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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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installations in P'yongyang and
 chart to which the information
 is keyed The chart is
 unclassified when detached from this report.

Vertical File



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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; field distribution by "#".)

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I. DetailsSketch of P'yongyang

1. Internal Affairs Station in So-guyok, P'yongyang-si: One (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof, temporarily built in autumn 55.
2. Public Prosecutor's Office in So-guyok, P'yongyang-si: One (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof, temporarily built in 54.
3. Karugae Public Restaurant in So-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Two (2)-story brick structure, with slate roof, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high, completed in autumn 55.
4. Karugae Market: Ground space 30 meters square, with board frame stores, selling foodstuffs, clothing, clothing materials, and secondhand goods.

Prices at the market: (Unit: Won)

Underwear, winter, Chinese, upper, ea	1,800 Won
Underwear, winter, Chinese, lower, ea	1,500
Underwear, spring & autumn, NK, upper, ea	1,200
Underwear, spring & autumn, NK, lower, ea	1,000
Shirt, running, Chinese, ea	500
Shirt, running, NK, ea	300
Socks, NK, pair	120 - 78
Soap, toilet, NK, bar	150 - 100
Soap, laundry, NK, bar	100
Toothbrush, NK, ea	75
Toothpaste, NK, ea	85
Towel, NK, ea	100
Vermicelli, bowl	100, 50, 30
Pork, kilogram	190
Beef, kilogram	240
Apples, kilogram	80, 40
Crabs, kilogram	120, 70
Chogi (goldhead), kilogram	60

5. Purchasing Station Store in front of Karugae Market in So-guyok, P'yongyang-si: One (1)-story brick structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, completed in 54, carrying on commission business by purchasing goods from individuals and selling to consumers.
6. Multi-Storeyed Residential Buildings in front of MAO Tse-tung Square in So-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Three (3), three (3)-storeyed brick structures, with slate roof, each building 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide,

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7. A Public Restaurant (name unknown): One (1)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, eight (8) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, temporarily built in 55.
8. Sŏ-P'yŏngyang Stadium: 150 meters long and 80 meters wide, with cement stands, largest stadium in P'yŏngyang, constructed in 55 with the mobilized labor of the Construction Trust and college students.
9. Maternity Hospital: One (1) two (2)-story red brick structure, with a clinic for out-patients; one (1) three (3)-story red brick structure, wards for in-patients, national hospital with facilities of internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, orphans, and otorhinolaryngology, treating all civilians, completed in 56.
10. P'yŏngan-namdo Provincial Government: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, L-shaped, 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, 20 meters broad, and 20 meters high, completed in 56 with two (2) tower cranes and one (1) stone crusher, furnished from the Construction Trust and the Mechanized Trust.
11. Internal Affairs Department: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls. 40 meters long and 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high, completed in 56 by the Construction Trust with a tower crane, furnished from the Mechanized Trust.
12. Clothing Factory: Former rubber factory, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and repaired in 56, producing working clothes for distribution at each workshop under the Ministry of Light Industry.
13. Clothing Workers Apartment: One (1)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, completed in 56 as an apartment house for laborers of the clothing factory in 12 above.
14. Blood Test Station: Two (2)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and ten (10) meters high, completed in 56, attached to a hospital.
15. 2nd Work Station & Repair Unit, Mechanized Trust: Two (2), one (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof, completed in summer 55, staffed with 70 employees under the Construction Machine Management Bureau, Ministry of Construction.
16. P'yŏngyang 40th Primary School: Two (2)-story brick structure, with slate roof, built during Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and repaired in summer 55.
17. Sŏ-guyŏk KLP Committee: Two (2), wooden structure, with mud walls, coated with white lime, 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, completed in 54, affiliated to the P'yŏngyang-si KLP Committee.

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18. Pip'a Bridge: Six (6) meters long and 3.5 meters wide, with concrete pavement, constructed during the Japanese occupation.
19. Pip'a-dong Office: Korean type wooden structure, with tile roof, six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, completed in summer, 56, affiliated to Sŏ-guyŏk People's Committee.
20. Inhŏng-dong Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, built during the Japanese occupation and repaired following the Armistice, affiliated to Sŏ-guyŏk Internal Affairs Station.
21. Sanghŏng-dong Office: Korean type wooden structure, five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, partly destroyed during the Korean War and repaired following the Armistice, affiliated to Sŏ-guyŏk People's Committee, used as a residential building during the Japanese occupation.
22. P'yŏngyang 5th Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, newly built following the Armistice.
23. National Store in Sanghŏng-dong, Sŏ-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si: One (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof, ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, completed in autumn 56, selling foodstuffs, daily commodities, and clothing materials.
24. Consumer's Cooperative Store in Sŏ-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si: One (1)-story wooden structure, with mud walls, coated with white lime, six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, completed in summer 55, selling farm products such as vegetables, foodstuffs, floor mats, and broomsticks.
25. Railroad Marshalling Yard: Same as the old facilities during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, completely repaired in Nov 56, with the labor of the Railroad Bureau under the Ministry of Transportation, and the technical and material aids from Rumania or Bulgaria.
26. Construction Block Factory, MOCN: One (1)-story brick structure, completed in autumn 56 by Construction Trust, making cement concrete blocks for building materials of the Construction Trust.
27. Marble Processing Factory: Started construction in summer 56.
28. Construction Machine Repair Factory: Grade III enterprise station, staffed with 80 employees, affiliated to the Construction Machine Management Bureau, repairing construction machines, completed in Dec 56 by the Construction Trust.

