

RUSSIANS USING JAPANESE AS SLAVE LABOR

-Special File-

81433-42

RETURN TO DAI DIV. FILES

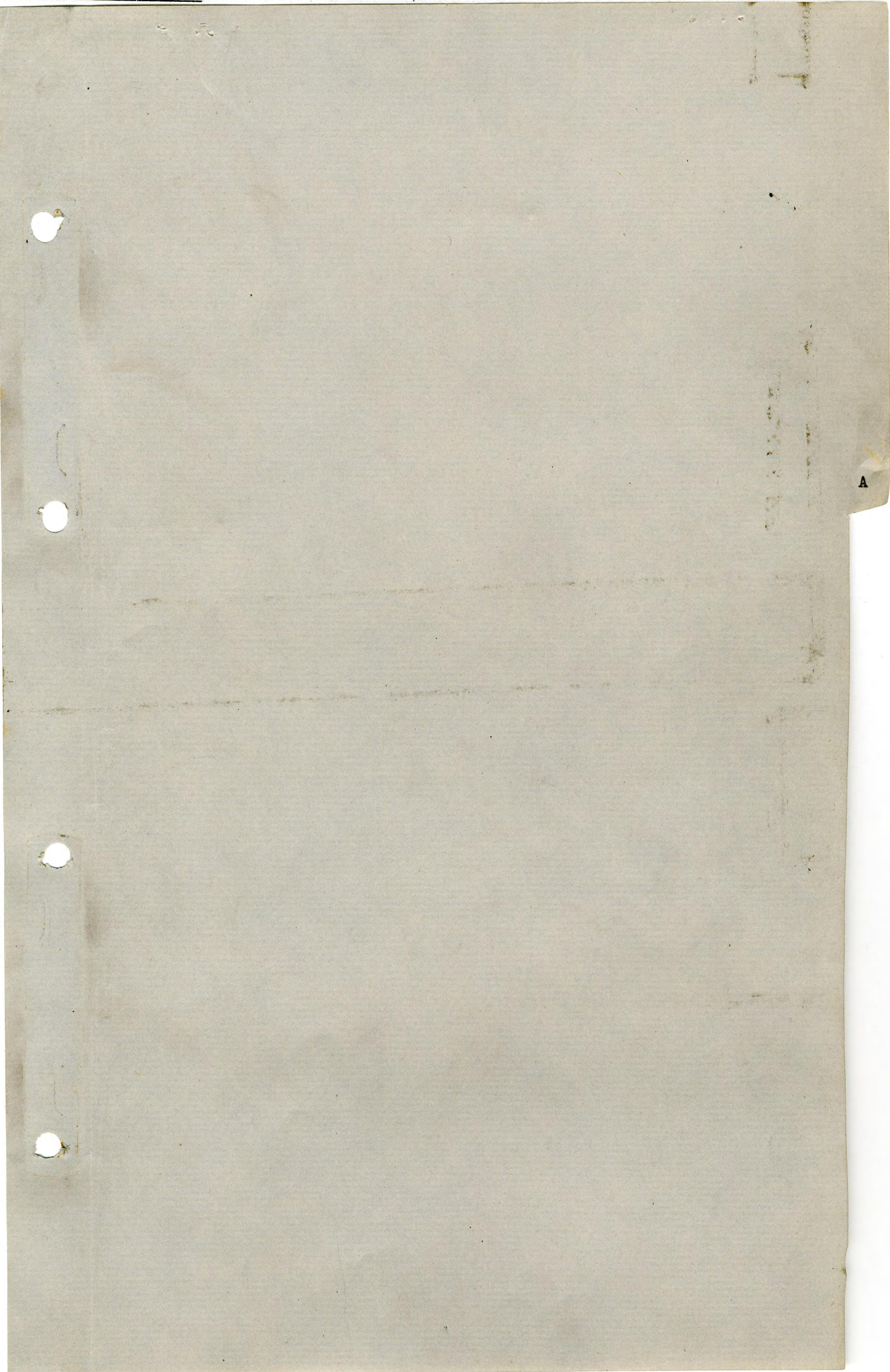
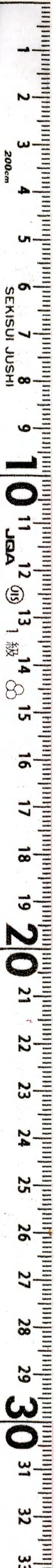
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Authority *NND 795006*
By *md* NARA Date *11/23/11*



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SECRETD R A F T

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 FAR EAST COMMAND
 Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APD 500
 27 September 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: "SCAP Reminds Soviet of Repatriation Obligations"

TO :

1. Intelligence secured from intercepts and the repatriate interrogation program substantiate charges against the USSR contained in SCAP Press Release (Incl 1) dated 5 September 1948, subject: "SCAP Reminds Soviet of Repatriate Obligations."

