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          2. Sinuiju City Plan |
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Industrial Factories and New Railroad Line

1. Simdiju Woolen Textile Factory (Location unknown):

   Management: Ministry of Light Industry.
   Products: Woolen clothing materials, sample goods, not inferior to foreign manufactures, were produced; mass production will be commenced; only woolen textile factory in all North Korea; raw materials are supplied from national stockfarms and farm cooperative stockfarms in P'yŏngan-bukto and Ch'agang-do.

2. Simdiju Rubber Factory (Location unknown):

   Management: Ministry of Light Industry.
   Products: Rubber shoes, cold-proof shoes, sports shoes, basketball shoes, rubber boots, rubber gloves, working rubber aprons.
   Number of employees: 300-400 of which approximately 80 percent are females.

3. Simdiju Enamelware Factory (Location unknown):

   Management: Ministry of Light Industry.
   Products: Dishes, washing basins, cups, other kitchenwares, and all ironwares of daily necessity in mass production.
   Number of employees: A large factory, employing more than 100 laborers.
   New factory building: Constructed after the armistice with commodity aid from Communist China; mass production

4. Heavy Industry:

   At the Fifth All-Party Members' Conference the basic points for the postwar economic construction were submitted, laying priority importance in heavy industry with light industry and agriculture developed in parallel. The heavy industrial factories in North Korea are as follows: P'yŏngnam Fertilizer Factory, Sunch'ŏn Fertilizer Factory, Songnim (sic) Iron Works, Ch'ŏngjin Steel Mill, Kimchaek Iron Works, Ch'ŏnnae-ri Smelter (in Ch'ŏnnae-ri, Kowŏn-gun, Hwanggyŏng-namdo), Automotive Factory ( Newly constructed in Hŭich'ŏn. )
Chagang-do with Soviet aid following the armistice; Operation in full swing with plans to produce 4,000-5,000 trucks


5. **Light Industries** in North Korea included the following: Ship-building yards in Wonsan and Ch'ŏngjin, Namp'o Glass Factory, Kusŏng Textile Factory (in Kusŏng-ri, Kusŏng-gun, P'yonang-bukto), East P'yonang Textile Factory, Sinp'o Cannery in Hamgyŏng-nampo, packing mackerels, Yonggŏng Cannery in P'yonang-nampo, packing beef and pork, Yŏngbyŏn Textile Factory in P'yonang-bukto, producing clothing materials of silk for making "Yudong" (silk) skirts, etc.; Ch'ŏngjin Match Factory, Ch'ŏnsŏn Match Factory (in Chagang-do), and the P'yonang Tobacco Factory. (P'yonang-bukto is the center of light industries in North Korea at present).

6. **New Railroad Line** (see attachment): The construction of a new railroad line running between Taesŏn (P'yonang-bukto) and Kaseh'ŏn (P'yonang-nampo), undertaken during the Japanese occupation and suspended following the liberation, was resumed with the mobilized labor of the People's Armed Forces and the Chinese Volunteer Army after the armistice and opened to traffic.
I. Details

Index to City Plan of SingiJu:

1. Railroad Bridge: a train, a combination of a Czechoslovakian locomotive and a high class passenger car, leaving P’yongyang at 0900 hours for Moscow, used to stay at the SingiJu Railroad Station for ten (10) minutes upon arriving at 1700 hours. Then, a locomotive would come from Antung, China, to connect this passenger car, which was said to go as far as Moscow via Peking, China. Among passengers who entered North Korea in this train operated between Moscow and P’yongyang, there was CHU Teh (2612/1792), Vice-Premier of Red China, passing SingiJu to attend the 3rd General Meeting of the Korean Labor Party. On that occasion, welcomed by the chairman of the P’yongyang-bukto Party Committee before the crowd of government officials and Party staffs, students and citizens, CHU Teh gave a speech in reply, which was followed by his hand-shaking with key personnel present at the scene. On his return trip to China, the same thing took place at the railroad station, where officials, students, and citizens gathered together to bid farewell to him.

2. Bridge for Pedestrians: Hours for passage and guard duty for this bridge unknown.

3. SingiJu Railroad Station: A two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and 20 meters wide. Since the old building used from the days of the Japanese occupation had been utterly destroyed during the Korean War, the reconstruction of the station was started in the autumn of 1955 and completed in May 1956 by the employees of the SingiJu Railroad Construction Trust. The employees of the station numbered about 40.

4. Private Store: A wooden single story structure with white lime walls and an ordinary tile roof, measuring about four (4) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and four (4) meters wide. This was a private grocery store newly built following the truce. The commodities sold at this store included such items as matches, eggs, apples and other fruits, self-made bean-curd and bean sauce and paste, some of which were presumably bought at markets, while others from national stores. The busiest hours at this store were observed to be early in the morning and late at night when travellers coming and going used to drop in since it was located in front of the railroad station. The prices quoted at this store seemed to be a little higher than at market or national stores.