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29. Barricade Factory: Completed in summer 56, attached to a carpenter shop.
30. P'yongyang Tobacco Factory: Built during the Japanese occupation, with a board fence 2.5 meters high, destroyed during the Korean War and repaired following the Armistice, producing cigarettes such as Kyngang, Moran, P'yongyang, Kōnsōl, and Kalmaegi.
31. P'yongyang Tobacco Factory Apartment: Two (2)-story brick structure, with lime coated walls, 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, completed in summer 54.
32. Multi-Story Residential Building: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, completed in Nov 56 by the Construction Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
33. National Public Restaurant in Inkyng-dong, Sō-guyōk, P'yongyang-si: Two (2)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, completed in Oct 56 by the Construction Trust, selling wine, side-dishes, table d'hote, a la carte, bread, and confectionery to all guests who pays from early morning till 2200 hours.
34. People's Army Non-commissioned Officers' Apartment: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped building 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 15 meters high, completed in Oct 56 by KPAF, giving accommodations to families of non-commissioned officers, KPAF.
35. Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, ten (10) meters broad, and 25 meters high, completed in autumn 55 by the Construction Trust, with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
36. Bus Station: One (1)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, completed in spring 54, formerly used by the Central Automotive Repair Factory, Automotive & Road Management Bureau, then by the South P'yongyang Truck Enterprise Station from summer 56, and then the Bus Station began to use it in 57, running Soviet and Czechoslovakian buses between the hours 0600-0800 as of 1 May 58 for the convenience of night-workers returning home. Buses ran from the car-station every five (5) minutes until 2300 and 30 minutes after 2300 hours. Bus-fare: Ten (10) Wŏn in city.
37. Internal Affairs Sub-Station in front of Sō-P'yongyang Railroad Station: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement coated walls, six (6) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, completed in Apr 54.

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38. Sŏ-P'yŏngyang Railroad Station: Rumor has it that the rails on the track in front of the Sŏ-P'yŏngyang Station will be removed, and passengers traveling between P'yŏngyang and Sŏndju will take trains at the marshalling yard. The removal of the rails is due to the city plan of the Greater P'yŏngyang, and when that plan is executed, the Sŏ-P'yŏngyang Station will be removed to some other place or closed altogether.
39. Kirim-ni Open Air Motion Picture Theater: Accommodation is given in wooden benches, surrounded with board fence, construction began in 56, no entertainments on rainy days and during winter season. Admission: 30 Wŏn; Ten (10) Wŏn less than indoor motion picture theaters.
40. Kirim-ni Market: A group of board frame stores, 50 meters long and 30 meters wide, selling clothing, clothing materials, foodstuffs, grocery goods, secondhand goods, hardware, household utensils, and fish under national management or at private stalls that were members of the sales cooperative at uniform prices same as at other markets in order to save time of the buyers who would otherwise look for cheap goods in all places. Chop-houses provide light food under the management of the Sales Cooperative.
41. P'yŏngan-namdo Art Theater: Wooden structure, with cement coated walls and slate roof, 25 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 15 meters high, repaired in 54, screening motion pictures in three (3) or four (4) rounds, beginning from noon, and showing stage performances twice a day on daytime and nighttime. Admission: Motion pictures, 40 Wŏn; Stage performance, 100 Wŏn.
42. National Hotel: One (1)-story structure, with board fence, temporarily built in Jun 54.
43. Foodstuff Section, Sŏ-P'yŏngyang National Department Store: One (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof and cement-coated walls, 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, completed in Oct 56, selling foodstuffs in general, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and wine.
44. Sŏ-P'yŏngyang National Department Store: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 40 meters long, and 15 meters wide, destroyed during the Korean War and repaired following the Armistice, opened to business in Apr 54, selling daily commodities, clothing, clothing materials, householdwares, medicines and drugs, cigarettes, sporting goods, and shoes.
45. Public Restaurant: One (1)-story wooden structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long and eight (8) meters wide, temporarily built in May 55, selling wine, beer, side-dishes, and confectionery.

