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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

THE GDR FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1951 - 1955: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 1950 SED PROPOSAL AND THE 1951 FIVE-YEAR PLAN LAW

All information relating to the SED (German Socialist Unity Party) Five-Year Plan proposal (hereafter called the SED proposal) was obtained from OO-W-15726. Information on the law of the Five-Year Plan (hereafter called the 1951 law) was taken from the 2 November 1951 issue of the Berlin daily newspaper, Taegliche Rundschau, unless otherwise indicated.

The 1951 law is the result of the proposal adopted by the third convention of the SED in July 1950 (see also Foreign Service Despatch 859, HICOG, Eastern Element Berlin, 11 June 1951, on the same subject) and formally presented to the GDR Minister President on 10 August 1950. The SED proposal apparently constituted the 1951 - 1955 Five-Year Plan until adoption of the new law. According to the Taegliche Rundschau report of 1 November 1951, the revised plan figures are the product of careful analysis and evaluation by the various segments of GDR economy, ministries, and mass organizations. All "democratic" organizations accepted these control figures.

It is further stated in that issue of the paper that the discrepancies between the 1951 law and the SED proposal were caused by the two different sets of figures on which the documents were based: the SED proposal was expressed in terms of the 1950 plan figures, while the 1951 law took into account the actual 1950 production figures. Since the 1950 plan was exceeded, the actual production figures were higher, in most cases, than the plan figures.

In the 1951 law, SED value figures are frequently replaced by percentage figures. Wherever the two basic documents furnish corresponding information on percentage figures, and actual values or quantities, it is possible to calculate 1950 plan fulfillment as compared with 1950 plan figures.

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No attempt is made below to restate the complete text of the 1951 law; in essence, it is the same as the SED proposal. The two versions of the plan are simply given side by side to provide some insight into the methods used in obtaining percentage figures.

As an example, the following set of figures points out one of the ways in which percentage increases can be achieved. Thus, in dealing with average productivity per head of cattle, comparative figures are available for annual milk yield per cow:

<u>SED Proposal</u>			<u>1951 Law</u>		
<u>Yield in Kg</u>	<u>1955 in % of</u>		<u>Yield in Kg</u>	<u>1955 in % of</u>	
<u>1950 (Planned)</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1950 (Actual)</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1950 Output</u>
2,300	2,650	115.3	2,130.5	2,650	124.4

In other words, even though no greater absolute milk yield per cow is planned for 1955 (both 1955 kilogram figures are identical), nevertheless the percentage increase shown in the 1951 law is larger than that in the SED proposal, because the actual 1950 output apparently did not come up to plan expectations.

Another example will illustrate even more clearly the questionable reliability of percentage figures taken by themselves. Under "Transportation", the following sets of figures are given as the 1955 goal for freight to be carried:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>			<u>1951 Law</u>		
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % of 1950</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % of 1950</u>
Railroads (million ton-kilometers)	16,740	26,700	160	14,600	25,200	173

In other words, the 1950 plan was underfulfilled by 2,140,000,000 ton-kilometers.

The 1955 goal was revised downward in the 1951 law by 1,500,000,000 ton-kilometers. Despite this downward revision of the actual freight goals, the percentage increase under the 1951 law is higher than under the SED proposal (173 percent, compared with 160 percent). This increase in the percentage figure under the 1951 law is the result of the considerable underfulfillment of the 1950 plan.

A third example will show that a percentage decrease may indicate an increase in actual output. Under textile and light industries the following sets of figures are shown:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>In % of 1950 Plan Figures</u>	<u>Quantity (tons)</u>	<u>In % of 1950 Output</u>	<u>Quantity (tons)</u>
Yarn	173	240,000	156.4	262,000

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Although the 1955 goal for yarn production was 240,000 tons under the SED proposal and 262,000 tons under the 1951 law, the 1951 law shows 1955 production as a smaller percentage of 1950 production than does the SED proposal, 156.4 percent instead of 173 percent. Apparently, the 1950 plan figure was exceeded.

The above examples again indicate that percentage figures are meaningless without actual production figures.

