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The People's Movie Company

- 4. An outwardly private company, the People's Movie Company, was established on the basis of a contract made by Ritkin, PAK Chong-ho, KIM Yong-nak, HO I-sun, KO Il-hwan, and HWANG Kap-yong (7806/3946/3057), chairman of the Korean-Soviet Cultural Society. For the sake of formality, the group requested the approval of CHO Man-sik (2580/2519/2784), chairman of the South P'yongan Province People's Committee. This contract was signed in the office of CHON Chae-kyong (3944/0961/5087), chief of the Culture Section of the North Korean government, by Major Ritkin on behalf of Soviet Russia and by HWANG Kap-yong and PAK Chong-ho, respectively president and director of the People's Movie Company. The contract was brief but provided the Soviets with 30 percent of the gross income.
- 5. The People's Movie Company distributed its first film on 1 December 1945. Soviet authority supervised the selecting and releasing of all films. All film exhibiting was directed by Colonel Konevsky and Major Liminovin of a Soviet occupation army motion picture section. By June 1946, a considerable quantity of Soviet films had started flowing into North Korea via the People's Movie Company which, consequently, established many branch offices throughout the country. The movies were distributed in turn to the provinces. By the end of 1947 there had been from 50 to 60 Soviet films exhibited in North Korea. With the coming of 1948, the few [redacted] pre-war Korean movies which had been shown were strictly banned.

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"Our Constructive Reformation"

- 6. It was soon deemed necessary by the provincial branches of the North Korean Labor Party that North Korea should be able to originate films in order to produce more positive propaganda in favor of the existing regime. By early January 1946, the first such production, "Our Constructive Reformation," was begun. The staff for this production included KIM Ch'ang-man (6855/2490/3341), director; HO Chong-suk (6079/6297/3219), deputy director; and AN M [redacted] (1344/3351) and PAEK In-chun (4101/0088/0193), members of the Propaganda Bureau. An effort was made to bring needed equipment, materials, and [redacted]

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- 7. In October 1946, the film "Our Constructive Reformation" was distributed. It was a silent movie picturing the reconstruction, and was high in praise of the work of KIM Il-song. All households in North Korea were allotted a certain number of tickets and were required to see the film.

The North Korean National Motion Picture Studio

- 8. In the early part of December 1946, CHU In-kyu (2612/0088/1145) emerged as a prominent figure in North Korean screenwork. He allied himself with KANG Hong-sik (1203/1738/2784), HAN Sol-ya (7381/7185/6851), and CH'U Min (4428/3046) and eventually gained control of all [redacted] motion picture men in North Korea. CH'U Min was formerly the secretary general of the Motion Picture League [redacted] and, using his prestige, had a film made on the Communist movement [redacted]. In addition, through the assistance of the [redacted], he obtained a documentary film on [redacted] Communist movement. These films were shown to KIM Il-song, Colonel Ignat'yev, military administrator of the Soviet army, and other staff members, who were all favorably impressed. The film on the Communist movement was taken to Moscow and montaged into a Soviet propaganda movie called "North Korea"; the second film was shown to the public [redacted]

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9. The efforts and plans of HAN Sŏl-ya, CH'U Min, KANG Hong-sik, and CHU In-kyu reached fruition when on 6 March 1947 KIM Il-sŏng established by special order the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio. This studio was to make possible on a larger scale than before the home production of films in North Korea. CHU In-kyu was appointed director in charge of the studio.

10. The location chosen for the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio was the site of the former P'yŏngyang Samsong Hosiery Mill at YD-251272. This place is in a hollow approximately 1 kilometer northwest of the marshalling yard of the Sŏp'yŏngyang [redacted] (YD-3824) railroad station.

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11. Approximately 100 men were employed in the construction of the studio. Work was, nevertheless, hampered by a shortage of experienced motion picture personnel and by the lack of equipment and materials. CHU In-kyu appealed to the party for help in procuring motion picture men and the needed materials [redacted] and at the same time dispatched CH'U Min to [redacted] for the same purpose. CH'U stayed in [redacted] for almost 1 year under the auspices of CHONG [redacted] and at the end of that time, having failed to produce the equipment, returned home. Upon his return, he was dismissed from his post and reduced to an editor of the motion picture magazine Screen Art. As all attempts to procure equipment had been unsuccessful, KIM Il-sŏng solicited the aid of the Soviets. KIM's request was granted and by the end of 1947 expensive equipment from the USSR arrived in North Korea.

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12. In May 1952 the P'yŏngyang studio consisted of eight houses surrounding a pond. These houses, except for a recording room about 15 feet by 35 feet, were unusable because of air bombing. These damaged buildings formerly comprised an office, a composing room, a developing room, a fine arts room, a test-showing room, two studios, a dining room, and a boiler room. In the hillside immediately north of these eight structures was an underground room, about 10 feet by 46 feet, which was used as an office. There were approximately 120 people employed at this location.

