September 10, 1963
Jilin Provincial Public Security Department, 'Report on the Use of Border Crossing Permits for Border Residents in the Border Regions of Jilin Province and [North] Korea'

Citation:

Summary:
The Jilin Province Public Security Department reports to the 3rd Bureau of Central Committee Ministry of Public Security and the Department of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the use of border crossing permits among residents in the Sino-Korean border region.

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Contents:
• English Translation
Situation Report on the Use of Border Crossing Permits for Border Residents in the Border Regions of Jilin Province and [North] Korea

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[To] the 3rd Bureau of Central Committee Ministry of Public Security and the Department of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

As ordered by Central Committee Ministry of Public Security (63) Document 425 and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (63) Consular Document 2/188, we will now report on the use of border crossing permits for border residents in the border regions of Jilin Province and [North] Korea:

1. The border regions of Jilin Province and [North] Korea will use only one type of permit: the “Sino-Korean Border Resident Border Crossing Permit” (sample attached).

2. Beginning on 8 June 1955, both China and [North] Korea started to use the Sino-Korean Border Resident Border Crossing Permit. Use of the permit is limited to within the border region on both sides. Jilin Province has nine cities and counties that are within the border region, including Yanji [City], Hunjiang City, Yanji [County], Helong, Hunchun, Wangqing, Antu, Zhangbai, and Ji’an. Ordinary [North] Korean nationals who are legally residing within the border region are eligible to obtain this permit. State employees above the level of commune who also live within the border region may use this permit. Those who are crossing the border for non-work related purposes may also use this credential.

3. The Sino-Korean Agreement on the Usage of Border Crossing Permits was approved on 8 June 1955 by representatives of the Ministry of Public Security of the People’s Republic of China and by representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

4. Regarding the problem of issuing the permit and approving the procedure: for the convenience of border residents, to prevent hostile intelligence gathering and other criminal activities, and to maintain social order near the border, [we have implemented the following requirements]. We have stipulated that [Chinese] applications for crossing the border will require introduction letters from [North] Korean relatives and [Chinese] communes. [North] Korean nationals [applying to cross the border] will be required to provide their national credentials and letters of introduction from their supervising department. Application and distribution of the permits will be through local public security or border work stations. For communes without public security or border work stations, permits will be issued by special personnel. State employees above the level of commune are required to obtain a letter of introduction from their work unit’s human resources or protection department; then they are required to complete an application for state employees who desire to cross the border for private reasons. The credential will be released [to state employees] after review and approval by local county or city police and by the deputy representative of the border defense [guards].

There are not many problems with the usage of permits, and border defense departments have not provided differing views. If new issues emerge, they will be reported.

Third Office
Jilin Provincial Public Security Department (chop)

10 September 1963