A further example illustrates a situation where actual figures seem to support percentage figures. The 1951 law revised the 1955 production goals for iron ore from a 465-percent increase over 1950 to a 910-percent increase. Though this raised figure appears extravagant, support may be found for it in the expected tonnage yield, inasmuch as the goal was raised from 1.8 to 3.65 million tons. Assuming that the above percentage and output figures reflect actualities, it may be concluded that 1950 planned output was about 387,000 tons, as against an actual output of about 401,000 tons.

Unreliability of GDR percentage figures may also be illustrated by completely divergent figures provided for apparently identical items in two different issues of the Taegliche Rundschau:

1955 Per-Capita Consumption in % of 1950 Under the 1951 Law	<u>Taegliche Rundschau</u>	
	1 Nov 51	2 Nov 51
Meat and meat products	315	191
Eggs	517	368
Fats	199	176

There is no obvious explanation for these discrepancies.

COMPARISON OF THE SED PROPOSAL AND THE 1951 LAW

Industry

Planned total of the 1955 industrial production under the SED proposal is 190 percent of the 1950 plan, or 43.8 million Deutsche marks (1950 plan figure, 23 billion Deutsche marks). Under the 1951 law, it is 192.3 percent of the 1950 output, or 45.0 billion Deutsche marks (1950 output, 23.4 billion Deutsche marks).

The 1955 production goals of individual branches of industry are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>In % of 1950 Plan Figures</u>	<u>Value or Quan- tity (millions)</u>	<u>In % of 1950 Output</u>	<u>Value or Quan- tity (millions)</u>
Power	177	1,400 (DM)	182.7	
Fuel and mining	194		169.7	
Metallurgical	237	1,250 (DM)	253.6	
Machine building	221	8,100 (DM)	214.8	} 210.6
Electrical	196	2,250 (DM)	189.3	
Precision instru- ment and optical	239	930 (DM)	238.9	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>In % of 1950 Plan Figures</u>	<u>Value or Quan- tity (millions)</u>	<u>In % of 1950 Output</u>	<u>Value or Quan- tity (millions)</u>
Chemical	182	6,600 (DM)	204.4	
Stones, earths, and ceramics	180	1,600 (DM)		
Building materials			209.8	
Wood processing	118		134.5	
Textile	201)		183.7	
Light	176) ¹⁹⁰	7,100 (DM)	199.6	
Cellulose and paper	149		157.3	
Food	187.5	7,100 (DM)	186.9	6,635 (DM)
Raw wood, bark, and resin			81.6	
Graphic			139	

Production goals in 1955 for the most important products are as follows:

Electric power	176		176.8	
Raw brown coal	155	205 (tons)	164.2	225.2 (tons)
Brown-coal briquettes	149	56 (tons)	161.5	60.8 (tons)
Iron ore	465	1.8 (tons)	910	3.65 (tons)
Pig iron	373	1.25 (tons)	594	2.0 (tons)
Steel ingots	312	3.0 (tons)	313	3.1 (tons)
Rolled steel	299	2.2 (tons)	288	2.2 (tons)
Power-plant machinery	284		610	
Equipment for the fuel industry			206	0.0422 (tons)
Lifting and trans- portation equip- ment			171	283 (DM)
Metallurgical-plant and mining equip- ment	136		271	0.2246 (DM)

