

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION

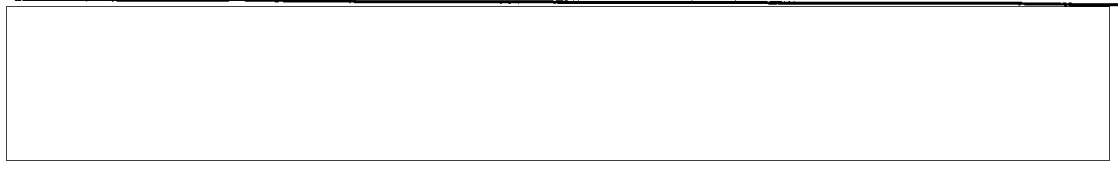
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The following numbers are keyed to a sketch of the city plan for Sariwŏn (N 38-30, E 125-45) (YC 4064), Hwanghae-pukto. [] 50X1-HUM

- Sariwŏn National Brick Factory. Built during the Japanese rule, the factory was damaged during the Korean War and repaired after the Korean armistice in July 1953. It is a single-story, red brick structure with a tile roof; the factory had 25 kilns.
- Sariwŏn National Building Management Station. Built after the Korean armistice, this building was a u-shaped, three story, red brick structure. The station managed all government-owned buildings in Sariwŏn under control of the Construction Management Bureau of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
- Sariwŏn Ch'ŏlsan Middle School and Primary School. Built in 1955, this was a three-story, red brick structure with a cement roof.
- Pumping Station. A single-story structure built in 1959. The station was constructed to supply water to the Hwangju (N 38-40, E 125-46) (YC 4183) and Pongsan (N 38-25, E 125-53) (YC 5256) areas above Sariwŏn. The water was stored in the large waterway of the Ŏji-dong Irrigation Works.
- Bridge. Damaged during the Korean War, the bridge was repaired after the armistice. The vehicle lane was covered with cement concrete; the sidewalk was wooden.

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STATE	#	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	#	X	AIR	#	X	NSA	X	FBI	DIA	X	[]	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "x"; field distribution by "#")																		

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6. Unidentified Junior and Senior Middle School. Built in 1950; a red brick structure with a tile roof.
7. Embankment, Sariwŏn Canal. Constructed with cement concrete in 1959; this embankment prevented water from overflowing and maintained the proper water level. There were two floodgates.
8. Cement Concrete Bridge. Constructed after the Korean armistice.
9. Hwanghae-pukto Automobile Management Station and Sariwŏn Automotive Station. The office was a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. There were two garages: single-story brick structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs, containing about ten city buses, seven suburban buses, and ten trucks. The Hwanghae-pukto Automobile Management Station supervised all of the automotive stations in the province, and Sariwŏn Automotive Station operated city buses and handled trucking, making contracts as requested by various enterprises.
10. Sariwŏn Market. Enclosed by a board fence with a gate on each of the four sides, the market consisted of sixteen single-story block stalls with lime-coated walls. A commodity display counter was installed in the center of the market. As a result of the prohibition of all individual commercial and industrial business, in 1949 former merchants in this market were absorbed into the present cooperatives.
 - a. Display counter.
 - b, c, d, and e. Stalls. Each had a flat roof.
 - f. Purchasing store.
 - g. Foodstuff store.
 - h. Farm products store.
 - i. Clothing store.
 - j. Shoe repair shop.
 - k. Marine products store.
 - l. Restaurant.
 - m. Barbershop.
 - n. Laundry, dye shop, industrial goods store, butcher shop, fruit store, and confectionery store.
- 11, 12. Apartment Houses. Built from 1958 to 1960, each apartment house was a four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof. The first floor of each apartment house was occupied by stores and restaurants; the other floors were occupied by 40 to 50 laborers' and office workers' families.
- 13, 14. Apartment Houses. Built from 1958 to 1960, these were four-story, L-shaped block structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs. On the first floor were stores and a restaurant. Families of laborers, office workers, and artists lived on the other floors, each family occupying two rooms.
15. Nurses' Training Institute. Built in 1957; a single-story, red brick building with a slate roof. The institute was under the control of the Public Health Division, Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee, and nurses trained here were assigned to hospitals and clinics within Hwanghae-pukto.
16. Hwanghae-pukto Central People's Hospital. Built after the Korean armistice, the hospital was surrounded by a red brick fence.
 - a. Ward. A two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls.
 - b. Surgery. A two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls.
 - c. Medical clinic. A two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls.
 - d. X-ray room. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls.
 - e. Office. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls.