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13. There was a branch studio of the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio in Ŭiju at XE-301489. Here the technical processes of filming, recording, developing, and editing were carried out. These functions were done inside a Korean type of building about 61 feet square. In May, there were about 180 people employed at this studio.

14. The chief of the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio was YI Sŏk-chin, a native of P'yŏngyang, [redacted] He was formerly vice president of the National Art Theater, North Korea, and conductor of the People's Army Orchestra.

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15. In May 1952 the monthly salaries for employees at the P'yŏngyang studio were as follows, according to grades which conform to the wage scale for all North Korean artists:

Grade 2	3,200 North Korean won
Grade 3A	2,600
Grade 3B	2,300
Grade 4A	2,000
Grade 4B	1,700
Grade 5	1,300

In addition, 600 grams of grain were rationed per person each day. No ration was given to the dependents. Office hours were from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Under the instruction of staff members of bureau chief level, lectures on current affairs, indoctrination meetings, and study classes were given every day.

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16. The organization of the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio in May 1952 was as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>	<u>Chief</u>	<u>Chief's Pay Grade</u>
Administrative Bureau	46	YI Yong-chun	3
Transportation Section	10		
Administration Section	30		
Accounting Bureau	6		
Planning Bureau		AN Ch'ol-hae	3
Story Writing Section	7	YUN Tu-hyön	3
Theatrical Movie Production Bureau			
Production Section		PAK Hak	3
Film Section	15	O Un-t'aek	3
Performance Section	100	CHÖNG Chun-ch'ae	3
Illumination Section		SONG In-ho	3
Recording Section	10	KIM Sang-hyön	4
Development Section	20	KIM Ch'ang-su	4
Editing Section	10	KIM Un-mong	4
Art and Staging Section			
Music Section			
Documentary Picture Production Bureau			
Production Section	9	O Tong-hwan	3
Film Section	30	KIM In-hyön	3
Illumination Section	8	CHANG Tu-chin	5
Staff Member Section	8		
Party Committee	3	PAK Yong-pok	3
Democratic Youth Union Committee	2	YI Ch'un-söp	4
Professional Union Committee	4	YUN Mong-yöp	4

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17. Equipment and instruments were not purchased by the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio directly but were supplied by the Ministry of Propaganda on request of the studio. All items which had been requested were issued. All supplies were imported from the Soviet Union. The following is a partial list of the studio's equipment in May 1952.

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Number</u>
A. P'yöngyang Studio	15
Cine-camera, Soviet-made "Aimo," purchased from USSR in 1947-48	
Film, German-made "Agfa," imported from USSR in April 1952	1/2 truck load
Mobile cine-camera, Soviet-made "Modabo," imported from USSR in 1948	1

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<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Number</u>	
B. Ŭiju Studio Theatrical movie camera, [redacted] "Palboel," lens 35.5 x 75.4-mm., [redacted]	1	50X1-HUM
Theatrical movie camera, [redacted] lens 25.75 x [redacted]	1	50X1-HUM
Theatrical movie camera, [redacted] "Nobat," imported from USSR in October 1951	1	50X1-HUM
Projectors, Russian-made, imported from USSR in April 1952	2	
Theatrical movie camera, German-made, imported from USSR in October 1951	1	
Recording machine, Russian-made	1	
Electric record player, Russian-made, imported from USSR in 1948	1	
Piano, [redacted]	1	50X1-HUM
Developing tray	1	
Printer, [redacted]	1	50X1-HUM
Editing machines, Russian-made	2	
Developing solution, Russian-made, imported from USSR in April 1952	Unknown	
Bumiora (sic) editing machines, Russian-made, imported from USSR in April 1952	2	

18. In early March 1952 the Motion Picture Control Division was reorganized as the Motion Picture Control Department. Through this department the North Korean Ministry of Propaganda under HŎ Chŏng-suk (6079/6297/3219) and vice minister T'AE Sŏng-su (1132/2052/3178)¹ controlled the type and content of films produced by the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio. The Ministry of Propaganda directed that six documentary and four dramatic motion pictures be produced in 1952. By May 1952 there were two documentary pictures completed and two others were under production; in addition, two dramatic pictures were also under production. On the average it took from 5 to 6 months to complete one production. 50X1-HUM

19. The following is a list of films produced by the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio between 1948 and May 1952 and of films under production in May 1952.