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46. 2nd Construction Trust: One (1)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 30 meters long and ten (10) meters wide, completed in Jun 55 by the Construction Trust under the 1st Management Bureau, MOCN, building houses under the direct control of MOCN, with laborers in its trust.
47. Construction Tools Factory, MOCN: Building completed in Apr 54, making building tools for the use of the MOCN, chiefly windows of all types.
48. Open Air Motion Picture Theater: Accommodation capacity, 200 people, surrounded with a board fence three (3) meters high, theater compound 30 meters long and 25 meters wide, formerly used by the National Art Theater until Apr 54, and it was begun to be used as the open air motion picture theater in summer 56, screening films during nighttime only, and no entertainment of rainy days.
49. Bus Terminal Station: The buses left the starting point and ran in the following course and returned to terminal at the same place of the standing point: Moranbong, Stalin Square, front of the P'yongyang Railroad Station, Magnificent Building Street, Cabinet Offices.
50. National Bathhouse: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 25 meters long, 25 meters wide, and 12 meters high, opened to business in Aug 55 by the Construction Trust. Accommodations: Public bath for males and females, beauty parlor for females, family bath, and double bath, and a barber shop. Charges: Public bath, 20 Won; Family bath, 120 Won; Haircut, 30 Won.
51. Brewery: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War and repaired following the Armistice, completed in summer 54.
52. Multi-Residential Building: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
53. Children's Park: Equipped with benches, swings, and sliders, laid out on Moranbong in spring 56.
54. Truck Enterprise Station: Encircled with brick walls on three (3) sides, no window in the wall, facing the road, used as an automotive garage with accommodations for 30 - 40 trucks, formerly used as a bus station until Apr 54.
55. Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One (1)-story structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in Apr 54.

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56. National Dining Hall: One (1)-story brick structure, with lime-coated walls, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in summer 55, menu consisted of table d'hote, a la carte, vermicelli, wine, and side-dishes.
57. Cooperative Barber Shop: One (1)-story brick structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in Apr 56, equipped with six (6) hair-dressing stands, and staffed with seven (7) barbers.
58. Automotive Repair Factory: Encircled with board fence, 25 meters long and 20 meters wide, completed in Apr 54.
59. National Store: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in Jun 55, selling ordinary foodstuffs and daily commodities.
60. Multi-story Residential Building: Three (3)-story brick structure, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 18 meters high, under construction as of Apr 58 by the Construction Trust, will accommodate laborers and office workers in the employ of the national workshops.
61. Public Toilet: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, six (6) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and 2.3 meters high, completed in summer 54, compartmented for males and females.
62. Vimiltae Pavilion on Moranbong: Repaired in summer 55.
63. Moranbong Underground Theater: 50 meters deep with accommodations for 800 people, constructed in early 52.
64. Moranbong Theater: Two (2)-story brick structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, 50 meters long, 50 meters wide, and 25 meters high, with accommodations for 800 people, completed in Aug 54 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
65. Museum:
66. Golf Links: 35 meters square, with an office of one (1)-story wooden structure, with tile roof, 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
67. Ministry of Culture & Propaganda: Building size unknown.
68. Former Cabinet Secretariate: Built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and repaired following the Armistice, presently occupied by an unidentified organ.

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69. Cabinet Secretariate: L-shaped building, three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust and an unidentified unit of KPAF.
70. Unidentified Government Office: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Aug 56 by the Construction Trust.
71. KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: Residence of KIM IL-sŏng, the NK Premier, building size unknown.
72. KPAF Barrack: Three (3)-story brick structure, with uncoated walls, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Jun 56 by an unidentified unit, KPAF, with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
73. Pot'ongmun Gateway: Destroyed during the Korean War and repaired in Jun 56.
74. P'yŏngyang 2nd Senior Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 18 meters high, completed in Dec 55 by the Construction Trust.
75. Soviet School: Three (3) story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 18 meters high, completed in Oct 56 by the Construction Trust and the Mechanized Trust, accommodating children of the Soviet Embassy personnel.
76. Soviet Embassy: Several building in the Embassy compound, completed in Mar 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane and an air compressor from the Mechanized Trust.
77. P'yŏngyang 1st Middle School: Built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice, accommodating mostly children of high ranking Government and Party officials.
78. Internal Affairs Station, Chungs-suyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si: Built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice.
79. Cooperative Barber Shop: One (1)-story brick structure, with slate roof, 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, opened to business in 55, staffed with four (4) barbers.
80. Hospital: Three (3)-story brick structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust and the aid of two (2) air compressors from the Mechanized Trust, giving medical care to high ranking Government officials.