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- f. Pediatric, dental, gynecology, eye, and throat clinics. These clinics were housed in a three-story red brick building with a flat cement roof.
- g. Surgery ward. A two-story red brick structure.
- h. Dining room, boiler room, and lavatory. A single-story brick structure.
17. Sariwŏn Higher Medical Professional School. Built in 1954, the school was a three-story red brick structure with a slate roof known as the Sariwŏn Medical College until 1958, when it was renamed. Senior middle school graduates were admitted to this school upon passing an entrance examination. Graduates of the school's three-year course were placed as interns in various hospitals, clinics and epidemic-prevention stations in Kwanghac-pukto. More than half of the graduates advanced to medical universities.
18. Apartment House. Built during 1957 to 1958; a four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The first floor of this apartment house was used as stores; the other floors were occupied by families of laborers and office workers.
19. Kwanghac-pukto Staff School, Communist College, and Kwanghac-pukto Agricultural Staff School. Built in 1959; a four-story block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof. This building was used jointly by the Kwanghac-pukto Staff School and the Kwanghac-pukto Agricultural Staff School in the daytime; from 1600 to 2200 hours, the Communist College used the classrooms of the Kwanghac-pukto Staff School.
- a. Dining room.
- b. Lavatory.
20. Former Kwanghac-pukto Korean Labor Party (KLP) Committee. Eight office buildings built after the Korean armistice. The front and rear sides of the compound were fenced with brick and the other two sides were fenced with board. Two buildings (a and b) were two-story red brick structures with cement-coated walls and slate roofs. The other buildings were single-story wooden structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs.
- a. This building was used by the Kwanghac-pukto Daily News Company until 1957 when the company moved to a new building and the Kwanghac-pukto KLP Committee used the building as its office.
- b, c, d, e. Offices.
- f. Small council room.
- g. Large council room. Accommodated about 500-600 persons.
- h. The identity of this building is unknown.
21. Dormitories, Kwanghac-pukto KLP Committee. Two dormitories, built in 1955, were surrounded with brick walls; each dormitory was a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. Bachelor workers of the Kwanghac-pukto KLP Committee and local travelers who visited the committee on official business stayed in these dormitories; each dormitory accommodated about 15 persons.
22. Kwanghac-pukto Sanitary Epidemic Prevention Station. Built after the armistice, a two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
23. Kwanghac-pukto Telegraph and Telephone Management Bureau. Built in 1955, a two-story red brick structure with a cement tile roof. This bureau handled telegraph and telephone business and maintained communication facilities.
24. Kwanghac-pukto Trade League Committee. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.

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25. Hwanghae-pukto Democratic Youth League Committee. Built in 1955; a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
26. Sariwon People's Committee. Built in 1957; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
27. Sariwon People's Committee. Built in 1955; a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
28. Council Room, Sariwon People's Committee. Built in 1956; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof, encircled by a board fence. It accommodated about 200 persons.
29. Hwanghae-pukto Agricultural Bank. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a flat cement roof. This bank controlled agricultural banks in each county of Hwanghae-pukto, under the supervision of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee Finance Division and the Central Agricultural Bank.
30. Hwanghae-pukto Artists League. Built in 1957; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
31. Hwanghae-pukto Communications Management Division. Had been used by the Sariwon Post Office until 1959; a two-story brick structure with cement coated walls and a flat roof. This division directed and controlled all the post offices in Hwanghae-pukto.
32. Sariwon Post Office and Apartment House. Built in 1959; an L-shaped, four-story block structure with lime-coated walls. The first floor was occupied by the Sariwon Post Office and the other floors were used as an apartment house, accommodating about 40 families, most of whom were staff members of the Hwanghae-pukto KLP Committee and the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee; a few families of laborers and office workers also resided there. This apartment house was generally called the Staff Residence because the majority of the residents were families of staff members.
- 33, 34, 35. Apartment House. Built during 1959 and 1960; this four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof accommodated about 30 families, including the families of most staff members of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
36. Apartment House. Built in 1960, this was a four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
37. See No. 33, above.
38. Youth Department Store and Apartment House. Built in 1960; an L-shaped, four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The Youth Department Store occupied the first floor, the second and third floors were used as offices, and the fourth floor was used as living quarters for about 20 families.
39. Sariwon Canal Waterway. Constructed by enlarging the stream which runs into the Chaeryong River, this waterway was completed in 1960. Three meters of the lower section of the embankments were stone and the upper section was grass-lined mud.
40. Wooden Bridge. Rebuilt after the Korean armistice, this bridge led to Ch'olsan-dong where many official residences were located. There was no sign or name on the bridge.