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Item	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	In % of 1950 Plan Figures	Value or Quan- tity (millions)	In % of 1950 Output	Value or Quan- tity (millions)
Machine tools	347	0.030 (units)	188	
Equipment for the building industry			229.4	160 (DM)
Chemical pumps and compressors			218	
Freight cars	250	} 0.013 (units)	179	
Railroad passenger cars	273		231	
Automobiles	} 250	} 0.025 (units)		
BMW (Bavarian Motor Works) type			232.6	
DKW (German Motor Vehicle Works) type			427	
Trucks	1,000	0.024 (units)	2,460	
Tractors	222	0.012 (units)	212.8	
Agricultural machinery	202	162 (DM)	154.3	102 (DM)
Potassium salts	160	2 (tons)	112.5	1.5 (tons)
Sulfuric acid	156	0.4 (tons)	193	0.45 (tons)
Caustic soda	170	0.25 (tons)	200	0.3 (tons)
Calcined soda	372	0.38 (tons)	646	0.64 (tons)
Gasoline	175	0.78 (tons)	204	0.927 (tons)
Cement	192	2.6 (tons)	287.9	4.0 (tons)
Woolen fabrics	308		205.5	
Cotton fabrics	236		278.5	
Underwear	300		220.5	
Knitted goods	319		282	
Leather shoes	262	21.0 (pairs)	299.9	24.0 (pairs)
Meat (slaughtered weight)	437	0.924 (tons)	212	
Animal fats (gross)	600	0.245 (tons)	214	
Oil	201	0.088 (tons)	155.8	
Butter	172	0.1 (tons)	158.1	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>In % of 1950 Plan Figures</u>	<u>Value or Quantity (millions)</u>	<u>In % of 1950 Output</u>	<u>Value or Quantity (millions)</u>
Fish	424	0.212 (tons)	514.5	
Sugar	127	0.888 (tons)	147.3	
Spirits	166	0.74 (tons)	174.9	
Cereals		0.053 (tons)		
Flour		1.9 (tons)		

Additional details on production goals of individual branches of industry in 1955 are as follows:

Power plants				
Power	177	31,600 (kw)	182.7	33,414 (kw)
Fuels and mining				
Black coal		4.0 (tons)	124.8	3.5 (tons)
Copper ore			330	2.65 (tons)
Pyrite			134	0.122 (tons)
Metallurgical				
Rolled products of non-ferrous metals		0.09 (tons)		0.09 (tons)
Machine building, shipbuilding				
Diesel aggregates		0.00095 (units)		
Electric motors up to 100 kilowatts		0.235 (units)		
Electric motors over 100 kilowatts		0.003 (units)		
Fishing vessels		0.000392 (units)		
Chemical				
Nitrogenous fertilizer	113	0.235 (tons)	130	0.3 (tons)
Phosphorus fertilizer	191	0.093 (tons)	580 [sic]	0.14 (tons)
Synthetic rubber	159	0.06 (tons)	176	0.07 (tons)
Soap, 40%	277	0.1 (tons)	290 [sic]	0.0993(tons)

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Item	SED Proposal		1951 Law	
	In % of 1950 Plan Figures	Value or Quantity (millions)	In % of 1950 Output	Value or Quantity (millions)
Diesel fuel	119	0.475 (tons)	148	0.65 (tons)
Truck tires	200	0.9 (units)	270	1.2 (units)
Building materials				
Bricks	185	3,000 (units)	239.8	3,300 (units)
Roofing tiles	218	550 (units)	225.5	641 (units)
Plate glass	107	16 (sq m)		
Textile and light				
Yarn	173	0.24 (tons)	156.4	0.262 (tons)
Fabrics	200	525 (sq m)	201	525 (sq m)
Stockings and socks	198	230 (pair)	198.3	230 (pair)
Knitted goods	303	135 (units)	226.5	135.8 (units)
Artificial silk	314	0.032 (tons)	367	0.0345 (tons)
Synthetic fibers	154	0.126 (tons)	148.5	0.1268 (tons)
Perlon	862			
Foods				
Flour		1.9 (tons)		
Cereals		0.053 (tons)		

According to the 1951 law, by 1955, the sugar-processing capacity must be increased by 10,645 tons of beets a day by addition of two new plants and expansion of existing plants; under the SED proposal, sugar production was to have been increased by 50,000 tons a year. Under the 1951 law, by 1955, fish-processing capacity must be increased by 81,500 tons a year, for which two new plants must be erected; the SED proposal provided for an expansion of 170,000 tons in the yearly capacity. Under the 1951 law, capacity of oil presses must be expanded to handle 345,000 tons of oilseeds yearly by 1955, compared with the SED proposal figures of 250,000 tons.

Agricul

Under the 1951 law, the value of agricultural production is to be raised at least 50 percent by 1955, and the total planting area is to be increased to 5,126,000 hectares, or 102.3 percent of 1950 as compared with 5,120,000 hectares under the SED proposal.