2. Reference SCAP Press Release contained following charges against Soviets: ".....reliable information available to the Supreme Commander indicates that conditions approaching slave labor continue to apply to the estimated more than 500,000 Japanese still held by the Soviets. He further referred to the mounting concern of the Supreme Commander over this unprecedented situation and to the circumstance that this near-slave labor is being utilized in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, under appalling conditions of servitude, to increase the military potential of Soviet Russia. It is reported that these men are used in munitions plants and airfield construction as well as in the mines."

3. Inclosure 2 of this memorandum summarizes available information on charges made by SCAP of "slave labor", "near servitude", and "appalling condition of servitude". Inclosure 3 summarizes available information on SCAP charges of "increase in military potential of Soviet Russia" and use of PsW "...in munitions plants and airfield construction as well as in the mines."

4. You are requested to use this material carefully, since its full public use might indicate extent of repatriate interrogation program.

3 Incls:

- 1 - SCAP Press Release
- 2 - Substantiation of charges a,b,c
- 3 - Substantiation of charges d,e,f,g

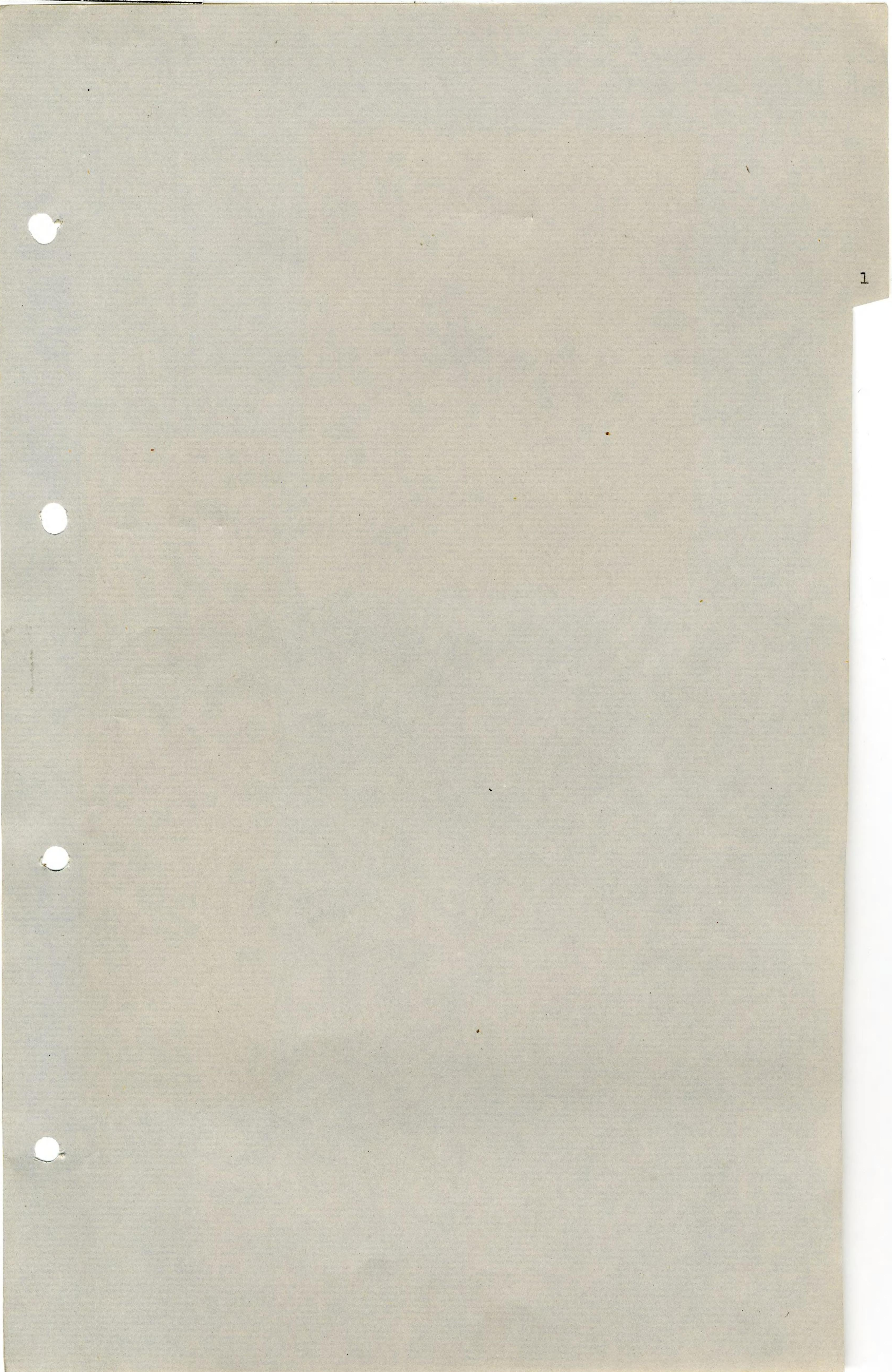
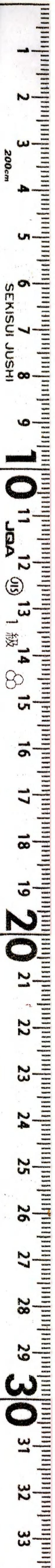
C. A. WILLOUGHBY
 Major General, GSC
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