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81. Fire-Engine Garage & Sub-Station: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and black-tile roof, 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice with accommodations for two (2) fire engines, the sub-station being adjoined to the garage.
82. Apartment for Military Officers, KPAF: Five (5)-story brick structure, 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 30 meters high, completed in Oct 55 by an unidentified unit, KPAF, accommodating families of military officers, KPAF, and using a portion of the first floor as a store, a barber shop, and a book-stall.
83. Photograph Exhibition Hall: Encircled with a board fence, 50 meters square and three (3) meters high, with a small office at the entrance, completed in Jul 56, exhibiting international and domestic news photos and national production charts for the inspection of the public.
84. P'yongyang 1st Senior Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Oct 55 by an unidentified unit, KPAF, with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
85. Foodstuffs Store: A single-story structure of brick with a slate roof and cement coated walls, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters wide. This was located in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si, and sold such items as liquor, candies, vegetables, fish, and canned goods.
86. Multi-Story Residential Building: Three (3) buildings being built by the Construction Trust in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si; Work started in Feb 58 and will be completed in Oct 58.
87. Fuel Oil Supply Station: One (1)-story structure, with cement-coated walls and cement-verandah roof, equipped with a heavy oil stand, began service in 55, supplying heavy oil to garages buses and trucks in P'yohgyang-si against delivery orders.
88. Taedongmun Motion Picture Theater: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, built by an unidentified unit of Chinese Communist Forces in summer 56 on the Stalin Street in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si, playing photos five (5) rounds, beginning at noon on Sundays, and four (4) rounds, beginning from 1400 hours on weekdays. Admission: 40 Wpn.
89. Apartment House: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 12 meters high, completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers.

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90. Fatherland Liberation Struggle Memorial Hall: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, completed by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust, exhibiting historical records of struggle by patriots for fatherland liberation since the Japanese occupation.
91. Apartment House: Five (5)-story structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 100 meters long, 100 meters wide, 20 meters broad, and 25 meters high, completed in Aug 57 by an unidentified unit, KPAF in Stalin Street, Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si.
92. Fuel Oil Supply Station in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, equipped with a gasoline stand and an office room, supplying fuel to buses, sedan cars, and trucks.
93. Fuel Oil Supply Station in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Equipment same as 92 above, supplying heavy oil to the buses and trucks, made in Czechoslovakia.
94. Chongno Primary School in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored in 54.
95. International Bookstore: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in 54, selling foreign and domestic books.
96. Foodstuffs Sales Store: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, completed in spring 55, selling all kinds of foodstuff and vegetables.
97. First Department Store: Five (5)-story structure with yellow-painted walls and cement-veranda roof, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 25 meters high, built during the Japanese occupation for a department store, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored in 54. Selling confectionery, apples, tobacco, clothing materials, and toilet-set on the first floor; watch repairs, school stationery, shoes, and sporting goods on the second floor; drugs & medicines, books, and foreign clothing on the third floor, and a dining hall on the fifth floor.
98. Public Restaurant: One (1)-story brick structure, with white lime coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, selling all kinds of food, wine, beer, and bread.
99. Taedongnam Gateway: Destroyed during the Korean War and restored following the Armistice, and put under the management of the Historical Remains Preservation Committee.

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100. Laborers' Apartment House: Five (5)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 100 meters long, 100 meters wide, 25 meters broad, and 27 meters high, construction begun in spring 54 and completed in early Aug 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust, extension work with 50 meters square begun in Jun 57 to be completed until 15 Aug 68, accommodating exemplary laborers of each bureau in addition to some school teachers. This U-shaped apartment house was the largest of its kind in P'yongyang as of Feb 57.
101. Namsan Motion Picture Theater: Building 50 meters long, 30 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high, newly built following the Liberation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored in 54.
102. Automobiles & Road Management Bureau: Encircled with brick walls, affiliated to Ministry of Transportation.
103. Address Information Office: Three (3)-story brick structure, with slate roof, newly built and affiliated to Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA), giving information to inquiries about missing civilians since the Korean War and missing servicemen since enlistment.
104. Sonhak Market in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Largest market in P'yongyang, equipped with board frame stores, 70 meters long and 50 meters wide, selling foodstuffs, live-stock, clothing, clothing materials, cosmetics, grocery goods, fish, pork, meat, hardware, household furniture, steamed Korean cakes, and vegetables at stalls, maintained by merchants, members of the national stores and sales cooperative stores.
105. Industrial & Agricultural Exhibition Hall: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, completed in 55, exhibiting factory and farm products in NK, rumor has it that it was newly constructed as a central market, and it will be used as such in the future. Admission: Individual, ten (10) Won; Party, five (5) Won.
106. Direct Sales Store, Ministry of Commerce: One (1)-story wooden structure, with lime-coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high, completed in Nov 57, selling pork, meat, fruits, milk, butter, bread, eggs, canned foods to all buyers. Price: Meat, 240 Won a kilogram; Pork, 190 Won a kilogram. (REMARKS: Meat and pork were on sale each day, but quantities of sale differed in the morning and in the afternoon.)
107. Multi-story Residential Building in the Magnificent Building Street: Two (2)-story brick structure, with slate roof, 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 15 meters high, completed in Aug 55 by the Construction Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.

