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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 26 May 1952

SUBJECT Social and Economic Conditions, Kosong-gun

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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Economic Conditions

1. Following the evacuation of Kosong-gun in late July 1951 and mid-October 1951 approximately thirteen thousand persons remained in Kosong-gun. Many of these persons were forced to move to tunnels at Onjong-ni (128-11, 38-41) (DT-2982) and Ch'angjae-ni (128-11, 38-40) (DT-2980) where some died of illness. In February 1952 at Kosong-gun persons of the lower middle class and persons without employment were selling cigarettes, salt, and soap. Authorities were arresting persons selling cereal, wine, or dough, on grounds of wasting grain.
2. In 1951 farmers in Kosong-gun planted about 80 percent of the arable land. ROK army operations and United Nations' air raids hindered weeding and harvesting of the land in the areas of Kosong-myon (128-21, 38-37) (DT-4374), Sudong-myon (128-18, 38-35) (DT-3970), and Kojin-myon (128-24, 38-26) (DT-4854). The harvest, therefore, in the Oegumgang-myon (128-11, 38-42) (DT-2983), Changjon-ni (128-11, 38-44) (DT-2987), and Sudong-myon areas and part of the So-myon (possibly 128-15, 38-41) (DT-3581) area was less than 80 percent of the harvest of normal years. Authorities requisitioned approximately 50 percent of the farm products as taxes-in-kind. Prior to February 1952 residents began to move northward because of the shortage of seed, oxen, and fertilizer. County and district officials urged these villagers to remain in Kosong-gun. Only 20 families of the 160 families living in Sap'yong-ni (128-19, 38-41) (DT-4181) had food enough to supply personal needs until the grain ripened in the summer of 1952, despite the fact that there is more arable land in Sap'yong-ni than in any other village in the district.
3. Collective farms in the Sap'yong-ni and Kewol-ni (2710/2588/6849) areas of

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Oegūngang-nyūn were to be established and operating by the early summer of 1952.

4. In late January 1952 commodity prices at Onjōng-ni<sup>2</sup> were as follows:

Rice, 10 liters <sup>3</sup>	3,000 won
Rubber shoes, large size	5,000 won
Rubber shoes, small	3,500 won
Match, one box	80 won
Cigarettes, one package	200 won
Tooth brush	200 won
Penicillin, one piece	5,000 won
Sulfadiazine, one tablet	100 won
Aspirin, one tablet	50 won
Straw shoes	200 won
Laundry soap, one cake	500 won
Hair cut	100 won
Toilet soap, one cake	250 won
Socks, one pair	1,000 won
Salvarsan, one piece	3,000 won
Cotton cloth, one meter	1,500 won
Coarse cotton cloth, one p <sup>4</sup> il	6,000 won
Home brew liquor, one sung	2,000 won

5. Persons were obtaining these commodities with difficulty; usually clothing, fish, and salt were offered in exchange.
6. In February 1952 the Kosōng-gun labor party office and the Oegūngang-nyūn recreation center were operating salterns as a welfare project and exchanging the salt with civilians for food. Eight men, four from the labor party office and four from the recreation center, were developing the shore salterns to provide five hundred sacks of salt this year.
7. In February 1952 the North Korean army and other government organizations had priority over civilians in obtaining rations of fish and fish products in the Kosōng-gun area. United Nations' air and sea activity restricted the fishing to an area 200 meters to 300 meters off shore. The price of 1 kilogram of mackerel when sold to army and government officials and to civilians was 41 won; the price of 20 myūngt'ae when sold to army personnel was 600 won, and when sold to civilians 800 won. Fishing enterprises in Kosōng-gun included the following:

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Changjon National Fisheries Office (7022/4628), employing 30 persons and managed by PAK Ch'un-söp (2613/2504/3610).

Haegungang Fisheries Association (3189/6855/0474), employing 12 persons and managed by PAK Sön-myöng (4101/0810/2494).