The average yield of agricultural products must be increased as follows:

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	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>Planned Yield</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>		<u>Planned Yield</u> in 100 kg per ha
	<u>Total 1955 Yield</u> (tons) (percent of 1934-38)		<u>in 100 kg</u> <u>per ha</u>	<u>(General)(VEB*)</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>1934-38</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Grain and legumes	7,312,500	111	25	(31)	111.1	125.3	25
Oil and fiber plants	279,000	708	17	(20)	743.9	159.7	17
Sugar beets	6,804,000	125.7	315	(345)	127.0	119.5	315
Potatoes	17,000,000	125.4	200	(220)	129.0	119.0	205
* People-owned enterprises							
Meat and poultry (slaughtered weight)	1,357,000	160.5*					
Milk	6,772,000	131*					
Eggs (millions)	1,980	152.5*					

* Percent of 1938 yield.

The 1955 minimum requirements of fertilizer for agricultural purposes are as follows:

	<u>SED Proposal</u> (tons)	<u>1951 Law</u> (percent of 1950 consumption)
Potassium salts (K ₂ O)	350,000	118
Nitrogenous fertilizer (N)	216,000	124
Phosphorus fertilizer	163,000	163
Quicklime	700,000	--

The difference between minimum requirements of fertilizer and planned production goals given above should be noted.

Under the 1951 law, the number of machine rental stations (MAS) is to be increased from 514 in 1950 to 750 in 1955; under the SED proposal, the number of MAS was to be increased from 524 in 1950 to 750 in 1955. The number of machines available at the MAS is to be increased during the same period as follows:

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	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u>	<u>1955</u>
Tractors	11,950	37,500	10,834	37,500
Tractor plows	14,090	38,500	10,654	38,500
Tractor cultivators	1,112	8,500	2,323	12,100
Tractor drills	975	7,000	820	6,600
Tractor combines	1,312	9,000	4,383	10,500
Tractor threshers	4,100	6,060	7,072	8,350

Under the SED proposal, MAS surface plowing for 1955 was to be 6,900,000 hectares. Under the 1951 law, this figure was to be 10,190,000 hectares (142 percent of the 1950 figure for average number of hectares to be plowed per tractor).

Following are the planned production figures for animal husbandry:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>			<u>1951 Law</u>		
	<u>1950 Plan</u> (1,000 head)	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u> (1,000 head)	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>
Horses	721	721	100	722.9	725.3	100.3
Cattle (total)	3,650	4,300	117.8	3,614.7	4,400.0	121.7
Cows	1,600	2,500	156.3	1,616.4	2,600.0	160.9
Pigs (total)	5,700	7,200	126.4	5,704.8	7,620.0	133.6
Sows (over 6 months old)	500	700	140.0	446.2	731.0	163.8
Sheep				1,085.3	1,800.0	165.9
Ewes				567.9	1,200.0	211.3
Goats	1,600	880	55.0			
Poultry	21,000	25,000	118.0			

Average productivity per head is to be increased as follows:

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	<u>SED Proposal</u>			<u>1951 Law</u>		
	<u>1950 Plan</u> (kg)	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u> (kg)	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>
Annual milk yield per cow (3.2% fat content)	2,300	2,650	115.3	2,130.5	2,650	124.4
Slaughtered weight per pig	110	115	104.5	100	115	115.0
Slaughtered weight per head of cattle (excluding calves)	210.0	250	119.0	181.0	250	138.1

The SED proposal figure for reforestation was revised upward under the 1951 law, from 300,000 hectares to 320,000 hectares. Under the 1951 law, 200,000 hectares of thinned-out forests are to be planted with protective undergrowth and with saplings.

Under the 1951 law, the felling of trees must be gradually reduced until, by 1955, it reaches 88.4 percent of the 1950 figure. (1951, 94.08 percent; 1952, 85.66; 1953, 85.66; 1954, 86; and 1955, 88.4 percent).

