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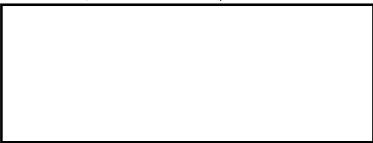
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Munitions and Army Factories

1. On 3 June 1952, a North Korean hand grenade factory at Chungchong-ni (127-26, 39-08) (CU-6532), 500 meters west of Wonsan, employed approximately two hundred persons and was producing daily three hundred hand grenades, five hundred mines, thirty cases of anti-aircraft ammunition, one thousand gun-cleaning rods, and five hundred shovels. These products were being sent to Anbyon (127-31, 39-03) (CU-7223) for storage and transshipment. The factory's engineering section, directed by KANG Ho-so, aged 40, employed eighty persons and was equipped with two fifty-horsepower generators and machinery for the manufacture of hand grenades. The factory's mineral section, employing forty persons, contained most of the machinery used in manufacturing the hand grenades and the mines.
2. On 3 June, a North Korean army rubber factory in a shelter near Kwang'ung-ni (127-24, 39-09) (CU-6234), employing 150 laborers and controlled by the general headquarters, was producing four hundred pairs of rubber shoes daily. Five North Korean army officers and fifteen sergeants supervised factory operations. The factory office was 100 meters north of the factory.
3. In late May 1952 a North Korean army textile plant, in an air raid shelter surrounding the school building at Ch'olsan-ni (125-46, 38-31) (YC-4166), employed approximately fifteen hundred persons. The plant operated twenty-four hours each day.

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4. In early May 1952 a North Korean army factory at Sangsong-ni (126-03, 38-25) (BT-4256) employed approximately twenty technicians, thirty office workers, and 150 laborers and produced daily six hundred buckets, eight hundred aluminum plates, seven wagons, fifteen hundred packs of tooth powder, and chalk.

National Namp'o Textile Mill

5. In May 1952 the North Korean National Namp'o Textile Mill, which had reopened in March in a former garage at approximately UD-042035 and a church at approximately UD-041034, employed 105 women and five men as laborers and produced an average of 750 meters of rayon cloth a day in strips of approximately 15 1/2 meters. One building of the mill, formerly used as a garage, was 36 meters long, 16 meters wide, and 6 meters high, and had a tile roof and cement walls. The second building, 200 meters north of the first building, was 16 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 10 meters high, and had a slate roof and cement walls. Japanese equipment at the mill included fifty automatic weaving machines, two automatic warp arranging machines, six automatic spinning machines, and two automatic winding machines. Two 75-horsepower motors and two ten-horsepower motors were used at the mill.
6. Rayon yarn stored by the Ch'ongjin textile mill was being used as raw material. The procurement offices of the Commercial Control Department of the North Korean Ministry of Industry purchased the output of the mill at the price of 43 1/2 North Korean won for each meter of rayon cloth.
7. The mill operated day and night. It was managed by PAK T'ok-jong, aged 34, a member of the North Korean Labor Party, and comprised a materials section of two men, an accounting section of two men, a staff laborers section of one man, and a production section directed by six men. The production section included a yarn sub-section of twenty men, a weaving sub-section of eighty men, and a warp arranging sub-section of ten men. The average age of mill employees was 19 years; the maximum age, 37 years; and the minimum age, 15 years.
8. The mill was one of the most important assets of North Korean light industry from August 1946 when the North Korea Interim People's Committee authorized production until the start of the Korean war, when the mill employed nine hundred persons. United Nations aircraft bombed the mill twice; on 4 September 1950 the mill was transferred to the two buildings occupied in May 1952. The United Nations advance in the fall of 1951 closed the mill temporarily.
9. In May 1952 subsidiary plants of the mill were at Hongbom-ni (125-19, 38-58) (YD-0115) and Hamjong-ni (125-20, 38-59) (YD-0217).

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