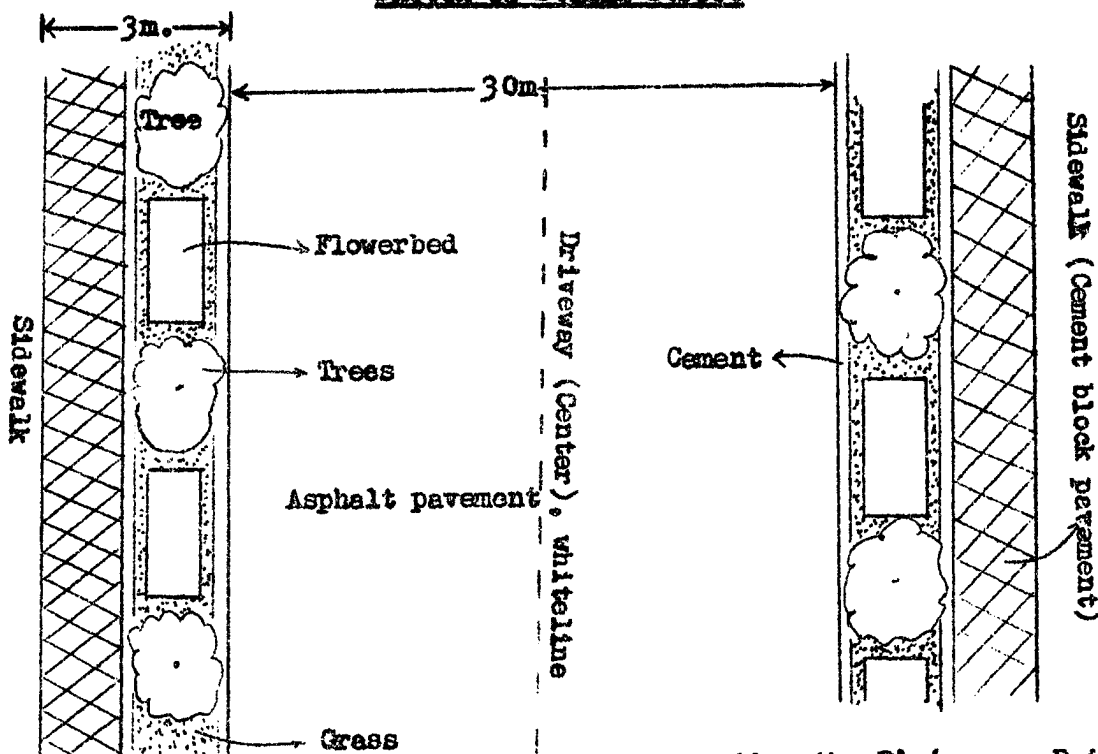
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108. Pot'ongnam National Store in the Magnificent Building Street: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, completed in Nov 55 by the Construction Trust, selling rubber shoes, sporting shoes, and school stationery on the first floor; foreign clothing, underwear shirts, and clothing materials on the second floor; residential quarters on the third floor.
109. Multi-Story Residential Building: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in summer 56, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops, selling books and foreign clothing in the first floor.
110. Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 25 meters high, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice, name of the school unknown.
111. Combined Government Offices: Four (4)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 150 meters square and 25 meters high, construction begun in Jun 54, and completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of three (3) tower cranes, one (1) air compressor, excavator, and bulldozer from the Mechanized Trust, quadrangular building, with the main entrance on the south and a service entrance on the north, accommodating offices of all ministries.
112. Ministry of National Defense: Five (5)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 150 meters square and 30 meters high, construction begun in summer 54 and completed on 15 Aug 55 by an unidentified unit, KPAF, quadrangular building with the main entrance on the south, and service entrances on the north, and two (2) emergency gate were on the east and the west, which were closed at ordinary times.
113. KIM IL-sŏng Square: Cement-concrete ground, 300 meters long and 200 meters wide, with the MOND on the south and the Combined Government Offices on the north, construction begun in spring 54 and completed on the even of 15 Aug 55, equipped with a wooden platform for the board of chairmen, including high ranking Government officials and foreign dignitaries, using for the celebration of the Liberation, May Day, welcomes of State guest from abroad, and other events of the P'yŏngyang-si.
114. Stalin Street: Driveway of asphalt pavement, 30 meters broad, flanked with avenue of trees, 2 - 4 meters high and sidewalks of cement-block pavement, three (3) meters broad, construction begun in spring 54 and completed on the eve of 15 Aug 55 by the Construction Trust with the labor from all workshops and schools. (See the following sketch.)

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Sketch of Stalin Street

Section: Straight line from the bend, connecting the P'yongyang Railroad Station and the KPAF Road, up to the foot of Moranbong.