The 1951 law provides for reforestation of 80,000 hectares each for the years 1951 - 1953 and 40,000 hectares for 1954 and 1955. Planting of protective undergrowth and saplings is scheduled as follows: 1951, 20,000 hectares; 1952, 30,000 hectares; and for the years 1953 - 1955, 50,000 hectares each. These tasks are to be divided among the Länder as follows (in percent): Mecklenburg, 22.9; Brandenburg, 31.8; Sachsen, 12; Sachsen-Anhalt, 20.4; and Thuringen, 12.9.

Transportation

The following improvements in railroad and water freight transportation are specified in the Five-Year Plan:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>			<u>1951 Law</u>		
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>
Railroads (million ton-kilometers)	16,740	26,700	160	14,600	25,200	173
Inland waterways (billion ton-kilometers)	1,400	1,960	140	1,490	2,300	156
Average daily freight car loadings (number)	-	31,000	157	-	-	163
Turnaround time of freight cars (days)	3.75	3.25	-	3.86	3.0	-

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	<u>SED Proposal</u>		1950 <u>Actual</u>	<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>		<u>1955</u>	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>
Increase in freight cars (number)	40,000				27
Increase in passenger cars (number)	1,000				26
Increase in locomotives (number)	200				25
Railroad investments (million DM)	1,100			1,440	

It may be noted that for rail transportation, a higher percentage increase is to be achieved under the 1951 law (173) than under the SED proposal (160); however, the actual figure under the 1951 law is 1,500,000,000 ton-kilometers less than under the SED proposal figure.

Railroad coal consumption is to be reduced 20 percent under the 1951 law, 16 percent under the SED proposal.

By 1955, transportation capacity of the inland waterways is to be increased to 156 percent of 1950 under the 1951 law, and the tonnage of the people-owned fleet is to be raised to 162 percent of 1950. Planned investments, 1951 - 1955, for inland water transportation and ocean traffic have been fixed at 220 million Deutsche marks, according to the SED proposal. Transportation improvements are listed as follows:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>	<u>1951 Law</u>
Motor transportation capacity (percent)	140	143
New road construction	140,000 (km)	3.4 (million sq m)
Road bridges	23,000 (m)	570 (units)
General repairs (million square meters)	35	35

Investments

	<u>SED Proposal</u> (million DM)	<u>1951 Law</u>
Total investments (including credits and own funds)	26,890	28,614
Industry	14,120	15,372
Transportation and communications	1,975	2,671
Agriculture, forestry, water supply	1,400	1,764
Trade and supply	300	532
Education, scientific institutes, art	675	1,423
Health, youth, sports	900	657)
		300)
Dwellings and community building	5,150	3,456
Rural and local enterprises		894
Chemical industry		700

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Under the 1951 law, 18,776 million Deutsche marks' worth of construction work is planned for the next 5 years, of which 11,776 million is to be executed by people-owned enterprises.

A number of plants under construction, which are considered of great importance for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, are mentioned in the SED proposal [pp 5, 6, 00-W-15726] but are not mentioned in the 1951 law.

The figure for dwellings to be rebuilt from 1951 to 1955 was increased from 9.5 million square meters under the SED proposal to 10.1 million square meters under the 1951 law.

Building costs of the people-owned enterprises must be lowered by 26.3 percent of the 1950 figure, according to the 1951 law, as against 20 percent, according to the SED proposal. Under the 1951 law, the output of the people-owned building enterprises will amount to 67.5 percent of the total 1955 output; by 1955, the output of private building is to be raised to 178.2 percent of 1950.

Planned general expenses for repairs during the 5-year period in people-owned industrial enterprises, transportation, and communications are to be raised from the 2.5 billion Deutsche marks included in the SED proposal to 4.22 billion under the 1951 law.

The amount to be made available under the budget for scientific research and development from 1951 to 1955 was set at 790 million under the 1951 law, compared with 639 million under the SED proposal. The amount for geological surveys was raised from 239 million under the SED proposal to 328 million under the 1951 law.