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41. Dormitories, Sariwŏn Higher Medical Professional School. Built in 1957; three single-story structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs:
- Boys' dormitory.
 - Girls' dormitory.
 - Dining room.
42. Wŏnju-ri People's Committee.
43. City Watershed. Located on a bare hillside.
44. Unidentified School Buildings. Two three-story buildings.
45. Ch'ŏlsan-dong Office. Built in 1959; an L-shaped single-story structure with lime-coated mud walls and a red tile roof.
46. Dormitory, Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. Built in 1956; a single-story red brick structure with lime-coated walls and a wooden roof. It had a capacity of about 100 persons, accommodating three to four in each room. The dormitory was managed by the Accounting Department of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. Single employees of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee and some of the families of committee employees who had no residence assignment were accommodated in this dormitory.
47. Sariwŏn Meteorological Observatory. The observatory stood at the top of a 20-meter hill; built after the Korean armistice, it was a two-story structure with lime-coated walls operated under the direct control of the Central Meteorological Station in P'yŏngyang to which it sent results of meteorological observations in the Sariwŏn area.
48. Hwanghae-pukto Tuberculosis Hospital.
49. Ch'ŏlsan Primary School. The three single-story temporary structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs were built after the Korean armistice.
50. Floodgates, Sariwŏn Canal. Constructed in 1959; frames of the two floodgates were constructed of reinforced cement.
51. Repair Factory, Hwanghae-pukto Provincial Power Distribution Department. Built after the Korean armistice, three single-story red brick structures with red tile roofs.
- Transformer repair workshop. Transformers, generators and motors were repaired here.
 - Tool repair workshop.
 - Office building.
52. Sariwŏn Kindergarten. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a tile roof, surrounded by a fence. It was built after the Korean armistice.
53. Drama Rehearsal Hall. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. This hall also was used as a council room.
54. Hwanghae-pukto National Theater. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. It was operated under the guidance of the Propaganda Department, Propaganda Bureau, Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee and had 400 seats. It was used as a movie hall when there were no drama-rehearsals. The number of daily spectators averaged about 200 to 300.

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55. Annex to the Hwanghae-pukto Provincial Theater. A single-story brick structure with a slate roof; used as a drama research center.
56. Apartment House and Youth Department Store. An L-shaped, four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof, built during 1959 and 1960. The first and second floors were used as the Youth Department Store, and the third and fourth floors were living quarters.
57. Sariwŏn Vermicelli Restaurant. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The restaurant was operated under the guidance of the Commerce Department of the Sariwŏn People's Committee.
58. Drugstore. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
59. Apartment House. Built in 1959; a three-story red brick structure with a slate roof. It accommodated about 20 families.
60. Sariwŏn Internal Affairs Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with a red tile roof.
61. Sariwŏn Fire Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure.
62. Sariwŏn Internal Affairs Station Council Room. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a red tile roof; the building was enclosed by a fence.
- 63, 64. Apartment House. Built in 1958; a single-story structure with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof.
65. Honorary Wounded Veterans' Production Cooperative Factory. This was built after the Korean armistice. Enclosed by a brick wall, it was an L-shaped, two-story red brick structure with a red tile roof. About 100 wounded veterans worked at this factory; the main products were chemical articles.
- 66, 67. Apartment Houses. Built during 1959 and 1960, each apartment house was a four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. About 60 families of laborers and clerical workers lived in each apartment house.
68. Apartment House. Built during 1959 and 1960, this was an L-shaped, four-story block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
69. See No. 66, above.
70. Construction Bank. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof. This bank loaned funds for construction works in Hwanghae-pukto, under the direction of the Finance Division of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
71. Internal Affairs Branch Office. Built after the Korean armistice; a rectangular, single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
72. National Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof. It was operated by the Commerce Bureau of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
73. National Bathhouse No. 2. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a slate roof. It had two bathrooms, one for men and the other for women. It accommodated about 20 persons.