115. Central Telephone Bureau: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, L-shaped building, 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, ten (10) meters broad, and 18 meters high, completed in Jun 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of two (2) tower cranes from the Mechanized Trust.
116. Multi-Story Residential Building: Five (5)-story block structure, with slate roof, construction begun in Mar 58 to be completed until 15 Aug 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of one (1) tower crane from the Mechanized Trust, will give accommodations to laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
117. International Hotel: Five (5)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 25 meters high, completed before 15 Aug 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of one (1) tower crane from the Mechanized Trust. From hearsay, accommodations were given to foreign guests only.
118. Building under new construction: Five (5)-story brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped building, 100 meters long, 100 meters wide, 20 meters broad, and 25 meters high, construction begun in Sep 56 to be completed in Jun 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of one (1) tower crane, one (1) excavator, and two (2) bulldozers from the Mechanized Trust.

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119. Ministry of Domestic & Foreign Commerce: Two (2)-story brick structure, with yellow lime-coated walls and cement veranda roof, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice.
120. Taxicab Park: Maintained at an unknown place by the P'yongyang Taxi Enterprise Station since Oct 56, running 20 cars, including secondhand sedans from Government offices, U.S. jeeps, captured during the Korean War, and Soviet jeeps, charging 100 Won for four (4) kilometers. Taxicabs were hired by people who attended wedding ceremonies or travelled on urgent business, but other cars were available for all people who paid.
121. Bus Terminal (Starting Point): Place where buses for P'altonggyo (Bridge) started to run.
122. Sosong Primary School: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and cement veranda roof, destroyed during the Korean War and restored following the Armistice.
123. Public Bathhouse: Building, 15 meters square and five (5) meters high, newly built following the Armistice, opening 6000 - 2200 hours, charging 30 Won on each bather. 25X1
124. Bathhouse: One (1)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 25 meters long, 20 meters wide and six (6) meters high, newly built, open to business in Apr 58, charging 20 Won on each bather.
125. Multi-Story Residential Building in the Magnificent Building Street, Chung-guyok: Red brick buildings with slate roof, each building, 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 12 meters high, completed in Dec 54 by the Construction Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
126. Multi-Story Residential Building in the Magnificent Building Street, Chung-guyok: Red brick building with slate roof, L-shaped, 50 meters square, 12 meters broad, and 15 meters high, completed in Oct 57 by the Construction Trust, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops and using the first floor for a sales store.
127. Construction Materials Sales Store: Two (2)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 12 meters high, newly built following the Armistice, selling construction materials.
128. Central Headquarters, CC, KLP: Buildings surrounded with barbed wire entanglements, with soldiers of KPAF on guard, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice, with some more buildings, newly constructed between 55 and 56.

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129. P'yongyang-si People's Committee: Three (3)-story structure with cement-coated walls and veranda roof, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice.
130. Hospital in Chung-guyok: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, completed in Jun 56, giving medical care to civilians.
131. Central Committee, Korean-Soviet Cultural Association: Two (2)-story wooden structure, with lime-coated walls and black tile roof, 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 13 meters high, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice.
132. Offices of Ministry of Construction: See separate report with chart.
133. Construction College Apartment House: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, completed in Jun 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of one (1) tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
134. Unidentified Unit, KPAF: Three (3)-story brick structure, with a playground behind the building, surrounded with barbed wire entanglement, completed in Oct 55.
135. Sosong-dong Office in Sosong-dong, Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: One (1)-story wooden structure, with white lime-coated walls and tile roof, 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
136. Iron Works Factory, Production Cooperative: Single story wooden structure, with white lime-coated walls and tile roof.
137. Sosong-ni Market in Sosong-ni, Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Selling foodstuffs, vegetables, fish, but no clothing or clothing materials.
138. National Sosong Vermicelli House: Single story Korean type wooden structure, with white lime-coated walls and black tile roof, ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, selling vermicelli for 50 W_{on} and 30 W_{on} a bowl in addition to wine.
139. Barber Shop, Cooperative: One (1)-story wooden structure, with white lime-coated mud walls and tile roof, five (5) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, staffed with two (2) barbers and one (1) assistant, charging 35 W_{on} for haircut and 20 W_{on} for shaving. (During his compartmented training in his safehouse, Subject had often had his haircut in this barber shop.)
140. P'yongyang 31st Middle School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in Mar 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of one (1) tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.

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141. National Store: Single story red brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, ten (10) meters broad, and five (5) meters high, selling school stationery, shoes, underwear shirts, ready-made clothing, clothing materials but no foodstuffs.
142. Safehouse where Subject received his compartmented training: Affiliated to the Liaison Department, CC, KLP (For description of the building, see separate report).
143. Saeng-dong Open Air Theater: Equipped with long wooden benches, surrounded with board fence three (3) meters high screening motion pictures after sunset, charging 30 Wŏn as admission.
144. Club House, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA): Single story brick structure, with slate roof, 25 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high, accessible to MOIA employees only, giving entertainments with motion pictures and stage performances several times a week.
145. Residential Buildings, MOIA: Single story brick structure, with white lime-coated walls and slate roof, ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, newly built following the Armistice, accommodating MOIA employees, two (2) families in each building, number of buildings unknown.
146. Political Bureau, MOIA: Red brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped, 50 meters long, 30 meters wide, 12 meters broad, and 18 meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice.
147. Multi-Story Residential Building: Three (3)-story brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped, 50 meters square and 12 meters broad, completed in Nov 56 by the Construction Trust, using the first floor for a foodstuffs store, accommodating laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
148. Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall: Several buildings of single story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, completed in spring 55 by an unidentified unit, KPAF, exhibiting relief maps of the Korean War, and weapons, including tanks, airplanes, and guns, captured during the same war. Admission: Individuals, ten (10) Wŏn; Party, five (5) Wŏn.
149. Supreme Standing Committee: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, construction begun in summer 55 and completed in autumn 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust. Chairman: CH'OE Yong-kŏn, elected in Aug 57; Chief Secretary: KANG Yang-uk.