Distribution of Labor

	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>No in 1955</u> <u>(1,000)</u>	<u>1955 as %</u> <u>Of 1950</u>	<u>No in 1955</u> <u>(1,000)</u>	<u>1955 as %</u> <u>Of 1950</u>
Total labor force	7,600	113.3	7,100	113
Industry	2,800			
Transportation	468			
Construction	570			
Increase in total number of employed	890		797.4	
Increase in industry	448			119
Increase in construction	280			132

Under the 1951 law, 39 percent of all persons employed in 1955 will be in industry, as against 37 percent in 1950.

The percentage of women workers in 1955 will be 39 under the 1951 law, compared with 42 percent under the SED proposal. According to the 1951 law, the percentage of women workers in people-owned industry is to rise from 27 percent of all workers to 39 percent by 1955; according to the SED proposal, the increase was to have been from 33.3 to 42 percent.

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The following number of qualified workers and technical experts must be trained by 1955:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>	<u>1951 Law</u>
Total		1,170,000
In trade schools, total	964,200	
Industry	572,000	486,000
Construction	92,300	100,000
Transportation	59,900	56,000
In technical schools, engineers and technicians for:		
Industry	33,500	
Construction	10,000	
Transportation	10,000	
In secondary schools and in schools of higher learning	122,000	165,000

Increased Productivity and Lower Costs

The increase in productivity for workers in the people-owned construction field must reach 58 percent by 1955 under the 1951 law, as against 55 percent under the SED proposal.

Work productivity of the people-owned industry by 1955 is listed as follows:

	<u>1951 Law,</u> <u>In % of 1950</u>
Industry as a whole	172
Metallurgy	188
Machine building	183
Chemicals	212

Standard of Living and Production Costs

Average wages for laborers, office workers, engineers, and technicians will increase by 16.5 percent under the 1951 law, as against 16.8 percent under the SED proposal. For industry, the increase will be 20 percent by 1955 (1951 law).

Total wages for 1955 were fixed at 25.8 billion Deutsche marks under the SED proposal and at 131 percent of the 1950 figure under the 1951 law.

Under the 1951 law, the number of workers on piece-rate wages in people-owned industry will be increased from 62 percent in 1950 to 83 percent in 1955.

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Under the 1951 law, production costs in the people-owned sector of industry must be lowered by at least 26.8 percent as against 1950. The SED proposal provided for a 23-percent decrease, or 5.3 billion Deutsche marks. Modern business-accounting methods must be employed in the people-owned sector of the economy. The 1951 law provides for the following schedule for lowering production costs:

Industry as a whole	1955 Decrease
	In % of 1950
	26 (min)
Metallurgy	40.7
Machine building	33.4
Chemical production	30.3
Mining	12.9
Textile industry	24.1
Food industry	17.2

Costs are to be lowered by the following methods: (a) higher productivity; (b) consolidation of production programs and standardization of production; (c) modernization of the production plants and building of new plants on the basis of new production techniques; (d) saving of materials, lowering of the rate of output of seconds and rejects, and fixing of standards for materials utilization; (e) appropriate utilization of investments to compensate for insufficient capacity; and (f) increased revenue to the state and, therefore, improved standard of living for the workers.

Lowering of costs by 1955, as against 1950 under the 1951 law, on a constant price basis (in percent) is as follows: railroads, 19.9; post office, 10.0; HO (state trade organization), 23.5; MAS, 21.9; people-owned agricultural enterprises, 36.8; and people-owned building industry, 26.3.

Per-capita consumption of food and other consumer goods by 1955 is listed as follows:

	SED Proposal (% of 1950)	1951 Law (% of 1950)	Quantity
Meat and meat products	315	191 - 315*	
Milk	420	217	53.6 (kg)
Eggs	403	368 - 517*	130 (liters)
Fats	224	176 - 199*	
Fish and fish products	380	355	
Sugar		166	
Fabrics	200	230	32.3 (kg)
Leather shoes	333	376	
Knitted (outer) garments	421	436	
Knitted underwear	321	331	
Soap	400	410	

* Figures marked with an asterisk were taken from the 1 November 1951 issue of the Taegliche Rundschau; others are from the 2 November 1951 issue.

