	116	34	13	-	-
Hamgyong-namdo	55	148	177	108	51	4	1
Hamgyong-pukto	55	128	108	37	24	1	-
Yanggang-do	85	95	25	5	2	-	-
Kaesong City	-	2	7	13	14	3	-

In the rural areas of our country where agricultural cooperativization is now completed, the superiority of cooperative enterprise has been demonstrated in recent past years in food grain crop production and in other areas of agricultural production.

The rapid increase in agricultural production currently attained in our rural areas has strengthened the economic foundation of agricultural cooperatives and raised the living standard of cooperative members.

Prior to 1956 when the living standard of the farmers was still generally low, the rate of joint accumulation of agricultural cooperatives was only about five percent of the total net income. But along with improvement in living

conditions of cooperative members, this rate rose to about 10 percent in 1957 and to more than 15 percent in 1958.

As a result, the total value of joint properties of agricultural cooperatives reached 686 million won in 1958, an average of 650 won per member family. In terms of the total value, this is an increase of 70 percent over the 1957 level, and in terms of the share per member family an increase of 140 percent over the 1955 level.

Through this rapid increase in joint accumulation, agricultural cooperatives built a sound foundation that was able to ensure a continuously expanded production. Based on this foundation, agricultural cooperatives are today successfully implementing the tasks related to technological and cultural revolutions in rural areas.

STATE AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK FARMS AND MACHINE TRACTOR STATIONS

Measures have been continuously taken to reorganize and strengthen the material-technological foundation of State agricultural-livestock farms, to improve management and technical control work, and to raise the material and cultural living standard of their workers. As a result, there are now 90 livestock farms, 18 fruit farms, five agricultural farms, 13 seedling farms and 48 sericultural farms, all equipped with modern facilities.

In 1958, the livestock of State agricultural-livestock farms increased considerably. The number of livestock there increased from the 1957 level by 29 percent in milk cows, 20 percent in Korean cattle, 4 percent in horses, 8 percent in hogs, 29 percent in sheep and 107 percent in goats. Along with the increase in livestock, the output of livestock products also increased. In 1958, the output increased over the 1957 level by 30 percent in meat, 8 percent in sheep wool and 160 percent in milk.

State fruit farms occupy an important place in the fruit production of our country. In 1958, the area of State fruit farms planted with fruit trees increased 19 percent over 1957,

and by fulfilling the State production plan 180 percent in 1958, State fruit farms increased their output by nine percent over the 1957 level.

In agricultural production, the 1958 food grain crop cultivation area plan was fulfilled 106 percent, in which the plan on the corn sown area was fulfilled 108 percent.

Through broad application of advanced farming techniques, the output of farm produce per unit area in 1958 increased considerably over the 1957 level, as, for example, by 19 percent in corn and 21 percent in vegetables.

At present, State machine tractor stations are playing an important role in facilitating technological reconstruction in rural areas and strengthening agricultural cooperatives politically and economically.

In line with the expanded agricultural operations to be done by tractors and farm machinery, new State machine tractor stations were also built.

Number of Machine Tractor Stations (MTS) and
Number of Tractors

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of MTS	each	15	16	48	50	70
Number of Tractors (15 hp each)	each	764	800	2,561	2,554	2,671
Those of MTS only	each	500	515	2,072	2,092	2,146
Area of Initial Plowing by MTS	1,000 chongbo	95	162	487	854	993

As the network of machine tractor stations expanded, the number of types of farm implements that were able to be attached to tractors also increased, and mechanization was extended to sowing, land leveling, intermediary plowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing, land development and transport operations. This not only increased the utilization rate of machinery but also improved the quality of work. In 1958, the amount of initial plowing operations by State machine tractor stations exceeded the State plan by 47 percent and increased 41 percent over the 1957 level.

FARM PRODUCE INDUSTRY

In 1958, the total crop planted area plan was fulfilled 106 percent, exceeding the 1957 level by more than 189,000 chongbo.

In particular, the industrial crop planted area plan was fulfilled 118 percent, including 114 percent in cotton, 128 percent in flax and 124 percent in tobacco.

Planted Land Area of Principal Crops

(Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958
Total Planted Area	1,934	2,386	2,295	2,413	2,555	2,744
Food Grain Crops	1,670	2,112	2,103	2,165	2,255	2,264
Paddy Rice	388	382	432	493	500	504
[Dry] Field Food						
Grain Crops	1,282	1,730*	1,671*	1,672	1,755	1,761
Corn	174	282	241	608	759	826
Wheat & Barley	195	309	283	290	248	207
Foxtail Millet	396	369	401	171	82	24
Broomcorn Millet	61	65	87	54	37	29
Soybeans	245	322	340	340	391	449
Industrial Crops	79	107	54	41	54	131
Vegetables	72	46	48	72	77	80
Tubers (potatoes)	113	120	86	122	159	214
Potatoes	100	104	78	104	136	193
Forage Crops		2	4	13	10	55
Others						1

*[Corrected; figures in Korean text are 17,301 and 671].

Despite the severe drought in 1958, the output of food grain crops was 3.7 million tons, fulfilling the State plan 112 percent. This output is almost twice as large as the output in 1946 immediately after the national liberation [in 1945].

In 1958, output of cotton was eight times the 1957 level, and output of tobacco was 39 percent larger than in 1957.

POMICULTURE

During the postwar period, a series of measures were taken by the Party and state to rehabilitate and develop the war-ravaged pomiculture. To rejuvenate the old fruit trees, chemical fertilizers were supplied to fruit farms in an amount three to four times as large as that to rice paddies in per chongbo supply, in addition to a systematic supply of a large quantity of homemade manures; to protect fruit trees, insecticides and other farm chemicals were supplied in sufficient quantities. In addition, State fruit farms produced saplings in large quantities and supplied them to agricultural cooperatives.

In line with this rapid tempo of rehabilitation and development of pomiculture, the Party and State proposed the task of expanding fruit farms by more than 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, and of bringing the total land area of fruit farms to the 200,000 chongbo mark within 10 years.

Aroused by the appeal of the Party for expanding fruit farms by more than 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, agricultural cooperatives already developed 53,000 chongbo suitable for fruit farming.

As the land suitable for fruit farming was developed, the fruit planted area accordingly increased in 1958.

To increase the output of fruits, many advanced techniques were introduced, including field wells (chongjong) in fruit farms, an increase in the supply of homemade manures as well as improvements in the system of fertilization, introduction of an irrigation system and the establishment of thorough measures for using insecticides. Especially in fruit cultivation, a new technological foundation was established, completely

destroying the superstition regarding fruit-bearing in alternate years.

As a result, the output of fruits in our country increased very rapidly this year [1959].

In 1958, too, the output of fruits per chongbo increased considerably over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the average output of fruits per chongbo increased six percent over the 1957 level, including 11 percent in apples, 65 percent in pears, 65 percent in peaches and 35 percent in grapes.

Area Planted with Fruit Trees (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	20,626	15,697	13,521	13,699	24,067
Apple Trees	18,297	13,292	11,059	10,996	19,103

Area Planted in Fruit Trees and Output of Fruits in 1958
by Individual Provinces

(Unit: Area in Chongbo; Output in tons)

	<u>Fruit Tree</u> <u>Planted Area</u>	<u>Apple</u> <u>Trees</u>	<u>Output of</u> <u>Fruits</u>	<u>Apples</u> <u>Only</u>
Total	24,067	19,103	130,995	114,862
P'yongyang City	178	99	47	5
P'yongan-namdo	5,987	5,199	23,053	21,715
P'yongan-pukto	4,510	3,566	7,635	6,461
Chagang-do	333	25	468	-
Hwanghae-namdo	3,445	2,629	23,915	18,795
Hwanghae-pukto	1,770	1,412	7,298	6,763
Kangwon-do	1,357	773	8,028	5,525
Hamgyong-namdo	5,032	4,563	52,821	50,405
Hamgyong-pukto	974	626	7,199	5,136
Yanggang-do	5	-	-	-
Kaesong City	476	211	531	57

Increase in Output of Fruits (Unit: Ton)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	53,903	38,820	46,367	111,528	130,995
Apples	47,293	34,056	38,232	102,748	114,862
Pears	3,182	2,224	4,599	5,538	9,125
Peaches	2,877	1,457	1,436	1,797	3,154
Grapes	144	162	121	163	319

Average Per Chongbo Output of Fruits in Individual Provinces in 1958 (Unit: kg)

	<u>For all Fruits</u>	<u>For Apples Only</u>
Average for Total	11,395	13,603
P'yongyang City	3,883	3,059
P'yongan-namdo	13,327	14,613
P'yongan-pukto	5,960	21,408
Chagang-do	17,605	-
Hwanghae-namdo	12,051	13,153
Hwanghae-pukto	10,253	11,102
Kangwon-do	9,525	11,156
Hamgyong-namdo	13,489	13,867
Hamgyong-pukto	9,660	11,214
Kaesong City	3,299	2,219

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

For the rapid rehabilitation and development of the livestock industry, which was severely damaged during the war, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic gave, even under the difficult circumstances of the war period, all possible guidance and consideration to the establishment and expansion of many State livestock farms and livestock breeding farms and to the establishment of the material and technical foundation necessary for the development of the livestock industry.

The Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, which is of great historical significance, emphasized the need of building a livestock foundation in agricultural cooperatives to increase the output of livestock products, so that the increased demand of the people for them could be met during the postwar period.

But, compared with other sectors, the livestock industry is still low in its development level and unable to meet the needs of the people.

On 27 October 1958, the Expanded Session of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, emphasized that the radical improvement and development of the livestock industry was the most important of the various challenging tasks currently being attended to by the agricultural economic sector, and proposed that not only the State agricultural-livestock farms strengthen and develop their livestock industry but also that agricultural cooperatives consolidate their livestock base, so that the output of livestock goods could be radically increased. Finally, the Session set the production goals to be attained by 1961 at 400,000 tons of meat, 460,000 tons of milk, 1.5 billion eggs, and 700 tons of sheep wool, or in terms of the per capita output, at 40 kg of meat, 46 kg of milk and 150 eggs.

To this end, the Session set forth the initial task that, before the end of 1958, every agricultural cooperative should set aside as joint livestock, for every one hundred member families, 30 or more sows as breeding stock, five cows of good stock as milk cows, and more than 50 hens and ducks. At the same time, every member family was given the task of raising two or three hogs for consumption and more than 10 hens and ducks a year.

Also in connection with the development of the livestock industry, an extensive campaign was carried out to build a strong fodder base in accordance with the directives on creating a strong fodder base, which is the basis of the livestock industry, and on improving the production of fodder.

Responding to the call of the Party that the basic forage should be silage and hay, agricultural cooperatives demanded an increased output of silage and hay. As a result, the output of silage in 1958 increased 35 percent over the 1957 level. In particular, the production of compounded silage for hogs was carried out extensively.

In 1958, the land area planted with forage crops was 5.1 times the area in 1957, and by the end of 1958 the area of pasture lands of agricultural cooperatives exceeded 145,700 chongbo. Furthermore, responding to the appeal of the Party for cultivating bindweed hills at a rate of 30 to 50 chongbo per agricultural cooperative, by the end of 1958 agricultural cooperatives cultivated 170,000 chongbo of bindweed hills.

For the improvement of stock necessary for the development of the livestock industry, in 1958 State agricultural-livestock farms supplied agricultural cooperatives with 1,000 good stock breeding cattle and hogs. During the post-war period, more than 200,000 breeding hogs and about one million breeding fowl were supplied to agricultural cooperatives and farmers. To increase output of milk, work were extensively carried out throughout the nation to alter the breed of Korean cattle, so as to ensure milk cows.

In addition to the works related to breed improvement, the State also carried out various measures to improve the feeding techniques and veterinary works, and to ensure the construction of stables.

As a result of these measures, the number of domestic animals increased rapidly.

Number of Domestic Animals as of the End of Year

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Milk Cows	959	637	1,205	2,851	3,981
Korean Cattle	786,765	503,761	483,619	566,303	662,950
Sheep and Goats	12,696	25,286	87,516	121,651	140,627
Hogs	659,645	542,725	710,314	339,351	1,441,892

In 1958 the livestock industry under the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives also developed rapidly. The number of domestic animals under the joint enterprise increased over the 1957 level by 61 percent in Korean cattle and 240 percent in hogs.

Number of Domestic Animals by Forms of Enterprises
(As of Year End)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Milk Cows	637	706	1,205	2,851	3,981
State	616	687	1,089	2,561	3,270
Cooperative	-	3	102	282	711
Private Farmer (PF)	21	16	14	8	-
Korean Cattle	503,761	447,616	483,619	566,303	662,950
State	38,316	37,610	36,831	40,671	40,225
Cooperative	1,027	125,933	322,948	479,440	622,725
P.F.	464,418	284,073	123,840	46,192	-
Sheep and Goats	25,286	41,715	87,516	121,651	140,627
State	22,261	37,975	23,750	33,612	41,450
Cooperative	62	937	59,260	83,438	99,177
P.F.	2,963	2,803	4,506	4,601	-
Hogs	542,725	630,137	710,314	1,339,351	1,441,892
State	135,046	178,780	139,882	262,475	198,382
Cooperative	3,765	158,218	423,633	983,614	1,243,510
P. F.	403,914	293,139	146,799	93,262	-

Note: State enterprises include domestic animals in State agricultural-livestock farms and under subsidiary enterprises of State organs, as well as under supplementary enterprises of workers and office employees. Cooperative enterprises include domestic animals both under joint enterprises of agricultural cooperatives and supplementary enterprises of individual cooperative members.

Proportions of Domestic Animals Accounted for
by Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Milk Cow	100	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprise	96.7	97.3	97.5	90.4	89.8	82.1
Cooperative Enterprise	-	0.4	1.1	8.4	9.9	17.9
Private Farmer Enterprise	3.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	-
Korean Cattle	100	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprise	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.6	7.2	6.1
Cooperative Enterprise	0.2	28.1	37.7	66.8	84.7	93.9
Private Farmer Enterprise	92.2	63.5	53.8	25.6	8.1	-
Sheep and Goats	100	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprises	88.0	91.0	82.3	27.1	27.6	29.5
Cooperative Enterprise	0.3	2.3	12.2	67.7	68.6	70.5
Private Farmer Enterprise	11.7	6.7	5.5	5.2	3.8	-
Hogs	100	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprise	24.9	28.4	34.7	19.7	19.6	13.8
Cooperative Enterprise	0.7	25.1	31.3	59.6	73.4	86.2
Private Farmer Enterprise	74.4	46.5	34.0	20.7	7.0	-

Along with rapid development of the livestock industry, the number of domestic animals per 100 chongbo of cultivated land area increased as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Korean Cattle	40	30	34
Hogs	33	70	75

As a result of the increase in the number of domestic animals and of the broad application of advanced feeding and husbandry techniques, qualitative indices of the livestock industry were overfulfilled and the output of livestock products rapidly increased. Over the 1957 level, output increased in 1958 by 100 percent in meat, 170 percent in milk, 11 percent in sheep wool and 80 percent in eggs.

SERICULTURE

During the short postwar period, our sericulture already considerably surpassed the prewar period both in the total land area of mulberry fields and in the output of cocoons.

Especially in 1958, castor-oil plant cocoonery was extensively developed, in addition to domestic and tussah cocoonery.

In 1958, the total land area of mulberry fields expanded 57 percent over the 1957 level. Of the total, true (sun) mulberry fields account for 27,000 chongbo, which is an increase of 61 percent over the 1957 level.

Area of Mulberry Fields (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Fields	10,378	21,909	34,188
True Mulberry Fields Only	2,913	16,474	26,508

Area of Mulberry Fields in Individual Provinces

(Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	10,378	21,909	34,188
P'yongyang City	-	10	7
P'yongan-namdo	1,728	4,400	8,060
P'yongan-pukto	1,429	5,085	7,020
Chagang-do	426	1,115	1,392
Hwanghae-namdo	505	1,823	2,389
Hwanghae-pukto	1,028	2,636	4,267
Kangwon-do	2,853	1,234	2,233
Hamgyong-namdo	1,730	4,084	5,816
Hamgyong-pukto	491	1,323	2,037
Yanggang-do	188	89	838
Kaesong City	-	110	129

In 1958, the area of mulberry nurseries increased 51 percent over 1957. As a result, the output of saplings in 1958 was 705,060,000 (193,974,000 graft saplings and 511,986,000 trunk saplings), which is an increase of 55 percent over the 1957 level.

Along with a rapid increase in the area of mulberry fields, the amount of silkworm eggs raised in 1958 as well as the output of cocoons per unit [weight of silkworm eggs], also increased. With the positive introduction of collective raising and advanced raising methods, the output of tussah cocoons per 10 g increased two percent over the 1957 level, and total output of cocoons was 50 percent more than in 1957, 57 percent more than in 1949, and 4.6 times the 1946 level.

Output of Cocoons (Unit: Ton)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	1,881	5,582	3,270	4,186	5,822	8,750
Domestic Cocoons	1,881	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,102	4,504
Tussah Cocoons	-	18	39	540	1,720	2,588
Castor-Oil Plant Cocoons	-	-	-	-	-	1,658

Output of Cocoons in 1958 by Individual Provinces
(Unit: Ton)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Domestic Cocoons</u>	<u>Tussah Cocoons</u>	<u>Castor-Oil Plant Cocoons</u>
Total	8,750	4,504	2,588	1,658
P'yongyang City	10	-	-	10
P'yongan-namdo	1,930	1,011	218	701
P'yongan-pukto	1,607	922	627	58
Chagang-do	645	476	164	5
Hwanghae-namdo	987	209	184	594
Hwanghae-pukto	811	502	182	127
Kangwon-do	904	558	269	77
Hamgyong-namdo	1,111	709	341	61
Hamgyong-pukto	244	102	137	5
Yanggang-do	478	11	466	0.4
Kaesong-do	23	3	-	20

Output of Cocoons per 10 Grams of Silkworm Eggs

(Unit: Kilogram)

	<u>Domestic Cocoons</u>	<u>Tussah Cocoons (Per Kg of Eggs)</u>	<u>Castor-Oil Plant Cocoons</u>
Average for Total	19.1	141.4	3.1
P'yongyang City	16.7	-	7.1
P'yongan-namdo	21.6	146.4	2.7
P'yongan-pukto	18.3	194.6	2.8
Chagang-do	16.1	131	4.3
Hwanghae-namdo	19.5	87.7	3.2
Hwanghae-pukto	20.5	147.4	2.4
Kangwon-do	19.6	156.1	4.5
Hamgyong-namdo	18.5	126	5.4
Hamgyong-pukto	17.7	65.4	3.1
Yanggang-do	11.4	187.6	3.6
Kaesong City	22.1	375	5.5

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

In 1958, the sector of forest administration strengthened its work for building a base of rich forest resources. In 1958, the afforestation area plan was fulfilled 158.7 percent and the plan including increased afforestation area goals by 158.8 percent [sic]. As a result, the afforested area was expanded in 1958 by 85,948 chongbo, which is an increase of 62.5 percent over the corresponding figure for 1957. The basic planting plan for afforestation [in terms of the number of trees planted] was fulfilled 163.8 percent, and the plan including increased planting goals was fulfilled 153.9 percent; thus 63.1 percent more trees were planted than in 1957.

The nursery area expansion plan was fulfilled 107 percent, thus adding 629.9 chongbo of new nurseries. As a result, the total area of nurseries increased in 1958 by 154.9 percent over the 1957 level, and with the fulfillment of the sapling production plan by 108.3 percent the output of saplings increased 170.9 percent over 1957.

That the provincial people's councils might positively improve their afforestation work, in 1958 afforestation enterprises (chorim saopso), previously managed under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture, were transferred to provincial people's councils. As a result, afforestation works were actively carried out.

In 1958, the afforestation plan was fulfilled, in terms of area, by 2,160 percent in pulp wood forests and 209.6 percent in coastal windbreak forests, and in terms of the number of trees planted, by 2,180 percent in pulp wood forests and 174.1 percent in coastal windbreak forests. Compared with the 1957 actual record, the area planted increased 77.7 percent in pulp wood forests and 20.6 percent in coastal windbreak forests, and the number of trees planted increased 82.6 percent in pulp wood forests and 25.7 percent in coastal windbreak forests. And in 1958, the State seedling selection plan was fulfilled 133.1 percent.

F I S H E R I E S

In accordance with the spirit of the decision adopted by the April 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the fisheries were entrusted with the task of increasing the fish catch to 600,000 tons in 1958 and to one million tons within the next few years. To this end, fishing tasks for 1958 called for a further development of deep-sea pelagic medium, small-scale and petty fishing, improvement in processing of fish products, increase in the supply of refrigerated fresh fish and high-grade fish and a further strengthening of fisheries in the Yellow Sea.

To effect a rapid development of shallow water cultivation and fresh water fish breeding, which is extremely important for meeting the increased demand of the people for fish products, on 24 November 1958 the Standing Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, and the Cabinet of the State adopted a joint resolution urging that, by 1961, 750,000 tons of tangle, laver, oysters, undaria pinnatifida, "ch'onch'o" ["shallow water seaweed?], "pasuregi", clams, sea slugs and "kalmi" be produced through shallow water cultivation and 250,000 tons of fish be produced through fresh water breeding.

In further consolidating the achievements made in the course of their struggle to implement the decision of the April 1957 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, all the fishery workers carried out an intensive drive to increase fishery output necessary for the fulfillment of those tasks. As a result, the fisheries in our country introduced further innovations.

In 1958, the State made 14,934,000 won (in new currency) of capital construction investment for the development of fisheries and further consolidated its material and technological foundation.

Increase in Capital Construction Investment (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Investment	100	174.2	324
Industrial Construction	100	163.9	337.2
Housing Construction	100	234.1	299.3

As a result, in 1958 numerous construction projects were undertaken and proceeded successfully. These projects included the Tanch'on Boat Plant (Sonbak Kongjang) with a production tonnage of 1,500 tons and numerous other fisheries facilities which were completed and put into operation in 1958. Others were the Ch'ongjin Refrigeration Plant with a storage capacity of 100,000 tons, Soho Fishery Enterprise Refrigeration Plant with a storage capacity of 200,000 tons, and the Yongmi Processing Plant with a processing capacity of 100,000 tons of fish products.

In 1958, the sector of fisheries fulfilled the gross value production plan 111 percent, the sector of State fisheries fulfilling 110 percent and the sector of cooperative fisheries 112 percent.

In 1958, the gross value production of fisheries increased 41 percent over 1957, 98 percent over 1956, and 83 percent over 1949.

Implementation of the 1958 Production Plans by Principal Enterprises of Fisheries (%)

	<u>Basic Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Ch'ongjin Fishery Enterprise (Saopso)	153.9	124	155.5
Odaejin " "	126	103.9	160.2
T'oejo " "	138.9	110.6	125.7
Sinp'o " "	111.6	104.4	168.8
Sinch'ang " "	115	100.4	113.2
Chonjin " "	126.4	114	100.3
Samho " "	129.6	105.4	125.3
Munch'on " "	157.2	102.9	187.8
Kojo " "	127.2	100.6	128.2
Chonjin Processing Plant	128.5	100	-
Soho Processing Plant	153	110.3	-
Wonsan Processing Plant	173.3	122	-

Implementation of Production Plan by Fishery Cooperatives
in Individual Regions (%)

	<u>Basic 1958 Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>
Hamgyong-pukto	119.2	103.6	177
Hamgyong-namdo	122.5	101	135.5
Hwanghae-namdo	135.5	112.6	279.1

The shipbuilding industry and the fishing equipment production industry were further expanded. In 1958, the Supplies Production Control Bureau (Chajae Saengsan Kwalliguk) of the Ministry of Fisheries fulfilled its basic plan 112.6 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 107.4 percent. In the sector of shipbuilding industry of the Ministry of Fisheries, Hamgyong-pukto, Hamgyong-namdo, Kangwon-do and P'yongan-namdo overfulfilled their plans which included increased production goals.

In 1958, the sector of fisheries produced 403 motorized wooden boats and 2,580 nonmotorized wooden boats, thus further consolidating its material and technological foundation.

As fisheries developed, the number of fishery enterprises and their direct labor increased rapidly. In 1958, the number of fishery enterprises in the State fisheries sector increased 128.1 percent and its direct labor increased more than 330 percent, respectively, over the 1953 level. In fisheries too, the unified control of the socialist economic system was thus established.

In 1958, the economic foundation of not only fishery cooperatives but also semi-farming and semi-fishing cooperatives was further improved and strengthened. As of the end of 1958, there were 248 fishery cooperatives with a membership of 28,557 and 118 semi-farming and semi-fishing cooperatives with a membership of 16,276.

FISHING

In 1958, facilities of the fishing sector were expanded by 213 motor boats including one 325 HP whaler and three large smacks (konch'akson) with an aggregate total of 600 Hp. As a result, at the end of 1958 there were in the sector of fisheries 9,063 various fishing boats with an aggregate total of 63,882 HP. This is an increase of 230 percent in horsepower and about 100 percent in the number of boats over the 1949 level. In 1958, the total fish catch in the State and cooperative sectors alone reached 682,000 tons thus surpassing, three years ahead of schedule, the 650,000-ton mark set for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan. The total fish catch in 1958 thus set a record high since the national liberation in 1945.

Increase of Fish Catch (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Fish Catch by State Co-operative Enterprises	124.9	169	225

Increase of Fish Catch in State and Cooperative Sectors and in Various Regions (%)

	<u>Basic 1958</u> <u>Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including</u> <u>Increased Pro-</u> <u>duction Goals</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
State Fishery Sector	130.4	104.1	120.5	164.5
Fishery Cooperative Sector	123	88.3	133	251.2
By Regions:				
Hamgyong-pukto	132.1	103.2	127.5	223.8
Hamgyong-namdo	124.5	105.7	116.6	142.3
Kangwon-do	137.7	105.2	128.3	242.4
P'yongan-pukto	116.6	80.3	104.3	237.6
P'yongan-namdo	140	103	169.3	471.3
Hwanghae-namdo	123.7	82.3	380.3	12
				times

An active drive was also carried out in 1958 not only for a rapid development of deep-sea fishing and pelagic fishing, improvement of fishing in the Yellow Sea and the strengthening of medium and small-scale fishing, but also for a broad application of diversified all-year-round fishing methods.

Furthermore, angler net fishing which constitutes the principal method of fishing in the Yellow Sea was further motorized, and such fishing implements as the 5-angle trapping net (holch'igae), "chorigae" and "konch'ak" net used in the Sea of Japan were newly introduced there. As a result, the simultaneous operation of two different types of fishing in the Yellow Sea was made possible by overcoming previous restrictions imposed by tides.

Through continuous collective innovation drives, such as the "full boat movement" and the "big-and-many movement," fishery workers in 1958 not only increased the fish catch but also raised the operational rate of fishing boats.

Increase in Number of Expedition Days with
Principal Fishing Implements in the State Fishery Sector
(%)

	<u>1958</u>
Large Motorized Boat Dragnet	114.5
Small Motorized Boat Dragnet	101.6
Deep-Sea Motorized Boat Dragnet	144.3
Trawls	145.1
Two-Motorized Boat Dragnets	118.2
Motorized Boat Angler Nets	105.7

At the same time, in 1958 advanced fishing techniques, such as trawl fishing, whaling operations, haddock (kopdungo) fishing and fishing by luring with lights, were completed and many other new fishing techniques were introduced.

Hoisting (kki nop'i) of dragnets and gill nets and, along the east coast, two-motorized-boat dragnet fishing operations were newly introduced extensively. In particular, the introduction into west coastal fishing of "konch'ak" nets, loach nets and stationary angler nets, which was regarded impossible before, brought about a great transformation in fisheries.

In 1958, the output of high-grade fish such as mackerel, "yimyonsu," herring and lobster reached 56,912 tons.

FRESH WATER FISH BREEDING

In 1958 fresh water fish breeding, which occupies an important place in our fisheries was developed rapidly.

The total area of breeding ponds reached 2,036.5 chongbo in 1958. The breeding plan was fulfilled about 1,700 percent, including the plan fulfillment by 330.2 percent in carp and 127.8 percent in rainbow trout.

The total number of fish bred was 38,409,000, of which carp accounted for 9,076,000 and rainbow trout for 412,000.

As a result of the constant and extensive technical guidance given by the State to agricultural cooperatives, in 1958 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled the fresh water fish breeding plan 3,400 percent and the carp breeding plan 543.2 percent.

In 1958 agricultural cooperatives bred 30,962,000 fish of which carp accounted for 4,685,000 and rainbow trout for 65,000.

As a result, in 1958 fresh water fish breeding ponds operated by the State and agricultural cooperatives produced 844 tons (of this the State accounted for 498 tons).

PROCESSING INDUSTRY

By strengthening the fish processing industry, in 1958 large processing plants, refrigeration plants and fishery enterprises fulfilled the 1958 processing plan 166 percent and the plan including increased processing goals by 138 percent.

Output of processed fish products increased as follows:

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Processed Fish Products	109	115	137
Canned Fish	249.5	-	-

Of the total processed fish products, salted fish products accounted for 28.3 percent and pickled fish products accounted for 15.5 percent. In 1958, the processing sector of fisheries produced 884 different kinds of processed fish products including 35 kinds of canned fish products, such as canned oil-broiled mackerel, soy-sauce-soaked lobster, mackerel with bean curd, whale meat and "kongnori."

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

To meet freight transport requirements, which increased rapidly along with the rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy, in 1958 the sector of transportation was entrusted with tasks of increasing the utilization rate of all means of transportation, to raise the transportation capacity as well as passage capacity through further expansion of certain transportation facilities, and to ensure regular operation of the means of transportation without any accidents by rectifying the system and procedures of transport. Additional tasks for 1958 called for the acceleration of construction and rehabilitation of harbor and pier facilities necessary for a rapid development of sea and river transport.

In 1958, our country came to possess an advanced transport machine building industry that could produce electric locomotives, freight cars, vehicles and ships, and thus entered into a new stage of development where the over-all technical reconstruction of transportation was now made possible in our country.

The successful fulfillment of the 1958 transport plan by all sectors of transportation and a rapid increase in the volume of freight transport created conditions favorable for the completion of the tasks of transportation under the First Five-Year Plan in 1959, more than two years ahead of schedule.

Proportions of Total Freight Circulation Accounted for by Individual Means of Transportation (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Rail Transport	98.0	95.9	96.0	95.3	93.4
Vehicle Transport	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.5	5.2
Ship Transport	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0

Increase in Volume of Freight Transport and Freight
Circulation by Individual Means of Transportation
(%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Volume of Freight Transport	100	179	226	414
Rail Transport	100	112	132	173
Vehicle Transport	100	628	951	27 times
Ship Transport	100	116	129	234
Total Freight Circulation	100	129	153	194
Rail Transport	100	126	149	185
Vehicle Transport	100	374	545	10 times
Ship Transport	100	87	106	196

RAIL TRANSPORT

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, which adopted many measures throughout the postwar period for the development of rail transport, assigned a number of important tasks to the rail transport sector in 1958. These tasks were to strengthen technical provisions of railroads, to increase passage capacity, transportation capacity, utilization rate of rolling stock and output of various freight cars, to complete the rehabilitation, construction of railroads and partial electrification of railroads envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan far ahead of schedule, and to carry out over-all railroad electrification within the next six to seven years.

In 1958, the State invested a total of 14,800,000 won of capital construction funds in the rail transport sector, 64 percent more than the corresponding investment in 1957. As a result, transportation facilities and equipment of the rail transport sector were further expanded.

In addition to the acceleration of so huge a capital construction, in 1958 the young builders of socialism in the rail transport sector carried out an intensive drive under the motto, "Let Us Level Elevated Points, Fill Up Low Points,

Straighten Curves, Load More and Run Faster."

As a result, in response to the appeal of the Party and at the initiative of patriotic youth in the transportation sector, in 1958 thousands and tens of thousands of young people voluntarily participated in the struggle for the construction of new railroads and rationalization of existing railroads.

In the sector of rail transport, in 1958 the construction of an 80-km-long broad-gauge railroad between Haeju and Hae-song was completed by these youths within only 75 days! Also completed in 1958 were the electrification of the more-than-78-km-long Kowon-Sinsongch'on Railroad and a 33-km-long double-track line between Susong and Komusan. In addition, many slope and curve amelioration works were also completed, including one on the curves between Wangjang and Pomp'o. As a result, the train passage capacity and transportation capacity were considerably raised in the rail transport sector.

At the patriotic initiative of the young workers of the transportation sector as well as of young builders of socialism everywhere in the country who were aroused by the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee, several new railroad construction projects were undertaken in 1958. These included the construction of the 300-km (750 ri)-long Sandung-Sep'o and Chihari-P'yongsan lines--which would not only connect the East and West across the central part of our country but also would be highly important for the exploitation of the rich natural resources of the central part of our country--construction of the Mirim-Yokp'o line, and the construction of the electrified Myongch'on-Tanch'on line for the electrification of railroads along the east coast of our country.

As a result, the operational distance of our railroads was further extended in 1958. As of the end of 1958, the operational distance of electrified railroads extended 45 percent beyond the 1957 level.

In 1958, railroad plants succeeded for the first time in producing quenched wheels and cast-steel wheels, and they were able to produce wheels badly required for the production of freight cars. As a result, in 1958 the number of freight cars in operation increased three percent over the 1957 level. In 1958, the State rail freight circulation plan was fulfilled 111 percent and the State rail freight

transport plan was fulfilled 117 percent. The plan including increased rail transport goals also was overfulfilled.

In 1958, the total volume of freight transport was 28,174,000 tons and the rail freight circulation was 6,306 million ton/km. Compared with the 1957 level, the volume of rail freight transport increased 31 percent and the rail freight circulation 24 percent; compared with the 1949 level, the volume of rail freight transport increased 73 percent and the rail freight circulation 85 percent. As a result, the total volume of rail freight transport reached 88 percent of the goal envisaged for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Implementation of Basic Plans of Freight Transport and Freight Circulation by Individual Railroad Control Bureaus in 1958 (%)

<u>Railroad Control Bureaus</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
P'yongyang	112	109
Anju	114	114
Hamhung	116	107
Ch'ongjin	114	106

In 1958, plans including increased transport goals were overfulfilled in the transport of principal products such as coal, ferrous and nonferrous metals, lumber, building materials, chemical fertilizers and crops.

Increase in Volume of Freight Transport of Principal Products (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Coal	137	164	533	151
Mineral Ores	137	222	18times	201
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	124	155	259	324
Lumber	119	130	194	170

[Cont'd]

Building Materials	157	198	577	268
Cement	131	198	731	194
Chemical Fertilizers	149	198	12 times	120

In 1958, rail passenger circulation increased four percent over 1957 and 21 percent over 1949, and P'yongyang and other principal cities expanded suburban rail passenger service for the convenience of their municipal residents.

In 1958, the utilization rate of rolling stock increased considerably as a result of the introduction of numerous advanced operational methods, including the method of loading and unloading immediately preceded by a waiting period, the method of running locomotives without fire beds (muhwasang chongni chuhaeng), extension of turnaround distance between repairs of locomotive pipes (kigwanch'a segwan suri hoegwi kori yonjang), chain and semi-chain operation of locomotives, and compressed loading of light cargo and mixed loading of medium- and light-weight cargoes for increasing the load per freight car.

In 1958, the net operational rate of locomotives increased 1.9 percent over the 1957 level, and the average running distance of locomotives per 24-hour day--whose 1958 plan was fulfilled 102 percent--increased seven percent over 1957, 11 percent over 1956, 71 percent over 1953 and 25 percent over 1949.

In 1958, the rolling stock turnaround time was 3.7 days and nights and 0.4 day and night less than the State plan. As a result, 2,990,000 tons of various cargoes were transported beyond the State plan.

Reduction in Rolling Stock Turnaround Time

(Unit: 24-hour day)

<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
6.7	5.2	5.1	4.4	3.7

The load per freight car was, on the average, 8.2 percent higher than the State plan; accordingly, the load per freight

car increased 21 percent over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the drive to increase the strength of railroad tracks was further intensified.

Increase in Technical Speed and Travel Speed of Trains
(%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Technical Speed	103	113	136	126
Travel Speed	109	105	190	115

As a result of the intensified drive to increase locomotive traction, in 1958 the average load hauled by a freight train was 51 tons more than the State plan and eight percent higher than in 1957. Consequently, in 1958 the average traction capacity of freight trains in the rail transport sector reached 98 percent of the goal set for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1958, the drive for the economization of coal was further expanded in the sector of rail transport, and the coal consumption norm per 1,000 ton/km traction was reduced by five percent, thus saving more than 65,000 tons of coal in 1958. At the same time, almost all engine depots replaced imported coal by domestic coals.

In 1958, labor productivity in the rail transport sector rose 20 percent above the 1957 level and 25 percent above the 1956 level.

In 1958, the transport cost per ton/km in the sector of rail transport was three percent less than the plan, thus effecting savings of more than 1.5 million won. This cost is 9.6 percent less than the average cost in 1957.

VEHICLE TRANSPORT

In 1958, the vehicle transport sector increased its transportation capacity and the utilization rate of its means of transportation by rationally organizing direct through transport and round-trip transport, thus increasing the rate of running with loads and, at the same time, introducing and increasing the traction of trailers and implementing the two-shift system.

In 1958, the State made more than 4 million won (in new currency) of capital construction investments in the vehicle transport sector of the Ministry of Transportation.

In 1958, the number of trucks in operation increased 13 percent over the 1957 level and their transport capacity also increased markedly.

Increase in the Number of Vehicles (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Total	115	126
Trucks Only	111	122
Trucks included in the State Economic Plan	186	258

Of the total number of vehicles, in 1958 enterprises under the Vehicle Transport Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation accounted for 47 percent, and organs and enterprises under other nontransport ministries and bureaus accounted for 53 percent. As compared with the 1957 level, the number of vehicles operated by enterprises under the Vehicle Transport Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation increased 25 percent, and that operated by enterprises under nontransport ministries and bureaus increased one percent.

In 1958, the vehicle freight transport plan was fulfilled 126 percent and the plan including increased transport goals by 110 percent. The vehicle freight circulation plan was fulfilled 106 percent. As a result, in 1958 the vehicle transport sector transported 26,170,000 tons more than in

1957, and the volume of vehicle freight transport reached 99 percent of the goal transport level (for general use) set for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Increase in Volume of Vehicle Freight Transport (for General Use) and Freight Circulation (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	126	785	12 times
Freight Circulation	113	333	266

As a result of improvements in the maintenance and repair of vehicles, in 1958 the net operational rate of trucks increased 0.9 percent over 1956, 1.5 percent over 1954, and 22.9 percent over 1949. The utilization rate of load capacity of vehicles increased 8.1 percent over 1957 and 46.5 percent over 1956. The extensive implementation of the two-shift system brought about a 48 percent increase in the volume of freight transport through that system over the 1957 level and raised the productivity per vehicle by seven percent over the 1957 level.

In the vehicle transport sector, an extensive drive was carried out to reconstruct vehicles that could utilize domestic fuels. In 1958, 54.4 percent of the total number of vehicles were reconstructed and converted to utilization of domestic fuels; together with a considerable improvement in operation techniques, this conversion effected an economization of 3,000 tons of gasoline in 1958.

Furthermore, the use of tracting vehicles (kyoninch'a) was further expanded, and the traction rate (kyoninnyul) of truck trailers increased 3.8 percent over the 1957 level. Through the minimization of one-way transport and positive organization of round-trip transport, the utilization rate of loading capacity was raised 8.1 percent above the 1957 level and the operation of empty vehicles [without load] was considerably reduced.

In 1958, the passenger transport plan was fulfilled 113 percent, in the vehicle transport sector, in terms of the

number of passengers, and the plan including increased transport goals by 109 percent. The passenger circulation plan was fulfilled 112 percent and the plan including increased circulation goals by 109 percent.

Increase in Passenger Transport (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Number of Passengers Carried	145	65 times	18 times
Passenger Circulation	146	28 times	702

In 1958, the net operational rate of passenger vehicles increased 2.7 percent over the 1957 level. The operating distance as well as the number of buses increased over 1957.

Increased in Operating Distance and Number of Buses (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Operating Distance	116	149
Number of Buses	117	266

RIVER AND SEA TRANSPORT

As a result of a number of measures taken to improve river and sea transport, river and sea transport further expanded in 1958.

Number of Boats in Operation (1953=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Freighters	147	218
Passenger Boats	360	420

In 1958, the freight transport plan was fulfilled 148 percent and the plan including increased transport goals by 131 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 136 percent and the plan including increased circulation goals by 123 percent. The passenger transport plan was fulfilled 108 percent in terms of the number of passengers, and the plan including increased transport goals by 106 percent.

Increase in Freight Transport by Ships (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	181	597	234
Freight Circulation	184	643	196

In 1958, the operational rate of freighters rose 10.2 percent above the 1957 level, and the average navigating distance per ship per 24-hour day increased by 2.3 nautical miles over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the ship turnaround time was 0.7 day and night below the plan and 0.3 day and night less than in 1957.

In 1958, consolidated transportation (yondae susong) of vehicles and ships, with rail transport as the core, was further strengthened.

AIR TRANSPORT

In 1958, the air freight transport plan was fulfilled 139 percent and the freight circulation plan by 115 percent. Compared with the 1957 level, the volume of freight transport increased 45 percent and freight circulation by 15 percent.

Increase in Air Passenger Traffic (1954=100)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Passengers Carried	143	185
Passenger Circulation	129	146

TRANSPORT BY OXEN AND HORSE CARTS

In 1958, the freight transport plan was fulfilled 119 percent and the plan including increased transport goals by 112 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 112 percent and the plan including increased circulation goals by 106 percent.

Increase in Volume of Freight Transport and Freight Circulation by Oxen and Horse Carts (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	122	422
Freight Circulation	119	215

COMMUNICATIONS

Tasks of the sector of communications for 1958 were to further expand the telephone communication network, continuously expand communication networks between P'yongyang and the provinces, provinces and kun, and kun and principal ri, further expand the through-wire broadcasting network in accordance with the Order of the Cabinet concerning the universal extension of the through-wire broadcasting networks embracing all the cities and rural areas, and accelerate the extension of telephone services over rural areas.

To this end, the State invested for capital construction in the sector of communications a total of 2,179,000 won, exceeding the corresponding amount in 1957 by 39 percent. As a result, communication facilities such as postal, telegraphic and telephone services, and broadcasting facilities were further expanded.

As for the sector of postal service, 33 post offices and 22 mail handling offices were newly established in 1958.

Implementation of 1958 Plan (%)

<u>Handling of:</u>	<u>Basic Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>
Mails	106	101
Parcel Post	102	-
Postal Money Orders	129	126
Periodicals	116	-

In 1958, the total extension of delivery routes by mail-carriers was five percent greater than that in 1957, and the extension of delivery routes by mobile media such as trains, vehicles and planes increased seven percent. Compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 the total extension of long-distance telegraph circuits increased nine percent and that of long-distance telephone circuits by seven percent.

In 1958, communication organs came to possess their own machine building industry capable of producing communication equipment, and they began the production of amplifiers and the assembly of through-wire broadcasting equipment. Beginning production in October 1958, they produced more than 57,000 amplifiers by the end of 1958. During the same period, they assembled more than 400 items of through-wire broadcasting equipment, more than 200 switchboards, and more than 900 telephones.

As a result, the number of amplifiers in cities and in rural areas increased by more than 45,000 amplifiers over 1957. The number of items of through-wire broadcasting equipment increased 150 percent and their output by 220 percent over the 1957 level. At the same time, the output of radio broadcasting equipment increased by 20 percent. As of the end of 1958, telephones were installed in 92 percent of all rural ri and through-wire broadcasting networks embracing 97 percent of all rural ri. Provinces and cities which completed the establishment of through-wire broadcasting networks and telephone services are P'yongan-namdo, Hwanghae-pukto, Hamgyong-namdo, Chagang-do and Kaesong City.

As a result, the number of agricultural cooperatives which have their own through-wire broadcasting facilities increased considerably in our country.

Progress of Telegraph and Telephone Services (%)

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>
Number of Telegrams	105	121
Long-Distance Calls	125	566
No of Telegraphic Instruments	107	291
Capacity of City Telephone Exchanges	106	192
Number of City Telephone Subscribers	129	515

In 1958, 772 cases of new designs were proposed in the sector of communications and 418 cases were actually adopted. Also expanded in 1958 were international communications with countries in the socialist camp and other countries.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Emphasizing the continuous and huge-scale capital construction during the First Five-Year Plan period to establish the foundation necessary for socialist industrialization, and to solve the people's problems of food, clothing and shelter, the First Deputies' Conference of the Korean Labor Party (Nodongdang Taep'yojahoe) set forth the direction of capital construction which stressed the priority development of heavy industry and simultaneous housing construction in cities and rural areas.

In respect to industrial construction, it proposed that, while primarily striving for the complete rehabilitation of enterprises yet to be rehabilitated and for the improvement and expansion of existing enterprises, a coordinated construction of certain new enterprises also be carried out.

Regarding construction in rural areas, it called for continuous concentrated efforts on irrigation construction works and river dyke construction works.

At the same time, attaching a great significance to the use of prefabricated building materials in construction as proposed by the October 1957 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the decision of the Conference called for a more extensive use of prefabricated building materials, acceleration of the construction rate, reduction of construction cost and improvement in the quality of construction. The tasks so proposed by the Party were successfully implemented.

In full support of the decision of the First Deputies' Conference of the Korean Labor Party and the decision of the October Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the workers of the construction sector extensively introduced the use of prefabricated building materials and demonstrated their creativeness, thus bringing about a great transformation in capital construction.

In 1958, the proportion of construction with prefabricated building materials to total housing construction increased to 59 percent. The amount of accessory building materials used in 1958 was 4.9 times the 1957 level, and the mechanization level of construction operations rose from the 1957 level

by 10 percent in vertical transport [hoisting] operations, 35 percent in loading and unloading operations, 11 percent in concrete mixing operations and five percent in excavating operations.

In 1958, the total capital construction investment in all sectors of the people's economy was 341 million won (at estimated price levels of 1950), an increase of 26 percent over the 1957 level. In addition, agricultural cooperatives carried out numerous productive and nonproductive constructions with their own funds.

In 1958, the total capital construction investment value plan was fulfilled 124 percent, including the construction and assembling operation value plan which was fulfilled 126 percent.

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

	<u>Implementation Rate</u>
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

Proportions of Total State Capital Construction
Investment Accounted for by Individual Sectors
of the People's Economy (%)

	<u>54-56</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Productive Construction	73.1	73.5	72.5	74.4
Industry	49.1	56	57.9	54.6
Agriculture	9.2	7.1	5.1	8.7
Transportation and Communications	13.1	7.1	6.3	7.7
Commerce and Social Services	1.2	3.3	3.2	3.4
Non-Productive Construction	26.9	26.5	27.5	25.6
Housing	12.0	13.8	15.0	12.8
Educational and Cul- tural Organs	5.9	4.0	4.6	3.5
Scientific Research Or- gans	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Health Organs	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Public Facilities	5.8	5.2	4.1	6.0
Others	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2

State Capital Construction Investment in Sectors of the
People's Economy and Rate of Individual Increase

	<u>Investment (10,000 won)</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>
Total	34,122	125.7%
Productive Construction	25,390	129.1
Industry	18,619	118.5
Agriculture	2,980	213.6
Transportation and Communications	2,637	154.4
Commerce and Social Services	1,154	134.5
Non-Productive Construction	8,732	116.8
Housing	4,373	107.7
Educational and Cultural Organs	1,194	94.9
Scientific Research Organs	194	126.7
Health Organs	506	117.7
Public Facilities	2,060	185.2

1958 Capital Construction Investment in Industrial Sectors

	<u>Investment (10,000 won)</u>	<u>1958 1957</u>
Total Industrial Invest- ment	18,619	118.5%
Heavy Industry	15,828	120
Metal Industry	2,227	137.3
Mining and Lead Mining Ind.	2,297	168
Machine Industry	3,259	273.6
Power Industry	1,651	68.5
Shipbuilding Industry	1,847	164.8
Chemical Industry*	12,873	152

[Cont'd]

Light Industry	2,791	110.8%
Textile Industry	1,147	145.2
Food Processing Industry	479	374.1

*Chemical Industry includes the investment for the construction of cement plants.

Ratio Between Heavy and Light Industrial Investment (%)

	<u>54-56</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Industrial Investment	100	100	100	100
Heavy Industry	81.1	84.5	84	85
Light Industry	18.9	15.5	16	15

In 1958, the total value of fixed assets initiating operation was 160 million won, surpassing the corresponding value in 1957 by 28 percent.

Fixed Assets Initiating Operation (At Estimated 1950 Prices)
Unit: 10,000 Won in New Currency)

	<u>54-56</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Total Value	59,855	100	51,260	100	22,950	100	28,310	100
Productive Fixed Assets	43,648	72.9	36,927	72	16,318	71.1	20,609	72.8
Nonproductive Fixed Assets	16,207	27.1	14,333	28	6,632	28.9	7,701	27.2

With the new construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction and expansion 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 was 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'an Coal Mine was completed.

The 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 the construction of the Pukch'ong Food Processing Plant and Namgot Food Processing Plant was completed.

In accordance with the decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, which stressed the improvement and strengthening of the food processing industry and daily necessities production, a nation-wide drive to build local industrial plants through the mobilization of latent local potentials and through the creative enthusiasm of the masses was actively carried out. As a result, in the latter half of 1958 alone, more than 1,000 local industrial plants were newly established.

Through all of these constructions, production capacities of the industrial sector further increased.

Also successfully continued in 1958 were construction works 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.

Principal Production Capacity Created in the Sector
of Industry in 1958 (in Nominal Capacity)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Electricity	1,000 kva	225
Pig Iron	1,000 tons	500
Coke	"	600
Steel	"	65
Granulated Iron	"	26
Cement	"	350
Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer	"	136
Pulp	"	6
Staple Fibre	"	4
Cotton Yarn	"	4
Silk Fabrics	10,000 meters	520
Soap	1,000 tons	20

Increase in Production Capacity (%)

	<u>1 Jan 59</u> <u>1 Jan 50</u>	<u>1 Jan 59</u> <u>1 Jan 54</u>	<u>1 Jan 59</u> <u>1 Jan 57</u>
Electricity	109	489	143.4
Pig Iron	276	-	363.2
Coke	137.5	-	366.7
Steel	78.6	315.4	100
Granulated Iron	-	-	218.8
Cement	99.3	-	143.8
Chemical Fertilizers	70.2	-	164.7
Pulp	-	250.9	116.5
Cotton Yarn	404.5	426.1	127.4
Silk Fabrics	215.3	1,322.3	243.7

In 1958, too, the State continuously made capital construction investments in the agricultural economic sector. The September Plenum of the Korean Labor Party proposed the challenging task of expanding the total irrigated land area by one million chongbo within the next two to three years, so that agricultural production could be further developed on the basis of modern technology.

State Capital Construction Investment in the Agricultural
Economic Sector

(As estimated 1950 prices. Unit: 10,000 won in new currency)

	<u>54-56</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Total	7,443	100	4,375	100	1,395	100	2,980	100
Irrigation and River Dyke Con- struction	4,208	56.5	2,677	61.2	628	45	2,049	68.8

In 1958, numerous irrigation construction works were under way: the large-scale Kiyang Irrigation and Ojidon Irrigation projects with State funds, and many medium- and small-scale irrigation works with the agricultural cooperatives' own funds. Of more than 43,000 medium and small irrigation works of State and civilian [public] management undertaken in 1958, more than 33,000 works were completed.

A total of more than 24,840,000 man-days was consumed by these irrigation works and 55,530,000 cubic meters of soil and 410,000 cubic meters of rocks were excavated.

In 1958, the construction of many productive facilities was carried out by agricultural cooperatives. As a result, 3,380 tobacco drying rooms, 2,550 silkworm rooms, 2,290 warehouses and 17,000 stables were completed.

In 1958, in the sector of transportation, the broad-gauge Haeju-Hasong railroad line was completed within 75 days, nine months ahead of schedule. The construction of the 75-km-long Sinsongch'on-Kowon electric railroad and the 33-km-long Susong-Komusan double-track line was completed, and curves and slopes along the Wangjang-Pomp'o line were ameliorated. As a result, the rail transport capacity increased considerably.

In 1958, the State also made capital construction investments in the sector of commerce and social services, and the amount of this investment was 17.3 percent larger than the total invested in this sector during the Three-Year

Plan period. As a result, more than 370 stores and social service networks with a total floor space of 77,000 square meters started operation.

In 1958, large-scale constructions were also carried out in housing and in educational, cultural, and health welfare facilities. Dwellings with a total floor space of 2,235,000 square meters were built in 1958 with State funds and other dwellings with a total floor space of 1,076,000 square meters were built by agricultural cooperatives and private citizens with their own funds.

In 1958, schools with a total floor space of 450,000 square meters, creches with a floor space of 49,000 square meters, and more than 2,000 bathhouses were built with both State funds and those of agricultural cooperatives.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(1958, 1959, 1960)

1958	1959	1960	1961
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1958	1959	1960	1961
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

L A B O R

As of the end of 1958, the total direct labor force in all the sectors of the people's economy exceeded that of the previous year by 320,000.

Along with the construction of many provinces-, city- and kun-operated local industrial plants pursuant to the decision of the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the direct labor force increased especially rapidly in the latter half of 1958.

In particular, supporting the Red Letter of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party addressed to all Party members, many workers of the nonproductive sectors voluntarily placed themselves in production labor, and women actively entered many sectors of the people's economy.

Increase of Direct Labor Force

(Average. Unit: 1,000)

<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
574.6	808.2	844.5	983.1

Increase of Direct Labor Force in Various Sectors of the People's Economy (Average. 1953=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	141	147	171
Industry	178	196	248
Capital Construction	146	136	159
Transportation and Com- munications	112	119	125

As of the end of 1958, the female labor force was twice the level at the end of 1957. Of the total direct labor force at the end of the year, the female labor force accounted for 19.9 percent in 1956, 19.8 percent in 1957, and 26 percent in 1958.

In 1958, continuous efforts were made to increase the labor force in the sector of material production.

Ratio of Labor Force Between Productive and Nonproductive Sectors (Average)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Labor Force	100	100	100	100
Material Production Sector	70.2	78.7	78.3	80.9
Nonproductive Sector	29.8	21.3	21.7	19.1

In 1958, many engineers, technicians, and specialists who had graduated from colleges, high specialized schools, and specialized schools and 34,000 skilled workers and managerial cadres who had graduated from skill-specializing schools and managerial cadre schools were assigned to various sectors of the people's economy.

In 1958, the labor productivity plan of industrial sector was fulfilled 106 percent.

Increase in Labor Productivity in the Industrial Sector

<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
100	143	176	196	242	257

COLLECTIVE INNOVATION MOVEMENT

The decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party constituted a turning point in that it opened a new stage in the competitive drive to increase production in our country.

The decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the motto which aptly summarized this decision in the words, "Maximum Output and Economization," penetrated deeply into the hearts of all workers and created great miracles, which previously were inconceivable. As a result, the socialist competition movement developed from an individual innovation movement into a new and higher form of collective innovation movement.

The collective innovation movement based on advanced technology was a patriotic movement initiated by the masses themselves. As such, it became a powerful means of accelerating socialist construction, for it was a mass movement which aimed at ensuring a rapid growth of the people's economy by raising individual members of a collective group to a level attained by production innovators, on the basis of collective wisdom and technical innovation.

Mobilizing to the utmost the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the workers, the collective innovation movement quickly increased its number of participants. In 1957, 85.2 percent of all workers participated in brigades, which constitute the basic form of competition, or in individual competitions, but in 1958 all the workers, without exception, participated in competitions of one form or another. As the collective innovation movement developed and strengthened, the competitions began to take various forms.

While the individual and brigade competitions still remained the basic forms of competition, other competitions also took place, e.g., competition between individual shops, competition between enterprises of the same industry, competition between shops of the same industry, and competition between geographical areas within the same industrial sector. Based on the collective wisdom of the masses, the collective innovation movement thus mobilized to the maximum extent all latent potentials existing in the people's economy and constantly created and extended high technical levels, thereby producing miracles which astonished the people.

The youth of the country built the 80-km-long broad-gauge Haeju-Hasong railroad within 75 days, although it would have taken several years under the Japanese regime; the reconstruction of the No 1 blast furnace and coke oven of the Hwanghae Iron Works was completed within one year with our own designs and technology, whereas in the past such a venture was beyond imagination.

Let us also take the builders of P'yongyang City as an example. When a plan envisaging the construction of 7,000 dwelling units was proposed at the beginning of the year, they decided to build 20,000 dwelling units; by the end of the year, however, they actually had built 21,600 dwelling units.

Last year, the working class of our country created a miracle by producing fabrics from reed and corn stalks; it also succeeded without aid, in building tractors, excavators, vehicles and bulldozers.

The introduction and extension of new operating methods based on new designs and rationalization proposals were carried out in a more organized manner, and the contribution of action brigades toward that end was highly significant.

In improving the quality of products, creative cooperation between workers and technicians by means of the action brigades was closer than ever before, and the advanced initiatives of the workers was extended to all workers in related shops or related sectors within a very short period.

By making the reduction of smelting time and the extension of furnace life time the basic content of an extensive collective innovation movement, the Songjin Steel Works produced 13 tons from the 10-ton furnaces and eight tons from the 5-ton furnaces and reduced the smelting time from the previous nine hours to eight hours.

In 1958 alone, there were 1,368 action brigades in action, embracing a membership of 11,097 workers and technicians. These brigades technically systematized 638 advanced proposals and universalized them in 802 tsekhs and 3,242 brigades. Among these were many technical innovations which created numerous new indices and did away with the old technical indices, such as the considerable lowering of the utilization coefficient of furnace capacities and the use of iron coke for making pig iron; these two innovations effected, in turn, innovations in the development of the metallurgical industry, in high-speed drilling and in hydraulic coal extraction, which, consequently, led to extensive innovations in the extractive industries and in construction with prefabricated building materials.

The invention and new design movement spread further among the workers. In 1958, more than 37,000 inventions

and rationalization proposals occurred in the industrial sector alone. Of these, more than 4,900 were actually introduced into production processes, a total which was equivalent to 34 percent of the corresponding figure in 1957. The significance of the collective innovation movement, however, does not consist only in material achievements.

More important, the collective innovation movement played an important role in eradicating old ideological vestiges in the workers and cultivating in them a vigorous communist ideology and collectivist spirit.

It is through the collective innovation movement that the former conservatism, negligence, and "mysticism" concerning science and technology which obstructed the progress of our society were completely crushed. At present, not only is it no longer a problem to merely exceed the "nominal capacity," but it has in fact, become a common phenomenon to surpass it by several times. Aroused by the essential tasks that Comrade Kim Il-sung proposed on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic and the letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to all Party members, all the workers further raised the torch of the collective innovation movement.

Striving to realize its major goals, which were to double or triple labor productivity and to improve the quality of products through mechanization, automation, and rational organization of labor in production as well as through the creation of new work norms, the collective innovation movement has engendered many great miracles in every sector of the people's economy as though "it were riding on a winged horse."

As a result, in 1958--a difficult year under the First Five-Year Plan--the workers of our country increased the gross value of industrial production 40 percent over the 1957 level and revealed the firm prospect that the First Five Year Plan could be fulfilled in 1959, two years ahead of schedule.

C O M M E R C E

DOMESTIC COMMERCE

In accordance with the correct commercial policies and under the wise leadership of the Korean Labor Party, the historical task of socialist integration of capitalist commerce and industry was successfully completed in 1958, although it was one of the most difficult tasks of economic construction in the northern half of the Republic during a transitional period. As a result, the socialist integration of private merchants and industrialists envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan was completed far ahead of schedule.

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation Accounted for by Individual Forms of Ownership (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Commerce	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9	99.9
State Commerce	0.1	27.9	32.0	53.9	48.8	69.2
Cooperative Commerce	3.4	28.6	35.5	33.4	39.1	30.7
Private Commerce	96.5	43.5	32.5	12.7	12.1	0.1

In 1958, the retail commodity circulation plan of the State and cooperative commercial organs was fulfilled 106 percent, and commodity circulation increased 43 percent over the 1957 level.

Increase in Value of Retail Commodity Circulation

(Including Social Services. In millions of won
at price levels of year concerned)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
State and Cooperative Commerce	18,101	39,880	61,395	92,196	129,102
State Commerce	8,885	19,090	34,143	45,937	78,104
Cooperative Commerce	9,216	207,790 [sic]	27,252	46,259	50,998
Retail Organs	17,180	36,686	56,009	85,216	120,218
Social Service Networks	921	3,194	5,386	6,980	8,884

	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
State and Cooperative Commerce	458	627	223	143
State Commerce	565	793	242	170
Cooperative Commerce	355	475	200	110

The quantity of individual consumer goods sold to the people also increased considerably in 1958.

Increase in Sales Volume of Principal Goods (%)

	1958	1957
Cotton Fabrics	126	
Silk Fabrics	134	
Woolen Fabrics	340	
Ready-made Clothes	230	
Underwear	143	
Socks	113	
Footwear	118	
Leather Shoes Only	122	
Soap	167	
Furniture and Cultural Goods	240	
Ceramic Ware	111	
Stationery	150	
Cigarettes	111	
Coal for Home Consumption	115	
Cosmetics	134	
Pharmaceuticals	420	
Food Grains	118	
Meat	197	
Fish Products	124	
Soy Sauce	115	
Vegetables	124	

In 1958, sales of some principal goods increased over the 1953 level by 4,600 percent in cotton fabrics, 1,700 percent in silk fabrics, 1,400 percent in underwear, 400 percent in socks, 125 percent in footwear, 655 percent in fish products, 330 percent in soy sauce, 476 percent in "tjenjang" and 674 percent in vegetables. Sales of fruits increased 766 percent over the 1954 level.

As the material and cultural living standard of the people improved, sales of costly manufactured goods increased rapidly in 1958.

In 1958, the supply of foodstuffs to cities and workers' settlements (chigu) increased about 60 percent over 1957, including an increase of 80 percent in soy sauce, 40 percent in meat, 40 percent in vegetables, 70 percent in fruits and about 60 percent in confectioneries.

The supply of manufactured goods to rural areas also increased considerably. In 1958, the total value of manufactured commodities circulated in rural areas increased 30 percent over the 1957 level, including an increase of 130 percent in cultural goods, 60 percent in ready-made clothes, and as much as 340 percent in farm implements and building materials.

A big change also took place in the content of commodity circulation. Of the total value of commodity circulation by State and cooperative organs (excluding social services), the ratio between foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs changed as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	45.8	39.9	39.1	34.2
Non-Foodstuffs	54.2	60.1	60.9	65.7

In 1958, the circulation value of State and cooperative trade organs through the social service networks increased 30 percent over the 1957 level.

	<u>1958</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Circulation Value:			
Retail Organs	449	635	144
Social Service Networks	619	539	130

The establishment and expansion of commercial networks were carried out extensively in order to meet the needs of the people which increased along with the rapid development in socialist construction. As a result, the number of stores, social service networks, and facilities increased considerably, and a material-technical foundation necessary for an improvement in commercial activities was established.

The capital construction investment of about 11.5 million won that the State made in 1958 for the construction of

commercial and social service networks, and for the broad and positive mobilization of local resources pursuant to the decision of the June Plenum, resulted in the new construction or expansion of many stores, warehouses, and restaurants. As of the end of 1958, there were 9,982 commercial networks of the State and cooperative trade organs, of which 8,215 were in stores and 1,767 in social service networks. In 1958, the number of commercial networks increased over the 1957 level by 1,500, of which 1,002 were in stores and 497 in restaurants. The total number of commercial networks in 1958 was 6,249 more than in 1953.

Along with a rapid increase in the number of commercial networks, a certain improvement was also made in the qualitative structure of these networks. Namely, the number of large-scale department stores and relatively large and adequately provisioned stores increased by many.

Number of State and Cooperative Commercial Networks

(As of end of Year)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	951	3,365	3,733	5,714	9,982
Stores	951	2,803	3,093	4,777	8,215
*Social Service Networks	-	562	640	937	1,767

*[This is a translation of the term, "sahoe kupyangwang" literally meaning "social nourishment supply network".]

Also expanded on a large scope were warehouse networks, storage houses, and freezer cells which were badly needed for meeting more satisfactorily commodity requirements of the people, on the one hand, and for rapidly increasing commodity circulation, on the other.

In accordance with the decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the over-all commodity supply system was improved and strengthened, so as to conform with the essence of socialist commerce, and it was made possible to ensure speed and mobility in commodity supply.

A total of 200 settlement, city, and kun wholesale stores were newly opened in many ri which are transport junctions and in all kun seats, and delivery wholesale stores were established at principal light industrial enterprises (in P'yongyang, Sinuiju and Ch'ongjin). As a result, wholesale commerce was now more closely connected with retail stores than ever before, and conditions favorable to a more rational organization of commodity circulation were created.

After the June Plenum, all retail stores in cities and workers' settlements were reorganized into a consolidated store system (chonghap snagjom ch'egye), thus overcoming to a considerable extent the isolation of stores and their deficiency of goods and creating conditions favorable to a closer linkage with consumers.

With the merger of agricultural cooperatives, an epoch-making measure was taken to transfer the commercial networks of rural consumer cooperatives to agricultural cooperatives. This measure is highly significant not only in that it would extend the scope of agricultural cooperatives beyond agricultural production to commodity circulation and credit management, but also in that it would encourage agricultural cooperatives to plan all their economic activities for the advancement of the well-being of their members and to enhance their independence and enthusiasm.

State and cooperative commerce made a great achievement in reducing circulation cost, which is an important qualitative index of commercial activities.

The proportion of circulation cost to the gross commodity circulation by the State and cooperative trade organs changed as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Overall	8.6	7.1	7.6	7.9
Ministry of Commerce	8.7	6.0	6.7	6.9
Cooperatives	8.5	8.0	8.4	9.1

PRICES

On the basis of a strikingly rapid development of industry and agriculture, increase of labor productivity, decrease in unit cost of products and consolidation of State finance, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic effected the reduction of State-fixed retail prices by a large margin on seven occasions during the postwar period for the advancement of the material well-being of the people.

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Number of Items Affected by Price Cuts</u>
1st	13 Jul 1953	14
2nd	15 Dec 1953	268
3rd	5 Oct 1954	321
4th	1 Aug 1955	263
5th	15 Apr 1956	20
6th	14 Aug 1956	558
7th	14 Aug 1958	980

As a result of the broad price cut in State-fixed retail prices of mass consumer goods enacted in August 1958, the general retail price index in 1958 fell two percent from the 1957 level (including rationed goods) of State and cooperative commerce in 1958 was 45, including 23 in foodstuffs and 52 in non-foodstuffs.

As a result of the seven price cuts enacted during the postwar period, the State-fixed price index of mass consumer goods declined as follows (at prices of free goods, excluding rationed goods; 1953=100):

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
For All Commodities	48	46	45
Foodstuffs	45	28	28
Meat	57	41	28
Fish Products	39	39	34
Vegetable Oil	59	59	58
Vegetables	24	19	17
Soy Sauce	30	30	30
"Toenjang"	41	41	41
Non-Foodstuffs	57	53	52
Cotton Fabrics	74	77	74
Silk Fabrics	78	78	72
Underwear	76	76	76
Socks	55	55	55
Rubber Shoes	26	26	26
Canvas Shoes	64	64	64
Soap	64	64	59
Cigarettes	60	60	60
Stationery	32	32	31

FOREIGN TRADE

The principal tasks of the foreign trade sector of our country for 1958 were to extensively exploit and mobilize the sources of export in order to increase exports, improve the quality of export goods, and economize and rationally utilize foreign exchange.

In 1958, the foreign trade plan was fulfilled 105.5 percent of which the export plan was fulfilled 102 percent and the import plan by 109.1 percent. As a result, the total value of exports increased 35 percent in 1958 over the 1957 level. Along with an increase in exports as a result of the rapid development of the people's economy and exploitation of export sources, the number of kinds of export goods also increased. A considerable change also took place in the composition of export goods.

Of the total value of exports in 1958, industrial products accounted for 78.4 percent and farm produce and native products accounted for the remaining 21.6 percent. Especially in exports, the proportion of unprocessed mineral ores was reduced and that of metallurgical products, chemical products, and processed products increased considerably.

Composition of Exports [%]

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Ferrous and Nonferrous Ores	85.0	39.1	23.6
Metallurgical Products	9.1	35.0	38.3
Chemical Products		13.4	15.1
Animal and Vegetable Raw Materials	1.3	1.3	4.0
Foodstuffs and Consumer Goods	4.6	11.2	19.0

Increase in Principal Export Goods (1954=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Metallurgical Products	3.2 times	5.3 times	5.5 times
Chemical Products	15.0	45.7	48.4
Animal and Vegetable Raw Materials	1.2	1.5	35.0
Foodstuffs and Consumer Goods	1.9	4.3	7.0

Principal items exported by our country in 1958 included metallurgical products, mineral ores, carbide, caustic soda, lead oxide, bleaching powder, cement, silk fabrics, various canned goods, marine products, tobacco, hides and corn, as well as other farm produce and native products.

Of the total value of imports, various types of production machinery and equipment accounted for 67.6 percent and consumer

goods for 32.4 percent. Principal imported items included vehicles and other means of transportation, various types of machinery and equipment, optical instruments and other precision instruments, steel materials, electric wire, glass, rubber, fuels, industrial chemicals, medicines, cotton and foodstuffs necessary for the life of the people.

In 1958, foreign trade with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, and other socialist countries was further expanded. Of the total volume of foreign trade, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic accounted for the largest proportions. Not until in 1958 did we begin foreign trade with the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

In 1958, agreements were concluded with socialist countries, thus permitting longer-term planning of commodity exchange and mutual economic aid among those countries.

Foreign trade with capitalist countries was also further expanded. In respect to these nations, trade agencies of our country were established and began activities in India, Indonesia, Burma and the United Arab Republic. At the same time, our trade with these countries has begun to expand. Also, in 1958, private trade transactions progressed between trade firms of our country and those of Great Britain, Australia, and West Germany.

FINANCE

STATE BUDGET

The task of the State budget for 1958 was to satisfactorily meet financial requirements of the economic plan of 1958, the year of up-hill struggle in the execution of the First Five-Year Plan and in socialist construction. A huge amount of funds required for the solution of this task had to be sought from domestic resources.

The 1958 State budget earmarked 1,221,000,000 won (in new currency) for revenue and 1,183,000,000 won for expenditure; compared with the expected final account of the 1957 State budget this is an increase of 3.3 percent in revenue and 17.5 percent in expenditure.

Through the patriotic struggle of the workers who advocated an upswing in socialist construction, the State budget was successfully executed in 1958, and the financial foundation of the State was further consolidated.

In 1958, the State budget plan was fulfilled 125.2 percent in revenue and 111.7 percent in expenditure. The successful execution of the budget brought about a surplus revenue of 208,000,000 won.

Annual Increase in the State Budget (Unit: 1,000 won)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Revenue</u>				
Amount	527,271	992,541	1,251,157	1,529,140
Rate of Fulfillment	95.4	110.8	121.9	125.2
Rate of Increase	100	188.2	237.3	290
<u>Expenditure</u>				
Amount	495,968	955,983	1,022,448	1,321,414
Rate of Fulfillment	93.4	111.2	101.4	111.7
Rate of Increase	100	192.7	206.2	266.4
<u>Surplus Revenue</u>	31,303	36,558	228,709	207,726

Although tax revenue from the people and revenue from foreign aid decreased from the 1957 level by 48.8 percent and 58.5 percent, respectively, revenue from State and social organs and cooperative enterprises increased 39.1 percent, and the total State budget revenue in 1958 increased 22.2 percent over 1957.

Sources of State Budget Revenue (Unit: 1,000 won)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Revenue	527,271	922,541	1,251,157	1,529,140
Socialist Economic Sector	326,060	741,006	1,028,270	1,429,889
Rate of Increase(%)	100	227.2	315.3	438.5
Tax Revenue from the People	104,135	87,691	69,666	35,648
Rate of Decrease(%)	100	84.2	66.9	34.2
Revenue from Foreign Aid	97,676	163,844	153,221	63,603
Rate of Increase/Decrease	100	168.7	157.8	65.5

*Revenue from the socialist economic sector also includes non-tax revenues from State and cooperative organs and enterprises.