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74. National Barbershop. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. It had seven chairs and six barbers; the daily quota of haircuts for each barber was 17 to 20.
75. Sariwŏn Movie Hall. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, two-story red brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof. The movie hall was operated by the Education and Cultural Propaganda Department of the Sariwŏn People's Committee. It had 400 to 500 seats.
76. Branch, Sariwŏn Brick Factory. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, single-story brick structure with a slate roof.
77. West Sariwŏn Railroad Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with white coated walls and a slate roof.
78. Headquarters, Ōji-dong Irrigation Construction Station. Built in 1957; an L-shaped, two-story red brick structure with a slate roof. This station was a Grade III enterprise and had about 100 office workers and technical workers and several hundred laborers.
- 79, 80, 81. Apartment Houses. Built during 1958 to 1960; each apartment house was a three-story prefabricated block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof.
82. Sariwŏn KLP Committee. Built after the Korean armistice; a three-story brick structure with a slate roof. It had about 100 employees.
- 83, 84, 85, 86. Apartment Houses. Each apartment house was a three-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
87. Primary School Building. Built after the Korean armistice, this was an L-shaped, three-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
- 88, 89. Hwanghae-pukto Procurement Management Station. Built after the Korean armistice, this comprised two single-story wooden structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs. This station supervised local procurement organizations in Hwanghae-pukto under the direction of the Ministry of Food Procurement and Administration.
90. Restaurant. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with a slate roof. It was the largest restaurant in Sariwŏn and had about 100 tables.
91. Hwanghae-pukto Central Bank. Damaged during the Korean war and repaired after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
92. Warehouse of the Hwanghae-pukto Central Bank. A single-story structure.
93. Hwanghae-pukto Economic Committee. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a slate roof. In 1959, all provincial economic committees controlled national economic organizations in provinces under the direction of the Central Economic Committee.
94. Apartment House. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story red-brick structure with a slate roof.
95. City Construction Designing Research Institute. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. This institute designed city residences and did research work under the direction of the Central City Construction Designing Research Institute and the City Construction Management Bureau of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. The institute had about 100 employees, including designers, researchers and general clerical workers.

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96. Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. This committee occupied 14 buildings. One of them, built during the Japanese rule, was severely damaged during the Korean War and repaired after the armistice. The remaining 13 buildings were built after the armistice.
- a. Finance Division, Examination Division and Statistics Bureau. A three-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
 - b. Guard room. Built in 1959; a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a flat roof.
 - c. City Construction Management Bureau, Local Industrial Management Bureau, and Highway Management Bureau. A two-story red brick structure with a flat roof.
 - d. Commerce Management Bureau, Procurement and Rice Administration Management Bureau. A two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a flat roof.
 - e. Education and Cultural Propaganda Bureau, Public Health Division, Construction Committee, Rural Construction Division, and Irrigation Construction Management Bureau. An L-shaped, two-story red brick structure with a flat roof.
 - f. Laboratory. A brick building.
 - g. Staff building. A two-story red brick structure with lime-coated walls and a flat roof. This building housed offices of the provincial people's committee chairman and vice-chairmen, the provincial KIP committee chairman and vice-chairmen, the staff division of the planning committee, administrative instructors, the Confidential Document Department, and the Library Management Bureau.
 - h. Council room. A single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
 - i. Confidential document printing plant. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. This plant printed the important documents of the provincial people's committee.
 - j. Garage. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee had two trucks, four jeeps and two sedans.
 - k. Day nursery and barbershop. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The nursery had ten nurses; the barbershop had two barbers.
 - l. Accounting Department and Material Department. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - m. Boiler room and bathroom. A single-story red brick structure with a flat roof. One half of the building was used as a boiler room and the other half as a bathroom.
 - n. Agricultural Technique Bureau. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
97. Watch Repair Shop, Barbershop, and Sales Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
98. Garage, Driver's Training Center. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
99. Driver's Training Center. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. A large number of the approximately 200 trainees were recommended by the agricultural cooperatives; some were recommended by factories and mines.
100. Hwanghae-pukto Medical Supplies Management Station. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. This station distributed the medical supplies received from the central government to various hospitals in the province, under the direction of the Central Medical Supplies Management Station and the Public Health Department of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. The station also produced some medicines.