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Authority NND 795006

By md NARA Date 11/23/11



Russians Using Japanese As Slave Labor, Is Charge

Sharply Worded Letter Sent to Derevyanko On Failure to Keep Promise

Notwithstanding constant and persistent efforts on the part of SCAP to expedite the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, all efforts to date have been unavailing and without result, a SCAP spokesman said yesterday. This continued SCAP concern over the failure of the Soviet authorities to repatriate Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas on schedule and in accordance with the repatriation agreement of Dec. 19, 1946 was indicated in a sharply worded letter dated Sept. 3, 1948, sent on behalf of SCAP to Lt. Gen. Kusma N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan.

The letter indicated that not since

May 1947 have repatriates released from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas reached the 50,000 monthly rate, and that August 1948 marks the fifteenth consecutive month that the Soviet repatriation authorities have failed to meet the agreed upon rate. It was further stated in the letter that "the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has complied explicitly with all provisions" of the agreement of December 19, 1946 "and expects the other signatory to said agreement to do likewise."

The SCAP spokesman recalled that the problem of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was thoroughly aired and discussed in the 44th meeting of the Allied Council for Japan and that additional reliable information available to the Supreme Commander indicates that conditions approaching slave labor continue to apply to the estimated more than 500,000 Japanese still held by the Soviets. He further referred to the mounting con-

(Continued on Page 2)

The spokesman further said that the offer made by SCAP almost a year ago to repatriate Japanese held by the Soviets at the rate of 160,000 per month still stands, but that this offer remains unanswered and ignored by the Soviet Representative in Japan.

The spokesman said that the Soviet attitude on the question of repatriation is in marked contrast with the fulfillment of the relevant provision of the Potsdam Declaration by the Governments of Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States which have offered prompt and full cooperation in the implementation of the repatriation program. Additionally, he stressed that "the Soviet authorities have callously refused to provide SCAP with statistics of any kind relating to Japanese held in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, and that to date SCAP is completely without official information concerning the health, living conditions, numbers, names, or whereabouts of a single Japanese held by the Soviet authorities."

Since the resumption of repatriation on May 1, 1948—after complete cessation of the program since early in December 1947, the Soviet authorities have again failed month after month to meet the agreed upon monthly rate of 50,000 repatriates. The latest SCAP letter told the Soviet Member that "at the beginning of the fourth year of the occupation of Japan, it is hoped that an increased effort on the part of the Government of the USSR to meet the agreed repatriation rate may bring the Japanese repatriation program to a conclusion without further delay."

Latest Repatriation Figures

Latest estimates published yesterday by General Headquarters puts the number of Japanese still held in areas in the Soviet Zone of influence at 523,316. During the last repatriation period (August 28—September 2) 11,476 Japanese were released by the Soviets for repatriation. More than 5,800 were from Siberia.