In 1958, the socialist integration of cities and rural areas was completed and the unified control of socialist relations of production was established. As a result, State budget revenue from State and cooperative organs increased radically, thus effecting a considerable change in the composition of State budget revenue.

Proportions of State Budget Revenue Accounted for by

Forms of Revenue Sources

	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue from Socialist Economic Sector</u>	<u>Revenue from People</u>	<u>Revenue from Foreign Aid</u>
1953	100	61.8	19.8	18.4
1956	100	74.7	8.8	16.5
1957	100	82.2	5.6	12.2
1958	100	93.5	2.3	4.2

As for the proportions of the 1958 State budget revenue by individual items, the turnover tax revenue accounted for 60.0 percent, profit deductions 11.1 percent, revenue from cooperative organs 1.7 percent, tax revenue from the people 2.3 percent, other revenue 20.7 percent and revenue from foreign aid 4.2 percent.

This change in the composition of the State budget revenue indicates the stability and self-sufficiency of our national finance, which is based on an increasingly-expanding and developing material foundation of socialism.

In full support of the appeal of the Korean Labor Party for increased production through economization, in 1958 the industrial workers of our country produced industrial products worth 217 million won beyond the plan and reduced the cost of products considerably. As a result, the turnover tax increased 56.9 percent and the profit scale (yiyun kyumo) increased 16.8 percent over the 1957 level. The State accumulation thus increased rapidly and constituted a basic source by which to ensure a rapid increase in the State budget revenue.

With the completion of the socialist transformation of our country, tax revenue previously levied on private merchants, industrialists, and farmers no longer exists, and the only tax revenue levied on the people is the one from workers to meet social needs.

Strictly conforming to the basic direction of economic policies of the Korean Labor Party, i.e., the priority development of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, in 1958 the State budget supplied State budget funds primarily for the development of heavy industry. At the same time, it also supplied a huge amount of funds for the development of light industry and agriculture.

Scope of State Budgetary Expenditure by Type
(Unit: 1,000 won)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>People's Economy and Social-Cultural Affairs</u>		<u>National Defense</u>		<u>State Administrative Cost</u>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
1953	495,968	295,875	100	75,245	100	47,932	100
1956	955,982	831,933	281.1	56,504	75.1	58,548	122.1
1957	1,022,448	898,178	303.6	53,832	71.5	61,934	129.2
1958	1,321,314	1,179,116	398.5	63,563	84.5	77,478	161.6

In the administration of the 1958 State budgetary expenditure, the expenditure for the people's economy and socio-cultural affairs was 17.9 percent more than the expenditure originally planned, or 179 million won of additional expenditure. Of this total, the expenditure for the people's economy accounted for 70.6 percent which is 18.2 percent more than planned and 29.3 percent more than the corresponding expenditure in 1957. A large proportion of the total expenditure for the people's economy was accounted for by capital construction investment, which rose to 398 million won in 1958 and was expended in terms of capital construction for the people's economy and sociocultural affairs.

The capital construction investment from the State budget for the people's economy and sociocultural affairs was systematically raised annually. Compared with the 1954 level, it increased 21.3 percent in 1956 and 55.5 percent in 1958.

In 1958, extensive capital construction was also carried out by enterprises and organs with their own funds.

Of the total expenditure for the people's economy, a large proportion was accounted for by the expenditure for increasing working capital as well as for operating expenses (saopbi) of enterprises and economic organs. In 1958, the expenditure for increasing working capital accounted for 12.8 percent and the expenditure for operating expenses of the people's economy accounted for 24.1 percent.

Increased capital construction investment, working capital and operating expenses of the people's economy played important roles in financing ensuring continuous and growing expanded production.

In 1958, the total State budgetary expenditure for socio-cultural affairs was 247 million won, thus accounting for 18.7 percent of the year's total State budgetary expenditure. Compared with the 1953 level, this expenditure increased by 216.6 percent in 1957 and by 340.8 percent in 1958.

Of the expenditure for social and cultural affairs, education accounted for 120 million won, scientific works 10 million won, public health 56 million won, social insurance 25 million won and social security 6 million won.

Increase in Expenditure for Social and Cultural Affairs

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	216.9	316.6	440.8
Education and Science	100	330.3	303.3	416.3
Health	100	230.3	230.3	372.9
Social Insurance	100	378.2	378.2	489.4
Social Security	100	80.9	105.0	132.7

As a result, not only was [the program of] universal compulsory middle school education financially ensured in 1958, but also the cultural life, health and recuperation of the workers were adequately ensured. Workers thus benefited

greatly from the cultural and social policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

The State administrative cost and the national defense cost increased slightly, and this was attributed to a 10 percent wage increase put into effect in January 1958 and to a special bonus payment equivalent to one month's wage.

The democratic and productive nature of the State budget of the Republic was clearly manifested in the structure of its expenditure.

Structure of the State Budgetary Expenditure
(%)

	Total	People's Economy and Social and Cul- tural Affairs	National Defense	State Administra- tive Cost
1953	100	59.7	15.2	9.7
1956	100	87.0	5.9	6.1
1957	100	87.8	5.3	6.1
1958	100	89.2	4.8	5.9

In the State budget of the Republic, while the expenditure for the people's economy and social and cultural affairs was systematically increased, the proportion of expenditure for nonproductive expenses, such as those for national defense and the State administrative cost, was systematically reduced. All of these facts reflect that the State budget of our country has been exclusively and faithfully serving the peaceful construction of our country, the promotion of the well-being of the people and the democratic and peaceful nature of domestic and foreign policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

The great transformation that took place in all sectors of the people's economy in 1958 made possible the satisfactory administration of the State budget and further consolidated the financial foundation of the State. As a result, even when ensuring a rapid expanded production, the State budget could simultaneously disburse a huge amount of State funds for the advancement of the material and cultural life of the people.

LOCAL BUDGET

In 1958, the local budget had a revenue of 355 million won and an expenditure of 310 million won. This is an increase of 123.1 percent in revenue and 122.7 percent in expenditure over the actual final account of the local budget in 1957.

In 1958, the local economy satisfactorily ensured its rapid development with its own local budget, thus considerably strengthening the independence of the local budget.

Of the total local budget revenue, the proportion of fixed revenue from its own local revenue sources increased from 44.5 percent in 1957 to 78.9 percent in 1958.

The considerable growth of the local budget in 1958 was accounted for by the establishment of more than 1,000 local industrial plants and enterprises in accordance with the decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, by various measures taken by the Party and the State for economic and cultural development in local areas, and the transfer of a considerable number of enterprises and organs to local people's councils.

A major portion of local budgetary expenditure was accounted for by the expenditure for the people's economy and social and cultural affairs, which amounted to 89.2 percent of the total.

The expenditure for the people's economy alone accounted for 47.2 percent of the total local budgetary expenditure, and it constituted an increase of as much as 348.2 percent over the corresponding expenditure in 1957.

Of the total expenditure for the people's economy, the local construction accounted for 50.2 percent. For social and cultural affairs, State funds were disbursed in an amount equivalent to 41.3 percent of the total local budgetary expenditure, mainly for the purpose of ensuring the institution of compulsory middle school education and for works preparatory to the institution of a compulsory technical education system.

In the administration of the local budget, the independence and sense of responsibility of the local people's councils

were further enhanced, and a sound foundation was established for the local budget.

Increase in Local Budget Revenue of Provinces
(Unit: 1,000 won)

	Net Revenue in 1954	Net Revenue in 1957		Net Revenue in 1958	
		Amount	Rate of Increase	Amount	Rate of Increase
P'yongyang	7,030	15,795	224.7	81,800	1,163.6
P'yongan-namdo	11,128	20,739	186.4	36,636	329.2
P'yongan-pukto	11,192	19,896	177.8	41,258	368.6
Chagang-do	6,504	11,335	174.3	20,050	308.2
Hwanghae-namdo	13,150	15,447	214.4	26,704	*172.9
Hwanghae-pukto		12,748		25,791	*202.3
Kangwon-do	6,851	13,113	191.4	23,710	346.0
Hamgyong-namdo	12,098	20,994	173.5	38,382	317.3
Hamgyong-pukto	8,956	17,252	192.6	36,173	403.8
Yanggang-do	-	7,791	-	13,753	*176.5
Kaesong	1,651	3,898	236.1	10,579	640.7
TOTAL	78,560	159,008	202.4	354,836	451.6

*Based on 1957=100. Base for others is 1954=100.

TAXATION

The socialist integration which was completed in 1958 in both urban and rural areas brought about a considerable change in the administration of taxation.

With the socialist integration of private tradesmen and industrialists, the resident income tax and local self-government tax previously paid by them also disappeared, and the taxes

paid by the workers and integrated cooperative members became the only tax revenue sources.

By a State ordinance on 27 December 1958, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly reduced the tax rates of the resident income tax and local self-government tax levied on the workers, thus reducing their tax burdens. And with the completion of the agricultural cooperativization, the method of levying the local self-government tax on agricultural cooperatives was revised. Through this revision, farming and other expenses which were formerly included in taxable income would now be excluded, and the tax would be levied only on the actual share of income received by individual cooperative members (beginning 1959), thus reducing the tax burdens of cooperative members.

At present, there are two kinds of taxes in the Republic which are levied on the people: the resident income tax and local self-government tax.

STATE INSURANCE

In respect to State insurance, the types of compulsory insurance in effect as of the end of 1958 included fire and natural disaster insurance, livestock insurance, fishing boat insurance and passenger insurance; the types of voluntary insurance included fire and natural disaster insurance, livestock insurance, health (inche) [literally, human body] insurance, fishing boat insurance and foreign (taece) insurance.

As of the end of 1958, health insurance embraced about one million workers, thereby surpassing the corresponding figure for 1957 by 43 percent; these workers receive a huge amount of State insurance benefits annually.

Increase in Revenue From State Insurance Premiums

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Fire and Natural Disaster Insurance	100	278.0	450.0	1,276.0
Livestock Insurance	100	250.0	410.0	793.0
Health Insurance	100	387.0	627.0	1,267.0
Compulsory Passenger Insurance	100	157.0	182.0	186.0
Fishing Boat Insurance	-	-	100.0	162.0
Foreign Insurance	-	-	100.0	127.6
TOTAL	100	254.8	338.0	834.6

Increase in State Insurance Compensation (1954=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Fire and Natural Disaster Insurance	391	797	2,698
Livestock Insurance	246	435	1,178
Health Insurance	581	565	820
Compulsory Passenger Insurance	232	298	212
Fishing Boat Insurance	-	100	121
Foreign Insurance	-	100	-
TOTAL	327.7	496.1	1,265

To reduce the premium burdens of insurance policy holders, in 1958 the State lowered the premium rate of compulsory fire and natural disaster insurance by an average of 22 percent and changed the designation "fire insurance" to "fire

and natural disaster insurance," thus expanding the scope of liabilities eligible for insurance compensation. Organs and properties to be covered by foreign insurance were also partly reduced.

BANKING

In 1958, the finance sector met huge fund requirements of social construction through loans.

The Central Bank

To strengthen its financial relationships with enterprises and organs, the Central Bank initiated a series of measures.

It made loans to new enterprises organized in accordance with the decision of the June Plenum to meet their fund requirements; loaned commercial enterprises funds other than those envisaged in the plan, to adjust their outstanding debts and credits and to overhaul those commodities which had been kept in stock beyond the prescribed period; and simplified loan procedures by reducing the 20 loan accounts formerly outstanding in the industrial (sanop) sector alone by more than 50 percent. In addition, it introduced a simplified loan procedure for local industrial enterprises established pursuant to the decision of the June Plenum, and for stores operated by agricultural cooperatives.

In accordance with the basic directive of economic policies of the Korean Labor Party, priority loans were granted to the sector of heavy industry, and an enormous amount of loans was also granted to light industry and agriculture. By further strengthening control through won currency, the finance sector carried out its tasks satisfactorily.

As the people's economy constantly expanded, so did the total amount of loans day by day. As of the end of 1958, the outstanding balance short-term loans by the Central Bank was 642.2 percent more than that in 1953 and 65.4 percent more than that at the end of 1957. Of this, the balance

outstanding in the sector of heavy industry increased 883.4 percent over the 1953 level and 45.6 percent over the 1956 level.

In 1958, loans to the people's economy for short-term plans increased 776 percent over the level at the end of 1953 and 63.9 percent over the level at the end of 1957. Loans for clearing purposes increased 318.6 percent over the level at the end of 1953 and 73.4 percent over the level at the end of 1957.

As the scope of loans to the people's economy expanded, loans to the light industry and commodity circulation sectors rapidly increased, so that the living standard of the people could be further raised.

National Construction Fund Bank

In 1958, the National Construction Fund Bank satisfactorily met the capital construction fund requirements of the expanded production, which was rapidly progressing toward the fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan more than two years ahead of schedule. Especially, it satisfactorily met construction fund requirements of the metal industry and irrigation sector, which were being expanded in accordance with the decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party. It also met the requirement of the economic efficiency of investments by making selective and concentrated investments of construction funds.

In 1958, the actual fund supply of the National Construction Fund Bank for capital construction was 43.6 percent more than in 1956 and 35.4 percent more than in 1957.

In 1958, the fund supply of the National Construction Fund Bank for capital construction increased as follows:

	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>Proportion of Total</u> <u>Construction Fund Supply</u>
Ministries of:		
Metal Industry	130.1 [%]	17.6 [%]
Machine Industry	100.8	4.9
Coal Industry	149.8	7.2
Chemical Industry	122.3	8.4
Construction and Building Material Industry	108.2	3.3
Light Industry	166.3	6.5
Agriculture	119.2	5.8
Fisheries	157.5	3.7
Transportation	103.7	8.7
Commerce	569.5	1.5
Public Health	163.1	1.0
Local Budget	437.2	19.5

To strengthen the independent accounting system of construction specializing organs as well as the Bank's control over loans, in 1958 the National Construction Fund Bank increased the number of kinds of short-term loans from the previous two to nine, improved the loan procedure of housing construction funds, introduced a loan system for construction cooperatives in the process of organization, and introduced another loan system for workers, office employees and municipal residents for their private housing construction.

The Agricultural Bank of Korea

In 1958, the Agricultural Bank satisfactorily fulfilled its task of supplying a vast amount of funds necessary for completing the socialist integration of the agricultural economy, for consolidating the organizational and economic foundation of agricultural cooperatives, and for implementing irrigation, electrification, and mechanization.

The altered circumstances of enterprises of rapidly expanded and strengthened agricultural cooperatives called for a rational reorganization of the finance system in the rural areas through loans. For this reason, the Farmers' Bank, a credit cooperative organ of the farmers, was reorganized into the State Agricultural Bank (Kukka Nongop Unhaeng) in

accordance with Cabinet Decision No 76 of 4 July 1958.

As the agricultural economy expanded rapidly, loans by the Agricultural Bank also increased rapidly. The total amount of loans made by the Agricultural Bank of the agricultural economy was 937.3 percent of the 1955 level and 424.6 percent of the 1957 level.

Loans by the Agricultural Bank increased as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	278.9	245.5	937.3
Loans to Agricultural Coops	100	274.6	238.8	948.1
1) Capital Investment Funds	100	214.5	197.2	808.0
Agricultural Production	100	280.8	500.5	3,977.5
Livestock Funds	100	190.2	131.8	192.1
Subsidiary Enterprises and Fishing Funds	100	339.3	254.4	450.9
2) Production Expenditure Funds	-	100.0	69.6	233.2
Private Loans	100	310.0	239.6	852.2

Abiding by the basic direction of agricultural development established by the Party, i.e., a rapid and primary increase in food grain crop production coupled with a rapid development of other agricultural sectors, loans for agricultural production funds increased very rapidly, and loans for livestock funds, subsidiary enterprises, and fishing funds also increased.

Since extensive construction of "cultural" halls was carried out by agricultural cooperatives in the rural areas, private loans increased rapidly in 1958.

As agricultural cooperatives were strengthened organizationally and economically, capital construction loans to agricultural cooperatives increased very rapidly. The effect of these loans is reflected in further consolidation of the production base of agricultural cooperatives and a rapid development in rural construction.

In regard to strengthening agricultural cooperatives organizationally and economically, the Agricultural Bank contributed considerably to the socialist integration of agricultural economy by rendering financial support and aid to agricultural cooperatives. This is eloquently expressed in the proportion of outstanding balance of loans accounted for by agricultural cooperatives.

Outstanding Balance of Agricultural Bank Loans

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agricultural Cooperatives</u>	<u>Private Individuals</u>	<u>Others</u>
1955	100	8.6	84.3	7.1
1956	100	53.5	43.2	3.2
1957	100	86.4	12.5	1.1
1958	100	89.0	11.0	-

Credit Division of Agricultural Cooperatives

Rural credit cooperatives, which were experimentally organized in 1957, began to make over-all progress from the beginning of 1958 until they were reorganized into credit divisions of agricultural cooperatives, when the reorganization of agricultural cooperatives took place. Credit divisions started to make rapid headway, and as of the end of September 1958, 97.7 percent of all eligible subscribers subscribed to credit divisions with a total capital of 52 million won in 10,330,000 shares. As of the end of 1958, the number of credit divisions reached 3,912, and they loaned 47 million won to agricultural cooperative members out of their own capital.

SAVINGS

Consistent policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic to raise the material and cultural

living standard of the people resulted in a rapid increase in cash income of the workers and, consequently, a rapid rise in the amount of savings.

Complying with the demand of the workers, in 1958 the preparatory savings system was introduced to ensure convenience in savings by the workers, and an additional 139 savings offices were newly opened. As a result, the number of savings networks increased to four times the 1957 level.

As of the end of 1958, the number of personal savings accounts (opened with the Central Bank, Agricultural Bank and postal savings organs) increased 83.7 percent over the level at the end of 1956 and 25.5 percent over the level at the end of 1957. During the same period, the balance of deposits in personal savings accounts increased 252.4 percent and 48.4 percent, respectively.

As of the end of 1958, the revenue of the Central Bank from savings by the people increased 361.7 percent over the 1956 level and 76.6 percent over the 1957 level. The balance of savings in the Bank increased 191.2 percent over the 1956 level and 44.2 percent over the 1957 level. In the meantime, the number of savings accounts opened with this Bank increased 28.8 percent over the 1957 level.

Along with a constant increase in the income of the farmers, savings by the farmers also increased rapidly in 1958. The balance of savings of rural residents handled by the Agricultural Bank increased as follows:

	<u>Balance of Savings of Rural Residents</u>			<u>Balance of Savings of Agri. Co-ops</u>
	<u>No of Accounts</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount of Farmers Only</u>	
1955	100	100	100	100
1956	101.7	129.5	104.0	268.7
1957	127.5	304.3	301.1	335.8
1958	124.8	383.0	412.8	678.5

In 1958, savings with postal organs and rural credit divisions also increased rapidly.

PUBLIC BONDS

In respect to the people's economic development bonds issued in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 109 of 15 May 1950, one lottery for the selection of prize bonds and one lottery for repayment were held in 1958 pursuant to the by-law relating to the issuance of those bonds. Of the total number of lotteries held by the end of 1958, 12 were for the selection of prize bonds and four were for repayment.

The total amount of prize bonds picked by lotteries thus reached 10 million won, and the amount of repayment--12 million won. The rest of the repayment will be completed by 1 October 1960 by holding three lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and one lottery for the selection of the repayment bonds.

CLEARINGS

The rapid development of the people's economy brought about a rapid increase in the number of clearings in all sectors of the people's economy. The number of bills cleared through the Central Bank in 1958 increased 460.9 percent over 1953 and 30 percent over 1957, respectively. The total amount cleared by the Bank increased 348.4 percent over the 1953 level and 34.5 percent over the 1957 level.

Although the scope of clearings thus expanded rapidly, the average holding period of bills was gradually reduced because of the improved financial conditions of enterprises and the measures taken for accelerating clearings.

In 1958, the average number of days during which unpaid bills were kept by enterprises was reduced from the 1953 level by 77 percent. During the same period, the number of days during which the past-due bills were kept unpaid was reduced by 82 percent.

As of the end of 1958, the balance of past-due bills payable to the National Construction Fund Bank was 51 percent less than the corresponding figure outstanding in 1957.

In 1958, the Central Bank expanded the scope of use of limited bank notes to meet concrete needs of its customers.

CURRENCY

The constant growth of the people's economy brought about a further consolidation of currency circulation.

In 1958, the total amount transacted through the Central Bank and the Agricultural Bank increased 78.8 percent over the 1956 level and 22.6 percent over the 1957 level. Although a considerable volume of currency was released last year for crop procurement and other procurement funds, special prizes and wage payment, the currency expenditure of the year was met by currency revenue within the same year, thus contributing to the consolidation of currency circulation.

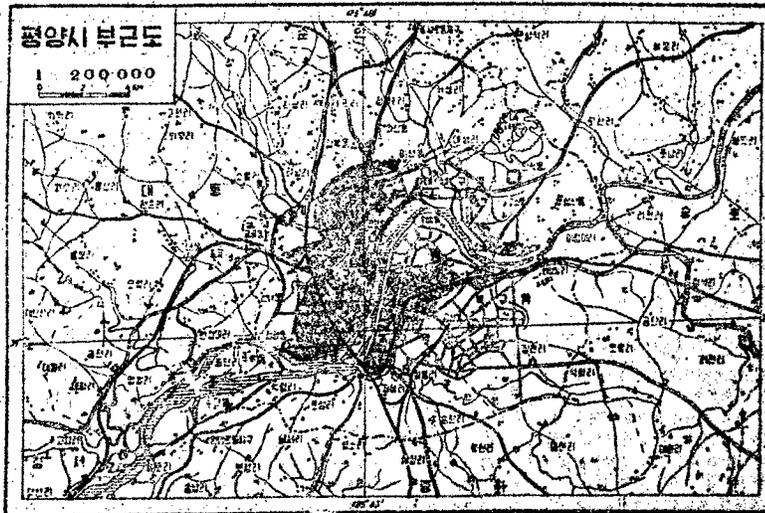
Of the total cash deposit at the Central Bank in 1958, cash revenue from State and cooperative retail commodity circulation networks increased 25.9 percent over the 1957 level, and its proportion to the total cash deposit at the Bank increased from 72.3 percent in 1957 to 74.7 percent in 1958.

In 1958, the Central Bank made an arrangement to have individual enterprises and organs adjust the cash holding limit and the cash deposit time according to their individual circumstances.

As a result, currency circulation in the Republic was further stabilized and the value of the won was further increased, thereby contributing to a constant rise in the real wages of the workers.

LOCAL AREAS

P'YONGYANG CITY



Location: P'yongyang is situated in the center of the northwestern part of our country. The square in front of the P'yongyang City People's Council, which is located almost in the center of the city, is crossed by the north latitude $39^{\circ}51'$ line. The city is situated in the center of the northwestern plains (sobuk p'yongya) and in the valley of the lower reaches of the Taedong River.

Area: 200 km²

Natural Conditions: The P'yongyang area is composed of alluvial soil formed by the earth and sand carried by the Taedong River and its tributaries as well as of monadnocks and peneplains formed by erosion and explosions (sakbak) over a long period of geological time. The alluvia of the area are 10 m above sea level and the peneplains are only approximately 20 m above sea level. Most of the monadnocks are less than 100 m above sea level. The relatively high mountains surrounding the northern environs are approximately 100 m to 200 m above sea level and should be regarded as hills (kunung) rather than as mountains.

The mountains of the area include Mt. Taesong (274 m), Mt. Ami, Mt. Kambuk, Mt. Chang and Mt. Ch'aebong.

On the right bank of the Taedong River, there is a continuous series of low hills, including Mt. Chuam, Mt. Kumsu, Mt. Mansudae, Mt. Haebang and Mt. Ch'anggwang; these hills constitute a watershed for P'yongyang proper (pon P'yongyang).

To the west and to the northeast of the hilly area lies a wide alluvium, containing Pot'ongbol and Imwonbol, and covered with factories, dwelling houses, and vegetable fields. The Taedong River, one of the widest rivers in Korea, runs through the center of P'yongyang City, dividing P'yongyang into P'yongyang proper and East P'yongyang. Here the Pot'ong River, the Hapchang River, and the Mujin River join the Taedong River.

The section of the Taedong River in the P'yongyang area is part of its lower reaches. Here, its current is slow, its width widens, it becomes deep, and its water volume is great. The water surface slopes by only one 2,500th. The width of the river measures 700 m (at the average full tide water level), and the greatest depth (at low tide) is 6.9 m. The following islands are to be found on the Taedong River: Turu (3.5 km²), Nungna (1.2 km²), Panwol, Yanggak, Iam, Pongnae, Tuman, and Munbal.

Inhabitants: P'yongyang City has been the political, economic, and cultural center of the Republic since the liberation. With the particularly rapid development of industry, population has also increased at a rapid pace. The greater part of inhabitants are scattered on the right bank of the Taedong River, for a great many departments (pumum) and organs are located there; the special character of city development affords another explanation.

As of the end of 1958, the population of P'yongyang City showed an increase of 180 percent over the 1953 year end and 130 percent over the 1949 year end.

Percentages of Inhabitants by Social Groups

	<u>31 Dec 1942</u>	<u>1 Dec 1953</u>	<u>1 Dec 1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100
Laborers	49.9	52.2	55.7
Office Workers	24.4	26.8	34.8
Agricultural Coopera- tive Members	--	--	3.6
Private Famrers	13.4	12.1	--
Handicraftsmen Included in Cooperatives Entre- preneurs	0.5	1.5	5.4
Tradesmen	6.3	4.4	--
Private Handicraftsmen	0.7	1.6	--
Others	4.5	1.2	0.5

As for the growth of the population by various social groups, in 1958 the group constituting the socialist elements of the economy increased by 310 percent over 1946 and by 80 percent over 1954. It is to be noted that although in 1946 there were 116,000 private farmers, private handicraftsmen, entrepreneurs, and tradesmen, by 1958, they had been completely converted into socialist elements.

Economy: Cabinet Decision No 125 adopted 30 July 1953, "concerning the Restoration and Construction of P'yongyang City," stated that "In the restoration and construction of P'yongyang City, the decadent contents which originated in the days of the Japanese rule, which are of uncultural character and were set up for the purpose of exploitation, oppression, serving the cause of the privileged classes and satisfying their selfishness, should be drastically swept away, so as to build up a new modern democratic city aimed at the stable livelihood and well being of the laboring masses."

It was also proposed that large-scale factories for the production of consumer goods, machine-building plants equipped with modern techniques, and various types of processing plants be restored and reconstructed in P'yongyang City. The future population of P'yongyang City was envisaged as approximately one million, and it was estimated that the restoration and construction of the city would take ten to twenty years.

To bring about the successful restoration and construction of P'yongyang City, the Committee for the Restoration of P'yongyang City (P'yongyang Si Pokku Wiwonhoe) was set up with Marshal Kim Il-song as its chairman.

During 1954-1958, a total of 326,000,000 won (in the new currency) was invested for the restoration and construction of P'yongyang City. As a result, the Taedong Bridge and four other bridges were built. Stalin Street covering 6,270 m and other trunk roads or boulevards were paved. In addition three squares, as well as parks with a total area of 4,800 m² and other technical facilities were completed. Moreover, sixty-eight large and medium enterprises were restored or newly built and are now in operation. These include the P'yongyang Textile Mill (Pangjok Kongjang), the P'yongyang Precision Machine Plant (Chongmil Kigye Kongjang), the West P'yongyang Railway Factory (So P'yongyang Ch'olto Kongjang), the P'yongyang Wood Container Factory (mokchae Yonggi Kongjang), and the Taesong Tile Factory (Taesong Kiwa Kongjang).

A total of 479 stores and mess halls, 102 schools of various levels, 16 hospitals, as well as a number of theatres and movie-houses were newly built. During this period, dwelling houses and tall buildings covering 2,939,700 m² were constructed in squares situated in the center of the city and on both sides of boulevards. With a view to making P'yongyang City a more magnificent and graceful city, the Government of the Republic adopted Cabinet Decision No 183. This decision envisaged the erection of dwelling houses accommodating 50,000 households by the 15th anniversary of the Liberation, as well as the erection of large theatres, the Labor Palace (Nodong Kungjon), the Children's Palace (Adong Kungjon), the Youth Palace (Ch'ongnyon Kungjon), the Second Taedong Bridge, the Pto'ong River Recreation Grounds (Yuwonji), and many other cultural and recreation facilities.

It was also proposed that, during 1959 and 1960, an additional investment of 100,000,000 won (in new currency) be made.

to basically complete [the construction of] the main parts (chungsim bu) of P'yongyang City and East P'yongyang and to create a new construction district (konsol jiyok) in Sang-hungdong of Pot'ongbol.

In addition to the completion of planning of the city, various sectors of the economy have also expanded. In 1958, the total industrial output of State and cooperative industry increased by 470 percent over the prewar 1949 level. Since the war, such items as transformers, electric motors, musical instruments, machine tools, watches and clocks, scales, high-grade silk fabrics, as well as various other goods which had not been manufactured before the war, have been produced on a mass production basis.

In the vicinity of P'yongyang City lies a total area of 7,925 chongbo of arable land which is devoted to the raising of vegetables for consumption by the inhabitants of the city.

The transformation of agriculture along socialist lines had been completed by 1958, and 24 agricultural cooperatives were in operation. At the same time, the organizational and economic foundations of cooperatives were further strengthened, and the income of cooperative members was also considerably increased.

Commerce has been transformed along socialist lines, and, with the level of the livelihood of the citizens continually improving, their purchasing power has risen year by year.

With the rapid development of the people's economy, the number of individuals engaged in direct labor (chongopwon su) has increased continually. As of 1 June 1958, their number had increased by 18 percent over the corresponding period of 1957. In 1958, the number of people in direct labor in the sector of the people's economy increased by 100 percent over 1954 and by 22 percent over 1957; in 1958, the corresponding number in budgetarily arranged sectors (yesanje pumun) increased by 53 percent over 1954 and by two percent over 1957.

Growth of Direct Labor Force (1954=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Personnel in Direct Labor	130	165	194
(1) Including those in the people's economy sector	130	170	2.1 times
Industry	143	2.3 times	3.1 times
Construction	87	76	71
(2) Budgetarily arranged organs	127	149	153

As of 1 June 1958, the ratio of women to the total number of personnel in direct labor was 29.9 percent.

Industry: In 1958, the total industrial output plan for State-operated and cooperative industry was overfulfilled 121 percent, and the plan containing increased production goals (chungsan kwaje) was overfulfilled 108 percent; this represented a gain of 48 percent over 1957, a 460 percent gain over 1954, and a 470 percent gain over 1949.

	<u>Basic Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Industrial Total (Output)	121	108	148
City-Operated Industry	133	122	180
Cooperative Industry	150	110	159

Growth in the Total Output of State-operated and Cooperative Industry
(1954=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	2.6 times	3.8 times	5.6 times
City-Operated Industry	122	165	296
Cooperative Industry	2.6 times	4.7 times	7.1 times

Local industry made rapid progress after the Plenary Session of June 1958 and that of September. In 1958, a total of 48 local industry factories were established and in the city as a whole, 427 types of daily necessities were produced. As a result, industrial output in the second half of the year showed a 26.6 percent increase over the first half; the output of city-operated industry increased by 92.3 percent, and that of cooperative industry by 43.5 percent.

Growth of Cooperatives (Industry Only)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Cooperatives	64	99	119	118
No of Members	1,642	10,585	17,389	18,841

*The decrease in the number of cooperatives in 1958 was caused by the fact that some cooperatives were included in city-operated industry. The figures for 1956 are as of October.

In October 1958, 23 producers' cooperatives were included in the State-operated (city-operated) sector.

In 1958, the working people of P'yongyang City submitted 4,770 original devices. Thus they contributed to the production of a great number of machines, tools and daily necessities, including trucks, tricycles, autobicycles, watches, 5-ton cranes, 10-ton smelters (chongryon'gi), generators, "haesagi," "ryuma"-cement-concrete mixers, "inbalgi" [draw-plate?], animal-drawn pumps, automatic planes, movable loaders (chokchaegi), and bearings. Local industry produced 781 new items.

In 1958, the total cost of production of State-operated (ministry-, bureau- and city-operated) industry in P'yongyang decreased by 4.2 percent as compared with plans, including an 8.7 percent decrease in the total cost of local industry output. The comparative (taebi) cost of commodity production decreased by nine percent as compared with 1957.

Agriculture: Agriculture plays an important role as the vegetable supply base for the citizens of P'yongyang.

In 1958, the arable land area in the vicinity of P'yongyang City totaled 7,925 chongbo, including 3,215 chongbo of paddy fields and 4,710 chongbo of dry fields (with land under perennial crops included). In 1958, the planted area amounted to 11,512 chongbo, of which 65.3 percent was sown with food grain crops, 26.5 percent with vegetables, 4.3 percent with potatoes and similar crops (choryu), and the remaining area with other crops.

The cooperativization of agriculture, began when the Ponghwa Agricultural Cooperative, comprising twelve households, was set up in September 1953 at Imhungni, North District (Pukkuyok). This cooperative was a Type Three organization. Cooperativization then proceeded until its completion in 1958. By October 1958, a total of 84 cooperatives had been established. They were then merged into 24.

Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Cooperatives	2	55	62	70	24
Ratio (in percentage) of Farm Households Included in Cooperatives to Total Farm Households	0.3	43	55.4	98	100
Ratio (in percentage) of Arable Land Included in Cooperatives to Total Arable Land	-	48.3	55.3	93.3	100

* The decrease in the number of cooperatives was caused by mergers.

In 1955, the number of households per cooperative averaged 46, and the arable land area averaged 62 chongbo. In 1958, the corresponding figures were 229 and 240, respectively.

Percentage of the Number of Households in A cooperative
(As of the End of 1958)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 100</u>	<u>101-200</u>	<u>201-300</u>	<u>301-400</u>	<u>401 and Up</u>
100	4.2	41.6	33.3	8.4	12.5

Size of Cooperatives in Terms of Number of Households (As of End of 1958)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 100</u>	<u>101-200</u>	<u>201-300</u>	<u>301-400</u>	<u>401 and Up</u>
100	4.2	41.6	33.3	8.4	12.5

The cooperativization of agriculture has served to raise the output of farm products, to strengthen the economy, and to increase the income of cooperative members.

The joint accumulation fund (kongdong ch'ukchok pondu) is of great significance to the growth and development of cooperatives. In 1958, food grains increased by 137 percent over 1957, and cash by 66.1 percent.

In 1958, there was one tractor station, and the capacity of tractors increased by nine percent over 1954. In 1958, the area of land plowed by tractors amounted to approximately 32,377 chongbo. As of the end of 1958, State-operated and private pumping stations numbered 248, and the total irrigated land area was 5,314 chongbo. With 1954 as 100, the number of pumping stations and the irrigated land area increased as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Pumping Stations	13 times	13.5 times	9.9 times
Area of Irrigated Land	3.2 times	4.7 times	5.3 times

* The decrease in the number of pumping stations in 1958 was the result of mergers.

The enterprises in the livestock sector included one city-operated dairy cow farm and two [city-operated] poultry farms.

As of the end of 1958, city-operated farms and peasants owned 2,927 Korean cattle, 9,056 pigs, 35,044 hens, and 10,240 ducks. In addition, they owned horses, sheep, and goats.

In 1958, approximately 1,000 tons of meat, 145 tons of milk, and 4,986,000 eggs were produced.

Capital Construction: During 1954 and 1958, a total of 326,000,000 won (in new currency) was invested in capital construction in various sectors of the economy of P'yongyang City.

Growth of Capital Construction Investment
(With 1954 as 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Investment	109	116	135
Productive Construction	119	130	129
Including Industry	151	176	176
Nonproductive Construction	96	99	141
Including Dwellings	160	136	186
Public Facilities	89	83	170

During this period, capital construction in P'yongyang City was carried out with a view to realizing a rapid expansion of the people's economy by establishing priorities in construction. Capital construction was aimed at improving the livelihood of the people and at creating a magnificent and modern city.

Composition of Capital Construction

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Investment	100	100	100
(1) Productive Construction	60.4	61.3	52.8
Including Industry	38.8	42.5	36.6
(2) Nonproductive Construction	39.6	38.2	47.2
Including Dwellings	19.4	15.4	18.2
Public Facilities	10.7	9.4	10.6

During this period, the new projects completed by various organs under the City Construction and Administration Ministry (Tosi Konsol Kyongyong Song) were as follows:

Building Projects Completed in the Postwar Period (m²)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dwelling-houses	297,271	469,976	693,002
Public Buildings	36,056	13,730	42,400
Educational and Cultural Organs	15,861	42,499	48,082
Health Organs	7,900	7,018	14,189
Commercial Nets and Social Catering Nets (Sahse Kupyang Mang)	7,090	13,249	42,166

In addition, buildings were constructed and expanded by the Ministries of Light Industry, Traffic (Kyo't'ongsong), National Health [or Defense] (Minjok Powi Song), and Electricity as well as by organs under their control.

In 1958, a total of 72,360,000 won (in new currency) was invested in capital construction; this constituted an increase

of 16 percent over 1957, with productive construction accounting for 53 percent. A total of 13,000,000 won (in new currency) was invested in establishing dwelling houses to accommodate 1,609 households (651,924 m²). (These are known as State dwelling houses, kukka chut'aek). A total of 11,000,000 won (in new currency) was invested in public facilities, including 15 government office buildings, 18 school buildings, cultural organs, 70 commercial nets, social catering and accommodation nets, (p'yonui sisol mang), 21 kindergartens, public nurseries, health organs, and dormitories, covering 470 m².

Approximately 45,340 m (294,640 m²) of roads were newly constructed or expanded; over 21,000 m of roads were paved, and approximately 43,000 m of water works, sewers, and other technical facilities were completed.

Commerce: In 1958, the retail commodity circulation plan for State-operated and cooperative commerce was overfulfilled 123.1 percent; circulation by the retail commerce net was overfulfilled 126.7 percent. Local retail commerce circulation was fulfilled by 124.9 percent, representing a 46.2 percent increase over 1957 in terms of comparative prices (taebi kagyok). As part of this increase, commodity circulation by the retail commerce net showed a 47.8 percent increase and circulation by the social catering net, a 33.9 percent increase. Thus, the sale of commodities increased by over 66,300,000 won (in new currency) over 1957.

The proportion of the circulation of foodstuffs to total retail commerce commodity circulation was 41.6 percent. Of the sales of major commodities by State-operated and cooperative commerce in 1958, the sale of cotton fabrics rose to 143.2 percent as compared with 1957; that of ready-made clothing rose to 310 percent, knitted goods to 200 percent, textile underwear to 121.6 percent, stockings to 125 percent, coal to 119.2 percent, soy (kanjang) to 165.5 percent, bread and pastry to 122.4 percent, and meat to 220 percent.

As of 1958, the commerce nets of local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce comprised 447 establishments, including 321 stores and 126 mess halls.

Finance and Money Market: The over-all (chonghap) budget of P'yongyang City for 1958 was fulfilled by 110.6 percent in terms of revenue and by 109.8 percent in terms of expenditures; as a result, surplus revenue amounted to 20,006,000

won (in new currency). As for revenue, the purchases and sales taxation (koraese) revenue was effected by 111 percent and the profit deduction revenue by 102.8 percent. Of expenditures, those related to the people's economy were effected by 115.5 percent and social and cultural policy expenditures were effected by 110.8 percent.

Implementation of P'yongyang City
Overall Budget (in 1,000 won in new currency)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Revenue	13,862	15,795	24,478
Expenditures	12,159	12,283	29,453

Revenues from State-operated and cooperative enterprises and organs have continued to increase, while those from taxes levied on inhabitants have been decreasing. The proportion of the taxes of inhabitants to total revenue was 17.8 percent in 1957 and seven percent in 1958.

While a large proportion of expenditure was devoted to people's economy and for social and cultural policies, expenditures for local control (chibang kwanri bi) have diminished year after year.

Composition of Expenditures

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Expenditures	100	100	100
Including Those for the People's Economy	39.7	36.3	66
for Social and Cultural Policies	53.2	58.7	32.6
for Local Control and Maintenance	7.1	5.0	1.4

In 1958, the proportion of expenditures for social and cultural policies to total expenditures decreased, but the absolute sum of the former rose to 164.6 percent as compared with 1957.

Capital construction was carried out on a large scale. As a result, a great portion of expenditure was devoted to supplying funds for capital construction and this proportion has rapidly increased each year. In 1958, the funds provided for capital construction accounted for 62.3 percent of total expenditures, representing 1,780 percent of the 1955 level.

With the rapid expansion of the people's economy, loans by banking organs have also increased. In particular, loans made to the circulation sector and to production enterprises constituted 86.6 percent of the total amount. Loans to cooperatives rose to 340 percent as compared with 1956.

In 1957, savings by inhabitants at various savings agencies rose to 240 percent as compared with 1956; in 1958, they increased to 440 percent.

Culture

Education: In 1958, expenditure for education constituted 51 percent of the expenditure for the implementation of social and cultural policies as part of the local budget; this represented a 350 percent increase over 1954.

Number of Schools and Enrollment

(As of the Beginning of the School Year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
People's Schools (Inmin Hakkyo)	40	39	64	73	81
Enrollment	57,249	31,464	86,399	91,315	81,321
Junior Middle Schools	26	26	37	64	76

[Cont'd]

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Enrollment	18,863	7,242	27,907	46,262	60,592
Senior Middle Schools	7	5	7	8	11
Enrollment	6,878	1,210	5,926	7,197	7,683
Secondary Vocational Schools (Chungdung Chonmun Hakkyo)	7	10	10	12	12
Enrollment	4,995	2,022	5,160	6,812	7,273
Advanced Vocational Schools (Kidung Kisul Chonmun Hakkyo)	-	-	4	5	6
Enrollment	-	-	526	1,100	1,386
Colleges	8	8	7	9	10
Enrollment	6,651	6,741	10,047	11,761	14,262

In addition, a number of day and night schools are operated at various levels, including three night colleges and seven correspondence colleges (t'ongsin taehak), with a total enrollment of 190,000.

In 1958, in accordance with the order concerning preparations for the implementation of compulsory secondary education and compulsory technical education, 100 percent of people's school graduates were admitted to junior middle schools. In addition, three technical schools were set up to accommodate over 1,000 students majoring in agriculture, commerce, and mechanical engineering.

To implement the Party policy on education aimed at combining education and productive labor, one or two production factories (saengsan kongjang) were established at each school to teach production techniques.

As for adult education, there are four labor youth schools (nodong ch'onngnyon hakkyo), five cadre night schools, and one

correspondence middle school, with a total enrollment of over 87,000 working men and women. As of 1958, there were 324 laborers' schools (kulloja hakkyo), and 209 laborers' middle schools at individual work sites, with a total enrollment of more than 83,000. There were a large number of kindergartens, including 35 State-operated institutions, as well as those at work sites and streets (tong).

Cultural Facilities: As of the 1958 year end, there were 42 movie theatres, (of which 13 were mobile units) including the Taedongmun Movie Theatre, with a total capacity of 14,200. During 1958, a total of 24,528 shows were presented to 9,985,000 spectators, an increase of nine percent over 1957. The Moranbong Theatre and three other play houses accommodating 3,600 persons, presented 1,077 shows in 1958 to 881,000 individuals; this constituted a large increase over 1957 attendance.

In 1958, a total of 1,949 circles of various types, with a membership of 144,600, were active at productive work sites, rural areas, schools, and in other areas; thirteen of these circles participated in the All-Nation Art Festival (chon'guk yesul ch'ukchon) and on 348 occasions participated in other large-scale contests.

There are 134 democratic propaganda offices. There are also a large number of public libraries, including the National Central Library (Kuknip Chungagn Tosogwan), the Academy of Science (Kwahakwon) Library, the Kim Il-song University (Chonghap Taehak) Library, and many college libraries.

The National Central Library owns 612,000 volumes, a 34 percent increase over 1957. The number of urban [sic] visitors (tosi yollamja) amounted to 214,000, a 46.5 percent increase over 1957. The number of library users among laborers and clerical workers increased by 85.5 percent over 1957.

The museums in P'yongyang include the Central National Historical Museum (Yoksa Palmulgwan), the Central National Liberation Struggle (Haebang T'ujaeng) Museum, the Central National Folklore (Minsok) Museum, and the Central National Fine Arts Museum.

Health: In 1958, the number of medical institutions for hospitalized patients and the number of clinics for outpatients increased by 29 percent over 1957.

Percentage Growth in the Number of Institutions
for Medical Treatment and Prevention
(with 1946 as 100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total No of Institutions	165	129	1,076
Those for Hospitalized Patients	100	143	257
No of Beds	222	173	879
Those for Out-patients	210	120	1,650

In 1958, in an attempt to bring medical organs closer to inhabitants, clinics (chinryoso) were set up in the proportion of one in each ri (village) or tong (street), with two to four specialized divisions in each clinic. For the care of mothers and infants, there are also 182 public nurseries equipped with 13,078 beds. With the increase in the number of working women, public nurseries networks have also expanded rapidly.

Growth of Nursery Networks

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Nurseries	3	4	53	182
No of Beds	150	120	2,404	13,078

In addition, there are 21 first-aid stations (kukupso), 12 people's dispensaries (inmin yakkuk), and eight hygienic and epidemic prevention organs.

Sports: Moranbong Stadium (Kyonggijang) and East P'yongyang Stadium seat over 30,000 spectators. There are eight athletic teams, including the Two-Eight Team (Ip'al Tim), the Kangch'ol Team, and the Interior Affairs Ministry Team, with a total membership of over 1,000. In addition, there are 301 teams comprising 37,980 persons at factories, enterprises, colleges and ministries (bureaus). In 1958, seven international contests and 46 national or local matches were held at the Moranbong Stadium alone.

Scenic Areas, Natural Monuments and Historic Sites: (The figures in parentheses are numbers assigned by the State.)

Moranbong (1). A State-designated central park, noted for its scenic beauty and historic locations.

Fossilized Forest (Hwasok Nim) of the Middle District (1). Located in the Middle District. Conifers of the Yura age of the Mesozoic Period turned into "Kyuhwamok" fossils.

Sunginjon (4). Located at Yongmundong, Middle District. This building was constructed in 1325. A shrine dedicated to Kija, it is the oldest building in the P'yongyang area of the Koryo Style. Repaired in 1954.

Sungyongjon (5). Chongnodong, Middle District. A shrine dedicated to Tan'gun and King Tongmyong, it was built in 1439 and restored in 1955.

Pot'ongmun (6). Sosong Sadong, Middle District. This gate was first erected in 997 and has since been repaired several times. It is the west gate of P'yongyang City. The present gate was built before the year of Imjin.

Ulmiltae (7). Kyongsang dong, Middle District. Built in 246, the present building was repaired during the Yi Dynasty. A fort in the northern part of P'yongyang Castle.

Taedongmun (8). Chongnodong, Middle District. This is the east gate of P'yongyang Castle. The present gate was rebuilt in 1635 and is characteristic of the castles of the Yi Dynasty.

Pupyoknu (9). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Said to have been constructed at the end of the fourth century, Pupyoknu was rebuilt in 1616.

Yon'gwangjong (10). Yongmundong, Middle District. First constructed in 111, it was rebuilt in 1670. It is characteristic of Korean towers.

P'yongyang Bell (11). Chongnodong, Middle District. This bell was manufactured in 1725 and was placed in the turret of the Taedongmun [a gate]. Removed to the present site in 1805.

Osunjong (12). Yongmundong, Middle District. Constructed in 1707 and restored in 1954. Attached to the provincial

governor's office building of P'yongan-namdo, it shows the characteristic features of the pavillions of the Yi Dynasty.

P'yongyang Kwanjemyo (14). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Constructed in 1881. A shrine dedicated to Kwan Su, a famous Chinese general. Restored in 1955.

Ch'ilsongmun (16). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Built in 1711. The gate turret of the Chongbokmun [a gate] of the inner castle of P'yongyang.

Chon'gummun (18). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Built in 1714. The east gate of the north castle of P'yongyang.

Yongmyongsa P'algak Sokpulgam (20). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. An octagonal "kitan," a stone buddha "kam" characteristic of the Koryo [period].

The Hexagonal Seven-Story Stone Tower at Hongbok Temple (Hongboksa Yukkak Ch'ilch'ung Soktap) (21). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. A "kitan" of two "song" on a three-story base. A developed type (palchonhyong) of the towers of the Koryo period.

P'yongyang Chungsongji (275). Chungsongdong, Middle District. An earthen wall of the Koryu period.

Tongammun (276). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Constructed toward the end of the Yi Dynasty. The main gate of the inner castle of P'yongyang.

Ch'ongyujong (187). Kyongsangdong, Middle District. Constructed in 1716. A gate turret of the west gate of the inner castle of P'yongyang. Removed to the present site in 1927.

Remains of the Earthen Wall at Aknangni (272). Aknangni, East District. Part of the wall. A number of relics of the type of the Han period have been discovered in the remains of this wall. These relics are invaluable in the study of ancient history.

Group of Ancient Tombs No 2 of P'yongyang District (22). Aknangni, East District. Over 1,300 tombs in a group. A great number of felics of the Han period have been unearthed. The tombs are mokkwak tombs and chokkwak tombs.

Remains of the Kum'gangs Temple (2). Misanri, west District. Erected in 498. There is an octagonal "chonji" which has been identified as the remains of the Kum'gangs Temple.

Tangkan Chiju (Prop of the Interior of a Temple?) of the Chungnungsa Temple (3). Inhungni, West District. Granite stone stairs (hwagang Sokkye). It was used to hang Buddhist pictures during Buddhist masses.

Hyonmumun (17). Kirimdong, West District. Erected in 1714. The west gate of the west wall of P'yongyang.

Remains of Kwangbopsa Temple (17). Taesongni, West District. It is not known when the temple was first constructed. Rebuilt in 1585. Completely destroyed in bombings by U.S. Imperialists.

Remains of Earthen Wall at Ch'ongamni (273). Misanni, West District. Believed to be the remains of a palace of the Kokuryo period. The wall is 2,900 m long and 1-2.5 m high.

Tomb of Kija (15). Kirimdong, West district. Constructed in 1105 as the tomb of the so-called Kija. Reconstructed in 1885.

Remains of Na Wall (Nasong) (274). P'yongch'onni, South District. Constructed in 427. At present, only part of the wall stands. 470 m in circumference and 9 m in height.

Shrine of Kija (13). Yonhwadong, South District. Constructed in 920 and rebuilt in 1735, it had been used as a shrine of the so-called Kija.

Remains of the Anhak Palace (1). Nambuksari, North District. A square, 570 m from east to west and 600 m from north to south. Believed to belong to the Kokuryo period on the basis of the relics unearthed thus far.

Group of Ancient Tombs No 1 of P'yongyang District (19). Imhungni, Pukkuyok. A number of ancient tombs of the Kokuryo period in a group. Some ancient tombs with mural paintings in them (pyokhwa kobun) are interposed.

Group of Ancient Tombs No 3 of P'yongyang District (23). Nambuksari, North District. More than 1,000 ancient tombs remain standing over a wide area including some with mural paintings.

P'YONGAN-NAMDO
 (Including P'yongyang City)



- Provincial Capital
- Municipalities
- Kun Seats
- Ri or Worker Districts
- Provincial Boundary
- Kun Boundary
- Railroads
- Roads
- Scenic Areas
- Hot Springs
- Mineral Waters

Geography and Population

Location: This province is located in the northwestern section of our country, forming the center of both the mountainous areas and plains of the northwest. In the north, the province is separated from P'yongan-pukto and Chagang-do by the Ch'ongwen River and the Myohyang Mountains; in the north it is divided from Hamgyong-namdo and Kangwon-do by the Puktaebong Mountains and the Ahobiryong Mountains; on the west, it faces the Yellow Sea, and on the south it borders on Hwanghae-namdo and Hwanghae-pukto, with the Taedong River and the Onjin Mountains as the boundaries.

Area: Approximately 13,000 km², comprising approximately 6.7 percent of the total area of our country.

Natural Conditions: The elevation of the land increases towards the east and decreases towards the west. In the east, mountainous regions of the Myohyang Mountains, the Nangnim Mountains, the Puktaebong Mountains, and the Ahobi Mountains rise one after another. The land here is characterized by a great many high mountains, including Mt. Sobaek (2,014 m), Mt. Puktaebong, and Mt. Haram.

In the lowlands of the west, there are the Anju Plain (P'yongya), the P'yongyang sub-plain (Chunp'yongya), which are among the major plains of Korea, as well as such fertile plains as the Kangso Plain and the Unch'on Plain.

The coastal areas are for the most part in the vicinity of Choson Bay, but part of the coastal area is in the vicinity of the coast of Bbajingol (Bbakingol Yonan) at the mouth of Taedong River. Extensive swamplands extend along the entire length of the coasts and constitute a favorable factor for the expansion of arable land and the development of the fishing industry. The tidal difference is about 6 m.

The main rivers include the Taedong River and its tributaries, the Chaeryong River, the Mat'an River, the Piryu River, the Nam River, the Pot'ong River, and the Kongyang River, as well as the Ch'ongch'on River which divides P'yongan-namdo from P'yongan-pukto at the northwestern boundary of this area. The Taedong River and its tributaries are of great importance to the agriculture, transportation, and industry of this area and constitute a source of several hundred thousand kw of water energy.

To a great extent, the province is characterized by a continental climate. In the mountainous regions of the east, the climate tends to be more continental, while in the coastal areas near the sea, the climate is milder. The average annual temperature is 9.2°. On the other hand, the amount of rainfall is greater in the east than in the west. In Kwangyang Bay, the average annual precipitation is 718 mm, a factor favorable for natural salt manufacture and cotton raising.

The province is blessed with abundant and diverse natural resources. There is a particularly abundant supply of anthracite coal. The northern and southern mines of the province contain a coal deposits in the amount of 800,000,000 tons, representing more than 60 percent of total coal deposits in the country. In addition, the province is endowed with the following resources: brown coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, fluorite, apatite, cyanite, "pant'ohyolam," kaolin, and limestone; these minerals constitute a very favorable factor in the economic development of the province.

Population: The population of the province is larger than that of any other province, in the northern half of the Republic; consequently, it also has the greatest density of population. The population is concentrated in the area between P'yongyang City and Namp'o City as well as in the lowlands of the west. The density of population declines towards the mountainous regions of the east.

In such places as Yongwon, Tokch'on, Maengsan, Yangdok, Sinyang, Hich'ang, and Pukch'ang, where the density of population is small, various new industrial facilities and farms or stock farms have been established. Thus, there has been an increase in the size of the population in these localities, and the unbalanced distribution of the populations being rectified.

In 1958, the total population of the province increased by 4.3 percent over 1957.

Composition of Population by Various Groups

	<u>31 Dec 1949</u>	<u>1 Dec 1953</u>	<u>1 Dec 1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100
Workers	15.4	17.1	30
Office Workers	5.0	6.7	10.9
Agricultural Cooperative Members	-	-	56.9
Private Farmers	76.2	73.0	-
Cooperative Members	0.2	0.2	1.7
Private Handicraftsmen	0.5	0.4	-
Tradesmen	1.0	1.2	-
Entrepreneurs	0.1	0.1	-
Others	1.6	1.3	0.5

Economy

During the First Five-Year Plan Period, the basic direction of the province's economic plan was to rapidly raise industrial output, including that of the coal industry, the metal industry, and the construction materials industry. The province was also to increase agricultural output, including rice and cotton, and to promote rural and urban construction. The working people of the province successfully carried out the 1958 development plan of the people's economy formulated on the basis of this basic direction.

In 1958, priority was given to productive construction for the end of expanded production; at the same time, a vast amount of capital construction investment was made in the construction of dwelling houses and cultural and welfare facilities. In 1958, total capital construction investment for the people's economy of the province amounted to 51,770,000

won (in new currency), a 41 percent increase over 1957. Thus, new productive capacities were created in various fields of the people's economy.

In 1958, total industrial output in the province exceeded the State plan by 19 percent, an increase of 41.9 percent over 1957. In the course of implementing the decision adopted at the June Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, 143 local industry factories were established and began operations.

The historic task of the cooperativizational agriculture was successfully accomplished, and technical innovations in agriculture, such as irrigation, mechanization and electrification, were instituted with great success.

With the growth in production and the increase in the income of the people, the circulation of commodities also increased. In 1958, the circulation of commodities by State-operated and cooperative commerce increased by 52.1 percent over 1957. In 1958, the transformation of urban and rural areas along socialist lines was completed. As a result, the people's economy has been placed under the unified system of socialist management and the socialist elements of the population have undergone great changes.

As of 1 June 1958, the number of persons engaged in direct labor had increased by 20 percent over 1957. In 1958, the number of women engaged in occupations [outside homes] increased considerably. In 1957, the ratio of women engaged in direct labor to the total number of individuals in direct labor in various sectors of the provincial people's economy was 18.7 percent as of 1 June 1957. The corresponding figure rose to 19.2 percent in the same period of 1958, and in province-operated industry the ratio in 1958 was 23.5 percent.

Industry: In 1958, the total output of State-operated and cooperative industry exceeded plans by 19 percent; as part of this increase, province-operated industry exceeded its plan by 67.9 percent and cooperative industry by 41.7 percent. The total industrial production plan including the increased production plan was overfulfilled 103.1 percent, a 41.9 percent increase over 1957.

Growth in Total Industrial Output
(With 1953 as 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
State-operated and Cooperative Units	289	508	721
Of Which, Province-Operated Industry	104	118	229
Cooperative Industry	149	306	487

In 1958, the output of major products at State-operated factories (under direct management of ministries and bureaus) increased over 1957 as follows: natural slate by 238.9 percent, plate glass or sheet glass by 27.3 percent, wood material (wonmok) by 29.1 percent, lumber by 12 percent, silk fabrics by 129.9 percent, and canned meat by 344.7 percent. In 1958, the workers and technicians at the Tokchon Automobile Factory and the Kiyang Farm Machine Factory, rejecting the misguided attitude prevalent in certain groups toward techniques, succeeded in manufacturing auto-vehicles and tractors on their own.

Since the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party in June 1958, over 140 local industry factories have been established in the province. These include 27 textile mills, 22 foodstuff plants, 42 construction material factories, four clothing plants, three pig iron factories, 21 farm machinery plants, two alkali factories, 12 paper mills, and three daily necessities factories. These factories produced 105 items of daily necessities by utilizing unused facilities and labor as well as local raw materials.

Thus, in 1958, a total of 241 items were produced by province-operated industries. Industrial output in the second half of 1958 showed an increase by 115.4 percent over the first half. Industrial output in 1958 exceeded the plan by 53 percent, an increase of 94.8 percent over 1957.

As of the end of 1958, there were 60 producers' cooperatives in P'yongan-namdo, producing more than 460 items; and total industrial output increased by 59 percent over 1957.

In particular, since the June plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the industrial production network of cooperatives has expanded rapidly. Industrial output in the second half of 1958 increased by 58.5 percent over the first half.

The ratio between the industrial output of local industry and that of producers' cooperatives is as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100
Local Industry	41	30.9	35
Producers' Cooperatives	59	69.1	65

In 1958, the fish catch exceeded the plan by 39.2 percent, an increase of 32.2 percent over 1957. The primary aquatic products include "chogi," "kalch'i," shell fish (taehapchogae), shrimp, and "mino."

The salt manufacturing industry is important to the entire Republic. Salt is produced mainly by the sun-drying method. In 1958, the output of salt increased by 30.9 percent over 1957.

Agriculture; The total area of arable land [in P'yongan-Namdo] constitutes 18.6 percent of the total area of the arable land of Korea and occupies the first rank. More than 30 percent of the total area of land in the province is arable land. Of the total arable land, 84.2 percent is devoted to the raising of food grain crops; 32.7 percent of the latter is composed of paddy fields.

The main agricultural sectors comprise growing food-grain crops, including rice and Indian corn, livestock raising, sericulture, and pomiculture. The main industrial crops are cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sunflowers.

	<u>Arable Land Area</u> (Unit: chongbo)			
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Arable Land Area	365,790	359,799	351,700	357,918
Paddy Fields	89,098	85,207	95,500	104,968
Dry Fields	272,792	269,992	251,700	243,871
Perennial Crops	3,900	4,600	4,500	9,079

The total sown area plan for 1958 was overfulfilled 103.2 percent, an increase of 6.4 percent over 1957. Of the total area of dry fields sown with food grain crops, 53 percent was devoted to Indian corn.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Sown Area	445	421	450	459	488
Of Which, Area Sown with Food Grain Crops	389	394	414	423	425.1
Of Which, Sown with Rice	68	76	96	100	105
With Indian Corn	44	48	147	165	169.9
With Wheat	44	35	28	23	17

The task of irrigating rural areas proposed at the September 1958 Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party was successfully implemented. In 1958, 1946 irrigation projects, including the Kiyong Irrigation Project, were underway. In addition, there were 9,173,744 m² of rock excavation projects and 8,414 structure (kujomul) projects. Thus, during 1958, 422 pumping stations and 25 reservoirs were newly constructed. As of the end of 1958, the area of irrigated land amounted to 84,365 chongbo. The area of irrigated land has increased year by year as follows (with 1953 as 100):

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Land Under Irrigation	301	326	437

Advanced farming methods were adopted extensively in 1958. The proportion of paddy fields planted with seedlings from cold-beds to the total area of paddy fields sown with rice was 82 percent; the corresponding proportion of cotton fields transplanted with seedlings from nutrition pots was 70 percent. Moreover, the utilization rate of land rose to 161.3 percent.

In 1958, 72,033 tons of chemical fertilizers were supplied to rural areas, and 8,039,957 tons of home-made manures were used. The mechanization level of farm work was raised. As of the end of 1958, there were 17 machine tractor stations, and 326,216 chongbo of land were plowed by tractors.

Great progress was also achieved in electrification in 1958, and 37 hydroelectric power stations and steam-power plants with a capacity of 423.2 kw began operation.

The transformation of agriculture along socialist lines has also been successful, and cooperativization of agriculture had been completed by August 1958.

Cooperativization of Agriculture

	<u>No of Cooperatives</u>	<u>Percentage of Farmhouseholds included in Cooperatives</u>	<u>Percentage of Arable Land included in Cooperatives</u>
1954	1,757	34.3	35
1955	2,135	53.2	52
1956	2,858	86	80
1957	2,809	98	95
1958	647	100	100

The organizational economic foundations agricultural cooperatives were strengthened, and their scale was further expanded.

by merging them with ri as a unit.

Scale of Agricultural Cooperatives

(As of the end of Year)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total No of Agricultural Cooperatives	2,809	647
Up to 100 Households	2,372	45
101-300 Households	426	291
301-600 Households	"	283
601-1,000 Households	-	27
Over 1,000 Households	-	-

Collective Accumulation Funds of

Agricultural Cooperatives in 1958

(with 1957 as 100)

	<u>Food Grain</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Collective Accumulation Fund per Cooperative	177.5	370.0

In 1958, the area of land planted with fruit trees increased by 2,927 chongbo, and 7,721,000 saplings of various fruit trees were produced. The fruit production plan was over-fulfilled 245.6 percent, an increase of 164 percent over 1953, including an increase of 161.5 percent for apples. The average output of fruits per chongbo was 13t 327 kg, including 14t 613 kg of apples.

In 1958, the area under fruit tree cultivation was 5,987 chongbo and the output of fruits was 23,053 t. The area under apple tree cultivation and the apple output were as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area under Apple Trees (Chongbo)	2,251	2,272	5,199
Output of Apples (t)	7,620	14,634	21,715

Sericulture is successfully conducted in the hilly regions with low altitudes in the central part of the province and in the mountainous regions in the eastern part. The area east of the central part, including Songch'on, Tokch'on and Kaewon, is renowned throughout the Republic for its successful conduct of sericulture. In this area, silk-worms are raised many times in the year (tahoe sayuk) and the area planted with mulberry groves has been considerably expanded. In 1958 alone, 32,084,000 mulberry saplings were transplanted. Moreover, the area of mulberry planting in the plains increased by over 2,000 chongbo and the area of mulberry planting on hillsides increased by over 1,000 chongbo. The area of groves for tussah silkworm raising increased by 3,365 chongbo. A total of 1,400 collective silk-worm raising houses comprising 123,300 m² were established, and 27,437 silkworm egg cards [sheets] were hatched and raised on a collective basis.

In addition, sericulture farms (chamop nongjang) were established at Sunch'on, Kaech'on, Anju, Songch'on, Maengsan, and Tokwon. Recently, castor bean silkworm raising has undergone rapid expansion. The silkworm cocoon production plan for 1958 was overfulfilled as follows:

Area of Mulberry Plantations and Output of Cocoons

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Plantations	Chongbo	2,538	4,400	8,000
Output of Cocoons	t	776	1,037	1,930
Of Which				
Silk-worm Cocoons	t	746	908	1,011
Tussah Cocoons	t	30	129	218
Castor-bean Cocoons	t	-	-	701

P'yongan-namdo is blessed with natural conditions favorable to raising livestock; the primary livestock include cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, hens, ducks, and rabbits. The number of cattle in this province is greater than that of any other province of the northern half of the Republic.

In 1958, a drive was conducted for the milking of Korean cows. This drive was carried out with six milking cows per 100 farm households.

Number of Livestock

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Korean Cattle	74,989	88,423	109,800
Dairy Cows	645	1,026	1,483
Pigs	112,609	225,300	273,004
Sheep and Goats	4,611	5,624	8,782

The number of poultry in 1958 stood at 889,884, and that of rabbits at 135,129. In 1958, the number of Korean cattle per farm household was 55, pigs - 134, and poultry - 451.

In 1958, the output of meat was 21,884 t, milk - 2,035 t, wool - 5 t.

The area of forests totaled 874,511 chongbo. In 1958, a total of 40,056,000 saplings were planted on 8,123 chongbo. Of the newly afforested area, 3,398 chongbo were intended for timber forests, 2,650 chongbo for fuel [firewood] forests (sinjaerim), and 217 chongbo for erosion prevention forests.

Capital Construction: In 1958, the total capital investment made in various sectors of the people's economy amounted to 51,770,000 won (in new currency), an increase of 41 percent over 1957 and an increase of 39 percent over 1954.

Growth in Investments of Various Sectors in 1958

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Industrial Construction	228.3	143.5
Agricultural Construction	176.1	235
Construction of Dwelling Houses	165.8	92.9
Educational, Cultural and Welfare Facilities	47.8	58
Health Facilities	88.2	67.6

In 1958, total capital construction investments made by the province itself amounted to 8,021 won [sic], including 6,057 won [sic] for construction and assembling (konsol chorip aek). Total investment increased by 295 percent over 1957 and investment in construction and assembling increased by 265 percent. Of these, 67.5 percent was devoted to productive construction; 94 percent was invested in agricultural construction; and of nonproductive construction 65.9 percent was devoted to dwellings and public construction, and 19.7 percent to educational and cultural construction.

In 1958, the following were completed: the copper smelting workshop and the zinc smelting workshop of the Namp'o Smelter, the aspirin workshop of the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Plant, and the electric railroad line between Sinsonch'on and Yangtok. At the same time, satisfactory progress was made on the construction project of Tokch'on Autovehicle Factory and the Kiyang Irrigation project.

The province itself made investments in the construction of four factories covering 3,050 m² and in dwelling houses for 684 households covering 29,463 m².

Agricultural cooperatives employed their own funds to construct 6,624 buildings to be used as cultural facilities, 7,270 buildings for educational, cultural, and welfare facilities, as well as cultural [sic] dwellings.

Commerce: In 1958, the circulation of State-operated and cooperative commerce overfulfilled plans 100.4 percent, an increase of 52.1 percent over 1957. Commodity circulation by retail commercial networks increased by 55.9 percent over 1957, and circulation by social catering nets increased by 35.3 percent. The ratio of retail commodity circulation of State-operated commerce to total circulation rose from 19.5 percent in 1953 to 54.1 percent in 1958.

As of the 1958 year end, the number of local commercial networks and consumers' cooperative commercial network totaled 1,226, including 991 stores and 235 mess halls.

Finance and Budget: The over-all provincial budget was implemented as follows:

(Unit, 1,000 won in new currency)

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Excess of Revenues over Expenditures</u>
1956	15,246	13,203	2,043
1957	20,738	18,433	2,305
1958	36,636	34,998	1,638

In 1958, revenues and expenditures overfulfilled plans 142 percent.

Composition of Revenues

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Revenues	100	100	100
Of Which Revenues from the People's Economy	65	73	84.6

Composition of Expenditures

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Expenditures	100	100	100
Expenditures for Various Sectors of the People's Economy	22.1	22.5	44.3
Expenditures for Implementation of Social and Cultural Policies	64.1	65.8	49.2
Expenditures for Local Management and Maintenance	13.8	61.7	6.5

Expenditures for implementing social and cultural policies have steadily increased. As compared with 1956, they rose to 143.2 percent in 1957 and to 203.4 percent in 1958.

In connection with the technical revolution in agriculture, the loans made to provide farm funds rose to 640 percent in 1958 as compared with 1953.

As a result of improvements in the livelihood of the people, their savings rose to 146.7 percent in 1957, as compared with 1953, and to 197.5 percent in 1958. (These figures refer only to savings deposited in the Agricultural Bank.

Culture: In 1958, expenditures for the educational sector amounted to 188,730 won (in new currency).

In accordance with the statute of the Supreme People's Assembly concerning preparations for the implementation of the compulsory secondary education system and the compulsory technical education system, the graduates of people's schools were admitted to junior middle schools 100 percent. In addition, 35 new technical schools accommodating 3,663 students were established. The P'yongnam Technical Teachers' College (Kisul Kyowon Taehak) was newly opened for the purpose of training teachers of technical schools.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Schools:			
People's Schools	120	573	635
Junior Middle		148	375
Senior Middle		25	28
Secondary Vocational	6	7	17
No of Students:			
People's Schools	242,275	253,530	206,903
Junior Middle	51,361	47,474	150,093
Senior Middle	9,198	6,305	10,463
Secondary Vocational	2,640	2,942	5,934

In 1958, the [average] distance from students' homes to people's schools was 2 km and for junior middle schools, the average distance was 4 km.

Adult education was also in progress on an extensive scale. As of the 1958 year end, there were 837 laborers' schools, accommodating 210,813 students and 559 laborers' middle schools training 62,463 students.

As a result of a substantial increase in the number of working mothers, the number of kindergartens also increased rapidly.

No of Kindergartens and No of Children

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Kindergartens	25	34	41
No of Children	1,800	2,068	2,551

In addition, there are a number of kindergartens operated by agricultural cooperatives on their own on either a seasonal or a year-round basis.

Cultural Facilities: As of the 1958 year end, there were 40 movie houses in the province seating 16,470 persons and

52 itinerant moving picture groups. The number of spectators amounted to 16,355,000 [in the year]. As of the 1958 year-end, there were 692 democratic propaganda offices, 54 clubs, and 1,293 circles with a membership of 299,000. In 1958, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic was celebrated with art festivals (yesul ch'ukchon) at individual enterprises, producers' cooperatives, rural communities, and schools of the province. There are 27 public libraries with 311,000 volumes, an increase of approximately nine times over 1949.

Health: The growth in health facilities is as follows (with 1949 as 100):

	1949	1953	1958
Institutions for Medical Treatment and Prevention	526	506	980
Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	207	300	364
No of Beds	381	631	1,373
Institutions for Out-patients	738	643	14 times
Public Nurseries	100	8 times	62 times
No of Beds	100	5 times	103 times

In addition, in 1958 there were 1,303 seasonal public nurseries, 24 first aid stations, 21 traditional physicians' cooperatives (hanul hyeptong ch'iryong kigwan), 34 hygienic and epidemic prevention organs, and 26 people's dispensaries.

In 1958, there was a considerable decrease in the disease incidence rate among inhabitants.

Sports: There are 634 playgrounds, 944 basketball courts (of which 259 are in rural areas), 1,995 volleyball courts (of which 651 are in rural areas), and two gymnasiums.