P'ohang Fisheries Association (3184/7309), employing 12 persons and managed by CHÖN Su-pöm (0356/1343/4636).

Changchon Fisheries Association (7022/4628), employing 15 persons and managed by CH'OE (1508) (fnu).

Namhoe Fisheries Association (0589/3232), employing 13 persons and managed by YUN Kyöng-ton (1438/2417/1470).

Oegungang Recreation Center Fishing Ground (1120/6855/0474), employing 8 persons and managed by CH'A Se-pung.

#### Medical Facilities

8. Between June 1951 and August 1951 dengue fever, resulting from malnutrition, was fatal to 120 residents of Namsa-ri (0589/3097/6849) in Changjon-ni (128-11, 38-44) (DT-2987) and to 250 residents of Onjyong-ni. In August the population of Namsa-ri was 320 and of Onjyong-ni 2,500. Between September 1951 and November 1951 residents of Kosong-gun sterilized clothing with steam. During October residents received injections and inoculations. In January 1952 the people's hospital closed; two infirmaries opened in January for administering only to army and government personnel, affording priority treatment to persons possessing social insurance hospital tickets. Civilians had to obtain medicine through their own efforts. In February 1952 a disinfecting station and infirmary were at Kosong-gun.

#### Labor Conscription

9. Prior to late December 1951 residents of Kosong-gun were recruited to transport ammunition and food by hand from Ch'amsaem (128-15, 38-36) (DT-3572) and Sinp'ung-ni (128-05, 38-43) (DT-2085) to the Wolbi mountain (128-18, 38-37) (DT-3974) front. In late December five trucks began to move the supplies from T'ongch'on (127-54, 38-54) (DU-0506). Since late December one person from each family had been conscripted for road construction work at Onjyong-ni for a period of 10 days each month. Each person so conscripted was being required to provide his own food and to sleep at the site of the reconstruction.

#### Evacuation

10. On approximately 20 July 1951 about 8,500 persons were evacuated from Kosong-gun to Chongp'yong (127-22, 39-48) (CV-6006). On approximately 25 September 1951 about 4,300 persons from Kosong-gun, including families of members of county police, were also evacuated to Chongp'yong. Each person received salt and about 200 grams of rice and other cereals daily. The evacuees lived in underground shelters which they constructed. Excepting persons engaged in fishing or employed in the fisheries associations and the consumer's guild, all residents of Kosong-gun had been moved by February 1952 to mountain centers in Onjyong-ni and Ch'angdae-ri which had been selected for the residents by government officials. In order to avoid United Nations' air attack, offices of Kosong-gun political and cultural organizations had been moved to Onjyong-ni by February 1952. These offices included the Kosong-gun branches of the NKLP, the Korea Democratic Party, the Farmers' Union, the Women's Union, the Democratic Youth Union, and the Fatherland Defense Association.

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Security Measures

11. In February 1952 village authorities of Kosong-gun were recruiting civilian residents including children over 12 years of age and women for guard duty at village entrances and crossroads. These persons were unarmed and used night and day. One member of each family in Onjong-ni was being conscripted for this duty once every month. Police were standing guard only on special occasions. Civilian guards questioned civilians only, while North Korean army personnel were responsible for all travelers, including police and soldiers.
12. In February the principal work of the police office was surveillance of illegal brewers and peddlers. The number of police in Kosong-gun was to be reduced.
13. Because most of the inhabitants of Kosong-gun were living in caves, no air raid shelters have been necessary. No air raid signals had been given at any time. All daylight hours at Kosong-gun were considered to be periods of a continuous air raid. No anti-aircraft guns were near Onjong-ni. Three anti-aircraft installations were on a hill half way up the Kukchi mountain (128-17, 38-42) (DT-3883) at Kewol-ni.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. More detailed information on the evacuation of Kosong-gun was reported in [REDACTED] 25X1A

2. [REDACTED] Comment. Commodity prices at the Wonsan and Pungjon-ni (127-22, 39-23) (CU-5960) markets in September, November, and December 1951 were reported in [REDACTED]. The commodity prices reported for late January 1952 at Onjong-ni are at the same level as, or are slightly higher than, the prices noted in the referenced report.