Under both versions of the plan, retail turnover has been fixed at 27 billion Deutsche marks for 1955 (lower prices taken into account). However, the SED proposal expresses this figure as 171 percent of the 1950 plan, while the 1951 law states the figure as 159 percent of actual 1950 turnover.

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Cultural Development

The SED proposal provided for an allocation for education and culture, including investments in this field amounting to a 8,650,000,000 Deutsche marks, or 40 percent more than in 1950. The 1951 law speaks merely of a 48-percent increase in this field over 1950.

Miscellaneous increases by 1955 are listed as follows:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u>	<u>1955</u>
Number of schools for general and professional education		13,400		12,410
Number of students in workers' and farmers' faculties	7,500	12,000	6,693	12,000
Number of auditing students	200,000	240,000	305,000	1,000,000
Number of college students	27,700	55,000	26,890	43,600
Number of teachers	80,300	109,300	88,486	113,820
Number of state, communal, and industrial kindergartens	238,000	402,000	337,837	463,000
Number of counsellors in kindergartens	15,700	26,600	15,559	35,000

Investments in the field of education for the period 1951 - 1955 were raised from the SED proposal figure of 600 million Deutsche marks to the 1951 law figure of 1,304,000,000 Deutsche marks. The following large buildings are to be erected: universities in Berlin and Leipzig, a technical institute in Dresden, an opera house in Leipzig, a people's theater in Berlin, and cultural buildings in Unterwellenborn and Riesa.

Health and Social Institutions

According to the SED proposal, the state's allocation for health measures, including investments, was fixed at 2,970,000,000 Deutsche marks for the 1951 - 1955 period. According to the 1951 law, investments alone are to amount to 115.5 million Deutsche marks for that period, of which 36 million are earmarked for plant social facilities. The 1955 expenditures, including investments, are to amount to 155 percent of the 1950 expenditures, according to the 1951 law, and to 150 percent, according to the SED proposal.

Facilities are to be increased as follows:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>		<u>1951 Law</u>	
	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1950 Actual</u>	<u>1955</u>
Hospitals, polyclinics, and tuberculosis homes	2,336	2,779	2,350	2,770
Industrial polyclinics and health rooms	2,188	4,341	2,430	5,170
Sanatoria capacity	13,000	21,000	6,053	10,000

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Under the SED proposal, vacation homes were to have been increased to accommodate at least 60,000 persons. The 1951 law provides for an increase in capacity of 24,000. Under the 1951 law, available beds are to be increased from 10 per 1,000 inhabitants to 11 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the following hospitals are to be built during the period 1951 - 1955: Berlin-Friedrichshain, Hennigsdorf, Fuerstenberg/Oder, Aue/Sachsen, Dessau, Saalfeld, and Rostock.

Under the SED proposal, the number of day nurseries was to have been increased from 4,155 in 1950 to 39,500 in 1955; under the 1951 law, the increase is scheduled to be from 4,335 in 1950 to 39,500 in 1955.

The following table shows the investments to be made during the Five-Year Plan:

	<u>SED Proposal</u>	<u>1951 Law</u>
Health and social services (million DM)	500	532
Rural clinics (million DM)	500	470
Day-nursery accommodations (units)	35,345	35,000
Old-age-home accommodations (units)	18,885	10,300
Vacation home accommodations (units)	23,000	24,000

According to the 1951 law, sports facilities are to be expanded from 9,156 in 1950 to 15,000 in 1955; 206 million Deutsche marks are to be made available for that purpose.

Additional Data Contained in the 1951 Law

Rationing will be completely abolished by 1953. Also, with increasing worker productivity and rising wages, the average prices for both rationed and unrationed food and for industrial goods are to be lowered by 28 percent. In 1955, 72 pfennigs will buy as much as one Deutsche mark buys now.

By 1955, the total value of agricultural production is to increase by 57 percent over 1950 figures. By 1955, gross production of people-owned enterprises is to be raised to 224.8 percent of the 1950 figures. During the corresponding period, the production of private enterprises is to rise to 166.7 percent of 1950. Production of crafts (small-scale industrial plants) is to be raised to 166.7 percent of 1950. By 1955, the people-owned and similar industries will produce about 81.2 percent of the total industrial output in terms of 1950 standard prices.