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150. Pukcang Motion Picture Theater in Pukcang-dong, Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si: Building, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high, construction begun in Jun 57 and completed in Apr 58 for immediate screening of films, five (5) rounds between 1200 - 1700 hours on Sundays, and four (4) rounds between 1400 - 2200 hours on weekdays. Admission: 40 Wpn.
151. P'yongyang Locomotive Shed: Built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and partly restored following the Armistice, will be newly built according to the city plan.
152. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Three (3)-story structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, quadrangular, 25 meters square and 20 meters high.
153. Middle School: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls, 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 18 meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice.
154. Hospital in affiliation to the Medical College: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 20 meters high, construction begun in spring 55 and completed in summer 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane and a stone-crusher from the Mechanized Trust, newly built for accommodation of in-patients. The main building was constructed prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice, giving medical care to civilians also.
155. National Art Theater: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 50 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 20 meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice by the Construction Trust, used for conferences and reception of foreign guests in addition to stage performances, open twice a day, at 1400 hours and 1900 hours. Admission: 100 Wpn.
156. Central Post Office: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls, 40 meters square and 20 meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice with new additional buildings. L-shaped, construction begun in spring and completed in autumn 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust.
157. National 2nd Department Store: Two (2) or three (3)-story brick structure, with ferro-concrete reinforcements(?) and cement-coated walls, 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the armistice, selling all kinds of merchandise except vegetables.

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158. National Theater: Cement walls and slate roof, 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice, showing stage performances only twice a day, beginning from 1400 hours and 1900 hours.
159. Magnificent Building Street: Magnitude and equipment same as the Stalin Street.
160. National Restaurant: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high, newly built in autumn 55. Menu containing all kinds of food, side-dishes and wine, served to all people who paid.
161. P'yongyang Railroad Station: Brick structure with cement-coated walls and clock-tower roof, 70 meters long, 30 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. Construction begun in summer 55 and completed in Apr 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of two (2) tower cranes and one (1) stone-crusher from the Mechanized Trust, flanked by two (2) fountains on both sides of the station with benches for rest, and a circle in front of the station.
162. Old P'yongyang Railroad Station: One (1)-story wooden structure, with slate roof, 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, restored following the Armistice, as of Feb 57, used by the railroads.
163. Public Toilet in front of the Railroad Station: Temporary building.
164. People's Army Street: Magnitude and equipment same as the Stalin Street.
165. Bus Starting Point: Buses for Kambuk-tong and for Misan-ni (near the KIM Il-sung University), leaving the railroad station, and running through the People's Army Street, the Stalin Street and Moranbong, and return to the station in the opposite direction.
166. Light Public Restaurant: One (1)-story board frame structure, ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, opened to business in summer 55. Menu including wine, beer, cider, milk, and bread.
167. National Vermicelli House: One (1)-story brick structure, with white-coated walls and slate roof, 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high, opened to business in 54. Prices: 100 Wpn, 50 Wpn, 30 Wpn.
168. Internal Affairs Department, P'yongyang-si: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-veranda roof, 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war and restored following the Armistice.