3. [REDACTED] Comment. One liter is the equivalent of approximately one and one-half small mal. One p'il is the equivalent of 40 yards. One sung is the equivalent of approximately one-half of one gallon.

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FORM NO. 51-AAA  
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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY **China/Macao/Hong Kong**

DATE DISTR. **26 May 1952**

SUBJECT **1. Imports to Communist China via Macao  
2. Nan Kuang Company Shipments**

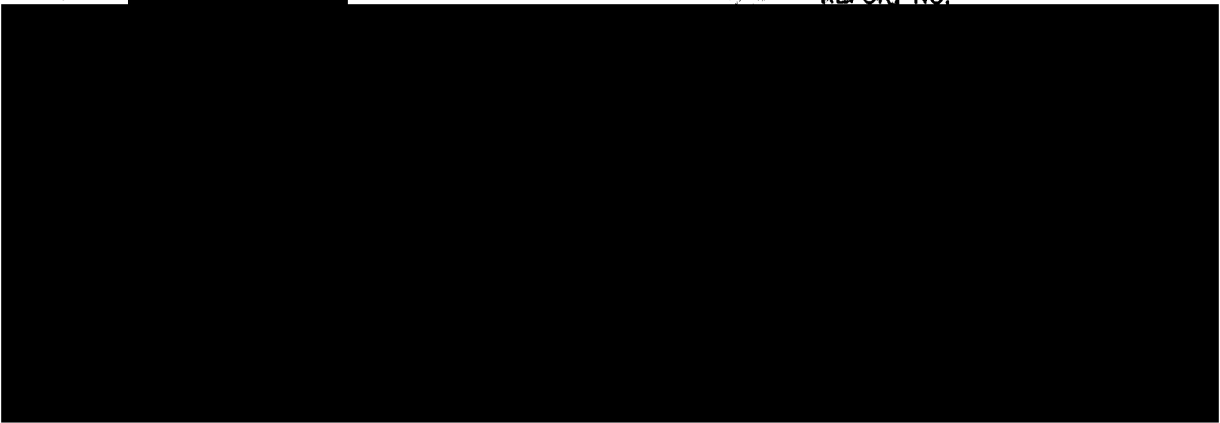
NO. OF PAGES **2**

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] **25X1C**

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] **25X1A**

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. **25X1X**



1. During March 1952 the following goods were imported through the Shihohiao Customs:

Aviation gasoline	5,000 drums
Metal	2,143 tons
Raw rubber	1,364 tons
Rubber tires with tubes	800 tires
Cotton	73 bales
Automobiles	24 automobiles
Automobile spare parts	786 boxes
Motors	226 motors
Diesel engines	16 engines
Electrical equipment	93 boxes
Sewing machines	3,400 machines
Chemicals	64 boxes
Medicines	4,485 boxes
Microscopes	200 microscopes
Telescopes	40 telescopes
Anti-aircraft searchlights	30 searchlights
Rubber shoes	8,895 pairs
Summer military uniforms	26,730 uniforms

2. In March and April 1952 the Nan Kuang Company purchased and received a large quantity of zinc sheets. On 15 April three sailing junks arrived at Macao with 50 tons of zinc sheets, 150 200-pound boxes of germicide powder, and a quantity of black iron sheets.<sup>2</sup> On 19 April the Nan Kuang Company sent the

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junk SHANG HSIN HUNG (1728/2450/7703) to Canton with 100 200-pound boxes of germicide powder and 150 containers of germicide solution.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The Shichiao Customs station appears to be one operated by the Chinese Communists at the China-Macao border; [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. A ton of black iron sheets costs about HK \$550; a box of zinc sheets, weighing 150 catties, costs about HK \$500.

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[REDACTED] Comment. In [REDACTED] the same source mentioned the Nan Kuang Company's interest in zinc plates.

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