Particular attention must be paid to speeding up the retarded development in the production of sulfuric acid, caustic soda, calcined soda, mineral fertilizer (especially nitrogenous and phosphorus fertilizer), synthetic fibers, etc. A great increase in the production of fuels, synthetic rubber, lubricants, and other important basic chemicals is planned for the last years of the Five-Year Plan. Preparations are to be made now for producing efficient machinery and equipment for the expansion of light industry during 1954 - 1955. Expansion and re-equipment of light-industry plants is to take place after the great demands of heavy industry have been met, particularly by 1954 - 1955.

The production of locally administered people-owned enterprises is scheduled to be as follows:

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	<u>1955 in % of 1951</u>
Total production	170.39
Building materials	186.9
Light industry	228.5
Feed industry	211.3

The output of the craft enterprises is to rise from 4,424,000,000 Deutsche marks in 1950 to 7,078,000,000, in 1955, or 160 percent of the 1950 output. The increases for craft enterprises are planned as follows:

	<u>1955 in % Of 1950</u>
Total output	160
Production	166.5
Food	180
Building construction	160
Services	120

The crafts are to participate with 27.7 percent in the production of food.

The number of pigs is to be increased as follows:

	<u>3 Dec 38</u>	<u>3 Dec 46</u>	<u>3 Dec 48</u>	<u>3 Dec 50</u>	<u>3 Oct 51</u>	<u>3 Oct 51 in % of 3 Dec 38</u>
Pigs, total	5,689,494	1,966,953	2,616,171	5,697,064	6,831,545	120.1
Breed sows	408,555	247,555	283,997	445,552	709,473	173.7

It will be necessary to import protein feed for the achievement of the plan for animal products.

Total yield of various agricultural products in comparison with previous years is to be as follows (1,000 tons):

<u>Product</u>	<u>1934 - 1938</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951*</u>	<u>1951 in % of 1934-38</u>
Rye	2,067	1,511	1,941	2,343	2,406	2,994	144.8
Wheat	1,547	504	999	1,065	1,214	1,494	96.6
Potatoes	13,575	8,055	12,408	9,932	14,645	15,151	111.6
Sugar beets	5,412	3,122	4,582	3,867	5,731	6,230	115.1

* 1951 figures preliminary

Reservoir space is to be enlarged by expansion of dams, expansion of basins, and other improvements. Additional reservoir space is to amount to 312 million cubic meters, or 60 percent more than 1950 capacity. Swamps and other areas totaling 340,800 hectares are to be drained. The water supply system is to be expanded. Fish catches are to be increased from 38,000 tons in 1950 to 196,000 tons in 1955. Sheep flocks are to be increased by 65.9 percent during the 5-year period.

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The output of black coal cannot be significantly increased, since very little is found in the GDR. No significant increase in imports of that item is planned. Industrial coke production must be expanded to 180.5 percent of 1950 production.

In shipbuilding, production is to be raised fourfold as compared with 1950. Besides 59 ocean-going ships, 81 trawlers and a few hundred smaller craft are to be built.

By 1955, the number of railroad passengers will rise to 113 percent of 1950.

In 1955, the performance of the postal and telecommunication system is to be 114 percent of 1950. An increase of 159,200 telephone trunk lines is planned. The number of subscribers is to be tripled.

Products of the machine-building industry, which constituted 19 percent of total exports in 1950, will constitute 53 percent by 1955. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, exports of the electrical industry will be 730 percent of the comparable 1950 figure.

Foreign trade in 1955 is to be 290 percent of the 1950 figure. The following imports are to be increased considerably: iron ore, ferroalloys, coke, agricultural products, and products of the food industry. The ratio of agricultural imports will rise from 24 percent of total imports in 1950 to 31 percent in 1955, an imposing increase, since plans call for tripling of total imports.

By 1955, the people-owned economy will bring a profit of 7 billion Deutsche marks into the treasury.

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