A. Documentary films.

Title "38th Parallel"

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Story	Mistreatment of citizens by the ROK government	
Producer	KANG Hong-sik	
Cameraman	KO Hyong-ku	
Cast	Included the families of studio employees in riot scenes	50X1-HUM
Date Produced	1948	
Title	"The Democratic Republic"	
Story	Significance of the establishment of the North Korea People's Government	
Producer	KANG Hong-sik	
Cameraman	KO Hyong-ku	
Date Produced	The latter part of 1948	
Title	"North Korea"	
Story	Significance of the North Korean negotiations on unification of Korea	50X1-HUM
Producer	CH'ON Sang-in	
Cameraman	YI Su-kun	
Date Produced	July 1948	
Title	"Sup'ung Dam"	
Story	Importance of electrical power, including scenes showing repair work	
Producer	CH'ON Sang-in	
Cameraman	CH'OE Sun-hong	
Date Produced	March 1949	
Title	"The Song of Korea-Soviet Friendship"	
Story	Visit of Soviet artists to North Korea	
Producer	CHONG Chun-ch'ae	
Cameraman	CHONG Kyu-wan	
Date Produced	July 1949 (technicolor)	
Title	"May Day in 1951"	
Story	Demonstration of North Korean combat potentialities	
Producer	KIM Hi-chu	
Cameraman	CH'ON Sang-in	
Date Produced	1 May 1951	
Title	"War of Justice"	
Story	Justification of the actions taken by the North Korean People's Army	
Producer	CH'ON Sang-in	
Cameraman	United cameramen's team	
Date Produced	April 1950	
Title	"Appeal to the World"	
Story	Indiscriminate bombing by [redacted] air force	50X1-HUM
Producer	CH'ON Sang-in	
Cameraman	KIM In-hyon	
Date Produced	August 1950	
Title	"Back Up the Front Line"	
Story	Activities of railroad workers	
Producer	YUN Yok-ch'un	
Cameraman	HWANG Han-to	
Date Produced	October 1951	

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Title	"Liberation Day 1951"
Story	Ceremony commemorating sixth anniversary of the Korean liberation from Japan
Producer	KIM Ha-yon
Cameraman	KIM In-hyon
Date Produced	15 August 1951
B. Dramatic films.	
Title	"My Native Village"
Story	Life of a farmer after the liberation compared with that before
Scenario	KIM Sung-ku (6855/2110/0036)
Director	KANG Hong-sik (1203/1738/2784)
Cameraman	KO Hyong-kyu (7559/0077/1145)
Cast	MUN Ye-pong (2429/5669/1496) PAK Hak (2613/1331) SIM Yong (3088/1758) CHU In-kyu (2612/0088/1145) KANG Hong-sik (1203/1738/2784)
Date Produced	April 1949
Title	"Blast Furnace"
Story	Struggle of the laborers for the accomplish- ment of the people's economic plan
Scenario	KIM Yong-kun (6855/5391/2704)
Director	MIN Chong-sik (7036/2498 ² /2784)
Cameraman	CH'OE Sun-hung (1508/7311/5281)
Cast	SIM Yong (3088/1758) PAK Hak (2613/1331) MUN Ye-pong (2429/5669/1496)
Date Produced	1949-1950
Title	"Front Lines Again"
Story	North Korean army in action scenes
Producer	CH'ON Sang-in
Cameraman	CHONG Kyu-hwan
Date Produced	May 1952
Title	"Boy Partisans"
Story	Activities of young partisans in Anju
Producer	YUN Yong-kyu
Cameraman	PAK Kyong-won
Date Produced	March 1951
Title	"People's Sentinel"
Scenario	KANG Hong-sik (1203/1738/2784)
Director	CHU In-kyu (2612/0088/1145)
Cameraman	CH'OE Sun-hung (1508/7311/5281)
Cast	KO Hyong-kyu (7559/0077/1145) SIM Yong (3088/1758) PAK Hak (2613/1331) MUN Ye-pong (2429/5669/1496)
C. Films under production in May 1952.	
Title	"Young Men of the World"
Story	Scenes of the World Youth Union Jamboree
Producer	CHONG Ch'ung-choe
Cameraman	O Ung-t'aek
Date begun	October 1951

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Title	"Germ Weapons"	
Story	Counter-measures against the germ warfare of	
		50X1-HUM
Producer	HONG Sun-p'il	
Cameraman	CH'OE Sun-hung	
Date begun	May 1952	

Title	"Transportation Troops"
Story	Activities of truck convoys
Producer	KIM Yong-p'il
Cameraman	CH'OE Sun-hung
Date begun	March 1952

Title	"Farmers of the Plateau"
Story	Activities of farmer guerrillas
Producer	YUN Yong-kyu
Cameraman	PAK Kyong-won
Date begun	January 1952

Title	"Airplane Hunters"	
Story	Scenes showing North Korean army troops	
	shooting down	50X1-HUM
	with rifles	