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101. Sariwŏn Locomotive Repair Factory. Built after the Korean armistice, this was a single-story brick structure with a slate roof enclosed by a brick wall.
102. Sariwŏn Canal Waterway. Constructed with reinforced cement.
103. Waterway Bridge. Built in 1956 with reinforced cement.
104. National Barbershop and Bathhouse No. 1. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof. The first floor was divided into two parts, one used as a barbershop and the other as a bathhouse. The bathhouse was divided into a section for men and one for women, and accommodated 40 persons at one time. The barbershop had seven chairs and seven barbers. The second floor was occupied by the offices of the barbershop and bathhouse.
105. Sariwŏn Construction Materials Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. Wardrobes, sideboards and construction materials were sold at this store.
106. National Farm Implement Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
- 107, 108, 109. Apartment Houses. Built during 1959 and 1960, each apartment house was a three-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. These apartment houses were occupied by families of clerical workers.
- 110, 111. Boating Ponds. These pools were dug out with bulldozers during 1958 to 1959. Boating was allowed on Sundays and holidays at a fee of 10 chŏn per 20 minutes.
112. Unidentified College and Middle School Building. Built after the Korean armistice; a three-story prefabricated structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof. This school was divided into two sections; one half was used as a college and the other as a middle school.
113. National Hotel No. 1 (Kyŏngam Hotel). Built after the Korean armistice; located at the foot of Kyŏngam Mountain; three sides were fenced. There were two single-story old Korean style wooden structures with lime-coated walls and cement tile roofs. This hotel had both hot floors and Western style rooms with beds, and could accommodate about 200 guests. Tourist groups and high-ranking government officials stayed at this hotel, which was managed by the Business Department of the Sariwŏn People's Committee.
114. Cascade. An artificial scenic cascade built in 1959. The water was pumped in two iron pipes from the boating pool to the upper water storage on Kyŏngam Mountain in order to form this cascade.
115. Sariwŏn Historical Museum. This museum was built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The museum was managed by the Education and Cultural Propaganda Department of the Iwŏnghae-pukto People's Committee and the Iwŏnghae-pukto KIF Committee. Historic relics, industrial products, and other articles of historic value seized during the Korean War and during guerrilla fights against the Japanese were exhibited.
116. National Hotel No. 2. Built after the Korean armistice; a four-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a flat roof. The hotel was the largest and best-equipped in Sariwŏn. Repatriates from Japan were first accommodated in this hotel before being moved to other suitable places.

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117. Irrigation Construction Enterprise Station. Built after the Korean armistice, a single-story red brick structure with a slate roof; enclosed by a board fence. It was a branch office of the Oji-dong Irrigation Construction Enterprise Station and handled local irrigation construction works.
118. Korea-Soviet Hall. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, two-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The first floor was equipped with about 700 seats; the second floor was used as office and exhibition space. Ceremonial meetings, lectures and other gatherings were held here. When such meetings were over, a movie was usually shown free of charge. Participation in these meetings was by invitation cards delivered through workshops. The hall was managed by the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Kwanghae-pukto KLP Committee; its operation was supervised by the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Association.
119. Canal Water Control Floodgate Frame. Constructed in 1959, this frame was constructed with reinforced cement. There were two floodgates at the bottom of the block; the waterways were constructed with reinforced cement. Boating and swimming races were held here.
120. Greenhouse. This single-story glass greenhouse belonged to the planting station.
- 121, 122, 123, 124, 125. Apartment Houses. Built after the Korean armistice, each apartment house was a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. Most of these apartment houses were occupied by repatriates from Japan, others by families of laborers and clerical workers.
126. Sariwon People's Hospital. Built after the Korean armistice, a single-story structure with cement-coated walls and a tile roof.
127. Kwanghae-pukto Power Distribution Department. Built after the Korean armistice; an L-shaped, two-story structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
128. Warehouse, Kwanghae-pukto Power Distribution Department. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
- 129, 130. Apartment Houses. Built in 1957, each apartment house was a three-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
131. Apartment House. Built in about 1957; an L-shaped, four-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. Most of the apartments were occupied by employees of the Kwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
132. Sariwon Machine Professional School. Built after the Korean armistice, the former Sariwon Senior Middle School, renamed in 1958. It was a three-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
133. Boiler room, Sariwon Machine Professional School. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure.
- 134, 135, 136. Apartment Houses. Built in 1955; each apartment house was a four-story structure. They were occupied by repatriates from Japan and families of laborers and clerical workers.
- 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142. Apartment Houses. Built in 1955, each apartment house was a three-story structure. These apartments were occupied by repatriates from Japan and families of laborers and clerical workers.