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169. Open Air Motion Picture Theater: The stage and wooden benches for spectators' seats, encircled with a board fence, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and three (3) meters high, screening films once after sunset. Admission: 30 Wŏn.
170. Motion Picture Theater: One (1)-story wooden structure, with cement-coated mud walls, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high, built prior to the Korean War, destroyed during the same war, and restored following the Armistice in Nam-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si, screening films five (5) rounds between 1200 - 2200 hours on Sundays, and four (4) rounds between 1400 - 2200 hours on weekdays. Admission: 40 Wŏn.
171. Internal Affairs Station, Nam-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si: Standing on a hill, enclosed with a cement wall under which ran a wide road, built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice.
172. First National Hotel: Three (3)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 20 meters high. Construction begun in spring 55 and completed in Oct 55 by the Construction Trust with the aid of a tower crane from the Mechanized Trust, giving accommodations to local officials, visiting P'yŏngyang on official trip, reception office at the entrance, a barber shop, a foreign clothing shop, a restaurant, and a post office on the first floor.
173. Multi-Story Residential Building: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 20 meters high, completed in spring 57 by the Construction Trust, using a corner of the first floor as a foodstuff store.
174. Multi-Story Residential Building: Five (5)-story cement block structure, with slate roof. Construction begun in Feb 58 to be completed until 15 Aug 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of two (2) tower cranes and one (1) excavator.
175. Kimch'aek Engineering College: Five (5)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, U-shaped building, 100 meters long, 50 meters wide, 12 meters broad, and 23 meters high, eastern half of the building completed in autumn 55, and the western half was to be completed in Jul 58 by the Construction Trust with the aid of the Mechanized Trust which furnished two (2) tower cranes.
176. Dormitory of Kimch'aek Engineering College: Five (5)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, L-shaped building, 50 meters long, 50 meters wide, 12 meters broad, and 25 meters high. Construction begun in spring 55 and completed in spring 56 by the Construction Trust with the aid of the Mechanized Trust which furnished two (2) tower cranes.

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177. National Bathhouse: Two (2)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls and slate roof, 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 12 meters high, newly built in autumn 55 by the Construction Trust. On the first floor were private baths and on the second floor public baths with an accommodation for 100 people, male and female. Near the male bath was a barber shop, and near the female bath a beauty parlor. Admissions: Private bath, 40 Won; Public bath, 20 Won; Shower in the private bath, 25 Won.
178. Children's Park: Sliders, swings, and iron bars, embosomed in trees, and encircled with a board fence, opened to all children free of charge.
179. Taedonggyo (Bridge): Middle spans destroyed during the Korean War, and restored to the old type on 15 Aug 54. The Mechanized Trust where Subject worked furnished a roller for asphalt pavement of the driveway on the bridge when its construction was nearly completed. There were no military guards on the bridgehead, but traffic officers from the internal affairs station stood on the western cross section (connected with the Stalin Street) and on the eastern cross section and maintained traffic regulations with the passers-by. There were no restrictions in the crossing of the bridge.
180. Bus Starting Point: Buses for Sadong, running south and passing by the Textile Factory.
181. P'yongyang Airport: Being used as of Feb 57, but due to its short runway, landing for large passenger planes and jets were impossible. In Oct 57, the Soviet aircraft, D-104 type, which flew to NK, aftercircling above it, made landing on the Sunan Airport. However, the P'yongyang Airport was good enough for ordinary passenger planes to make landings and departures for their air trips to and from Ch'ongjin, Hambyng, and Sinmiju. In addition, the Civil Aeronautical Club members made trial exercise flights with biplanes here. The jet planes used its air base in Mirim at a distance from East P'yongyang, passing Sadong, and they flew in the sky of P'yongyang from time to time.
182. Central Party School: See report on separate paper.
183. Construction Professional School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 15 meters high, completed in summer 55 by the Construction Trust, giving at three (3) year course of training to middle school graduates who passed the examinations for entrance into the school.
184. Workers' School: Three (3)-story red brick structure, with slate roof, 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 15 meters high, completed in Aug 55 by the Construction Trust, giving one (1) years' course of training to middle school graduates who passed the examinations for entrance into the school.

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185. Dormitory, Construction Professional School: Three (3)-story red brick structure with slate roof, 40 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 17 meters high, completed in 55 by the Construction Trust.
186. Former Central Party School Dormitory: Red brick building with slate roof, 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and two (2) meters high, completed in summer 56. As of Aug 57, it was used for the dormitory of the Central Party School, but the same dormitory will be moved into a new dormitory upon its completion until Oct 57.
187. Motion Picture Theater: One (1)-story brick structure, with cement-coated walls, 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 12 meters high, completed in Sep 57 by the Construction Trust. Hours for screening films and admission charges were the same as in other theaters.
188. Multi-Story Residential Buildings in Tong-guyok, P'yongwang-gi: Three (3)-story brick structure, with slate roof, 40 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 18 meters high, being newly built as of Aug 57 by the Construction Trust, which began erecting a score of building of the same size from 54 in order to accommodate laborers and office workers in the employ of national workshops.
189. Multi-Story Residential Building: Five (5)-story cement block structure, with slate roof, 27 meters high, being newly built by the Ministry of Light Industry as of Aug 57 since Feb 57. Building completed up to 70 percent, will accommodate laborers and office workers in the employ of Ministry of Light Industry.
190. P'yongwang Textile Factory: Built during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice, but not yet completed.
191. Ministry of Metal Industry: Type of building unknown, encircled by cement block wall, two (2) meters high, old building constructed during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice.
192. Corn Products Factory: Old building was constructed during the Japanese occupation, destroyed during the Korean War, as of Feb 57, new building not yet completed, but production begun, the chief products being corn starch, confectionary, vermicelli, glucose (similar to corn powder, but of different kind). New building was enclosed by a cement-coated wall.

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