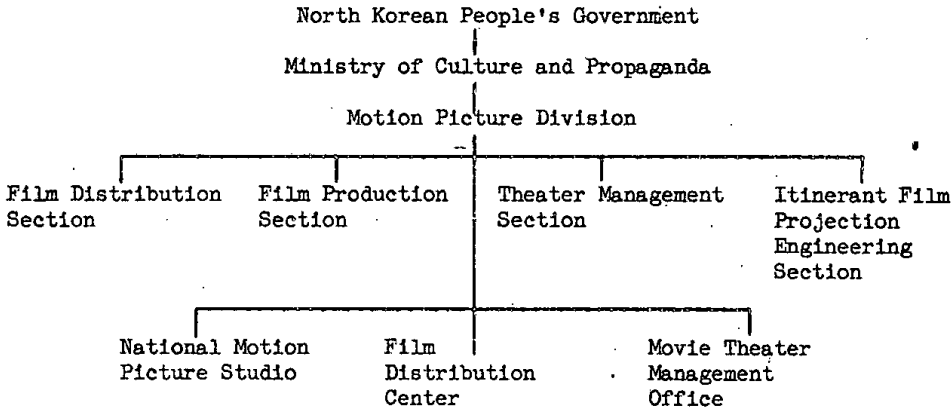
Nationalization of Motion Picture Theaters and Distribution

20. In December 1946 the North Korean Labor Party established the North Korean Motion Picture and Theatrical Committee, which absorbed the People's Movie Company. By this move the party gained complete control of all North Korean movie theaters. CHU In-kyu was the first chairman of this committee. CH'U Min was the secretary general.
21. In the latter part of November 1947 the North Korean People's Government officially nationalized the movie theaters and motion picture distribution. The Theater Management Section of the Motion Picture Division of the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda was created for this purpose. At a later date, KIM Yong-kun (6855/5391/2704) was appointed director of the Motion Picture Division.
22. At the close of 1947, KIM Il-yong (6855/0001/7893), a Soviet-trained man, reorganized the newly nationalized motion picture industry. He reduced the size of the industry and increased centralization to make the nationalized organization more efficient.
23. While the motion picture movement was comparatively vigorous with the aid of government support and subsidies, the legitimate stage remained largely unattended. As a result, dissension, which from time to time achieved public notice, grew between the theatrical group led by AN Mak (1344/3351), KIM Yong-nak, and NA Ung (5012/7160) and the cinema men under KONG Hong-sik and CHU In-kyu.
24. The following diagram shows the organization of the motion picture industry in North Korea in 1950.

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Soviet Control of Motion Picture Theaters

- 25. At the beginning of 1948 a third contract was proposed in which the Soviets sought to impose conditions unfavorable to North Korea. Hŏ Chŏng-suk refused to sign this contract. The contract was concluded, however, when HO Pin, a Soviet-trained deputy director of the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda, used Hŏ Chŏng-suk's official chop without her permission.
- 26. The North Korean branch office of an official Soviet motion picture organization was by January 1948 directly running the best movie theaters in North Korea. The Soviets controlled only seven or eight theaters; however, these were mostly large ones and the profit of the Soviets amounted to approximately 40 percent of the gross income of North Korean theaters. Among the theaters controlled by the Soviets were the Ch'orwon Theater in Kangwŏn-do [redacted] and 50X1-HUM the Hae Pang Theater in Haeju [redacted] (YC-3713).

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Interpreting Systems

- 27. Prior to February 1948 there was no translation at all in foreign films and the general public seemed, for this reason, to show declining interest in imported productions. Beginning in February 1948, under direction of a Soviet government motion picture bureau, foreign movies were interpreted by old-fashioned titles. This title interpreter system was in use in every North Korean theater by the end of 1948. With the start of 1949, a new system of superimposed titles on the picture itself was begun. Among the first films to be equipped with superimposed titles were "The Lady Teacher in Our Village," "Song of Siberian Earth," and "Young Bodyguards." Sometime after this, a few completely Korean talkies were imported. Among these were "Meeting on the Elbe" and "Honored Trial." These interpreting devices increased public interest in foreign films.
- 28. During the 5 years from 1945 to 1950 a total of approximately 160 Soviet films were imported into North Korea. The following is a list of some of these films.

Mosfilm Productions

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lenin of October | The Bitter Fight of Stalingrad |
| Lenin of 1918 | Town of Young Men |
| Stone Flower | Women Representatives of the People |
| Song of the Siberian Earth | The Great Conversion |
| Eastbound Train | Women's Power |
| Young Bodyguards | Meeting on the Elbe |
| The Fall of Berlin | They Have Their Fatherland |

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Leningrad Film Productions

Two Sons
 We Came from Kronstadt
 Baltic Representative
 The Third Operation ←

Moscow Associated Zet Film Production

Lady Teacher in Our Village
 Young Gorky
 From the Human Spirit
 My College
 Sailor Matrosov
 Rainbow
 Sons of Laborers

29. Through the USSR some films of other foreign nations were imported. These were mostly German productions which were [redacted] in content. The following is a list of some of these films.