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143. Sariwŏn Municipal Store. Built after the Korean armistice, this was locally called the store of the Korean Nationals Residing in Japan. It was a single-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a cement-coated flat roof.
144. See No. 137, above.
145. Hwanghae-pukto Military Mobilization Department. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
146. Hwanghae-pukto KLP Committee. Built during 1959 and 1960; a four-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
147. Warehouse and Boiler Room, Hwanghae-pukto KLP Committee. Built during 1959 and 1960; a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
148. Sariwŏn Public Stadium. Constructed during 1956 and 1957, this stadium had a 400-meter oval track and a mud fence around it. Soccer, basketball and volleyball games were played here. This stadium was also used for mass meetings.
149. Hwanghae-pukto Athletic Guidance Committee. Built in 1957; a three-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a flat roof. It housed a champions' training camp and a council room.
150. Sariwŏn Normal College. Built after the Korean armistice, this school was formerly known as the Sariwŏn-Teachers College; it was renamed in 1960. The school building, two dormitories, a dining hall, a boiler room, and a lavatory were enclosed by a wooden fence. This school offered a six to twelve-month teacher training course for primary, junior, and senior middle school teachers in the province.
- a. School building. A three-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - b. Dormitory. A four-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate and red cement tile roof.
 - c. Dormitory. A three-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
 - d. Dining hall. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
 - e. Boiler room.
 - f. Lavatory.
151. Apartment House. Built in 1959; a four-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
152. Hwanghae-pukto Ilbo (Daily Press) Building. Built during 1958 and 1959; an L-shaped, three-story block and brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof. The monthly subscription price of the paper was 60 chŏn.
- 153, 154. Apartment Houses. Built in 1957; a four-story prefabricated block structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
155. Internal Affairs Sub-Station Plaza. Built after the Korean armistice; a wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
156. Sariwŏn Day Nursery. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with a flat roof.

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157. Sariwŏn Railroad Dormitory. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The bachelor employees of the Sariwŏn Railroad Station occupied this dormitory.
158. Apartment House. Built after the Korean armistice; a three-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a tile roof, occupied by families of laborers and clerical workers.
159. Sariwŏn Railroad Station Vermicelli Restaurant. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. It had a seating capacity of about 100 persons.
160. See No. 158, above.
161. National Hotel No. 3. Damaged during the Korean War and repaired after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a flat roof. It accommodated about 100 persons.
- 162, 163. Apartment Houses. Built in 1955, each apartment house was a three-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof. Families of laborers and clerical workers occupied these apartment houses.
164. Sariwŏn Farm Products Store. Built in 1955, an L-shaped, single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. Foodstuffs and farm products, except grains, were sold at this store.
165. Sariwŏn Soft Drink Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The store was enclosed by a wooden fence. Soft drinks such as cider, ice-cakes and ice-creams were sold in the summer season, and vermicelli in other seasons.
- 166, 167. Warehouse, Sariwŏn Railroad Station. Built in 1958; a single-story red brick structure with a tile roof.
168. Sariwŏn Railroad Station. Built in 1958.
- a. Station Building. A single-story block and brick structure with lime-coated walls; the central portion of the roof was tile, while both ends were flat concrete. An average of 1,000 travellers used this station every day, going to and from P'yŏngyang, Kaesŏng and Haeju.
 - b, c. Waiting rooms. Built after the Korean armistice; single-story wooden structures with lime-coated walls and red tile roofs.
 - d, e. Restrooms. Built after the Korean armistice; single-story brick structures.
169. Apartment House. Built in 1958; an L-shaped, four-story prefabricated cement-block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof.
170. Apartment House. Built in 1959; a three-story prefabricated cement-block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof. Families of laborers and clerical workers occupied this apartment house.
171. Unidentified School Building. Built as the Kwanghae-purto Staff School in 1955, this building was first used as the provincial staff school but later as the Kwanghae-purto Agricultural Cooperative Staff School, which moved to a new building in 1960. The building which is now used is a three-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
172. Apartment House. Built after the Korean War; a four-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a cement tile roof.