5. SingiJu Senior Middle School: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a flat cement roof, located in front of the railroad station and built newly after the truce, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 50 meters long, and 15 meters wide.
6. **Sínjú Public Stadium**: A public meeting ground, 500 meters long and wide, used chiefly by the Sínjú 2nd Junior Middle School and sometimes on occasions of May Day or the Liberation Day for public meetings.

7. **Bus Road** leading to P'yŏng-n'ga, Ch'ŏnma, and Sakchu, P'yŏng-ŭng-bukto, about six (6) meters wide, with pavement.

8. **Girder**: This was a railroad girder, about 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, above the ground, hanging over a road leading to P'yŏng-n'ga, P'yŏng-ŭng-bukto. The railroad extended towards P’yŏng-yang.

9. **Railroad Bridge**, about ten (10) meters high above the water.

10. **Bus Road**, about six (6) meters wide, covered with sand, leading to Yongch'ŏn, P’yŏng-ŭng-bukto.

11. **Cement Bridge**, about ten (10) meters high above the water.

12. **Concrete Girder**

13. **Sínjú Airfield**

14. **Private Residence Area**, including civilian houses with white lime walls and tin or tile roofs, each measuring about four (4) meters high, six (6) meters long, and three (3) to four (4) meters wide. They were built after the truce, some still under construction, occupied by laborers and clerical workers who were unable to avail themselves of official residence and by civilians and farmers in the neighborhood.

15. **Sínjú Market**, located in P'umil-tong, Sínjú-si, about 40 meters wide and long. The full use of this market began following the truce, but it was presumably in existence from the days of the Japanese occupation. National stores in the market included a meat shop, purchasing shop, restaurant, food distribution station, local produce shop, and others, all employing about 50 personnel. Among private stores were seen grocers, meat shops, rice-in-dealers, paper stores, food stores, shoe stores, and rice cake dealers and vermicelli stalls on the street, numbering about 500 people in all.

16. **Provincial Theater**: a four (4) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, measuring about 15 meters high, long, and wide. The construction of this building was started in 1947 and completed in 1949, which was being used as a provincial theater when its war damages were repaired. The capacity of the theater was about 1,500, including employees and members of its music, dancing, and drama circles; the number of whom amounted to more than 100.

17. **Military Barracks, People's Armed Forces (Unit unknown)**: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8)
meters high, 30 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. The only military installation in Sinjiju of the People's Armed Forces, housing the soldiers who were presumably assigned to guard duty for the Korea Central Bank.

18. Sinjiju Automotive Station: A wooden, single story structure with white lime walls and a tile roof, measuring about six (6) meters high, 20 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide.

19. Three (3) Chinese Civilian Houses, located in P'ungsin-dong, Sinjiju-si. These were single story structures with mud walls and tin roofs, each measuring about six (6) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. They were newly built after the truce to house the Chinese engaged in cultivating vegetables such as spinach, green onion, tomato, peanuts, and cabbage since the Japanese occupation.

20. Sinjiju Motion Picture Theater: A wooden, two (2) story structure coated with white lime and located in P'ungsin-dong, Sinjiju-si, having a roof of cement tiles and mud walls, with the dimensions: Height: 15 meters; Width: 20 meters; Length: 20 meters. This, built newly after the truce, had a capacity of 500 to 600 people, employed seven (7) to eight (8) workers, and charged each person 20 Won for admission, but a half of it for military personnel. Among the movies run were a war film based on the World War II and a love story made in the Soviet Union, a Chinese film depicting the battle scenes between the Nationalist China and Red China, and a North Korean movie titled the "Daughter of Partisans".

21. Sinjiju Branch, National Construction Bank: Located in P'ungsin-dong, Sinjiju-si, a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, with measurements of about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. This building, existing since the days of the Japanese occupation, was damaged during the war and repaired after the truce for use as a bank office. Under the control of the Ministry of Finance, this office, established in 1945 with its main office in P'yongyang, supervised the progress of basic construction projects of various ministries approved by the Cabinet and appropriated necessary construction funds. The collection and disbursement of cash was not handled by this branch but done through the Korea Central Bank. Such branch offices were established in areas where large construction projects were under way. But when they were completed, the branch office stationed in the area was to move to another place. A branch office consisted of such departments as staff department, bookkeeping department, funds supervising department, planning department, and general administration department. The Sinjiju Branch was headed by its chief, KIM (fn).