There are 1,101 sports teams with a membership of 104,295; of this total, there are 524 teams with 35,261 members in rural areas.

Natural Monuments and Historic Spots: (The numbers in parentheses are numbers assigned by the State).

P'yongan-namdo Nohwa (2). Found in Anju Gun and P'yongwon Gun, these are rare birds living in the central-southern parts of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. The birds come only to these localities to spend the winter time.

The Ddoggal Tree at Yonggang (Yonggang Ddoggal Namu) (5) - Yonggang Up (Township), Yonggang Gun. Ddoggal trees of this height are very rare. They are of great value as a subject for scientific study.

Hwangjong Yak Pamnamu (6) - Sussanni, Kangso Gun. Of the chestnut trees from China found in various parts of Korea, these trees are the least affected by their environments. All the trees of this species now in Korea derive from those in this locality.

Maengsan Manju Huksongnim (4) - Tangp'ori, Maengsan Gun. These are a special species of huksong (black pine trees) from China. This is the only forest of the species in Korea.

The Black "Hwangbae" of Kumsongni (8) - Kumsongni, Tokch'on Gun. This bird builds its nest in a natural cave of rocks forming a precipice. Its back is black, its stomach is white, and its eyes are surrounded by red feathers. A rare species.

Animals' Sanctuary at Chamosan (3) - Chamosan, Sunch'on. Birds, such as the mulggach'i, the och'i, and the jjikoaguri, as well as animals, such as the pokchangnoru, the wild bear, the sak, and the solsoy'i, are found here in great numbers.

Songbaknu Kilsae (7) - Anju Up, Anju Gun. Approximately twice the size of the "kusaebi," it grows on the backs of rocks and on large, old buildings. It has grown here since the removal of the Paeksangnu pavillion. [The reference seems to be to a species of plant.]

Remains of the Taehwagung palace (58) - Yonggunni, Sunan Gun. Built by a priest or monk named Moch'ong in 1129 (the 7th year of the reign of King Injong). Political reformation, in opposition to the aristocracy, was carried out with this location as a base of operations.

Remains of the Wall of the Taehwagung palace (53) - Yonggungni, Sunan Gun. Constructed by Priest Moch'ong in 1129, it is approximately 1.8 km in circumference and 3.3 m in height.

An'guksa Taeungjon (25) - Ponghakni, Sunch'on Gun. The present building [part of a Buddhist temple], was reconstructed in 1653. One of the three greatest buildings in P'yongan-namdo.

Stone Tower (Sokt'ap) at An'guksa Temple - Ponghakni, Sunch'on Gun. A five-story tower on a double base, it represents the usual type of the Koryo period.

Remains of the Walls of Chamosan (52) - Ponghakni, Sunch'on Gun. It is 4 km in circumference and 4 m in height.

Standing Stone at Hunt'anni (197) - Hudalli, Sunch'on Gun. It is about 3 m in height and 0.96 m in width.

Tomb of Heavenly King and Earthly God or Goddess (Ch'onwang Chisin Ch'ong) (37) - Puksanni, Unsan Gun. A tomb of the early fourth century, Koguryo period, it is characteristically complicated and skillful or masterly.

Tomb of Yodongsong (39) - Yongbongni, Sunch'on Gun. The interior is divided into a long ante-chamber and four "kwaksil." A picture titled "The Picture of Yodongsong" is on the wall of the tomb.

Five-story Stone Tower of Chaboksa Temple (26) - Songch'on Up, Songch'on Gun. Of the usual type of the Koryo period, it is 5.28 m in height and the [length] of one side of the base (kidan) is 2 m.

Remains of the Tongyongwan (57) - Songch'on Up, Chongch'on Gun. A typical hotel dating from approximately the middle of the Yi Dynasty, it has 337 rooms (kan). Built in 1343.

Ch'ongjinsa, Pokwangjon (29) - Hyangp'ungni, Songch'on Gun. Built in 1781 and repaired in 1955.

Mausoleum of Hanwang (40) - Hanwangni, Kangdong Gun. The greatest of the tombs of the Koguryo period, its structure and style are perfect. It is also called the Mausoleum of Hwangje.

Group of Ancient Tombs No 1 of P'yongnam District (46) - Nosanni, Sungho Gun. These are found in a group near the mountain walls of Taesong (Taesong Sansong), and include the Kaemach'ong Tomb.

Remains of Mountain Walls of Taesong (56) - Nosanni; Sungho Gun. These stone walls were built in the middle of the Koguryo period. They are 7.5 km in circumference. Relics of the Koguryo period have been unearthed in the walls.

Tomb of Chondongmyongwang (38) - Mujinni, Chungwa Gun. Its style is characteristic even though there are no mural paintings in the tomb. It has been incorrectly called the tomb of Tongmyongwang.

Tomb No 2 at Chinp'ari (41) - Mujinni, Chungwa Gun. "sasindo and munyang" are painted with an excellent technique.

Tomb No 3 at Chinp'ari (47) - Mujinni, Chungwa Gun. An ancient tomb of the Koguryo period of the "koim Ch'on-jongsik" style. It does not contain mural paintings.

Ssangyopch'ong (30) - Yonggang Up, Yonggang Gun. This is an ancient tomb of the fifth century and of the Koguryo period. The pair of octagonal pillars in the interior are characteristic. The genre mural paintings constitute precious data.

Taech'ong (31) - Yonggang Up, Yonggang Gun. An ancient tomb of the Koguryo period, it is of the same period as Ssangyopch'ong, but it is especially large in size. The mural painting has been soiled to a great degree.

A Group of Statues of Sokch'onsan (192) - Yonggang Up, Yonggang Gun. Five of these statues are intact. A group of approximately 120 fallen statues is scattered over a wide area.

Tomb No 1 of Taeanni (191) - Taeanni, Yonggang Gun. Unearthed on 1 November 1955. [The meaning of one sentence concerning a historical painting is not clear.]

Remains of Hwangyongsan Walls (55) - Songhyonni, Onch'on Gun and Oktor, Yonggang Gun. The date of construction has not been determined, but it has been identified as belonging to the Koguryo period. It is 3,240 m in circumference and 2.5 to 5 m in height.

Remains of Earth Walls of Oultong (50) - Songhyonni, Onch'on Gun. Constructed between the first and third centuries, it runs 150 m from east to west and 120 m from north to south.

Monument to the Memory of Queen Omje (Omje Bi) (59) - Songhyonni, Onch'on Gun. The oldest monument in Korea.

Songch'ong (33) - Sinyongni, Onch'on Gun. A very ancient tomb of the Koguryo period.

Kapsinch'ong (34) - Sinyongni, Onch'on Gun. Its vaulted ceiling and the "kamsil" on the eastern and western walls are typical. An ancient tomb of the Koguryo period.

Suryopch'ong (32) - Hwatori, Onch'on Gun. An old tomb of the Koguryo period. A painting about hunting on the western wall is typical.

The Big Tomb (Taemyo) at Sammyori (36) - Sammyori, Kangso Gun. A tomb of the end of the Koguryo period, it contains a mural painting done in a most refined technique. It is still clear.

The Medium Tomb (Chungmyo) at Sammyori (45) - Sammyori, Kangso Gun. The date of its construction is approximately the same as that of the Big Tomb. The subject of the mural painting is also the same as that of the Big Tomb. The picture of an envoy or envoys is the main theme.

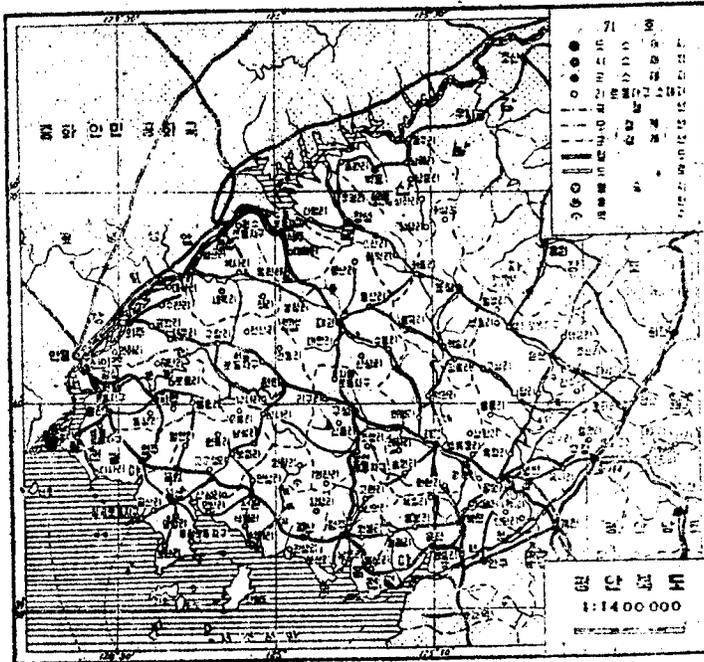
The Lotus Tomb (Yonhwach'ong) (35) - Taesongni, Kangso Gun. A tomb of the Koguryo period, it differs from others of the same period. The lotus gate on the western part of the ceiling is characteristic.

Taeungjon of the Pophungsa Temple (48) - Sinsongni, P'yongwon Gun. The date of construction is not known. The present building has many characteristics of the temples of the Yi Dynasty.

Sungbaeknu of the Ch'ilbulsa Temple (49) - Anju Up, Anju Gun. The gate pavilion of the Ch'ilbulsa Temple. The date of construction is not known, but it is characteristic of the style of the Yi Dynasty.

Remains of the Paeksangnu Pavilion (24) - Anju Up, Anju Gun. One of the eight sights of the western part of Korea (kwanso p'algyong). General Ulchimundok assumed command of his army [on this pavilion].

P'YONGAN-PUKTO



Provincial Capital
 Municipalities
 Kun Seats
 Ri or Worker Districts
 Boundary with China
 Provincial Boundary
 Kun Boundary
 Railroads
 Highways
 Scenic Areas
 Hot Springs
 Mineral Waters

Geography and Population

Location: This province is situated in the northwestern tip of Korea. Maanda Island (Sindori, Yongch'on Gun) is located at 124°11' of east longitude, the westernmost part of our country. On the west, the province borders on Chagang-do, and on the south it is divided from P'yongan-Namdo by the Myohyang Mountains and the Ch'ongch'on River. On the north it borders on Ryonyong Province, the northeastern part of China, with the Yalu River in between.

In P'yongan-pukto, there are over 170 islands, including Sinmi Island (about 53 km²) which is the largest island in the northern half of the Republic. In addition, the province comprises Kado Island, T'ando Island, Sindo Island, and Taehwado Island. (The total area of the islands represents approximately one percent of the total area of the province.)

Area: More than 12,000 km².

Natural Conditions: The elevation of the land decreases as one proceeds from northeast to southwest. The average height of the northeastern area is 600 to 700 m. As one proceeds to the west, one finds hilly regions approximately 200 m high. With a few exceptions, the mountains are rather low in height and account for about two thirds of the total area [of the province]. The hilly regions have been so affected by the rivers and streams that flow in the province that it is hardly possible to find ridges of mountains. As a result, these regions are hilly rather than mountainous. The southwestern area is mainly composed of alluvial plains, with a few hills approximately 200 m high here and there. This area is, thus characterized by relatively wide plains and by hilly areas.

The Kangnam Mountains are in the north of the province, the Chokyuryong Mountains are in the center and the Myohyang Mountains are in the southeast. The Kangnam Mountains are the watershed of the Yalu River and the Ch'ongch'on River. These ranges include such high mountains as Mt Pirebong (1,470 m), Mt Ch'onma (1,169 m), Mt P'inandok (1,316 m), Mt Myohyang (1,909 m), and Mt Yongmun (1,180 m). Mt Myohyang is the highest mountain in P'yongan-pukto; it occupies a span of 70 ri in the east, west, north and south; this mountain is constituted of granite and gneiss which, long subject to erosion and weather (sakpak), finally formed a complex and magnificent mountain. Underneath the Myohyang Mountains are many grottos characteristic of "karustu" terrain; the most famous of these are the Tongyong Grotto, known as the "Mt Diamond under the ground," and the Grand Paekyong Grotto.

Yaksan Tongdae is situated in Yongbyon; it is composed of large amounts of granite, and is 200 to 300 m higher than its environs. The watershed of P'yongan-pukto is in the middle of the province. As a result, its river valleys are divided into the Yalu Valley, the Ch'ongch'on Valley, and river valleys which empty directly into the Yellow Sea. A relatively large area is occupied by the rivers which empty directly into the Yellow Sea and by their valleys. This feature of the province distinguishes it from other provinces along the Yellow Sea. There are as many as 600 rivers that are well known, not to mention those of lesser fame. The Taeryong River, which flows through areas characterized by a great amount of precipitation, has more than 200

tributaries. As a result, the system of rivers and streams is well developed. Since the rivers and streams slope sharply in their course and since their water volume increase suddenly, they are quite active in eroding, carrying and depositing [sand, earth and stones].

The Yalu River is 200 km long; it has abundant water and its bed is sharply sloped so that it much constitutes an important source of water power.

The plains of Yongch'on, Chongju, Unjon and Pakch'on are important not only to the province but to the entire Republic as food-grain producing areas.

The length of the coast lines is over 760 km, and there are swamps in the province which are more widely distributed than in any other province along the west coast. The reed which provides important raw materials for pulp and synthetic fibres produced in the province grows in quantity on the alluvial islands situated in the estuary the Yellow River and in nearby swamps.

Underground resources include nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, as well as coal, black lead, "chungjongsok," nickel, asbestos, tungsten, limestone, mica and fluorite.

There are gold and silver deposits in Unsan Gun and almost everywhere in the province. Deposits of lead, zinc, and other "takumsokkwang" (multi-metal ores?) exist in Tongch'ang Gun, Ch'onma Gun, Chongju Gun, and Kujang Gun. Tungsten deposits are found in Ch'angsong Gun, and black lead exists mainly in Uiju Gun, P'ihyon Gun, T'aech'on Gun, Unsan Gun, and P'okton Gun. There are also abundant deposits of coal in Kujang Gun.

There are deposits of various element minerals ("wonso kwangmul) in Sakchu Gun and Taegwan Gun. In addition, deposits of nonmetallic minerals, such as "chungjongsok," asbestos, fluorite, and mica are found in various localities of the province.

Population: During the five years after the war, the population has increased at an average rate of 1.27 percent [per year?]; in 1958, it increased by 5.3 percent over 1956.

With the completion of the transformation of economic relations along socialist lines and the development of the people's economy, the composition of inhabitants by social groups has also changed considerably. As compared with 1953, in 1958 laborers increased to 121.8 percent, clerical workers to 110.3 percent, agricultural cooperative members to 135.6 percent, and handicraftsmen joining cooperatives to 192.2 percent.

Composition of Inhabitants by Social Groups

	1 Dec 1949	1 Dec 1953	1 Dec 1958
Total Population	100	100	100
Workers	16.3	22.7	25.4
Office Workers	6.4	8.3	11.4
Agricultural Cooperative Members			59.5
Private Peasants	73.0	65.2	
Handicraftsmen in Cooperatives	0.5	0.4	2.7
Private Handicraftsmen	1.0	0.3	--
Tradesmen	1.2	0.8	--
Entrepreneurs	0.1	0.1	--
Others	1.5	2.2	1.0

Economy: The industrial and agricultural production of P'yongan-pukto is of great significance to the entire Republic.

In view of natural and economic conditions and the distribution of production capacities, the basic direction of the development of the people's economy in P'yongan-pukto lies in giving priority to such heavy industries as the machine, electric power, and mining (ch'aegulop) industries, and in concurrently developing light industries involved in the production of paper, pulp, synthetic fiber, wool fabrics, rubber, foodstuffs, and many other daily necessities.

The basic direction of agriculture consists in giving priority to the raising of food grain crops, to the expansion of the output of industrial crops such as tobacco, cotton,

lacquer, and oil-bearing crops, and to the development of sericulture.

On 23 June 1958, Comrade Kim Il-song made a statement before workers [officials] of the province's Korean Labor Party, Government organs, social organizations, and economic organs, concerning the immediate primary tasks set for the province's Party organization. He emphasized that, in industry, the machine industry should be more rapidly developed on a priority basis, and that light industry should be expanded and developed. He suggested that, in expanding and developing the machine industry, the items produced be increased in number and variety and that their quality be improved. It was also suggested that, in light industry, priority be given to the production of fibre, paper, daily necessities, and processed foodstuffs; in particular, it was suggested that the output of synthetic pulp from reeds be raised. In agriculture, Comrade Kim Il-song suggested that irrigation projects for watering 100,000 chongbo of dry fields be instituted and that a large-scale irrigation project be initiated by utilizing the Yalu River.

In accordance with the instructions delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, in 1958 the working masses of P'yongan-pukto successfully carried out the plans assigned to all sectors of the people's economy. The total industrial output plan for 1958 was overfulfilled 116 percent in the province as a whole; this constituted an increase of 28 percent over 1957 and of 430 percent over prewar 1949.

In 1958, modern-type machines and equipment such as Diesel engines, excavators, and bulldozers were produced for the first time in factories of the province. The cooperativization of agriculture was successfully completed in August 1958.

Great results were also achieved in the capital construction field. In 1958, a total of 31,935,000 won was invested in capital construction, of which 62.9 percent was invested in heavy industry construction. Thus, in 1958, the restoration and reconstruction of the Sup'ung Power Plant, with a total capacity of 700,000 kva and the reconstruction of the vast dike [of Sup'ung] were completed in three years and eight months, i.e., one year and four months ahead of schedule. In addition, a project is under way to build a factory which will produce 30,000 tons of vitriol pulp annually with "noch'o" and the stalks of Indian corn as raw material,

as well as 20,000 tons of staple fiber, and 60,000,000 m of textile fabrics.

As of 1 June 1958, the number of people engaged in direct labor in various sectors of the people's economy in the province had increased by 14 percent over the corresponding date in 1957. At the same time, the ratio of women to the total number of individuals in direct labor increased from 21.5 percent to 22.6 percent.

In 1958, the workers in the industrial sector of the province suggested 5,650 original devices, of which 2,523, an increase of 55.4 percent over 1957, were adopted and applied to production. As a result, 1,347,000 man-days and 7,800,000 won were saved. In response to an appeal by the Korean Labor Party, an extensive struggle was carried on for economizing materials and raising output. Thus, at 32 State-operated and local industrial enterprises alone, 8,165 t of coal, 1,464 t of steel material, 265 t of cement, and 3,631 m² of lumber were saved.

In 1958, the production cost of industrial goods was reduced by 8.9 percent as compared with the plan.

Industry: In 1958, the total industrial output plan for State-operated and cooperative industry was overfulfilled 116 percent. The plan containing increased production assignments (kwage) was overfulfilled 102.7 percent; province-operated industry overfulfilled its plan 145 percent and cooperative industry 132.4 percent. In 1958, the total industrial output of State-operated and cooperative industry increased by 28 percent over 1957, by 59.5 percent over 1956, and by 430 percent over prewar 1949.

Growth in Total Industrial Output

(with 1957 as 100)

Increase in Percentage

Total Industrial Output by State-operated and Cooperative Industry

Of which, Province-Operated Industry

Cooperative Industry

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In 1958, the machine industry increased output by 875 percent over 1949. The workers in this field, responding to a letter from the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, worked strenuously, with the result that such items as diesel engines, excavators, bulldozers, tower cranes (t'apsik), and hot-air engines were produced for the first time.

Light industry produced a variety of items, including paper, pulp, synthetic fiber, cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, silk fabrics, rubber goods, enamel goods, iron goods, foodstuffs and daily necessities; the output of light industry increased by 39.4 percent over 1957; in particular, that of the textile industry increased by 1,100 percent over 1949. In addition, the output of the coal industry and the building materials industry increased by 38 percent and 0.9 percent [over 1957], respectively.

Local industry, based on locally available materials and raw materials, grew quite rapidly. In response to the decision adopted at the June 9th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the instructions delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song on his visit to P'yongan-pukto, 130 new city-operated and kun-operated factories were set up. These establishments are to use locally available raw materials. Of these factories, 121 have already begun operations, including 27 building materials factories, 22 textile mills, 22 foodstuff factories, 12 paper mills, and seven daily necessities factories. The number of items of daily necessities has increased rapidly, including 211 new items produced by province-operated industry and 328 new items produced by cooperative industry.

The fishing industry overfulfilled its plan 101 percent in 1958, producing "chogi," "kalch'i," "kaori," [two words not legible] and shrimps (over 60 species in all). In 1958, the catch of "chogi" rose to 7,855 t and that of "paekha" [not clear] was 2,825 t. The cultivation of fresh-water fish is of great importance in this province, and its output in 1958 was 87t 900 kg.

The output of salt in 1958 increased by 34.1 percent over the 1957 level.

Agriculture: The area of arable land accounts for approximately one quarter of the total land area, and 32.2 percent of the arable land is composed of paddy fields. In the

coastal areas, over 40 percent of the total land area is arable land; and in the Yongch'on Plains over 50 percent is arable land, of which 60 percent consists of paddy fields.

Area of Arable Land in 1958 (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>Area of</u>			
	<u>Arable Land</u>	<u>Paddy Fields</u>	<u>Dry Fields</u>	<u>Perennial Crops</u>
Total	276,403.7	89,222.5	181,040.5	6,140.7
State-Operated	3,762.6	160.9	2,550.1	1,051.6
Cooperative-Operated	266,097.3	89,001.2	172,010.5	5,085.6
Privately-Operated	4,133.4	21.4	4,108.5	113.5
Others	2,410.4	39	2,371.4	-

*Privately-operated land refers to that worked by laborers and clerical workers on the side, and "others" indicates land operated by inhabitants.

Sown Area (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	334,212	349,605	410,096
Food Grain Crops	310,836	322,954	367,600
Rice	87,482	88,257	89,568
Millet (Oksusu)	107,334	116,253	130,617
Wheat and Similar Crops (Maekyu)	7,706	6,686	13,637
Soybeans	52,099	63,816	98,230
Industrial Crops	3,859	5,129	11,475
Vegetables	9,492	10,003	10,428
Potatoes and Similar Crops (Choryu)	9,387	11,078	16,701

Irrigation, mechanization, and electrification are of great significance for the rapid development of agriculture in the province. In particular, the strenuous irrigation tasks proposed by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party at its September Plenary Session have been carried out successfully.

In 1958, 1,257 irrigation projects were in progress, including the large-scale, State-operated irrigation project of the Yellow River district; 856 of these projects have been completed. In 1958, a total of 248 pumping stations and 26 reservoirs were newly established and the Yellow River - Sam'gyoch'on riparian project for the protection of 59,000 chongbo of land [against natural disaster] was completed. Thus, as of the 1958 year end, the irrigated area in the province had increased to 79,698 chongbo; and 33,361 chongbo of land are now protected from floods by small- and large-scale riparian projects.

In 1958, 37 small power stations were built to forward the electrification of rural areas. As of the 1958 year end, 63 percent of the province's ri and 54.7 percent of the province's farm households were equipped with electric lights. The threshing and cleaning of grains and the sawing of lumber are performed by electric power.

In addition, there has been progress in the mechanization of agriculture. In 1958, 186,394 chongbo were plowed by tractors, an increase of 70 percent over 1957. Irrigation, riparian work, reservoir [construction], and other construction work in and for rural areas have been extensively mechanized.

Advanced farm methods were extensively adopted in 1958. Rice seedlings from cold-beds were transferred to 60.7 percent of the area of paddy fields, and cotton seedlings from nutrition pots were applied to the total area under that crop, or 9,582 chongbo. Farm made manure was administered at an average of 20.6 t per chongbo.

The cooperativization of agriculture had been completed in this province by the end of August 1958. In accordance with the cabinet decision concerning the merger of agricultural cooperatives, they were consolidated with ri as a unit. The number of agricultural cooperatives totaled 580.

Cooperativization of Agriculture

	<u>Number of Agricultural Cooperatives</u>	<u>Ratio of Cooperativized Farm Households to Total Households</u>	<u>Ratio of Arable Land to Total Area</u>
1953	65	0.5	0.6
1954	1,639	42.3	36.8
1955	1,948	54.0	49.1
1956	2,331	78.6	76.2
1957	2,273	93.7	88.7
1958	580	100	100

As of the 1958 year end, an average of 289 farm households were included in each agricultural cooperative. In 1958 the average share of cash per household increased by 50 percent over 1957. The income from subsidiary industries, including fresh-water fish cultivation, increased by 29 percent over 1957. It should also be noted that the collective accumulation funds and collective properties of agricultural cooperatives were considerably increased. In 1958, the collective accumulation funds of agricultural cooperatives increased by 30 percent in food grains and by 229.6 percent in cash over 1957. In 1958, there was also a considerable expansion of livestock raising.

No of Livestock (As of the End of the Year)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Korean Cattle	85,609	100,356
Pigs	252,950	277,373
Dairy Cows	265	307
Sheep and Goats	797	6,535
Rabbits	-	111,026
Hens	755,027	892,869
Ducks	38,882	42,087
Bee-hives	5,243	9,167

In 1958, there was a considerable increase in the number of livestock kept by agricultural cooperatives on a collective basis; the number of Korean cattle increased by 54.5 percent over 1957 and that of pigs by 209 percent. The output of livestock products also increased greatly. In 1958, the output of meat by peasants alone rose to 22,523 t, including 16,846 t of pork; the State plan was thus overfulfilled 101.3 percent.

In 1958, the area of mulberry planting increased by 1,935 chongbo. Silkworms, tussah silkworms, and castor-bean silkworms were raised on a wide-scale basis. The cocoon production plan was exceeded as follows: silkworm cocoons by three percent, tussah cocoons by four percent, and castor-bean cocoons by 26.7 percent. There are many areas in P'yongan-pukto that are suitable for sericulture in regard to natural and economic conditions. It is to be noted that the ratio of tussah cocoon output of this province to the total output [of Korea] is very high.

Area of Mulberry Cultivation and Cocoon Output
(Unit: Chongbo and Ton)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Cultivation	2,067	5,085	7,020
Of Which, True Mulberry Cultivation	2,191	2,637.4	5,038
Cocoon Output	921.8	268.9	1,607
Of Which:			
Silkworm Cocoons	775.6	812	922
Tussah Cocoons	146.2	456.1	627
Castor-Bean Cocoons	-	0.8	58

In 1958, the total fruit output was 7,635 t (that of apples was 6,461 t); thus, the State plan was exceeded by 160.1 percent and the plan containing increased production goals was surpassed by 55.3 percent, an increase of 133.9 percent over 1957.

In 1958, the area planted with fruit trees was 4,510 chongbo (of which 442 chongbo were planted with fruit trees which failed to bear fruit); thus, the State plan was overfulfilled 238 percent, an increase of 337 percent over 1957. In 1958, a total of 3,782 chongbo of land was brought under cultivation to be planted with fruit trees.

In the forestry field, in support of the decision adopted at the September Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, measures were taken to afforestate for the purpose of protecting mountains and hills from erosion, to control existing forests, and to rationally utilize forest resources. In 1958, afforestation plans were overfulfilled 133.7 percent by State-operated projects and 132 percent by cooperative-operated projects; thus, 31,111,000 saplings were planted on 6,300 chongbo.

Area of Afforestation by Classification

	<u>Timber Forest</u>	<u>Erosion Prevention Forest</u>	<u>Windbreak Forest</u>	<u>Fuel Forest (Sinjaerim)</u>
1957	2,995	1,228	409	19
1958	1,934	535	307	1,708

The output of saplings amounted to 17,490,000, or 115.7 percent of the plan.

In accordance with the Party policy that small- and medium-scale irrigation and riparian projects be conducted by the people themselves, in 1958 in this province, sand arrestation work plans containing increased work assignments were overfulfilled 133.3 percent and land protection projects (yagye kongsa) plans were overfulfilled 131 percent. Thus, the material foundations for protecting farm lands were laid.

As for the protection and control of forests, individual organs, enterprises, and cooperatives were put in charge of separate forests. Thus, the entire people were mobilized to participate in the protection and nurturing of forests in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 32.

Capital Construction: In 1958, a total of 31,935,000 won (in new currency) was invested in various sectors of the people's economy in this province; this sum constituted an increase of 12.8 percent over 1957.

Composition of 1958 Capital Construction
Investment in P'yongan-pukto

	<u>Ratio</u>
Total Capital Construction Investments	100
Of Which:	
Industry	62.9
Agriculture	10
Transportation and Communications	2.7
Commerce and Public Catering Nets	4.6
Educational and Cultural Organs	2.3
Scientific Research Organs	0.5
Health Organs	0.8
Dwellings	13.4
Public Organs	2.2

In 1958, investments were concentrated on major projects (taesang) scheduled to begin operation [soon]. The following factories and facilities were completed and began operations: the Unsan Tool (Konggu) Factory, the Cement Mill of the Ch'onma Mine, the No 5 Generator at the Sup'ung Power Plant, the Foundry of the Pukchung Machine Plant, the intermediate vinylon test plant (chunggan binalon sihom kongjang) and the service calcination oven (pongsa sosogno) at the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant (Hwabak-Kongjang), part of the weaving shop of the Kusong Textile Mill, four Indian corn processing mills in the purchasing and food administration field, 12 warehouses for food grains and fertilizers, 11 pumping stations serving 1,711 chongbo, the Yalu River-Samkyoch'on riparian project for protecting 9,000 chongbo.

In the local industry field, the foundry of the Chongju Farm Machine Factory, the Samch'ondo Pottery Mill, and 118 city and kun-operated factories were completed and went into operation. In 1958, construction began on 207 commercial nets of which 132 (36,973 m²) were completed. Construction work also began on 626 classrooms (kyosil) [or probably school buildings] and 411 were completed (51,263 m²).

In 1958 six hospitals and 43 clinics were finished. Dwelling houses accommodating 9,840 households were completed in 1958, an increase of 42.8 percent over 1957. In addition, a number of dormitories covering 12,080 m², were built. In 1958, the ratio of prefabricated buildings was 13.7 percent in industrial buildings, 44.5 percent in dwelling houses, and 28.2 percent in public buildings.

The level of mechanization in construction work has also been raised considerably; it was 28 percent in digging (t'ogong), 21 percent in loading and unloading, 93.5 percent in carrying materials vertically, 74.6 percent in mixing concrete, and 56.7 percent in "kolchae ch'aech'i chakop."

Commerce: The 1958 retail commodity circulation plan for State-operated and cooperative units was overfulfilled 102.4 percent. In 1958, retail commodity circulation by local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce totaled 147,910,000 won (in new currency). In 1958, the number of stores of local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce was 965 as against 622 in 1956. The number of public catering nets (sahoe kupyangmang) rose from 112 [in 1956] to 184 [in 1958]. In 1958, the State's purchasing programs overfulfilled plans 116.3 percent.

Finance and Banking: The province's budget was as follows (unit, 1,000 won in new currency):

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Excess of Revenues over Expenditures</u>
1957	19,895	17,414	2,481
1958	41,258	36,830	4,428

In 1958, revenues amounted to 41,258,000 won, overfulfilling the plan 109 percent; this constituted an increase of 107 percent over the 1957 revenue level.

In 1958, expenditures totaled 36,830,000 won; those for the people's economy were 15,607,000 won and those for social and cultural policy implementation were 16,950,000 won.

In 1958, the supply of funds and loans for capital construction increased considerably, and savings also increased due to the improvement in the people's livelihood.

Growth in the Supply of Funds for Capital Construction

(Unit, 10 won in new currency)

	<u>Expenditures</u>
1957	162,671
1958	580,994

Growth in Loans (Unit, 10 won in new currency)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
The Central Bank	6,359,014	12,641,615
The Agricultural Bank	251,907	1,391,045
Total	6,610,921	14,032,660

Culture

Education: In 1958, expenditures for education and culture totaled 11,388,850 won, an increase of 38.7 percent over 1957.

On 1 November 1958, the compulsory secondary education system was put in effect throughout the province, resulting in a rapid increase in the school nets of the common education sector.

Growth in the Number of Schools

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
People's Schools	494	475	591
Junior Middle Schools	129	143	379
Senior Middle Schools	-	26	27
Secondary Vocation Schools	9	16	15

As compared with the past school year, the number of people's schools increased by 21, junior middle schools by 97, and senior middle school by one. The number of classes of junior middle schools increased by 176 percent over 1949.

As of the beginning of the 1958-1959 school year, the number of people's school students was 158,538, that of junior middle school students 136,837, and that of senior middle school students 10,266.

In connection with the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system, some of the senior middle schools were either merged with, or reorganized into, technical vocational schools (kisul chonmun hakkyo). In addition, three new higher technical vocational schools (kodung kisul chonmun hakkyo) were established.

Thus, in 1958, 10,792 students pursued their studies at 39 secondary and higher vocational schools (chungdung mit kodung chonmun hakkyo) and technical schools (kisul hakkyo). As compared with 1957, the number of schools increased to 107.7 percent and that of students to 110.4 percent. In addition, 20 new night technical vocational schools were set up, accommodating 2,673 laborers who work during the day-time at factories or enterprises.

There are also the Correspondence Teachers College (T'ongsin Kyowon Taehak) and the Correspondence Normal Junior College (T'ongsin Sabom Chonmun Hakkyo). At the beginning of the 1958-1959 school year, there were 804 students enrolled at the former and 512 at the latter. There is also the Night Cadre School with an enrollment of 230 working students. To raise the level of knowledge among laborers (kulloja), 818 laborers' schools and 541 laborers' middle schools were in operation with a total enrollment of 209,025 men and women laborers.

Cultural Facilities: As of the 1958 year-end, there were one playhouse, 49 movie theatres (including 22 attached to work sites), and 41 itinerant moving picture groups. In 1958, drama, music, and ballet performances were given 683 times at the provincial art theatre. The number of spectators totaled 586,000. In movie theatres and auditoriums, moving pictures were shown 41,196 times to 15,935,000 persons. As compared with 1957, the number of times moving pictures were shown increased to 115.7 percent and the number of spectators to 114 percent.

As of the 1958 year end, there were 649 democratic propaganda offices and 76 clubs in the province; these units owned 550,104 books, 2,475 radio and wire-broadcasting facilities [probably radio receivers], as well as various cultural and recreational and sports machinery, equipment, and supplies.

As of the 1958 year end, there were 11,431 art circles (as compared with the 1957 year end, this number represents 100.8 percent) and 272,774 members (that is, 108 percent as against 1957). Members of these circles participated in four festivals, including the All-Nation Art Festival, and performed 829 times. The number of circles that took part in these performances was 885, including 76 production work-site circles, 112 school circles, and 97 agricultural cooperative circles. The P'yongan-pukto All-purpose (Chonghap) Circle was recognized as the best group in terms of over-all performance and was awarded the championship flag.

There are also the Sinuiju National History Museum and the Myohyangsan Special (T'uksu) Museum. These two museums run 2,835 relics, 2,204 reserve items [stored] (yebip'um) and 1,430 references.

There are 25 provincial and kun public libraries. As of the 1958 year end, these libraries had 436,000 books. In 1958, the provincial public library was visited by 67,530 persons.

Health: The medical treatment, hygienic, and epidemic prevention plan for 1958 was overfulfilled 100.6 percent. As a result, the number of institutions for hospitalized patients increased by three over 1957, while those for out-patients increased by 94. With the increase in the number of working women, public nursery facilities have been rapidly expanded. As of the 1958 year end, there were 112 permanent public nurseries and 1,623 seasonal nurseries; the latter had a capacity accommodating 26,690 infants.

In 1958, the number of clinics attached to agricultural cooperatives increased by 84 percent over 1957. Mother and infant protection facilities have expanded rapidly; in particular, the number of pediatric cabinets (soakwa chonmun ggabinet) increased by 600 percent over 1954. The number of hospitalized patients and out-patients rose to 107.3 percent as compared with 1957, or 470,000 persons more than in 1957. In 1958, 308,972 persons were inoculated with vaccines and 1,077,754 persons were inoculated against various epidemics.

Growth in Health Facilities
(with 1946 as 100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Medical Treatment and Prevention Institutions	333	454	990
No of Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	150	-	300
No of Those for Out-patients	461	457	1,470
No of Beds	341	1,395	1,496
No of Public Nurseries	1	22	112
No of Seats	40	740	6,345

Sports: In honor of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the construction of the October Stadium with a seating capacity of 20,000 persons was completed in 1958. As of the end of 1958 athletic facilities in the province included one stadium, 687 playgrounds, four gymnasia, [12 words not legible], 847 basketball courts, 1335 volleyball courts, 113 tennis courts, 473 swinging grounds, and 54 Korean wrestling grounds. The province has 1,323 sports teams with a membership of 124,830 workers and students, including 39,372 women workers. The number of teams and members increased by 0.4 percent and 70.9 percent respectively over 1957.

In 1958, the following sports events took place on a provincial basis: the Athletic Contest Among Various Industries (Sanbyol Taehang Chonghop Ch'eyuk Taehoe) in Celebration of May Day, the National Sports Contest Meet (Minjok Kyonggi Taehoe), the National Sports Contest Meet in Celebration of the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Liberation and the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic, the All-round (Chonghap) Athletic Contest Among Various Industries, the All-round Athletic Meet of Producers' Cooperatives, and the Ball Contest Meet (Kugi Taehoe) of the Workers of the Internal Affairs Department or Ministry (Naemu Ilggun). The Athletic Contest Among Various Industries in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic was held with the participation of 174 teams and 1,176 team members.

Scenic and Historic Sites

(Figures in parentheses are numbers assigned by the State).

Myohyangsan (2) - Hyangamni, Hyangsan Gun. One of the three most famous mountains in Korea. This mountain stands 1,909m above sea level, covering 280 km from east to west and 280 km from north to south.

Tongyong Grotto (4) - Yongdungni, Kujang Gun. Discovered in 1928. A calcic stalactite grotto. Its total length is 1.7 km. The interior is formed of numberless stalactitic stalagmites, and is known as "the Mt Diamond beneath the ground." A beauty spot and natural monument.

Paeknyong Grotto. Taep'ungni, Kujang Gun. Discovered in 1954. A limestone grotto 4 km in length. There are a great many earthen caves (chigul) not yet utilized (kaech'ok). The interior of the grotto is made up of numberless stalagmites and stalactites; their shapes are so variegated and beautiful that the grotto is known as a "Mt Diamond beneath the earth."

Yaksan dougdae (3). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. One of the eight sights of Western Korea.

Remains of Ko Kuju Walls (69). Kusong Up, Kusong Gun. 3738 m in circumference and 2.1 m in height. Built in 993 and rebuilt in 1702. When Korea was invaded in 1019, General Kang Kam-ch'an and others achieved great results [in defence of their fatherland] here. When the Mongolians invaded Korea in 1232, General Pak Si and other patriotic Koreans offered stout resistance here.

Remains of Walls at Yongch'on Koup (70). Songdongni, Pihyon Gun. Stone walls built in the early Koryo period. They are 4,030 m in circumference and 3 m in height.

Remains of Walls at Uiju Kuup (194). Uiju Up, Uiju Gun. In 1502, the old wall was expanded and rebuilt. They are 1,140 m in circumference and 9 m in height.

Remains of Walls at Chongup (73). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. Built in 1461 and expanded in 1631. The walls were divided into a main wall, a north wall, a Yaksan wall, and a new wall. Here the Koreans resisted invasions by Korea, Mongolia, Hugin, and Ching.

Remains of Paekmasan Walls (68). Songhari, Pihyon Gun. The date of construction has not been determined. During the Koryo period, General Kang Kam-ch'an repaired the old wall, and in 1753 General Yin Kyong-op constructed the outer walls. It is approximately 2.3 km in circumference. Built with stones. An important wall where resistance was offered to invasions from the north.

Remains of Chang Song of the Koryo Period (71). Yonhari, Uiju Gun. A stone wall built in 1033 to defend Koran in the northwest and Yojin in the northeast. Over 1,000 ri in length from the estuary of the Yalu River to Chongp'yong on the east coast.

Group of Ancient Tombs No 1 of P'yongbuk District (78). Yonghori, Unsan Gun. (Built approximately in the middle of the fourth century, this group includes the tomb or tombs of a horse or horses, the tomb or tombs of a court lady or court ladies, and the tomb or tombs of a general or generals. The court-lady tomb is made of earth, and the others of piled stones. Belongs to the Koguryo period.

T'onggunjong at Jiju (77). Uiju Up, Uiju Gun. The date of construction is not known. Repaired in 1713 and rebuilt in 1823. [one clause not clear] a historical building which has witnessed many battles.

South Gate of Jiju (63). Uiju Up, Uiju Gun. The date of construction is not known. Koreans and Chinese have gone through this gate for a great many years to travel to each other's countries. In 1950, the gate was destroyed in the course of indiscriminate bombings by American imperialists. However, in 1958, it was restored by the government of the Republic.

South Gate of Yongbyon (64). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. Built in 1416, it is the west gate of Ch'olongsong. An old sign still hanging over the gate reads "Ko Yonju Songmun: (wall gate of Ko Yonju).

Pogwangjon of Ch'onjusa Temple (60). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. Located at Yaksan, it was built in 1683. The roof is adorned with 'op'o hakkak' and the outside of the building is painted with gold or yellow, red and blue. A beautiful temple building. In front of the building, stands a "ch'onjuru" in the shape of the Chinese character signifying "king."

Taeungjon of Sounsa Temple (62). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. Built in 1682, it is noted for its beautiful red and blue colors.

Taeungjon of Simwonsa Temple (61). Sangyangni, Pakch'on Gun. It was repaired in 1718, when a document was discovered on the girder stating that the building had been rebuilt in 1368. The roof is adorned with a "op'o hakkak" and the building is painted in beautiful red and blue colors. There are superb carvings on the doors.

Hyonch'ungsa Temple (195). Sanghari, P'ihyon Gun. The building is in Paekma Sansong, a mountain castle or wall built in 1709. The temple is dedicated to fifteen well-known generals including Generals Kang Kam-ch'an and Yim Kyong-op.

Sokpullimsang at Yongch'on Kuup (79). Sektongni, P'ihyon Gun (79). Two stone statues titled Kongjak Myongwangsang and Pisamun ch'onwangsang respectively. In front of them stand two stone beasts. Made in the Koryo period.

Tarani Sektang at Yongch'on (82). Sektongni, P'ihyon Gun. A beautiful "sektang" [stone shrine?] with hexagonal [six-sided] pillars. It is carved with Bom characters and is 7 m in height.

Stone Towers at Pohyonsa Temple (66) (67). Hyangamni, Hyangsan Gun. A nine-story stone tower and thirteen-story stone tower on the premises of Pohyonsa Temple. The former was built in 1044 and the latter in 1573.

Five-story Stone Tower at Changgyongsa Temple (65). Tangsanni, Kwaksan Gun. "Isong Kidan." Exemplifying typical style of the Koryo period, it is 1.5 m in height.

Monument at Pohyonsa Temple (75). Hyangamni, Hyangsan Gun. Built in 1028, it is carved with sentences in praise of Kim Pu-sik.

Ch'uksongbi of Ch'olongsong (76). Yongbyon Up, Yongbyon Gun. Erected in 1684. A monument giving an account of the construction of Cholongsong, a castle or wall.

Ansimsa Pudogun (74). Hyangamni, Hyangsan Gun. "Isonggidan" on triple bases. A stone tower of the Yi Dynasty period.

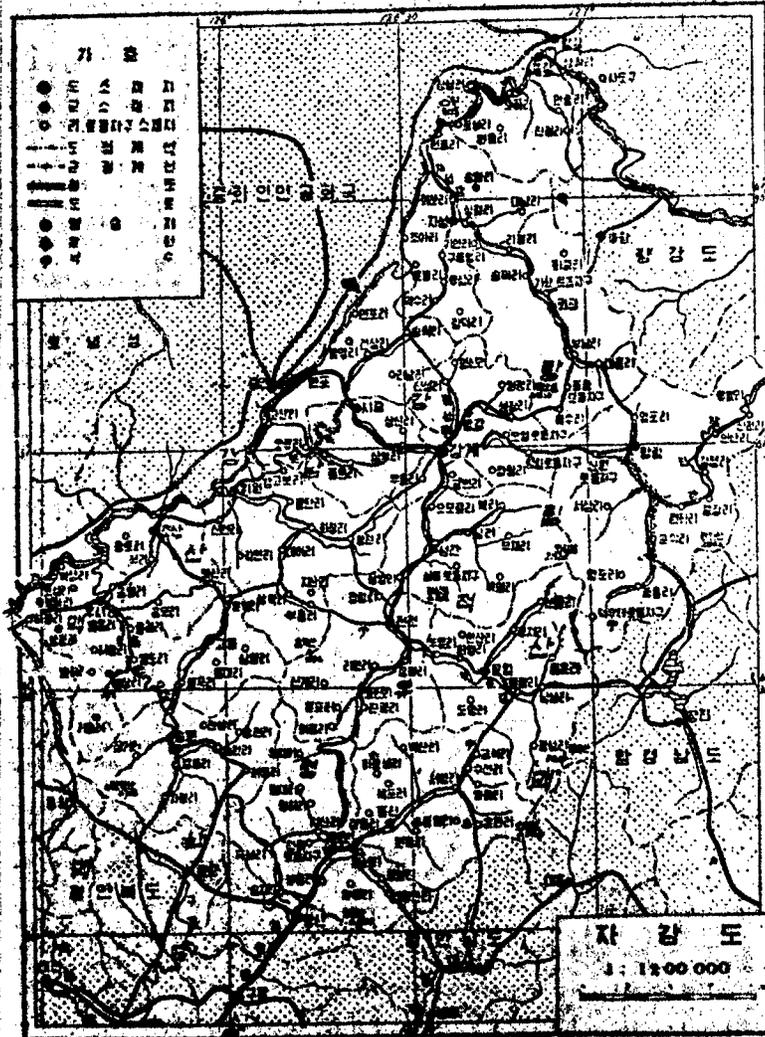
Stone Beasts at Kuupni (80). Sektongni, P'ihyon Gun. Two dogs in stone. From the Koryo period.

Soktang Outside West Gate (81). Soktongni, P'ihyon Gun. Hexagonal "soktang" in granite. Of the same period as the Tarani Soktang. Approximately 4 m in height.

Remains of Mountain Walls at Yongori (72). Yongsanni, T'aech'on Gun. These mountain walls built in the Koguryo period are said to have been built by a female general named Maktok. They are 1,325 m in circumference.

CHAGANG-DO

- Provincial Capital
- Kun Seats
- Ri or Worker District
- Provincial Boundary
- Kun Boundary
- Railroads
- Highways
- Scenic Areas
- Hot Springs
- Mineral Waters



Geography and Population

Location: Chagang-do is situated in the interior of west Korea and forms a mountainous region. In the east it borders on Yanggang-do and Hamgyong-namdo; in the west and in the south it borders on P'yongan-pukto and P'yongan-namdo. In the north, it is separated from the northeastern part of China by the Yalu River.

Area: About 10,000 km², accounting for about 12 percent of the total area of the northern part of the Republic. The province is the third largest in area, after Hamgyong-namdo and Hamgyong-pukto.

Natural Conditions: Chagangdo has the largest area of mountains of any province. [The text reads: where it has more mountainous regions than any other]. The Nangnim Mountains, which separate the province in the east from Hamgyong-namdo, are the highest mountains [in this province] (higher than 1,000 m on the average). The altitude diminishes as one proceeds to the northwest. To the southwest, two other mountain ranges run parallel to the Nangnim Mountains, the Chokyuryong Mountains and the Myohyang Mountains. The Nangnim Mountains, the highest mountain range, include Wagalbong (2,262m), Hisaekpong (2,185m), and Mt Nangnim (2,184m); these mountains are higher than 2,000 m. As a consequence, access to the province is difficult, but there are favorable conditions for the expansion of water power.

The Kangnam Mountains rise along the left bank of the Yalu River. To the south run the Chokyuryong Mountains. These mountains form the watershed which separates the valley of the Yalu River from that of the Ch'ongoh'on River. The main peak of the Chokyuryong Mountains is called Mt Paek (1,875m). It is surrounded by high mountains, forming a steep mountainous region. To cross the Chokyuryong Mountains, one must climb over Kaegoge (815m), Chokyuryong, and other high ridges.

The Myohyang Mountains run along the border line of P'yongan-namdo and form the watershed which separates the upper reaches of the Ch'ongoh'on River from those of the Taedong River.

In Chagangdo and Yanggang-do the ratio of the area of forests is greater than in the other provinces of Korea (the ratio is more than 16 percent of the total area of forests in the northern half of the Republic and more than 90 percent of the total area of the province). Thus, the province has rich forest resources, accounting for over 18 percent of the forest reserve of the northern half of the Republic, the second largest forest reserve.

Chagang-do is formed of the valley of the Yalu River and of the valley of the Ch'ongoh'on River. Moreover, half the length of the main section of the Yalu River runs through this province.

The Tokno River flows through the middle part of Chagang-do and has a great amount of water volume. In the valley of its lower reaches is alluvial land that is essential to the agriculture of this province, especially to rice growing.

The Chasong River, the Ch'ungman River, and the Wich'on River are major tributaries of the Yalu River. All the rivers of Chagang-do flow through mountainous regions and have rich water-power resources; this is particularly true of the Yalu River and the Tokno River. Along the Yalu River, there are as many as five places where large-scale power plants, such as the Sup'ung Power Plant, can be built: Wiwon, Unbong, Chasong, Chunggang and Huch'ang. Along the Tokno River, there are also many locations where it would be possible to establish large power plants. Other rivers including the Ch'ongch'on River, also flow through many areas where it would be possible to establish power plants. Indeed, Chagang-do is one of the provinces which are rich in water-power resources.

These rivers are also used as a means of transportation, and logs are on rafts are transported on most of the rivers.

Chagang-do is situated inland and forms a mountainous regions. Consequently, the average temperature throughout the year is the lowest in all Korea, and the province is characterized by an especially continental climate. The average temperature throughout the year in Chunggang is 3.6° . The average temperature in January is 21.1° below zero; and in August, it is 21.6° . Thus, the difference between cold and hot weather is approximately 40° . The climate is mildest in the vicinity of Hich'on, south of the Chokyuryong Mountains.

The precipitation is 800-900 mm per year throughout the province. In the vicinity of Hich'on, the easternmost part of the rainy zone of the northwestern section of Korea, the precipitation is almost 1,300 mm.

Most of Chagang-do is covered with granite-gneiss which belongs to the Cenozoic period. In this stratum, deposits of such precious natural resources as gold, silver, copper, lead, and black lead occur in large quantities. Nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, are found throughout the province, with deposits concentrated in Yongnim Gun, Chonch'on Gun, Hich'on Gun, and Songwon Gun in the Chokyuryong Mountains, as well as in Hwap'yong Gun in the Kangnam Mountains.

Of the nonmetallic ores in Chagang-do, black lead is the most important, and there are larger deposits of black lead than of other ores. Black lead deposits occur in Chagang Gun, Sijung Gun, Wiwon Gun, Ch'osan Gun, Songwon Gun, Chonch'on Gun, Songgan Gun and in other kuns. In most cases, the black lead is squamous or scaly (rinsang). Deposits of coal (anthracite) are found mainly in Kaech'on Gun. There are many other underground resources in Chagang-do.

Population: Prior to the liberation, Chagang-do lagged behind in economic development. Consequently, the density of population was very low, an average of 50 persons per km². It was one of the areas with the lowest population density. In the eastern part of the province and in the middle of the Chokyuryong Mountains area, the density was only 20 persons per km².

Since the liberation the province has been developed and the size of the population has increased considerably with the growth of the economy and the enhancement of culture.

A large part of the population is concentrated in the river valley areas. The density of population is relatively high in the Kanggye Gun and Hichon Gun areas in the valley of the Ch'ongch'on River and in Ch'osan Gun, Wiwon Gun and Chasong Gun in the valley of the Yalu River.

With the rapid development of industries and the establishment of socialist production relationships in all sectors of the people's economy, great changes have been effected in the composition of the population by social groups.

Composition of Population by Social Groups (%)

	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100
Workers	13.7	30.2	37.3
Office Workers	6.0	11.3	14.1
Agricultural Cooperative Members	-	-	45.7
Private Peasants	77.0	56.6	-
Handicraftsmen in Producers' Cooperatives	0.2	0.3	2.1
Private Handicraftsmen	0.9	0.4	-
Tradesmen	0.8	0.6	-
Othrrs	1.4	0.6	0.8

Economy

In the past, Chagang-do lagged behind in economic development. During and after the war, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic adopted appropriate policies and gave special attention to the development of the province. As a result, the backwardness of the past has been overcome and the economy has made rapid progress. In the postwar period, priority was given to the manufacturing of machines, and to forestry and the lumber processing industry. At the same time, the electric power industry, the mining industry, and light industry have developed rapidly.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the basic direction of the development of industrial production capacities, including the machine building industry, the electric power industry, and the mining industry. At the same time, the province was to develop its light industry, including foodstuff processing and the production of daily necessities. All these aims were to be realized by utilizing the abundant natural resources of the province as well as other favorable economic conditions. Thus, the creation of new industrial bases would be ensured.

In agriculture, the basic direction was to rapidly expand the output of farm products, such as livestock and flax, and to protect and nurture forest resources. It was also proposed that the important task of urban and rural construction be carried out on an extensive scale, and that the living standards of the people be improved, including their dwelling houses and material as well as cultural livelihood.

In August 1958, Premier Kim Il-song visited Chagang-do to provide on-the-spot guidance and to propose the immediate major tasks which the individual sectors of the province's economy would have to carry out. It was suggested that the construction of the Tokno River Youth Power Plant and the Kanggye Youth Power Plant be completed ahead of the schedule by raising the level of mechanization at construction sites. In this way, the province would be able to solve the technical and economics problems arising in connection with the establishment of power plants in various localities, including the Unbong Power Plant. It was also suggested that the machine building industry of the province be developed through the implementation of basic production plans by the all machine shops in the province, and that the production of the

demanded by the various sectors of the economy be ensured through raising the working rate (kadongyul) of available machines. Premier Kim emphasized that both the misguided attitude of regarding technical skill as something mysterious [sic] and conservative attitudes toward technical skill be eliminated. It was also suggested that local industry factories be established at each city or kun government site and that, in agriculture, proper use be made of mountains or hills by further encouraging and developing livestock industry, apiculture, and sericulture and by utilizing wild fruits and vegetables in various processed foodstuffs.

On the basis of these economic tasks, Premier Kim's on-the-spot instructions, and the results achieved during the post-war Three-Year Plan period, the people of Chagang-do have carried on their struggle to consolidate the results achieved by implementing the decision adopted at the 1956 December Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and to fulfill or overfulfill the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Consequently, great results were achieved in economic development during 1958.

In 1958, priority was given to productive construction with a view to expanded production. At the same time, the construction of dwelling houses and of cultural and welfare facilities proceeded very actively in cities and the countryside. The total investment amounted to 15,050,000 won.

In 1958, the total industrial output plan was overfulfilled 116 percent, and that of province-operated industry was over-fulfilled 152.8 percent. Both the State food-grain production plan and the plan concerning the number of livestock to be kept at the year end were overfulfilled and the prewar 1949 level was exceeded in these fields.

The supply of commodities to cities, workers' districts, and remote mountainous regions has been considerably improved. The quantity of commodities supplied to urban and rural inhabitants has greatly increased in proportion to the increase in their cash income and actual income and the consequent increase in their purchasing power.

The cooperativization of agriculture and the transformation of private commerce and industry along socialist lines were completed in 1958. Thus, the unified control of the socialist form of economy has been established in all the sectors of the people's economy.

With the development of various sectors of the people's economy, there was a considerable increase in the number of individuals in direct labor. As of 1 June 1958, the number had increased by 10 percent over the same period in 1957. The number of women in direct labor showed a particularly great gain. The ratio of women in direct labor increased from 15.9 percent on 1 June 1957 to 17.1 percent on 1 June 1958.

Industry: The main industries of Chagang-do are the machine building industry, mining, and forestry. The total industrial output plan for 1958 was overfulfilled 116 percent as a whole, including 146 percent for local industry. Total industrial output by State-operated and cooperative industry in the province increased to 1,247 percent as compared with 1949 and to 133 percent as against 1957, including an increase of 246 percent for province-operated industry and an increase of 184.1 percent for cooperative industry.

Growth in Industrial Output by Types of Operation

	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1957</u>
Total Industrial Output	146	133
Province-Operated Industry	288	246
Producers' Cooperatives	267	184

In their struggle to implement the decision adopted at the June 1958 Plenary Session, of the Party Central Committee, the workers of Chagang-do established 87 new local industry factories. These factories primarily produce processed foodstuffs and daily necessities by utilizing unused equipment labor, and skill and locally available raw materials. Thus, in 1958, 102 local industry factories, including the Kanggye Foodstuffs Factory, the Kangye Daily Necessities Factory, and the Kanggye Wine Factory, participated, in the production of industrial products. In 1958, local industry factories primarily produced daily necessities such as straw-rope-weaving machines (chesunggi), grain-threshing machines, Indian-corn-cleaning machines, ox or horse carts, rear-cars, desks, linen cabinets, synthetic cotton, soy sauce (kanjang), soybean paste (toenjang), and pottery.

Cooperative industry also expanded rapidly. Individual cooperatives were further strengthened in their organizational and economic foundations, and in 1958 the number of items produced by cooperatives increased by 200 over 1957 to 610.

In 1958, 187 original devices and rationalization proposals were applied to production in Chagang-do. Moreover, the level of techniques and skills among workers was raised, with the result that labor productivity rose to 104.8 percent as compared with 1957. Thus, labor productivity was enhanced, and raw materials, materials, fuels and electric power were economized. As a result, the cost of products was lowered by 13.2 percent as compared with 1957.

Agriculture: The arable land in Chagang-do is very limited (about eight percent of the total area) and the ratio of paddy fields to the total area of arable land is only seven percent. Thus, the arable land for the most part consists of dry fields, of which the greater part is nonfertile land on hillsides (hwajon).

The primary crops in the province include food grain crops such as Indian corn, rice, and soybeans; potatoes are also among the primary crops. Vegetables, as well as industrial crops (including flax, the primary crop) are also raised.

Arable Land Area (Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	136	138	137.7
Of Which:			
Paddy Fields	10	10	10
Dry Fields	124	124	124

Sown Area (Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Sown Area	160	164	179
Food Grain Crops	144	149	149.8
Of Which:			
Rice	10	10	9.6
Indian Corn	62	74	79.8

The transformation of agriculture along socialist lines also proceeded successfully, and cooperativization was completed in August 1958.

Progress of Cooperativization

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Cooperatives	473	922	997	310
Ratio of Cooperativized Farms Households to Total Farm Households	18.8	73.4	94.2	100

The organizational and economic foundations of agricultural cooperatives were further strengthened in 1958.

Scale of Agricultural Cooperatives (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Less than 30 Households	36.4	21.1	-
31 - 50 Households	36.7	33.6	-
51 - 100 Households	23	36.4	10
101 - 200 Households	3.9	8.4	53
201 - 300 Households	-	0.3	27.4
301 - 400 Households	-	0.2	9
401 and Up Households	-	-	0.6

Compared with 1957, the collective accumulation funds of agricultural cooperatives increased to 180.1 percent in food grains and to 194.3 percent in cash.

In 1958, the struggle for the irrigation, mechanization, and electrification of agriculture was carried on by the people as a whole. In 1958, nine new reservoirs and two new pumping stations were established, and the area under irrigation increased to 9,666 chongbo.

The workers at factories and enterprises and agricultural cooperative members exerted themselves to increase the production of power and to implement the electrification of the countryside. Thus, during the fourth quarter of 1958, more than 160 small-scale power plants were constructed in Chagang-do. As a result, each and every ri now has access to electricity.

In 1958, 11 State-operated agricultural-stock farms (including nine province-operated stock farms) were in operating. In 1958, State-operated agricultural-stock farms (including province-operated stock farms) overfulfilled their sown area plans 102 percent, including fodder crops which were overfulfilled 104 percent.

In 1958, the mulberry-tree area increased, the care of mulberry plantations improved, and mulberry plantations were restored and expanded. In addition, wild mulberry trees were improved and utilized, silk-worm breeds were improved, and tussah silk-worm raising was encouraged. The State set up a farm to produce original silk-worm breeds (wonjamjong) at Chaggang Gun, and silk-worm farms were established at Ch'osan Gun and Hich'on Gun.

During 1958, the area of pure mulberry planting (sunsangjon) expanded by 155 chongbo and that of hillside (sansik) mulberry planting by 122 chongbo. Tussah silkworm raising is of great importance in sericulture. In 1958, the area of tussah silkworm planting increased by 52.7 percent over 1957.

Area of Mulberry Cultivation and Cocoon Output

(Area in Chongbo; Output in Tons)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Plantings	829	1,115	1,392
Cocoon Output	498	530	645
Mulberry Silk Worm Cocoons	484	474	476
Tussah Cocoons	14	56	164
Castor-Bean Cocoons	--	--	5

Livestock raising was further developed in 1958. To rapidly develop this industry, the State provided much assistance in creating fodder bases and pastures and in ensuring good breeding stock. In addition, the State provided agricultural cooperatives with a sum of 1,124,990 won (in new currency) in loans to purchase draft animals. At the same time, State-operated and province-operated stock farms distributed breeding stock, including 30 dairy cows, 5,388 pigs, and a large number of hens and ducks.

In 1958, the area sown with fodder crops increased to 899.2 percent as compared with 1957. A total of 4,941 t of ensilage was produced.

Increase in the Number of Livestock
(As of end of Year)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dairy Cows	26	112	195
Korean Cattle	53,901	58,702	63,373
Pigs	83,983	135,216	132,793
Sheep and Goats	6,914	7,666	9,462

In 1958, the number of Korean cattle kept by State-operated stock farms increased to 261 percent as compared with 1957, and the number of pigs increased to 239 percent.

Capital Construction: In 1958, priority was given to productive construction. At the same time, the construction of dwellings and cultural and welfare facilities was carried out on an extensive scale in cities and rural areas.

In 1958, a total of 15,050,000 won (in new currency) was invested, and 80 percent of this sum was invested in productive construction.

In 1958, the construction of the Hich'on Machine Tool Factory was completed and progress was made in the construction of the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant. In 1958, dwelling houses of 118,800 m² were built with State funds and many cultural and welfare facilities were constructed. In 1958 agricultural cooperatives used their own fund to carry out productive and nonproductive construction.

Commerce: In 1958, the retail commodity circulation plans of State-operated and cooperative commerce were carried out 99 percent, and retail commodity circulation by local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce totaled 63,200,000 won (in new currency). In response to the growing demands of the people the commercial nets were further expanded. As of the end of 1958, there were 782 commerce nets including 643 stores. Compared with 1957, the number of commerce nets increased by 75, including 44 stores and 32 mess halls.

Finance and Banking: In 1958, total revenue of the all-round (chonghap) budget was 20,049,000 won and expenditures were 17,742,000 won. Thus, there was an excess revenue of 2,307,000 won over expenditures.

Implementation of the All-Round Budget of the Province
(Unit, 1,000 won in new currency)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures</u>
1956	8,495.9	7,992.5	503.4
1957	11,334.6	9,472.8	1,861.8
1958	20,049.5	17,742.5	2,307.0

Composition of Expenditures

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100
Expenditures on People's Economy	26.9	18.8	38.2
Implementation of Social and Cultural Policies	59.3	67.5	53.4
Expenditures on Local Administration and Control	13.8	13.7	8.4

As compared with the 1956 year end, total short-term loans issued by the Central Bank rose to 193.4 percent at the end of 1957 and to 287.2 percent at the end of 1958. The short-term loans made to local industry in 1958 rose to 242.6 percent as compared with the 1957 year end. There was also an increase in loans to the sector of commercial circulation. As compared with 1956, the supply of construction funds by the Construction Fund Bank (Konsol Chagum Unhaeng) rose to 132.9 percent in 1957 and to 196.2 percent in 1958. The loans made by the Agricultural Bank (Nongop Unhaeng) to the administration of peasants (nongmin kyongni) also increased quite rapidly. The outstanding characteristic of loans made in 1958 is the rapid increase in loans to agricultural cooperatives. In 1958, the ratio of loans to agricultural cooperatives to total loans by the Agricultural Bank was 69.5 percent.

At the end of 1958, savings balances at the Central Bank had risen to 141.4 percent as compared with 1957 and to 391.4 percent as compared with 1956. Moreover, the total number of accounts (ch'onggusu) increased to 101.9 percent as compared with 1957.

Culture

Education: In 1958, the system of universal compulsory secondary school education was put into effect in all parts of the province and preparations were successfully under way for the implementation of the compulsory universal technical

education system. In connection with these programs, in 1958 school buildings were constructed to accommodate 14,200 persons. In 1958, there were an average of 1.8 people's schools per ri and an average of 12 junior middle school per kun or city. In addition, there were six night middle schools.

No of School and No of Students

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Schools		
People's Schools	295	392
Junior Middle Schools	89	212
Senior Middle Schools	12	17
Secondary Vocational Schools	6	6
No of Students		
People's Schools	87,362	70,081
Junior Middle Schools	18,968	43,487
Senior Middle Schools	2,409	3,666
Secondary Vocational Schools	--	2,106

In accordance with the educational policy that the training of technicians be strengthened, seven technical schools were established in 1958. In addition, there are one higher technical vocational school (kodung kisul chonmun hakkyo) and nine night technical vocational schools for workers at factories and enterprises. These schools have a total enrollment of 1,256.

To improve the qualifications of incumbent cadres, the correspondence educational network has been further expanded. In the 1958-1959 school year, the number of students in this network (at both college and middle school levels) increased by 35 percent over the 1957-1958 school year.

As of the end of 1958, 34 kindergartens were in operation.

To raise the level of education among workers, 654 workers' schools and workers' middle school, accommodating 76,314 adults, were established in 1958.

Cultural Facilities: In 1958, the province-operated playhouse gave 619 performances to over 324,000 spectators. In 1958, there were 32 movie theatres and 27 itinerant groups entertaining the public with moving pictures. In 1958, the number of shows increased by 85.5 percent over 1957 and the size of the audience increased by 62 percent. As of the 1958 year end, there were 812 democratic propaganda offices with 308,000 books and 374 wireless and wire broadcasting facilities [perhaps receivers], as well as various cultural, entertainment, and sports machinery, equipment and supplies.

As of the end of 1958, there were 6,006 circles of various types, an increase of 60 percent over 1957; the membership of these circles was 123,540, an increase of 27 percent over 1957. Museums included the Provincial Memorial Museum. During 1958, the Provincial Historical Museum, the Choonggang Folklore Museum, and the Kosunjin Memorial Museum. During 1958, the Provincial Historical Museum was visited by 70,000 persons. As of the end of 1958, the following relics were kept by this museum [or these museums]: 663 items of the prehistoric period, 4,892 items of the Three-Country Period (Sam'guk Sidae), 217 items of the Koryo period, 1,198 items of the Yi Dynasty period, and 708 other items, a total of 7,678 items.

As of the end of 1958, there was one province-operated public library; in addition, there was one public library in each city and kun. These libraries had a total of 352,000 books, an increase of 1,600 percent over 1949.

Health: In the postwar period, health facilities nets have been newly set up and expanded to promote the health of the inhabitants.

Growth of Health Facilities

(with 1946 as 100)

Total No. of Medical Treatment and Prevention Institutions	15 times	35 times
No of Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	13 times	13 times
No of Beds	53 times	45 times

[Cont'ed]

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Those for Out-patients	18 times	57 times
No of Public Nurseries	100	6 times
No of Beds	100	17 times

In addition, there are 31 hygienic and epidemic prevention organs and traditional physicians' cooperatives, as well as 444 seasonal public nurseries run by agricultural cooperatives.

Sports: As of the 1958 year end, there were 826 sports teams at work sites, rural areas, and schools with a total membership of 46,033 workers and students. Sports facilities included one newly built standardized (kyukyoksik) playground, gymnasiums, six physical training halls (ch'eyuksil), 23 simply furnished (kani) swimming pools, 271 basketball courts, 153 volleyball courts, and 409 medium and small playgrounds. In 1958, the main sports events organized on a provincial basis included the Ice Sports Contest Meet, the Sports Contest Meet in Celebration of May Day, the Sports Festival for Junior and Senior Middle School Students, the Sports Festival in Celebration of the Liberation, the Sports Meet for Farmers, the Swimming Contest Meet, and the Ski Contest Meet.

Natural Monuments and Historical Spots

(Figures within parentheses indicate numbers assigned by the State.)

The Plant Reservation District of Ogasan (Ogasan Sikmul Pohyoy) (13). Kasanni, Hwap'yong Gun. Gigantic trees of various species are protected in an area of 654 chongbo. These trees are 50 to 300 years old, forming a primitive forest.

The Chotnamu at Chonch'on (42). Waunni, Chonch'on Gun. This is a 300-year-old tree, covering about 200 square meters.

Wisongwan Chinsoru (212). Hich'on Up, Hich'on Gun. A gate pavilion of Wisongwan built in 1210. It is not known when the existing pavilion was constructed.

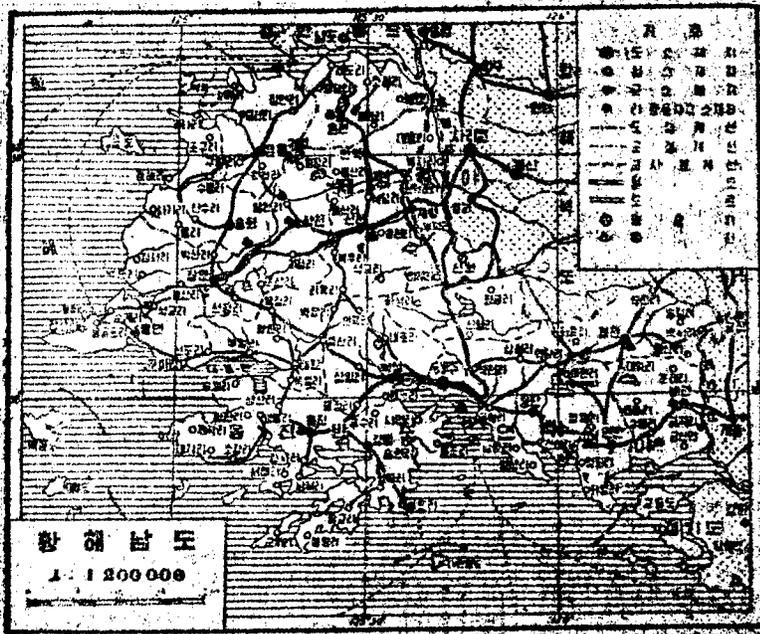
Inp'ungnu (223). Inp'ungdong, Kanggye City. Built in 1473 to defend against invasion from the north. Rebuilt in 1679. Destroyed in October 1950 in the barbaric bombings by the United States imperialists, but completely restored in 1954.

Remains of Koup Wall (224). Ch'osan Up, Ch'osan Gun. A stone wall built during the Yi Dynasty period. About 1,180 m in circumference and 2.7 m in height.

Remains of Up Wall (225). Kuupni, Wiwon Gun. A stone wall built in 1443. About 357 m in circumference and 1.2 m in height.

Remains of Segumjong (227). Manp'oup, Manp'o Gun. General Namyo is said to have washed his sword here after repulsing the Japanese invaders.

HWANGHAE-NAMDO



- Provincial Capital
- Municipalities
- County Seats
- Ri and Worker Districts
- Provincial Boundary
- County Boundaries
- Military Boundary
- Railroads
- Highways
- Scenic Spots
- Hot Springs

Geography and Population

Location: Hwanghae-namdo is situated at the southern end of northwestern Korea, forming a peninsula surrounded, for the most part, by the sea on three sides. In the east, the province is separated from Hwanghae-pukto and Kaesong District (Chigu) by the Chaeryong River, the Myolak Mountains and the Yesong River; in the north it is divided from P'yongan-namdo by the Taedong River; in the south it is separated from Kyonggido, now occupied by the United States imperialists, by the estuary of the Han River. There are 160 small and large islands in Hwanghae-namdo.

Area: About 7,500 km².

