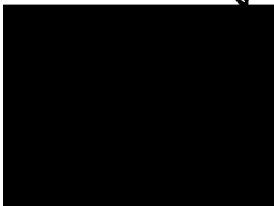


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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**  
**INTELLIGENCE REPORT**



**COUNTRY** Korea

**DATE:** 25X1X6

**SUBJECT** Political Information: Travel Controls between  
North and South Korea  
25X1A6a

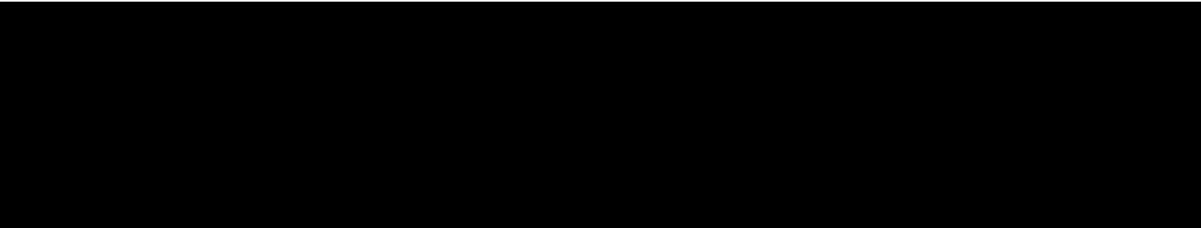
**INFO.** [Redacted]

**DIST.** X<sup>9</sup> October 1947

**PAGES** 2

**ORIGIN** [Redacted] 25X1X6

**SUPPLEMENT**



1. Along the 38th parallel in North Korea there are three lines of guards to check on all persons entering North Korea.
2. The first line of guards nearest the 38th parallel consists of Soviet troops. These Soviet troops merely check each traveler's luggage and other belongings very closely.
3. The second line of guards consists of members of the North Korean Constabulary (Kyong Pi Tae 警備隊). (Action Note: Source bases this information on the fact that these troops wear uniforms very similar to those worn by members of the Railway Constabulary.) These troops check for the travelers' personal identification cards and cholera inoculation certificates and also ask questions concerning their baggage and other belongings.
4. The third line of troops consists of members of the Peace Preservation Corps (Po An Tae 保安隊).
5. All persons entering North Korea from South Korea are sent to one of several border camps near the 38th parallel and remain there for about one week.

Border Camp at Simchonni

6. At Simchonni (126-30, 38-02) there is one of these camps which is under the supervision of the Peace Preservation Corps.
7. YOM San-t'ae (廉山泰), a Korean, is in charge of this camp. He is also the head of the Peace Preservation Corps (Po An Tae 保安隊) in the Simchonni area.
8. In the early part of July there were 30 travelers at this camp.
9. All persons held at this camp must pay for their food but are given free lodging.
10. If the traveler's home is in North Korea, his personal identification card is taken from him by the camp authorities and sent to the leader of the section in which he lives. This is done in order to have the section

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leader maintain a closer check on the future activities of the individual concerned. The traveler is then told by the camp authorities to inform all inspectors who stop him while he is enroute home that his identification card had been taken from him by Korean authorities at Kumchon (Kinsen) (126-28,38-10).

Note: Kumchon, approximately nine miles from the border camp at Simchonni, is the largest town in the area and, therefore, is possibly the seat of the headquarters of the local Peace Preservation Corps (Po An Tae) authorities.)

- 25X1A6a
11. The camp at Simchonni is not run very systematically. No search of the traveler's person is made and usually the interrogation of the traveler is not very thorough, no questions being asked as to his background or his reasons for traveling. No attempt seems to be made to screen the travelers to discover any "agents" or persons with anti-Communist tendencies.
  12. The camp at Simchonni is also used by the Peace Preservation Corps authorities for investigating people going into South Korea from North Korea. These travelers are kept at the camp for several days. Their luggage is carefully checked and their personal identification cards taken from them before they are permitted to leave for South Korea.
  13. Travelers from North Korea to South Korea are prohibited from taking along radios, machines of any kind, electrical appliances of any kind, and large amounts of money and gold. However, many merchants and travelers smuggle their goods into South Korea by traveling over mountain routes and avoiding those points where inspections are made.

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