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173. Unidentified Warehouse. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
174. Unidentified Warehouse. Built after the Korean War, an L-shaped, single-story cement block structure with a slate roof.
175. Apartment House. Built in 1956; a five-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
176. Apartment House. Built in 1956; an L-shaped, five-story prefabricated cement block structure with a red cement tile roof. The first floor was used as a store and the second floor as living quarters.
177. Public Lavatory. Built in 1956; an L-shaped brick structure with a tile roof.
178. Unidentified Day Nursery. Built after the Korean armistice, a single-story cement block structure with cement-coated walls and a flat roof.
179. Apartment House. Built in 1957; an L-shaped, five-story prefabricated cement-block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
180. Apartment House. Built in 1957; a four-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a red cement tile roof.
181. Bridge. Constructed with reinforced cement in 1958.
182. Unidentified People's Army Division Headquarters.
- a. Division headquarters. Built in 1955; a four-story brick building with lime-coated walls and a flat roof.
 - b. Boiler room. Built in 1955; a single-story brick structure with a tile roof.
183. Hwanghae-pukto Internal Affairs Department.
- a. Office building. Built in 1959; a four-story cement block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof.
 - b. Garage. Built in 1959; a single-story brick structure with a tile roof.
184. Orphan Institute. Built after the Korean armistice, this institute had a primary, junior and senior middle school, and college courses.
- a. School building. A single-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - b. Laboratory and dormitory. A four-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
- The orphaned children of revolutionaries and patriots killed during Japanese rule and the Korean War, and a few children of North Korean Army personnel were admitted to this institute.
185. Unidentified School Building. Built after the Korean War; an L-shaped two-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
186. Sariwŏn Tree Planting Station. Built after the Korean armistice, this station comprised two single-story wooden structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs. It was responsible for all tree planting in Sariwŏn.

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- 187, 188, 189, 190. Apartment Houses. Built during 1957 to 1959, each apartment house was a four-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. They were occupied by the families of laborers and clerical workers in Sariwŏn.
191. Sariwŏn Normal Professional School. Built after the Korean war; a three-story brick structure with cement-coated walls and a tile roof.
192. Dormitory, Sariwŏn Normal Professional School. Built after the Korean armistice; a four-story cement block structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof.
193. See No. 187, above.
194. Unidentified Workshop. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. It was surrounded by a barbed wire fence.
195. Movie Theater under Construction. A single-story structure; construction was started in 1959.
196. Apartment House. Built during 1957 and 1958; a three-story prefabricated cement block structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
197. Sariwŏn Block Factory. Built after the Korean armistice, this factory had two single-story brick buildings with red tile roofs; it supplied almost all the blocks needed for construction in Sariwŏn. The Construction Trust in Sariwŏn also produced a few blocks.
198. East Sariwŏn Market. Built after the Korean armistice, this market comprised national stores, production cooperative stores, factory direct sales stores, and agricultural cooperative direct sales stores. All were of wooden structure.
- a. An L-shaped, single-story structure with lime-coated mud walls and a slate roof.
 - b. Restaurant. A single-story wooden structure with mud walls and a tile roof. This restaurant sold vermicelli, rice with dog meat soup, and wine.
 - c, d, e, f, g, h. These were single-story mud block structures. Consumer goods, cosmetics, stationery, fabrics, farm products (except grains), and fruit were sold.
199. Sariwŏn Combined Factory. Built after the Korean armistice, these 13 factories were under the control of the Local Industry Management Bureau of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee. They distributed their products to national stores in the cities and counties of the province. (The national stores also purchased good quality products from P'yŏngyang through the provincial direct sales store.) The following factories were in the compound, surrounded by a brick fence:
- a, b. Underwear factories. Each building was a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. They produced underwear, knitted goods, and shirts.
 - c. Socks and gloves factory. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - d. Toy factory. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - e, f. Silk fabric factories. Single-story brick structures with lime-coated walls and slate roofs.
 - g. Leather goods factory. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.