The northwestern part is high in altitude, and the coastal areas, including the northeastern and southeastern parts, are low plains. In this province are the Myolak Mountains, Suyang Mountains and Kuwol Mountains. The Myolak Mountains begin to rise in Hwanghae-pukto and constitute the

main mountain range of this province and its main watershed, and they exert much influence upon the climate.

Hilly regions are, for the most part, rather low in altitude; Kuwolsan, the highest peak, is only 954 m in height. The average altitude of the province is 200 m, compared with the average altitude of 482 m in Korea. Moreover, as a result of erosion, weathering (sakpak), alluvial deposits from rivers and elevation of the ground over a long period of time, a number of plains are formed. This province is one of the areas where the ratio of plains to the total area is greater than others. On the coastal areas are fertile plains such as the Charyong Plain and Yonbaek Plain. The area of the former is about 50,000 chongbo, the second largest plain in Korea. The utilization rate of land is the highest in all Korea. Arable land represents 42 percent of the total area of the province, and the utilization rate of land is highest on the Yonbaek Plain (about 60 percent) and Chaeryong Plain (40 to 50 percent).

The Myolak Mountains, Kuwol Mountains and Suyang Mountains are the watersheds of this province. Since these mountains are situated quite close to coastal areas, the rivers are all small except Chaeryong River which flows across the northern part of Chaeryong Plain. Since the coast is sloping (ch'imgang haean), the estuaries of the rivers are nearly trumpet-shaped; since the slope from their sources to the estuaries is very gentle and the tidal difference is very small, therefore they have inverse currents (yoksu). The coastal line has sharp curves and its length is 1,600 km. Particularly to the south of Changsan'got there are many bays such as Haeju Bay, the largest in the province, Taedong Bay and Kangyong Bay, as well as large promontories such as Changsan'got, and Tungsan'got (the southern tip of Kangyong Peninsula). The tidal variation between morning and evening is 7 m. There are swamps on the coast and their area is about 100,000 chongbo. The climate of Kumip'o and Mongump'o, on the coast, is very mild and these beaches are covered with white sand or silica which serve as raw material for manufacturing glass. These beaches are also extremely scenic and provide fine swimming areas for the workers.

The sea along the coast is shallow; it has many fishing grounds and is suited to cultivating aquatic products.

The climate is the mildest in the entire Northern half of the Republic, the average temperature throughout the year exceeding ten degrees [centigrade].

In this province, many useful minerals are deposited, such as iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc, chrome, barite, limestone, silica and marble, as well as such rare ores as "hambanadum" iron ore, and monazite. The iron ores which are deposited in greater quantities are brown iron ore, red iron ore and "rung" iron ore, each containing about 60 percent [of the metals]. These ores are concentrated in Chaeryong, Unyul, Sinwon, and Samch'on. There are nine hot springs including those at Paech'on, Yonan and Sinch'on.

Population: In 1958, the population increased by 12 percent over 1953. The density of population is relatively even throughout the province, with that of Chaeryong Plain being the highest. The density in the Myolak Mountains and Kuwol Mountains is comparatively low, because the majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. However, as a result of the development of industry since liberation, new towns, cities and mining districts have been formed with the result that the geographical distribution of the population and its composition by occupations have undergone a considerable change.

Composition of Population by Social Groups

	<u>31 Dec</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100
Laborers	6.9	7.6	13.8
Office Workers	4.3	3.5	8.1
Agricultural Cooperative Members	-	-	74.8
Private Peasants	83.8	85.9	-
Cooperative Members	0.3	0.2	2.4
Private Handicraftsmen	0.8	0.4	-
Tradesmen	2.1	0.9	-
Entrepreneurs	0.1	0.1	-
Others	1.7	1.4	0.9

ECONOMY

In 1958, due to the frequent on-the-spot guidance provided by Comrade KIM Il-song and the devoted labor struggle on the part of laborers, epoch-making results were achieved in all sectors of the people's economy. In agriculture, which is the most important sector in the province's economy, priority was given to the production of food grain crops; at the same time the output of industrial crops was raised rapidly. In 1958, Yongyon Farm was newly organized with 10,000 chongbo of land; and the area of land worked by Songhwa Orchard increased from 2,700 chongbo to 10,000 chongbo. The output of raw cotton increased by 504.7 percent over 1957 and exceeded the production level of 1961, the final year of the First Five-Year Plan.

Since the September plenary session (1958) of the Party Central Committee, irrigation projects, the basic factor in technical reformation of agriculture, have been in progress on an extensive scale. A total of 1,122 projects were under way. It is expected that the projects to irrigate 79,000 chongbo of paddy fields and dry fields will be completed by the end of April 1958. During 1958, 532 pumping stations and 223 reservoirs were newly set up.

The mining industry has been rapidly developing since the war and is now a very important industry of Hwanghae-Namdo. The output of ores of iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and limestone has considerably increased. Particularly the output of iron ore in 1958 increased by more than 140 percent over 1957 and the State's plan was overfulfilled 135.5 percent. The output of limestone exceeded the First Five-Year Plan by 165.4 percent.

The fishing industry also has begun to be expanded. In 1958, the total catch was increased by 81 percent over 1957.

Since the June and September plenary sessions of the Party Central Committee, 118 city and Kun-operated factories have been newly set up, producing various goods by processing farm products and farm by-products: various processed foodstuffs, processed fruits, processed aquatic products, textiles with wild fibers as raw materials, and daily necessities. The metallurgical industry with locally available underground resources, the building

material industry, the medium and small farm machinery and farm implements manufacturing industry and the metal processing industry also have developed.

In 1958, the total investment in capital construction amounted to 18,880,000 won (in new currency), of which 76.4 percent was for productive construction.

Cooperativization of agriculture and socialistic transformation of private commerce and industry were completed by the end of August 1958. Thus, in all sectors of the people's economy, socialistic operation triumphed and was further expanded and strengthened.

With the revolutionary change in the economic structure and the rapid development of the people's economy, the number of people in direct labor also continued to rise. As of 1 June 1958, the total number of people in direct labor in all sectors of the people's economy showed a 16 percent increase over the same period of 1957. The ratio of women increased from 22.1 percent on 1 June 1957 to 25.5 percent on 1 June 1958.

In 1958, 1,048 innovations were offered at industrial enterprises, of which 456 were applied to production.

Industry: The total output plan of State-operated and cooperative industry for 1958 was overfulfilled 137 percent, and the total industrial output plan containing increased production assignment (kwaje) was overfulfilled 108.4 percent. In 1958, the total industrial output by State-operated and cooperative industry was increased by 316 percent over 1957.

Since the June plenary session of the Party Central Committee, 118 city and kun-operated enterprises have been newly set up and have begun operations; these include 53 daily necessity manufacturing factories and 23 foodstuff processing plants. These factories are operated by utilizing locally available raw materials and unused equipment.

The output of daily necessities in the second half of 1958 showed a 60.2 percent increase over the first half and the total foodstuff processing output also showed a 58.4 percent gain. The number of items produced by local

industry factories and producers' cooperatives increased rapidly. In 1958, province-operated factories produced 390 new items, and producers' cooperatives 857 new items. In 1958, a total of 2,257 items were produced by local industry factories and producers' cooperatives. The industrial enterprises directly controlled by the Ministry also produced, after the June plenary session, daily necessities and processed foodstuffs by utilizing discarded materials and by-products.

Increase in Total Output by Local Industry

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Province-Operated Industry	100	182
Cooperative Industry	100	209.8
Producer Cooperatives	100	205.6
Fishing Cooperatives	100	279.1

In 1958, the total output plan for local industry was overfulfilled 153 percent and the total output plan for local industry containing increased production assignment was overfulfilled 117.4 percent. In 1958, various sectors of local industry made the following gains over 1957: textile industry by 180 percent, the industry of foodstuffs and articles of luxury by 223 percent, the industry of cultural articles and necessities by eight percent, and the industry of machine building and metal processing by 94 percent.

The fishing industry also has begun to be expanded. The State-operated fishing industry has been expanded, and fishing cooperatives and agricultural-fishing cooperatives were organized extensively. As a result, the fish catch in 1958 showed a 81 percent gain over 1957. Main aquatic products are chogi, shrimps, gganari, baesam, mino, kalch'i, sungo, basuregi, oyster and seaweed (kim).

Agriculture: The area of arable land of Hwanghae-Namdo represents 15.8 percent of the total area of arable land in Korea, and the utilization rate of land is high. Arable land accounts for 42 percent of the total area, and

the area of paddy fields represent 41.7 percent of the total area of arable land. As for Chaeryong Plain (about 50,000 chongbo) and Yonbaek Plain, one-half of the area of arable land consists of paddy fields. This area is an important rice producing center.

Area of Arable Land (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Area of Arable Land	294,679.3	311,544.5	302,793.2	304,116.7
Of Which:				
Paddy Fields	116,025.9	125,024.7	126,347.5	127,476.6
Dry Fields	173,500	180,994.2	171,506.7	172,012
Perennial Crops	5,154.1	5,525.6	4,939.5	4,628.1

Composition of Arable Land by Form of Operation

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100
State-Operated	2.6	9.0
Province-Operated	0.4	0.4
Cooperative-Operated	60.0	90.6
Private-Operated	37	-

In 1958, the total sown area plan was overfulfilled 104.2 percent, an increase of 14,104 chongbo over 1957. The area of land sown with Indian corn, a high-yielding crop, was increased by 11,000 chongbo. Compared with 1957, the area sown with industrial crops was increased to 274.7 percent; of this total the area sown with cotton was increased to 316.2 percent, flax to 200 percent, and oil-bearing crops to 903.3 percent. The area sown with tubers (choryu) increased to 137.3 percent as compared

with 1957. ... 000,000 ...

Sown Area by Crops (Unit: Chongbo)

	1956	1957	1958
Total Sown Area	402,014.3	426,785.7	440,889.4
Of Which:			
Food Grain Crops	376,293.1	393,118.3	381,341.4
Industrial Crops	7,803.9	10,633.5	29,579
Tubers Crops	6,293.5	11,506	15,799.6
Fodder Crops	742.8	625.5	4,324.6

Composition of Sown Area by Crops

	1949	1956	1958
Total Sown Area	100	100	100
Of which:			
Food Grains	88	93	87
Rice	19	31	29
Indian Corn	0.9	16	24
Industrial Crops	7.2	1.9	6.9
Cotton	6.7	0.9	4.3
Tubers	3.3	1.5	3.6

In 1958, 2,240 chongbo of wasteland and fallow land were brought under cultivation, and irrigation projects progressed greatly. Particularly since the September plenary session, 2,122 projects were begun. With the employment of 5,500,000 man-hours, 96,000 m² of rocks were

excavated and 11,260,000 m³ of dirt were dug, till 1,634 projects were completed by the end of February 1959.

Throughout 1958, a large sum of money was invested in irrigation and riparian projects. Thus, the irrigation facilities at Yonbaek were restored and 532 pumping stations, including the Chinhae Pumping Station, were newly set up and 223 reservoirs were newly established. As of the end of 1958 there were 1,444 pumping stations and 455 reservoirs; the area of irrigated land amounted to 114,456 chongbo. The ratio of the area of irrigated paddy fields to the total area increased from 63.6 percent in 1957 to 88.6 percent in 1958.

In 1958, advanced farming methods were adopted on an extensive scale. The area of paddy fields on which seedlings from cold-beds, land-beds (yuksangmo), and mixed-beds (cholch'ungmo) were transferred to the total paddy fields planted with rice seedlings was 54.1 percent, of which 45.4 percent was transplanted with seedlings from cold-beds; the area of cotton fields transplanted with seedlings from nutrition pots was 76.9 percent. Dry fields were planted with crops before, alongside of, after, or mixed with main crops. As a result the utilization rate of land increased from 176 percent in 1957 to 182.9 percent in 1958.

In 1958, the supply of chemical fertilizers was increased by 53.2 percent over 1957 and the amount of chemical fertilizers administered was increased by 72.2 percent. The amount of farm-made manure used also increased by 40 percent over 1957.

To strengthen further the technical foundations of agriculture and to mechanize farm work more extensively, the machine tractor station nets were continually expanded and their technical provisions were further strengthened.

Increase in the Number of Machine

Tractor Stations and Tractors

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Machine Tractor Stations	3	8	10	15
Tractors (15 HP per Machine)	156	476	482	503

In 1958, a total of 33,982 chongbo of land were plowed by tractors. The number of tractors maintained at State-operated agricultural-stock farms is 121 (15 HP per machine), and 80 percent of the total plowed land was worked by tractors.

In 1958, State-operated agriculture was rapidly expanded. The State-operated Yongyon Farm, with 10,000 chongbo of arable land, was established at the end of 1958. The State-operated Songhwa Orchard raised its land area from 2,700 chongbo to 10,000. As of the end of 1958 there were 15 State-operated agricultural enterprises, including five grain (hwagok) farms, five orchards, one original silk-worm raising farm, two seed-selection farms (ch'aejong nongjang), and two agricultural construction enterprises. In addition there are three province-operated sericulture farms and six province-operated livestock breeding stations.

Cooperativization of agriculture was completed by the end of August 1958, and the merger of agricultural cooperatives with the ri as a unit was also completed in a short period of time. Thus, 2,182 cooperatives were merged into 401.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

(as of end of year)

	No. of Cooperatives	Composition (%)	No. of Cooperatives	Composition (%)
Total	2,573	100	401	100
Up to 30 Households	195	7.6	-	-
31 - 50 Households	615	23.9	-	-
51 - 100 Households	1,283	49.9	-	-
101 - 200 Households	443	17.2	28	7
201 - 300 Households	37	1.4	71	17.7
301 - 400 Households	-	-	84	20.9
400 Households and up	-	-	218	54.4

In 1958, the material foundations of agricultural cooperatives were considerably strengthened; the collective accumulation fund per cooperative increased to 155.5 percent as compared with 1957, and cash to 438 percent.

In response to the appeal from the Korean Labor Party that the area under fruit trees cultivation be expanded by 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, the peasants of the province were determined to expand the area of orchards by 30,000 chongbo; in 1958, they brought 9,340 chongbo under cultivation and produced 810,000 saplings. The production plan of fruits for 1958 was overfulfilled 218.1 percent, including 211.8 percent for apples and 194.2 percent for pears.

Area of Orchards and Fruit Output

(chongbo for area and tons for output)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area Under Fruit Tree Cultivation	2,815	2,834	3,445
Of which:			
Apple Trees	2,177	2,151	2,629
Area Under Unsuccessful Fruit Tree Cultivation	1,952	1,865	1,984
Of which:			
Apple Trees	-	1,403	1,428
Fruit Output	6,681	18,717	23,915
Of which:			
Apples	5,088	16,134	18,795

In 1958, the area of mulberry plantings was expanded by 566 chongbo, and castor bean silkworms, mulberry silkworms and tussah silkworms were raised on a large scale. In 1958, the output of castor bean cocoons exceeded the plan by 825 percent, and the output of silkworm cocoons

by 15.4 percent.

Area of Mulberry Plantings and Output of Cocoons

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Plantings (chongbo)	1,288	1,823	2,389
Area of Pure Mulberry Plantings	1,109	1,322	2,055
Output of Cocoons (tons)	202.6	365	987
Mulberry Cocoons	152.2	174.5	209
Tussah Cocoons	50.4	190	184
Castor bean Cocoons	-	-	594

Livestock raising also was considerably expanded. Compared with 1957, the number of Korean cattle increased to 118.2 percent, and pigs to 119.8 percent. The number of livestock other than horses and the number of poultry also increased considerably over 1957.

Increase in the No of Livestock

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dairy Cows	14	85	121
Korean Cattle	44,972	57,930	68,473
Sheep	806	842	1,610
Goats	708	956	1,732
Pigs	60,917	142,470	170,711
Chickens	245,343	573,744	579,325
Ducks	1,789	6,659	8,290
Rabbits	8,466	22,577	77,106
Beehives	1,679	3,065	5,552

The output of livestock products in 1958 was also considerably increased over 1957: meat by 158.2 percent, milk of cows and other animals by 1,300 percent, and honey by 170.5 percent.

The area of forests is 369,307 chongbo including 339,477 chongbo under forest tree (immok) cultivation. In 1958, 49,346,000 trees (including 8,784,000 needle-leaved trees and 40,562,000 broad-leaved trees) were planted on 8,999 chongbo. Under State operation, the afforestation area plan was overfulfilled 137.4 percent and the number-of-trees plan (ponsu kyehoek) 127.5 percent; under cooperative operation, the afforestation area plan was overfulfilled 163.9 percent and the number-of-trees plan 173.4 percent.

Of the total area afforested in 1958, 1,556 chongbo (planted with 8,620,000 trees) were intended for timber-forests, 306 chongbo (planted with 1,888,000 trees) for erosion-prevention forests and 4,232 chongbo for fuel forests.

Capital Construction: The total capital construction investments made in various sectors of the people's economy in 1958 amounted to 18,880,000 won (in new currency), an increase of 83.8 percent over 1957. The capital construction investments in State-operated sectors were increased by 78.1 percent over 1957, including a 104.2 percent increase for construction and assembly expenditures; the investments in province-operated sectors were increased by 100.1 percent, including a 69.2 percent increase for construction and assembly expenditures. The total capital construction investments in province-operated sectors amounted to 10,683,340 won (in new currency). The capital construction investment plan was overfulfilled 129.2 percent including the construction and assembly expenditures plan which was overfulfilled 131.3 percent.

Again in 1958, priority was given to productive construction and, at the same time, dwellings and cultural and welfare facilities were set up on an extensive scale in urban and rural areas. Of the total investments, 76.4 percent were devoted to productive construction.

Industrial construction investments increased by 98.3 percent over 1957, and transport construction by 790 percent. Thus, the No. 3 calcination oven at the Haeju

Cement Mill was completed, the wide-gauge railroad between Haeju and Hasong (80.5 km) was completed in only 75 days or nine months ahead of schedule, and a narrow-gauge railroad (26 km) was completed. In 1958, the capital construction investments in agriculture continued to increase, with the capital construction investments in irrigation and riparian construction making a 40.2 percent gain over 1957. The construction investments in dwellings increased by 86.2 percent over 1957, thus providing homes for 3,205 households of laborers.

In addition, agricultural cooperatives carried on a great deal of productive and nonproductive construction with their own funds. Thus, in 1958, 315 tobacco-drying structures, 321 silkworm-raising structures, 2,522 live-stock farms, 15 small-scale power plants with a capacity of 364.5 kwh, 477 classrooms (kyosil), 137 public nurseries, 348 bath houses, and 4,454 rural area, cultural dwellings were built.

Commerce: In 1958, the retail commodity circulation plan for State-operated and cooperative commerce was over-fulfilled 102.1 percent, of which local commerce was over-fulfilled 115.7 percent. Compared with 1957, the total retail commodity circulation was increased to 149.7 percent in comparative (taebi) prices).

In 1958, retail commodity circulation by local commerce and cooperative commerce amounted to 106,470,000 won (in new currency). In 1958, local commerce and cooperative commerce had 626 stores and 146 social services networks (of which 108 belong to local commerce).

Finances and Banking: The province's all-round budget was implemented as follows:

Implementation of Budget
(unit: 1,000 won in new currency)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Excess of Revenue over Expenditures</u>
1956	10,793	10,416	377
1957	15,447	14,588	859
1958	26,704	23,660	3,044

The composition ratio of the province's all-round budget was as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Revenue	100	100	100
Revenue from People's Economy	61.3	62.3	83.5
Taxation on Population	38.7	37.7	16.5
Total Expenditures	100	100	100
Expenditures on People's Economy	29.8	25.4	42.3
Expenditures on Implementation of Social and Cultural Policies	57.9	63.3	50
Expenditures on Local Control and Maintenance	12.3	11.3	7.7

The supply of funds to capital construction was increased by 300 percent over 1956 and 120 percent over 1957. In 1958, the loans amounted to 25,447,140 won, of which the loans to agricultural cooperatives were 19,898,730 won; thus the farm fund loan plan was overfulfilled 146.4 percent, an increase of 369.5 percent over 1957. Compared with 1957, the savings of the population increased to 227 percent. As of 1958, the balance of savings was 3,568,800 won (in new currency).

There is a credit (sinyong) cooperative at each ri, and there are 401 credit cooperatives in the province. The total subscription to the cooperatives amount to 6,023,800 won (in new currency), and the balance as of the end of 1958 was 5,421,750 won (in new currency).

CULTURE

Education: In 1958, the expenditures on education amounted to 7,748,760 won (in new currency), an increase of 164 percent over 1957.

Number of Schools and Students in 1958

	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Total	732	265,557
People's Schools	423	152,622
Junior Middle Schools	279	104,340
Senior Middle Schools	20	4,734
Secondary Vocational Schools	8	3,014
Higher Vocational Schools	1	235
Colleges	1	612

On 1 November 1958, the compulsory universal secondary school educational system was put into force in all parts of the province. Thus the number of junior middle schools increased to 698 percent as compared with 1946, and the number of students to 11 times.

In connection with the preparations for implementing the compulsory universal technical education system, 15 technical schools of various types were newly set up in 1958 to train 1,592 students.

As of the end of 1958, there were 547 laborers' schools and 247 laborers' middle schools with a total enrollment of 204,482.

Cultural Facilities: In 1958, the Province-operated Playhouse gave 722 performances of 151 new plays before a total audience of 500,000. Compared with 1956, the number of performances increased to 130 percent and the number of audience to 140 percent.

In 1958, a permanent movie theatre was set up at Samch'on Gun and at Haetan Gun, and one additional mobile motion picture unit was set up at each of the following sites: Sinch'on, Chaeryong, Songhwa, and Ongjin Gun.

Increase in Motion Picture Facility Net

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Permanent Movie Theatres	6	7	20
No. of Seats	2,850	1,650	7,725
No. of Mobile Motion Picture Units	4	10	36
Clubs	9	10	29

In 1958, 56 movie theatres and mobile units showed motion pictures 23,474 times to 8,732,000 persons.

As of the end of 1958, there were 442 democratic propaganda offices in rural areas, streets, ri, up [townships], and ku [wards], with 354,407 books, and 773 wireless and wire broadcasting receivers. In addition, these propaganda offices had 7,342 musical instruments, 4,079 sports facilities, and 3,255 entertainment items. As of the end of 1958, there were 13,014 circles with a membership of 269,185; compared with 1957, the number of circles increased to 126 percent and their membership to 134 percent.

There is one public library at each seat of city or kun government. As of the end of 1958, there were 19 public libraries in operation. In 1958, these libraries had 179,000 books and were visited by 531,745 persons. In 1958, the city and kun public libraries distributed 272,000 books to 862 production work sites, agricultural and fishing villages, and school libraries so as to bring books closer to the reading public.

The Haeju Historical museum was opened 21 February 1956. In 1958, the State made an investment of 2,500,000 won in setting up a new building to house this museum, covering 575 m² of floor space.

Health: In 1958, health activities were also rapidly expanded.

Increase in Health Facilities

(with 1946 as 100)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Medical Treatment and Prevention Institutions	12.4 times	25.6 times
Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	5.0 times	6.3 times
Institutions for Outpatients	16.6 times	36.7 times
No. of Beds	4.7 times	19 times
Public Nurseries	-	70 times
No. of Beds	-	35.8 times

Sports: In 1958, a total of 866 basic sports teams were organized at work sites, rural areas, and schools with a membership of 102,733 laborers and youths, including 36,022 women and girls. As for sports facilities, there were 295 playgrounds, two swimming pools, four gymnasiums and sports rooms (ch'eyuksil), 184 basketball grounds, 905 volleyball grounds, and 58 tennis grounds.

SCENIC SPOTS, NATURAL MONUMENTS, AND

HISTORICAL SITES

(The figures within parentheses are numbers assigned by the State.)

Changsusan (5). Chaeryong Gun. Scenic spots consisting of 12 valleys and rocks (kyegok hyonam). Known as Mt. Diamond of Hwanghae.

Soktam Kugok (6). Pyoksong Gun. This is a valley with nine bends between a hill called Sonjokpong and another hill called Chinamsan. Yi Yul-gok, a famous scholar, used to have a retreat here. A well-known scenic spot.

Cranes or Storks of Hwanghae-Namdo (14). Throughout

Hwanghae-Namdo. Various species of cranes or storks (hak) known as white cranes, kaedurum and chaedurum migrate to this province in winter.

Hwangsae of Hwanghae-Namdo (15). Throughout Hwanghae-Namdo. This is a rare bird which builds its nest on pine trees and chotnamu in the vicinity of villages.

Snowy Heron (Paekno) at Pangkyonni (16). Panghyonni, Paech'on Gun. Hundreds of medium and large herons, all white, are found on the Papchae pine trees.

Reservation (Pohogu) of Plants at Changsangot (17). Changsanni, Yongyon Gun. Such rare plants as Katnokaja and sosanamu grow here naturally.

Puyongdam (85). Samidong, Haeju City. A pavilion in front of the barrack's gate (yongmun) of Haeju. Built in 1401 and rebuilt in 1526.

Paekse Ch'ongp'ungbi (92). Changhwadong, Haeju City. A monument to Paeki and Sukche, historical personalities of China. Set up in 1728. 3.5 m in height and 1.27 m in breadth.

Sokpinggo at Haeju (93). Okkedong, Haeju City. A cave underneath the ground. Completed in 1755. 6.3 m in height and 22.5 m in breadth.

Tarani Suktang at Haeju (94). Haech'ongdong, Haeju. A hexagonal shrine (kyongdang), characteristic of the early Koryo Period. 6.6 m in height.

Kach'ukpi of Haeju Walls (118). Haebongdong, Haeju City. A monument giving an account of the reconstruction of the Haeju Walls in 1748. 3.33 m in height and 0.85 m in breadth.

Five-story Stone Tower at Haeju (120). Okkyedong, Haeju City. "Isong kidan." This is a tower in which the Silla style is modified by the Koryo style. 4.8 m in height.

Nine-story Stone Tower at Haeju (121). Haech'ongdong, Haeju City. "Isong kidan." Retains the usual form of the Koryo period. At present, eight stories remain.

Ch'onwangbi (122). Okkyedong, Haeju City. Belongs to the early Koryo Period. A lamaistic "kwanhibul." About 2 m in height and 0.75 m in breadth.

Taeungjon at Chahesa Temple (86). Sowonni, Sinch'on Gun. The date of construction not verified. Presumed to have been built in the Yi Dynasty period from its style.

Five-story Stone Tower at Chahesa Temple (96). Sowonni, Sinch'on Gun. "Isong gidan." Developed from (palchonhyong) of the early Koryo Period. 5.7 m in height.

Stone Lantern at Chahesa Temple (97). Sowonni, Sinch'on Gun. Of the early Koryo period. About 3.7 m in height.

Remains of Dirt Wall at Sinch'on (211). Ch'ongsanni, Sinch'on Gun. [The sentence that follows is very obscure.]

No. 1 Tomb at Anak (100). Taejuri, Anak Kun. Date is almost the same as that of No. 2 Tomb. Mural paintings provide valuable data for studying the customs at that time.

No. 2 Tomb at Anak (101). Taejuri, Anak Kun. Mural paintings provide valuable data for studying the customs.

No. 3 Tomb at Anak (102). Yusolli, Anak Kun. Belongs to the middle of the fourth century. It is very extensive. Known for its mural paintings.

Remains of P'aeyopsa Temple (87). P'aeyopni, Anak Kun. Built in early tenth century by Great Teacher P'aeyop. [The sentence that follows is very obscure.]

Taeungjon at Wolchongsa Temple (103). Wolchongni, Anak Kun. One of the three great temples of Mt. Kuwol. Built about the middle of the Yi Dynasty period.

Remains of the Walls of Mt. Kuwol (113). Sindongni, Unyul Gun. Stone walls built during the Yi Dynasty period. 436 m in circumference and 4.5 m in height.

Five-story Stone Tower of Yondungsa Temple (140). Yondungni, Anak Kun. "Isong kidan." It retains the basic form or style of towers belonging to the Koryo period. 2.27 m in height.

Towered Monument Dedicated to Great Teacher CHIN ch'ol or Powolsunggong (91). Chakch'onni, Ch'ongdan Gun. Built in 937, in praise of the pious acts of Great Teacher Chin Ch'ol. 2.33 m in height and 1.14 m in breadth.

Five-story Stone Tower of Kwangjosa Temple (115). Chakch'onni, Ch'ongdan Gun. "Isong kidan." Characteristic type of the tower of the Koryo period. It is now fallen to the ground.

Five-story Stone Tower of Haknimsa Temple (95). Haknimni, Changyon Gun. "Isong kidan." Of the usual type of the Koryo period. 7.26 m in height.

Monument with the Historical Record of Haknimsa Temple (111). Haknimni, Changyon Gun. The history of how the temple was founded is recorded on this monument. 4 m in height and 1.1 m in breadth.

Piled Stones At Kwansanni (98). Kwansanni, Unyul Gun. The greatest site of piled stones in Korea. Closed on three sides.

Five-story Stone Tower at Hongmunni, A common type of the Koryo tower. About 3.6 m in height.

Group of Ancient Tombs No. 1 of Hwangnam District (134). Unsongni, Unyul Gun. A group of about 130 tombs still remain there. Relics of the Han period have been unearthed.

Remains of Dirt Wall at Unsongni (135). Unsongni, Unyul Gun. 80 m in length, 50 m in breadth and 2.5 to 4 m in height. Relics of the Han period have been unearthed from the wall.

An Ancient Pavilion (Kojong) at Unsongni (136). Unsongni, Unyul Gun. Prior to the period of Three Kingdoms. 0.8 m in diameter, 4.15 m in depth, and about 2 m in "susim." [The description that follows of this pavilion seems very obscure to the translator.]

Five-story Stone Tower at Unyul (137). Unyul Up, Unyul Gun. "Isong kidan." Retains the common form of the Koryo tower.

Taeungjon of Kangsosa Temple (106). Kanghori,

Paech'on Gun. A large temple of the Koryo period. The existing building was reconstructed in 1660.

Heap of Piled Stones at Wolamni (147). Ch'angp'ori, Paech'on Gun. There are 13 of them, of which three are complete.

Seven-story Stone Tower of Kangsosa Temple (226). Kanghori, Paech'on Gun. "Isong kidan." A variant of the common type of the Koryo Stone Tower. The carvings are excellent.

The Hyonam on Mt. Changsu (107). Sorimni, Chaeryong Gun. Set up towards the end of the Silla period. The existing one was rebuilt after the peasant's uprising of Kapo.

Library (Sowon) at Sahyon (108). Sahyonni, Pyoksong Gun. The library of YI Yul-gok built in 1578.

Remains of Sin'gwangsa Temple (109). Sin'gwangni, Pyoksong Gun. Believed to have been built in the second half of the seventh century. Noted for the Kwangmyongjon, a "kumdang."

No Letter Monument (Mujabi) at Sin'gwangsa Temple (124). Sin'gwangni, Pyoksong Gun. There are carvings on the monument, but no inscriptions -- an exception.

Remains of the Walls at Yonan Up (112). Yonan Up, Yonan Gun. Stone walls built in 1555. 420 m in circumference and 4.5 m in height.

Victory Monument of Yonsong (116). Yonanup, Yonan Gun. Gives an account of the meritorious services of Gen. YI Chong-am, who commanded the army at Yonansong in the war of Imjin Chogook.

Remains of Walls at P'ungch'on Kuup (131). P'unghaeri, Songhwa Gun. Both stones and dirt were used in constructing the walls which are divided into the outer wall and the inner wall. About 520 m in circumference and 2 m in height.

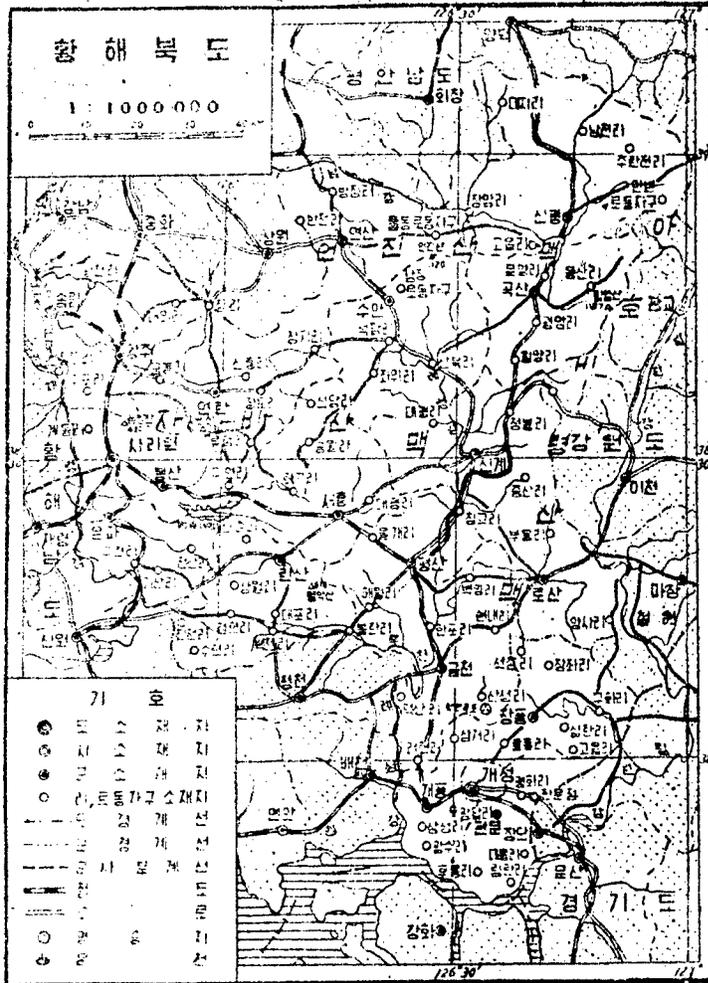
Five-story Stone Tower of Sujungsa Temple (132). Sujungni, Songhwa Gun. "Isong kidan." Of the general type of the Koryo tower.

Tang'ganjiru Pavilion at Sujungsa Temple (133).
Sujungni, Songhwa Gun. Built of granite. 3.15 m in height.
and 0.88 m in breadth.

Piled Stones at Songbongni (138). Songbongni, Onch'on
Gun. Popularly known as Mangjusok or Koimyongdang.
About 25 m in height.

Piled Stones at Onch'on (141). Namsanni, Onch'on
Gun. Two of the five piles are complete. Closed on four
sides.

HWANGHAE-PUKTO



- Provincial Capital
- Municipalities
- Kun Seats
- Ri or Worker Districts
- Provincial Boundary
- Kun Boundaries
- Military Boundary
- Railroads
- Highways
- Scenic Spots
- Hot Springs

Geography and Population

Location: Situated in the middle part of the Korean Peninsula. On the east, it is separated from Kangwon-do by the Ahobiryong Mountains; on the west it is divided from Hwanghae-namdo by the Chaeryong River, Myolak Mountains and the lower reaches of the Yesong River. On the north, it borders on P'yongan-namdo, and on the south it is separated from the Kae-ong District by the military border line.

Hwanghae-pukto is situated between 37° 5' north latitude (Chogangni, P'annun Gun) and 39° 10' north latitude (Taejiri, Sinp'yong Gun) and between 125° 35' east longitude (the estuary of the Maesangch'on River) and 126° 59' east longitude (Toupni, Sinp'yong Gun).

The distance, as the crow flies, from the east and west is about 90 km, and the distance, also as the crow flies, between north and south is about 120 km. The province has no coastal area.

Area: About 8,400 km²

Natural Condition: Even though there are many hilly areas in the province, its altitude is not so great. Generally speaking, the northeastern part is high and it decreases gradually in moving toward the southwestern part. There are many mountainous or hilly regions in the ridges of Hwanghae-Pukto; but there are also many basins there. The Puktaebong Mountains run to the west and southwest of the Ahobiryong Mountains, and rivers flow between the ridges and erode them. The rivers are narrow and shallow, and it is characteristic of them that they have many tributaries. Main rivers are the Chaeryong, the Yesong and the Nam.

In this province are the Ahobiryong, Puktaebong, Onjin, Chabi and Myolak Mountains; therein rise Mt. Tongbaeknyon (1,344 m), and Mt. Haram and Mt. Taegak, which contain limestone and gneiss. Mt. Tongbaeknyon is well-known for its tungsten deposit.

As for basins, these have been formed by collapse resulting from dislocation, including the Yesong River Gorge (Kokchi), Sohung River Gorge (Kokchi), Pakyon Gorge (Hyop), and Changp'ung-Yonam Gorge (Hyop).

The forested area accounts for 66 percent of the total area of the province. Most plains areas extend from the valleys along the Chaeryong River and Yesong River. As for paddy fields, eighty percent of them are in the valleys of the two rivers just mentioned, and the paddy fields in these valleys are fertile. The Chaeryong Plain is one of the granaries of Korea.

In sixty percent of the province are found various stones, including granite and granite gneiss; thus a large deposit of useful ores is deposited here. Useful ores are concentrated in the areas where the Ahobiryong, Puktaebong, and Onjin Mountains meet. The useful ores deposited in the province include tungsten, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, brown coal, anthracite and iron. Tungsten, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are found in

Sinp'yong, Koksan, Suan, and Sohung. Brown coal is deposited in Sariwon and Pongsan; iron in the vicinity of Songnim, and anthracite in Yonsan.

In Yonsan is found a large amount of calcic rocks formed of sea deposits; P'yongsan and Yont'an have an inexhaustible store of natural slate.

Thus, in this province, there are favorable conditions for developing the ferrous metals industry, the mining industry, and the building materials industry.

The industrial centers include Songnim City and Sariwon City; Pongsan, Yonsan, Suan, Koksan and Sinp'yong are mining districts; P'yongsan is a stone extracting center.

Population: In 1958 the population of Hwanghae-Pukto increased by 3.6 percent over 1957 and by 21 percent over 1953. The density of population is high in the cities and kun along the Chaeryong River and Yesong River and low in Sinp'yong, Yonsan, Koksan and Suan. With the gradual development of industry new sites have appeared, to which people are attracted. Economic development and the transformation of agriculture, commerce, and industry along socialist lines have brought about a great change in the composition of the population by social groups.

Composition of Population by Social Groups

	31 Dec. 1949	1 Dec. 1953	1 Dec. 1958
Total Population	100	100	100
Laborers	13.4	12.3	23.4
Office Workers	4.8	5.0	11.1
Agricultural Cooperative Members	-	-	62.6
Private Peasants	78.0	79.4	-
Cooperative Members	0.2	0.2	2.1
Private Handicraftsmen	0.5	0.2	-
Tradesmen	1.3	1.0	-
Entrepreneurs	0.1	-	-
Others	1.7	1.9	0.8

ECONOMY

In 1958, the basic task before the people's economy of Hwanghae-Pukto was to rapidly develop the metal industry, mining industry, and building industry; to continue to raise agricultural output; and to expand the production of daily necessities, foodstuffs, and farm machinery by utilizing the local sources of raw materials. In 1958, due to the frequent on-the-spot guidance and instruction given by Premier KIM Il-sung to various sectors, great innovations were made in various sectors of the people's economy in the province. By the end of August 1958, cooperativization of agriculture, and the socialist reformation of private commerce and industry were completed. Thus, in all sectors of the people's economy, socialist production relations were established.

In 1958, the total State investment in capital construction amounted to 34,560,000 won (in new currency), an increase by 129 percent over 1957. Capital construction projects got underway on a large scale, with the result that in various sectors of the people's economy -- including agriculture -- factories and facilities were constructed and expanded and new production capacities were created.

In the industrial sector, the No. 1 smelting furnace at the Hwanghae Foundry -- the core of heavy industry in Korea -- and the coke oven were completely restored and rebuilt; and under the material and technical assistance of the Soviet Union, a part of the Ip'al Cement Mill began operations. Moreover, since the June plenary session of the Korean Labor Party, 146 new daily necessities and foodstuff processing factories were established. Thus, in Hwanghae-Pukto, the base of ferrous industry in Korea has been further strengthened and expanded and the basis for the future establishment of light industry has been laid. The total industrial output plan for 1958 was over-fulfilled 110 percent in the province as a whole, an increase by 60 percent over 1957.

In agriculture, in accordance with the instructions by Premier KIM Il-sung before the Conference of Activists of Agricultural Cooperatives of Hwanghae-Pukto, 20 December 1957, priority was given to the production of food grains and successful efforts were made to diversify agriculture by developing and expanding the productivity

of industrial crops, livestock, sericulture, and pomiculture. There are good prospects for raising ginseng in all kun of the province. At present, 88 chongbo have been cultivated with this crop in T'osan Gun, Changp'ung Gun, Kumch'on Gun and Insan Gun. Since there are many hilly areas in the province measures have been taken to develop the livestock industry rapidly, and in 1958 foundations were laid for converting six kun into areas where livestock raising constitutes the main industry.

Successful measures were taken for irrigation, mechanization, and electrification of rural areas. Since the September plenary session of the Korean Labor Party, 1958, irrigation projects have made great progress. In 1958, the Ojidon Irrigation Project and 976 small and medium irrigation projects got under way and 43 small and medium power plants were established.

The socialist reformation of the commodity and circulation sector was basically completed in 1957, with the socialist commercial system controlling the sector on a unified basis. In 1958, 1,674 inventions and innovations were offered, of which 1,116 were applied to production; as a result more than 990,000 man-days and a large amount of funds were economized. Labor productivity has been continually improved by strengthening technical provisions at enterprises, improvement of the levels of techniques and skills, and the exercise of originality by laborers.

The number of people engaged in direct labor as of 1 June 1958 showed an increase of 22 percent over the same period of 1957; the ratio of women increased from 18 percent in 1957 to 19 percent in 1958.

Industry: In 1958, the total industrial output plan of State-operated and cooperative industry was overfulfilled 110 percent as a whole, of which local industry was overfulfilled 133 percent. Compared with 1957, the total industrial output by State-operated and cooperative industry was increased to 160 percent, to 359.8 percent as against 1956, and to 180 percent as compared with pre-war 1949.

Increase in Industrial Output (1949 as 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>1956</u>
Total Industrial Output	73	114	180	259.8
Province-operated Industry	137	137	356	359.9
Cooperative Industry	426	914	1,558	365.7

Local industry has rapidly expanded since the June plenary session of the Korean Labor Party. Since the June plenary session alone, one fuel factory, three metallurgical factories, 18 metal machine-building factories, 36 building materials plants, 12 glass and pottery factories, 17 pulp and paper mills, 28 textile mills, four cultural goods and daily necessity factories, two tanning and shoe-producing factories, 24 foodstuff mills, and one oiled paper mill -- a total of 146 new, small and medium factories -- have been established. Thus, there are 236 local industry factories including cooperative factories. These factories are operated by utilizing mainly locally available raw materials, unused materials, unused equipment and unemployed labor, producing 937 items (including 637 new items) of foodstuffs, and daily necessities as well as farm machinery and cement.

In 1958, the output by producers' cooperatives was increased to 802.7 percent as compared with 1953 when they were organized and the number of items produced by them also increased from 127 in 1953 to 859 in 1958. The material foundation of the producers' cooperatives has been strengthened, so much so that the total subscription increased to 265 percent as compared with 1956; the real income of the members also considerably rose.

Agriculture: Hwanghae-Pukto is a hilly region, with dry fields accounting for 88 percent of the total area of arable land. The paddy fields are located for the most part along the Yesong River and Chaeryong River which divide this province from Hwanghae-Namdo; these areas are the basic food grain producing centers of this province.

Area of Arable Land (Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Arable Land	203	206	209
Paddy Fields	31	33	35
Dry Fields	169	170	170
Perennial Crops	3	3	4

Composition of Arable Land Area by Operational Forms

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100
State-operated	2.8	3.1	4
Cooperative-operated	61.9	85	85.9
Private-Operated	34.7	11.4	-
Others*	0.6	0.5	0.1

* Refer to the vegetable plots of agricultural cooperative members.

In response to the decision adopted at the September plenary session of the Party Central Committee, the drive to transform nature has been carried on with success. A total of 976 State and civilian projects, including the Ojdon Project, was commenced and, as of the end of 1958 54 reservoirs and 168 pumping stations were completed. Thus as of the end of 1958 there were 187 reservoirs and 678 pumping stations, and 36,495 chongbo of irrigated land.

In 1958, drives for expanding arable land were carried on by the people as a whole, bringing under cultivation 5,500 chongbo of wasteland and fallow land.

In 1958, the sown area plan was overfulfilled 105 percent, an increase of 8,059 chongbo over 1957; the area sown with Indian corn, a high yielding crop, was increased

to 127.7 percent over 1956, the ratio of area under this crop to the sown area of dry fields being 44 percent. The area sown with cotton amounted to 10,752 chongbo, an increase of 322 percent over 1956.

Increases in Sown Area (Unit: chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Sown Area	292,060	301,200	329,259
Food Grain Crops	273,381	282,742	289,228
Rice	31,416	32,516	33,889
Indian Corn	87,552	102,549	111,862
Cotton	2,547	3,589	10,752

In 1958, advanced farm methods were extensively adopted. Rice seedlings from cold-beds were transferred to 33 percent of the total area of paddy fields, and the cotton seedlings from nutrition pots were transplanted to 70 percent of the total area sown with cotton.

With the increase in the area of irrigated land, the extent of mechanization of farm work was raised still higher. In 1958, the area of land tilled by tractors rose to 176,282 chongbo. At the State-operated Sin'gye Farm, 75,000 chongbo were worked by 59 tractors and the farm work was mechanized on an extensive basis (chonghap chok kigyehwa). Drives for electrification of the countryside were carried on by the entire people; in this province, in 1958, 43 small and medium power plants were set up providing light to an additional 870 farm households.

In August 1958 cooperativization of agriculture was triumphantly completed in this province. In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 125 (1 October) with regard to the merging of agricultural cooperatives, 1,940 cooperatives (as of the end of 1957) were merged to 329, with their scale further expanded. The average number of farm houses per cooperative increased from 73 directly before the merger to 334, and the average area of arable land per cooperative rose from 132 chongbo to 605.

Cooperativization of Agriculture

	<u>No of Agricultural Cooperatives</u>	<u>Ratio of Farm Households in Cooperatives to Total No of Farm Households (%)</u>	<u>Ratio of Land in Agricultural Cooperatives to Total Area of Arable Land (%)</u>
1954	1,054	26.9	22
1955	1,395	47.2	46.1
1956	1,894	86.3	82.3
1957	1,940	85.6	83.9
1958	329	100	100

Composition of Agricultural Cooperatives by Size

	<u>Less than 50 house- holds</u>	<u>50- 100</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>& 700 up</u>	<u>Total</u>
1957	No. 1085	691	157	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1940
	% 55.9	35.6	8.1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
1958	No. 2	2	44	93	94	68	18	7	11	329	
	% 0.6	0.6	13.3	28.2	28.5	20.6	5.4	2.1	3.3	100	

In 1958, agricultural cooperatives were further strengthened not only in organizational but also in economic foundations and the activities of the membership were considerably improved. As compared with 1957, the collective accumulation fund was increased to 161.2 percent in food grain and 294.1 percent in cash. In response to the appeal from the Party to increase the area of orchards by over 100,000 chongbo [in all Korea] during the First Five-Year Plan period, the peasants of the province decided to expand the area of orchards by 20,000 chongbo through bringing wasteland under cultivation and, in 1958 alone, they broke up the soil of 6,400 chongbo.

Area Under Fruit-trees and Fruit Output

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Area	Chongbo	906	974	1,770
Total Output	Tons	3,322	5,598	7,299
Apples	Tons	3,132	5,420	6,763
Output per Chongbo	kg	749	6,370	8,548

In 1958, the area of mulberry plantings was expanded by 1,631 chongbo, and the area of pure mulberry plantings was increased to 153 percent as compared with 1957. The area of tussah plantation was increased to 113.3 percent as compared with 1957, thus totaling 10,970 chongbo. The output of mulberry saplings was also considerably increased: stocks 47,000,000 and grafts 14,400,000. In 1958, the number of silkworm-raising structures amounted to 355; castorbean silkworms as well as tussah silkworms were raised on an extensive scale.

Area of Mulberry Plantings and Cocoon Output

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Plantings	Chongbo	1,765	2,636	4,267
Cocoon Output	tons	404.7	543.1	811
Mulberry Silkworms	tons	373	420.5	502
Tussah Silkworms	tons	31.7	121	182
Castor Silkworms	tons	-	1.6	127

Since the First Five-Year Plan period began, live-stock raising has rapidly expanded due to the great ratio of hilly regions to the total land area.

Increase in the Number of Livestock

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dairy Cows	10	262	346
Korean Cattle	42,234	50,936	60,053
Pigs	57,340	130,758	149,055
Sheep	2,532	2,287	3,097
Goats	1,063	1,232	1,527
Beehives	8,992	9,728	13,867

In 1958, the collective livestock raising by agricultural cooperatives was considerably expanded; as compared with 1957, the total number of Korean cattle was increased to 104 percent, and that of pigs to 126 percent. As of the end of 1958, the area of land to be planted with fodder crops was 7,191 chongbo, and 4,633 tons of ensilage and 41,515 tons of hay were produced. With the expansion of livestock raising, the output of livestock products also increased; in 1958, the output of meat amounted 377,896 tons and that of wool to 3,845 kg.

The number of livestock at State agricultural-livestock farms increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Livestock Farms	9	9
Dairy Cows	159	273
Korean Cattle	402	744
Pigs	2,942	6,737
Sheep	-	97
Poultry	1,662	2,831

In 1958, State agricultural-livestock farms distributed 4,328 suckling pigs to agricultural cooperatives.

The total area of forests in Hwanghae-Pukto is 586,749 chongbo, including 488,744 in full-grown trees (ipmokchi). In 1958, all the people took part in planting 33,802,000 saplings (including 10,163,000 needle-leaved trees and 23,639,000 broad-leaved trees) on 7,872 chongbo. Of the area afforested in 1958, 2,944 chongbo were devoted to timber forests, 399 chongbo to erosion-prevention forests. The State units overfulfilled their afforestation plans 125.3 percent, and cooperatives 128.2 percent.

Capital Construction: In 1958 the State made a total investment of 34,560,000 won (at an estimated price of 1 January 1950, in new currency), an increase of 129 percent over 1956. Priority was given to productive construction, and at the same time dwellings and cultural and welfare facilities were built on an extensive scale in Sariwon City, Songnim City and laborer districts. The investments in productive construction accounted for 89.6 percent of the total investment, an increase of 135 percent over 1957; the investment in nonproductive construction made a gain of 11.3 percent over 1956.

In 1958, the No 1 smelting furnace of an annual capacity of 200,000 tons and a coke oven of an annual capacity of 300,000 tons, five openhearth furnaces, the Kumadong Cement Mill with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons, the Sariwon Cotton-spinning (Chomyon) Mill (these are all State-operated factories) were newly established or expanded with automatic and modern equipment. In addition, local industry factories and enterprises including the Sariwon Soy Factory, Sariwon All-round (Chonghap) Machine Shop, two small-scale pig iron manufacturing plants and eight small-scale cement mills were newly set up.

At the same time, dwellings and cultural welfare facilities were organized extensively: dwellings to accommodate 5,030 households, 16 school-buildings, 15 kindergartens and public nurseries, five hospitals with 385 beds, two clinics, three movie theatres, 16 stores, seven mess halls, four hotels, seven bath houses and many other public buildings were set up. In addition, agricultural cooperatives established a great number of productive and nonproductive constructions.

Commerce: In 1958, the retail commodity circulation plan of State-operated and cooperative commerce was overfulfilled 103 percent. In 1958, retail commodity circulation by local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce amounted to 81,210,000 won (in new currency).

In 1958, there were 480 stores operated by local commerce and cooperative commerce and 91 public service halls; the number of stores increased by 50 over 1957 and that of public service halls by 24.

In 1958, the purchasing program was overfulfilled 108 percent.

Financing and Banking: The all-round budget of the province was implemented as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won in new currency)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Revenue	12,748	25,791
Expenditures	11,413	21,600
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures	1,335	4,191

In 1958, revenue from socialist operation amounted to 9,596,680 won representing 37.2 percent of the total revenue, and the taxes from the population decreased year by year.

(Unit: 1,000 won)

**Expenditures for
Implementing the
Budget** **Composition** **1958**

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	11,413	21,600	100	100	189.1
Expenditures on People's Economy	2,759	9,826	24.1	45.5	356.1
Expenditures on Social and Cultural Affairs	7,338	10,295	64.3	47.7	140.3
Expenditures on Local Control and Maintenance	1,316	1,479	11.6	6.8	112.3

In 1958, the total loans amounted to 13,393,330 won and increased to 467.6 percent compared with 1957. As of the end of the year, the balance of savings was as follows:

(Unit: won in new currency)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Central Bank	1,124,640	1,441,090
Agricultural Bank	1,383,540	2,980,240
Communications Division (Ch'esinbu)	236,300	783,480
Total	2,744,530	5,204,810

In 1958, there were 328 rural area credit cooperatives (nongch'on sinyong hyoptong chohap), an increase of 320.5 percent over 1957. There was one cooperative in each ri. These cooperatives had 1,234,391 shares, and 224,724 persons participated in the subscription of 6,171,955 won.

These people joined the cooperatives voluntarily. In 1958, these credit cooperatives loaned a total of 5,412,520 won.

CULTURE

Education: On 1 November 1958, the compulsory universal secondary school education system was put into force. With the enforcement of the compulsory secondary school education system, school buildings were established on an extensive basis. With a total State investment of 530,000 won (in new currency) and the funds of agricultural cooperatives, 597 class rooms were newly constructed covering 1,755 m². Thus, the distance travelled by school children from home to school decreased from 5 km to 3.5 km.

The preparations for enforcing compulsory technical education system also went on successfully. In 1958, seven technical schools, including five agricultural technical schools, were newly set up to accommodate 756 students. In 1958, a commerce cadre school and an agricultural cooperative cadre school were set up to train and reeducate managerial cadres in various sectors of the people's economy; 702 managerial cadres were graduated in 1958 from the provincial cadre school.

As of the end of 1958, 123,278 students were studying at 471 workers' schools and 11,737 students at 148 workers' middle schools.

No. of Schools and Students

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Schools:			
People's Schools	244	271	344
Junior Middle Schools	76	80	205
Senior Middle Schools	13	13	17
Secondary Vocational Schools	3	2	8

No. of Schools and Students (con't.)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Students			
People's Schools	128,378	103,039	95,127
Junior Middle Schools	23,004	18,684	61,210
Senior Middle Schools	2,624	2,174	3,487
Secondary Vocational Schools	1,216	655	2,354

Cultural Facilities: As of the end of 1958, there were the province-operated playhouse, province-operated museum, 19 movie theatres with 7,550 seats, and 34 mobile motion picture units. In urban and rural areas were 21 clubs, 354 democratic propaganda offices (42 in urban and 312 in rural areas) and 17 public libraries. In the province-operated playhouse, 780 performances were given, during 1958, of short and long dramas as well as of music and ballet.

The number of motion picture shows given in 1958 was 21,787, an increase of 32.5 percent over 1957, and the total audience was 8,042,000.

As of the end of 1958, the province-operated museum had 6,492 relics, reserved items and collections of data. The public libraries at the seats of city and kun governments had a total of 371,000 books, and the number of visitors amounted to 1,083,563 workers and students. There were also 5,402 circles with a total membership of 134,448.

Cultural Facilities

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Movie Theatres	6	6	19
No. of Seats	2,300	1,405	7,050
Mobile Motion Picture Units	2	12	34
Clubs	15	7	21
Public Libraries	11	17	17

Health: In 1958, the State made an investment of 60,000 won (in new currency) in the sector of health, and the health facilities were further expanded. Thus, in 1958, three new institutions for hospitalized patients and 51 new institutions for outpatients were established. In addition, agricultural cooperatives set up, with their own funds, 143 clinics. Besides, 94 new distomiasis prevention clinics were organized.

Increase in Health Facilities

(1946 as 100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total No. of Treatment and Prevention Institutions	12 times	17 times	36 times
Total No. of Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	300	503	675
Total No. of Institutions for Outpatients	30 times	41 times	95 times
No. of Hospital Beds	471	693	21 times
Public Nurseries	100	400	72 times
No. of Beds at Public Nurseries	100	342	45 times

Sports: In 1958, there were 256 playgrounds, three stadiums, and 659 athletic teams with a membership of 105,000. As compared with 1953, the number of athletic teams increased to 108.7 percent and the number of members to 286 percent. In 1958, Sariwon Stadium, with a seating capacity of 30,000, was completed.

SCENIC SPOTS, NATURAL MONUMENTS AND
HISTORIC SITES

(Figures within parentheses are numbers assigned by the State.)

The Falls at Pakyon (7). Sansongni, Kumch'on Gun. One of the three great scenic splendors (samjol) of Songdo and one of the three falls of Korea.

The Plant Reservation of Tanp'ung-san (18). Tanp'ungni, Sohung Gun. Kach'impaktal (Ip'ap namu), pæknihyang (lilac) and other unusual plants are found here in abundance.

Taebang T'aesu Changmu Imyo (89). Kuryongni, Sariwon City. An earthen tomb of the Han style. The interior is covered with bricks. A Changmu Imyo built in 288.

Kyongamnu Pavilion (105). Kyongamni, Sariwon City. Gate pavilion of the government office building of Pongsan.

Ungjinjon at Songbulsa Temple (84). Yongnimni, Pongsan Gun. A building of the Koryo period, built in 898 and rebuilt in 1327.

Remains of Mountain Wall at Hyuryu (88). Pongsan Up, Pongsan Gun. A stone wall built in 762. 2,620 m in circumference and 4.5 m in height.

Remains of Tang Earthen Walls (90). Chit'apni, Pongsan Gun. About 1,600 m in circumference and about 7 m in height. Remains of the Stone Age have been unearthed from the walls.

Remains of Mountain Walls of Chongbang (114). Yong-

nimni, Pongsan Gun. Stone walls built towards the end of the Yi Dynasty period. 8,900 m in circumference and 4.5 to 9 m in height.

Five-story Stone Tower of Songbulsa Temple (123). Yongnimni, Pongsan Gun. "Isong kidan." Of the common type of the Koryo tower.

Pogwangjon of Simwonsa Temple (83). Yont'an Up, Yont'an Gun. Built in 1374. A very significant structure illustrating the architectural techniques of the Koryo period.

Group of Piled Stones at Yont'an (262). Yont'an Up, Yont'an Gun. A total of 25 fallen piles are scattered about. Closed on four sides.

Remains of Walls on Mt. T'aebaeksan (99). Sansongni, P'yongsan Gun. Stone walls built in the Yi Dynasty period, 2,280 m in circumference and about 3 m in height.

Taeungjon of Wonmyongsa Temple (104). Wonmyongni, Kumch'on Gun. Built early in the Koryo period and extended and repaired several times afterwards.

Taeungjon of Kwanumsa Temple (142). Sansongni, Kumch'on Gun. Built in 1380 and rebuilt several times afterwards. Important data for architectural studies.

Kuknakchon of Kwijinsa Temple (110). Songwonni, Sihung Gun. Built in 898 and rebuilt in 1489. A building prior to the Yi Dynasty period.

Tangganjiru of Yongt'ongsa Temple (125). Wolgori, Changp'ung Gun. Belongs to the early part of the Yi Dynasty period. Built of granite.

Taegak Kuksubi of Yont'osa Temple (126). Wolgori, Changp'ung Gun. Built in 1125. Excellent carvings on the monument. 4.5 m in height and 1.29 m in breadth.

Hyonhwasabi (127). Suwonni, Changp'ung Gun. A monument with an account of Hyonhwas Temple on it. Built in 1021, with excellent carvings on it. 2.3 m in height.

Five-story Stone Tower of Yongt'osa Temple (128).

Wolgori, Changp'ung Gun. "Isong kidan." General style of the Silla period is combined with characteristics of the Koryo style.

Seven-story Stone Tower of Hyonhwasa Temple (130). Suwonni, Changp'ung Gun. "Isong kidan." A masterly Koryo tower.

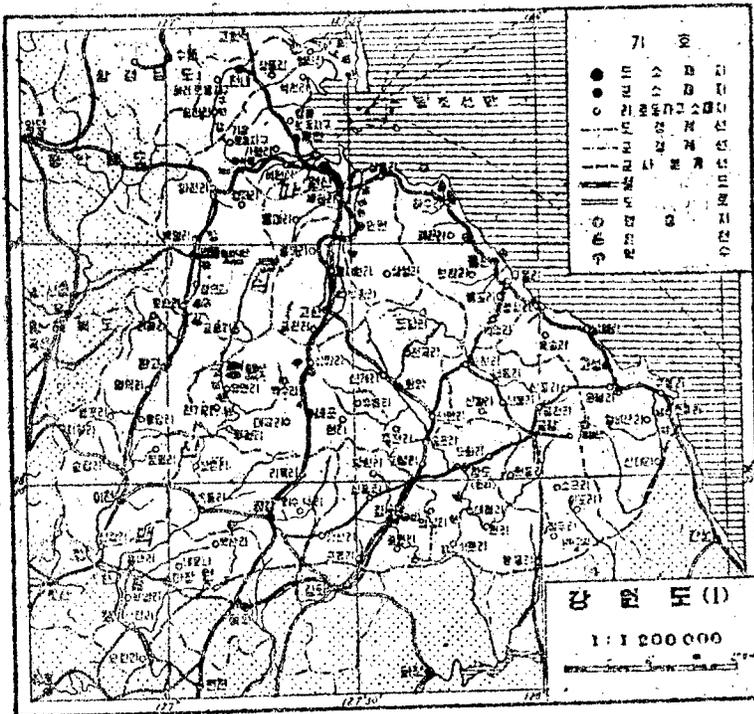
Tanggan Chiju of Hyonhwasa Temple (24). Suwonni, Changp'ung Gun. Built of granite. As magnificent as Tanggan Chiju of Pulilsa Temple.

Six-story Stone Tower of Pulilsa Temple (252). Soamni, Changp'ung Gun. Built in 951. A variant of the kyesung style of the Koryo period.

Tanggan Chiju of Pulilsa Temple (253). Soamni, Changp'ung Gun. Built in 951, of granite.

Pudo of Hwajangsa Temple (254). Yonghungni, Changp'ung Gun. Built by Chigong at the time of King Kongmin. A single-story tower in the shape of a stone lantern.

KANGWON-DO



- Provincial Capital
- Gun Seats
- Ri or Worker Districts
- Provincial Boundary
- Military Boundary
- Railroads
- Highways
- Scenic Sites
- Hot Springs
- Mineral Waters

Geography and Population

Location: Kangwondo is situated in the north-eastern part of central Korea, between north latitude $39^{\circ}6'$ (Toranni, Ch'olwon Gun) and $39^{\circ}26'$ (Kup'ori, Ch'onnae Gun) and between east longitude $126^{\circ}40'$ (Chihari, P'an'gyo Gun) and $128^{\circ}21'$ (Haegungangni, Kosong Gun).

On the east, the province borders on the East Sea and on the north on Hamgyong-Namdo; on the west it is separated from Hwanghae-Fukto and Kyonggido by the Ahobiryong Mountains and the Yimjin River valley; on the south it is divided at the military border line from the southern part of Kangwondo and Kyonggido, which are now under forced occupation by the United States imperialists.

The straight-line distance of the coastal line (from Yomjonni, Ch'onnae Gun and Ch'oguri, Kosong Gun) is about

120 km. The longest distance from north to south (from Kupori, Ch'onnae Gun to Toranni, Ch'olwon Gun) is 147 km and the broadest part measures 148 km (from Chihari, P'an'gyo Gun to Haegumgangni, Kosong Gun).

Area: 10,572 km² (Including about 20 islands in the sea surrounding the province).

Natural condition: Hilly regions account for 85.7 percent of the province. Known as a province with many hilly regions. With T'aebaek Mountains, the backbone of Korea, inclining to the east to a very great extent, the eastern part is, in general, high and the western part is low. The T'aebaek Mountains divide the province into two areas: Yongdong [east of the Mountains] and Yongso [west of the mountains].

In addition to the T'aebaek Mountain Range and its branches, there are the Ahobiryong Mountains and Masikyong Mountains, on the border of P'yongan-Namdo and with Hwanghae-Pukto. As a result, over 64 percent of the arable land area is higher than 15°. Mt. Diamond is in the T'aebaek Mountains. Mt. Diamond is noted for its scenic splendor and comprises 1211-Meter Hill, 351-Meter Hill and 854-Meter Hill where our heroic people's troops defended their Fatherland by shedding precious blood.

The District (Chibang) of Yongso comprises the greater part of this province, and north of this district is Ch'olwon Heights along Ch'ugaryong Chigudae, which divides our country into two parts having different geological and topographical features. There are few plains in this province except Anbyoon Plains, the narrow and long coastal plains along the East Sea and the elevated plains scattered in the hilly regions.

The main rivers include the Pukhan River, Injim River, Tokchi River of Ch'onnae Gun, Namdaech'on River of Anbyon Gun and Nam River of Kosong Gun.

The coastal line has few indentations and is regular. Bayous (sokho) are scattered along the coast, including at Sodonjongho, Ch'onap'o and Kangdongho.

With the T'aebaek Mountains running from north to south and the East Sea on the east, there is a great difference between the temperature in the east-west and north-

south parts. Kangwondo is one of the areas in Korea which receives plentiful rainfall; in many parts of the province the amount of rainfall rises to over 1,100 mm per year.

Kangwondo is blessed with abundant deposits of useful minerals, including anthracite (Ch'onnae, Munch'on Gun), brown coal (Yongch'on Gun), Tungsten (Mt. Diamond), molybdenum (Mt. Diamond), manganese (Mt. Diamond and Ch'angdo Gun), nickel (P'an'gyo Gun and Ch'angdo Gun), cobalt (Ch'angdo Gun), bismuth (Kungang Gun), gold, silver, lead, zinc, black lead, iron sulfide, barite, "hasok", and asbestos.

Population: The density of population is great in the north, such as Wonsan City, Munch'on, Anbyon and Ch'onnae; and the population density is low in hilly regions such as Hoeyang, Ch'angdo, Kimhwa, Kungang, Sep'o, and Poptong.

In 1958, the population increased to 110.8 percent as compared with 1953.

With economic development and the establishment of socialistic production relations, a great change took place in the composition of the population by social groups.

Composition of Population by Social Groups

	<u>31 Dec</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100
Workers in State-operated Units and Cooperatives	19.1	17.0	27.4
Office Workers	9.9	9.3	18.2
Agricultural Cooperative Members	-	-	49.0
Private Peasants	65.7	69.3	-
Handicraftsmen in Cooperatives	0.3	0.6	4.4
Private Handicraftsmen	1.1	0.9	-
Tradesmen	2.2	1.7	-
Entrepreneurs	0.2	0.1	-
Others	1.5	1.1	4.0

Economy

The basic direction of economic development of Kangwondo lies, in view of the natural and economic condition of the province, in rapidly raising the industrial output (including the output of metal industry, building materials industry, fishing industry) as well as the agricultural output (including the output of food grain) and in promoting urban and rural construction.

When Premier KIM Il-song was providing on-the-spot guidance in 1958, on his visit to Kangwondo, it was emphasized that the industrial sector should be innovated, that more freight cars should be produced at the Wonsan Railroad Factory, that Wonsan should be converted into a beautiful cultural and rest resort, and that the output of marine products should be increased. It was also stressed that riparian work and afforestation should be conducted by the entire people, and that pomiculture and livestock raising should be rapidly expanded.

In accordance with these instructions, capital construction was conducted, in 1958, in various sectors of the people's economy on a large scale. In 1958, the capital construction investment amounted to 17,250,000 won (in new currency). In 1958, the industrial output exceeded the prewar level by over 160 percent. In the sector of industrial production, a great role is played by industry under the control of the Ministry (Bureau), which is made up of five State-operated fishing enterprises and a number of large-scale factories which are of great importance to the country as a whole, such as the Wonsan Railroad Factory (with the most advanced technical provisions effected with the assistance of the Polish people), Wonsan Shipyard, Mump'yong Smeltery (Cheryonso), Ch'onnaeri Cement Mill, Munch'on Machine Shop, Wonsan Chemical Plant, Munch'on Coal Mine, Kaun Mine, and Mt. Diamond Power Plant (Palchonbu). In the universal implementation of the decisions adopted at the June plenary session of the Party Central Committee, 1958, a total of 84 new city and kun-operated factories were set up. These factories are operated by utilizing local raw materials and local potentialities. In addition, a large variety of food-stuffs and daily necessities were produced.

In agriculture, in 1958, cooperativization of agriculture was completed and 1,054 agricultural cooperatives

were merged into 399, and various conditions were created for adopting intensive farm methods.

Industrial and agricultural production has been rapidly increased, and the standard of living also has improved in a short period of time. As a consequence, the total commodity circulation in 1958 was increased to 210.8 percent as compared with 1957, and private commerce and industry have been completely socialized.

In 1958, the number of laborers and clerical workers were increased to 114 percent as compared with 1957. Since the June plenary session of the Party Central Committee, the number of women taking jobs considerably increased. Thus, the number of women with jobs increased to 253.4 percent as compared with 1957. In the sector of circulation, the ratio of female labor is 64 percent.

Industry: In 1958, the basic total industrial output plan of province-operated and cooperative industry was overfulfilled 124 percent, and the plan containing increased production 102.3 percent: of which, local industry overfulfilled the basic plan 147 percent and the producers' cooperatives overfulfilled it 141.9 percent. Thus, the total industrial output was increased to 188 percent as compared with prewar 1949 and over 150 percent as compared with 1957.

Since the June plenary session of the Party Central Committee, local industry made epoch-making progress. The 84 city and kun-operated factories established since the June plenary session produced, during 1958, 2,071,090 won worth of processed foodstuffs and daily necessities.

Thus, in 1958, the sector of local industry produced, by utilizing local raw material sources, 16,023,900 won of goods, representing [one or two figures not legible] percent of the total output; the output of goods produced by using raw material sources since the June plenary session amounted to over 1,858,000 won.

In 1958, the transformation of private commerce and industry along socialist lines was completed and the producers' cooperatives were further strengthened in organization and economy. The ratio of [the output by] the producers' cooperatives to the total industrial output in the province rose from 1.6 percent in 1949 to 25.4 percent

in 1958, the ratio of production [or output] by use of local materials increased to over 520 percent as compared with 1949.

In 1958, 498 new items were produced in the province, of which 158 items were produced by province-operated factories, and 250 by producers' cooperatives. Thus, in 1958, "raenggyong" wheels, freight cars, electric generators, bearings, microphones, automatic planes, animal-drawn pumps, [reed] organs, fish preserved in bottles, various salted aquatic products, fountainpens, telephone receivers and desk clocks were produced in this province.

In 1958, a total of 779 innovations were applied to production, an increase of 271 over 1957. As a result, 705,770 won in State funds and 271,138 man-days as well as 835 m³ of lumber, 383,000 bricks, 2,378 tons of anthracite, 1,061 tons of coke and 2,785 km of electric power were economized in the province.

Kangwondo has favorable natural conditions for the fishing industry and abundant fishing resources. Indeed, the fishing industry is of great economic importance, and in the Republic this province is directly after Hamgyong-Namdo and Hamgyong-Pukto in respect to this industry.

Since the April plenary session of the Party Central Committee in 1957, fishing workers adopted active and diversified fishing methods. In 1958, the socialistic transformation of the fishing industry was successfully completed. In 1958, fishing cooperatives were further strengthened in organization and economy as follows:

(with 1955 as 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Cooperatives	100	95.2	135.0
No. of Cooperative Members	110.9	151.5	267.1
Fish Catch	88.6	123.6	156.3
Collective Accumulation Fund	100	213.2	283.5

Agriculture: The area of arable land in Kangwondo represents 7.4 percent of the total area of arable land in Korea.

Arable Land Area (Unit: chongbo)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Paddy Fields</u>	<u>Dry Fields</u>	<u>Perennial Crops</u>
1956	140,681	35,759	102,570	2,352
1957	141,481	36,684	102,384	2,408
1958	142,886	37,255	102,743	2,888

In 1958, the sown area totaled 226,981 chongbo, thus overfulfilling the sown area plan 107.8 percent.