22. National Barber Shop: A single story structure with mud walls coated with white lime and a tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high,
eight (8) meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This had been used as a barber shop since the truce, with eight (8) chairs for client installed.

23. **Sindou National Department Store**: Located in P'unmin-dong, Sindou-ei, a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and seven (7) meters wide. This store, with about 70 employees, sold meat, fish, vegetables, general food items, cigarettes, candies, fruits, and grain downstairs, while daily commodities, clothing, shoes, suits, shirts, underwears, clothes, kitchen utensils, school items, drugs, books, and furniture upstairs.

24. **Korean Amy Barracks**: A two (2) story structure, located in P'unmin-dong, Sindou-ei, with red brick walls and a flat, cement coated roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. Standing from the days of the Japanese occupation and damaged during the war, this building was repaired for use by the Chinese Armed Forces (Unit unknown) following their participation in the war.

25. **Central Distribution Station**: A two (2) story structure, located in P'unmin-dong, Sindou-ei, with lime coated mud walls and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 20 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This was built in the summer of 1955. This station with its ten (10) employees was engaged in distributing food and clothes.

26. **Alcohol Factory**: A factory of four (4) stories, formerly used by the Sindou Paper Mill during the Japanese occupation, producing alcoholic, beer, and liquor spirits.

27. **Highway**, running through the city, about six (6) meters wide.

28. **Official Residences** (Approx. 50). **Pyong-Heon-bukto People's Committee**: These were houses of single story structures with ad walls coated with white lime and tile roofs, each measuring about five (5) meters high, six (6) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. They were built by the Sindou Construction Trust.

29. **Pyong-Heon-bukto People's Committee**: Located in P'unmin-dong, Sindou-ei, this was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a roof of cement tiles, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 20 meters long, and six (6) meters wide. This had been the former provincial government during the Japanese occupation, which was damaged during the war and repaired following the truce. The committee had about 350 employees comprised of a chairman, three (3) vice-chairmen, including such departments and offices as general administration department, commerce department, staff department, finance department, agricultural department,
social security department, labor department, and cooperative directing department, plus three (3) chief-clerks.

30. **Neutral Nations Inspection Team**: A wooden, single story structure, located in P'yongnam-dong, Sinyiju-si, with white line coated walls and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as a Japanese shrine. The members of the team moved around the city, with a driver and two (2) body guards, a North Korean soldier and a Chinese soldier, in a Soviet made jeep, with a flag representing the riders' nationality.

31. **Two Warehouses, Freight Office, Sinyiju Railroad Station**: Wooden, single story structures with tile roofs, each measuring about eight (8) meters high, 50 meters long, and 20 meters wide. These were buildings standing from the days of the Japanese occupation. A portion of one of them was used for office where ten (10) laborers and ten (10) clerical workers were employed.

32. **Book-Store**

33. **Sinyiju 1st Primary School**: A two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. Having a student body of 1,500 and 50 teachers.

34. **Bulgarian Hospital**: Actually, this was the P'yongyang-bukto People's Hospital, where Bulgarian doctors had been stationed because of which civilians liked to call it the "Bulgarian Hospital". This was a two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. The structure, built sometime during the Japanese occupation and later, required some of its war images following the truce, had been used as a provincial hospital since the days of the Japanese occupation and later, along with the establishment of the North Korean government, as the people's hospital. Of about 40 doctors working there, Bulgarian doctors numbered 32, and the rest were Korean doctors employed by the North Korean government. Besides, the hospital had nurses, druggists, and other employees, all numbering about 30.

35. **Children's Playground**: This playground, about 300 meters in circumference, was installed with two (2) swings, a slide, and a swimming pool after the truce, surrounded by flowers and trees.

36. **Sinyiju-si Committee, Korean Labor Party**: A wooden, two (2) story structure with a black tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, ten (10) meters long, and five (5) meters wide. This was formerly a Japanese private store, which was damaged during the war and then repaired.
later following the truce. The committee with about 35 members comprised such functions as the Staff Department, Organization Department, Confidential Document Department, Propaganda & Agitation Department, and Accounting Section, including a chairman, two (2) vice-chairmen, and a chief-clerk.

37. P'yongan-bukto Youth League: Located in P'ungnam-dong, Simniju-si, this was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, bent at the center, measuring eight (8) meters high, ten (10) meters long from the center to both ends.

38. Sinjiju Branch, Korea Farmers' Bank: Located in 8th Pan, P'ungnam-dong, Sinjiju-si, this branch was a two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, measuring about seven (? meters high, 12 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide, which was used by a mutual loan company during the Japanese occupation and was repaired of its damages caused during the war. This branch employed about 23 workers.