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Pre-War German Production

Graves in India (in two parts)
 Rubber Poacher
 Way to the Gallows
 Cry for Transvaal
 My Dear Girl

Post-War German Productions

Crime That Cannot Be Hidden
 Round Up
 A Newlywed Couple Without a Home
 Pavement to Rebirth
 Out of Ruined Berlin

30. Between March and June 1950 some 110 Soviet motion pictures were exhibited to the troops stationed along the 38th parallel. These films largely dealt with victorious Soviet campaigns of the 1917 revolution and of World War II.

1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] T'AE Song-su in his position as vice minister of Culture and Propaganda held the real power, even over the minister herself. He was in charge of all the key bureaus, such as propaganda, culture, translation, and planning.

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2. [redacted] Comment: The telecode numbers and romanizations do not agree, but are given as received.

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Enclosure: 1 list of persons associated with the Motion Picture Industry in North Korea.

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ATTACHMENT A

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Index of Persons Mentioned in this Report
and Other Persons Associated with the
Motion Picture Industry in North Korea

This index contains an alphabetical list of all the persons mentioned in this report and of some other persons connected with the motion picture business in North Korea. The index includes, in order, after the name and telecodes when known, the following data:

- a. The paragraph of the report in which the person is mentioned. The absence of paragraph numbers after the name indicates that the person is not mentioned in the report.
- b. Miscellaneous information on the person which was not included in the body of the report because it is fragmentary or unrelated to the material included in the report.
- c. Previously reported information on the person, listing the prior source to distinguish this from new information.

AN Ch'öl-hae. Paragraph 16. [REDACTED]

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AN Ch'öl-yōng (1344/0772/3057). In October 1950 AN was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

AN Mak (1344/3351). Paragraph 6. Prior to World War II AN toured the world with his wife, who is a Japanese dancer.

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CHANG Tu-jin. Paragraph 16. CHANG is a native of Wŏnsan [REDACTED]

CHO Ch'ong-ku (6392/4920/0046). In October 1950 CHO was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

CHO Chong-kuk (6392/3827/0948). In October 1950 CHO was a member of the Recording Section of the North Korean National Motion Picture Studio (NKNMPS).

CHO Man-sik (2580/2519/2784). Paragraph 4. A prominent religious and intellectual figure in North Korea who has been imprisoned by the Communists for his views. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

CH'OE Chi-ae (1508/2388/1947). In October 1950 CH'OE was listed as a member of the Preparatory Section, Cultural Operation Unit of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

CH'OE Kun (1508/1145/8642). In October 1950 CH'OE was chief of the processing section of the NKNMPS. This person is possibly identical with a CH'OE Kyu-sun who was reported [REDACTED] in 1946 as a North Korean woman pianist with strong Communist leanings. 50X1-HUM

CH'OE Se-yong (1508/0013/1369). In October 1950 CH'OE was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

CH'OE Sun-hŭng (1508/7311/5281). Paragraph 19.

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CH'OE Un-hui (1508/6892/1213). In October 1950 CH'OE was a member of the Cultural Operation Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

CH'OE Un-pong (1508/7189/1496). In October 1950 CH'OE was in charge of the Third Section, Cultural Operation Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations. CH'OE is also listed on the same date as a member of the Performance Room Section of the NKNMPS.

CH'OE Yon (1508/3544). In October 1950 CH'OE was chief of the Propaganda Section within the Planning Bureau of the NKNMPS.

CH'ON Chae-kyong (3944/0961/5087). Paragraph 2.

CH'ON Sang-in. Paragraph 19.

CH'ON T'aek-1 (3944/3419/0059). In October 1950 CH'ON was a member of the motion picture finance of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

CH'ONG Chu-yong (6774/0719/3057). In October 1950 CH'ONG was a member of the Processing Section of the NKNMPS.

CH'ONG Chun-ch'ae. Paragraph 16.

CH'ONG Ch'ung-chae (6774/0394/6846). Paragraphs 6 and 19.

CHONG Kyu-hwan. Paragraph 19.

CHU In-kyu (2612/0088/1145). Paragraphs 8, 9, 19, and 20. He was chief of the South Hamgyong Prosecutor's Office, and in October 1950 was chief of the NKNMPS.

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CH'U Min (4428/3046). Paragraphs 8, 9, and 11. Mentioned [redacted] as the elected chief secretary of the NKNMPS.