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- h, i. Small farm implements and machine parts factories. These both were single-story brick structures, with slate roofs.
 - j. Small scrap iron smelting furnace. Installed after the Korean armistice; this was a single-story brick structure.
 - k. Combined factory office. A single-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
 - l. Construction material factory. A single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The factory produced construction materials and furniture, including wardrobes, sideboards, tables, chairs and mirrors.
 - m, n, o. Clothing and quilt factories. Each factory was a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof which produced adults' suits, Korean-style clothing for women, children's clothes and quilts.
 - p. Council room of the Sariwŏn Combined Factory. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls.
 - q. Day nursery. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
 - r. Guard room. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The guards checked visitors and vehicles entering and leaving the factory.
200. Sariwŏn Tractor Repair Factory. Built during 1957 to 1959, this factory repaired tractors and produced tractor parts; it employed approximately 400 persons. The factory was equipped with facilities for producing tractors; however, it was not known if tractors were in production in 1960. The manufacturing equipment was made by the employees themselves, during the machine tools multiplying movement of 1958 to 1960. There were six workshops in the factory compound, which was enclosed by a brick fence:
- a, b. Lathe workshops. Each workshop was a single-story brick structure with cement-coated walls.
 - c. Repair workshop. A single-story brick structure.
 - d. Warehouse. A single-story brick structure.
 - e. Guard room. A single-story brick structure. The guards checked pedestrians and vehicles entering the front gate of the factory.
 - f. Office. A single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a tile roof.
201. Sariwŏn Soy Sauce Factory. Built during 1957 and 1958, this was a three-story brick structure with a brick fence.
202. Unidentified Middle School Building. Built after the Korean armistice, this building was initially used as the Hwanghae-pukto Staff School. Trees were planted in place of a fence. There were four buildings:
- a. School building. This was a two-story red brick structure with a slate roof.
 - b. Dining hall. This was a single-story wooden structure with cement-coated walls and a red tile roof.
 - c. Lavatory.
 - d. Dormitory. A single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
203. Hwanghae-pukto Purchasing Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with a slate roof.

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204. Two Unidentified Buildings. Built after the Korean armistice, these were formerly used by the Hwanghae-pukto Internal Affairs Station; each building was a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
205. Three Unidentified Buildings. These were enclosed by a fence.
206. Refrigerator Warehouse. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a flat roof.
- 207, 208, 209. Four Warehouses. Built after the Korean armistice; each warehouse was a single-story red brick structure with a red tile roof.
210. Farm Machine Store of the Combined Factory Direct Sales Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
211. Hwanghae-pukto Provincial Court. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof.
212. Unidentified Workshop. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
213. Restaurant. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
214. Irrigation Construction Machine Repair Factory. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a slate roof. This factory repaired motors, pumps, and other machine tools used in irrigation work under the supervision of the Irrigation Construction Bureau of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
215. Irrigation Construction Machine Repair Factory Office. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story wooden structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
216. Agricultural Facilities Designing Research Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a two-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. This station, employing about 100 workers, studied and made specifications for irrigation construction works under the guidance of the Central Agricultural Facilities Designing Research Station and the Irrigation Construction Management Station of the Hwanghae-pukto People's Committee.
217. Dormitory, Agricultural Facilities Designing Research Station. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a tile roof; it was enclosed by a wooden fence. This dormitory accommodated unmarried employees of the Agricultural Facilities Designing Research Station.
218. Store. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
219. Sangnae Primary and Middle School. Built after the Korean armistice; a three-story brick structure with a slate roof. Trees were planted in place of a fence around the school building.
220. Unidentified College Buildings. Built after the Korean armistice; three single-story wooden buildings with lime-coated walls.

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- 221. Unidentified Warehouse. Built after the Korean armistice; a single-story red brick structure with a tile roof. A rail track was installed from the Sariwŏn Railroad Station to this warehouse and all cargo was transported by freight cars.
- 222. Sangwae Internal Affairs Station. Built after the Korean armistice, a single-story brick structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof.
- 223. Sariwŏn Orphanage. Built after the Korean armistice, the orphanage was enclosed by a stone fence.
- 224. Unidentified People's Army Barracks. These three barracks were built after the Korean armistice. Each barrack was a single-story structure with lime-coated walls and a slate roof. The barracks were enclosed by wire entanglements.

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- 1.  Comment. The Ministry of Food Procurement and Administration was incorporated into the Ministry of Commerce on 31 August 1959.

Distribution of Attachment:



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O RR - Retain
FR - Retain
PIC - Retain

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