39. P'yongan-bukto Consumers' Guild: Located in P'ungnam-dong, Simniju-si, this guild was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 15 meters long and wide. Comprised of: such functions as the Merchandising Department, Purchasing Department, Finance Department, Organization Department, Cultural Department, Staff Department, and Accounting Section.

40. Sinjiju Custom House: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about 15 meters high, and 20 meters long and wide. This building was observed to be in use by the custom house since the Japanese occupation.

41. Sinjiju Branch, Korea Central Bank: Located in 8th Pan, P'ungnam-dong, Sinjiju-si, this branch was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, with dimensions of about eight (8) meters high, 12 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as the Sinjiju Branch of the Korea Bank. Later during the Korean War, this was damaged slightly by window-panes. Thus, this building was continuously in use since the days of the Japanese occupation. Including about 70 employees, the branch had a chief and two (2) deputy chiefs, consisting of the Bookkeeping Department, Financing Department, Staff Department, Currency Issuing Department, National Treasury Department, Inspection Department, and Accounting Section.

42. Piers, Sinjiju Port: These piers were built during the period of the Japanese occupation. Portions indicated in the attached city plan were in use at present. Woven, steam boats, about 15 meters in length, carrying passengers, were operated from the Sinjiju Port on the following lines, once daily:

CONFIDENTIAL

NoFOR
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

43. **Sinp'i ju Hotel:** Located in Piungmin-dong, Sinp'i ju-si, this hotel was a two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a flat, cement coated roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 20 meters long and wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as the Sinp'i ju Railroad Hotel, and then continued to be a hotel ever since. This hotel had bedrooms upstairs and a dining hall downstairs, accommodating foreigners, officials, and civilians all alike. The hotel charged 300 Won a room for exclusive use or 150 Won for combined use. About 12 employees were working at the hotel.

44. **Three (3) Official Residences, Sinp'i ju Branch, Korea Farmers' Bank:** Located in 8th Fan, Piungmin-dong, Sinp'i ju-si, these residences were built by the employees of the branch and some free laborers hired. They were structures of single story with white lime coated walls and tile roofs, each measuring about six (6) meters high, 15 meters long, and four (4) meters wide alike.

45. **Private Vermicelli House & National Dog-soup House:** Located in Piungmin-dong, Sinp'i ju-si, these were sharing a structure of single story, with mud walls and a tile roof, measuring about six (6) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. This was newly built after the truce. The house charged 100 to 150 Won for a bowl of vermicelli or 150 to 300 Won for a bowl of dog-soup.

46. **Piungnan-bukto Women's League:** A two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a black tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, seven (7) meters long, and six (6) meters wide. Built during the Japanese occupation, this was used as a private house until the liberation when the North Korean government took hold of it.

47. **Sinp'i ju-si People's Committee:** A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 16 meters long, and six (6) meters wide. This was built during the Japanese occupation, damaged during the Korean War, and repaired after the truce for use. This committee with a chairman and three (3) vice-chairmen consisted of such functions as of the General Administration Department, Staff Department, Commercial Department, Finance Department, Agricultural Department, Social Security Department, and Labor Department, including about 150 employees.

48. **Sinp'i ju Teachers' College:** A two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 30 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This was built in 1947, and its damages caused during the war were repaired for use following the truce.
49. *Pyóngan-bukto Farmers' League*: A two-story structure of wood with a roof of cement tiles, measuring about seven (7) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and four (4) meters wide. Built during the Japanese occupation, this building was repaired of its damages caused during the war after the truce. This league was employing about 12 personnel.

50. *"Pyóngbuk Ilbo" (Pyóngan-bukto Daily Press)*: This was a two-story structure with brick walls coated with cement and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters wide, 15 meters long, and eight (8) meters high. Built during the Japanese occupation, this, following the truce, was repaired of its damages from the Korean War. The subscription fee for this newspaper was 120 Won a month and the papers were delivered by mailman.

51. *Pyóngan-bukto Internal Affairs Department*: A two-story structure with brick walls coated with cement and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. Built in 1947, this had been used as an office for the department on end, during the period which it was repaired of its war damages following the truce.

52. *Pyóngan-bukto Committee, Korean Labor Party*: A structure of two stories with cement coated brick walls and a flat roof coated with cement, measuring about nine (9) meters high, eight (8) meters wide, and 20 meters long. This was built during the Japanese occupation and was employing about 200 personnel.

53. *Pyóngan-bukto Trust*: A structure of two stories with red brick walls and a roof of cement tiles, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 15 meters wide and long. This trust included about 500 laborers and 60 clerical workers.

54. *Siripji Girls' Junior Middle School*: A two-story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and 15 meters wide. Newly built in the summer of 1956, this school building shared by the junior and senior middle school accommodated a student body of 700 in total, including 50 teachers.