Sown Area (Unit: 1,000 chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Sown Area	186	208	227
Of which, Area Sown with Food Grain Crops	167	194	184
Rice	36	37	37.1
Indian Corn	51	70	73.5

During the postwar period, the State made an investment of 4,568,000 won (in new currency) in irrigation, riparian work, and erosion prevention projects. Small and medium irrigation and riparian projects were conducted by the agricultural workers themselves on an extensive basis. Especially in response to the decision adopted at the September plenary session of the Party Central Committee in 1958 and in support of the Red Letter from the Party, mass drives were carried on for irrigation, mechanization, and electrification of the countryside. During 1958, a total of 1,284 irrigation and riparian projects were commenced, in which 521,026 man-days were expended in conducting 2,050,845 m³ of earth digging and

excavating work. By the end of 1958, 122 pumping stations and 156 reservoirs were completed, thereby expanding the area of irrigated paddy fields and dry fields to 34,244 chongbo. During the postwar period, the State helped the agricultural workers to pursue their farm work by loaning 14,214,450 won, lending 74,096 tons of grain seed and food, and supplying 9,924 tons of chemical fertilizers. In 1958, a large variety of efficient farm machinery was provided to farm workers, including the power-operated grain thresher, Indian corn scraper and animal-drawn pump. In 1958, 102,233 chongbo of land were plowed by tractors.

Electrification of the countryside also continued successfully providing electric power to every ri.

In 1958, there were 13 State agricultural-livestock farms including P'yonggang Farm with 3,700 chongbo of arable land. The total arable land area of these farms was 9,400 chongbo.

By the end of August 1958, cooperativization of agriculture was completed; thus socialistic transformation of agriculture was completed and all sources of exploitation and poverty were rooted out from the countryside.

Cooperativization of Agriculture

(as of end of the year)

	<u>No of Cooperatives</u>	<u>Percentage of Cooperativized Farm Households</u>
1954	937	40.7
1955	1,032	52.7
1956	1,229	82.2
1957	1,150	94.6
1958. August	1,054	100
1958. Dec.	399	100

With the strengthening of the agricultural cooperatives in organization and economy, their scale was also expanded.

Scale of Agricultural Cooperatives in the Province

(as of end of the year)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	1,150	399
Less than 100 Households	1,003	54
101 - 200 Households	133	182
201 - 300 Households	12	116
301 - 400 Households	2	34
401 Households and Up	-	13

With the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives in economy, the average collective accumulation fund also increased accordingly. In 1958, food grain increased to 164.5 percent as compared with 1957 and cash to 135.9 percent. Thus, the food shortage problem has been solved by attaining basic self-sufficiency, and the living standard of the farm workers rose as high as that of the average middle peasant. With the improvement of the living standard of the farm workers and the progress in electrification in the countryside, wire broadcasting receivers were installed in 97.5 percent of the ri in 1958.

Since 85.7 percent of the total area is mountainous, it is profitable to develop livestock raising, sericulture and pomiculture. These possibilities have been successfully utilized. In 1958, the output of cocoons amounted to 904 tons, including 558 tons of mulberry silkworm cocoons and 269 tons of tussah cocoons.

In response to the appeal from the Party to expand the area under fruit tree cultivation by 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, the plan was set

up to increase the area by 10,000 chongbo in the province, and by the end of 1958, 1,357.2 chongbo were assured, or 13.2 percent of the plan.

Area Under Fruit Tree Cultivation and Fruit Output

(chongbo for area and ton for output)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Area	-	1,038	1,357
Apples	622	609	773
Area Under Unsuccessful Cultivation	-	918	843
Fruit Output	-	8,298	8,028
Apples	1,121	6,185	5,525
Pears	-	1,517	1,489
Peaches	-	296	455
Output per Chongbo (kg)	-	9,038	9,525

In 1958, the livestock industry was considerably expanded with 19.6 draft cattle (yoku) per 100 chongbo and 1.4 pigs per farm household.

No. of Livestock (as of end of the year)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dairy Cows	---	109	377	471
Korean Cattle	38,123	39,135	45,684	54,069
Sheep and Goats	457	5,997	5,747	8,103
Pigs	20,647	36,787	78,727	92,480
Poultry	---	---	248,333	244,346
Rabbits	---	6,785	50,458	60,967
Beehives	---	---	12,904	18,699

During the Fatherland Liberation War, 100,770 chongbo of our forests were destroyed by the barbarous acts of the United States imperialists. Since the war, afforestation drives have been conducted by the entire population with the result that the forest resources have rapidly increased. The State proposed to plant trees on 8,000 chongbo of infertile dry fields on hillsides in 1958. In 1958, the area of forests was 895,814 chongbo and the accumulation of forest resources was 9,135,526 m³, of which needle-leaved trees comprised 3,728,690 m³ and broad-leaved trees 5,406,836 m³. In 1958, 259 tons of seeds (including 41 tons of "chat") were collected and 31,938,000 saplings (including 27,225,000 needle-leaved saplings) were produced from 41.8 chongbo of nurseries.

Progress in Afforestation

(No of saplings in 1,000; area and forests in chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area Planted	5,301	5,301	21,528
No of Saplings Planted	28,402	28,402	73,794
Forests for Water Conservation	2,088	1,964	6,967
Timber Forests	984	2,339	7,283
Erosion Prevention Forests	1,116	1,644	1,926
Windbreak Forests	441	426	2,163

Capital Construction: To restore and build up the war-torn people's economy and to stabilize and improve the standard of living of the people, the Party and Government made a vast investment in capital construction -- giving priority to productive construction and setting up dwellings along with cultural and welfare facilities. In 1958, the investment in capital construction amounted to 17,250,000 won, an increase of 45.7 percent over 1954. In 1958, 73.6 percent of the total investment was devoted to productive construction and 26.4 percent of nonproductive construction. Of productive construction, 72 percent went to industrial construction and 13.7 percent to agri-

cultural construction; and of nonproductive construction, 50.6 percent was earmarked for dwellings and 14.4 percent for the construction of health services. Thus, in 1958, 130,345 m² of dwellings, 38,835 m² of school houses, three hospitals, 37 clinics, 78 public nurseries with 1,170 beds, 19 kindergartens, 52 stores, and 11 mess halls were organized.

In 1958, in rural areas, cultural and welfare facilities including 1,854 cultural dwelling houses, 168 school houses, 35 clinics, 66 public nurseries, 18 kindergartens, 133 bathhouses and 38 stores, along with productive construction such as livestock barns, silkworm-raising structures and tobacco drying rooms were constructed.

Commerce: In 1958, the total commodity circulation by State-operated and cooperative commerce increased to 137 percent as compared with 1957. In 1958, the commodity circulation by local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce amounted to 78,580,000 won (in new currency). The number of stores of local commerce and consumers' cooperative commerce rose from 540 in 1957 to 610 in 1958 and the number of public catering nets increased from 95 in 1957 to 148 in 1958. The number of stores per ri also rose from 0.5 in 1953 to 1.7 in 1958.

Increase in Commercial Nets

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total No. of Stores	351	540	610
Public Catering Units	63	95	148

The achievement of purchasing programs in 1958 was increased to 141.5 percent as compared with 1957.

Finances and Banking: In 1958, the province's all-round budget was drawn up with 16,247,230 won (in new currency) for revenue and expenditures each.

In 1958, the revenue totaled 23,709,000 won and expenditures, 21,807,000 won.

As compared with the 1957 budget, the revenue in 1958 increased to 181.5 percent and expenditures to 182.5 percent.

Composition of Revenue and Expenditures
of the Province's General Budget

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Revenue	100	100
Of which:		
State Accumulation	84.1	88.0
Total Expenditures	100	100
Expenditures for People's Economy	22.8	45
Expenditures for Social and Cultural Affairs	65.4	47.7
Expenditures for Local Control and Maintenance	11.8	7.3

In 1958, the amount of loans was rapidly increased. To support the expanding people's economy, larger loans were made to productive enterprises and circulation sectors. The loans in 1958 increased to over 200 percent as compared with 1957, and to 526.7 percent as against 1956.

In 1958, the balance of savings deposited by the population increased to 801.2 percent as compared with 1949. From March 1957 on, Rural Credit Cooperatives began to be established on an experimental basis in Anbyon, P'an'gyo, and T'ongch'on. By March 1958, these organizations had developed into divisions of credit of agricultural cooperatives and their number increased to 402. As of the end of 1958, these credit divisions had 707,458 shares and 2,052,880 won of subscription.

Culture

Education: In 1958, 716,320 won (in new currency) was expended in the education sector to improve further the facilities of schools at various levels. A total of 38,538 m² of new classrooms were constructed. In 1958, the compulsory secondary school educational system was put into force and preparations were made for the successful implementation of the compulsory technical educational system.

No. of Schools and Students

(as of the end of 1958)

	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
People's Schools	337	76,137
Junior Middle Schools	206	62,178
Senior Middle Schools	16	4,734
Secondary Vocational Schools	8	3,194

In addition, 476 students are studying at two higher technical vocational schools, and 1,594 students are being trained at 19 technical schools.

In 1958, the college had over 300 graduates and the Higher Economics Vocational School (Kodung Kyongje Chonmun Hakkyo) had 148 graduates.

In 1958, 54,183 students studied at 480 laborer's schools and 7,819 students at 213 laborers' middle schools.

Cultural Facilities: The province's cultural facilities expanded as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of Movie Theaters	5	12
No. of Seats	1,160	4,300
Mobile Motion Picture Units	14	38
Clubs	3	24

There are one historical museum, one provincial public library, and 16 kun libraries.

The historical museum has a total of 2,321 historical relics including 180 items of the prehistoric period, 183 items of the Three Kingdom period, 189 items of the Koryo period, 1,471 items of the Yi Dynasty and 298 items of the modern period; it also has 1,741 references and 1,668 [other types of] books.

The provincial library has 75,663 books; the 16 kun libraries have 267,825 books. In 1958, there were 8,228 circles with a membership of 139,425. In 1958, art festivals were held on 18 occasions, during which over 500 factory and rural circle members took part.

Health: In 1958, a sum of 1,441,230 won (in new currency) was provided by the State budget for health projects. This amount involved an increase of 72.6 percent over 1957. In 1958, there were 24 institutions for hospitalized patients, one clinic and 196 elementary clinics. In 1958, there were 383,464 hospitalized patients and a total of 3,252,831 out-patients.

Increase in Institutions of

Medical Treatment and Prevention

(with 1946 as 100)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total No. of Treatment and Prevention Institutions	789	25

Increase in Institutions of
Medical Treatment and Prevention (con't.)

	1953	1958
No. of Institutions for Hospitalized Patients	283	400
For Outpatients	18 times	67 times
No. of Beds	268	10

Sports: In 1958, there were one stadium and 558 playgrounds. The number of athletic teams was 875 and their combined membership was 101,266. At the sports events held to celebrate the liberation, 18 athletic teams and 1,203 men and women participated.

Scenic Areas, Natural Monuments and Historic Sites

Historic Sites (24)
 (Figures within the parenthesis are numbers provided by the State.)

Mt. Diamond (9). Kosong Gun and Kungang Gun. A mountain famous throughout the world.

Ch'ongsokchong (10). T'ongch'on Gun. On the coast of the East Sea, a group of tall "Hyonmuam" stone pillars may be observed. This is one of the eight sights of Eastern Korea.

Sambanghyop (8). Sep'o Gun. Famous for the falls, colored leaves in the fall, mineral water and ski areas.

Bird Reservation on Al Island of T'ongch'on (21). T'ongch'on Gun. Many sea birds thrive here.

Onnamu at Sokhyon (20). Sokhyonni, Munch'on Gun. It is also known as Tonnamu, a gigantic tree whose original home is in Kyongsang-Namdo, Cholla-Namdo and Cholla-Pukto.

Kumnan Cave (22). Kumnanni, T'ongch'on Gun. A natural cave formed by the precipices along the eastern coast, 7 m in height and 3 m in breadth.

Wangjebiggot (King Sparrow Flower) at Sambang (19). Sep'o Gun. The largest species of the flower in the world.

Kumgang Kaksu Namu of Mt. Diamond (43). Myonggyeng-dae, Mahayon, Naekumgang. One of the five indigenous products of Korea.

Kumgang Ch'orong of Mt. Diamond (35). Mt. Diamond and Sambang. One of the five indigenous products of Korea.

Kahaknu (143). Anbyon Up, Anbyon Gun. Gate pavilion of Anbyon Kaeksa (Hotel), built in 1481. Characteristic pavilion of the Yi Dynasty period.

No. 1 Ancient Tomb of Kangwon District (144). Yong-daeri, Anbyon Gun. An earthen tomb, composed of a "hyonsil" and an ante-chamber.

Suknung (145). Sinsongni, Munch'on Gun. The tomb of Madam Choe of the Yi Dynasty. The interior of the tomb is retained.

Nine-story Stone Tower of Yujomsa Temple (146). Yugyokni, Kosonggun. "Isong kidan." Built in 1188. Rebuilt in 1797. Characteristic tower of the late part of the Yi Dynasty period.

Three-story Stone Tower at Kumjanganji (148). Naegangni, Kumgang Gun. "Isong kidan." An unusual tower retaining special features of the Koryo tower.

Three-story Stone Tower of Chongyangsa Temple (149). Naegangni, Kumgang Gun. "Isong kidan." One of the three Silla towers on Mt. Diamond.

Three-story Stone Tower of Sin'gyesa Temple (150). Kosong Gun. "Isong kidan." One of the three Silla towers on Mt. Diamond; it retains the common style of the Silla period.

Remains of Sokwangsa Temple (151). Solbongni, Kosan Gun. Built by Yi Song-gye towards the end of the Koryo period. Destroyed by bombings of the United States imperialists.

Remains of Changansa Temple (152). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. Built early in the second century, it has more than 700 rooms. Destroyed by bombings of the United States imperialists.

Remains of Yujomsa Temple (153). Yugyokni, Kosong Gun. It is claimed that this temple was built in the year 44. Destroyed by bombings of the United States imperialists.

Panyajon of P'yohunsa Temple (156). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. Built in 760, and rebuilt in 1778. Destroyed by bombings of the United States imperialists. This beautiful building was restored after the war.

Yaksajon of Chongyangsa Temple (157). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. Built in 600 and rebuilt in 1791. Typical building of the late Yi Dynasty period.

Chirung (158). Susangni, Anbyon Gun. Tomb of King Icheho of the Yi Dynasty.

The Bell of Yujomsa Temple (159). Yugyokni, Kosong Gun. Founded in 1729. One of the excellent bells of the Yi Dynasty.

Paekhwam Soch'an Taesabi (241). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. A monument constructed in 1632, 4.5 m in height and 1.05 m in breadth. It has excellent carving.

Three-story Stone Tower at Naegangni (1243). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. "Samsong kidan." Built of granite. A tower of the Silla period. Its topmost part is missing.

Group of Piled Stones at Chihari (245). Chihari, Ich'on Gun. Of the 100 piles, ten retain their complete form. Closed on four sides.

Stone Lantern of Chongyangsa Temple (247). Naegangni Kungang Gun. A hexagonal structure subsequent to the mid-Koryo period.

Mihayon Myogilsang Miaebul (256). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. Of the early Koryo period. 15 m in height.

Mihayon Myogilsang Stone Lantern (257). Naegangni, Kungang Gun. Of the early Koryo Period. Rectangular in shape.

HANGYONG-NAMDO



Hamgyong-Namdo is situated in the northeastern part of our country. On the northeast it is separated from Hamgyong-Pukto by the Mach'onyong Mountains; on the north it borders on Yanggangdo; on the west it is separated from Chagangdo and P'yongan-Namdo by the Nangnim and Puktaebong Mountains; on the south it borders on Kangwondo; and on the east it borders on the East Sea.

- Provincial Capital
- Municipalities
- Kun Seats
- Ri and Workers' Settlements
- Provincial Boundary
- Kun Boundary Line
- Railroad
- Highway
- Scenic Sights
- Hot Springs

Geography and Population

Location

Hamgyong-Namdo is situated in the northeastern part of our country. On the northeast it is separated from Hamgyong-Pukto by the Mach'onyong Mountains; on the north it borders on Yanggangdo; on the west it is separated from Chagangdo and P'yongan-Namdo by the Nangnim and Puktaebong Mountains; on the south it borders on Kangwondo; and on the east it borders on the East Sea.

Area

About 17,500 km² (including over 60 islands).

Natural Conditions

Its general topographical features include many hilly regions and few plains. The Pujonryong Mountains, an extension of the Hamgyong Range, run from northeast to southwest along the Yanggangdo boundary line.

The northern slope of the Pujonyong Mountains (Kaema Heights) is not sharp, but the southern slope is very steep. Included in the Pujonbong Range are high mountains such as Mt. Kumtok (2,150m) and Hisabong (2,117m). The southeastern slope of the Pujonbong Mountains is very precipitous, so that it provides a great barrier to communications between the coastal area of this province and Kaema Heights. However, by utilizing the special topography of the Pujonryong Mountains a large amount of electric power has been produced from the abundant water power resources of Kaema Heights. At the large-scale power plants of the Changjin, Pujon, and Hich'on Rivers, power is generated by utilizing the tributaries of the Yalu River that flow to the main river, and by using the characteristic topography of Kaema Heights.

The plains extend toward the coast. The rising of rivers is concentrated in the southern coastal area where there are the Hamhung Plain -- the largest plain on the eastern coast of Korea -- and the Yonghung Plain.

The length of the principal rivers such as the Pukdaech'on, the Namdaech'on, the Songch'ongang, and the Yonghunggang is short, for the Punollyong Mountain Range and the Nangnim Mountain Range, where the watershed of these rivers is located, extend to near the east coast. The climate along these rivers is cold, and their water volume is relatively small. These rivers form a fertile alluvial plain at their mouth and the water is utilized for irrigation purposes and for generating hydroelectric power.

In Hamgyong-namdo, there are a number of lakes, including a large artificial lake, Changjin-ho, and Kwangp'o (13.39km²), the second largest natural lake in our country. These lakes are highly significant not only for irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power, but also for fish breeding and duck farming (Kwangp'o).

The coast-line of the province is the most highly developed of the provinces along the east coast. The greater

part of the East Korean Bay is found here. It is the largest bay in the country and includes large bays, such as Yonghungman, Hamhungman, and T'oejoman, as well as many small bays suitable for the development of ports.

The coastal sea is endowed with a broad continental shelf favorable to fishing, and cold and warm currents alternate here. As a result, it is the richest in our country in cold-current and warm-current fish, animals, and plants. Sinp'o, Tanch'on, Soho, and Sinch'ang are the major fishing centers.

Underground resources include coal, lignite, anthracite, iron deposits, tungsten, magnesite, graphite, cobalt, phosphorous lime, mica, asbestos, talc, silica, etc. In many locations, there are also deposits of gold, silver, and multimetallic ores such as gold-silver-copper ore, and gold-silver-copper-zinc ore.

The Kwangch'on'gun and Hoch'on'gun region (Tanch'on area) is renowned for its concentrated deposits of useful minerals. For example, one mine in Kwangch'on'gun ranks high in the world with a reserve of more than 3 billion tons of quality magnesite.

People

As of the end of 1958, the population of the province had increased by 2.5 percent over the 1957 level, and the rate of the natural increase of the population was 31 per 1,000.

The density of the population in the province is far below the national average density, and it is unequally distributed in different regions.

The density of population is high in the kun which embraces such cities along the coast as Hamhung, Hungnam, Hamju, Sinp'o, and Tanch'on; but as we move along inland it becomes gradually lower. However, with the formation and development of mining districts in the mountainous region north of the province, the density of population in Hoch'on'gun and Kwangch'on'gun has steadily increased during the last few years.

Classification of Population by Social Groups

	<u>31 Dec</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1958</u>
Total	100	100	100
Workers	20.1	22.4	33.3
Office Employees	6.5	8.4	13.6
Cooperative Farmers	-	-	47.6
Private Farmers	68.6	65.8	-
Cooperative Group Members	0.3	0.8	4.3
Handicraftsmen	1.1	1.0	-
Merchants	1.5	1.4	-
Entrepreneurs	0.1	-	-
Others	0.8	0.2	1.2

In view of the distribution of productive power and the natural and economic conditions in the province, the basic direction of the development of the people's economy during the First Five-Year Plan period called for the rapid expansion of industrial production, especially in the chemical, power, and mining industries and in fisheries. The development of the economy included the rapid expansion of agricultural production, especially in food-grain crops, fruits, and industrial crops, as well as the further acceleration of construction in urban and rural areas.

The workers of the province were greatly enthused by the on-the-spot instructions delivered by Premier KIM Il-song and by the letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to all Party members. Thus, in 1958 the workers carried out a collective innovation movement which accomplished striking results in all the sectors of the people's economy.

Although priority was continuously given to construc-

tion aimed at expanded reproduction in 1958, the construction of dwelling units and cultural and welfare facilities was also carried out extensively.

Of the total capital construction funds invested by the province itself in 1958, 80 percent was accounted for by productive construction and the remaining 20 percent by nonproductive construction. As a result of the large-scale capital construction, which was carried out with both State and local funds, the production capacities of all the sectors of the people's economy were further augmented in 1958.

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan of State and cooperative enterprises was fulfilled by 117 percent, surpassing the 1957 level by 39 percent.

In the course of implementing the decisions of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, 128 city- and kun-operated plants were built in the latter half of 1958 alone and began the production of foodstuffs and daily necessities.

In the agricultural sector of the economy, agricultural cooperativization was successfully completed by August 1958.

Great results were also achieved in the course of executing the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party concerning the expansion of the irrigated land area of dry fields and paddies. Following the September Plenum, 464 irrigation projects were undertaken and 69 were completed.

Along with the development of the people's economy and improvement in the life of the people, the commodity circulation work was expanded and the commodity supply work was considerably improved. In 1958, the commodity circulation value plan was fulfilled by 103.7 percent; this constituted an increase of 102.5 percent over the 1956 level.

With the completion of the socialist integration (kaejo) / "integration" used in reference to person; and "transformation" in reference to system/ of private farmers, merchants, and industrialists in 1958, the unified control of the socialist relations of production was

established in the urban and rural areas of the province.

As the people's economy underwent rapid development, there was also a continuous increase in the direct labor force. As of 1 June 1958, the direct labor force in all the sectors of the people's economy had increased by 12 percent over the 1957 level. The proportion of the female labor force to the total direct labor force in all the sectors of the people's economy increased from 20.5 percent in 1957 to 23.2 percent in 1958 (as of 1 June).

The collective innovation movement effected a considerable increase in labor productivity. The goals of this movement are to systematically improve the material and cultural life of the workers, to enhance their skill levels, and to create new work norms.

Industry

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan of State and cooperative industries was fulfilled by 117 percent; local industry fulfilled its plan by 158 percent and cooperative industry by 161.1 percent.

In 1958, the gross value of industrial production by State and cooperative enterprises increased 39 percent over 1957 and 130 percent over 1949.

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial Production

	(1949=100)			<u>1958</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
State and Cooperative Groups	117	164	228	139
Provincial Enterprises	197	232	314	135
Producer Cooperatives	432	886	18 times	201

The leading sectors of the people's economy in the province, including the chemical, power, and mining industries, as well as fisheries, developed at an especially

rapid rate in 1958.

In the course of implementing the decisions of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, a total of 128 State-operated local industrial plants were established; these included 19 food-processing plants, 22 fabric mills, 25 building materials plants, 14 farm-implement plants, and 48 other plants. As a result, in 1958 the gross production value plan for provincial industry was fulfilled by 130.6 percent.

The fishery workers, also achieved considerable results in their drive to carry out the Party fishery policies aimed at an extensive development of medium and small-scale fishing as well as of deep-sea and pelagic fishing.

The total number of cases (kon) [of fishing expeditions?] in medium- and small-scale fishing by the twelve fishery enterprises of the province along increased from 470 in the first half of 1957 to 798 in the first half of 1958. As a result, the catch in medium- and small-scale fishing in 1958 increased by 38 percent over the 1956 level.

The principal fish products of the province include the whiting, mackerel, lobster, codfish, herring, trout, yellowfish, oyster, raw abalone, laminarian sea-weed, sea slug, crab, and octopus.

The number of fishery cooperatives and the total fish catch in the province increased as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Cooperatives (ea)	47	51	61
Cooperative Membership	3,217	5,005	10,054
Total Fish Catch (ton)	39,018	47,731	62,298

Agriculture

The total cultivated land area of the province accounts for 12 percent of its total land area and for 10.1

percent of the total cultivated land area in the northern half of the Republic.

Rice, which ranks first among all farm products, is cultivated entirely by paddies, and the area of rice paddies accounts for 32 percent of the total cultivated land area in the province.

The cultivation of rice is concentrated along the sea coast, and the output of rice in the southern coastal region ranging from the Hamhung Plain to the Yonghung Plain accounts for about two-thirds of the total output in the province.

Cultivated Land Area

(As of End of August. Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	191,935	194,003	193,690
Paddies	60,981	61,779	62,035
Dry Fields	130,954	132,224	131,655
Fruit Farms	4,810	4,864	5,157
Sapling Nurseries	317	413	557
Others	-	37	114

Classification of Cultivated Land Area by Type of Enterprises

(Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	191,936*	194,003	193,690
State and Cooperative Enterprises	146,569	167,032	192,051
State Enterprises	4,273	5,472	5,830

Classification of Cultivated Land Area by Type
of Enterprises (cont'd.)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Cooperative Enterprises	142,296	161,560	186,221
Private Farming	42,689	23,121	
Others	1,606	2,199	1,639

Note: "Others" refers to the cultivated land area under subsidiary enterprises of workers and office employees.

/*This differs from the corresponding figure in the preceding table by one chongbo./

In 1958, the total planted land area was 272,000 chongbo; this constitutes an increase of 18,700 chongbo over 1957.

In particular, the planted area of corn, which is a high-yield crop, rose to 72,300 chongbo.

Advanced farming methods were introduced in 1958, and the transplanting of cold-bed nursed rice shoots accounted for 75.8 percent of the total area of rice paddies.

The expansion in the planted area of corn, the increase in the land utilization rate, and the large supply of home-made manures all ensured a big harvest despite the cold weather in 1958.

In 1958, 185 pumping stations and 179 reservoirs were completed in the province. As a result, the irrigated land area rose to 62,846 chongbo.

The area of paddies which were brought under safe water conservation through water supplied by irrigation facilities increased from 78 percent of the total land area of paddies in 1957 to 83 percent in 1958. Pursuant to Party and State directives on the mechanization of agricultural operations and on rural electrification, extensive efforts were made for the mechanization of farming operations. As a result, in 1958 the total area of

initial plowing (aggregate area) by tractors amounted to 140,499 chongbo.

In 1958, telephone service was extended to all ri in the province and even to some work teams of agricultural cooperatives. Furthermore, through the extensive mobilization of motive-power potentials in every rural village, 136 medium and small power plants were built. These included 126 hydroelectric power plants, seven thermo-electric power plants, and three wind-power plants. As a result, every ri now has electricity, and threshing, lumber-processing, and many other agricultural operations are performed by means of electric power.

The agricultural cooperativization movement, which had been carried out extensively during the postwar period, was completed in August 1958. Moreover, in accordance with a Cabinet Decision in October of the same year, 1,830 agricultural cooperatives were merged into 545 cooperatives, thus further expanding their scope. Whereas the number of agricultural cooperatives with a membership of 51 to 100 families accounted for 40 percent of the total in 1957, the average number of families embraced by a cooperative increased to 250 in 1958.

Agricultural Cooperativization (Cultivated Area in Chongbo)

Year's End	Number of Cooperatives	Cultivated Area	Per Agricultural Cooperative		Proportion of Cooperativized Families to Total Farming Families (%)
			Cultivated Area	No of Families	
1954	1,326	51,077	38.5	28	27.1
1955	1,763	92,120	52.2	40	54.4
1956	1,967	142,296	72.3	61	90.4
1957	2,043	161,560	79	63	96.0
1958 (End/ August	1,830	186,221	101.7	73	100
1958	544*	186,221	342.3	250	100

[*This figure differs from the one in the text.]

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives (As of Year's end)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	2,043	544
Up to 100 Families	1,772	55
101 - 200 Families	239	148
201 - 300 Families	26	177
301 Families and More	6	164

Compared with 1957, in 1958 the joint accumulation funds of agricultural cooperatives in the province increased by 180.2 percent in food grain crops and by 39.2 percent in cash.

A major portion of the cash distribution consisted of income from subsidiary enterprises of cooperatives. In 1958, the total income from subsidiary enterprises in the province as a whole amounted to 34,492,140 won. Of this sum, income from sales of farm produce accounted for 16,261,280 won, livestock products-1,091,000 won, sericultural products-2,983,310 won, and fish products-1,933,630 won.

As a result, the century-old problem of impoverished farmers in the province was completely solved, and the living standard of the farmers in the province was raised to the level of middle farmers or higher.

The farmers responded enthusiastically to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party for the expansion of fruit farms by more than 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period. Thus, 7,408.5 chongbo of land suitable for fruit farming were cultivated.

Area of Fruit Farms and Output of Fruits

(Area in Chongbo; output in Tons)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Area Planted with Fruit Trees	4,229	4,142.8	5,031.9
Apples Only	3,913	3,827	4,563
Total Area Actually Yielding Fruits	3,925	3,865.5	3,915.9
Apples Only	3,643	3,585.6	3,634.8
Output of Fruits	18,338	54,531	52,821
Apples	17,099	52,911	50,405
Pears	-	722	1,088
Peaches	-	773	1,255
Grapes	-	10.7	17.9

In 1958, the per chongbo output of fruits was 13 tons and 489 kilograms, and that of apples was 13 tons and 867 kilograms.

Area of Mulberry Fields and Output of Cocoons

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Fields	Chongbo	2,425	4,084	5,816
Amount of Silkworm Eggs Raised:				
Domestic Cocoonery	kg	311	363	381
Tussah Cocoonery	kg	1,138	2,600	2,699
Castor Oil Plant Cocoonery	kg	-	-	114

Area of Mulberry Fields and Output of Cocoons (con't.)

	Unit	1956	1957	1958
Output of Cocoons	ton	701	1,022	1,111
Domestic Cocoonery	ton	-	684	709
Tussah Cocoonery	ton	338	338	341
Castor Oil Plant Cocoonery	ton	-	-	61

The livestock industry was also developed in 1958.

Number of Domestic Animals (As of Year-end)

	1956	1957	1958
Milk Cows	57,000	215	311
Korean Cattle	59,982	70,654	83,222
Hogs	57,069	135,740	145,541
Sheep	10,100	11,167	12,445
Goats	3,997	6,973	10,078

As for afforestation work, 34,000,000 plants were planted over 8,058 chongbo in 1958. The afforestation plan was thus fulfilled by 206.6 percent in terms of area and by 222 percent in terms of the number of plants.

In 1958, the seedling selection plan was fulfilled by 392.5 percent through the production of 9,822 kilograms of acerose tree seedlings and 84,451 kilograms of latifoliate tree seedlings.

Afforestation in 1958 (Area in Chongbo; Number of

	<u>Plants in Thousands</u>	
	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>
Total	8,058	34,093
Forests for Flood Control	819	4,391
Forests for Timber Production	36,669/sic/	13,113
Forests for Windbreak	354	2,480
Others	2,103	7,150

Capital Construction

In 1958, total State capital construction investment constituted 45,860,000 won (in new currency); this was two percent greater than the corresponding investment in 1956.

In 1958, the province's capital construction investment plan was fulfilled by 100.2 percent. This figure includes the construction and erection value plan which was fulfilled by 100.7 percent, thus surpassing the 1956 level by 191.7 percent.

Productive construction accounted for 80 percent of the total invested; this included industrial construction which accounted for 58.9 percent [of the total], agricultural construction-6.7 percent, transportation and communications-13.3 percent, and commerce and social services-1.1 percent. The 20 percent of the total accounted for by nonproductive construction included the construction of educational and cultural organs-2.5 percent, health organs-1 percent, housing construction-11.7 percent, public facilities-4.4 percent, and others-0.4 percent.

In 1958, investment by ministries or bureaus and by the province itself made it possible to complete the construction of the new ammonium nitrate plant and the oil and fat shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, the

rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Changjin'gang Power Plant with a capacity of 370,000, and a fruit-processing plant with an annual production capacity of 1,000 tons.

In addition, work proceeded on the construction of a 10,000-ton vinylon plant and a dye plant at the Pon'gung Chemical Plant, as well as on a meat-processing plant and a corn-processing plant.

While priority was given to productive construction in 1958, the construction of houses and cultural and welfare facilities was also extensively carried out in urban and rural areas. The appearance of Hamhung and Hungnam is undergoing radical changes thanks to the material and technical aid rendered by the Democratic Republic of Germany. In 1958, 1,532 dwelling units, 14 stores, four restaurants, four schools, and a dormitory with accommodations for 200 people were built in Hamhung.

In 1958, the agricultural cooperatives of the province used their own funds to build 2,247 dwelling units of cultural houses, 474 classrooms, kindergartens with a floor space of 1,408 square meters, creches with a floor space of 4,317 square meters, and bath-houses with a floor space of 13,113 square meters.

Commerce

In 1958, the commodity circulation value plant of State and cooperative organs was fulfilled by 103.7 per cent.

In 1958, the retail commodity circulation value of local trade and consumer cooperatives' trade reached 137,650,000 won (in new currency).

Number of Local Trade and Consumer Cooperative Trade Networks and Social Service Networks (Unit: Each)

	1956	1957	1958
Number of Stores	484	747	1,020
Social Service Networks	108	153	235

Finance

In 1958, the provincial combined budget (to chonghap yesan) was administered as follows:

Provincial Combined Budget (In 1,000 wonoof New Currency)

	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Revenue Surplus</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Over 1957</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Over 1957</u>	
1957	20,994	164.9%	17,728	149.7%	3,266
1958	38,382	165.5	33,887	169.4	4,494

Revenue from the socialist economic sector accounted for 83.3 percent of total budget revenue in 1958. Revenue from the socialist economic sector increased 124.2 percent over the 1957 level. On the other hand, tax revenue from the people was reduced to 65.1 percent of the 1957 level.

In the administration of budgetary expenditure, the expenditure for the people's economy and for social and cultural affairs was 30,091,000 won; this was 361,000 won more than provided for in the budget. Capital construction accounted for 3,957,000 won of the total expenditure for the people's economy; thus the 1957 level was surpassed by 251.9 percent.

Whereas the budget called for an expenditure of 14,316,770 won for social and cultural affairs, the actual expenditure amounted to 16,154,750 won, an excess of 1,838,000 won; this expenditure went primarily for the expansion of kindergartens and creches.

The expenditure for the people's economy and for social and cultural affairs accounted for 92.9 percent of the total combined budgetary expenditure in 1958; thus, only 7.1 percent remained for local administrative expenses.

The total amount of loans outstanding as of year-end increased continuously from 100 percent in 1956 to 219.2 percent in 1957 and 413.4 percent in 1958. Loans granted to the commodity circulation sector for the betterment of the life of the people increased 404.9 percent at the

end of 1958 over the corresponding level at the end of 1956.

In 1958, the actual amount of funds expended for capital construction increased 186.9 percent over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the organization of rural credit cooperatives was extensively carried out, and the cooperatives developed as follows:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>As of the end of April 1958</u>	<u>As of the end of 1958</u>
Number of Cooperatives	each	456	563
Number of Shares	each	844,538	1,654,232
Total Capital	10 won	422,269	827,116

Along with the rapid increase in the cash income of the workers, savings also increased considerably.

Balance of Deposits in Banks (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	100	253.3	296.5
Central Bank	100	176.9	209.3
Agricultural Bank	100	303.1	308.5
Postal Savings	-	100	265.9

Education

Compulsory middle school education was put into effect on 1 November 1958 throughout the province, and the preparatory work for the introduction of universal compulsory technical education was satisfactorily carried out.

In 1958, State expenditure for education amounted to 9,131,800 won.

Number of Schools and Enrollment (At the Beginning of Academic Years)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Elementary Schools	each	553	579
Enrollment	each	193,883	166,347
Junior Middle Schools	each	279	340
Enrollment	each	90,049	153,740
Senior Middle Schools	each	27	29
Enrollment		10,475	11,053
Middle /Technical/ Specialized Schools	each	16	16
Enrollment	each	7,146	7,646
Higher Technical Specialized Schools	each	3	4
Enrollment	each	719	1,231
Colleges	each	2	2
Enrollment	each	2,353	2,537

In addition, there are nine evening technical specialized schools with a total enrollment of 1,282 students and 18 skill specialization schools with a total enrollment of 3,744 students.

Schools are distributed in the ratio of 1.9 elementary schools per ri, 13.6 junior middle schools per city or kun, and 1.8 senior middle and specialized schools per city or kun.

During the academic year 1958-1959, the number of graduates of middle technical specialized schools increased 40 percent over the corresponding number in the preceding academic year.

In order to accelerate universal compulsory technical education, 14 technical schools (11 agricultural schools, one food school, one fishery school, and one chemical school) were newly established by the end of 1958, with a total enrollment of 1,917 students.

As of the end of 1958, there were 869 workers' schools, with an enrollment of 102,984, and 244 workers' middle schools, with an enrollment of 12,890.

As of the end of 1958, there were 34 kindergartens in operation in the province (excluding those of agricultural cooperatives).

The permanent cadre training organs include the Provincial Cadre School, the Agricultural Cadre School, the Educational Cadre School, and three technical teachers' training centers (yangsongso) with a total enrollment of 3,122 students.

Cultural Facilities

In 1958, a total of 667 shows were seen by an aggregate total of 644,000 spectators at the Provincial Art Theatre. This [number of spectators] constitutes an increase of 11.5 percent over the 1957 level.

There are 35 movie theatres and 44 mobile movie projection teams in the province, and in 1958 an aggregate total of 33,660 shows were seen by a total of 14,935,000 spectators, a number surpassing the 1957 level by 11 percent.

As of the end of 1958, there were 645 democratic propaganda halls, an increase of five percent over 1957.

There are 7,400 music, dance, and theatrical circles embracing 223,222 workers in the province; this figure is more than twice the 1956 level.

In 1958 alone, more than 250 art circles, embracing

15,000 workers of various plants and enterprises in the Hungnam area, staged more than 200 creative works portraying the drama of their working lives.

Furthermore, 5,239 circle members (1,847 workers, 1,575 agricultural cooperative members, and 1,817 students) representing 303 circles participated in the provincial art festival commemorating the 13th anniversary of the national liberation on 15 August 1955 as well as the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Moreover, 5,538 historical and cultural items are displayed in the Provincial Historical Museum.

Library facilities comprise the provincial library and many other libraries in cities, kun seats, and colleges. They include 25 municipal and kun libraries with a total of 495,000 volumes as of the end of 1958. In 1958, there were 1,163,000 library users; this figure was 2.6 times the 1957 level.

Public Health

The network of public health facilities expanded as follows:

	(1946=100)		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Treatment and Preventive Organs	414	414	13 times
Number of Organs with Hospitalization Facilities	164	236	321
Number of Out-patient Organs	664	593	23.6 times
Number of Beds	206	164	613
Number of Creches	100	200	32 times
Number of Beds	100	125	35 times

With the completion of agricultural cooperativization and the successful implementation of the tasks concerned with the cultural revolution in the rural areas, 249 agricultural cooperative clinics were established. In addition, 1,306 permanent or seasonal creches, which did not exist at all prior to agricultural cooperativization, began operation.

The decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, adopted on 4 May 1958, as well as Cabinet Decision No 52, called for a mass drive for sanitary work. In the course of implementing these decisions, the people of the province reconstructed 19,037 wells (or 83.3 percent of the total) and built 757 new bath-houses to ensure a higher sanitary standard.

In addition, the hunting of animal pests was extensively carried out.

Sports

As of the end of 1958, there were 1,014 athletic groups with a membership of 196,110 workers and young students (including 62,989 women) in principal cities, shops, and rural schools.

In 1958, the Municipal Stadium of Hamhung was modernized and its seating capacity was expanded to 10,000. Moreover, the construction of athletic fields was actively under way in all cities and kuns.

As of the end of 1958, sports facilities in operation in the province included one stadium, 566 athletic fields, one swimming pool, one gymnasium, and one athletic chamber (ch'eyuksil).

In 1958, there were 17 provincial sports events in the province, and a total of 24,711 people participated in these events.

National games such as archery and seesaw jumping were also newly added as individual match categories.

Natural Monuments and Scenic Sights

(Figures in parentheses are the numbers designated by the State)

Pon'gung Old Pine Tree of Hamhung (23). In the City of Hamhung. This pine tree is more than three centuries old and is renowned in our country for its strange shape.

Sonhwadang (161). Chirakdong, Hamhung City. Built in 1710 as the administrative office of the provincial governor of Hamgyong-do [there were only eight provinces in Korea then], it is representative of the architecture of office buildings of that period.

Chewollu (162). In Chirakdong, Hamhung City. Built in 1600 as buildings belonging to the Hamhung Confucian School, they are among the representative buildings of the Confucian schools.

Kyonghungjon (163). In Kyonghungni, Hamhung City. Its architecture belongs to the earliest period of the Yi Dynasty, and it was the residence of Yi Song-gye [the founder of the Yi Dynasty]. The building was remodeled in 1710.

Hanjo Chongnung Sindobi (166). In Kyonghungni, Hamhung City. This is the tombstone erected for the parents of Yi Song-gye.

Ch'anguisabi (167). In Kusongdong, Hungnam City. This is a monument erected in 1721 for the twelve warriors of the Imjin Fatherland War [the war against the Japanese invasion in the year of Imjin, the 255th year of the Sonji Era, or in 1495].

Uirung (175). In Wunhongdong, Hungnam City. This is a tombstone erected for Yi Ch'un-ui, the grand-father of Yi Song-gye; it is characteristic of tombstones used during the Yi Dynasty.

Main Palace of Hamhung (Hamhung Pon'gung) (179). In Kunsodong, Hungnam City. This was the residence of Yi Song-gye, and the present building was reconstructed in 1610.

Ancient Stone Man in Hamju (Hamji Koin'dol) (183). In Chisongni, Hamjugun. It is 3.6 meters long and 2 meters wide.

Monument for the Birth of Yi Song-gye (Yi Song-gye T'ansaeng Kuribi) (165). In Chungyangni, Yonghunggun. Monument erected in 1755 commemorating the birth-place of Yi Song-gye; it is 1.3 meters high.

Sorari Earth Castle Site (Sorari T'osongji) (248). In Yonggangni, Yonghunggun. Like the Earth Castle Site of Anngangni, fragments of ceramic ware and earth ware have been excavated here.

The Majestic Altar of Yangch'on Temple (Yangch'onsa Taewungjon) (177). In Nakch'olli, Kowon'gun. Although one theory holds that it was built in 753, the exact year of its construction is not know.

The Ten-Thousand-Year Turret of Yangch'on Temple (Yangch'onsa Manseru) (178). In Nakch'olli, Kowon'gun. It is said that this temple was built during the Silla Dynasty, but the present building is of the Yi Dynasty.

Paekunsan Fort Site (Paekunsan Songji) (170). In Pongdongni, Orogun. King Tongmyong of Koguryo /founder of the Koguryo Dynasty/ is said to have built this fort. Its circumference is 12 kilometers long and its stone walls are 2.6 to 3 meters high. But it was built during the Koryo Dynasty.

Kap'yong Fort (174). In Chungsangni, Orogun. Said to be the district fort of Myongju. Its circumference is 4,680 meters long, and it was built during the Koryo Dynasty.

Songryongsok Fort of Hongwon (171). In Pusangni, Hongwon'gun. A square stone fort built prior to the Koryo dynasty, it is related to a group of old tombs in the vicinity.

Ch'ongyebongsan Fort (173). Yongdongni, Hongwon'gun. A stone fort built prior to the Koryo Dynasty, its circumference is 1,818 meters.

Tomb Group No 1 in Hamgyong-namdo (176). Pusangni, Hongwon'gun. About one-hundred tombs are gathered here

and they are characterized by exceptionally refined interiors.

Hwanggwallyongbi (164). In Kwanhungni, Hongwon'gun. Erected in 1828 in memory of the victory that Yi Song-gye won over the enemy in 1362.

Ch'onghae Earth Fort (172). In T'osongni, Sinch'anggun. Remains of the Stone Age were excavated within this fort. It is 350 meters long, 330 meters wide, and two to three meters high.

Stone Engraved with Yojin [Nü-chen] Characters (180). In Namhungni, Hongwon'gun. 47 Yojin characters are engraved on a natural rock, 2.7 meters high.

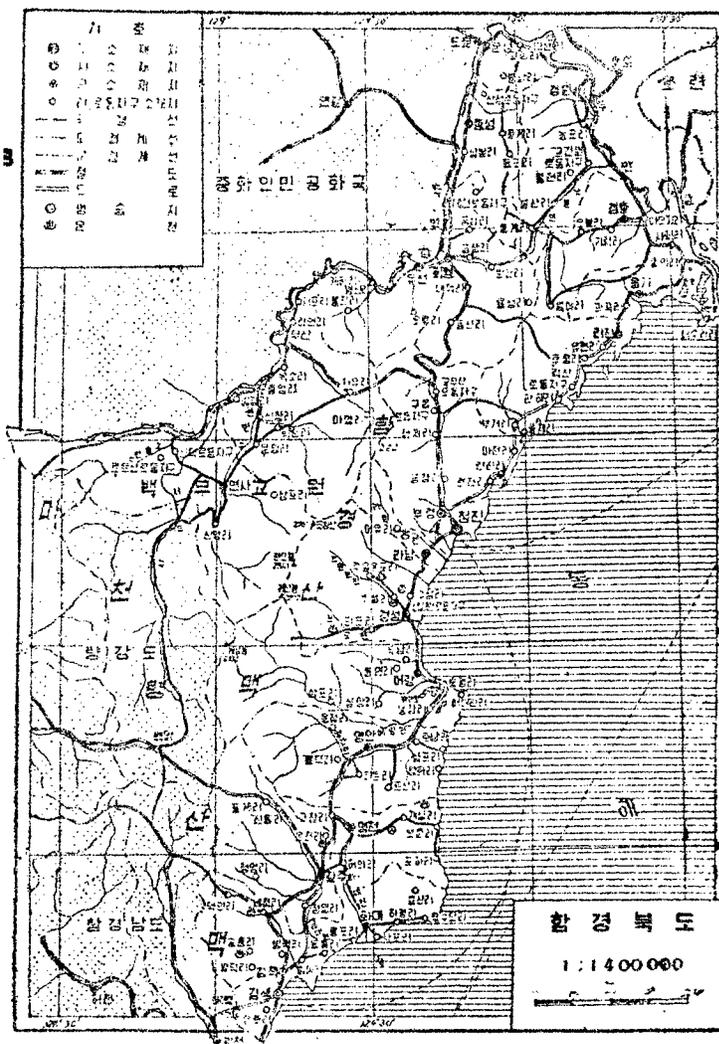
Yi Chi-ran Pudo (181). In Sinch'angni, Pukch'onggun. An octangular 2-meter-high gravel tower erected in front of the tomb of Yi Chi-ran, a so-called founding father of the Yi Dynasty.

Chungbongsan Fort (169). In Wundongni, Hungsan'gun. Also referred to as the Mago Fort, it is a stone fort 450 meters long in circumference and 12 to 16 meters high.

The Seven-story Pagoda of the Pokhung Buddhist Temple (182). In Ch'ongsanni, Yiwon'gun. Erected in the middle of the 16th century, it is the only pagoda built in Hamgyong-namdo during the Yi Dynasty.

HAMGYONG-PUKTO

Provincial Capital
 Municipalities
 Kun Seats
 Ri or Worker Districts
 National Boundary
 Provincial Boundary
 Kun Boundary
 Railroads
 Highways
 Scenic Sights
 Hot Springs



Geography and People

Location

Hamyong-pukto is situated in the northeasternmost section of our country between lat. $40^{\circ}34'20''N$ (south of Manch'un of Kimch'aek City) and lat. $43^{\circ}0'10''N$ (northern end of P'ungso-ri, Onsonggun) and along long. $128^{\circ}33'20''E$ (Changch'on Mt in Yonsan'gun) and long. $130^{\circ}41'25''E$ (east end of Sosuraji, Wunggigun).

Hamgyong-pukto borders the Soviet Union and China along the 472.5-kilometers-long national boundary.

Area

Approximately 16,000 square kilometers.

Natural Conditions

The elevation of Hamgyong-pukto generally high. The Hamgyong Mountain Range is especially high. It is separated from the Mach'ollyong Mountain Range and extends in a northeasterly direction.

The highest point of this mountain range is the Kwannobong (2541 meters) area; its average elevation is 2,000 meters. The elevation gradually declines as we move along in a northeasterly direction, and it drops to 1,000 meters near the Tumen River. Though this mountain range forms a steep slope in the east, in the west its incline is very gradual, forming a wide plateau (the Paengmu Plateau). As part of this plateau, the Paektu Lava Plateau which lies in the vicinity of the foot of the Paektu Mountain is very flat.

Hamgyong-pukto is rich in forest resources, and the Paengmu Plateau is the most richly endowed in this respect in the entire country. The principal trees include such latifoliate trees as the aspen, the white birch and the white poplar.

The principal rivers comprise the Tumen River and its tributaries including the Sohongdansu, the Sodusu, the Yonmyonsu, the Songch'onsu, the Hoeryongch'on and the Oryongch'on. In addition there are the Susongch'on, orangch'on, the Kilchu Namdaech'on and the Immyongch'on which originate in the Nongnam Slope of the Hamgyong Mountain Range and flow into the Eastern Sea.

All but the Tumen River are short. Because of numerous rapids, all of these rivers including the Tumen River are not especially suitable for river transport, but they are widely used for timber rafting. Approximately 100 kilometers of the Tumen River in the lower stream are utilized for river navigation. These rivers are of some importance in irrigation, but their real

significance lies in the generation of hydroelectric power. The Tumen River is particularly rich in hydroelectric power resources. Its tributaries along the Paengmu Plateau have a high head formed by the Hamgyong Mountain Range and are equally important as sources of hydroelectric power.

Because of the Hamgyong Mountain Range which traverses the province, the climate differs significantly between the regions to the east and west of the Range and between those to the north and south of the Range. The climate in the regions to the west and north of the Range is continental since it is little affected by the Eastern Sea, and precipitation in these regions is the lowest (500 to 600 millimeters a year) in our country. The average temperature throughout the year is six degrees Centi-grade. In the regions to the east and south of the Hamgyong Mountain Range, the difference between cold and warm weather is not so great, and the average temperature throughout the year is seven to eight degrees. Annual precipitation is between 600 and 700 millimeters. Along the coastal region, dense fog is pervasive between April and July. The frost season lasts between six and seven months. Hamgyong-pukto is also very windy, and the most representative region is the Wunggi area. As a result, the province is subject to various unfavorable conditions, such as damages from freezing, frost, wind and flood. The soils of the province include podzol soil in the area around Yonsan'gun, alluvial soil at the mouth and shores of all rivers, and brown forest soil over all other wide regions.

The principal underground resources are coal, iron, magnesite, graphite, mica, kaolin, cobalt, chrome, molybdenum, nepheline, gold, silver, sand gold, and multimetallic lead-zinc-copper ores.

The coal deposits in the province are composed of lignite, and lie over the geological layer of the Third Period in almost all kuns between Kimch'aekkun and Kyonghunggun along the Wonsan-Nanam Line. Iron deposits are primarily found in the vicinity of Musan, and its reserves are the largest in the country. This iron is magnetite and its quality is about 40 percent.

Magnesite ore, nepheline, graphite and mica deposits are found over most of the Machollyong Mountain Range.

Chrome ore deposits are found in Puryonggun and molybdenum deposits, mainly in Kyongsonggun. Gold, silver and multi-metallic ores deposits exist in almost every kin, but deposits in quantity are found in Najingun and Puryonggun. The province is nationally important for its kaolin deposit, and the largest deposit is found in the Saenggiryong area of Kyongsonggun.

The coastal sea, lakes and inland waters of the province are rich in fish and other marine resources.

People

Hamgyong-pukto is one of the provinces with the lowest density of population. Almost all of the population lives along the Wonsan-Nanam Railroad Line. The highest density of population in the province is found in the region between Kimch'aek City and Kilchu, Orang Plain, Ch'ongjin City and the Wunggi area.

The density of population in the mountainous regions and along the plateaus is the lowest in our country. Since the national liberation in 1945, the density of population has increased along with economic development in these regions. It is characteristic of the province that in the occupational classification of the people, the number of those engaged in the processing industry, the mining industry, fisheries, transportation, etc. is proportionally higher than in other provinces of the country. On the other hand the number of those engaged in agriculture is proportionally very low.

Between 1953 and 1958, the population of the province increased by 14.2 percent.

Economy

In its economy Hamgyong-pukto is an industrial province and constitutes an important base for the principal industries of our country. In view of the natural and economic conditions and the distribution of productive power in the province, the basic direction of the development of the people's economy in the province during the post-war period called for giving priority to the development of heavy industry, such as the metal, mining, coal, and

shipbuilding industries. At the same time, these conditions necessitated the development of light industry, such as the pulp and paper industry, the fiber-processing industry, and the ceramic-ware industry. In addition, the further development of timber production and of the lumber-processing industry was required.

The tasks of the agricultural sector of the economy called for the further development of diversified enterprises, primarily of the livestock industry, agricultural production, pomiculture, sericulture, and fisheries. In particular, they called for the planting of cold-resistant crops, and especially for the planting of field crops aimed at accelerating the development of the livestock industry in the province. The tasks of the agricultural sector also includes the increased output of vegetables, and fiber crops including primarily flax, industrial, and oil crops, e.g., tobacco, soy beans, sunflower and castor-oil plant seeds, and hops and sugar cane. At the same time, while primarily engaged in forest management and flood control, the province was to organize the extensive irrigation of dry fields and electric power production and to carry out on a large scale the breeding of freshwater fish and construction work on dikes for irrigation.

In accordance with this basic direction of the development of the people's economy, set forth on the basis of the peculiarities of Hamgyong-pukto, in 1958 the workers of the province successfully fulfilled the assigned plans in all the sectors of the people's economy. They accomplished this task through their intensive struggle for the execution of Party policies and with patriotic devotion and originality.

In 1958, priority was also continuously given to construction aimed at expanded reproduction. But at the same time, a huge amount of capital construction funds was invested in the construction of houses and cultural and welfare facilities.

In 1958, capital construction investment increased 43 percent over the 1957 level, and productive construction accounted for 83.9 percent of the total. As a result, additional production capacities were created in various sectors of the people's economy.

The gross industrial production value plan of State

and cooperative enterprises was fulfilled by 105 percent, surpassing the 1957 level by 30.1 percent.

Furthermore, in accordance with the decisions of the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee, in 1958 more than 90 local industrial plants were built and put into operation in Hamgyong-pukto.

In the agricultural sector of the economy, agricultural cooperativization was completed by August 1958, and considerable results were achieved in regard to water conservation, and the mechanization and electrification of agricultural operations.

Along with an increase in production and in the incomes of workers, office employees, and farmers, the commodity circulation work was considerably expanded. In 1958, the commodity circulation plan was fulfilled by 106.4 percent.

In 1958, the socialist integration of private farmers, merchants, and industrialists was completed and the unified control of the socialist relations of production was established in both urban and rural areas. As a result, great changes took place in the composition of the various different types of enterprises within the people's economy.

Since all the sectors of the people's economy made rapid strides in 1958, the number of workers and office employees increased by 20 percent over the 1957 level. In particular, the introduction of female labor force was carried out actively. Of the total direct labor force, the proportion accounted for by the female labor force increased from 19.6 percent in 1957 (as of 1 June) to 22.1 percent in 1958.

Industry

Compared with other provinces in our country, Hamgyong-pukto has a developed mineral mining industry, coal industry, ferrous metal industry, shipbuilding industry, building materials industry, forestry industry, fisheries industry, pulp and paper industry, and synthetic fiber industry. It is characterized by its diversified production industries.

The ferrous metal industry in Hamgyong-pukto not only

ranks first among all the industries in the province, but also occupies an important place in the nation.

Of the total capital construction investment made in the province in 1958, industrial construction accounted for about 66 percent.

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan was fulfilled by 105 percent; provincial industry fulfilled its plan by 128.1 percent and cooperative industry fulfilled its plan by 138.8 percent (including producer cooperatives and fishing cooperatives which fulfilled plans by 148.6 percent and 119.2 percent respectively).

In 1958, the gross value of industrial production of State and cooperative industries increased 30 percent over the 1957 level.

Increase in Value of Industrial Production (%)

	$\frac{1958}{1949}$	$\frac{1958}{1956}$	$\frac{1958}{1957}$
Gross Value of Industrial Production	377	178	130
Local Industry	1,230	211	189
Cooperative Industry	751	297	164
Producer Cooperatives	2,024	306	159
Fishery Cooperatives	279	276	159

The June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party proposed the further improvement and strengthening of the food-processing industry and of daily necessities production. In accordance with the decisions of the Plenum, in the latter half of 1958 a total of 93 local industrial plants were built in Hamgyong-pukto through the mobilization of idle facilities, supplies, and labor force. These plants included 16 farm machinery and farm implement plants, four chemical plants, 21 building materials plants, one ceramic ware plant, two paper mills, 21 fabric mills, six cultural and miscellaneous

goods plants, four leather and leather-shoe plants, 17 food-processing plants, and one other plant.

The number of the varieties of daily necessities produced by the industrial sector in 1958 reached 696. Of this total, 126 varieties were added following the June 1958 Plenum.

In 1958, the industrial sector introduced the method of making iron with iron coke. In addition, 5,862 inventions, technical improvement designs, and rationalization proposals were suggested, and 3,701 were actually introduced into production processes.

As the result of a considerable increase in labor productivity and the economization of raw materials, supplies, fuels, and electricity, in 1958 the cost of comparable industrial products fell by 3.5 percent, including a reduction of 8.7 percent in the cost of the products of provincial industry. Thus, 4,790,000 won were saved for the State.

Agriculture

The principal food-grain crops are rice, corn, soy beans and wheat and barley.

Potatoes are one of the principal farm products in the province, and Hamgyong-pukto, like Yanggang-do is one of the important potato-producing provinces in our country.

In order to consolidate the material-technical foundations of the agricultural economy of Hamgyong-pukto, in 1958 the State invested 2,390,000 won of capital construction funds. As a result, 4,425 chongbo of cultivated land area was rehabilitated. In addition, at the patriotic initiative of the youth of Kyongsonggun, 600 chongbo of waste land (kcommuji) was cultivated.

In 1958, the cultivated land area in Hamgyong-pukto, which was 174,000 chongbo, accounted for nine percent of the total cultivated land area in our country.

As for the main categories of cultivated land, in 1958 rice paddies accounted for 14.9 percent and dry fields for 85.1 percent.

Cultivated Land Area (Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	176	171	174
Rice Paddies	29	28	26
Dry Fields	147	143	148
Perennial Crops	2	2	3

The land utilization rate increased from 133.3 percent in 1957 to 138.5 percent in 1958. Moreover, the 1958 planted land area plan was fulfilled by 102.5 percent.

Planted Land Area (Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	214	228	241
Food Grain Crops	181	187	181
Paddy Rice	29	27	25
Field Grain Crops	151	160	156
Corn	28	59	66
Industrial Crops	1.7	3	6

The proportion of cold-resistant crop planting was increased considerably in 1958. This was done in accordance with the on-the-spot guidance personally rendered by Premier Kim Il-song in Hamgyong-pukto in 1954, 1957, and 1958 and pursuant to the directive issued to Hamgyong-pukto in the decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party in regard to agricultural development.

As of the end of August 1958, the cooperativization of agriculture had been successfully completed.

Agricultural Cooperativization

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Cooperatives	1,308	1,292	352
Ratio of Cooperativized Farm Families	51.6%	72.9%	100%

Following the Cabinet Decision on merging agricultural cooperatives on the basis of ri as a unit, agricultural cooperatives were merged and their scope was further expanded.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Cooperatives	1,262	353
Up to 100 Families	1,104	55
101 - 200 Families	141	128
201 - 300 Families	13	108
301 - 400 Families	3	37
401 - 600 Families	-	24
601 - 1,000 Families	1	1

In 1958, work on water conservation, mechanization, and electrification was extensively carried out. Surveys of forests and rivers to be reclaimed and controlled were successfully undertaken, and with a huge amount of State investment made available for flood control, preparatory work was undertaken for the rehabilitation of river dikes washed away by floods in 1957 and for the construction of dikes along the Tumen River and the Namdaech'on. As a result, several flood control projects were completed in 1958, rendering protection to 77 kilometers of river dikes and 245 chongbo of land. Furthermore, agricultural cooperatives used their own resources to complete flood

control work which would protect 131 chongbo of land, and 48 kilometers of field valley works (yage kongsa).

In 1958, with the use of State funds the young people of the province undertook the construction of the Songhung Youth Reservoir in Kimch'aekun; this reservoir will irrigate 1,400 chongbo of cultivated land.

In particular, in support of the decision of the September Plenum of the Party Central Committee which proposed the further expansion of the irrigated area of fields and paddies, agricultural cooperatives in Hamgyong-pukto actively carried out the construction of irrigation facilities. They completed 81 reservoirs and 31 pumping stations in 1958, and expanded the irrigated land area to 16,943 chongbo. Furthermore, by closely coordinating the construction of flood control projects with the task of rural electrification, Hamgyong-pukto built 34 power stations during a three-month period in the latter half of 1958.

In order to accelerate the mechanization of agricultural operations, in 1958 machine tractor stations were newly established in Kilchu, Hoeryong, Onsong, and Wunggi. Moreover, machine tractor stations plowed 130,234 chongbo (aggregate total) in 1958, an increase of eight percent over the 1957 level.

In 1958, the fruit-tree planted-area plan was fulfilled by 107 percent; 5,800 chongbo (cumulative total from 1957) of land suitable for fruit farming was cultivated; and 1,840,000 graft saplings and 4,756,000 trunk saplings were produced.

Area Planted with Fruit Trees and Output of Fruits
(Area in Chongbo; Output in Tons)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Planted Area	-	-	974
Apples Only	663	536	626
Output of Fruits	-	-	7,199
Apples Only	1,386	2,117	5,136

In 1958, a tussah silkworm egg production plant was built in Hoeryonggun, and numerous tussah forests were created for the development of tussah cocoonery. In addition, the construction of hothouses for castor-oil plant cocoonery was further expanded, and 2,555,000 mulberry saplings were supplied to agricultural cooperatives.

In 1958, the production plan for tussah cocoons for industrial use was fulfilled by 108 percent, and the total output of tussah cocoons increased 40 percent over the 1957 level.

Area of Mulberry Fields and Output of Cocoons

(Area in Chongbo; Output in Tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Fields	491	654	2,037
Output of Cocoons	115	130	244

Cocoons produced in 1958 included 102 tons of domestic cocoons, 137 tons of tussah cocoons, and five tons of castor-oil plant cocoons.

In conformity with the correct Party and State policies for giving priority to the development of the livestock industry in Hamgyong-pukto, the livestock industry was gradually expanded.

Increase in the Number of Domestic Animals

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Milk Cows	-	-	473
Korean Cattle	88,482	61,168	70,201
Sheep and Goats	2,907	10,518	55,956
Hogs	140,720	71,542	121,840

In 1958, domestic husbandry expanded by three percent beyond the 1957 level in domestic fowl, 127 percent in rabbits, and 24 percent in bees.

In order to consolidate the foundation of the livestock industry in agricultural cooperatives, 6,342 breeding livestock were supplied to agricultural cooperatives.

In 1958, the number of domestic animals per 100 farm families rose to 96 head of cattle (against 82 head in 1957) and 159 head of hogs.

In 1958, the afforestation plan was fulfilled by 126.8 percent in terms of area and by 145.6 percent in terms of the number of plants planted. Moreover, 16,148,000 saplings were produced.

Capital Construction

At the same time that priority was given to productive construction required for expanded reproduction, in 1958 the construction of houses and cultural and welfare facilities was carried out on a large scale in Hamgyong-pukto.

State capital construction investment in 1958 was 50 percent and 43 percent greater than in 1956 and 1957 respectively.

Capital Construction Investment

(Unit: 10,000 won)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	2,683	2,819	4,029
Rate of Increase (%)	100	105	150

Productive construction accounted for 83.9 percent of total capital construction investment in 1958, and nonproductive construction accounted for 16.1 percent. Compared with the 1957 level, in 1958 industrial construction investment increased by 44.2 percent, agricultural

construction investment increased by 158 percent, and housing construction investment increased by 17 percent.

In 1958, the no 2 blast furnace of the Kimch'aek Iron Works with an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons was put into operation one and a half months ahead of schedule. In addition, a 250,000-ton-capacity coke oven was put into operation at the Iron Works. The galleries of the Aoji Coal Mine, the Kogonwon Coal Mine, and the Koch'am Coal Mine were expanded, and the staple fiber shop and rayon shop of the Chongjin Spinning Mill were rehabilitated and reconstructed. Furthermore, the following projects were proceeding satisfactorily: the construction of a converter shop and large-scale repair work on the No 1 blast furnace at the Kimch'aek Iron Works, the construction of a new blister steel shop at the Songjin Steel Works, and the rehabilitation of the converter shop at the Ch'ongjin Steel Works. At the same time, at the initiative of young people, the development of the Kyongwon Youth Coal Mine was undertaken in 1958.

The construction of a 34-kilometer-long railway between Komusan and Susong was undertaken on 25 October and was completed within 25 days.

With State capital construction funds made available for the technological reconstruction of agricultural operations, numerous river dike construction projects were carried out, and production construction was also carried out by State agricultural-livestock farms. On the other hand, agricultural cooperatives used their own funds to carry out irrigation, dike construction, flood control, and field-valley and stable [permanent?] construction projects.

In 1958, State capital construction funds were used to build 13 schools with a total of 2,750 seats, primary academies (ch'odung hagwon) with 500 seats, two clubs with 450 seats, democratic propaganda halls with a floor space of 150 square meters, two hospitals with 150 beds, four clinics, kindergartens with 216 seats, creches with a total floor space of 1,744 square meters, and an industrial and agricultural exhibition hall with a total floor space of 2,870 square meters. The construction of a provincial-theatre with 1,200 seats and a floor space of 2,907 square meters was in progress in 1958.

In 1958, 8,900 dwelling units were built with State

capital construction funds for workers; this total is 5,100 dwelling units more than in 1957. Four- and five-story cultural buildings were constructed, especially in Ch'ongjin City and Kimch'aek City.

Agricultural cooperatives used their own funds to build 296 classrooms, 44 units of democratic propaganda halls, 14 clinics, 23 kindergartens, 140 bath-houses, and more than 900 dwelling units.

Since the October 1957 meeting of the Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the level of industrialization, the use of prefabricated building materials, and the level of mechanization in construction have all been considerably enhanced. Moreover, the proportion of housing construction through the use of building materials increased from 29.5 percent in 1957 to 46.9 percent in 1958, and 58.4 percent in the fourth quarter [of 1958]. The total quantity of prefabricated building materials used in 1958 was 4.7 times the quantity used in 1957. Furthermore, with improvements in the utilization of construction machinery, the operation rate rose one percent for excavators, 5.3 percent for bulldozers, and 9.7 percent for automobile cranes.

Commerce

The retail commodity circulation plan for State and cooperative groups was fulfilled by 106.4 percent.

In 1958, the retail circulation of local commerce and consumer cooperative commerce reached 128,490,000 won (in new currency).

Commercial Networks of Local Trade and

Consumer Cooperative Trade

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Stores	423	693	770
Social Service Network	90	125	168

In 1958, the procurement plan through the State procurement system was fulfilled by 120 percent (at constant prices), and gross procurement value increased by 273 percent over the 1957 level.

Finance

In 1958, the combined budget revenue plan for Hamgyong-pukto was fulfilled by 114.6 percent, or 36,172,000 won. On the other hand, the expenditure plan was fulfilled by as much as 129.4 percent, or 32,706,000 won. Nevertheless, this left a revenue surplus in the amount of 3,470,000 won.

Of the total budgetary revenue of the province in 1958, the proportion of revenue from the socialist economic sector further increased, and that of revenue from taxes levied on the people was reduced.

In administering budgetary expenditure, there was a considerable increase in expenditure for the people's economy aimed at expanded reproduction, especially in expenditure for social and cultural affairs. At the same time, expenditure for the maintenance of local people's councils was reduced considerably.

Administration of Combined Budget of the Province

(Unit: 1,000 won in New Currency)

	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Revenue Surplus</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Over Immediately preceding year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Over Immediately preceding year</u>	
1956	13,071	135%	12,218	134.3%	853
1957	17,251	131.9	15,404	126	1,848
1958*	36,172	209.16	32,706	212.3	3,466

* Figures for 1958 are estimated final account.

Structure of the Combined Budget Revenue of the Province

(Unit: 1,000 won in New Currency)

	<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Total	10,598	100%	15,066	100%	22,624	100%
Revenue from the People's Economy	7,938	74.4	4,196	72.2	18,259	80.8

Structure of Budgetary Expenditure of the Province (%)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Expenditure	100	100	100
Expenditure for the People's Economy	35.3	27.5	43.0
Expenditure for Social and Cultural Affairs	51.4	60.8	50.0
Expenditure for Local Administration	13.3	11.7	7.0

As the scope of capital construction expanded in 1958, the supply of capital construction funds further increased. In 1958, the total supply of funds for capital construction increased 61.9 percent over the 1957 level. Along with the increase in fund requirements necessary for over-fulfillment of the people's economic plan, loans from the central Bank increased very rapidly. In 1958, the total amount of loans from the Central Bank increased 76.5 percent over the 1957 level, including an 80.5 percent increase in loans to industry and an 119.7 percent increase in loans to agriculture.

In 1958, the total amount of loans granted by the Agricultural Bank increased 221.8 percent over the 1957 level. This included a 461.5 percent increase in agricultural production funds, an 18.1 percent increase in

livestock production funds, a 203.2 percent increase in subsidiary enterprises and fisheries funds, and a 240.5 percent increase in housing construction funds.

The further upsurge in the development of the people's economy and the increased cash incomes of the workers resulted in a considerable increase in savings by the people.

Increase in Savings by the People

(Balance of Deposits at Year End, 1953=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Central Bank	191	372.5	388.5
Agricultural Bank	97	133.8	210.8
Postal Savings	-	100	390

Culture

Education

Compulsory middle school education was successfully instituted in November 1958.

Development of Ordinary Education

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Schools			
Elementary Schools	-	385	479
Junior Middle Schools	130	139	269
Senior Middle Schools	24	25	28
Enrollment			
Elementary Schools	176,543	166,342	127,015
Junior Middle Schools	44,577	47,947	108,701
Senior Middle Schools	-	8,100	11,319

In 1958, schools were distributed in Hamgyong-pukto in the ratio of 1.3 elementary school per ri, 13.3 junior middle schools per city or kun, and 16 senior-middle, specialized, and technical schools (average of all combined) per city or kun. As a result, the total enrollment, including students enrolled in special educational institutes, in the ordinary education system rose to 253,000 students. In addition, there were 349 students studying at three evening senior middle schools.

Along with the rapid development of the people's economy, the middle specialized education system aimed at training technical personnel also expanded.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Schools	15	14	16
Enrollment	5,926	5,006	7,711

In connection with the preparatory work for the future implementation of compulsory technical education, in 1958 the following schools were established: eight agricultural-technical schools, five industrial-technical schools, one forestry school, and one fishery school; their total enrollment was 1,340 students.

Of officials on the job, 467 officials who did not receive a systematic middle school education are currently studying through correspondence middle schools.

In addition, there are eight primary academies with an enrollment of 2,960 students, two working youth academies (nodong ch'onngnyon hakwon) with 168 students, one survivors' academy with 2,900 students, and three evening cadre schools with 349 students.

In order to provide adequate working conditions for working mothers, the network of kindergartens -- an institution for preschool education -- was further expanded for their children. There are 49 [regular?] kindergartens as well as many other kindergartens organized on a seasonal basis by agricultural cooperatives. In 1958, 79,800 workers received their education at 129 workers' schools and an additional 23,000 workers were educated at 161

workers' middle schools.