CHU Yong-sop (2612/3057/3195). Paragraph 2.

HAN Chae-tok (7281/0961/1795). Paragraph 2.

HAN Rim (7281/7207). In October 1952 HAN was in charge of the Second Section, Cultural Operation Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations, and was also a member of the Production Section of the NKNMPS.

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HAN Sol-ya (7281/7185/6851). Paragraphs 8 and 9. HAN was one of the leading members of the group that reorganized P'yongwang University into the KIM Il-song University in January 1947. [redacted] HAN was the compiler of the North Korean publication "Construction."

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HŎ Chong-suk (6079/6297/3219). Paragraphs 6, 18, and 25. HŎ is a woman [redacted] She studied at Kansai Institute, Kobe, Japan, and is a graduate of the Foreign Language School in Shanghai. She was a member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front in Korea. [redacted]

HŎ Ŭ-sun (6079/5030/8642). Paragraphs 2 and 4.

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HO Pin. Paragraph 25.

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HŎ Tal (6079/6671). In October 1950 HŎ was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations and also chief of the Production Section, NKNMPS.

HONG Sun-p'il (3163/8642/1732). Paragraphs 6 and 19.

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HONG Song-chun. Repair Bureau chief, NKNMPS. HONG is [redacted] a native of P'yŏngyang, and a former employee of the National Bank.

HWANG Han-ho (7806/3352/6964). In October 1950 HWANG was a member of the Film Section of the NKNMPS.

HWANG Han-to. Paragraph 19.

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HWANG Kap-yŏng (7806/3946/3057). Paragraph 4. [redacted], HWANG was vice chairman of the North Korean Culture Association in February 1946.

HWANG Un-cho (7806/7189/4373). In October 1950 HWANG was a member of the Processing Section of the NKNMPS.

HWANG Yŏ-hŭi (7806/7787/1213). In October 1950 HWANG was a member of the motion picture preparatory section of the North Korea General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

IGNATIEV (fnu). Paragraph 8. Former head of the USSR civil affairs headquarters in North Korea. He was killed in an air raid in late August 1950.

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KANG Sin-won (1203/0207/0337). In October 1950 KANG was chief secretary of the Motion Picture Federation of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations, and also chief of the General Affairs Bureau, NKNMPS.

KIM Ch'ang-man (6855/2490/3341). Paragraph 6.

KIM Ch'ang-su (6855/2490/3178). Paragraph 16. KIM is a [redacted] native of Hamgyŏng Province.

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KIM In-hyŏn. Paragraph 16. KIM is a [redacted] native of Hamgyŏng Province and a former employee of the Manchuria Motion Picture Company.

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KIM Ha-yŏn. Paragraph 19.

KIM Han (6855/3352). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Performance Room, NKNMPS, and chief of the Enterprise Bureau, Motion Picture Federation of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

KIM Hi-chu. Paragraph 19.

KIM Hŭng-man (6855/5281/5502). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Illumination Section, NKNMPS.

KIM Hyŏng-kŭn (6855/7451/2704). In October 1950 KIM was chief of the Processing Section, NKNMPS.

KIM Il-sŏng (6855/2480/2052). Paragraphs 7, 9, and 11.

KIM Il-yong (6855/0001/7893). Paragraph 22.

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KIM In-hyŏn. Paragraphs 16 and 19. KIM is a [redacted] native of Hamgyŏng Province and a former employee of the Manchurian Motion Picture Company.

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KIM Ki-ho (6855/1015/6964). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Editing Section, NKNMPS and also a member of the Korean-Soviet Cultural Association.

50X1-HUM

KIM Nam-ch'ŏn (6855/0589/1131). In October 1950 KIM was chief secretary to YIM Hwa (2651/0735), chairman of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations. He is also a distinguished South Korean novelist.

50X1-HUM

KIM Pok-cha (6855/4395/1311). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Cultural Operations Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

KIM Sang-chin (6855/1424/6966). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations and chief of the Formation (sic) Section, NKNMPS.

50X1-HUM

KIM Sang-hyŏn. Paragraph 16. KIM is a [] native of Seoul.

KIM Sin-chaе (6855/7189²/1396). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Performance Room, NKNMPS.

KIM Sŏ-tong (6855/1420/2639). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations and was in charge of the Chungwang Theater under the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

KIM Sŏng-ch'un (6855/5281²/2504). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Illumination Section, NKNMPS.

50X1-HUM

KIM Sŭng-ku (6855/2110/0036). Paragraph 19. KIM was elected chief of the Dramatic Art Section of the North Korean Theater Committee. []

KIM Tong-ki (6855/2639/5786). In October 1950 KIM was in charge of the Kerim Theater under the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

KIM Un-mong. Paragraph 16. KIM is a [] Korean who is a native of Manchuria.

