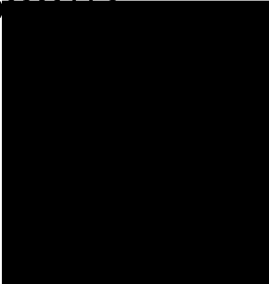


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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT



COUNTRY Korea

DATE:

SUBJECT Political Information: Controls in North Korea

INFO. [Redacted] 25X1X6

DIST. 7 October 1947

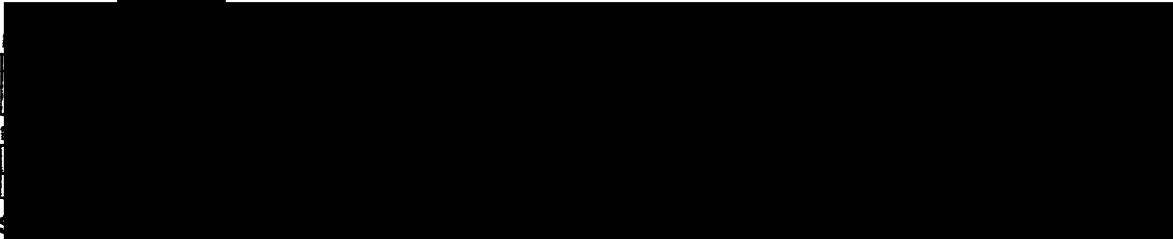
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ORIGIN [Redacted]

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SUPPLEMENT



25X1A6a [Redacted] Note: See [Redacted] For further information on this subject.)

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1. The only requisites for traveling in North Korea are a personal identification card and a cholera certificate. All persons must receive cholera shots before making a trip. Written permission from the traveler's "section" leader is desirable but not necessary and most travelers do not bother to obtain it. Each district in North Korea is divided into "sections", each "section" usually consisting of about 20 families.
2. Inspections by uniformed members of the Railway Constabulary (Ch'ol To Kyōng Pi Tae 鉄道警備隊) are being conducted in all railway stations. Usually an inspector sits next to the ticket seller and all ticket purchasers are required to show him their identification cards and cholera certificates before a ticket can be purchased. The inspection is superficial, except when the purchaser is considered suspicious. Those regarded as suspicious are generally young people between the ages of 16 and 23 who do not belong to any "official" (North Korean Communist Government sponsored) organization or those persons carrying a large amount, or a peculiar kind, of luggage. Such questions as the following are usually asked: "Are you a member of any political party or official organization?" "If not, why not?" "Where are you going?" "What is the purpose of your trip?" Members of the Railway Constabulary also move about in the station before train time and often question persons who are waiting for trains.
3. There are four or five inspectors on each train. Almost all the inspectors on the trains are in uniform. Only two plain clothes inspectors were personally observed on trains in North Korea during July. These were on a train running between Pyongyang (Heijo) (125-44, 39-01) and Chongju (Teishu) (125-12, 39-42). The inspectors do not ride the same train from its point of origin to its final destination, but are replaced by other inspectors along the route. The inspectors go through the entire train and question all suspicious persons. However, the number of persons questioned is very low in proportion to the number of passengers. Probably not more than one out of every ten passengers is questioned.

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4. In the railway station at Hamhung (Kanko) (127-32, 39-54) there is a branch office of the Railway Constabulary. Suspicious passengers are often removed from trains at this station and questioned in this office by a uniformed member of the Railway Constabulary who seems to be primarily interested in ascertaining whether the person under suspicion is familiar with the information contained on his personal identification card. The questioning is conducted in a very informal manner.
5. For an individual or a family in North Korea to move from a residence in one section to one in another section is a difficult and involved procedure. A permit must first be obtained from the leader of the section from which the individual or family is moving and must be signed by the leader of the district. After moving into the new residence, the individual or family must submit the permit to the new section leader who forwards it to his district leader.
6. All hotel keepers are required to keep a register of their guests and to obtain all information contained on the guest's identification card. At 2000 hours every evening this information is turned over to the Peace Preservation Corps (Pocun Tae 保安隊) which checks the information and investigates any guest who has aroused suspicion.
7. The order issued by General KIM Il-sung in April 1947 requiring any family having an overnight visitor to register the visitor with the section leader is not being rigidly enforced. There have been many violations to which little or no attention has been paid.

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