For the training of managerial cadres, there are one provincial cadre school and one agricultural cooperative cadre school.

Cultural Facilities

In 1958, work began on the construction of provincial theatre in Hamgyong-pukto; it is to have a seating capacity of 1,200 and a floor space of 2,907 square meters. The creative groups (ch'angjo chiptan) of the Provincial Art Theatre have further developed the stage arts, and have extensively staged their works in farming and fishing villages in small groups.

In 1958, the aggregate total of shows presented amounted to 674, an increase of 6.4 percent over the 1957 level. The number of spectators amounted to more than 450,000, surpassing the 1957 level by 10.5 percent.

Motion Picture Facilities

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Movie Facilities	each	24	49	89
Permanent Movie Theatres	each	22	26	45
Mobile Movie Projection Teams	each	2	23	44

In 1958, a new industrial and agricultural exhibition hall with a total floor space of 2,870 square meters was completed in Ch'ongjin with State capital construction funds.

By displaying a total of 10,375 items, including 1,435 in the industrial hall and 6,908 in the combined hall (chonghapkwan), this exhibition hall showed a broad segment of the progress effected by the working masses in the development of economic and cultural construction in

Hamgyong-pukto.

In 1958, there were 564 clubs and democratic propaganda chambers in shops, rural villages, ri, up, ku or tong, and this number was 18 percent greater than in 1957.

In 1958, there were 9,027 circles embracing 241,591 participants. In 1958, 278 groups with 6,016 people participated in the "Production Shop Circle Contest", celebrating May Day, as well as in the "Students' Circle Contest" and the "Producer Cooperative and Agricultural Cooperative Circle Contest" commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

As for libraries, there are provincial, municipal, and kun libraries in the Province.

In 1958, there were 21 libraries with a total of 501,000 volumes; this is approximately 10.7 times the 1949 level. There were 13,440 readers who were regular subscribers in provincial, municipal, and kun libraries. For the convenience of workers and farmers, 549 mobile library units were organized monthly at enterprises, shops, and schools.

In 1958, the Provincial Museum explored the battleground where Marshal Kim Il-song led guerrilla warfare against the Japanese, and collected 17 historical items. More than 64,000 people visited the museum in 1958.

Public Health

In 1958, the State invested more than 350,000 won (in new currency) of capital construction funds for the expansion of the public health network.

Expansion of Health Facilities (1949=100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Treatment and Preventive Organs	681	756	2,325
Organs with Hospitalization Facilities	185	346	377
Out-Patient Organs	28 times	25 times	108 times
Number of Beds	227	736	899

In 1958, 127 additional treatment and preventive organs were established, the number of beds was increased by 236, and 209 simple clinics of agricultural cooperatives rendered aid to the rural population. In addition, there were 17 first aid stations operating in galleries of mines.

Following the directive of the Party and the State concerning the development of Chinese medicine and Chinese therapy, five Chinese medicine cabinets and one Chinese pharmacy were established in the Central Hospital of the province, in the Veterans' Hospital in Chuul, and in other principal clinical and preventive organs. In addition, there are now 21 cooperatives of Chinese medicine and drug vendors.

With the increase of the female labor force, the number of creches increased very rapidly from 42 (with 1,192 beds) in 1957 to 96 (with 7,359 beds) in 1958.

In 1958, small pox vaccinations were administered to 164,766 people, and various other vaccinations to 64,976 people. An all-out effort was made in 1958 to improve sanitary and cultural living conditions in both urban and rural areas.

Athletics

Athletics and sports developed very rapidly in 1958.

Athletic Groups and Their Membership

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Groups	818	902	1,016
Membership	103,765	113,328	225,482

Athletic facilities included two stadiums, 671 athletic fields, 67 athletic chambers, two swimming pools, 689 basketball courts, 1,327 volley ball courts, 55 tennis courts, 345 wing grounds, and 159 "ssirum" /Korean wrestling/ grounds.

In 1958, a sports school for the training of athletes

was opened in Ch'ongjin for young men and boys, and 480 students are currently studying there. There were nine province-wide major sports events held in 1958, including the "Provincial Ice Sports Contest", the "Provincial Boxing, Weightlifting and Wrestling Contest," the "Spring Ball Sports (kugi) League Game," the "Provincial Station-to-Station Racing Meet," the "Provincial National Game Meet," the "Provincial Students' Athletic Meet," the "Provincial Championship Game," the "Autumn Ball Sports League Game," and the "Provincial Farmers' Athletic Meet." An aggregate total of 186 groups with more than 10,700 athletes participated in these events.

Scenic Sights, Natural Monuments and

Historical Remains

(Figures in parentheses are numbers designated by the State)

Ch'ilbo Mountain (11): - In Pyongch'on'gun. Because of the majestic view of Mount Ch'ilbo ["Seven Treasures"], external Ch'ilbo and sea Ch'ilbo with their myriads of forms, the mountain is referred to as the "Diamond Mountain in Hamgyong-pukto."

Chuul Hot Spring (12): - In Onp'ori, Kyongsonggun. The mountain and streams are beautiful and fresh, and both the quality and quantity of the hot-spring water rank first in our country. A great scenic and vacation site.

Animal Fossil Layer of Diluvial Epoch in Tonggwalli (20): - In Tonggwalli, Chongsonggun. This is an animal fossil layer formed during the Third Period of the Diluvial Epoch. It constitutes valuable material for geological study.

Sea Bird Protection District in Alsom, Wunggigun (310): - In Wunggigun. This is an area where sea birds flock and reproduce.

Wild Cherry Tree Groves in Sosurari (32): - In Sosurari, Wunggigun. Believed to have drifted from Sakhalin, they are interesting objects of botanical study.

Najin Wild Cherry Trees (30): - In Najinup, Najin'gun
The same as the wild cherry trees of Sosurari.

Medicinal Chestnut Tree (Yak'bam) of Kaesim Buddhist Temple (26): - In Kaesimni, Myongch'on'gun. Of Chinese origin, this large tree is a noteworthy object of study, because medicinal chestnut trees are found only in Hamgyong-namdo and in the south.

Wunmandae Bamboo Groves (24): - In Mokchinni, Hwadaegun. These are rare groves of bamboo found only in this area in our country.

Animal Fossil Layer of the Third Period (25): - In Yangjongni, Myongch'on'gun. This is an alluvial layer where fossils of bones of large animals of the Third Period (one million to 5.6 million years ago) are found.

Animal Fossil Layer of the Third Period in Hamjindong (27): - In Hamjinni, Yongan'gun. The same as the fossil layer found in Yangjongni.

Kwanmobong Botanical Protection District (28): - Here is found the vegetation of "wangdaehwang" and other rare high mountain plants.

No 1 Old Tomb Groups in Hamgyong-pukto (184): - In Pugori, Najin'gun. More than 380 earth tombs and stone-layer tombs are scattered here, and bronze tiles and ware are excavated.

Pugo Earth Fort (185): - In Pugori, Najin'gun. Believed to have been the main fort of the Chief of Yojin. Height: 2 meters in the south and 0.5 meters in the north.

Kyongsong South Gate (186): - In Susongni, Kyongsonggun. Built in 1433 during the Yi Dynasty, it was rehabilitated in 1955.

Chongbok Buddhist Temple (188): - Sunganmni, Kyongsonggun. Built in 1583, it was reconstructed in 1900.

The Majestic Altar of the Ch'onggye Buddhist Temple (189): - Kyowolli, Pukch'onggun. Built in 1433, it was remodeled in 1875.

Suhang Turret (190): - In Chongsong'up, Chongsonggun.

A three-story, 9.8-meter-high wooden structure, it was built in 1608.

Hoeryong Confucian School (193): - In Hoeryong'up, Hoeryonggun. Built in 1551, it is characteristic of the Confucian school of architecture of the earlier part of the Yi Dynasty.

Kilchu Confucian School (196): - In Kilchuup, Kilchugun. Built in 1611 during the Yi Dynasty.

The Majestic Altar of the Ssanggye Buddhist Temple (198): - In Puamni, Yongan'gun. This is a gorgeous structure originally built in the latter half of the 18th century and remodeled in 1880.

Ch'ongbyon Monument (199): - In Onsong'up, Onsonggun. Built in 1726, it celebrates the merits of General Sin Rip.

Maeng Hyo-nam Miracle Monument (200): - In Susongni, Kyongsonggun. Erected in memory of the miracle of Maeng Hyo-nam, who built Kyongsong Castle.

Warriors' Monument (Ch'angyolsabi) (201): - In Mugyeri, Oranggun. Built in praise of 10 warriors who raised civilian armies during the Imjin Fatherland War.

War Heroism Monument (Hyonch'ungsabi) (202): - In Hoeryong'up, Hoeryonggun. Erected in praise of nine war heroes of the Imjin Fatherland War.

Linear Fort (Haengsongji) (205): - In Hoeryonggun, Chongsonggun and Onsonggun. A mud fort built in 1451, it is 62,750 meters long and approximately 4.5 meters high.

Kyongsong'up Fort (206): - In Kyongsong'up, Kyongsonggun. A stone fort built in 1615, it is representative of the forts built in the plain region. It is 1,400 meters in circumference and about 4.5 meters high.

Haengyong Fort (207): - In Haengyongni, Chongsonggun. Built as a command post for the military commander of Hamgyong-do, it is 2.620 meters in circumference and about 7.6 meters high.

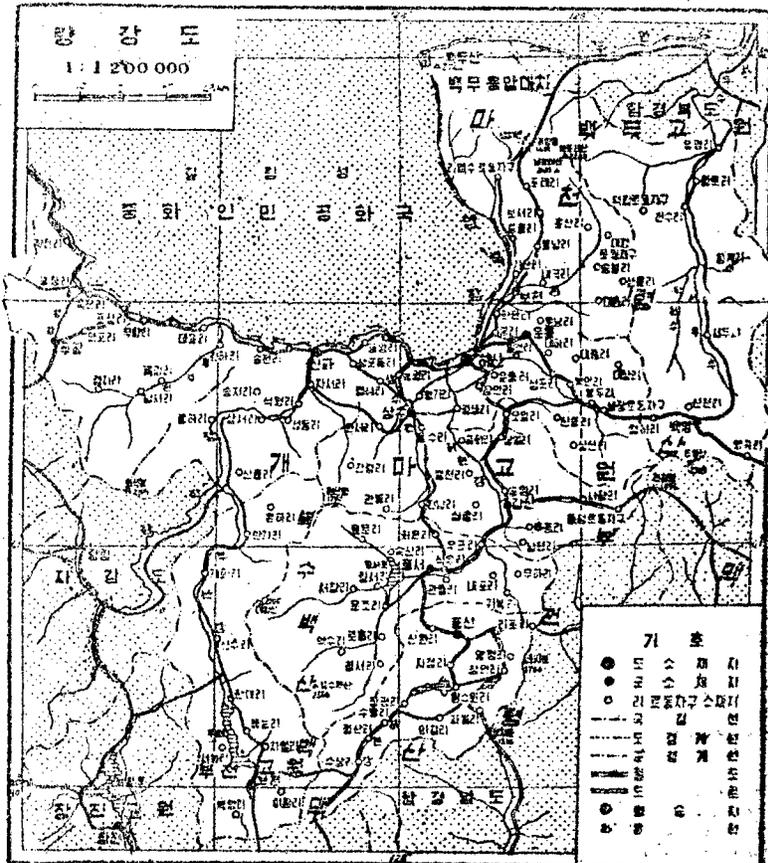
The Majestic Altar of the Kaesim Buddhist Temple (208): - In Kaesimni, Myongch'on'gun. Said to have been built

in the earlier part of the ninth century, the present building was reconstructed in 1853.

No 2 Old Tomb Groups in Hamgyong-pukto (209): - Hagori, Hwadaegun. More than 500 stone-layer bases are scattered about and bronze objects have been excavated.

Great Victory Monument of Yi Sun-sin (210): - Sosurari, Wunggingun. Erected in 1586 in honor of the merits of General Yi Sun-sin.

YANGGANG-DO



- Provincial Capital
- Kun Seats
- Ri or Worker Districts
- National Boundary
- Provincial Boundary
- Kun Boundary
- Railroads
- Highways
- Scenic Sights
- Hot Springs

Geography and People

Location

Yanggang-do borders Hamgyong-namdo to the south along the Pujonryong Mountain Range, Hamgyong-pukto to the east along the Hamgyong Mountain Range, and the northeast region of China to the north along the Yalu River. The maximum distance between the northern and southern borders of the province is 132 kilometers, and that between the

east and west is 168 kilometers.

Area

The area of the province is approximately 14,000 square kilometers, accounting for approximately seven percent of the area of the entire country and for 11.5 percent of that of the northern half of the Republic.

Natural Conditions

Since most of the area of Yanggang-do is occupied by the Kaema Plateau, the widest in our country and the roof of our country, Yanggang-do is characterized by numerous natural and economic peculiarities.

The general geographic characteristics of the province derive from the fact that although it is the highest in our country in elevation, its land is flat. The average elevation of the province is more than 1,000 to 1,200 meters (whereas the national average is 482 meters).

In addition to the Hamgyong Mountain Range, the Pujonryong Mountain Range, the Nangnim Mountain Range, and the Yonhwa Mountain Range, which extend around the provincial boundary line, the province contains the Mach'ollyong Mountain Range and the Puksubae Mountain Range. There are many mountains in the province which are more than 2,000 meters high, including the Paektusan (2,744 meters), the highest in the country, the Turyusan, the Komdok'san, the Puksubaek'sna, and the Yonhwasan.

The Punonryong Mountain Range and the Hamgyong Mountain Range, which stretch along the southern boundary of the province, slope gradually to the north, but steeply to the south. Since these mountain ranges have high peaks they provide economically advantageous conditions favorable for the generation of hydroelectric power.

The principal rivers include the following: the Yalu River and its tributaries, e.g., the Kanrimch'on, the Hoch'on'gang (including its tributary the Nunggiwigang), the Samsuch'on, the Changjin'gang (and its tributary the Pujon'gang), the Humuch'on and the Huch'anggang; and the Tumen River and its tributary, the Sodusu.

As for lakes, there are several natural lakes, including the Ch'onji, the largest in our country, the Samjiyon (in Poch'on'gun) and the Taet'aek (in Paegamgun), as well as artificial lakes, such as the Pujonho, which are connected with power production.

Yanggang-do is not only situated in the northern part of our country, but it is also the highest in elevation and it is land-locked. Consequently, its climate is the coldest in our country, its precipitation is very low, and the duration of the frost season is the longest in our country.

Agricultural production in the province is considerably affected by these climatic peculiarities. Compared with other provinces, the crops cultivated in Yanggang-do must either be those with a shorter fruition period or highly cold-resistant crops such as potatoes, flax, hops, and sugar cane. In husbandry, cold-resistant domestic animals like sheep are better suited to this province.

Yanggang-do has unlimited forest resources. Forests account for 90 percent of the entire area of the province and for 27 percent of the total area of forests in the entire Republic.

The province is also rich in underground resources. The principal minerals are magnesite, copper, iron sulfide, gold, tungsten, talc, and anthracite coal.

People

Yanggang-do is the least populated province in our country, and its density of population is the lowest.

The relatively densely populated areas in the province are those between Hyesan and Samsu.

With the development of the province's economy, there have been some new settlements, and the population and its density have gradually risen. In 1958, the population of the province was 2.9 percent and 20.7 percent larger than in 1957 and 1954 respectively.

Classification of Population According to Social Groups

	<u>31 Dec</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1 Dec</u> <u>1958</u>
Total Population	100	100	100
Workers	19	25	39.3
Office Employees	7.3	9.4	16.2
Cooperative Farmers	-	-	42.5
Private Farmers	70.5	63	-
Cooperative Handicraftsmen	-	0.1	1.6
Private Handicraftsmen	0.7	0.8	-
Merchants	1.0	0.7	-
Entrepreneurs	0.2	0.1	-
Others	1.3	0.9	0.4

Economy

Due to its natural peculiarities, Yanggang-do is endowed with rich forest and underground resources, natural forage bases, hydroelectric power potentials, as well as conditions favorable to farming on elevated lands.

The important tasks of the province during the First Five-Year Plan Period were to develop its industries, especially the forestry and mining industries, and diversified agricultural enterprises including the cultivation of potatoes, flax and hops. The province was also to develop animal husbandry, to facilitate construction in urban and rural areas, and to protect and cultivate forest resources.

The on-the-spot guidance personally rendered by Premier Kim Il-song in May 1958 was highly significant in the development of the people's economy in the province.

Premier Kim Il-song emphasized that the most important task of the province was to protect and cultivate

forest resources. He proposed the establishment of a ten-year afforestation plan by Yanggang-do, the elimination of waste in timber felling, lumber production, and lumber processing, as well as the effective utilization of the by-products of lumber for the production of toys, students' learning tools, and furniture.

In relation to the mineral mining industry, he proposed more extensive geological survey and development work, further expansion of the Kapsan Mine, and increases in the extraction rate (ch'aech'iyul) of ores and the percent net recovery rate of concentrates.

For the agricultural sector of the economy, in view of geographical conditions in the province, he stressed the need for cultivating profitable industrial crops and developing diversified subsidiary enterprises, such as animal husbandry, bee raising, and sericulture. Accordingly, he proposed the further expansion of the planted area of flax, hops, and potatoes as well as a livestock-goal of 100,000 head of sheep in the province within three to four years.

Furthermore, he proposed various measures for the planting of fruit trees suitable to the climate and soil of the province, the development of local industries, the expansion of rural and housing construction through the utilization of local resources, and the improvement of commodity circulation.

Enthusied by the tasks set forth by the First Five-Year Plan and by the on-the-spot guidance personally rendered by Premier Kim Il-song, in 1958 the workers of the province achieved considerable results in the various sectors of the people's economy.

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan was fulfilled by 111 percent, surpassing the 1957 level by 23 percent. Through extensive geological surveys, it was learned in 1958 that the province had more than 100 varieties of mineral deposits.

Local industry also expanded very rapidly. Following the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, 21 local industrial plants were established during the latter half of 1958, and they produced goods worth 344,000 won (in new currency).

A great transformation was also effected in the agricultural sector of the economy. In 1958, agricultural cooperativization was completed, and 614 agricultural cooperatives were merged into 216 cooperatives. Thus, the scope of their enterprises was further expanded. In the composition of cultivated crops, the planted area of industrial crops, tubers, and forage crops as well as the demarcated zones for their collective cultivation were further expanded.

In accordance with the decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, priority was given to forest management and flood control. But at the same time, irrigation projects for dry fields were carried out, and river dikes were built to give protection to 275 chongbo of land.

As the people's economy developed and the living standard of the people rose, the commodity circulation value increased in 1958 by 23.3 percent over the 1957 level (at comparable prices). As the socialist integration of private merchants, who accounted for 22.7 percent of the commodity circulation value in 1954, was completed, the unified control of the socialist economy was also established in the commodity circulation sector.

With the development of the people's economy, the direct labor force in all the sectors of the people's economy also increased. The total direct labor force as of 1 June 1958 was eight percent greater than that of a year earlier. As of 1 June 1958, the female labor force accounted for 16.9 percent of the total.

Industry

Each year, industry has developed at a rapid pace, and many industrial enterprises have been either newly built or rehabilitated since the establishment of Yanggang-do as a province. In 1958, the construction of the copper concentrate dressing plant of the Kapsan Mine was completed (it was put into operation in July 1957) and the iron sulfide dressing plant of the Ilgon Mine was put into operation.

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan was fulfilled by 111 percent. This figure includes local industry, which fulfilled its plan by 133 percent (pro-

vincial industry-120.3 percent, and cooperative industry-151.9 percent).

In 1958, the gross value of production by State and cooperative industries increased 23 percent over 1957, 180 percent over 1954, the year in which Yanggang-do was established, and 384 percent over the prewar 1949 level.

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial Production

(1949=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Gross	327	392	484
Provincial Industry	585	13 times	22 times
Cooperative Industry*	379	902	17.1 times

*The base year for "cooperative industry" is 1954.

Both industrial development and the socialist integration of private merchants and industrialists in the province resulted in a series of changes in the structure of the value of industrial production.

In particular, local industry developed very rapidly in accordance with the decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. Within the first six months after the June Plenum, 21 local industrial enterprises were established.

Through the development of local industry, from 1956 on the province became able to meet the requirements for soy sauce, "toenjang", and other basic necessities of the people which it could not meet when the province was first established in 1954.

The varieties of goods produced by the provincial industry and cooperative industry also expanded rapidly. The varieties of these goods increased by nine times over the 1954 level in provincial industry and by 16.1 times in cooperative industry.

Forestry is the most important of all the industries in the province, and Yanggang-do accounts for approximately 40 percent of the total output of timber in the northern half of the Republic.

In 1958, the gross industrial production value plan of the forestry sector was fulfilled by 115.2 percent and the plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 102.8 percent. This includes the State plans which were fulfilled by 107.7 percent in timber and by 105.9 percent in lumber.

The gross value of industrial production of the forestry sector in 1958 was 134.9 percent and 305.7 percent greater than in 1954 and 1949 respectively.

Following the on-the-spot instructions personally delivered by Premier Kim Il-song in May 1958, an extensive campaign was launched in the sector of forestry. This campaign was aimed at strengthening the attempts to raise the percent net recovery rate of timber in felling operations, and at lowering the sawing height and thus maximizing the use of the lowest part of trees. At the same time, organizational and technical measures were taken to enforce strict observance of proper timber-felling procedures.

In 1958, forest railroads were further extended by an additional 61.8 kilometers.

Agriculture

Mountains account for 90 percent of the total land area of Yanggang-do and cultivated land area accounts for only 5.5 percent. Of the latter, 60 percent is accounted for by fire fields [fields created through intentional forest fire].

The Geomorphological features of Yanggang-do are mostly of the old period (noryongi) and form the gradually inclined Kaema Plateau. Cultivated lands are widely scattered on this flat plateau. In terms of elevation, lands less than 800 meters high account for 6.5 percent of the land, those between 801 and 1000 meters high account for 25.7 percent, and those higher than 1,000 meters account for 67.8 percent. In terms of gradient, lands of more than 15 degrees account for 42 percent of

the total including those of more than 30 degrees which account for 11.1 percent.

Because of these natural and geographical conditions, the agricultural sector was primarily engaged in the cultivation of potatoes, for, as Premier Kim Il-song has stated, "The King of all Field Crops is the Potato." In addition, the cultivation of industrial crops and oil crops, such as flax and hops, was also strengthened in the province.

As of the end of August 1958, the total cultivated land area comprised 103,000 chongbo; this was approximately 3,000 chongbo more than in 1957. Of this total, the rice-paddies area accounted for only about five percent. The cultivated land area of agricultural cooperatives was more than 89,000 chongbo, or 86.5 percent of the total.

The decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party proposed the further expansion of the irrigated land area of paddies and fields. In the course of implementing this decision Yanggang-do primarily devoted its efforts to the irrigation of fields and to the protection of lands through the construction of river dikes. As of the end of 1958, the province had completed river dike construction for the protection of 275 chongbo of the total target area of 700 chongbo. There are four pumping stations and reservoirs, and the total irrigated land area is 681 chongbo.

In 1958, the total planted area plan was fulfilled by 133.8 percent in potatoes, 120.4 percent in flax, and 112.5 percent in hops.

In accordance with Party policies to overcome damage from cold weather and to plant profitable crops, the planted area of food grain crops was gradually reduced. At the same time, the planted area of potatoes, a high-yield crop, and of industrial crops, such as flax and hops, as well as of forage crops was expanded.

Proportions of Planted Area Accounted for
by Individual Crops

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Planted Area	100	100	100
Food Grain Crops	82.5	61	45
Industrial Crops	1.4	10.5	14.6
Flax	-	10.1	14.2
Tubers	14.5	25.9	23.1
Vegetables	1.6	1.9	2.4
Forage Crops	-	0.7	4.9

The socialist transformation of the agricultural economy was successfully carried out. Agricultural cooperativization in the province was completed in August 1958, and the merger of agricultural cooperatives was also successfully carried out.

Agricultural Cooperativization

	<u>Number of Cooperatives</u>	<u>Of Which, Type Three Cooperatives</u>	<u>Ratio of Cooperativized Families to Total</u>
1954	314	8	24.2%
1957	693	693	89.4
Aug 1958	614	614	100
Dec 1958	216	216	100

At the same time that the organization of agricultural cooperatives was strengthened and their economic foundations were consolidated, their size was also expanded.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1957</u>	<u>Dec 1958</u>
Total Number	693	216
Up to 50 Families	508)	85
51 - 100 Families	167)	
101 - 200 Families	18	95
201 Families or More	-	36

Along with the development of the agricultural economy, the economic foundations of agricultural cooperatives were further consolidated.

Growth of Joint Accumulation Fund per

Agricultural Coop.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Food Grain Crops	100	238.1
Cash	100	195.7

Sericulture, is also being rapidly developed. In order to achieve the rapid development of sericulture, the State established two sericultural farms and one silkworm egg production plant. In view of the rich forage resources for tussah silkworms, the conditions of Yanggang-do are very favorable for the development of tussah cocoonery.

The total output of tussah cocoons in the province was 466 tons in 1958, and the output of tussah cocoons per kilogram of tussah silkworm eggs reached 187.6 kilograms.

Area of Mulberry Fields and Output of Cocoons

(Area in Chongbo; Output in Tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Mulberry Fields	188	168	75	89	838
Output of Cocoons	34	13	139	220	478

The livestock industry is also expanding as the result of State policies and favorable natural and geographical conditions.

In Yanggang-do, the total area of pasture lands and hay-producing area accounts for eight percent of the total land area of the province, or 117,000 chongbo.

Number of Domestic Animals

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Korean Cattle	29,688	34,203	39,367
Sheep and Goats	12,948	24,090	20,249
Hogs	47,011	68,277	59,445
Domestic Fowl	-	106,100	117,501

In Yanggang-do, there are no longer any farm families who do not raise domestic animals. The number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, per farm family increased from two head in 1954 to 3.6 head in 1958, and that of rabbits and domestic fowl per farm family increased from 3.2 in 1957 to 4.3 in 1958.

The livestock industry of agricultural cooperatives has also grown. In order to further the development of the livestock industry of agricultural cooperatives, in the two years from 1957 to 1958 the State distributed at very low prices 9,233 head of hogs, 16,983 head of sheep and goats, and 22,614 domestic fowl. As for the domestic

animals under the joint management of agricultural cooperatives, the number of cattle increased from 17,240 head in 1957 to 34,319 head in 1958, and the number of hogs increased from 3,400 head in 1957 to 13,808 head in 1958.

The area of forests accounts for 90 percent of the total land area of Yanggang-do, and the area of forests without trees accounts for 6.7 percent of the total area of forests. As for the composition of forests, acerose trees account for 62 percent and latifoliate trees, for 38 percent.

Following the on-the-spot instructions personally delivered by Premier Kim Il-song, in 1958 8,000 chongbo of fire fields were transformed into areas for afforestation. As the result of field surveys carried out in connection with the drafting of a 10-year afforestation plan, 85,833 chongbo of land were earmarked for afforestation and a source for 38,957,000 saplings was discovered. The ten-year afforestation plan was established in 1958, on the basis of this survey.

The afforestation program was carried out extensively and it was implemented as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of Afforestation (in Chongbo)	5,708.3	3,644	6,113
Number of Plants Planted (in Thousands)	15,312.5	12,721	20,855

To strengthen the protection and cultivation of forests, in 1958 one afforestation enterprise (chorim saopso) was established. At the same time, six sapling nurseries and seven afforestation operation centers (chorim chagopso) were established under the control of this enterprise. In addition, 717 afforestation work teams were organized by all organs, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives.

As the result of a survey, 1,290 chongbo of land were earmarked for flood control projects, and one flood control work enterprise was established.

Capital Construction

In 1958, the total capital construction investment for all the sectors of the people's economy in the province amounted to 5,710,000 won (in new currency), an increase of 29.6 percent over the 1954 level. As a result, in 1958 a series of dressing plants, including one at the Kapsan Mine, were either newly built or rehabilitated. In addition, State housing with a total floor space of 51,564 square meters, as well as numerous educational, cultural and welfare facilities were constructed. With their own funds, agricultural cooperatives not only carried out productive construction but also built 453 units of cultural houses.

In 1958, the discovery of rich deposits of light-weight building material resources [pumice] in the vicinity of the Paektusan resulted in its extensive use in the production of pumice blocks; this contributed to increasing the proportion of the use of prefabricated building materials in urban construction to 60.3 percent.

In 1958, construction labor productivity was raised by 3.9 percent through the positive introduction of mechanization into construction operations and through the enhancement of the utilization rate of construction equipment.

Commerce

In 1958, retail circulation of State and cooperative commercial organs increased, at comparable prices, by 23.2 percent over the 1957 level. In 1958, the total circulation value of consumer goods through local commerce and consumer cooperatives rose to 33,000,000 won (in new currency).

The number of stores managed by local commerce and consumer cooperatives increased from 191 in 1957, to 294 in 1958, and that of the social service networks increased from 40 in 1957 to 63 in 1958.

Increase of Commercial Networks

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	160	231	357
Stores	128	191	294
Social Service Network	32	40	63

Finance

The combined budget during the last few years was administered as follows:

(Unit: In 1,000 won of New Currency)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Revenue	5,636.8	7,790.8	13,752.7
Expenditure	5,299.7	7,042.5	12,412.3

While the proportion of the provincial combined budget revenue from the socialist economic sector increased continuously, that from taxes levied on the people was reduced continuously.

The expenditure for the people's economy and for social and cultural affairs accounted for an overwhelming proportion of total expenditure, and expenditure for the maintenance of local management was continuously reduced.

Structure of the Combined Budget Expenditure of the Province

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Expenditure	100	100	100
Expenditure for the People's Economy	29.7	23.8	37.8
Expenditure for Social and Cultural Affairs	55.4	62.4	52.7
Local Management Expenses	14.9	13.8	9.5

Culture

Education

The democratic educational policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic resulted in great progress in the field of education. In particular, after the establishment of the province, the then-existing educational network was reorganized and the school distribution network was revised and expanded in accordance with geographical conditions in the province. As a result, the number of schools increased and network of schools was extended to include even remote mountainous regions, thus enabling all school-age children to attend schools. Consequently, universal compulsory elementary education was instituted in 1956; this was followed by compulsory middle school education which went into effect on 1 November 1958.

Number of Schools and Enrollment in Ordinary Education

	1949	1953	1958
Number of Schools			
Elementary Schools	263	293	293
Junior Middle Schools	49	49	140
Senior Middle Schools	5	5	10
Enrollment			
Elementary Schools	54,308	61,740	45,112
Junior Middle Schools	7,064	10,285	29,572
Senior Middle Schools	628	915	2,395

Between 1954 and 1958, the distribution of schools was expanded from 1.2 to 1.3 elementary schools per ri and from one junior middle school per 4.4 ri to one per 1.7 ri.

The technical education network was also expanded considerably. In 1958, a higher forestry specialized

school was established, and the Hyesan Livestock Specialized School was raised to the level of a higher agricultural specialized school.

In addition, there is the Hyesan Specialized School for Teachers Training which was established in 1955.

Along with the considerable increase in the female labor force, the kindergarten network was rapidly expanded.

In 1958, there were 14 permanent kindergartens in operation. In addition, as of the end of 1958, there were 51 permanent or seasonal kindergartens organized and operated by agricultural cooperatives, embracing 1,513 children.

An active drive was also in progress to raise the level of knowledge of the workers to that of an elementary school graduate or a junior middle school graduate. As of the end of 1958, there were 370 workers' schools with an enrollment of 43,812 workers, as well as workers' middle schools with an enrollment of 6,503 workers.

Cultural Facilities

In 1958, the Provincial Art Theatre presented a total of 765 shows to an aggregate total of 299,000 spectators. The number of motion picture facilities increased from 19 in 1954 (six permanent movie theatres and 13 mobile movie projection teams) to 32 in 1958 (11 permanent movie theatres and 21 mobile movie projection teams). In 1958, movies were shown an aggregate total of 13,382 times to 182,000 spectators. This is an increase of 228 percent over the 1954 level in the number of shows, and of 390 percent in the number of spectators.

As of the end of 1958, there were 240 democratic propaganda halls, 26 clubs (12 clubs in 1954), 11 libraries with 250,000 volumes, and 4,141 circles with 75,162 members.

The Provincial History Museum is located in Hyesan, and there is a branch of the National Central History Museum in Poch'on'gun. There are 2,820 items in the Provincial History Museum, including 1,635 historical remains and 1,185 auxiliary materials.

Public Health

After the establishment of the province, the public health network was rapidly expanded, and the increased health and treatment needs of the workers and people are now met even in remote mountainous regions.

Public Health Facilities (1943=100)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total Number of Treatment and Preventive Organs	4 times	11 times	13 times
Organs with Hospitalization Facilities	3 "	5 "	5.7 "
Number of Beds	3.2 "	5.9 "	7.8 "
Out-Patient Organs	4.6 "	14 "	17 "
Creches	100%	3 "	14 "
Number of Beds	100%	2.6 "	17 "

In 1958, there were six sanitary and preventive vaccination organs.

As a result of an increase in public health facilities, the number of out-patient organs increased from one per five ri in 1954 to one per 1.8 ri in 1958.

Sanitary and preventive vaccination work was also considerably improved in 1958. In particular, in support of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, adopted on 4 May 1958, an all-out campaign was carried out in 1958 to improve sanitary conditions.

Athletics

In 1958, there were 594 athletic groups organized by plants, enterprises, organs, schools and rural villages; their total membership was 64,199 (with women

accounting for 24,101). In 1958, there were 13 province-wide sports events in which 4,842 champions participated.

Natural Monuments and Historic Remains

(Figures in parentheses are the numbers designated by the State)

Black Pig of Poch'onbo (34): - In Poch'on'gun. Alias "Winter Skin," it is the most valuable of all the animal hides.

Botanical Protection District of Puksubaek'san (33): - In Kapsan'gun. Very rare high-mountain plants grow here.

Botanical Protection District of Ch'aalbong (36): - The same as that of Puksubaek'san.

Botanical Protection District of Paektusan (37): - In Poch'on'gun. High-mountain plants of the Paektusan family grow here.

Huch'ang "Chorittae" Groups ["tae" is bamboo] (38): - In Kunnaeri, Huch'anggun. The growth of this plant here is very unusual, because it grows only in the south to P'yongan-namdo and Hamgyong-namdo.

Kapsan'up Fort (168): - Kapsan'up, Kapsan'gun. This is a stone fort built in 1413. It is 619 meters in circumference and about 2.7 meters high.

M A T E R I A L A N D C U L T U R A L L I F E

PROMOTION OF PEOPLE'S MATERIAL WELFARE

The material welfare of the people has been increasing annually at a very rapid rate. This increase is the result of the correct policy of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, solely devoted to the cause of promoting the welfare of the people. It can also be attributed to the historic results achieved in the field of industrial and agricultural production.

As a result of the complete victory won by the socialist relations of production in all sectors of the people's economy, by 1958 all causes of exploitation and poverty had been eliminated. In 1958, the gross value of production of State and cooperative industries reached four times the 1949 level, and the total output of food-grain crops was twice the 1946 level.

The rapid increase in production and the economization of the social labor force resulted in systematic increases in national income.

As a result of wage increases put into effect on several occasions during the postwar period and a rise in the skill levels of the workers, in 1958 the average cash wage income of workers and office employees increased approximately 160 percent over the 1949 level. By 1958, the additional payment resulting from these wage increases over the postwar years reached 562 million won. Income from all types of wages--including temporary subsidies paid out in conjunction with the abolishment of the ration system of commodities other than food grains--increased in 1958 by 196.3 percent, 79.7 percent, and 25 percent over 1949, 1956, and 1957 respectively.

Beginning 1 January 1958, the State increased the wages of all workers, technicians, and office employees by 10 percent.

For the month of August 1958, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, on the basis of Cabinet Decision No 95, the State paid a bonus

equivalent to one month's pay to all workers, technicians, office employees, soldiers, internal security officers, and students. In addition, for the approaching winter season, the State distributed overcoats to workers, office employees, and students at a 45 percent discount.

The following table shows the increase in the average wage per worker and office employee.

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
100	164.9	236.4	256.6
	100	143.3	155.5

On the basis of the great progress achieved in the people's economy in 1958, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic took measures, through the adoption of Cabinet Decisions Nos 129 and 131 in October 1958, to increase the wages of workers, technicians, and office employees, as well as scholarships for students, by 40 percent. This decision went into effect January 1959.

Due to the rapid increase in cash wages on the one hand and the systematic reduction of State-fixed retail prices and fees on the other, in 1956 the real wages of workers and office employees in our country had already surpassed the prewar 1949 level; and in 1958 real wages increased 50 percent and 13 percent over 1949 and 1957 respectively.

In order to promote the workers' welfare, the State has systematically increased workers' cash wages; at the same time, it has systematically reduced the retail prices of daily necessities.

Meat and milk prices were sharply reduced in January 1958. State-fixed prices of some other necessities were reduced in August of the same year by Cabinet Decision No 93. As a result in 1958 general retail prices were 2 percent less than in 1957.

Benefit that workers and office employees received from wage increases and bonus payments during the postwar period [through 1958] amounted to 560 million won. The benefit that the people received from price cuts during the Three-Year Plan period reached 787 million won, and that in 1958 alone was 11 million won.

To ensure a constant rise in the net income of the workers, the State budgetary expenditures were systematically increased for social and cultural affairs; these embrace social security, social insurance, and free recuperation, rest, education, culture, health and medical treatment.

Increase in Expenditures for Social and Cultural Affairs

(Unit: 1,000,000 won)

<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
56	74	95	121	177	247

In 1958, the State spent 25 million on social insurance. This total was 490 percent and 124 percent of that in 1953 and 1957 respectively. For example, 11 new rest homes and sanatoria were established in 1958. As a result, the number of workers benefiting from these facilities increased by 22 percent over the 1957 level.

Rest Homes and Sanatoria

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No of Rest Homes and Sanatoria	30	66	96	107
Number of Beds	2,625	5,395	7,420	8,825
Number of Workers Admitted	35,610	126,717	164,650	200,026

The proportion of mechanized and automated operations further increased in 1958, and the strain of heavy labor was lessened. In addition, labor safety devices and labor sanitation facilities were rapidly expanded in the shops and underground labor sectors.

The wounded war veterans, survivors (children) and the aged who have no source of support are drawing a great amount of benefits from the State social security program. They are not merely accommodated in various honor soldiers' schools, vocational schools. Survivors' (children) academies, foster homes (yukawon), rearing homes (Aeyukwon), homes for the aged, and schools for the blind and deaf. But they are also given priority in employment according to their physical conditions and skill levels.

The State has spent a large sum of money each year to solve the housing problem. Of the State's total capital construction investment, housing construction accounted for 10.6 percent, 10.9 percent, 14.6 percent, 15.0 percent, and 12.8 percent, respectively, in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958. The following table shows the increase in state capital investment for housing projects since 1953.

	<u>Percent</u>				
<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
100	359.1	437.9	527.6	555.4	598.2

In 1958, workers and office employees were supplied, free of charge, cultural houses with a total floor space of 2,240,000 square meters; this constitutes an increase of 45 percent over the corresponding figure in 1957.

The number of multi-story dwelling units built in P'yongyang, the capital, in 1958 was 21,600, far surpassing the 7,000 units originally planned at the beginning of the year.

Our agricultural cooperativization was successfully completed and the material base of agricultural cooperatives was further consolidated. As a result, agricultural production has increased rapidly and the life of farmers has notably improved.

The joint accumulation of agricultural cooperatives has further increased, and in 1958 the gross value of the joint properties of all the agricultural cooperatives amounted to 686 million won. This constitutes average assets of 51,500 won for each agricultural cooperative, or 650 won for each cooperative member family.

Despite the fact that more of the produce of agricultural cooperatives was set aside for seed, forage, and fertilizer bartering, in 1958, as compared with the previous years the share per member family has systematically increased.

In 1958 the share per member family increased by 50 percent over the 1955 level in food grain crops, 160 percent in tubers, and more than 260 percent in cash.

Increase in Share per Member Family of
Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Food Grain (kg)	1,250	1,616	1,742	1,826
Tubers (kg)	193	357	434	501
Cash (won)	56.05	95.42	137.03	203.50

In addition to large-scale housing construction, in 1958 cultural and welfare facilities were also expanded in rural areas.

With their own funds, agricultural cooperatives constructed 21,000 cultural dwelling units, 243,000 m² school buildings, and 883 kindergartens and nurseries [treches].

The number of clinics operated by agricultural cooperatives increased 120 percent over the 1957 level as the result of unselfish devotion of cooperative members to public health and preventive medicine.

In order to accelerate rural electrification, a total length of 360 km of power transmission and distribution lines was laid and 570 medium and small power plants were constructed. At the end of 1958, 67 percent of the rural ri and 49 percent of farm households were enjoying electricity.

With the continuing upsurge in the people's economy and the rapid increase in agricultural productivity, the Party and the State have undertaken the task of lightening the farmers' burdens. The Party and the State have lowered the rates for agricultural taxes-in-kind four times since the

the introduction of this tax system--within the first two years after the war, these taxes were lowered on two occasions.

In particular, since 1956 the Party and the State have helped the farmer by establishing fixed rates for agricultural taxes-in-kind. On the whole, the benefit in tonnage that accrued to the farmer through the policy of reducing and standardizing agricultural taxes-in-kind in the three-year period between 1956 and 1958 amounted to 786,000. In addition, a substantial exemption was made in the amount of payment for loaned grains and seed grain.

In October 1958, the Party and the State unified all the agricultural cooperatives in ri under its administrative jurisdiction, and consumer cooperatives became part of agricultural cooperatives. At the same time, the Party and the Government took various measures to improve and streamline the rural trade control system, the commodity supply system and the procurement system. Together with large retail price cuts, these measures contributed to a considerable rise in the net income of the farmers.

To sum up, the country has not only solved the problem of the poor farmers who accounted for 40 percent of the total farmers immediately after the war but also raised their living standard to above that of the middle farmers.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, universal compulsory education was put into practice at the middle school level in 1958. Thus, a historic stage in the development of the people's education was initiated. The level of general knowledge and the technical level of the workers have been raised, and a greater number of skilled personnel have been trained. In this way, greater progress has been made in the cultural revolution.

In 1958, State expenditure for the promotion of the people's education totaled 120 million won (in new currency).

In September 1958, all the graduates of elementary schools were admitted by middle schools. This was the result of the large number of schools constructed and the increase in the

number of teachers. All these developments were the outcome of the rigorous policy of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic on the one hand, and the patriotic efforts of the people on the other. Thus, the process of implementing compulsory education on the middle school level was realized ahead of schedule.

All the requirements necessary for the enforcement of compulsory education on the middle school level having been met, the supreme People's Assembly adopted a law "Concerning the Enforcement of Middle School Compulsory Education and Preparations for Technical School Compulsory Education" at the Fourth Meeting of the Second Session of 2 October 1958.

Compulsory Middle School Education thus began 1 November 1958; this was three years in advance of the date envisaged in the original plan for carrying out compulsory middle school education during the First Five-Year Plan. Technical school compulsory education will be realized within four to five years.

In addition, the State has adopted a series of measures to ensure the correct application of the policy of compulsory middle school education.

As the result of Cabinet Decision No 121 (9 October 1958), junior middle school students were exempted from tuition fees as of 1 November 1958. Decision No 121 further stipulates that students' dormitories and seasonal dormitories are to be operated by the State for those students who are not able to commute from their homes because of distance. For those dormitory students who are children of workers and office employees, the State also offers financial aid to defray their living expenses away from home). In addition, the State is to distribute uniforms free of charge to students of all academic levels.

By Cabinet Decision No 133 (1 November 1958), the State supplies free textbooks and other learning materials and commuting tickets to the surviving children of patriots and the children of State-supported parents who are currently enrolled in elementary or junior middle schools.

As a step toward the establishment of compulsory technical school education, in 1958 the State established 143 technical schools of various kinds. Furthermore, the P'yongnam Technical Teachers' College opened on 1 December 1958 to train teachers for these technical schools.

The Government also adopted Cabinet Decision No 146 on 21 November 1958. The purpose of this Decision ordinance was to raise the knowledge level of workers and office employees to above that of elementary and junior middle school graduates and thus to further accelerate the socialist cultural revolution.

In 1958, the number of students enrolled in the various State educational programs increased rapidly. In the academic year 1958-1959, the total number of students reached 2,380,000.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of textbooks published. In addition, revisions of textbooks were made in order to improve their quality. In 1958, the total number of textbooks published increased by 60 percent over the 1956 level. Along with these increases, the State has also taken measures to enhance teacher training and adult education and to improve the quality of education.

Paternalism and conventionalism have been eliminated from the field of education. The educational system has thus been revised and strengthened through our efforts to promote a closer relationship between education and production, to raise the qualifications of teachers, and to increase productive economic activities in schools.

In particular, at all levels of our educational system, historical research on the revolutionary tradition of the Korean Labor Party has been widely undertaken under the guidance of each school's historical research center (called the Research Center on the Revolutionary History of the Korean Labor Party).

Teachers have contributed to the enhancement of the students' theoretical and practical preparedness for playing a constructive role in the future of our country. In the course of their instruction, teachers employ modern scientific methods and take their examples from the present state of affairs--from various achievements in the field of economy and productive technology, and from the workers' creative endeavor and accomplishments.

Even in the schools of ordinary education [primary and secondary schools], students are taught the elementary forms of productive processes and technical know-how, as well as receiving a liberal education.

At the college and university level instructors and students make field trips to factories and farms. By emphasizing and encouraging field work, colleges and universities are trying to relate theoretical knowledge to knowledge of actual production processes.

Throughout all levels of our educational system, a close relationship obtains between education and its practical application to constructive productive processes. This close relationship has been enhanced through the fact that students' participation in actual production is one of the essential parts of their curriculum. An even closer relationship will be established by our constant efforts to make further improvements in this aspect of the curriculum.

A policy statement of the Presidium of the Korean Labor Party and Cabinet Decision No 52 deal with the promotion of public health education. To implement this policy, each Saturday has been designated as Health Day, and public health is taught as a regular course.

To conclude, the State has been cultivating a physically healthy and intellectually sound individual throughout its educational system by positive and systematic educational policy with emphasis on productive field work and on inculcation of the communist ideology and way of life.

Education for Preschool-Age Children

As more mothers enter the State's productive force, kindergarten facilities for their children have been rapidly expanded. In 1957 and 1958, the number of kindergartens was 9.2 and 18.3 times, respectively, that of 1956.

At present, there are two types of kindergartens--those operated by the State through the Ministry of Education and Culture and other production Ministries, and others autonomously operated by agricultural cooperatives or by ri or tong. Ordinarily, children can be left in the care of the kindergartens for 9-10 hours a day, but in order to help employed mothers on long work shifts, some kindergartens are being equipped with boarding facilities.

The State supplies free snacks to children in kindergartens. It has also made a great financial contribution to provide

children with various classroom materials and with facilities for physical exercise, dancing, sleeping, and rest.

Ordinary Education

Beginning 1 November 1958, compulsory middle school education has been put into practice on a nation-wide scale. As a result, all elementary school students graduating in the 1957-58 academic year, as well as the 32,412 remainder of last year's graduates, could advance to junior middle schools.

As the result of a great amount of capital investment and the patriotism of the people, in 1958 the State built more than 5,000 classrooms, and it contributed to the enlargement of all elementary and secondary school enrollment capacities. For example, in 1958 the number of schools increased by 4.6 percent over the 1957 level in elementary schools, 31.1 percent in junior middle schools, and 8.3 percent in senior middle schools. As a result, the commuting distance for an average elementary school child is now less than three km, and for an average junior middle school student it is less than five km.

As for senior middle schools, there are now one to two schools in each city or kun.

Growth in Ordinary Education
(Number of Students in Thousands)

<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Elementary Schools	1,372	3,882	3,777	4,006	4,199
Junior Middle Schools	50	926	1,247	1,922	2,519
Senior Middle Schools	--	177	173	193	209

(Cont'd)

<u>Number of Students</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Elementary Schools	878	1,474	1,508	1,378	1,209
Junior Middle Schools	17	353	415	642	938
Senior Middle Schools		66	66	71	79

Included in the ordinary education system are a number of rearing homes, elementary academies (ch'odung hakwon), surviving children's academies, and labor academies (nodong hakwon).

The rearing homes had been initially established to provide a pre-school education for the children of deceased national heroes and for war-orphans. But as these children have grown up, the rearing homes have been remodeled into elementary schools. (There are only 3 rearing homes in the country).

Surviving children's academies and elementary academies are engaged in rearing surviving children and war orphans under the warm care of the State.

The labor academies have been established for young workers and veterans who have missed a formal education. These schools provide an opportunity for these young adults to obtain a junior and senior middle school education; in addition, they prepare them for higher education. At present, there are three labor academies with a total enrollment of more than 1,000 students.

Most of the surviving children and war-orphans who were cared for by the Chinese People's Republic and other friendly People's Republics during the Korean War have since returned. Upon their return, some have gone to higher schools and others have gone to work in various sectors of the people's economy.

There were 895,000 students in the ordinary education sector in the 1944-45 academic year. Immediately after the war, in the 1953-54 academic year, the number of students

totalled 1,720,000. In the 1956-57 and 1958-59 academic years, the number increased, respectively, to 2,018,000 and 2,226,000.

Special Education

Special schools for the deaf and blind provide elementary education for these unfortunate children. In the present academic year 1958-1959, there are two schools for the deaf and one school for the blind with a total enrollment of 420 students. These schools offer seven years of elementary school education.

The State has paid special attention to these children. With the enforcement of compulsory junior middle school education, measures have been taken to give at least a minimum amount of education to all the deaf and blind children of school age.

Technical Education

The State has placed special emphasis on training as many technicians as possible, for they are urgently needed by the rapidly expanding people's economy. In compliance with the law adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly (2 October 1958), ("Concerning the Promulgation of Compulsory Junior Middle School Education and Preparations for the Realization of Compulsory Technical Education"), the groundwork has been laid on a nation-wide scale for the implementation of compulsory technical education within four to five years. In 1958, 143 new technical schools were built. The total enrollment in all 173 technical specialized schools, including middle and higher technical specialized schools, correspondence technical specialized schools, and honor soldiers' schools, was 5,163 in the 1958-59 academic year. (This number does not include evening class students). This is 40 percent more than in 1956 at the end of the Three-Year Plan.

Furthermore, the technical and professional school curriculum has been centralized. At the same time, the contents of the curriculum have been reorganized in part to conform to the improved conditions in the country. In addition, the curricula of middle schools and technical specialized schools and the requirements for teachers have been revised and re-organized.

Increase in Number of Technical Specialized Schools

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>
Higher Technical Specialized Schools	-	-	10	1,753
Middle Technical Specialized Schools	55	23,061	103	34,292
Correspondence Technical Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-
Honor Soldiers' Schools	-	-	4	1,538

2nd half cont'd	<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>
Higher Technical Specialized Schools	18	4,434	26	7,440
Middle Technical Specialized Schools	103	40,836	107	48,571
Correspondence Technical Specialized Sch	28	5,342	36	4,577
Honor Soldiers' Schools	4	1,107	4	1,043

New colleges opened in 1958 include the P'yongyang College for Physical Education, the Wonsan Teachers' College, and the P'yongnam Technical Teachers' College. In addition, the Sariwon Teachers' College became the Sariwon College of Education.

At the end of 1958, there were 23 colleges with a total enrollment of 36,000 students. The number of college graduates in 1958 was 4,779, surpassing the corresponding figure in 1957 by 21 percent.

Higher Education

Growth of Higher Education

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Sch</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Sch</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Sch</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Sch</u>	<u>Students</u>
Total Colleges	15	18,237	19	22,458	20	29,254	23	36,600
Universities:								
Regular Div	15	11,984	19	16,592	20	20,510	23	25,600
Evening Division	(3)	817	(3)	330	(6)	913	(6)	1,200
Correspondence Div	(4)	4,958	(10)	5,536	(10)	7,831	(15)	9,700

Teachers' Education

To meet the growing need for teachers to carry out compulsory middle school education and the forthcoming compulsory technical school education, teachers' training programs have been rapidly accelerated. At present, there are 10 teachers' colleges with a total of 3,600 students.

In preparation for the forthcoming compulsory technical school education, the P'yongnam Technical Teachers' College

opened on 1 December 1958. There are a total of five teachers' colleges, with an enrollment of 3,100 students. There are also two colleges of education (schools for junior and senior middle school teachers' training) with 1,680 students. In addition, Kim Il-song University and Kim Il-song Technical College have set up intensive short-term classes for the training of middle school teachers.

As a result of all these efforts to expand teacher training, 7,400 teachers were newly certified in 1958 alone.

Furthermore, an educational cadre school has been set up in the Capital and in each province to effect systematic improvements in the quality of teaching.

Correspondence Education

To help provide education for young workers, the colleges have established a correspondence division. Moreover, there are independent correspondence specialized schools and middle schools. The number of students enrolled in the correspondence divisions of 15 colleges were 9,717 in 15 college correspondence sections, 4,089 in 10 correspondence specialized schools for teachers training, and 4,577 in 36 various technical correspondence schools. As for correspondence middle schools, there are 3,700 students taking various junior and senior middle school courses.

The State has been supplying free school materials to these students. The State also assists those taking college and university courses through correspondence courses to attend their respective colleges and universities twice a year. As a measure to assist middle school students taking correspondence courses, the State has made arrangements for senior middle schools to answer questions posed by these students.

Adult Education

As of 1 December, two-year workers elementary and middle schools started classes in important industrial centers, farms and street corners. This step was taken to raise the general intellectual level of the workers above that of elementary and junior middle school education.

Beginning 1 December 1958, the intensive course schools for adults were transformed into workers' schools. Workers' middle schools have assimilated such schools as evening cadre schools, labor youth schools, junior and senior evening middle schools, and evening technical specialized schools.

Emphasis in these schools has been on the further attainment of practical knowledge in the students' respective fields in industrial and agricultural production.

In 1958, there were approximately 6,100 workers' schools and 2,900 workers' middle schools with a total enrollment of 1,370,000 workers.

Publication of Educational Literature

In 1958, to meet the growing demand for books for pre-school and school-age children, an organization called the Children's Book Publication was established. In addition, 1,230,000 copies of books on public health were published in 1958 for students on all levels as a measure to enhance their knowledge of the subject.

General textbooks for use in elementary schools were revised to more realistically reflect our country's progress and development.

In all, the total number of textbooks and other educational works published in 1958, increased 130 percent in the number of varieties and 160 percent in the number of copies over the 1949 level. They also increased in the number of copies by 60 percent over the 1956 level.

Of these, the publication of college and university textbooks increased by 160 percent over the 1956 level in the number of copies, and that of children's literature increased by 250 percent over the 1957 level in the number of varieties and by 670 percent in the number of copies.

Number of Educational Books Published in 1958

	<u>Number of Varieties</u>	<u>Number of Copies</u>
Elementary School		
Textbooks	17	4,874,000
Junior Middle		
School Textbooks	44	6,564,198
Senior Middle		
School Textbooks	43	1,065,665
Specialized Schools		
for Teachers		
Training*	31	90,970
Technical Specialized		
School Textbooks	105	583,500
University (and College)		
Textbooks	109	458,487
Teachers' Refer-		
ence Books	94	1,097,278
Maps and Wall Maps	21	388,719
Children's Litera-		
ture	88	6,005,509
TOTAL	552	21,128,326

*[There are three kinds of institutions for teachers training in North Korea. (1) Colleges of Education (Sabom Taehak), (2) Teachers Colleges (Kywon Taehak); and (3) Specialized Schools for Teachers Training (Sabom Chomun Hakkyo). Cf. JPRS: 1828-N, 30 July 1959.]

SCIENCE

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Academy of Science of the Korean Democratic People's Republic was established on 9 October 1952 by Cabinet Decision No 183. (The opening ceremony was held on 1 December 1952). On 10 November 1958, the third term Standing Committee members were elected at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Academy, and the Standing Committee appointed the director of each research institute of the Academy.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: Paek Nam-un

Vice-Chairman: Pak Song-wuk

Organization

Engineering Research Institute (Konghak Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Mining, Metallurgy, Metal Materials, Electrical Engineering, Fuel, Applied Dynamics, and Automatic Control.

Chemical Research Institute (Hwahak Yonguso): Research Cabinets for High Molecular Chemistry, Inorganic and Silicate Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Coke Chemistry.

Physics and Mathematics Research Institute (Mulli Suhak Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Applied Physics, Nuclear Physics, and Mathematics.

Natural Survey Research Institute (Chayon Chosa Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Spices and Perfumes, Botany, Zoology, Geography and Geology.

Economics Research Institute (Kyongje Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Political Economy, and People's Economy; and Data Cabinet.

History Research Institute (Ryoksa Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Ancient and Medieval History, Modern and Contemporary History, and Philosophy.

Philology and Literature Research Institute (Ono Munhak Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Philology, Literature, Reform of Korean Characters, and Dictionary Compilation.

Archeology and Ethnology Research Institute (Kokohak mit Minsokhak Yonguso): Research Cabinets for Archeology, Ethnology and Art History, and Field Work.

Classics Research Cabinet (Kojon Yongusil): (Itself a research cabinet).

Research Activities

Engineering Research Institute:

Whereas lead and zinc ores with less than 1.5 percent content were previously discarded, a "Study on the Determination of Rational Regime at the Time of Treating Low-Grade Lead and Zinc Ores with Heavy Liquid in Drum-Type Separators" has now made it possible to utilize as mineral resources those ores with as little as 0.7 percent content. This has been accomplished through their preliminary treatment with heavy liquid and at a low cost.

A "Study on the Determination of the Regime for Hydraulic Coal Mining at the Tokch'on Coal Mine" has enabled us to introduce hydraulic mining in anthracite coal extraction. As a result, the drilling capacity of a monitor per 24-hour day was raised to 300 tons and the labor productivity per extraction worker was raised by 700 percent. At the same time, fundamental achievements were made in coal extraction, drilling, hydraulic transport, ground pressure control, and sedimentation.

"How to Use Korean Anthracite Coals for Locomotive Engines"--Through the Use of a preliminary fire chamber, fine anthracite coal powder was made to produce 7,800 kg of steam power per hour and also succeeded in producing a 1,100t pulling capacity. The calcination of anthracite coal powder through the use of a preliminary fire chamber has also been introduced in a boiler fixed on the ground. This burning method not only succeeded in replacing an electric boiler, but also was successfully used in melting pig iron. Furthermore in the future this method can be used in various heating furnaces and calciners.

In connection with the implementation of the decision of the September Plenum, research published in a "Report on Iron Manufacturing by Use of Electricity," succeeded for the first time in extracting molten iron; and with regard to granulated iron manufacturing, "Research on Heat Dressing of Molten Pig Iron in Rotary Furnaces" brought about a 20 percent increase in the percent net recovery rate of granulated iron.

"Research on a Substitute for Structural Chrome Nickel Steel" succeeded in producing various good-quality substitute steels for construction.

"Research Concerning the Gasification of Low-Pressure Engines with Semi-Coke and Chaff" produced 1,260 kcal m³ good-quality gas with an earth-coated gas generator; it also succeeded in the test operation of a 7.5 horsepower motor. As a result, we succeeded in building an anthracite gas generator in our Ch'ollima truck and sungni automobile.

A "Metallurgical Study on the Production Titanium from 'Il'menit [titanium iron ore]" succeeded in the trial production of pure spongy titanium.

Chemistry Research Institute

"Research on Germanium Analysis and Manufacturing"--By the use of a comparative color method, the analytical measurement of the germanium content in our ores and of mineral by-products was successfully performed, and this new method has been installed in the appropriate refineries and analysis stations. Furthermore, an investigation concerning the process of zinc coke concentration has been completed and is now in the stage of pilot production.

"Research Concerning Vinyl Chloride Polymerization"--The successful result of research on the density of emulsive and polymerization speed was applied to the intermediary trial production of vinyl chloride, and intermediary factories are producing 100 kg of vinyl chloride per day for the production of raincoats, pipes, and other daily necessities.

"Research Concerning the Application of Vinyl Chloride and Resin"--The composition of butyl alcohol and dimethylhexyl alcohol has succeeded under normal pressure.

"Research on the Composition of Tetrachloride ethane and trichloride ethylene--This successful research has reached the stage of intermediary experimental factory production.

"Research on Coking Korean Coals"--a coke manufacturing research project proposed as an important task at the September General Meeting of the Academy. The project consisted of physical and chemical research on the characteristics of Korean and anthracite coals by area of their production. A certain degree of progress was shown in coke manufacturing experiment.

As for the production of farm chemicals, the following experimental research projects have now reached the production stage: "Research on the Composition of 'T'io'p'osu' and its Derivates," "Research on the Composition of Chloroaniline", "Research on the Composition of various 'P'enoksi' Acetic System Killers, and Stimulants for Plant Growth".

"Research on the Reduction of Poison Gas from Anthracite Coals"--This research has reached the stage of the least margin of error, and the 70-80 percent margin of error has been reduced to five percent. Furthermore, through this research, the gas ejection period of anthracite coals prior to burning has been reduced to one-half. The rate of production has also been raised by 25 percent, as the consequence of successes in the reduction of poison gas from smokeless goals that results in the control of the furnace rotation frequency.

"Research on Thermodynamic Characteristics of Nonionized Solutions"--The theoretical result of this research are being used in vinylon factory purification tower construction.

Other successful research projects in progress include: "Research on our Important Food Protein Nutritive Values" (production and analysis of protein amino acid); "Research Concerning Peksanch'a extracted oil ingredients"; "Research on the method of extracting perfume from refined oil."

Physics and Mathematics Research Institute

"Application of Radioactive Isotopes to the Problem of Increase Agricultural Production"--This method effected partial results in the production of corn, beans, and turnips,

and in the utilization of phosphorus fertilizer for the production of rice, corn and cotton.

"Structural Analysis of Acetic Vinyl and Polyvinyl Acetaldehyde by the absorption of infrared spectra)--The oscillating frequency of acetic vinyl was discovered through the investigation of the absorption and dispersion of infrared spectra. This discovery is considered to be a contribution to quality improvements in fibre production.

"Spectra Analysis Method of Domestic Ores for Rare Metals"--This research established the method of analysis of components in raw and intermediate ores.

"Statistical Analysis of Causes of Defects in Metal Casting"--This research resulted in a reduction of four percent in those goods that failed to meet quality-control specifications.

Research has been completed on the following subjects:
"Dispersion Problems in Field Theory," "Density of the Entire Unitary Expected Representation of Localized Compact Phase Groups", "On the Family of Analytic Functions in Circle,"

"Elimination of Electric Charges Stored and its Use for Promoting Products in the P'yongyang Textile Factory"--This research led to the reinvestigation of labor productivity because of success in the elimination of electric charges stored in the body of textile machines by the process of corona discharge.

Other successful researches have been conducted on a small, mobile hydroelectric station, which generates electricity by utilizing the natural flow of water instead of falling water; the production of magnetic steel without nickel, which can be used for high-precision machinery; Equipment for measuring the content of water in soil; and radiometers which were produced for the first time in this country.

Natural Survey Research Institute

"Research on the Distribution of Korean Birds and Animals and Their Living Conditions"--Investigation have been carried out on 118 genera of 19 species of mammals, and 291 genera of 74 species of birds with their habitat in the Paekto Mountains; on 16 genera of eight species of mammals, and 10 genera of eight species of birds, in the Shinmi islands; and

on 345 genera of 137 species of migratory birds in the western coastal region. In addition, roebucks in the Kuwol Mountain region, Hwanghae-namdo, have been transferred to Yonghung-gun, Hamgyong-namdo in the eastern coastal region; 4,450 different specimens of edible seaweed have been collected, and food technological experiments have been conducted on weasels.

"Research on the Distribution of Korean Phanerogamous Plants". 5,900 genera of 2,059 species were collected along the coast of Hamgyong-pukto, in the Diamond Mountains, the Kwanmo Mountains, the Paekto Mountains, the Kuwol Mountains, the Suyang Mountains, and throughout the Pukdaebong area. These specimens have been catalogued. In addition, as the result of explorations for aromatic plants throughout the northern section of the country, a resource and distribution map for more than 40 of these plants has been compiled and a total of 156.7 kg of perfume have been produced from nine different types of aromatic plants.

"Geological Research on the Northeastern Section of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Southern Area of Yonhaeju [Southern Siberia] of the Soviet Union," "Report on Mineral Resources in the Northeastern Section of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Southern Area of Yonhaeju [Siberia] of the Soviet Union. As the result of these joint researches with the Soviet Union, a 1:500,000 scale geological map of the area east of Long 128°E and north to latitude 41°21'N was produced, and Yuson Iron Mine and other mineral beds and veins were discovered.

Economic Research Institute

The following significant research reports were issued: "Operation of the Value Theory in the Production Sectors of Our People's Economy," "Balanced Development of Various Sectors of Our Industry and the Price System," "Planning of Production Costs in Our Cotton Textile Industry," "Problems Concerning Acceleration of the Rate of Commodity Circulation," "A Statistical Data Collection on the Modern Economic History of Korea," "Significance of Cost Structure and Factors Contributing to Cost Reduction in Cost Planning," "Several Methods Instituted to Reduce Production Costs in Our Machine Industry," and "Methods of Determining the Cost of Agricultural Products."

In addition, in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic, two thesis collections were published: The Building of the Socialist Economy in Our Country and The Essence of Modern Revisionism. Moreover, work on collections of thesis concerning the September and June Plenums was also under way.

History Research Institute

The last volume [of a total of two or three volumes] of A Comprehensive History of Korea was published. Studies and data collection were in progress on "Class Relations in the Feudal Society of Korea," "Reorganization of the Centralized Feudal Land System in the 15th Century and Forms of Exploitation of the Farmers," "The Labor Movement in the 1920's," "The Birth of Capitalism in Korea," "The 3.1 Movement (Samil Wundong) [1 March 1919 Independence Movement]," etc. In addition, a Collection of Theses in Philosophy was in preparation.

Philology and Literature Research Institute

The following research has been completed:

For the Grammar of Modern Korean Language (which will be a collection of works): "Phonological System of the Korean Language," "Phonetics of the Modern Korean Language," "Vocabulary Grammatical Meaning of Syllabic Finals of the Modern Korean Language," "Typology of the Modern Korean Language," and "Syntax in the Modern Korean Language."

For the History of Korean Language: "Development of the Korean Language from the 7th Century to the Middle of the 19th Century," and the "Development of the Korean Language from the Latter Part of the 19th Century to the Present."

The editing of a Comprehensive History of Korean Literature was completed, and "Research on Original Oral Works of the Korean People" was completed.

In connection with the compilation of a Korean Dictionary, commentaries on 170,000 vocabulary entries have already been completed. The Ch'ollima No 2 typewriters have been produced for the first time in our country.

Archeology and Ethnology Research Institute

The following research projects were conducted and the following excavation reports which contain invaluable data were prepared: "Research Concerning Remains in Konggwiri, Kangye", "Research Concerning Archeological Remains of the Primitive Age in Odong Hoeryong," "Systematization of Archeological Remains in the Ojidong Area," "Systematization of Archeological Remains in the Kiyang Area," and "Research Concerning Ancient Tombs in the Northern Section of the Republic."

Important scientific data have been obtained from "Research Concerning Primitive Remains in Chit'amni, Pongsan," and from "Research Concerning the Chronological Compilation of Primitive Korean Civilization."

Also completed were the following: "Family Customs Among the Farmers of Agricultural Cooperatives," "Village Customs in the Northern Section of Hamgyong-pukto," "Research Concerning the Second Stone Monument Erected in Memory of King Chinhung," "Korean Music After the Liberation," and "Korean Old Court Music."

In addition, the following were published: "Research Concerning Wall Paintings in the Old Mounds Built during the Koguryo Period," "Archeological Source Materials Concerning the Origin of Korean Metal Civilization," "Report on Archeological Excavations at Kungsanni," "Research Concerning Korean Mask Plays," the first volume of a "Korean Archeological Compilation" and "A Collection of Designs Found in the Wall Paintings of the Old Mounds Built During the Koguryo Period."

The following were in preparation: "Report on Archeological Excavations at T'aesongni," the second volume of archeological data--"A List of Archeological Place Names," the first volume of "Ethnological Research Collections," "A collected Record of Archeological Explorations," and "Excavation Report on Mounds in Anak."

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Pursuant to Cabinet Decision No 78 adopted on 18 August 1958, the Research Academy of Agricultural Science (Nongop Kwahak Wiwonhoe). The Chairman of the Standing Committee is Kye Ung-sang.

Organization:

Agricultural Production Research Institute (Nongsanhak Yonguso)

Research cabinets for: Food Grains Crops, Industrial Crops, Vegetables, Fertilizers, Agricultural Microbiology, Plant Conservation, and Area Allocation. Experimental Stations in Chaeryong, Chedo, and Kaesong (Ginseng).

Veterinary and Livestock Research Institute (Suulich'uksanhak Yonguso):

Research Cabinets for: Epidemiology, Feed Production, Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, Stock Raising; Parasitology, Large Domestic Animals, and Small Domestic Animals. Experiment of Stock Farms in: Chasan, Wunhong, P'ihyon, and Hwadae. In addition, there is the Livestock Experimental Station in Chongju.

Pomicultural Research Institute (Kwasuhak Yonguso):

Research Cabinets for: Farming, Stock Breeding, and Plant Conservation. Fruit experimental stations in: Namp'o, Chongp'yong.

Sericulture Research Institute (Chamhak Yonguso):

Research Cabinets for: Domestic Sericulture; and Wild Sericulture. Chaeryong Sericultural Experiment Station and Breeding Station.

Forestry Research Institute (Sallimhak Yonguso):

Research Cabinets for: Management, Construction, and Afforestation. Forestry Experimental Stations in: The Paekto Mountains, Hwap'yong, Sariwon.

Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute
(Nongop'kigyehwa Yonguso)

Research Cabinets for: Motor and Machine Operation, Machinery for Rice Cultivation, General Agricultural Machinery.

Agricultural Construction Engineering Research Institute
(Nongop'sisal Konghak Yonguso)

Research Cabinet for: Irrigation and Rivers, Structures, Land Development, and Materials Strength.

Agricultural Economy Research Cabinet
(Nongop kyongje Yonguso)

Itself a research cabinet.

National Committee for Quality Control
(Kukka P'umuong Kamjong Wiwonhoe)

An organization exclusively concerned with directing scientific research.

Soil Investigation Research Institute
(T'oyangchosa Yonguso)

Research Cabinet for: Soil Geography Agricultural Soil, "Nit'an" Research.

Seed Breeding and Seed Selection Research Institute
(Yukchong mit Ch'aejonghak Yunguso)

Research Cabinet for: Seed Breeding of Food Grain Crops, Industrial Crops, and Vegetables. Breeding Stations in: Sinch'on, Unp'a, Changyon, Kangso Pukchung, Pakch'on Sijung Kumsong, Anbyon, Hamju, Kyongsong, Hoeryong and Kapsan.

In addition, these are Provincial Agricultural Experiment Stations in P'yongan-namdo, P'yongan-pukto, Hwanghae-namdo, Hwanghae-pukto, Chagang-do, Kangwon-do, Hamgyong-namdo, Hamgyong-pukto, and Yanggang-do.

Research Activities

Agricultural Production Research Institute:

As a result of a study on "Breeding of a New High-Yield Rice Suitable to the West Coast Region," a new kind of rice called "Yongsong No 1," was bred. Compared with "unbangju," which is highly resistant to crop disease (ipkobyong) when cold-bed nursed and which is therefore currently under cultivation, in large quantities, the yield of this newly bred rice is 6.4 percent as high.

Research on Hybrid Corn Cultivation--This research has resulted in a 17.6 percent increase in the harvest of hybrid corn as compared with previous white "mach'a" species.