50X1-HUM

KIM Ŭng-pŏm (6855/2019/4636). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Staff Instruction Section of the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

KIM Yŏ-chin (6855/1172/3791). In October 1950 KIM was a member of the Cultural Operations Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korea General Federation of Cultural Organizations. []

50X1-HUM

KIM Yong-kŭn (6855/5391/2704). Paragraph 21. KIM was born in P'yŏngyang and graduated from Sungin Commercial School. After graduation KIM traveled in Manchuria. After the Soviet occupation he became secretary general of the P'yŏngyang Artists League and wrote a play about KIM II-sŏng entitled "Partisan." He has also been reported as KIM Yong-kun (6855/3057/2704), who in October 1950 was chief of the Motion Picture Division of the North Korean Ministry of Culture and Propaganda.

KIM Yong-nak (6855/3938/3157). Paragraphs 2, 3, and 23. KIM was at one time assistant manager of the P'yŏngyang Municipal Theater.

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KIM Yŏng-n'il. Paragraph 19. A North Korean propagandist in Kangwŏn Province.

50X1-HUM

KO Hae-chin (7559/3189/blank). In October 1950 KO was chief of the Illumination Section, NKNMPS.

KO Hyŏng-kyu (7559/0077/1145). Paragraph 19.

KO Il-hwan (7559/2480/3562). Paragraph 2.

KONEVSKY (fnu). Paragraph 5.

50X1-HUM

KWŎN Yŏng-p'al (2938/1380/0360). In October 1950 KWŎN was a member of the Cultural Operations Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

LIMINOVIN (fnu). Paragraph 5.

MIN Chŏng-sik (7036/24982/2784). Paragraph 19.

MIN Hye-yŏn (7036/1920/5571). In October 1950 MIN was a member of the Preparatory Section of the Cultural Operation Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

MJN Ye-pong (2429/5669/1496). Paragraph 19.

NA Ung (5012/7160). Paragraph 23.

NAM Sŭng-min (0589/2110/3046). In October 1950 NAM was chief of the Propaganda Bureau, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations and chief of the Performance Room, NKNMPS.

O Mun-kuk (0702/2429/0948). In October 1950 O was a member of the Preparatory Section, Cultural Operation Unit, Federation of Motion Pictures, North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

O Tong-hwan. Paragraph 16. O is a [redacted] native of Hwanghae Province. 50X1-HUM

O Ŭng-t'ak (0702/2019/6995). Paragraph 6.

O Yŏng-chin (0702/3144/6966). Paragraph 2.

PAEK In-chun (4101/0088/0193). Paragraph 6.

PANG Han-chun (2455/3352/7486). In October 1950 PANG was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

PAK Chŏng-ae (2613/2973/1947). Paragraph 3.

PAK Chong-ho (2613/2973/3185). Paragraph 3.

PAK Hak. Paragraph 16.

50X1-HUM

PAK Ki-ch'ae (2613/1015/6846). In October 1950 PAK was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

PAK Ku (2613/0046). In October 1950 PAK was in charge of the Seoul National Motion Picture Theater and chief of the Planning Bureau of the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

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50X1-HUM

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PAK Kyōng-won (2613/2529/0337). Paragraph 19. In October 1950 PAK was a member of the Film Section, NKNMPS.

50X1-HUM

PAK Yong-pok. Paragraph 16. PAK is a [] native of P'yōngyang who was formerly a Communist Party chairman at the district (myōn) level.

PYON (fnu). In June 1952 PYON was chief of the Dramatic Film Bureau, NKNMPS.

50X1-HUM

PYŎN Hyo-sik (6708/1321/2784). Paragraph 2. He was director of the Wōnsan branch of Chosōn Sangsa.

RITKIN (fnu). Paragraphs 3 and 4.

SIM Yōng (3088/1758). Paragraph 19. SIM was editor-in-chief of New Movie; a publication of the NKNMPS. []

50X1-HUM

SIN Kyōng-kyun (3947/2417/0971). In October 1950 SIN was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

SONG In-ho. Paragraph 16. []

50X1-HUM

SŎNG Tong-ho (2052/2559/6964). In October 1950 SŎNG was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

50X1-HUM

T'AE Sōng-su (1132/2052/3178). Paragraph 18. In April 1948 T'AE was appointed vice president of KIM Il-sōng University, where he had been professor of the history of pedagogy, [] T'AE has been editor-in-chief of The People, the official organ of the Central People's Committee; Labor News; and History, a publication of KIM Il-sōng University. []

50X1-HUM

TOK Ūn-ki (3747/6892/7784). In October 1950 TOK was a member of the Performance Room, NKNMPS.

YI Chae-chun (2621/4636²/0193). In October 1950 YI was a member of the Processing Section, NKNMPS.