Cultivation of Autumn Wheat Suitable to the Western Coastal Region--resulted in the development of Kangnam No 1--The application of this species raised the harvest to 113.8 percent, as compared with the currently encouraged Turkish breed.

By introducing a new method of planting improved rice sprouts, the amount of labor at harvest time was reduced by 50 percent as compared with previous years.

Veterinary and Livestock Research Institute

Research on the cause and treatment of the Bong egg-destroying disease--Since the cause of the baby bees (Pong'a) destroying disease has been uncovered, an effective treatment for this disease is in view, and in the near future the areas where bees are raised will be greatly benefited by the prevention of Bong egg-destroying disease.

Research on utilization of fish protein for animal food--The discovery of a method by which the previously discarded intestines of fish can be utilized for animal food and the discovery of a method by which the intestinal contents of fish can be processed as a protein source for animal food. As a result of research on the density of dairy cream from Korean cows, it was discovered that 2,600 kg of dairy fat could annually be extracted from the Korean cow. This has disproved the old notion about the Korean cows' unsuitability for dairy products. Thus, the foundation has been laid for the further development of Korean cow dairy production.

Pomiculture Research Institute

Insects feeding on the peach were studied, and their biological nature was discovered. The chemical method to be developed from this study, together with our agricultural skills, will exterminate these insects in the near future.

Sericulture Research Institute

Research on the improvement of the quality of Tussah silkworms--Under the conditions of autumn cultivation, this research has enabled us to increase the production of silkworms by 30 percent as compared with that of the previous stock species. Moreover, the quality of silk produced by a new species (silkworm No 54), proved much superior to that produced by previous stock species.

Research on castor-oil plant silkworms--By adjusting the temperature and light (the sun), the quality of castor-oil leaves has improved.

Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute

A design for a motorized weaver with adjustable speed that can produce one rice-straw bag every four minutes was completed.

Agricultural Construction Engineering Research Institute

Through an investigation of the material strength of new concrete products, it was discovered that 7,000 m³ of concrete can be saved.

ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE (Uihak Kwahak Yonguwon)

In June 1958, the Academy of Medical Science was set up in the Ministry of Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Cabinet Decision No 42. This new Academy comprises the following research institutes which formerly belonged to the Academy of Science: the Medicopharmacological Research Institute, the Microbiological Research Institute, the Hygienic Research Institute, and the Pharmacological Analysis and Testing Station. In addition, the Academy of Medical Science

embraces the Central Blood Bank of the Health Ministry.

Standing Committee Chairman: Hong Hak-kum

Organization

Experimental Medicine Research Institute
(Silhomuihak Yonguso)

Research Cabinets for : Basic Medical Science (Histological Embryology, Pathological Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Hydrotherapeutics (Kwangch'onhak Clinical Medicine (Surgery, Internal Medicine, Otorhinolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Psychiatry), Parasitology, Health Organization, Medical History, Oriental Herb Medicine.

Pharmacology Research Institute (Yakhak Yonguso)

Research Cabinets for : Biopharmacology, Pharmaco-chemistry, Manufacturing Pharmacology, Pharmacological Analysis.

Hygienic Research Institute (Wisaeng Yonguso):

Research Cabinets for : Aviation Hygiene, Labor Hygiene, Dietary Hygiene, School Hygiene.

Microbiology Research Center (Misaengmul Yunguso):

Research Cabinets for: Virus Organisms for Infections, Intestinal Bacteriology, Rickettsia, Fungi.

Production Division for: Serums, rickettsia, infectious diseases of the infant, B.C.G., virus, vaccines, intestinal bacteria, leptospira, brucella, "chunbi", diagnostic antisera.

Blood Bank (Suhyolch'o); Laboratory for serum substitutes.

Medicinal Herb Gardens (Yakch'owon):

Laboratories for Cultivation, analysis, experimental stations in P'yongyang, Kaesong, Myohyangsan, Paegam, Nangnim.

Research Activities

Experimental Medicine Research Center

A successful research project is in progress on unsolved problems in eradication of distomiasis by means of immunological treatment. In particular the center has financed a hospital for the treatment of distomiasis in Chungwa-gun, P'yongan-namdo, and has laid a firm foundation in correlating experiments with clinical treatment. This combination of experimental work with clinical treatment is the most promising approach in ensuring the success of our country's medical practice.

The following medical techniques were introduced into our medical practice from the experience of the more advanced countries: corneal transplantation, open-heart surgery by hypothermia, esophagus plastic surgery, and psychiatric treatment by the low-temperature method [cold treatment?].

Hygienic Research Center

The experimental results that were achieved through our efforts to improve living quarters and to eliminate occupational diseases are being utilized in the enhancement of the national health. A labor hygiene plan has been established to control occupational diseases (especially at coal mines and other mines). The result has been the reduction of occasional absenteeism in the labor force due to sickness.

Microbiology Research Center

Efforts have been made to produce better vaccines and diagnostic sera in greater quantity. As a result, a diphtheria serum, diphtheria antitoxin, Japanese encephalitis vaccine, a combined vaccine for typhoid and cholera, as well as other necessary serum products and antitoxins are being produced. In particular, the brains of vertebrate animals have been used successfully in the production of rabies vaccine. The price of this vaccine has been lowered by 50 percent as the result of the greater quantities produced.

Pharmacology Research Center

As the result of an intensive search for natural resources

for the production of drugs, great progress has been made in drug discovery and manufacturing. In particular, timothy and other drug resources have been discovered and utilized for drug production. Certain molds have been used for the production of penicillin and marine plants have put to use in the textile industry. In addition, herbs have been extensively cultivated at medicinal pharmacological gardens all over the country.

ART AND LITERATURE

In 1958, art and literature closely adhered to the principles of socialist realism, and progress was made in the study of our classics and praise-worthy traditions. Furthermore, Korean art and literature have contributed to our continuous struggle against various forms of bourgeois expression.

A convention of the Consultative Council of Writers and Artists (Chakka Yesulin Hyopuihoe), held on 5 December 1958, initiated a great innovation movement along the lines suggested by Comrade Kim Il-sung and outlined in a letter of the Party Central Committee circulated among all members of the Korean Labor Party. At the convention, writers and artists agreed that by more closely following the Marxist-Leninist conception of art and by more closely adhering to social reality, they could discover materials to be used in their creative work.

Through this kind of ideological warfare, writers and artists have removed all latent or manifest foreign and bourgeois elements from their works. Many writers and artists, as banner carriers of the communist ideology in art and literature, have participated in socialistic production in the factory and on the farm. This practice not only strengthens their close relationship with workers, but also enhances their adherence to the Party line, and allows them to personally experience the life of workers.

The State also has taken steps to increase the number of writers, artists, and others in the field of creative work. At the same time, measures have been taken to raise the qualitative level of work and ideology. To promote the rapid development of the movie industry, the State has taken positive measures to increase the number of movie theater projectors and to increase the number of trained workers in this field. In 1958, a second national theater was constructed. In

In addition, both central and local artistic organizations have expanded and strengthened their sphere of activity with the support of their respective communities.

The National Art Festival that was held to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Republic constituted a turning point in the development of our national art. The festival illustrated the reform and progress realized in stage acting and film work and in sculpture as the result of the correct policy of the Korean Labor Party toward art and literature. It also constituted a great display of the rate of progress which has seldom been achieved in the field of creative work.

In the professional department of the festival, there were 21 entries from various fields in plays, music, and dancing; and in the circle department, there were more than 200 entries representing 2000 circle members.

In 1958, there were more creative attempts made than in previous years. Achievements have also been great.

LITERATURE

In 1958, literature adhered to our socialist purposed and helped to strengthen critical attitudes toward the foreign elements that inhibit our progress. At the same time, by reflecting the heroic life of the people, literature has represented a new human strength that generates growth in the face of all difficulties and trials. In particular, writers have emphasized the condition and status of the workers and the Party personality. As a result, the main subject matter of their works has been the socialist efforts of the workers in the cities and on the farms. The publications dedicated to socialist workers have reflected the noble spirit and qualities of the builders of socialism.

The admirers of an idle life and the followers of chronological literary forms have been expelled from the field of essays, as well as from the fields of poetry, comedy, and other forms of literary expression. At the same time, dramatic plots have been constructed to represent a harmonious relation between our social reality and the main character. The main character of a plot wins his struggle without generating subjective personality conflicts. In this way, literary works tending to glorify our social reality were successfully produced.

The many new epic poems that were produced exhibited creatively as well as diversity. They dealt with the life of socialist workers, their achievements, and their unselfish motives and noble purposes. Lyric poems were written with a clear understanding of the life and spirit of the times. They were characterized by praise for the great changes in our time. Moreover, many excellent books of poetry dealt with political themes and practiced the art of satire.

What was said about literature in general, also applies to the drama. Many dramatic works were created emphasizing the elements that would inspire the people to greater devotion to the Party and fatherland.

Professional writers, as well as many other writers, were mobilized for creative work in the field of children's literature.

In order to observe the policy of the Party with respect to art and literature, the literature of criticism has analyzed all the bourgeois reactionary literature, and the bourgeois ideologies and their influence. Criticism has thus succeeded in its effort to keep all art and literature in line with the basic communist principles of the Party, and to enforce the standard of socialist realism.

Especially noteworthy is the further progress being made in our efforts to expose and censure the American way of life and the decadent reactionary literature, both of which have been smuggled into North Korea by the Syngman Rhee regime under American rule.

The following is an exposition arranged by categories of the various achievements of our art and literature.

Novel

First of all, there is Even in Trial (Sinyon Sogeso) by Yun Se-jun; this novel represents the intellectual core of our progressive class of workers devoting themselves to the task of building socialism. Next, there are: Short stories: Road for Young People (Ch'ongnyonui Kil) by Yi Sang-hyong; Father and Son (Abejiwa Adul) by Kim Puk-hyang. Novels: New Spring Visits Sokkdeul (Sokkaeului Saebom) by Ch'on Se-bong; This novel deals with a leader of socialist reform movements in the villages. There are also several epic novels concerning

our long-held desire for unification of the country: Only One Road (Kilun Hansida) by Han Sol-ya, and When "Tongrul" [meaning not clear] (Tongrul Munyop) by Om Hong-sop.

In 1958, novelists actively participated in work that accurately reflected the revolutionary tradition of our people. Works of this nature include a novel, Division Commander and Soldier (Sadanjanggwa Chongsa) by Pak Wunggol; and a short story, An Event on the Following Day (Kuit'nnale issunil) by Yun Se-jung.

In the field of the essay, some writers have for the first time attempted to describe our struggle against counter-revolutionary elements. A Story about Being Earnest (Songsil-songe daehan Iyaki) is an example.

In 1958, novelistic works were not only well-advanced in quality but were also well-represented in quantity. More specifically, published works included three long novels, three novels of medium length, 124 short stories, 106 och'eruk and 97 literary and political essays.

Poetry

Epic Poems:

The following dealt with the achievements of socialism: Spring (Pom) by Tong Sung-t'ae; Here, Our New Cultivated Soil (Cha, Padura hunggonhan Ttangiyo) by Cheng Mun-hyang; At P'yongyang Construction Site (P'yongyang Konsolchangeso) by Ma U-ryong.

The following dealt with the achievements of the Party: Aurora and Mountains [?], Burn More Brightly and Fly Higher! (Nouliyo sinsimiyo to pulkket'ago nop'i narura) by Min Pyong-gyun.

Satiric and Political Poems:

Satiric poem--Conservatist (by Paek In-jun.

Political Poems--International By Chong Ha-ch'ion, A Wolf I Saw at Panmunjon.

The following are good examples of our poets' sincerity and artistic sensibility: Founding of Romania (Rumaniya sich

by Chong So-ch'on, and Meditation on an Autumn Day (Kaulnale Daehan Saenggak) by Yi Maek.

In addition, the literature of poetry has been enriched by the publication of collected poems and anthologies of individual authors. First of all, there is Song of the Yellow Sea (Hwanghaeui Norae) by Pak P'al-yang. Others are by: Yi Ch'an, Min Pyong-kyun, Kim Kwi-ryon, Chong So-ch'on, Yi Maek, Kim Ch'ol.

By the end of 1958, seven lyric poems, 1,123 narrative poems, and 117 songs had been published. This is a total of 1,247 poems and songs, an exceptionally large number.

Drama

Some of the successful dramatic works that merit mention are:

A Great Strength (Widaehan him), co-authored by Yi Tong-ch'ur and Yi So-hyang--a stage play concerned with the creation of a model working class.

Forerunners (Songujadul) by Sin Ko-song--a stage play that depicts a hard-working agricultural cooperative.

Jungles, Tell Me (Millima Iyakhara) by Song Yong--an opera that praises our revolutionary tradition.

Our Hero, Yi Su-bok (Yi Su-bok yongung) by Pak T'ae-yong--a stage play that describes the heroic achievements and the noble behavior of the People's Army.

Our Friends at the Battle Front (Chonu) by Yi Chi-yong--a scenario that shows friendship between Koreans and Chinese at the battle front.

There were a total 23 stage plays, 13 scenarios, 33 short plays, as well as 110 radio and other dramas, that helped solve the shortage in theatrical representations.

Children's Literature

Major works include:

Twin Rainbow (Ssang Mujigae), a novel, and A Badger with Horns,

a children's story, both by Kang Hyo-sun; A Small Seagull, a novel by Pak Ung-ho; A Story about Paradise, an epic narrative poem by Yu Yon-ok; The Fire Badge and My Uncle Driver, a narrative poem by Min Pyong-kyun; A Chorus of Machines, a poem, and We Are Proud of Machine Factories, a poem, both by Kim U-ch'ol; When I Hear the Sound of Water on the Farm, a selection of the poems of Yi Uon-u; There Flows a New Spring, a poem by Yi Maek.

The many collected works of individual authors include: Our Beautiful Country, a selected collection of works by Yun Pok-chin; Cosmos Along the Road, a selected collection of children's poems by Pak Se-yong. All these represented an unprecedented achievement in terms of the number of works produced. The total number of 529 works includes : 30 novels, 46 children's stories, 374 children's poems and songs, 43 "och'oeruku", 23 fables, and 13 children's dramas and scenarios.

Critical Works

Works in this field include: 98 works of creative literary criticism, 23 works of literary history, and 15 other critical works, a total of 136. The work that merits special mention is A History of Korean Literature After the Liberation (Haebangju Chosonmunhak), a historical analysis of Korean literature produced under the guidance of the Korean Labor Party since liberation.

Korean Classics

To promote further the study of classics by the people, active work has been in progress on translations and commentaries on the classics. At the same time, many works that were not previously known have been discovered and systematic collection of these works have been made.

Included among the works of translation of and commentary on classics are: Selected Works of Kim Man-jung, Volume 15, edited with a commentary by Yun Se-p'yong and Sin Ku-hyon; Onghnumong, Series 1 of the 17th Volume, by Yu Ch'ang-son; A Collection of Old Korean Poems and Songs, by Kim Sang-hun and Sang Min-yok. For classical works that have been uncovered there is a publication, A Collection of Unpublished Korean Folk Songs, Volume 1, that contains more than 300 newly discovered

works. There are also five critical analyses on the authorship of classics, published in Essays on the Authorship of the Classics, as well as more than 40 other critical essays.

Translation Literature

Literature in translation includes 25 novels and plays, five collected works of poetry, and six critical essays, a total of 36 translated works. Some of the novels and plays are: A. Tolstoi, A Difficult Road, translated by Pak U-ch'on; V. V. Korupattobu, Tonbassu, translated by Kang P'ilchu; U. Ppanoa, K'urujwiriha, translated by Ch'oe Ch'ang-sop; D. Kuranin, Explorers, translated by Pak Yong-gun; M. Sholokhov, Quiet Don, translated by Pyon Mun-sik; Balzac, Inspirations of Korea, translated by Chon Ch'ang-sik; and Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, translated by Pak Si-hwan.

Sculptural Art and Painting

In 1958, the old tendencies toward idealism, naturalism, and formalism that in the past marred some works in the field of sculptural art and painting were completely overcome. At the same time, sculptural art and painting have become a mean of expression of the people and a tool of the artistic search for the meaning of life. Sculptural art and painting exhibited significantly new and forward-looking tendencies as a result of their profundity in dealing with concrete reality and their unique method of expression.

Furthermore, in the field of Korean painting and in the other branches of sculptural art and painting, the number of works produced in 1958 was greater than in any other single year. In particular, it is noteworthy that their content came to reflect the modern life of the people in their various activities.

Regardless of their specialities, artists have been dispatched to the production fields, and many new students of art have been trained in the factories and rural areas.

In 1958, the achievements of the sculptural arts were well represented in the art festival held in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic. Shown in the festival were: 498 items in various fields of Korean oil painting, sculpture, industrial and graphic arts, and stage arts. All these

items reflect the life of workers and their devotion to the end of effecting rapid progress in the socialization of the country; they also reflect the life of the people under the Rhee government under the shadow of American rule.

In Korean paintings, "A Blue Phoenix" by Yi Sok-ho is a passionate, powerful, and masterful depiction of the revolutionaries who kept our revolutionary spirit alive even during the darkest period of our history under Japanese rule. "Aid Given to the Battlefield by the People of Kosong" by Chung Chong-yo and "After the Barrage" by Yi P'al-chan successfully combined traditional and modern methods of expression and demonstrate the artists' industry and their dedication to our goals.

"Corn" by Kim Yong-jun, as well as other Korean paintings, succeed in maintaining some of the basic principles of our traditional paintings and at the same time show the artists' devotion to the creation of more realistic forms and directions in Korean painting.

Though there are differences in technique, the same observation applies to the fields of oil painting, sculpture, graphic arts, and stage arts. The following are some of the outstanding items in the fields of oils and sculpture:

Oils--"The 3.1 Movement" by Mun Hak-su; "Daughters of Our Fatherland" by O T'aek-kyong; "Early Spring" by Kim Chang-han; "Liberation Army" by Kim In-gwon; "Prarie" by Kim Min-gu; "Swamp" by Kwang Hon-yong.

Sculpture--"The Land Is Barren" by Han Yong-sik; "A Massacre at the Nagyon Mine" by Cho Won-sok; "By the River" by Ok Song-pam.

Some graphic work: "Our Pride" by Pae Un-song; "Spectacles of the Northward March over the Twelve Hills" by Pak Sung-hoi; "Irrigated Fields" by Kwak Kong-mo.

In the field of such handicraft arts as wood, inlaid lacquer, brass, metal, chinaware, wax, bamboo, embroidery, dolls, etc., the outstanding works include: "Statue of Lenin" an embroidery by Chon Suk-cha; "Peace", an embroidery by Yi Won-in; "Inlaid Lacquered Candy Box" an inlaid lacquered handicraft industrial art work by Kwon Chin-son.

Outstanding art works in stage craft and movies included: "Jungles, Tell Me" by Pak Yong-tal; "The Way They Tread" by Kim He-il.

In particular, in 1958 towers were constructed in memory of the bravery of distinguished members of the People's Army by Mun Sok-o, Yu Chin-myong, O Song-sam, Pak Ch'i-yong, Won Yong-hak, Ch'oe Hak-yun and Mun Song-yun. Towers and murals were also created in admiration of the incomparable friendship of the Chinese Volunteers. The towers were created by Cho Kyu-bong, Pak Sung-ku, Kim Chong-su, Kim Kyo-p'il, Ch'i Chong-yong, Han Yong-sik, Ch'oe Hak-bom, and Han Chong-yong. Murals were drawn by Yi Kwae-dae, Kim Chin-hang, Yu Hyong-suk, Min Pyong-ja, Yi In-song, Ch'oe Ch'ang-sik, Hong Song-ch'ol, and Yim Pyong-sam.

We have previously referred to the art festival held in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic. In addition to this major event, there were art festivals on such occasions as the celebration of the founding of the People's Army, and during the festivities marking the departure of the Chinese Volunteers. The latter was held as a street art festival. A Korean art festival was held in two Soviet cities, in Tashkent and Uliyanovsk.

In commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic, the following events were held in P'yongyang and other cities: The International Poster Exhibit, the Soviet Sculpture Exhibit, the Bulgarian Graphic Arts Exhibit, the Hungarian Graphic Arts and Metal-work Exhibit, and the Medal Exhibition.

Music Composition

In 1958, the important measures taken in the field of music composition were the efforts exerted to solidify the rank and file of composers in order to intensify research on traditional music, to achieve uniqueness in our modern national music, and to expel all bourgeois ideas from the creative lives and activities of musicians. As a result, unprecedented results were accomplished in the field of music.

The list of outstanding works includes the following: Opera--"Jungles, Tell Me", music by Yi Myon-sang and Sin To-son; libretto by Song Yong. In Korean classical opera--"The Princess Sonhwa", composed by Cho Sang-son, scenario by Cho Yong-ch'ul.

Both modern and Korean classic opera have helped to educate workers in the spirit of our revolutionary tradition

and to promote our unique characteristics in music. Furthermore, in this field theater and music are woven together harmoniously in both modern opera and Korean classical opera. These constitute excellent examples of the devotion of our music composers to the task of elevating the level of the workers' artistic attainments. The public performances held in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic was a display of the various achievements in our music since the establishment of the Republic. At the same time, as shown in the song, "Song of the Winged Horse", the fighting determination of composers to cope with our fast-moving era was revealed.

By subject matter, in 1958 there were: 270 pieces of music dealing with the constructive efforts of socialism; 38 on the subject of proletarian internationalism; 80 dealing with the patriotic implications of socialism; and 62 dealing with the defense of our country.

Of musical works dealing with the life of young men and women, there were 700 pieces of music dedicated to the work of building up our country and designed to inspire children and youth to study further.

By type, in 1958 there were: 10 operas (3 long and 7 short), 44 light operas and musical sketches, 25 musical scores for movies, 27 dance-music scores, 15 band-music pieces, 11 choral works, 53 duets, 24 chamber-music pieces, 213 songs and popular music items, 30 items of people's music (including 10 Korean classic operas), and 142 children's songs.

The list of those that merit special mention includes: "Jungles, Tell Me", music by Yi Myon-sang and Sin To-son, scenario by Song Yong; "Princess Sonhwa", music by Cho Sang-son, scenario by Cho Yong-ch'ul.

Symphony: "Our Native Land", composed by Kim Yong-ch'ul.
Cantata: "Our Fatherland, Our Radiant Glory", composed by Kim Ok-song, Kim Won-kyun, Yi Chong-on. Song: "March of Our Young Builders of Socialism", written by Yi Ho-il, music by Kim Hyok; "We Are Moving with the Speed of a Winged Horse", written by Pak Se-yong, music by Kim Won-kyun and Cho Kil-suk; "Joyous Effort", written by Yi Ch'an, music by Kim Chun-o; "Intermission at Work", written by Yi Ho-nam, music by Yi Ton-jun; Children's music: "The 10th Anniversary of the Republic", written by Pak P'al-yang, music by Yi Myon-sang.

In the past year, through international exchange programs a total of nine Korean composers and critics visited the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Albania, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, seven composers and critics from three countries, including the Soviet Union and China, visited Korea. In addition, published works of our Korean composers have found an audience in our fraternal nations and other countries.

Drama: In 1958, dramatic works described the new attitude of our workers, now at the high tide of our country's construction, and portrayed many outstanding features of the revolutionary struggles of the workers. There were 26 long and 60 short dramas enacted by dramatic organizations in various sections of the country--one translated work, one historical drama, and two classical dramas among the long ones.

The following is a list of dramas staged in 1958: "Great Strength", written by Yi Tong-ch'un and Yi So-hyang, directed by Yi So-hyang, and enacted by the First National Playhouse and the Hwanghae-pukto Provincial Art Theater. This drama is about the workers' heroic industry and devotion as shown in connection with the construction of a steel-plant furnace.

"A Winged Horse", written by O Ch'ol-sun, directed by Yi Sok-jin, acted at the Ministry of Transportation Theater. This drama deals with our young workers' industry and efforts which resulted in heroic achievements with regard to the construction of a wide-gauge railway between Haeju and Hasong.

"Forerunners", written by Sin Ko-song, directed by An Yong-il, acted at the Hwangnam Provincial Theater. This work deals with the progress of socialist reforms in the rural areas.

"Our Hero, Yi Su-bek", written by Pak T'ae-yong, directed by Kim Pong-yop, acted at the National Children's Theater; and "Our Heroes of the Paengno Mountains", written by Yi Chi-yong, directed by Chong Yi-il, acted by the Interior Ministry Dramatic Corps. These two works depict the great heroes of our time.

In 1958, the following were among the many dramatic productions dealing with our glorious revolutionary tradition: "I Cross the River Again", written by Song Yong, directed by Paek Min, acted at the National Children's Theater. This work deals with the activities of a children's revolutionary

group in the 1930's against Japanese rule. Another work that deals with the same subject matter is "The Solbong Mountains" written by Han Sol-ya, directed by Hwang Ch'ol, acted by the First National Playhouse and the Hampuk Provincial Theater. This work deals with the farmers' movements under the inspiration of Kim Il-sung's partisan guerilla fight against the Japanese.

"There Is Only One Road" written by Han Sol-ya, directed by Yun Hong-gi, acted by the Second National Playhouse. This production deals with our profound desire for unification and the struggles of the people in South Korea to achieve the same end.

"A Story of Ch'unhyang", a classic, and "A City at Dusk", a translation, both acted by drama school students.

Among the short dramas presented in 1958 by various dramatic organizations throughout the country were: "Innovators", written by Kim Hae-sok; "The Fountain of Life Is Flowing", by Chang Se-gon; and "The Last Ship", written by Han Mun.

In the field of puppet plays, Korean actors have joined several branches of the International Puppet Plays Association. An outstanding work in this field was "Hungbo and Nolbo", rewritten with revisions by Hwang Ch'ol, directed by Ho Il, acted by Puppet Plays Branch of the P'yongyang City Theater.

The Comic Stage Dialogue Study Association succeeded in producing unique programs in this field and achieved historic results. The National Acrobatic Theater enlivened the 1958 performance tour of the Soviet Union and has arrived at a new stage of the development of the people's stunt performing.

Music and Dance

In 1958, further efforts were made in the fields of music and dance to stimulate the creativity of the people by delving into more realistic subject matters. Thus, many popularized works were produced in the music and dance fields. Music and dance productions included 12 modern and Korean classic operas, 8 dance dramas, over 10 ballets, and 100 other minor works.

The list of outstanding works includes the following: Opera-

"Jungles, Tell Me", written by Song Yong, music by Yi Myon-sang and Sin To-son, created by the National Theater.

"Princess Sonhwa", scenario by Cho Yong-ch'ul, music by Cho Sang-sun, created by the People's Theater. This Korean classic opera deals with our opposition to aristocratic conservatism and with our advocacy of humanitarianism as shown in the love between Sodong and Sonhwa.

These two operas were outstanding in their artistic expression of our ideology and were warmly received by the people.

"Paebaengi" written by Cho Yong-ch'ul, music by Kim Chin-myong, created by the People's Theater, a Korean classic narrative opera; and "Wonangsae", scenario by Kim Wu-ch'ol, music by Paek To-song, created by the P'yongbuk Provincial Theater. These two works reflect the strength of women, and our efforts to eliminate our conservative tradition with regard to women.

Symphony: In the symphonic field, the works that reflected our people's musical propensities were: "Sin To-son Symphony No 1", "Our Native Land", a symphonic poem; and violin concert music based on the folk music of Pak Min-hyok.

Popular music: "Following the Banner of the Labor Party"; "The Forward March of the Winged Horse"; and "We Are One Body and Soul".

"Music-Dance"; music-dance chorus, "Under the Moonlight"-- these two revised our folk songs to reflect modern accomplishments in musical activity.

"A Story of Ongnanji" -- a story about the love between Sokkong and a village girl. "An Song-hi Dance Composition", music by Yi Kun-myong, created by the National Dance Theater.

"Rendezvous", dealing with our struggle against the Japanese rule, dance composition by Chon Han-nyul, music by Han Si-hyong, created by the Chagang-do Theater. "A Fountain", dance composition by Kang Ch'on-ok and Kim Ui-bom, music by Kim Su-sang, created by the Hampuk Provincial Theater.

Among the works in which new discoveries were made in technique and in which our tradition in the field of the dance was transformed, there were: "Panggoch'um", composed by Kim Yon-bae; "Bukch'um", composed by Hong Tok-t'aek; "Pang-nori", composed by No To-hyon.

Korean Classic Dance: "Abangmu" composed by Chong Kye-sun, a Korean classic dance; "A Young Woman at Embroidery", composed by O In-suk, a realistic representation of the cherished desires of the people and the way they earn their livelihood.

In 1958, a new achievement in the development of our music and dance was "Our Glorious Fatherland", a narrative musical drama performed by a corps of 3,000 in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic. This production is a narrative poem that shows our Party revolutionary tradition and our heroic struggle for the development of our country. Indeed, this production constitutes an historic achievement in the over-all progress of our art.

In the last year, our five arts corps consisting of 300 performers traveled to the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Germany, North Vietnam, Mongolia, and the United Arab Republic; they succeeded in introducing the world to our progress in the field of art achieved under the leadership of our Labor Party.

Motion Pictures

The 7 February statement of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and Cabinet Decision No 45 were issued to encourage rapid progress in the development of our movie industry. In compliance with this policy statement, our movie industry has been greatly expanded to meet the realistic needs of the people, quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The former movie production center has been reorganized into an art movie production establishment and a documentary movie production establishment. These centers are now housed in new buildings with such additional facilities as stages and automatic development rooms. In 1958, the list of art movies produced included the following:

"The Only Road", written by Han Sol-ya, scenario and direction by O Pyong-ch'o. This production deals with the revolutionary activities of the South Korean people for the unification of Korea; it also portrays their miserable living conditions. Others include: "The Comrade at the Front", scenario by Yi Chi-yong, direction by Min Yong-sik. This movie deals with the fraternal relations between the people of Korea and China.

"Suri-pong," scenario by Sin Tong-ch'ol, direction by Yun Yong-gyu, Pak Pyong-gwal, and Chu Yong-sop; "A Dangerous Moment", scenario by Han Sang-un, direction by Son Mu-p'yo and Pak Pyong-gwal; "A Little Captain on the Boat," scenario by Chi Chae-ryong and Pak Ung-ho, direction by Yi Ki-song; "The Way He Went," scenario by Han Sang-un, direction by Ch'on Sang-in.

Among the documentary movies produced in 1958 were: "There Flows a Spring," directed by Kim Ha-yon; "Work Progress in P'yongyang," directed by Kim Tuk-kwon; "The Diamond Mountains," directed by Yi Yong-jun.

In all, 33 art movies and documentary movies (including three in color) were produced. Based on our socialist development they depict the heroic activities of workers engaged in various tasks, and the progress that has been made in various economic fields.

In addition, there were 17 science pictures, 8 overseas propaganda pictures, 89 newsreels, and 32 foreign pictures with translation or written scripts.

Since the exhibition period for newsreels was shortened to 5 days from 10 days, newsreels have come to reflect more systematically the political development of the country and the economic and cultural progress of the people.

As part of an international exchange of movies, "A Story of Simch'ong" and "The Diamond Mountains", a documentary, were presented at the 11th movie festival held at Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia. In addition, "The Only Road" and "How Can We Live Separated" were shown at the Asiam-African Movie Festival. Furthermore, documentary and art movies and newsreels were shown in many socialist countries, in the United Arab Republic, and in other countries, including Burma, India, Ceylon, Iraq, France, Japan, Canada, etc.

Artistic Activities of the Masses

There are at present 79,839 artistic circles comprising 1,980,323 members active in the various fields of music, dance, drama, literature, sculpture, and science.

In 1958, 150 artists were sent to factories, agricultural cooperatives, and other enterprises to further promote and

direct the activities of these circles. Furthermore, the theatres in P'yongyang are in charge of a total of 100 circles in factories, agricultural cooperatives, and other enterprises in the vicinity. Each publicly supported theater in provinces (or cities) maintains an organization for the instruction of circle leaders. In 1958, these organizations produced more than 1,500 circle leaders. As a result of these efforts by the State, the artistic standards of the people have been greatly raised.

The circle department at the art festival held in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic presented 229 pieces of work by 2,306 members. These works characteristically reflected the life and work experiences of the workers. At the same time, they constituted an artistic expression of their daily progress in artistic skill and their cultural life.

The following were among the outstanding works performed by circles in the festival: Dramas--"Innovator" and "The Fountain of Life Flows"; Dance--"Rendezvous at the Top of the Hill"; Ballet--"They Won in Their Struggle"; Chorus--"Let Us Move Forward with Our Revolutionary Tradition"; and Singing and Dancing--"A Song of the Diamond Mountains".

The following is a summary of progress in circle activities

Progress in Circle Activities

<u>1957</u>	<u>Factories</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Schools and On the Road</u>	<u>Total</u>
No of Circles	8,375	43,667	19,868	72,990
Membership	220,261	705,378	647,284	1,588,027
<u>1958</u>				
No of Circles	10,923	47,353	21,563	79,839
Membership	297,576	882,780	829,967	1,980,323

FACILITIES FOR THE PEOPLE'S CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Democratic Propaganda Centers and Clubs (Minju Sonjonsil mit Kurabu)

Democratic propaganda centers and clubs play an important role in the people's political and cultural activities. In particular, at the reading rooms of democracy propaganda centers and clubs, extensive research has been conducted on the constructive revolutionary activities of communists, headed by Kim Il-song. With the completion of socialist reorganization, democracy propaganda centers in villages were organized in each agricultural cooperative by Cabinet Decision No 74 (1 August 1958). To each democracy propaganda center, there is assigned a full-time head of the center. As of the end of 1958, there were 8,073 democratic propaganda centers and 472 clubs active in various factories, villages, and on the road.

Play Houses and Movie Theatres

By the end of 1958, 12 new movie theatres had been constructed with a total seating capacity of 9,592. These included the National People's Theatre, the National Playhouse, the National Theatre, and provincial or city playhouses or theatres in each provincial capital and city (P'yongyang and Kaesong).

There were 296 motion picture theatres with a total seating capacity of 120,285 and 355 mobile movie projection teams.

In 1958, these movie theatres showed a total of 1,028 art, documentary, science, and news movies (including foreign movies produced in the Soviet Union and in the Chinese People's Republic). The total number of times these movies were shown a total of 286,970 times, and the total number of movie-goers in 1958 amounted to 109,910,000 spectators.

Between 1-30 September, all regular movie theatres throughout the country celebrated the 10th Anniversary of the Republic.

Libraries

In addition to the National Central Library, library facilities have been established in the administrative center of each province, city, and district. Library facilities have grown rapidly especially since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan.

Growth in Libraries and Volumes

	<u>No of Libraries</u>	<u>No of Books</u>
1944-45	7	10,000
1949	106	280,433
1953	181	436,552
1956	185	2,927,010
1958	185	4,940,000

Note: In 1958, the number of books distributed in factories and agricultural cooperatives totaled 1,456,971 copies.

In addition, there were 33,024 copies of books in the National Book Center established to protect and promote research in fields of national importance. Libraries or reading rooms have been also established in factories, schools, scientific research organizations, etc.

With the growth of library facilities and their book holdings, there has been a marked increase in the number of readers and in book circulation.

Number of Circulated Books and Readers

	<u>No of Circulated Books</u>	<u>No of Readers</u>
Total	11,072,141	1,020,477
Central Library (only)	568,131	253,991

The collection of the National Central Library consists of 60,000 classics, 230,000 Korean language publications, and 612,270 books in 44 different foreign languages.

In last year, the National Central Library published 14 books on library science for local library workers; it organized branch libraries in five large industry centers throughout the country, as well as more than 40 mobile libraries. It also promoted various cultural activities through 41 library exhibits or talks of an academic nature.

In 1958, book exchanges were made with 153 libraries of 53 nations, including the National Lenin Library of the Soviet Union and the National Peking Library of the Chinese People's Republic.

The book collections in libraries of each province, city and district have rapidly increased and in 1958 the total number of books amounted to 3,940,138 volumes, eight times the prewar level. This means a total of 36,907 circulation volumes read each day by 34,001 readers. In order to make books more readily accessible to workers, libraries have distributed 1,456,971 copies to various factories, agricultural cooperatives, schools, etc. Moreover, they have operated traveling libraries at approximately 1,500 locations.

Museums

By 1958, there were 14 major museums--the National Central Revolutionary Liberation Museum, the National Central Historical Museum, the National Central People's Museum, the National Central Art Museum, the Myokyangsan Museum, and nine provincial museums. In 1958, the following new museums were built: the Poch'onbo Battle Ground Museum--to commemorate the victory in the fight at Poch'onbo against the Japanese authorities; the Chunggang Native Home--childhood home of Kim Il-song, where he once stayed with his father, Kim Hyong-jik, while in exile in the northeastern area; the Kosanjin Memorial Museum--a building where Kim Il-song once stayed while leading the liberation armies to victory; the Sinch'on Museum--this museum houses the remains left by the invading Americans during our temporary retreat during the Fatherland Liberation War. These new museums house a total of 130,232 items of historical remains, and this number is part of a grand total of 171,466 items.

In 1958, under the auspices of these museums, remarkable achievements were made in the field of contemporary historical collections from the historical battlegrounds during Japanese rule and during the Liberation War. As a result, new items added to these museums amounted to 56,785. These included the following: contemporary collections on such items as arms, clothes, and personal belongings used during the Partisan battles during Japanese rule; collections on printing tools used during the Yi Dynasty; collections on wars against foreign invaders and reactionary ruling cliques during the Yi Dynasty; collections on gold and brass craft objects during the Koguryo Dynasty (gold and brass helmets and decorations).

In 1958, the museums were enlarged, and in order to enrich the scientific and cultural content of collections a new display and collection method was adopted. In particular, remarkable achievements have been made in the enrichment of contemporary historical collections in the Central Liberation Struggle Museum, a new branch in the National Central People's Museum, and the Socialist Cultural Life Center of the Korean People. Through these efforts, a total of 12,635 historical items and 4,666 scientific items were added to the collection.

In 1958, the Central Historical Museum organized "An Exhibit of Arms Used during the Yi Dynasty" (Yijosigi muki chonlamhoi) and "An Exhibit of Brass Works" (Tojagi chonlamhei). In addition, a total of 11 exhibits were organized throughout the country in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic and in connection with other events.

Visitors to these museums have increased annually, and in 1958 a total of 1,120,988 workers, students, and foreigners visited the museums.

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit Halls

Industrial and agricultural exhibit halls showed various achievements of workers. To appraise the level of skills and to further encourage the attainment of a higher skill level, the Workers' Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit Halls were put on a permanent basis by a Cabinet Decision in 1956. With the rapid growth of the people's economy, the government had planned 17 such principal exhibit halls, and

three of these halls were open on 14 August 1958 (Wasandong, Taesong Kuyok, P'yongyang City). These halls show modern technological achievements and indicate the future prospects of socialism by means of sample goods, graphs, photographs, and models.

The three principal exhibit halls, with a total housing capacity of more than 4,000 m², are the First, Second, and Third Exhibits Halls; and each of these includes the following branches within it:

The First Exhibit Hall: General, Metal Work, Coal Mining, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering.

The Second Exhibit Hall: Construction and Construction Materials, Marine Industry, Lumber Industry, Agriculture, Domestic Animals.

The Third Exhibit Hall: Local Commercial and Industrial Cooperatives, Light Industry, Transportation, Communication, Preservation of Indigenous industry (various products of the people's economy), Students' Workshop.

Outdoor Exhibits

Large and Medium Machinery, Equipment and Machine Tools produced through the machine tool reproduction movement, and other facilities. There is also a simple weather observatory station.

The number of visitors to these exhibits have increased almost daily; since their inception to the end of 1958, a total of approximately 1,000,000 persons visited the exhibits, including leaders of the State and the Party, and noted personalities of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of capitalist countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH

On 4 May 1958, the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party adopted a resolution, "To Promote Public Health Measures as a Movement of the People."

On 19 May 1958, the Cabinet adopted Cabinet Decision No 52, "To Exert Organized Effort to Promote Public Health Measures as a Movement of the People." To implement the above policy, public health education was actively carried out in an organized fashion and reached large numbers of the public.

The State allocated 55,637,000 won (new currency) of the national budget for the rapid improvement of public health. This sum was 59.9 percent more than the 1957 allocation and 7.5 times the prewar allocation of 1949.

As a result, the education of the people to solve public health problems through their own efforts was effectively executed.

A national convention of public health workers was convened in November 1958 to implement the public health policy stated in the circular of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. At this convention, it was decided that the goals set forth by the First Five-Year Plan should be accomplished by 1959, two years earlier than scheduled. It was also decided to eliminate epidemic and endemic diseases; in particular, typhus fever and liver and lung fluke infestations were to be eliminated by 1959, Japanese encephalitis by 1960, and ancylostoma duodenalis infestations by 1961.

In 1958, the State was to invest 10,000,000 won in drug manufacturing in order to reduce the frequency of sick-leaves by 50 percent and to ensure 100 percent assistance to mothers for the delivery of babies.

In the various fields of public health, accomplishments in 1958 had already exceeded the 1959 goals--in number of dispensaries by 113.2 percent, and in number of beds by 106.1 percent. With the rise of living standards, medical measures for public health and drug manufacturing have increased. Accordingly, the incidence and mortality of diseases have decreased and there has been an annual increase of the population.

Population Increase (per 1,000 persons)

	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>
1930-1944	33.3	19.3	14.0
1949	41.2	18.7	22.5
1953	25.1	18.7	7.0
1957	46.3	13.5	32.8
1958	47.0	13.4	33.6

Public Health Organizations

The expenditure for public health organizations in 1958 was 123.5 percent of that in 1957 and 3.8 times of the prewar 1949 level. In addition public health organizations have been developed by production ministries and on voluntary basis by various cooperatives and provincial governments. The number of dispensaries for preventive medicine and treatment which were newly built in 1958 was 648 (the number of beds was 3,034). The number of beds in nursing homes for the aged was 1,300, the number of nurseries was 591 (the seat capacity in these nurseries is 40,549) and the number of immunological organizations practicing preventive medicine was 157.

Growth of Public Health Organizations (1949=100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
In-patient care facilities:					
No of Facilities	206	387	368	385	416
No of Beds	326	680	891	987	1,136
Out-Patient care Facilities:					
No of facilities	918	853	1,447	1,946	2,614
No of Cabinets	477	476	795	983	1,272
Immunological Organizations	-	-	257	241	389
Maternal and Baby Care Centers	13	74	235	289	880
*Nurseries	12	64	224	279	870
No of Seat of Nurseries	320	1,078	3,269	5,021	2,530
Nursing Rest Homes	-	-	-	250	1,550
Drug Houses	-	-	124	152	213

*Only permanent nurseries are included.

The number of in-patient care hospitals and out-patients care clinics increased 270.7 percent and 167.9 percent in 1958 as compared with 1949 and 1956 respectively. As compared with 1956, this includes an increase of 181.5 percent in the number of emergency care clinics and dispensaries, and an increase of 169.5 percent in the number of blood banks.

The number of beds in clinics for preventive medicine as well as treatment increased 348 percent and 127.5 percent in 1958 as compared with 1949 and 1956, respectively. Number of beds in nursing homes increased 387.5 percent, and the number of immunological organizations increased 540.3 percent both in 1958 as compared with 1959.

Preventive Medicine and Vaccination (Uisaeng Pangyok)

In order to carry out effectively Cabinet Decision No 52, concerning extermination of the liver and lung fluke infestations which are endemic in certain areas, the existing immunological organizations were dissolved and the Central Executive Committee for Public Health Leadership was established. Each province, kun, city and ri (op, tong) was also provided with an executive committee for public health leadership. These committees are to appoint leaders to carry out their objectives.

In order to exterminate the insects which serve as vectors for epidemic diseases and to clean their locales, the cities established a Public Health Month in April and October and the rural areas set their Public Health Month for September. A Public Health Day has been decreed for the last Saturday of every month, and a Public Health School Day for every Saturday of the month.

In this way, the State has provided leadership in the field of public health and has carried out health inspection programs. The Department of Health has taken measures to raise the level of public health by educating the people in the wide-scale utilization of preventive medicine facilities.

In 1958, 8,492,000 copies of public health educational materials were distributed. In the capital, and in other cities where the provincial government is located, permanent public health exhibits were on display, and through lecture series 188,000 young people were trained to help disseminate

public health information. In 1958, 3,869 mothers' schools were established, and 47,600 mothers completed their courses.

In order to stimulate public health activities, the model Ri (Tong) was established; in October 1958, the number of model Ri (Tong) increased to 1,269 from 168 in 1957. Moreover, 4,131 public bath houses were built by agricultural cooperatives in 1958.

With the dissemination of public health information and the implements in sanitary conditions, the incidence of intestinal parasitic diseases declined 62.3 percent and the incidence of malaria declined 59.3 percent, as compared with 1957.

In order to eradicate liver and lung flukes by 1958, 332 preventoriums for flukes were established in endemic areas. The extermination of snails, crabs, and lobsters, which are the intermediate vectors, was carried out by organized groups of the people, and the registration of new liver and lung fluke patients was initiated in order to treat them effectively with Government aid. In 1958, the number of completely cured patients was 1/6 of the total number of patients infected with liver and lung flukes.

Treatment, Prevention, and Maternal and Infant Care (Ch'iilyo Yebang mit Mosong Yua Poho)

As medical facilities expanded, the number of visits to in-patient and out-patient facilities increased. In 1958, the number of in-patients was 445,000 and the number of out-patient visits was 4.8 visits per person. In comparison with 1957, this was a 40.5 percent increase in the number of in-patients and a 18.9 percent increase in out-patient clinic visits. By 1958, the number of specialized medical fields had increased 31.3 percent, and the number of beds had increased by 1,477 as compared with 1957. A radiation therapy machine "Kuddu-K'o-400" donated by the Soviet Union as well as various other new imported therapeutic facilities were applied in the field of clinical medicine. In particular, the investigation of cancer and its treatment were actively pursued.

In order to improve the health of workers and to reduce the time lost due to sickness, factory hospitals and dispensaries were established in various fields of production, and

medical specialists were assigned according to the need for their services.

In 1958, 39 factory hospitals and dispensaries were established, 515 beds were installed, and 174 first-aid clinics were organized. For women workers, 485 women's health clinics were organized.

As the financial resources of agricultural cooperatives increased, and as public health information was more widely disseminated among farmers, 77.6 percent of agricultural cooperatives established public health information centers and dispensaries in 1958. In 1958 the number of public health information centers was 1,597, and the number of dispensaries was 1,280. As the number of dispensaries increased, the territory covered by each rural dispensary became smaller; in 1958, the territory covered by a rural dispensary was 4.6 km, and in 1957 it was 8-13 km.

Coverage by Rural Dispensary Unit
Decrease of Territory Covered (Unit:Ri)

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
7.5	4.2	3.2	2.3

To improve the standards prevailing in oriental herb medicine, the herb doctors were reeducated and new departments of oriental herb medicine were established in a number of hospitals; thus, herb medicine is being utilized in the care of patients. At present, there are 165 hospitals with departments of herb medicine, and 725 herb doctors are at work.

With improved cooperative management in the rural areas, women have been playing a larger role in the labor force, and the need for nurseries has become urgent. The number of seats in nurseries in 1957 was 10,042 and in 1958 it increased to 50,591. The number of seasonal nurseries in rural areas increased from 8,000 in 1957 to 12,180 in 1958. The number of seats in seasonal nurseries increased from 54,805 to 183,670 in 1958. At present, the capacity of nurseries (including seasonal nurseries) is 26.5 seats per 100 children under three years of age.

In 1958, pediatric beds in hospitals increased 29.9 per cent over the 1957 level. The number of midwives working to prevent maternal and infantile mortality also increased.

Number of Midwives per 100 Pregnant Women

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	11.6	16.1	20.4	29.4
Cities	18.3	29.6	35.0	59.2
Rural Areas	9.9	12.4	16.0	21.0

Cities include metropolitan and labor districts.
Rural areas include "Up" centers and Ri.

Training of Public Health Cadres

As of 1958, there were three universities, three medical colleges, three junior medical colleges, one college of pharmacy, and 58 training centers for public health leaders. There was also a correspondence course for pharmacists. In 1958, as compared with 1957, the number of doctors graduated increased 4.4 times; graduates of training centers increased 111.1 percent. As compared with 1957, the 1958 enrollment in universities increased 122.8 percent, 195.8 percent in colleges, and 101 percent in other training centers. In 1958 the number of graduates from two-year medical institutes for specialty doctors was 143.

The following figures show increases in the number of workers in various fields of public health and are an indication of the progress being made in public health projects.

Growth of Public Health Personnel
(1949 = 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Doctors	147.7	194.4
Druggists	352.7	561.8
Assistant Physi- cians	384.5	500.9
Dieticians	450.9	617.9
Delivery Helpers	126.2	483.5
Aids	110.5	155.3
Nurses	303.4	438.1

Manufacturing and Distribution of
Medical Goods

In 1958 the value of medical and pharmaceutical production amounted to 92,540 won (new currency), 208.7 percent of that in 1957. In September, 1958, the Sunch'on Aspirin Factory with an annual production capacity of 25 tons of aspirin and of 35 tons of salicylic acid started production. This factory was installed as a gift of the Rumanian people. The types of drugs manufactured in 1958 included sulfur drugs, isonicotinic acid, isoiazid, aspirin, and 130 other kinds of drugs. For the first time in 1958, the Roentgen machine was manufactured, the laboratory cultivation and purification of penicillin were carried out, and a firm foundation for the mass production of various antibiotics was established.

In 1958, there were 57 drugs which were manufactured without the aid of State funds.

In order to preserve the natural resources of herb medicines, 400 kinds and 859 tons of herb plants were cultivated in 1958. The herb medicines which were exported amounted to twice the 1957 level of exports.

In 1958, the number of drug stores increased 140.1 percent, as compared with that in 1957. In 1958, the value of drugs distributed to drug stores and to pharmacies in hospitals amounted to 36,553,000 won (new currency), an increase of 176.9 percent over 1957.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education and sports are very popular in the Republic. In 1958, the State spent 3,000,000 won (new currency) for physical education and sports. In compliance with Cabinet Decision No 30 adopted on 19 March with regard to "Improvement of Physical Education among Workers," a physical education leader was assigned to each factory with 1,000 workers. By unifying the physical education departments of the P'yongyang College of Education and the Sinuiju Teachers College, a new institute of physical education was established in P'yongyang, the P'yongyang College of Physical Education.

For the effective training of sportsmen in various fields of sports, the former Sports Club was reorganized and named the Young People's Sports School.

At a sportsmen's convention, held between 30 June-1 July, it was decided that within the First Five-Year Plan period more than 400 Hall of Fame sportsmen and 3,000 first-rate champions should be trained to compete in international sports events.

The level of technical skills in sports has also been raised, and there is a wide-spread interest in sports among the people. In 1958, 22 Hall of Fame sportsmen, 185 first-rate sportsmen, and 1,000 sportsmen (774 in 1957) with proper qualifications were trained. During 1958, 88 and 897 sportsmen achieved a record that exceeded the record of the Hall of Fame sportsmen and that of the first rate class of sportsmen.

As evidenced in the fact that 440,000 young people met the State's standards for physical education in 1958, physical education has become popular throughout the country.

Physical Education Facilities and Organizations

As of 1958, the list of athletic establishments included the Morangbong Stadium, which is equipped with modern facilities as well as other stadiums with equivalent facilities. There was a total of approximately 240 stadiums and 4,500 outdoor sports fields of various sizes. In addition, there were approximately 10,000 basketball and volleyball courts (indoor as well as outdoor), 13 swimming pools, and 24 indoor gymnasiums.

There were 8,639 primary physical-education organizations constituting the basic unit of physical education, and these primary physical-education organizations consisted of 1,100,947 workers, farmers, and students.

Several physical-education associations (including commercial physical education associations in P'yongyang) maintain sports schools. There are also sports schools under the jurisdiction of each province, city, and district. These sports schools number 55, with 16,510 young students taking lessons at various levels.

Sports Event

In 1958, there were 17 national competitive sports events with a participant total of 11,016. These national sport events were: The Republic's 10th Anniversary Sports Event (September 8-13); the National Students' Sports Event (August 24-28); the National Young Farmers' Sports Event held during the Korean Chinese friendship month (October 12-17),

In addition, the following sports events were held in 1958: a national ski event in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Inauguration of the People's Army (February 14-16); a national championship skating event (February 22-23); a national boxing, weight-lifting, and wrestling event in commemoration of International Youth Week (March 21-25); a national relay event (April 5-6); a national people's sports competition event (May 15-18); a national track training-school students' event (May 23-25); a national swimming sports event (Aug 7-10); a sports festival in commemoration of the August 15th Liberation (August 15-17); a national swimming championship event (August 21-24); a national skating championship event (December 20-21).

The first class and second-class leagues played a total of 55 games of soccer, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, and running in 1958.

In commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic, 22 different kinds of individual and group sports were performed. This event illustrated the growth of sports under the guidance of the Republic during the last ten years. Three thousand sportsmen, who were selected from factories, agricultural cooperatives, and schools, participated in this event and amply demonstrated their high level of skill achieved under our organized system of training. In particular, the teams from P'yongyang, Hamgyong-pukto, P'yongan-pukto, and Hamgyong-namdo excelled in various fields of sports, and 49 members of these teams established new individual records for the Republic in 27 different kinds of sports.

In gymnastics, track, weight-lifting, and bicycle riding, 74 participants were awarded the first-class sportsmen standard. In archery, which is a traditional sport in Korea, Champion Yi Chong-nim (worker from the Kimch'aek Iron Works) broke the world record, and in the swing Kim Ok-sil (member of the Wuhwa Agricultural Cooperative in Hadan-ri, Uiju-kun) broke the old record of the Republic, 9.5 meters, with 10.10 meters.

In track, the following new records were established: 15 minutes, 6.2 seconds, in 5,000 m; 4 minutes, 1.6 seconds in 1,500 m; 31 minutes, 42.9 seconds, in 10,000 m. In the men's high jump, a new record of 1.84 m was established for the first time in nine years.

New records were established by a total of 116 participants in 66 different kinds of sports.

International Exchange Sports Events

In 1958, our wrestling and gymnastics teams were accepted for the first time as members of the International Athletic Association: volleyball, basketball, boxing, table tennis, soccer, skating, shooting, wrestling, and gymnastics.

In 1958, the following visiting teams competed with our teams: Soccer teams from Shaijoru in the Soviet Union, Renjoruk in Hungary, and other soccer teams from Mongolia, North Vietnam, and Ceylon; a volleyball team from the Azerbaijan Republic of the Soviet Union; table tennis teams from China and North

Vietnam; and weight-lifting team from the United Arab Republic.

In 1958, our teams participated in the Four Nations Friendship Skating Competition held in the Soviet Union November 26-27; the 37th World Marksmanship Champion Competition held August 25-26; the Asian Four Nations Volleyball Competition held October 25-27. In addition, our soccer team visited the Soviet Union and North Vietnam; our weight-lifting team visited China; and our women's basketball team visited Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

In the 37th International Shooting Marksmanship Champion Competition, the Korean team took third place with 633 points in the field of infantry combat rifle shooting. In army rifle rapid firing, Mr Kim Ki-sun won the gold medal (first place) with 179 points, and Miss Han Sun-nyo and Mr Kim Chong-sun each won a silver medal (second place). In the men's division of English-style small-calibre rifle shooting, two champions each won a third place medal.

PUBLICATION AND REPORTING

In 1958, in mobilization of the people for the systematic execution of the policy of the Korean Labor Party, the publication work of the Republic played its role in the fields of organization and agitation.

At a meeting held April 3-4, 1958, in response to the decision of the Korean Labor Party at its First Publication Workers' Convention and at a meeting held December 1, an agreement was reached to implement the statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party concerning publication workers. To execute this agreement and to meet the needs of the country with its high rate of progress, remarkable results have been achieved in the publications field.

In 1958, publications increased both in number and variety. At the same time, the size of newspapers, including Korean Labor newspapers, also expanded. In the field of book publication, technical books in the national sciences increased over the previous year to meet the requirements of the rapidly developing people's economy. In addition, general popular books also increased in number. As a result, 39,620,000 more copies of newspapers and 23,300,000 more volumes of books were published than in the previous year.

Communications

Korean Central News (Choson Chungang T'ongsin):

The Korean Central News Agency publishes a daily, the Korean Central Press. Since 1958, it has also published a weekly bulletin in English and Russian and a daily pictorial. In 1958, the Korean Central News Agency assigned a reporter to Berlin, the capital of the East German Republic.

In 1958, the Korean Central News Agency increased the length of its foreign broadcasting time to a daily average of 12 hours in Korean and eight hours in English. The cycle and signal of the broadcasts are as follows:

	<u>Broadcasting Frequency</u>	<u>Call Signal</u>
Korean	3 232	HMF 11
	4 340	HMF 12
	6 830	HMF 13
	8 910	HMF 14
English	7 015	HMF 21
	11 320	" 22
	18 015	" 23

Broadcasting

In 1958, broadcasting facilities and networks increased considerably over the previous year. The radio broadcasting output rose to 1.2 times that of the previous year.

Wire-through broadcasting increased 120 percent in number of broadcasting facilities and 220 percent in output. In 1958, as compared with the previous year, more than 45,000 loudspeakers were installed in cities and rural areas, and 97 percent of the rural communities are now equipped with wire communication.

The size of the broadcasting audience has therefore increased, and the length of broadcasting time has also increased. Prior to the 10 December, when the broadcasting time was expanded to 40 hours per day, the total daily broadcasting time was 28 hours, including central broadcasting, P'yongyang broadcasting, and broadcasting to the South. In 1958, total

broadcasting time, including central broadcasting and broadcasting to the South and overseas, was 9,777 hours, an increase of 134 percent over that of 1957.

The frequencies of broadcasts sponsored by the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (Choson Chungang Pangsong Wiwonhoe) are as follows:

Central Broadcasting:

Broadcasting hours--from 0500 to 0200 of the following day.

Frequency: Medium-Wave--785 kc; Short wave--2,850 kc and 6,195 kc.

(After midnight, the following cycles are added: Medium Wave--1,080 kc, 705 kc, 820 kc; Short Wave--6,250 kc).

Broadcasting to the South:

Broadcasting hours--5-7, 8-19, 20-24.

Frequencies Medium Wave--1,080 kc, 705 kc, 820 kc;
Short Wave--6,250 kc.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Chinese Language--Broadcasting hours--19-19.30.

Cycles--Medium Wave--1,080 kc, 820 kc;
Short-Wave--6,250 kc.

Japanese Language --Broadcasting hours--7-7.30; 19.30-20

Cycles--Medium Wave--1,080 kc, 820 kc;
Short-Wave--6,250 kc.

Broadcasting for Koreans in Japan:

Broadcasting hours--7.30-8;

Cycles: Medium-Wave--1,080 kc, 820 kc;
Short Wave--6,250 kc.

Broadcasting hours--19--19.30.

Cycles: Medium Wave--785 kc; Short Wave--2,850 kc, 6,195 kc

In addition to overseas, propaganda broadcasts to foreign countries; there were numerous exchange programs with other socialist countries in accordance with an agreement. The exchange included direct broadcasting, broadcasting materials, and cultural and musical programs. During the past year, 1,538 propaganda items were broadcasted, and 563 cultural and musical programs were exchanged.

Newspapers

In 1958, the Technical and Economic News (Kisul Kyongje Sinmun) was published for the first time.

Newspaper Publication

	<u>No of Newspapers</u>	<u>Circulation (1,000 copies)</u>
1949	31	206,413
1956	31	174,100
1957	29	185,568
1958	31	225,188

The major newspapers are as follows:

Labor Daily (Nodong Sinmun): Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; published by the Labor Daily Press.

Democratic Korea (Minju Choson): Organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Government; published by the Democratic Korea Press.

P'yongyang News (P'yongyang Sinmun): Issued by the P'yongyang News.

Workers Daily (Nodongja Sinmun): Organ of the Central Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; issued by the Workers Daily Press.

Farmers' Daily (Nongmin Sinmun): Organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Committee of the Farmers' Alliance (Nongmin Tongmaeng); issued by the Farmers' Daily Press.

Democratic Youth (Minju Ch'ongnyon): Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League; issued by the Democratic Youth Press.

Korean People's Army (Choson Inmingun): Organ of the Department of the People's Defense, issued by the Korean People's Army Press.

Fatherland Front (Choguk Chonson): Organ of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Unification of the Fatherland (Choguk T'ongil Minjujuui Chonson); issued by Our Fatherland Front Press.

Korean-Soviet Union Friendship (Chosso Ch'inson): Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Union Friendship Association; issued by the Korean-Soviet Union Friendship Press

Literature Daily Journal (Munhak Sinmun): Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Alliance; issued by the Korean Writers' Alliance Press.

Teachers' Daily Journal (Kyowon Sinmun): Organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Educational, Construction, Cultural, Health and Government Workers; issued by the Educator's Daily Journal Press.

Boys Daily (Sohyon Sinmun): Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League; issued by the Korean Democratic Youth Press.

Technical and Economic News (Kisul Kyongje Sinmun): Organ of the Central Committee of the National Federation of Industrial Technology; issued by the Technical and Economic Daily Journal Press.

Transportation Daily (Kyot'ong Sinmun): Organ of the Ministry of Transportation; issued by the Transportation Daily Press.

Commerce News (Sangop Sinmun): Organ of the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Commercial Workers in Light Industry; issued by the Commerce News Press.

There are more than 300 newspapers in the country. These include local newspapers published in each province, and in the city of Kaesong, as well as newspapers published in major

production centers. The papers published in each province and in the city of Kaesong include: The P'yongbuk Daily (P'yongbuk Ilbo); The P'yongnam Daily (P'yongnam Ilbo); The Hambuk Daily (Hambuk Ilbo); The Hamnam Daily (Hamnam Ilbo); The Chagang Daily (Chagang Ilbo); the Yanggang Daily (Yanggang Ilbo); The Kangwon Daily (Kangwon Ilbo); The Hwangnam Daily (Hwangnam Ilbo); and The Kaesong Daily (Kaesong Sinmun).

Magazines

New magazines published in 1958 include: the Machine Industry (Kigye Kongop); Agricultural Technology (Nongop Kisul); Korean Medicine (Chosun Uihak); Democratic Jurisprudence (Minju Sabop); International Life (Kukche Saenghwal); Popular Science (Taejung Kwahak). By 1959 February, several new magazines had been added to the list. These magazines are: Problems of Peace and Socialism (P'yonghwawa Sahoejuui Chemunje); Metal Industry (Kumsok Kongop); Coal Industry (Sokt'an Kongop); Korean Forestry (Choson Yimop); Procurement and Food Administration (Sumae Yangjong); Higher and Technical Education (Kodung mit Kisul Kyoyuk); Women in Rural Areas (Nongch'on Yosong); and Athletics and Sports (Ch'eyukkwa Sup'och'u).

Magazine Publication

	<u>No of Publications</u>	<u>Circulation (1,000 Copies)</u>
1949	46	5,443
1956	51	18,123
1957	55	25,396
1958	61	29,052.

The following is a list of major magazines:

Workers (Kulloja): organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, published by the Workers Press.

Economic Construction (Kyongje Konsol): published by the National Publishing House (Kungnip Ch'ulp'ansa).

Translation Monthly (Ponyok Wolgan); published by the Workers Press.

Problems of Peace and Socialism (Pyonghwawa Sahoejuui Chemunje); a theoretical and news magazine of the Communist and Labor parties, published by the Peace and Socialism Press in Prague, Czechoslovakia; and the Korean edition by the Workers Press.

Political Knowledge (Chongch'i Chisik); published by the Korean Labor Party Publishing House.

Laborers (Nodongja); Organ of the Central Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions; published by National Federation Trade Unions Publishing House.

Youth Life (Ch'ongnyon Saengwhal); New Era (Sae Sŏdae);

Pioneers (Sonyondan); organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, published by the Democratic Youth League publishing house.

Korean Women (Choson Yosong); Rural Women (Nongch'on Yosong); organs of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Federation, published by the Korean Women's Press.

Agitator (Sondongwon); published by the Sondongwon Press.

Korean Literature (Choson Munhak); Youth Literature (Ch'ongnyon Munhak); Children's Literature (Adong munhak); organs of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Association; published by the Korean Writers Association Press.

Korean-Soviet Culture (Chosso Munhwa); organ of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association; published by the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association Press.

People's Education (Inmin Kyoyuk), Higher and Technical Education (Kodung mit Kisul Kyoyuk)--newly published in 1959, organs of the Ministry of Education and the central committees of the Education, Culture, Public Health, and Government Workers Associations; published by the Educators' Daily Press.

Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences (Kwahakwon T'ongbo), Korean Language and Literature (Choson Omun); Historical Science (Yoksa Kwahak); Chemistry and Chemical Industry (Hwahakkwa Hwahak Kongop); Technical Science (Kisul Kwahak);

organs of the Academy of Science, published by the Academy of Science Publishing House.

Advanced Agriculture (Sonjin Nongop); organ of the Ministry of Agriculture, published by the National Agriculture Publishing House.

Agricultural Technology (Nongop Kisul), organ of the Ministry of Agricultural, the Committee on Agricultural Science, and the National Federation of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Technology, published by the National Agricultural Press.

Korean Fisheries (Choson Susan), organ of the Ministry of Fisheries; published by the Korean Fisheries Press.

Commerce (Sangop), organ of the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Commercial Workers in Light Industry, published by the Commercial News Press.

For the Defense of the Fatherland (Choguk Powirul Wihayo), organ of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Defense Assistance Association, published by the For the Defense of the Fatherland Press.

Finance (Chaejong Kumyung), organ of the Ministry of Finance, published by the National Publishing House.

Labor (Nodong), organ of the Ministry of Labor, published by the National Press.

Builders (Konsolcha), organ of the State Construction Commission, published by the National Construction Press.

People's Public Health (Inmin Pogon), Korean Medicine (Choson Uihak), organs of the Ministry of Health, published by the Korean Medical Books Press.

People's Korea (Inmin Choson), published by the People's Korea Press.

International Life (Kukche Saenghwal), semi-monthly periodical on international affairs, published by the International Life Press.

Korean Music (Choson Umak), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Composers Association, published by the Korean Music Press.

Korean Arts (Choson Yesul), Korean Movies (Choson Yonghwa), organs of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, published by the Korean Arts Press.

Popular Science (Taejung Kwahak), Literature and Arts of Circle Members (Ssok'ulwon Munye), organs of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, published by the Popular Culture Press.

Electric Power (Chollyok), Organ of the Ministry of Electric Power and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology Magazine Press.

Communications (Ch'esin), organ of the Ministry of Communications, and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology, published by the Industrial Technology Press.

Metal Industry (Kumsok Kongop)--first published in 1959, organ of the Ministry of the Metal Industry and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology, published by the Industrial Technology Magazine Press.

Coal Industry (Sokt'an Kongop), first published in 1959; organ of the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology, published by the Industrial Technology Magazine Press.

Machine Industry (Kigye Kongop), organ of the Ministry of Machine Industry and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology, published by the Industrial Technology Press.

Korean Forestry (Choson Imop), first published in 1959; organ of the Ministry of Forestry and the Korean National Federation of Industrial Technology, published by the Korean Industrial Technology Magazine Press.

Life and Death (Hwalsal), a cartoon magazine on current social and political affairs, published by the National Arts Publishing House.

Korean Painting (Choson Misul), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Painters Association, published by the National Painters Press.

Athletics and Sports (Ch'eyukkwa Sup'och'u), organ of the Cabinet Committee on Athletic Guidance, published by the Athletics Press.

Light Industry (Kyonggongop), organ of the Ministry of Light Industry, published by the Light Industry Press.

Korea (Choson), a pictorial bulletin with text in Korean, Russian, Chinese, English and Japanese, published by the National Foreign Language Press.

New Korea (Sae Choson), a semi-monthly magazine in Russian and Chinese, published by the National Foreign Language Press.

Korea Today (Onului Choson), a monthly magazine in English and Japanese, published by the National Foreign Language Press.

In addition, there are approximately 20 periodicals published by various organizations and presses. A list of these periodicals includes: People's Railways (Inmin Ch'olto), Building and Construction (Konch'uk kwa Konsol), Korean Reporters (Choson Kija), Hygiene (Wisaeng Munhwa), Korean Pharmacology (Choson Yakhak), Industrial Technology Bulletin (Kongop Kisul T'ongbo)-- all of which deal with different subjects and areas.

Books

In 1958, the Party published various classics of Marxism-Leninism, including Capital, the Selected Works of Marx and Engels, and the Collected Works of Lenin. In addition, an edition of the writings of Kim Il-sung and various documents of the Korean Labor Party were published. With the rapid progress in socialist construction and technology, the number of books in the fields of technology, agriculture and socialist construction have increased.

In 1958, 444 types of technical books were published. This number exceeds all types of technical books published during the Three-Year Plan. In the past year, a significant number of books on the arts and literature were also published. A systematic search for Korean classics was undertaken and collections of Korean classics will be published in the near future.

Twilight, Homeland, and other works exemplify achievements in modern literature. Other books published included the Selected Works of Korean Classics and the Selected Works of Modern Korean Literature.

Among books translated were works by prominent Soviet authors and by authors from other fraternal countries. As compared with the previous year, 23,300,000 more books were published in 1958.

<u>Book Publication</u>		
	<u>No of Types</u>	<u>No of Copies (in 1000)</u>
1949	587	5,751
1956	846	14,423
1957	926	12,231
1958	1,392	35,623

The following shows books published in 1958 by major classifications:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total	926 types	1,392 types
Social Sciences	343	563
Technical Sciences	289	444
Literature	251	308
Natural Sciences	43	77

There were 337 types of popular books published in the fields of politics, economics, literature, and technology with a total of 9,020,000 copies. Our books have been distributed in some 60 countries and have been enthusiastically received by the readers. There were 85 types of books published in foreign languages, including Russian, Chinese, English and Japanese.

The list of books includes the following: Collected Essays of Comrade Kim Il-sung, The Korean Democratic People's Republic, The Development of Socialized Industry in Korea, Tales of Simch'ung. Among the Korean books circulated in foreign countries, some exist in the languages of those countries. There are also one magazine, Workers (Kulloja), and one newspaper, Labor News (Nodong Sinmun).

In all, 1,140,000 copies of various publications of importance have been distributed in our brother countries as well as in capitalist nations. On the other hand, we have purchased and distributed 689,000 copies of 15,375 different types of books published in our brother countries, including the USSR.

In addition, exchange programs for books and other publications have been arranged with the USSR, China, and other fraternal nations to help communicate experiences in socialist construction and cultural progress.

The following is an annotated list of major publishers:

Korean Labor Party Press (Choson Nodongdang Ch'ulpansa)-- To introduce the progress of socialism on the national as well as on the international scene. Type of publication: classics on Marxism-Leninism, documents on the Korean Labor Party and other organizations, Comrade Kim Il-sung's papers, works of the Party, philosophy, politics and economics, activities of the people in politics, history, documents on South Korea, educational materials for Party members, compilation of statements of public policies, and compilation of proceedings of international labor and communist movements.

National Foreign Language Press (Kungnip Oegungmun Ch'ulpansa)--To introduce and propagandize various achievements. Type of publication: Important documents and papers of the Korean Labor Party and the State, politics and economics, natural sciences, achievements and outstanding creative works in the people's cultural life, history.

Academy of Science Press (Kwahakwon Ch'ulpansa)-- Type of publication: Theoretical books based on the findings of its various research institutes, classics of our country, various translation and other works.

National Press (Kuklip Ch'ulpansa)--Type of publication: Business and economics, finance and currency circulation, laws, works on administration, popular essays to disseminate scientific knowledge among the people, various popular books.

Professional Federation Press (Chikop Tongmaeng Ch'ulpansa)--Type of publication: for each profession, works to raise workers' political understanding, works to introduce modern technology to workers, works on public health and safety.

Democratic Youth League Press (Minch'ong Ch'ulpansa)-- Type of publication: social and political books related to the work of the youth and youth organizations, literature for young adults and youth, cultural and educational works, reference books.

Korean Women's Press (Choson Yosongsa)--Type of publication: Political, cultural, and educational works for women, books on home economics and child rearing.

Korean-Soviet Press (Chosso Ch'ulp'ansa)--Type of publication: works on the spread of knowledge on the USSR and the Russian language.

National Technological Books Press (Kungnip Kongop Kisul Sojok Ch'ulp'ansa)--Type of publication; Technological and theoretical works on heavy and light industries, works for the popularization of mass production methods.

National Agricultural Press (Kungnip Nongop Ch'ulp'ansa) Type of publication: Theoretical as well as general works on agricultural cooperatives, farm production, forestry, domestic animals, etc. In addition, this press compiles and published agricultural texts and correspondence course materials.

National Construction Press (Kungnip Konsol Ch'ulp'ansa) Technical and general works on various construction processes and on urban management.

Ministry of Transportation Press (Kyot'ongsong Ch'ulp'ansa). Technical and theoretical as well as general works on transportation and shipping, materials to encourage transport workers.

Korean Medical Books Press (Choson Uihak Sojok Ch'ulp'ansa). Theoretical and general works on medicine, pharmacology, and public health.

Writers Association Press (Chakka Tongmaeng Ch'ulp'ansa). Modern Korean creative works in literature, literary criticism, and in the study of the arts and literature.

National Literary and Artistic Books Press (Kungnip Munhak Yesul Sojok Ch'ulp'ansa). Korean classics, translations of creative and literary works, and criticism by authors of the USSR, China, and other socialist countries, works on the Korean people and their customs.

Children's Books Press (Adong Toso Ch'ulp'ansa). Social, political, economic and scientific works,; works on the arts and literature--all oriented toward children and youth.

Korean Arts Press (Choson Yaesulsa). Theoretical works to help workers in stage acting and in the movie industry.

Korean Music Press (Choson Umak Ch'ulp'ansa). Theoretical and critical works on music, music notes, general works to popularize music among the workers.

People's Culture Press (Kunjung Munhwasa). General works on culture, reference books for circle members, works (public speeches and others) to popularize the sciences, political posters, pictorial books on our achievements, cartoons.

Athletics Press (Ch'eyuk Ch'ulp'ansa). Theoretical and technical books on physical activity.

National Arts and Sculpture Press (Kungnip Misul Ch'ulp'ansa). Reproduction of classical and modern sculptural works, picture books, portraits, wall murals, picture postcards and calendars for general use.

METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1958

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic have taken a series of measures to strengthen meteorological work in view of its importance to the rapid development of the people's economy. As a result, the number of meteorological observation stations increased from 11 prior to the liberation of Korea from Japan to more than 60. In addition, a large number of people have been trained in meteorology and modern facilities have been provided for meteorological work. At the same time, the Party and the State have supported efforts to bring meteorological work into closer relation to the people's economy.

Cabinet Decree No 23, adopted on 27 February 1958, dealt with the methods of improving meteorological survey as related to agriculture, as well as with the observation of tidal movements and rainfall. Moreover, Cabinet Decree No 51 provided for a project to predict floods in the area adjacent to the tip of the Yalu River.

Weather Survey

During 1958, the weather in Korea was characterized by high temperatures and little rainfall. A cold wave which hovered over Korea during the winter receded in February, but increased in intensity during the latter part of March. This cold wave lingered on until the middle of April. Consequently, the temperature was lower than normal and the precipitation was low.

At the end of April spring gave way to summer. Thus, spring lasted for a short time and summer came comparatively early. In the middle of August, the summer suddenly weakened, and autumn came rather rapidly. However, the weather was comparatively warm until the end of December.

Temperature

During 1958, the temperature was 0.5 to 1.0 degrees Centigrade above normal. The temperature between the beginning of the year and the end of April, with the exception of February, was below normal but it was approximately 1.0 degrees C. above normal between May and July. The temperature suddenly

dropped in the middle of August but it rose again in September and remained high until the end of December. The highest temperature was 34 degree C to 36 degree C; which is not higher than normal.

The areas which registered the highest temperatures in Korea were Hoeryong, Hamgyong-namdo with 37.4 degrees C (7 July) and Musan with 37.2 degrees C (16 July). The lowest temperatures were reported in Potae, Yangkang-do with -39.7 degrees C on 24 January, and in Chungkang, Yangkang-do with -37.0 degrees C. on 3 January.

Amount of Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days

The rainfall in Korea in 1958 was 200 to 300 mm less than the average rainfall.

During the months of January, October, and December precipitation was above average, but it was below average in other months. The amount of rain that fell during the critical farming months of March through August was only 60 percent of the average amount of rainfall. Precipitation was particularly low during the spring months, and in May the average precipitation in most areas was less than 20 mm.

The number of rainy days was less than 100 days in many parts of the nation; this was 10 days less than the annual average of rainy days.

Rainfall on geographical bases was as follows:

600 mm to 800 mm in the Western plain.
300 mm to 500 mm in the northern part of the eastern seashore.
1,200 mm in the central area.

400 mm to 500 mm in the interior of the northern part.

The amount of precipitation in the Western seashore area and in the western plain area was 75 percent of the average, and the amount of precipitation in the northern interior and northern part of the eastern seashore was remarkably small.

The largest total rainfall of 100 mm in a single day was less than average. However, the largest total rainfall in a day was 411.5 mm in Sinuiju.

Sunshine

Since the amount of precipitation during 1958 was small, the amount of sunshine was comparatively larger than the average. Even during the summer rainy season, sunny weather continued for days.

Season

The first frost and snow came five to seven days later than usual, and the last day of frost and snow ended earlier than usual.

Special Features of the Weather in 1958

Cold Wave in the latter part of March: The cold wave which came from the northeasterly direction between 26 March and 2 April caused a drastic lowering in temperatures throughout the nation. The lowest temperatures on 39 March were: P'yongyang -8.9, Kaesong -8.2, Wonsan -6.8, Hesan -18.6 (all in Centigrade). This was the first time in fifty years that such temperature drops have occurred in March.

Drought conditions during spring and summer: Serious drought conditions prevailed between the beginning of the year and June. The amount of rainfall during the most critical farming period of April and May was only one-third of the average. The amount of rainfall was smaller than that of 1957, and the spring saw the most severe drought for that season in many years.

The following table compares the amount of rainfall during the months of April and May in 1957 and 1958 with the average.

Amount of Rainfall (mm) During April and May

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Average for 1957</u>
Sinuiju	73.6	40.5	127.2	31.8
P'yongyang	43.6	46.7	109.1	42.8
Sariwon	56.0	29.4	105.8	22.8
Haeju	58.7	43.0	122.9	35.0
Kaesong	82.5	79.8	157.9	30.5
Wonsan	97.5	61.8	150.8	41.0
Hamhung	111.2	41.5	98.2	42.3
Chongjin	33.4	25.8	71.4	36.1
Hyesan	90.3	82.2	89.5	91.8
Kanggye	147.0	104.6	133.2	78.5

The above table indicates that the amount of rainfall during the months of April and March 1958 was only approximately 30 to 40 percent of the average throughout North Korea except in the northern interior part. It was even less than the 1957 average.

During the past fifty years, drought conditions comparable to those in 1958 occurred in 1910, 1949, and 1950. The amount of rainfall in those years was as follows:

Amount of Rainfall During April and May (mm)

	<u>P'yongyang</u>	<u>Wonsan</u>
1910	33.7	35.2
1949	44.4	35.9
1950	26.8	95.0
1957	43.6	97.5
1958	46.7	61.8

Heavy rainfall in the Sinuiju area, such as occurred in Sinuiju between 4 and 7 August, is very seldom seen in Korea. The amount of rainfall during this short period of time is indicated below:

4 August	411.5 mm
5 August	267.1 mm
6 August	30.4 mm
7 August	6.2 mm
TOTAL		715.2 mm

Because of this heavy rainfall, floods occurred in many areas.

High Temperature in December: The temperature during the month of 1958 was higher than average. The average temperature for the month was five to seven degrees Centigrade higher than the average temperature for a normal year. The average temperatures for the month of December 1958 in various locations were:

Average Temperatures in December

	<u>1958 Average</u>	<u>Normal Year</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Sinuiju	-0.3	-5.9	+5.6
P'yongyang	1.1	-4.9	+6.0
Haeju	3.7	-1.4	+5.1
Wonsan	4.0	-0.9	+4.9
Hamhung	2.4	-2.8	+5.2
Kimchaek	1.9	-2.7	+4.6
Chungkang	-7.6	-15.4	+7.6

The average temperature for 1958 was the highest in fifty years.

(1) Centigrade Temperature

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year Average
Sinuiju	-9.2	-4.4	0.5	8.8	14.6	20.7	25.3	23.2	18.9	10.4	3.5	-0.3	9.3
P'yongyang	-9.2	-4.1	0.9	9.5	15.9	21.2	25.6	23.4	19.2	10.9	3.8	1.1	9.8
Yangdok	-11.1	-5.8	-0.9	7.4	13.4	18.9	23.8	20.8	16.4	8.1	0.9	-1.1	7.6
Sariwon	-7.4	-2.2	1.8	10.1	16.4	21.7	25.6	23.3	18.9	11.3	4.2	1.9	10.4
Haegu	-5.8	-1.7	2.5	10.4	15.9	21.4	25.1	23.6	18.7	12.6	6.3	3.7	11.1
Kaesong	-7.3	-1.9	2.2	10.1	15.7	21.6	25.2	23.3	19.0	11.6	5.5	2.6	10.6
Sep'o	-12.2	-7.8	-1.9	5.8	12.4	17.5	21.1	19.0	15.0	7.3	1.1	-1.5	6.2
Wonsan	-4.0	-1.0	3.0	9.6	16.4	19.8	23.5	22.5	18.8	11.7	6.6	4.0	10.9
Hamhung	-5.0	-1.6	1.9	8.6	15.6	19.6	23.1	22.2	18.5	11.1	5.4	2.4	10.2
Kimchaek	-4.7	-2.2	0.3	6.0	11.6	16.7	20.9	20.4	17.9	10.5	5.1	1.9	8.8
Chongjin	-7.6	-4.4	-1.8	4.4	11.2	16.7	20.5	20.4	16.2	8.3	2.3	-1.3	7.1
Musan	-13.1	-10.0	-3.3	6.5	13.6	18.2	22.9	19.3	14.6	5.5	-1.9	-6.0	5.5
Hyesan	-18.5	-13.6	-4.9	4.8	11.5	16.6	21.7	17.9	13.2	4.1	-4.2	-9.1	3.3
Kanggye	-15.3	-9.3	-1.6	7.9	14.7	19.9	25.2	21.1	16.4	7.2	-0.9	-4.7	6.7
Chunggang	-18.8	-14.1	-3.9	6.7	13.7	18.9	24.0	19.7	14.7	5.4	-3.2	-7.8	4.6

(2) Amount of Rainfall (mm)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year Average
Sinuiju	19.5	2.8	13.4	27.4	13.1	66.6	167.2	838.9	102.9	41.3	9.2	28.6	1320.8
P'yongyang	23.9	5.2	9.3	20.5	17.2	105.8	187.4	120.4	94.6	90.1	7.6	17.2	717.2
Yangdok	31.1	10.9	11.2	37.9	39.6	59.0	352.1	212.7	129.1	90.6	9.9	20.2	1004.2
Sariwon	18.1	2.7	8.0	18.3	11.1	41.7	164.4	127.4	74.0	104.0	11.7	35.2	616.6
Haegu	32.9	2.2	12.0	37.7	5.3	59.4	249.1	96.7	149.1	98.9	18.9	25.8	788.0
Kaesong	22.4	1.3	14.9	73.1	6.7	23.1	347.7	176.5	158.5	127.2	26.0	32.6	1020.2
Sep'o	38.1	-9.0	20.8	84.5	30.1	63.8	458.4	167.1	241.1	108.4	14.2	89.2	1274.7
Wonsan	27.3	24.5	7.6	46.7	15.1	38.2	279.1	348.4	167.5	128.8	36.2	83.8	1205.2
Hamhung	25.2	8.6	2.5	23.2	18.3	39.4	163.2	181.3	103.7	93.6	3.9	38.4	650.6
Kimchaek	16.5	17.0	13.2	4.9	19.5	10.0	81.2	102.8	181.8	60.9	6.1	16.9	480.8
Chongjin	17.4	12.3	1.4	6.5	19.3	30.2	88.3	127.1	41.9	34.7	2.3	14.9	396.3
Musan	12.2	13.3	19.2	15.0	40.1	77.3	70.2	116.9	32.3	53.9	2.0	7.4	469.8
Hyesan	11.1	3.6	7.8	18.7	63.5	102.9	136.3	53.9	46.4	71.2	5.9	12.8	535.1
Kanggye	14.0	10.4	11.7	36.8	67.8	67.1	185.5	214.5	168.6	84.8	5.2	24.8	788.7
Chunggang	30.1	19.7	27.3	38.3	63.0	81.3	155.8	145.1	67.2	43.2	3.8	31.8	706.8

(3) Rate of Sunshine (%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year Average
Sinuiju	59.1	67.8	57.5	60.3	65.8	55.8	56.0	57.3	62.2	60.7	70.2	60.2	61.2
P'yongyang	53.0	59.0	53.6	55.0	65.9	55.4	50.5	50.4	55.2	60.0	63.5	49.7	55.9
Yangdok	50.2	60.1	54.0	58.9	65.1	56.3	53.4	49.0	57.4	51.5	58.9	45.1	55.2
Sariwon	53.7	64.0	58.5	59.9	65.5	57.7	52.5	57.0	59.4	58.9	60.2	50.3	58.1
Haegu	50.3	60.4	52.0	56.1	67.4	56.2	42.8	50.8	57.4	59.3	52.9	50.4	54.0
Kaesong	55.4	65.8	58.8	57.9	68.8	58.4	50.5	51.6	56.1	63.2	53.9	57.1	57.7
Sep'o	49.5	56.1	51.2	54.5	65.3	53.0	44.4	42.2	53.1	54.4	55.4	54.2	52.6
Wonsan	70.2	62.1	76.7	63.3	70.7	58.4	43.5	51.4	57.3	55.7	57.7	56.2	59.9
Hamhung	64.7	63.2	69.8	61.3	67.2	57.5	42.2	51.0	56.1	60.7	64.4	50.3	59.0
Kimchaek	48.9	57.1	66.2	66.4	61.6	46.2	39.3	45.4	58.1	63.3	62.9	54.2	53.3
Chongjin	50.1	59.9	65.3	62.1	53.3	44.5	26.9	27.0	69.5	58.2	67.1	49.7	51.7
Musan	58.7	62.1	59.4	56.0	51.4	47.1	52.4	44.1	62.4	55.3	65.7	50.1	55.4
Hyesan	58.6	64.2	65.6	63.6	62.0	54.5	65.4	45.7	63.8	58.5	63.4	47.9	49.5
Kanggye	53.3	63.1	60.9	52.2	53.8	48.4	58.5	46.0	67.1	51.4	59.2	41.3	52.9
Chunggang	44.2	59.2	53.3	48.6	52.5	45.8	50.9	34.5	60.3	51.8	58.1	41.0	49.3

(4) Highest and Lowest Temperatures

	<u>Lowest Temperature</u>		<u>Highest Temperature</u>	
	<u>Centigrade</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Centigrade</u>	<u>Date</u>
Sinuiju	-22.3	17 and 24 January	33.5	17 July
P'yongyang	-26.4	24 January	33.9	12 July
Yangdok	-29.8	17 January	33.4	15, 20 July
Sariwon	-20.1	19 January	34.4	22 July
Haeju	-17.0	3, 16 January	33.2	18 July
Kaesong	-21.3	24 January	34.8	14 July
Sep'o	-29.4	18, 24 Jan	32.2	24 June
Wonsan	19.3	16 Jan	36.1	25, 26 June
Hamhung	-19.1	16 Jan	36.5	30 May
Kimchaek	-19.1	16 Jan	33.5	29 July
Chongjin	-18.2	16 Jan	32.2	17 July
Musan	-25.6	24 Jan	37.2	16 July
Hyesan	-34.6	24 Jan	35.6	14 July
Kanggye	-30.7	3 Jan	37.0	17 July
Chunggang	37.0	3 Jan	36.7	13 July
Pot'ae	-39.7	24 Jan	32.7	16 July
Hoeryong	--	--	37.4	17 July

(5) Heaviest Rainfall In A Single Day (mm)

	<u>Amount of Rainfall</u>	<u>Date</u>
Sinuiju	411.5	4 August
P'yongyang	80.5	10 Aug
Yangdok	204.2	28 Aug
Sariwon	81.8	27 July
Haeju	97.1	1 July
Kaesong	150.3	1 July
Sep'ŏ	175.1	27 July
Wonsan	96.7	26 Aug
Hamhung	65.6	3 Sep
Kimchaek	98.0	15 Sep
Chongjin	80.4	19 Aug
Musan	39.6	8 Aug
Hyesan	30.4	19 July
Kanggye	67.2	4 Aug
Chunggang	53.2	30 July

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN 1958

January

1 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a meeting marking the New Year. Generator No 1 of the Electric Generating Plant No 4, the Pukon River Electric Power Generating Department, went into operation.

4 - The Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Korea issued a statement denouncing as inhuman the decision made by the Kishi Government of Japan to use force to repatriate Korean residents in Japan to South Korea.

6 - Cultural exchange plan for 1958 were signed between Korea and Mongolia.

7 - The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent telegrams to Mr Leopold Boir (?), Chairman of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to Mr Tatazu Shimazu, the Chairman of the Japanese Red Cross Association, requesting their cooperation in solving the problems of Koreans in Japanese camps in accordance with humanitarian principles.

9 - The Cabinet adopted a decree making 10 January a national day of mourning for Petro Kroja (?), the former Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Rumania. It was decided to fly flags at half-mast that day in all organs and enterprises in the Republic.

Prices of meat and milk were drastically reduced.

A protocol on the exchange of commodities between Korea and the Soviet Union in 1958 was signed in Moscow.

13 - Premier Kim Il-song invited Comrade Kib Stoika (?), the Premier of the People's Republic of Rumania, to Korea.

The Fourth Convention of the Korean-Soviet Cultural Association (Cho So Munhwa Hyoph'oe) was held and lasted until 14 January. A report by the Central Committee of the Association and a new charter of the Association were adopted. It was also decided to change the Association's name to the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association (Cho So Chinson Hyoph'oe).

Jan

Representatives of ministries of communications of Korea and Albania signed agreements on telegraphic and communication and on the exchange of mail between Korea and Albania in Tyrana [?], Albania.

- 14 - The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party issued a memorandum titled, "Survey of Agricultural Management and the Task in 1958 in the Light of the Decision of the Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in December 1956."
- 15 - Generator No 3 of the Power Plant No 4, Hoch'on River Power Department, resumed operations after 14 years.
- 16 - Pursuant to the decision of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, various branches of industry reviewed the results achieved and the experiences gained in the course of carrying out the decision of the Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in December 1956; ways and means of carrying out the 1958 plans were discussed. The review and discussions took place between the latter part of December 1957 and the end of January 1958 under the direct leadership of persons sent by the Party Central Committee.

A meeting of the journalists in the Republic was held to demonstrate support for the struggle of the South Korean people against the efforts of the American imperialists and the Rhee clique to suppress freedom of speech. The meeting lasted until 17 January.

- 17 - Korean champions, who are to participate in a skating tournament of four nations, namely, Korea, the Soviet Union, China, and Rumania, left Korea for Alma-Ata where the tournament is to be held.

A meeting to discuss the phonetics and structure of the Korean language was opened on this date and lasted until 18 January.

- 18 - Premier Kim Il-song met with those who are responsible for city planning in P'yongyang and urged them to build cheap and useful buildings.

The Central Statistical Bureau of the National Planning Commission issued a report summarizing the results achieved in carrying out 1958 economic plans.

January

The Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists League (Choson Misulga Tongmang) discussed the immediate tasks of artists in carrying out the decision of the Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in December 1957.

- 20 - A cultural agreement between Korea and Syria was signed in Damascus.
- 21 - A trade protocol for 1958 between Korea and China was signed in Peiping. Plans for cultural exchange between Korea and Albania in 1958 were signed in P'yongyang.
- 22 - An electric railroad between Kowon and Chongsong was opened.
- 23 - A national skating tournament was held in P'yongyang commemorating the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Democratic Youth League. The tournament lasted until 26 January.
- 25 - Foreign Minister Nam-il notified the Deputy Premier and the Foreign Minister of Ceylon of the decision of the Government of the Republic to send funds to assist flood victims in Ceylon.

A delegation of the French Communist Party led by Janet Bermet [?] paid a visit to Korea; a joint communique issued by the Korean Labor Party and the representatives of the French Communist Party was made public on 31 January; the delegation left Korea on 1 February.

The Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission held their 168th meeting. Our secretary charged that American military aircrafts had violated our territory 11 times between 14 December 1957 and 20 January 1958.

- 28 - A meeting of writers, artists, and activists was held on 28 and 29 January to discuss ways and means of carrying out the decision of the December 1957 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee.
- 29 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke on the important tasks presented in the field of light industry at a meeting of activists in light industry. The meeting was held to review the accomplishments of the industry, in view of the decision of the December 1956 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee.

January

- 30 - The Korean Central News Agency issued a statement protesting against the introduction of atomic weapons into South Korea. The statement also protested against the large-scale military maneuvers carried out to test the offensive power of atomic weapons in South Korea.

February

- 1 - In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the creation of the People's Army, the Cabinet adopted Decree No 15 to "Honor Factories, Agricultural Cooperatives, Locomotives and Ships which had Significant Relationship with the People's Army."

A meeting of educational and cultural leaders was held 1 February through 4 February to review their accomplishments in the light of the decision of the December 1956 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee.

The Military Armistice Commission held its 80th meeting. Out chief delegate protested against the introduction of atomic weapons into South Korea and the provocative maneuvers with atomic weapons held in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone.

- 4 - At a meeting of the activists of the Ministry of Electricity held to review their accomplishments under the decision of the December 1956 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, Premier Kim Il-song outlined the major tasks in the field of electrical engineering.

- 5 - The State issued a statement asking for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in order to ensure a peaceful solution of Korean problems. A meeting of educators was held on 5-6 February to discuss ways of improving the education and training of young people and children.

An art exhibit opened commemorating the 10th anniversary of the creation of the People's Army.

A cultural exchange plan for 1958 between Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in P'yongyang.

The Korean Documentary Motion Picture Production Center and the Mongolian Motion Picture Center signed an agreement in P'yongyang on the exchange of newsreels in 1958.

February

7 - A cultural cooperation plan between Korea and Bulgaria for 1958 was signed in Sophia.

8 - The Supreme People's Congress, the Cabinet, and the Korean Labor Party sent messages to members of the People's Army commemorating the 10th anniversary of its establishment.

In view of the fact that the Japanese Government is actually set to repatriate by forcing Koreans in Japan to South Korea, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement emphasizing that the problem of the Korean residents in Japan must be solved in accordance with the principles laid down in the statement made by the Foreign Minister of the Republic on 4 January 1958.

10 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 17 concerning "The Reconstruction of the City of P'yongyang," and Decree No 18 on "The Development of Sericulture."

11 - A Chinese motion picture week began.

13 - A group of Chinese headed by Huang I-pu [?], Vice-Minister of Internal Affairs of the People's Republic of China arrived in P'yongyang, and left Korea on 29 March.

14 - A Chinese Government delegation headed by Premier Chou arrived in P'yongyang.

A national skiing contest was held in Sambang in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army. The contest lasted until 16 February.

16 - An aircraft belonging to a civilian airline in South Korea heroically flew to North Korea.

17 - The second meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Congress was held 17 through 19 February. The meeting adopted a resolution approving the final accounting of the 1956 budget, and enacted a law concerning the 1958 national budget. It adopted resolutions relating to the resolutions of the Presidium of the Soviet Union calling for the relaxation of international tension and the promotion of friendly relations among nations.

February

18 - The 170th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held. Our side flatly rejected the American demand for the return of the aircraft which flew to North Korea on 16 February, and stated that direct negotiations between the South Korean authorities and the Government of the People's Republic of Korea would be the proper way to deal with this matter.

19 - A joint communique was issued by the Korean and Chinese governments [nature of communique not disclosed].

The Cabinet issued an order concerning positive promotion of small- and medium-size irrigation projects.

20 - The headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces announced that the Chinese Volunteer Forces would be withdrawn by the end of 1958, and that the first stage of withdrawal would be completed by 30 April.

21 - A group of musicians from Yugoslavia arrived in P'yongyang. Left on 25 February.

22 - A trade agreement between Poland and the Republic was signed in P'yongyang.

A national ice-skating championship contest was held on 22 to 23 February on the Tongno River to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Army.

24 - At the 81st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our chief delegate demanded the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea in view of the decision to withdraw the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces.

A cultural and educational exchange agreement between Korea and the People's Republic of Germany for 1958 was signed in P'yongyang.

25 - An exhibit of posters from the Soviet Union and other friendly nations was held in P'yongyang. 25 February to 15 March.

26 - Premier Kim Il-song visited construction projects in P'yongyang.

February

- 27 - The Cabinet decided to hold events commemorating the great accomplishments of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces. It also decided to improve meteorological observations.

March

- 1 - The Foreign Ministry issued a statement concerning the civilian airplane that made a heroic flight to North Korea.
- 3 - The First meeting of delegates of the Korean Labor Party was held on 3-6 March. The meeting discussed and adopted resolutions concerning the First Five-Year Plan, the problem of strengthening the unity and consolidation of the Party, and the organization of the Party.

At the 171st meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate expressed willingness to turn over to the proper authorities those passengers of the civilian airplane which fled to North Korea who were willing to return to South Korea. He reiterated the point that this problem must be settled through direct negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of Korea, South Korean authorities, and other governments interested in this case.

- 5 - Social organizations in Korea sent messages to social organizations in various countries asking for cooperation in the attempt on the part of the Korean people to unite the country. (Reported by Choson Chungang Tongsin)
- 6 - Our delegate in Panmunjom acting under instructions from the Government turned over 22 Koreans, two Americans, and two Germans--who were among the passengers of the civilian airplane which flew to North Korea on 16 February--to representatives of the South Korean Red Cross Association, the German Federal Republic, and the American Government; their possessions were returned at the same time.
- 10 - At the 82nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegate protested against a number of violations of our territory committed by American military airplanes. He also protested against their hostile acts on 6 March.

The 9th Plenary Session of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions was held 10 March through 12 March. The meeting

discussed the responsibilities of the Federation in carrying out the decisions of the 1st meeting of the delegates of the Korean Labor Party, adopted a resolution concerning a nation-wide campaign for competition in production, and organized a committee to draft amendments to the charter of the Federation.

- 11 - A farewell meeting in honor of the first group of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces was held. After delivering a farewell address, Premier Kim Il-song presented a flag to the departing Chinese forces in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress, and the Cabinet. General Chiang received the flag.
- 12 - Representatives of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party left for Ulan Bator to attend the 13th Assembly of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.
- 13 - The headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces announced that the first stage of the withdrawal of the Volunteer Forces would begin on 15 March and end on 30 April.
- 14 - The Government issued a statement supporting the statement made by the Premier of the People's Republic of Vietnam on 7 March, 1958, concerning the peaceful unification of Vietnam.
- 15 - A meeting of the citizens of P'yongyang was held to bid farewell to the first group of Chinese forces to withdraw.

A meeting of activists in the field of printing was held through 16 March.
- 16 - Technical and Economic News (Kisul Kyongje Sinmun), a joint organ of the National Technology Committee (Kukka Kisul Uiwonhoe) and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Industry and Technology (Kongop Kisul Chong Yonmaeng) began publication.
- 16 - A meeting of young builders of socialism was held through 19 March. The meeting discussed and adopted resolutions concerning methods of carrying out the decision of the first meeting of the delegates of the Korean Labor Party. Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the meeting.

March

17 - At the 174th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate handed over the American pilots who had been shot down as their airplane violated our territory.

19 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 30 concerning "Improvements in the Supply of Sports Goods and Programs of Training Athletic Instructors."

20 - At the 83rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegate rejected the American demand that we return the civilian aircraft which fled to North Korea on 16 February with its cargo. Our side, in turn, demanded the immediate return of our people, ships, and possessions taken by the American side after the conclusion of the Armistice.

Athletes meeting in P'yongyang adopted a statement addressed to athletes in South Korea, and designed to promote exchange of "athletic culture" between North and South Korea.

A memorandum on the exchange of trade missions between Korea and Egypt was signed in Peiping.

21 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 31 approving increased production goals for various sectors of the people's economy in 1958.

22 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 32 concerning the "Improvement and Conservation of Forests."

A meeting of motion picture distributors was held to discuss ways of implementing the decision of the December 1957 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee as well as the decision of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, calling for the improvement of motion picture work. The meeting lasted until 24 March.

At the 175th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate lodged a protest against the 22 cases of violations of our territory between 4 February and 19 March. A total of 42 aircraft were involved.

A trade agreement for 1958 was signed between Korea and the People's Republic of Germany.

March

- 25 - Cabinet Decree No 35 concerning the "Increased Production of Handicraft Goods" was announced.
- 26 - The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front (Choguk Chonson) announced that, during the period between 27 December 1957 and February 1958, 6,458,961 persons had signed a statement demanding an immediate cessation of the testing and production of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The statement also demanded the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea, charging that the American imperialists are trying to convert South Korea into an atomic base.
- 27 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected agricultural cooperatives in Chaeryong-gun, Shinchon-gun, Anak-gun, Hwanghae-namdo. The purpose of his trip was to supervise springtime farming.
- Prices were reduced on a number of processed fruits and foodstuffs in P'yongyang. Similar price cuts will occur in other areas beginning 1 April.
- 28 - A protocol was signed between the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Health and Social Security of Romania. It concerned a hospital to be established in Korea by the Romania Government. It was signed in P'yongyang.
- 29 - The first meeting of the Archeological Society was held on 29 and 30 March. Participants reviewed achievements in collecting, ordering, excavating, and restoring our cultural heritage during the past ten years.

April

- 3 - A meeting of publishers and journalists was held to discuss ways of implementing the decision of the first meeting of the delegates of the Korean Labor Party.
- A furnace capable of producing 120,000 tons of cement a year began operation in a cement factory in Chonnae-ri.
- 5 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected construction projects in P'yongyang. A relay race between Kaesong and P'yongyang began 5 April and lasted until 6 April.

April

- 7 - An agreement on the exchange of motion picture films in 1958 between Korea and Rumania was signed in Bucharest.
- 8 - The third meeting of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia was held between 8 April and 12 April.
- 9 - The Cabinet issued Cabinet Decree No 38 concerning "The Operation of the Central Hospital (Chungang Byongwon) in P'yongan-namdo."
- 10 - The Cabinet issued a statement expressing the Government's support for the decision of the Soviet Government to suspend unilaterally the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

A group of Romanian Government officials headed by Premier Kib Stoika [?] arrived in P'yongyang. A joint communique with the Government of the Republic was issued on 12 April, and the group departed for Romania on 13 April.

- 11 - The National Committee for the Preservation of Peace in Korea (Choson Pyonghwa Ongho Chonguk Minj'ok Taehoe) issued a statement supporting the decision of the Soviet Government to suspend the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons.
- 13 - An agreement was signed on trade and payments between Korea and Czechoslovakia covering the 1958-1961 period.
- 18 - At the 176th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested against the burning by the American side of an area within the demilitarized zone which was under our jurisdiction.

An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and the People's Republic of Germany was signed in P'yongyang.

- 19 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Shooting Association (Sagyok Hyoph'oe) of Korea sent a letter to the president of the Taehan Shooting Association in South Korea proposing that Korea send a combined team of the marksmanship champions in South and North Korea to the world shooting championship contest.

April

- 20 - The nitrogenous ammonium factory of the Hungnam Fertilizer Company began operations.
- 22 - The first group of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces to withdraw from Korea sent a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress, the Cabinet, and members of the People's Army. The letter "firmly pledged that [we] will cross the Yalu River to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of Korea to protect peace if any nation should invade Korea and the Government and people of Korea deem our aid necessary."

The 88th anniversary of the birth of Lenin was celebrated in P'yongyang.

The Central Statistical Bureau of the National Planning Commission issued a report on the fulfillment of economic plans during the first quarter of 1958.

At the 177th session of meetings of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegates charged that the American imperialists and the Rhee clique had forcibly detained a number of our prisoners of war, trained them in espionage through intimidation, and sent them to North Korea to commit hostile acts. Mutual Inspection Sub-Team No 4 on 11 April conducted a joint investigation and confirmed the espionage activities of Kim Won-su who had been sent by the American side.

A trade agreement was signed in P'yongyang between the Korean Machine Import-Export Company, the Korean Mineral Goods Import-Export Company, and the Korean Electrical Equipment Import-Export Company on the one hand, and the London Entrees Company [?] on the other.

- 23 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected the projects in Hoan on the Taedong River and "cheered" college students working there.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement supporting a statement by the Soviet Foreign Minister on 18 April 1958 accusing the United States of flying aircraft armed with atomic and hydrogen weapons over the North Pole and in the vicinity of the Soviet border.

April

- 24-- Delegations from the Supreme People's Congress and the People's Association of P'yongyang City departed for a visit to Czechoslovakia. They returned on 14 May.
- 25 - The Chinese People's Volunteer Forces in Korea announced that six divisions comprising 80,000 men left Korea during the period between 15 March and 25 April; this movement constituted the first stage of the withdrawal of the entire Forces.
- 30 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a ceremony marking the opening of the Blast Furnace No 1 and a coke oven at the Hwanghae Iron Works.

The first stage of the construction of the recreation area in the Taesong Mountain area was completed. A ceremony marking the opening of the highway was held there.

May

- 1 - Outdoor meetings were held in various parts of the nation to mark May day.
- 3 - A government delegation headed by Vice Premier Chung Il-yong left for the Soviet Union to negotiate an exchange of commodities.

A delegation representing the Korea people left P'yongyang for Peiping. The delegation was headed by Minister of Justice Ho Chong-suk.

- 5 - A meeting marking the 140th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx was held in P'yongyang. Reports were read at the meeting.
- 6 - On an inspection tour, Premier Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance at factories, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives in Hamgyong Pukto on 6 and 7 May.
- 7 - The Cabinet Issued:

Cabinet Decree No 45 concerning "The Improvement of Motion Picture Work"; Decree No 46 concerning "The Speedy Construction of Wide-gauge Railroad between Haeju and Hasong"; Decree No 47 concerning "The Improvement of Work Connected

May

with the Rewards for Winners in Production Competitions"; Decree No 48 concerning "The Development of Pomiculture."

The Korean Delegation to the 4th Meeting of the International Organization of Journalists left for Bucharest on 7 May and returned on 28 May.

- 9 - The Korean Olympic Committee sent a telegram to the Organization Committee of the Asian Olympic Games requesting a fair consideration of our application for participation in the Games.
- 10 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a rally held in Haesan City to welcome the Premier. The Premier visited various places in Yangkang Province to supervise various fields of the people's economy.

The Cabinet issued Order No 48 [sic] concerning "The Improvement of Work Connected with Student Camping."

The fifth meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was held in Moscow. At the meeting, the extent to which the literature on the science and technology of the other nation was used in each country was examined, and problems concerning increased cooperation between parallel scientific and technical organizations in the two countries were discussed.

- 11 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a meeting of leaders of the Party, Government organs, and social and economic groups in Yanggang-do.

The 500th anniversary of the death and the 580th anniversary of the birth of our musical genius Park Yon were celebrated. Reports on his life were delivered at a meeting.

- 13 - A delegation from India visited Korea through 17 May. A joint communique was issued by the delegation, the Indian Literature Society of Korea (Choson Indo Munhak Hyophoe), and the Foreign Literature Liaison Society of Korea (Choson Taebe Munhak Yollak Hyoph'oe).
- 15 - In Moscow, a protocol on details of trade and economic cooperation between Korean and the Soviet Union covering the 1959-1965 period was signed by representatives of the two governments.

May

- 17 - The Government issued a statement accusing the American imperialists of interference in Indonesian affairs and supporting the efforts of the Indonesian people to preserve their independence and territorial integrity.

A delegation of educators left P'yongyang for the Soviet Union.

- 19 - The Cabinet issued Decree No 52 concerning "The National Campaign to Improve Sanitation"; Decree No 53 concerning "The Systematic Organization of the Rural Economy"; and Decree No 59 concerning "The Improvement and Strengthening of Commerce in P'yongyang City."

- 20 - Premier Kim Il-song visited agricultural cooperatives in Hwanghae-namdo and supervised efforts to cope with the drought problem.

At the 178th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested against hostile activities by the American side.

- 22 - At a joint meeting for the expansion of the Korean National Committee for the Preservation of Peace (Pyonghwa Ongho Chonguk Minjok Uiwonhoe) and the Afro-Asian Cooperation Committee of Korea (Asea Afurika Dangyol Uiwonhoe), a resolution was adopted calling for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of efforts for the preservation of peace. The meeting also adopted a message appealing to peace-loving organizations and people throughout the world to support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country.

- 23 - The Foreign Ministry issued a statement in connection with the refusal of the Japanese Government to issue visas to Korean referees who were to attend a training session for referees to serve at the Asian area soccer competition under the sponsorship of the International Soccer League.

A national athletic meet of students of the labor reserve schools (Noryok Hubi Hakkyo) was held through 25 May.

- 24 - The Cabinet issued Decree No 61 concerning "The Reconstruction and Expansion of Cement Factories."

May

- 27 - A delegation of the Korean Labor Party headed by Yi Hyo-sun left for Bulgaria to attend the 7th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation returned on 20 June.

A group of newspapermen from Ceylon arrived in P'yongyang for a visit.

- 28 - The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent relief funds to Koreans detained in Omura.

The editor of the Egyptian newspaper Al Batan arrived in Korea for a visit. Returned on 27 June.

- 29 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 62 concerning "Construction Projects in Cities in Local Areas."

- 30 - The Cabinet issued Decree No 66 concerning "Irrigation and Afforestation Projects in the Eastern Coastal Areas."

A group of French newspapermen arrived in P'yongyang for a visit. Returned on 2 July.

A team of basketball champions left for the Soviet Union.

- 31 - Premier Kim Il-song presented citations and prized to the following agricultural cooperatives that set a good example in the irrigation of farmlands: the Taesung Agricultural Cooperative in Anak-gun, the Saenal Agricultural Cooperative in Sinchon-gun, the Wonsa Agricultural Cooperative in Ongjin-gun, all in Hwanghae-namdo.

A military delegation left P'yongyang to visit the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Korean cultural group left P'yongyang for visits to the Soviet Union, Poland, and the People's Republic of Germany under the 1956 cultural and educational exchange agreements. The group returned on 30 September.

A group of Chinese ping-pong players and a group of Mongolian visitors arrived in P'yongyang.

June

- 5 - A Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party was held through 7 June. The meeting discussed means of improving the food-processing industry and the production of daily necessities, as well as improving domestic and foreign trade. The meeting also heard a report by Comrade Kim Il-song who led a delegation representing the Korean Labor Party in visits to meetings of Communist or Labor parties in member countries of the Council on Economic Cooperation.

A group of leaders in the higher-education field in the Soviet Union arrived in P'yongyang.

- 7 - A group consisting of scientists and representatives of higher education in Korea left for Peiping.

- 9 - The 3rd meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Congress was held through 11 June. The meeting adopted laws concerning the First Five-Year Plan, as well as a message to be sent to the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces and the Chinese people from the people of Korea. At the 11 June meeting, Premier Kim Il-song delivered a speech urging all-out efforts to bring about national progress.

- 11 - A group of Soviet geologists arrived in P'yongyang under an agreement designed to improve cooperation between academies of sciences in Korea and the Soviet Union.

- 12 - A delegation representing the Korean Labor Party left for Czechoslovakia to attend the 11th Congress of the Communist Party there. The delegation, headed by Vice-Chairman KIM, Chang-man, returned to Korea 1 July.

The 181th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held. Our delegate protested against two violations of the demilitarized zone committed by American aircraft.

- 13 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 67 concerning "The Increased Production of Coal."

- 16 - A medical science research institute (Uihak Kwahak Yonkwon) opened.

June

- 18 - During his visits to agricultural cooperatives in Charryong, Byoksong, and Ongjin gun, Hwanghae-namdo, Premier Kim Il-song emphasized the tasks of the large-scale irrigation of fields and the promotion of castor-plant silkworm raising.
- 19 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected railroad construction projects between Haeju and Hasong and encouraged young builders of socialism.
- 20 - A meeting marking the establishment of the Franco-Korean Friendship Society was held in P'yongyang.
- 21 - On 21 and 22 June Premier Kim Il-song inspected factories, agricultural cooperatives, and commercial organs in P'yongan-namdo, and visited factories in Sinuiju.
- 23 - Premier Kim Il-song visited the Pukjung and Nakwon machine factories and assigned them the task of expanding the production of machines. In the evening he spoke at a meeting of Party, Government, social and economic leaders in P'yongyan Pukto. He commented on the important tasks assigned to the P'yongan-pukto Provincial Party.
- 24 - Premier Kim Il-song visited factories and enterprises in the Kusong and Supung areas, and agricultural cooperatives in Kaechon and Sunchon guns.

The Cabinet adopted Decree No 73 concerning "The Increased Use of Trucks and Improvements in the Transportation of Goods and Materials."

The headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces announced that two divisions of their forces would be withdrawn from Korea during the period between 11 July and 20 August in the second phase of the over-all withdrawal plan.

- 25 - In a day of struggle against the American imperialists, mass rallies were held throughout the nation demanding the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

A bronze statue in honor of the Korean People's Army was erected in Yonan-up, Yonan-gun, Hwanghae Namdo.

June

At the 182nd meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested against the abduction of our fishermen and their subsequent assignment as spies. He demanded the return of our fishermen and their fishing boats.

26 - A mass meeting of the people of P'yongyang was held to bid farewell to the Chinese forces leaving Korea in the second stage of the withdrawal plan.

A group of Soviet theater leaders arrived in Korea.

27 - The expansion of the electrolytizing installations at the Namp'o Steel Refinery was completed and operations were resumed.

28 - Premier Kim Il-song presented citations and prizes to the P'yongyang Pulp Factory for its success in producing synthetic Kallio silk pulp.

The administrative Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League has decided to undertake the development of coal mines in P'yongan-namdo. Members of the League will work with young men who are not members of the League.

29 - Transmission Line No 2 with a transmission capacity of 220,000 volts was completely installed between Supung and P'yongyang. The construction of the No 3 Power Transforming Plant with a capacity of 200,000 kilovolts was completed in P'yongyang.

30 - The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress announced a resolution concerning changes in administrative districts in some parts of P'yongyang City, effective as of January 1959, as well as changes in administrative districts in some parts of North Korea, effective as of 1 October 1958.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Academy of Sciences was held to discuss ways of implementing the 10-year plans for scientific development.

July

1 - Led by Premier Kim Il-song, a group representing the Korean people visited units of the Chinese People's

July

Volunteer Forces withdrawing from Korea.

- 2 - At the 84th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate flatly rejected the American demand for the return of a South Korean civilian aircraft which had fled to North Korea.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Association concerning the Kishi Government's forcible repatriation of Koreans detained in Omura to South Korea.

- 4 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 77 concerning "The Rapid Development of Forest Resources in Yangkang Province." It also passed a decree concerning the creation of the Foreign Literature Liaison Committee (Daeoe Munhak Yollak Uiwonhoe).

Miss Park Chong-ae, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party left for Germany to attend the 5th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party. He returned on 31 July.

The 37th meeting of the International Gymnastic Federation approved the admission of the Korean Gymnastic Society.

- 6 - Representatives of the Korean motion picture industry left for Karulrobi Wari [?] to attend an international film festival.
- 8 - The Foreign Minister issued a statement objecting to the plans of the Japanese Government to send Koreans in the Omur Camp to South Korea. The statement demanded the immediate return of our countrymen to the Republic and requested the admission of our representatives to Japan for the purpose of arranging their return to North Korea.
- 10 - The Cabinet adopted the following decrees: Decree No 81 concerning "The Improvement of Foodstuffs"; Decree No 82 on "The Development of Domestic Industries," and Decree No 83 concerning "The Large-scale and Aesthetic Construction of P'yongyang City.
- 12 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 84 allowing greater participation by women in various branches of the national economy.

July

The Foreign Minister issued a statement indicting the openly aggressive policies of the American imperialists manifested in the introduction of atomic weapons and the establishment of missile bases in South Korea.

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front appealed to the people to rally in protest against the establishment of missile bases in South Korea.

14 - The National Committee for the Preservation of Peace in a meeting for the expansion of the Committee adopted a letter calling on peace-loving organizations and peoples throughout the world join in the Korean people's struggle to prevent an atomic war in the Far East.

17 - The Government issued a statement demanding the cessation of the invasion of Lebanon and Jordan by Anglo-American imperialists, and the withdrawal of the invading forces.

Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the Premier of Iraq congratulating him on the establishment of the Iraqi Republic and extending recognition to his government.

18 - A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to protest against the Anglo-American invasion of Lebanon and Jordan and to support the movement for the liberation of the Arab race.

21 - An agreement on broadcasting between Korea and Hungary was signed in Budapest.

22 - The Central Statistical Bureau of the National Planning Commission reported on the results achieved in fulfilling economic plans during the first half of 1958.

23 - An exhibit of Diesel engines made in Czechoslovakia was held through 29 July in P'yongyang.

24 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 86 concerning "The Improvement of Standards in the Mechanization of Farming."

25 - A meeting of activists representing students of specialized technical schools was held through 26 July. The meeting adopted a resolution emphasizing the necessity of introducing an advanced technology and inspiring the people with patriotic and socialist feelings.

July

- 26 - An exhibit on technical education was held in P'yongyang marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Government of the Republic.

The champions who are to participate in the 37th International Shooting Championship Contest left Korea.

- 29 - A group of Mongolian musicians arrived in Korea. Left on 26 August.

A correspondent of the Canadian newspaper Reform arrived in Korea.

A group of our artists departed for a visit to Mongolia. They returned on 12 September.

August

- 1 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected enterprises and agricultural cooperatives in the Manpo area and supervised construction and production work there.

The Cabinet issued Decree No 74 on "The Reorganization of the Democratic Propaganda Halls on the Ri Level."

- 3 - A government delegation headed by Vice Premier Yi Chuhyon left for Peiping to discuss an exchange of commodities between Korea and China.

- 4 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected factories and agricultural cooperatives in the Kangke area.

- 5 - At a meeting of Party, Government, social, and economic leaders in Chakang Province, Premier Kim Il-song spoke on the important current tasks of the various branches of the people's economy in the Province.

A meeting of workers was held in P'yongyang supporting meetings of people throughout the world demanding disarmament and international cooperation.

Korean champions departed from P'yongyang for the international model ship competition in Paris.

- 6 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected factories in the Hoechon area until 7 August.

August

- 7 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 93 concerning "Reductions in the Prices set by the Government for Daily Necessities." These price cuts will go into effect on 14 August.

The second meeting of activists representing students who have studied abroad was held through 8 August.

A national water sports competition was held in Sinuiju until 10 August.

- 8 - Weight-lifting champions from the United Arab Republic arrived in P'yongyang.
- 9 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected the Sangyang Agricultural Cooperative in Sunan-gun, P'yongan-hamdo.

The Government issued a statement in connection with the special session of the United Nations held to discuss the crisis created by the armed invasion of Lebanon and Jordan by the United States and Great Britain.

A special correspondent of the Japan Television Broadcasting Company arrived in P'yongyang for a visit.

- 10 - The Korean delegation to the 9th International Conference for the Protection and Inspection of Foodstuffs, left for Moscow.
- 12 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a ceremony marking the opening of the wide-gauge railroad between Haeju and Hasong.

Premier Kim Il-song inspected rural communities in Hwanghae Namdo Kiln No 3 of the Haeju Cement Factory opened.

- 13 - A science exhibit was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government.

An international standard design exhibit was shown in P'yongyang until 31 August. The exhibit is touring the socialist nations.

A group of Korean artists left for Moscow to participate in the Korean art exhibit to be held there.

- 14 - The Cabinet adopted a decree authorizing prizes for workers, technicians, and clerks on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government.

August

- 14 - The 13th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japan was marked at a meeting in P'yongyang where reports were read.

A photograph exhibit was shown in P'yongyang to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the government and the 13th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japan.

- 15 - An athletic meet to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the liberation was held in P'yongyang through 17 August.

Nodong Sinmun carried an announcement by the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces that the second phase of the withdrawal of the Chinese forces had been completed.

- 18 - A national art festival celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic opened and continued through 20 November.

- 20 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected construction projects in P'yongyang and agricultural cooperatives in Daedong-gun, P'yongan-namdo.

- 21 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 96 concerning "Relief Assistance for the Unemployed and Orphans in South Korea," and Decree No 97 authorizing state aid to the people of Kangwon Province in order to improve their living conditions.

- 22 - The Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions sent a message to the workers in South Korea in order to carry out Cabinet Decree No 96 concerning "Assistance to the Unemployed and Orphans in South Korea."

The Chairman of the Committee wrote to the leaders of the Taehan Federation of Trade Unions and to representatives of labor unions in South Korea proposing that a meeting be held in Kaesong, Cholwon, or Panmunjom to implement Cabinet Decree No 96.

- 23 - Premier Kim Il-song visited producers cooperatives in P'yongyang.

A center to commemorate the revolutionary activities of Premier Kim Il-song was erected in Chungkang-up, Chakang Province.

August

- 23 - The Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions and its subsidiary organizations sent messages to trade unions and labor unions throughout the world informing them of Cabinet Decree No 96.

In order to carry out Cabinet Decree No 96, Chairman Park Chong-ae of the Central Committee of the Korean Women's League sent messages to the Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs and to leaders of the Taehan Women's Association in South Korea. Also, Minister of Education and Culture Han, Sol-ya sent a message to the Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs in South Korea.

Korean champions left for the first summer athletic meeting of friendly forces of socialist states to be held in Leipzig.

- 24 - The Central Committee of the Korean Youth League sent a message to youth and students in South Korea concerning Cabinet Decree No 96.

In connection with Cabinet Decree No 96, the Minister of Education and Culture sent a message to the Minister of Education of the Republic of Korea and to residents of Seoul, Korea, Ewha Women's universities in South Korea. In addition, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League sent a message to the Minister of Education of the Republic of Korea and to youth organizations in South Korea.

A national student athletic meet opened to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government. The meeting lasted until 28 August.

- 25 - A trade agreement between Korea and Mongolia for 1958 was signed in P'yongyang.

At the 86th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate outlined the basic principles to be applied to passage through the demilitarized zone for the purpose of implementing the Cabinet Decree No 96.

The Onje repair project of the Supung Generating Plant was completed.

August

- 25 - The Vice-Premier of the Vietnamese Literature and Arts Federation and the Assistant Editor-in-Chief of a Vietnamese newspaper arrived in Korea. They left Korea 26 September.
- 28 - Premier Kim Il-song met with the Chairman of the Broadcasting and Television Committee of Czechoslovakia.

At a meeting of representatives of children's organizations held in P'yongyang, it was decided to send to children in South Korea 12,500 items of children's clothing, 13,700 items of underwear, 15,300 pairs of shoes, and 109,000 items of stationery goods purchased by the relief funds collected by children in North Korea. The meeting requested the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League to transmit the goods.

The Third Plenary Session of the Research Committee on Fishing in the Western Pacific Ocean was held in P'yongyang and lasted until 4 September.

- 29 - The Cabinet adopted Decree No 102 concerning "The Establishment of a Factory in P'yongyang with Facilities for Producing Synthetic Fibre and Weaving and Dyeing.
- 30 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a meeting held to celebrate the completion of the Kaekon repair project of the Supong Generating Plant.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League sent a message to the Minister of Education and the Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea in connection with the decision of the meeting of representatives of children's organizations on 28 August.

September

- 1 - Party and Government leaders, including Premier Kim Il-song, visited the P'yongyang Railroad Station Construction Project.

A Korean motion picture festival was held marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government.

September

- 1 - A foreign language school with English and French departments opened in P'yongyang.

The Sariwon Teachers' College (Kyowon Taehak) was raised to the level of a normal college (Sabom Taehak).

- 3 - Electrolytic facilities for gold, silver, and bronze in the Namp'o Refinery went into operation.
- 4 - A debating contest on science was held 4 and 5 September to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government.

- 5 - Cabinet Decree No 91 concerning "Changes in the Distribution Systems for Motion Picture Films" was issued.

Representatives of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society (Cho So Chinson Hyophoe) left for Moscow on 5 September and returned on 16 September.

An aspirin factory in Suncheon established with funds contributed by Romania opened.

Foundation-laying ceremonies were held in mines in Chonsong, Chikdong, and Mujindae, in P'yongan-namdo. Since only young men work in these mines, they are called youth mines.

The No 4 open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works began operation.

An exhibit of books marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government was held.

- 6 - Representatives of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Committee in the Soviet Union arrived in Korea for a visit.
- 7 - The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress adopted resolutions to award the title of Worker's Hero and to create a People's Prize.

Premier Kim Il-song inspected a cement factory in Sinmadong and agricultural cooperatives in Unpa-gun.

The headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces announced that the third stage of the withdrawal of the Chinese forces would begin 25 September.

September

- 7 - A national art exhibit was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government.
- 8 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government of the People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet Government sent an airplane (Il-14) to Korea as a gift to our Government.

An exhibit showing the progress made in North Korea was held to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Government. The exhibit lasted until 24 November.

- 9 - At the 87th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate requested the American side to guarantee safe passage to representatives of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions and the Korean Federation of Women's Organizations through the demilitarized zone for the purpose of negotiating the ways of implementing Cabinet Decree No 96.

A national athletic meet was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Government. The meeting lasted until 13 September.

A Soviet exhibit for the peaceful use of atomic energy was held in P'yongyang through 21 September.

- 11 - The Government sent a memorandum to the Foreign Ministry of China supporting the statement issued by the Chinese Government on 4 September 1958 on the territorial waters of China.
- 12 - The Government issued a statement expressing support for the statement of Premier Chou En-lai on 6 September 1958 concerning the Formosan crisis.
- 13 - A meeting of production innovators opened. Premier Kim Il-song spoke at the meeting on 16 September.

A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to protest the provocative activities of the American imperialists in the Formosan Straits.

- 16 - The Foreign Minister issued a statement requesting the Japanese government to take proper measures to return Korean residents in Japan desiring repatriation to Korea.

September

- 18 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected factories, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and schools in Sunchon, Kaechon, Anju, Mundok, and Sukchon guns in P'yongan-namdo on 18 and 19 September.
- 20 - At the 183rd meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission our delegate exposed the scheme of the American side to make groundless accusations.
- 24 - Cabinet Decree No 112 concerning "improvements in the Production and Processing of Vegetables" and Cabinet Decree No 113 concerning "The Program of Providing Foods" were issued.

Foreign Minister Nam Il sent messages to the UN Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly of the UN concerning the Korean debate at the 13th General Assembly of the UN.

- 25 - Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram congratulating the Provisional Government of Algeria on its establishment and extending recognition to that Government.

At the request of the Committee for the Protection of Korean People Abroad, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent 100,000 British pounds, equivalent to 100,000,000 Japanese yen, to the Central Educational Committee for Koreans in Japan. (Reported by Choson Chungang Tongsin).

- 26 - The Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party met until 27 September. The Session discussed problems related to the expansion of irrigated lands and the development of the metal industry. The Session adopted a resolution on these matters, as well as a message urging the people to speed up the establishment of socialism.

- 27 - An agreement was signed in Peiping on the exchange of important materials between Korea and China in the 1959-1962 period. Another agreement on loans to Korea from the Chinese Government was also signed in Peiping.

- 29 - A Korean delegation left to attend the meeting of Afro-Asian writers.

September

- 29- A Chinese people's delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo arrived in Korea for a visit and remained until 26 October.

October

- 1 - The 4th meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Congress was held 1 and 2 October. The meeting passed laws dealing with middle school compulsory education and preparations for the adoption of compulsory technical education.
- 2 - The first meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and China opened in Peiping and lasted until 18 October.
- 3 - The Korean-Chinese Friendship Society (Chochung Chinson Hyophoe) was established.

Representatives of the People's Culture League arrived in Korea for a visit.

- 6 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected the Kangson Steel Refinery and irrigation projects in Kiyang.
- 8 - Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the Premier of Ghana extending recognition to the Government of the Republic of Ghana.
- 9 - Premier Kim Il-song held an interview with members of the agricultural cooperative in Yokpo-ri, Chunghwa-gun, P'yongan-namdo.

The Cabinet adopted Decree No 121 concerning "The Implementation of the Laws on Middle School Compulsory Education and the Preparations for Compulsory Technical Education." It also adopted Decree No 122 concerning "The Development of Vinyl factories."

The Cabinet also issued Decree No 118 on "Providing Overcoats to Workers, Administrative Workers, Students in P'yongyang, and Workers Engaged in Irrigation Projects." In addition, it issued Decree No 119 on "Speeding-up the Production of Silk."

Under Cabinet Decree No 89, the Academy of Agricultural Science in the Ministry of Agriculture was incorporated into the Committee on Agricultural Science (Nongob Kwahak Uiwonhoe).

October

10 - At the 184th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested against espionage and other destructive activities carried out by the American side in North Korea.

11 - Premier Kim Il-song interviewed a military mission from Albania.

The Cabinet adopted Decree No 124 concerning "The Expansion of Irrigated Land by 100,000 Chongbo in Two to Three Years," and Decree No 125 concerning the "Organization and Expansion of Agricultural Cooperatives."

The Cabinet organized a committee for awarding the People's Prize.

A week devoted to showing Chinese motion picture began as a project for the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month.

A national conference of college science instructors was held through 13 October.

12 - A national athletic meet of young farmers was held until 16 October.

13 - Premier Kim Il-song interviewed students representing 26 countries.

Agreements on the protection of foodstuffs, inspection, and veterinary sanitation were signed between Korea and Bulgaria.

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League sent messages to youth, student, cultural, and athletic organizations in South Korea asking them to join the youth of North Korea in forming single Korean delegation to the 7th World Youth and Student Festival.

15 - The 6th meeting of the Committee on Scientific Cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was held through 21 October.

The electric railroad between Sinsongchon and Yangdok was completed.

October

- 16 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected the Tae'an Electric Company and urged a nation-wide campaign to increase the production of electricity and to economize the use of electricity.

The transfer of hospitals, equipment, buildings, facilities, goods, and machines used by the Chinese People's Forces to Korean People's Army was completed without payment.

On 17 October a statement concerning this transfer was signed jointly by the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces.

- 18 - An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.
- 20 - Premier Kim Il-song interviewed A. S. Pablenko, manager of a power plant in the Soviet Union, as well as a group of persons traveling with him.
- 21 - The second meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria was held through 25 October.
- 22 - A delegation representing the People's Congress of Bulgaria headed by Valko Chelbenkoff arrived in Korea for a visit and remained until 27 October.

The Korean Central News Agency (Choson Chungang Tongsin) reported on the results achieved under national economic plans during the third quarter of the year.

A group of artists from the Tartar Autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union arrived for a visit.

- 23 - The Cabinet issued Decree No 129 concerning "The Organization of Experiments for Increased Grain Yields by Various Government Organs, Enterprises, Schools, and Agricultural Cooperatives."
- 24 - Premier Kim Il-song gave a party for members of the Chinese forces withdrawing from Korea.

October

- 24 - A mass rally was held by the people of P'yongyang in honor of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces Command leaving Korea.
- 25 - More than 300,000 people of P'yongyang burned out to bid farewell to the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces Command.
- 26 - The Chinese People's Volunteer Forces Command announced that all the forces under its command had been withdrawn from Korea.
- 27 - At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, resolutions were adopted concerning the expansion of the livestock industry and a national campaign to increase the production of electricity and economize in the use of electricity.

At the 88th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate notified the Commission of the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces from Korea. At the same time, he stated that the representatives of the Chinese forces would continue to serve on the Military Armistice Commission. Our side also demanded an immediate withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

- 28 - The Government issued a statement concerning the completion of the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Korea.
- 29 - The Cabinet issued the following decrees:

Decree No 129 increasing the wages of workers, technicians, and clerical workers by 40 percent as of 1 January 1959; Decree No 130 concerning "The Construction of A Power Plant in Unbong"; Decree No 131 increasing State scholarships to students at schools on various levels and at staff training schools; and Decree No 132 concerning "The Rapid Development of the Metal Industry."

- 30 - At the 186th meeting of Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested against espionage activities by American agents manifested in the case of the spy SO Yu-kil, sent by the American side on 17 October.

At a meeting of activists in the field of public health held through 1 November in P'yongyang, the importance of disease prevention was stressed.

October

- 31 - At a meeting for the expansion of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, a message was sent to Japanese parties and social organizations and their leaders.

The message requested their cooperation in making sure that the Japanese Kishi Government promptly arrange for the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

November

- 1 - Compulsory middle school education began throughout the nation.

103 specialized technical schools opened in various parts of the nation.

The Central School (Chungang Hakkyo) of the Korean Democratic Youth League opened.

- 2 - The construction of a machine tool factory in Hoechon was completed. Premier Kim Il-song spoke at the dedication ceremony.
- 4 - A ceremony was held marking the completion of the construction of an industrial tool factory (Kongku Kongjang) in Unsan.
- 5 - A group of artists departed for a visit to Vietnam.

A week devoted to the showing of Soviet motion pictures began the celebration of the 41st Anniversary of the October Revolution.

- 6 - A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement concerning the decision of the Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations to reject the participation of the Republic in the UN debate on Korea.

A series of concerts was held in P'yongyang through 10 November to mark the 41st Anniversary of the October Revolution.

- 10 - At the 8th General Assembly of the Academy of Sciences, problems concerning the application of scientific knowledge

November

to the solution of technical problems arising in the course of building socialism were discussed.

A Korean-Indonesian Friendship Society was established in P'yongyang.

A group of educators left P'yongyang for Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

- 14 - At the 187th meeting of Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate protested to the American side in connection with the arrest by our police on 4 November of espionage agents who were hiding and carrying on espionage activities within the demilitarized zone under our jurisdiction.

A tractor was produced for the first time in Korea. It was named "Chollima."

- 15 - Premier Kim Il-song inspected the Samyong Agricultural Cooperative in Sunchon-gun, P'yongan-namdo.

A group of artists left for China for a visit. Returned on 20 December.

- 17 - An auticycle was produced for the first time in Korea. It was also named "Chollima."

- 18 - The first truck to be produced in Korea was named "Victory" (Sungni).

The first excavator to be produced in Korea, called "Chollima," appeared at construction sites in P'yongyang.

- 19 - A trade agreement for 1959 was signed between Korea and China in Peiping.

- 20 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke on the subject of Communist education and culture at a lecture meeting for activists from city and kun Party Committees throughout the nation.

For the first time a tricycle was produced in Korea.

- 21 - A group of Government officials headed by Premier Kim Il-song left P'yongyang for a good-will tour of China and Vietnam.

November

- 21 - A military mission left for a good-will tour of China and Vietnam.

The Cabinet adopted Decree No 146 concerning "Plans to Raise the Intellectual Level of Workers in General To the Level of Graduates of People's Schools or Junior Middle Schools."

For the first time, a small-size electric train engine called "Electrification 58," was produced.

- 24 - The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the Cabinet issued a joint decision concerning the rapid increase in the production of edible vegetable oils and vegetable oils in general, the cultivation of fishery goods in shallow seas, and the growing of fish in ponds.
- 25 - Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission at its 89th meeting rejected the groundless accusation made by the American side in connection with the detention of a South Korean fishing boat which entered our territorial waters in violation of the Armistice Agreement.
- 26 - A cultural mission and a group of musicians left P'yongyang for a visit to the United Arab Republic.
- 28 - A new model of the Chollima truck was produced in the Central Automobile Repair Factory belonging to the Ministry of Transportation.

December

- 1 - Representatives of the governments of Korea and Vietnam issued a joint statement in Hanoi.

An agreement concerning commodity exchanges between Korea and Vietnam in 1959-1960 was signed in Hanoi.

A meeting of activists representing journalist and publishers was held to discuss ways of carrying out the tasks presented in the letter issued by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party.

December

- 3 - The Government issued a statement supporting the stand taken by the Soviet Union with regard to Berlin.

Industrial plans for 1958 were completed.

A meeting was held to organize a preparatory committee for the establishment of a Federation of Literature and Art Organizations.

A meeting of writers and artists was held.

- 5 - The Taean Electric Company produced a hydroelectric generating engine with a capacity of 4,063 kilowatts.
- 8 - A joint communique was signed in Peiping by the governments of Korea and China.
- 9 - The Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Republic sent a letter to the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Korea in South Korea proposing the formation of single team to represent Korea at the 17th World Olympic Games.
- 10 - A Government good-will mission to Vietnam returned, and a mass rally was held in P'yongyang welcoming the mission. Premier Kim Il-song spoke at the rally.
- 12 - Premier Kim Il-song interviewed a delegation representing the people of Iraq.

A protocol guaranteeing the protocol of 30 August 1955 between Korea and Albania concerning payment for special projects was signed in Tirana, Albania.

- 14 - A ceremony was held marking the completion of the reconstruction of a power plant on the Changjin River.
- 15 - Construction workers had built houses for 20,839 households as of 15 December, completing construction goals for 1958.
- 16 - A meeting was held to hear reports marking the 360th anniversary of the victory at Imjin in the war against Japan. Exhibits were also held.

A protocol concerning trade in the border areas between Korea and China was signed in P'yongyang.

December

- 19 - At the 91st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate demanded the immediate removal of missiles which have been illegally brought into South Korea.

A bulldozer named "Red Star 58" was produced in Korea for the first time.

- 20 - Premier Kim Il-song reported on his visit to Vietnam at a full Cabinet meeting.

An exhibit of Soviet paintings was shown at the National Museum.

A protocol concerning the opening of flight service by T-104's between P'yongyang and Moscow was signed.

A week devoted to showing motion pictures produced in Czechoslovakia began.

- 25 - Premier Kim Il-song spoke on the immediate problems confronting construction workers at a meeting of construction workers in P'yongyang.

An exhibit of Hungarian graphic arts was held in P'yongyang.

- 29 - A protocol concerning the settlement of accounts on the free [sic] assistance provided by the Chinese Government to Korea amounting to 800 million yuan was signed in Peiping.

The ministries of the Fishery Industry and Home Affairs issued a joint statement permitting South Korean fishermen to fish at a designated area in the Eastern Sea (Sea of Japan).

At the 92nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegate demanded that the American side take action to carry out the joint statement by the ministries of Fisheries and Home Affairs concerning fishing in North Korea territorial waters.

- 30 - The Foreign Minister issued a statement demanding that the Japanese Government take positive action to repatriate Korean residents in Japan to Korea.

A protocol was signed concerning commodity exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union in 1959.

KOREAN MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Organization Name</u>	<u>Admission Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
1. Women's International Democratic Federation	Oct 1946	Berlin
2. World Federation of Trade Unions	May 1947	Prague
3. World Federation of Democratic Youth	Jun 1947	Budapest
4. International Union of Students	Jun 1948	Prague
5. Teachers' T.U.I.	Mar 1949	Paris
6. World Council of Peace	Apr 1949	Vienna
7. Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Goods Worker's T.U.I.	Jun 1949	Prague
8. Metal and Engineering Worker's T.U.I.	Jun 1949	Prague
9. Textile and Clothing Worker's T.U.I.	Jun 1949	Prague
10. Miner's T.U.I.	Jul 1949	Paris
11. Building, Wood and Building Materials Worker's T.U.I.	Jul 1949	Helsinki
12. Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Worker's T.U.I.	Nov 1949	Sofia
13. Agriculture and Forestry Worker's T.U.I.	Dec 1949	Rome
14. Oil and Allied Worker's T.U.I.	Mar 1950	Budapest
15. International Organization of Journalists	Sep 1950	Prague
16. The Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions	Oct 1952	Peiping

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| 17. | Transport, Port and Fishery
Worker's T.U.I. | Mar 1953 | Prague |
| 18. | Committee on Railway Transport-
ation, Railway Cooperation Or-
ganization of Socialist States | Jul 1953 | Warsaw |
| 19. | International Broadcasting
Organization | Nov 1954 | Prague |
| 20. | International Union of Architects | Jul 1955 | Paris |
| 21. | International Association of
Democratic Lawyers | Apr 1955 | Brussels |
| 22. | Asian-African Cooperation
Committee | Apr 1955 | Cairo |
| 23. | Public and Allied Worker's T.U.I. | Apr 1955 | Berlin |
| 24. | International Volley-Ball
Association | Dec 1955 | Paris |
| 25. | Federation of Nuclear Research
Centers | 1956 | Moscow |
| 26. | League of Red Cross Societies | May 1956 | Geneva |
| 27. | Committee for Research on Fish-
ing in the Western Pacific Ocean | Jun 1956 | Peiping |
| 28. | International Shooting Union | Sep 1956 | Stockholm |
| 29. | International Amateur Basketball
Federation | Nov 1956 | Bern |
| 30. | World Federation of Scientific
Workers | Dec 1956 | Paris |
| 31. | International Table Tennis
Federation | Nov 1956 | Bern |
| 32. | International Amateur Boxing
Association | Apr 1957 | London |
| 33. | International Skating Union | Jun 1957 | Davos, Switz. |
| 34. | Federation Internationale de
Football Association | Jun 1957 | Zurich |

35.	International Olympic Committee	Sep 1957	Lausanne
36.	International Marionette Union	Dec 1957	Bucharest
37.	SSIGY	1957	Brussels
38.	Federation de Gymnastique Internationale	Jul 1958	Moscow
39.	International Amateur Wrestling Federation	Jul 1958	Paris and Budapest
40.	Permanent International Committee of Mothers	1955	Berlin
41.	Council of International Scientists League	Apr 1959	London

KOREAN PARTICIPATION IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCES DURING 1958

<u>Name of Conference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
1. Meeting of Textile and Clothing Workers, T.U.I.	Jan	USSR
2. International Civil Aviation Conference	Mar	Berlin
3. 17th Executive Committee Meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions	Mar	Prague
4. 16th Meeting of the International Broadcasting Organization	May	Moscow
5. 4th Meeting of the International Organization of Journalists	May	Bucharest
6. Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Socialist Parties on Committee for Economic Cooperation	May	Moscow (as observers)

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| 7. | Meeting of Delegations from the Asian Region to the International Bureau for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases Among Livestock | May | Alma Ata |
| 8. | Meeting of International Federation of Football Associations | Jun | Sweden |
| 9. | 4th Meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation | Jun | Vienna |
| 10. | Emergency Meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions | Jul | Prague |
| 11. | First Meeting of Young Workers, Sponsored by the World Federation of Trade Unions | Jul | Prague |
| 12. | General Assembly of the International Federation of Wrestling Associations | Jul | Budapest (as observers) |
| 13. | 5th Meeting of the International Union of Architects | Jul | Moscow |
| 14. | World People's Conference for Reduction of Armaments and for International Cooperation | Jul | Stockholm |
| 15. | Afro-Asian Motion Picture Festival | Aug | Tashkent |
| 16. | General Assembly of the International Shooting Association | Aug | Moscow |
| 17. | Third Plenary Session of the Committee for Research on Fishing in the Western Pacific Ocean | Aug | P'yongyang |
| 18. | 5th Meeting of the International Union of Students | Sep | Peiping |
| 19. | 3rd Meeting of the Metal and Engineering Industries Worker's T.U.I. | Sep | Prague |

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| 20. | Asian-African Writers
Conference | Oct | Tashkent |
| 21. | 4th International Meeting of
Representatives of Marx-Lenin
Party History Research Center
Committees of Communist and
Labor Parties of Various
Countries | Oct | Berlin |
| 22. | Meeting of Agricultural and
Forestry Worker's T.U.I. | Oct | Budapest |
| 23. | Afro-Asian Economic Conference | Dec | Cairo |
| 24. | Meeting of the Executive Com-
mittee of the World Federation
of Democratic Youth | Dec | Colombo |

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 2130 (pp 416-490)
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END

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