YI Chae-myōng (2621/6528/2494). In October 1950 YI was chairman of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations; chief of the Distribution Bureau of the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office; and chief of the Production Bureau, Seoul Film Production Office.

YI Ch'ōl-hyōk (2621/0811/6378). In October 1950 YI was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations, and also in charge of the Seoul National Motion Picture Theater and the Seoul Theater for the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

YI Ch'un-sop. Paragraph 16. YI is a [] native of P'yōngyang.

50X1-HUM

YI Ho-sōn (2621/5706/0810). In October 1950 YI was a member of the Editing Section, NKNMPS.

YI Kang-su (2621/1660/3178). In October 1950 YI was chief of the Administrative Section of the NKNMPS.

YI Ki-sōng (2621/1015/2502). In October 1950 YI was a member of the Editing Section, NKNMPS.

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YI P'il-u (2621/1732/7183). In October 1950 YI was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations and a member of the Recording Section, NKNMPS.

YI Sŏ-hyang (2621/4212²/6763). In October 1950 YI was superintendent of the Seoul Motion Picture Office.

YI Sŏk-chin. Paragraph 14. [redacted]

[redacted] YI was vice president of the National Art Theater, North Korea, in August 1949.

50X1-HUM

YI Su-kun. Paragraph 19.

YI Su-pu (2621/3055/3178). In October 1950 YI was chief of the Staff Instruction Section and in charge of personnel at the NKNMPS.

YI Suk (2621/3219). In October 1950 YI was a member of the Cultural Operation Unit of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

YI Sŭng-chaeh (2621/2110/4636²). In October 1950 YI was in charge of the Inmin motion picture theater in Seoul for the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

YI U-hŭng (2621/1946/5281). In October 1950 YI was in charge of the Hansong Theater for the Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

50X1-HUM

YI Yong-chun. Paragraph 16. YI [redacted] was in the Motion Picture Control Office.

YI Yong-min (2621/1661/3046). In October 1950 YI was chief of the Film Section, NKNMPS.

50X1-HUM

YIM Hwa (2651/0735). In October 1950 YIM was chairman of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations. [redacted]

[redacted] YIM is a [redacted] Communist and novelist and was a writer for the Modern Daily News (Hyun Dai Ilbo), organized on 30 March 1946. He was born in Seoul [redacted] and had no formal education.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] YIM was deputy chairman of the Korea-Soviet Cultural Association, had been trained in Moscow, and was a trusted follower of Hŏ Ka-i.

50X1-HUM

YIM Hyŏn-chuk (2651/6343/4554). In October 1950 YIM was a member of the Cultural Operation Unit of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations.

YIM Pyŏng-ho (2651/3521/6964). In October 1950 YIM was a member of the Film Section of the NKNMPS.

YIM Yŏn-su (2651/6647/1108). In October 1950 YIM was a member of the Editing Section of the NKNMPS.

YU Chang-an (2692/7022/1344). In October 1950 YU was in charge of the Tohwa Theater, Seoul Motion Picture Superintendent's Office.

YU Chang-san (2692/7022/1472). In October 1950 YU was a member of the Film Section, NKNMPS.

YU Ke-sŏn (0491/2710/0103). In October 1950 YU was a member of the Performance Room, NKNMPS.

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50X1-HUM

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YU Ki-yong (0491/6386/7893). In October 1950 YU was chief of the Business Section of the [redacted] Office. 50X1-HUM

YU Sök-yong (2692/6932/7893). In October 1950 YU was chief of the Art Section, NKNMPS.

YU Tu-yön (0491/2435/3348). In October 1950 YU was a member of the motion picture finance committee of the North Korean General Federation of Cultural Organizations. 50X1-HUM

YUN Chae-yong. Paragraph 6. YUN is a [redacted] native of South Cholla Province. He was employed by the [redacted] Motion Picture Studio.

YUN Ch'öl-yöng (1438/0811/3057). In October 1950 YUN was a member of the Processing Section; NKNMPS.

YUN Chöm (1438/7820). In October 1950 YUN was resident organizer for the NKNMPS.

YUN Mong-yöp. Paragraph 16. YUN is a [redacted] native of Sinüiju. 50X1-HUM

YUN Sang-yöl (1438/4161/3525). In October 1950 YUN was in charge of the Seoul Film Production Bureau, NKNMPS. [redacted] YUN was in charge of adaptation at the NKNMPS in 1948. 50X1-HUM

YUN Tu-hyön. In June 1948 YUN was [redacted] chief of the Story Writing Section; NKNMPS. 50X1-HUM

YUN Yong-kyu (1438/7893/1145). Paragraph 19. In October 1950 YUN was chief of the Editing Section, NKNMPS.

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