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(more)
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Gen Willoughby
Col Dodge
Lt Col Jait

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

X Press Release:

1330
8 September 1948

SCAP REMINDS SOVIET OF REPATRIATION OBLIGATIONS

1. Notwithstanding constant and persistent efforts on the part of SCAP to expedite the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, all efforts to date have been unavailing and without result, a SCAP spokesman said today. This continued SCAP concern over the failure of the Soviet authorities to repatriate Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas on schedule and in accordance with the repatriation agreement of Dec. 19, 1946 was indicated in a sharply worded letter dated Sept. 3, 1948, sent on behalf of SCAP to Lt. Gen. Kusma N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan.

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3. The SCAP spokesman recalled that the problem of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was thoroughly aired and discussed in the 44th meeting of the Allied Council for Japan and that additional reliable information available to the Supreme Commander indicates that conditions approaching slave labor continue to apply to the estimated more than 500,000 Japanese still held by the Soviets. He further referred to the mounting concern of the Supreme Commander over this unprecedented situation and to the circumstance that this near-slave labor is being utilized in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, under appalling conditions of servitude, to increase the military potential of Soviet Russia. It is reported that these men are used in munitions plants and airfield construction as well as in the mines.

4. The spokesman further said that the offer made by SCAP almost a year ago to repatriate Japanese held by the Soviets at the rate of 160,000 per month still stands, but that this offer remains unanswered and ignored by the Soviet Representative in Japan.

5. The spokesman said that the Soviet attitude on the question of repatriation is in marked contrast with the fulfillment of the relevant provision of the Potsdam Declaration by the Governments of Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States which have offered prompt and full cooperation in the implementation of the repatriation program. Additionally, he stressed that "the Soviet authorities have callously refused to provide SCAP with statistics of any kind relating to Japanese held in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, and that to date SCAP is completely without official information concerning the health, living conditions, numbers,

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GENERAL CHASE IN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO TROOPERS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO,--For three years the 1st Cavalry Division has occupied Tokyo and the surrounding region, containing a population of 20,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. On Sept. 8, the third anniversary of the Division's entry into Tokyo, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Providence, R.I., Division Commander, commended his troopers on the way they have done their job.

Following is the complete text of General Chase's message:

"Three years ago today the 1st Cavalry Division marched into Tokyo with General MacArthur.

"You troopers of the famous 1st Cavalry Division, and all of its heroic veterans may well take pride in our achievements during these three years of occupation here. You have performed in the superb manner befitting the traditions of this historic organization.

"Each man has been an ambassador of the United States-- a true representative of democracy, his conduct and discipline contributing largely to the success of the occupation.

"You have demonstrated to the world the enlightened American attitude toward the defeated enemy. You have given him aid in famine, disease and disaster, and you have saved many lives.

"I know, as your commander, that you will continue to conduct yourselves as gentlemen in a manner worthy of the pride of our great country."

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GENERAL WECKERLING APPOINTED CHIEF OF RYUKYUS MG SECTION, GHQ

Brig. Gen. John Weckerling, has been appointed chief of the newly formed Ryukyus Military Government Section, General

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Headquarters, Far East Command, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Chief of Staff. As chief of section, he becomes the principal staff advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, on the subject of military government in the Ryukyus.

General Weckerling has, since July 5, 1946, been assigned to the American Delegation US-USSR Joint Commission in Korea. Following the last meeting of the Joint Commission in October of 1947, he was designated to coordinate the elections that were held in South Korea on May 10, 1948.

General Weckerling has had two previous tours of duty in Japan. From 1928 to 1932 he was attached to the American Embassy in Tokyo as a language student and for a brief portion of this tour he was attached to the Japanese Army. During the years 1934 to 1938, he served as Assistant Military Attache at the American Embassy in Tokyo.

General Weckerling, whose home is in New Orleans, arrived in Tokyo with his wife and son. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Commendation Ribbon.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mark T. Orr, Chief of Education Division, Civil Information and Education Section, will discuss "Election of School Boards," at a press conference, tomorrow at 11 a.m. in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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REAR ADMIRAL WOMBLE TO HEAD SUPPORT GROUP

Rear Admiral John P. Womble Jr., San Diego, yesterday assumed duties as Commander Support Group, Naval Forces Far East, replacing Vice Admiral Russell E. Lerkey, now Commander Naval Forces Far East.

After taking office Admiral Womble, hoisted his flag aboard the navy cruiser, USS Oakland. Prior to his present assignment, Admiral Womble served as Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station, San Diego.

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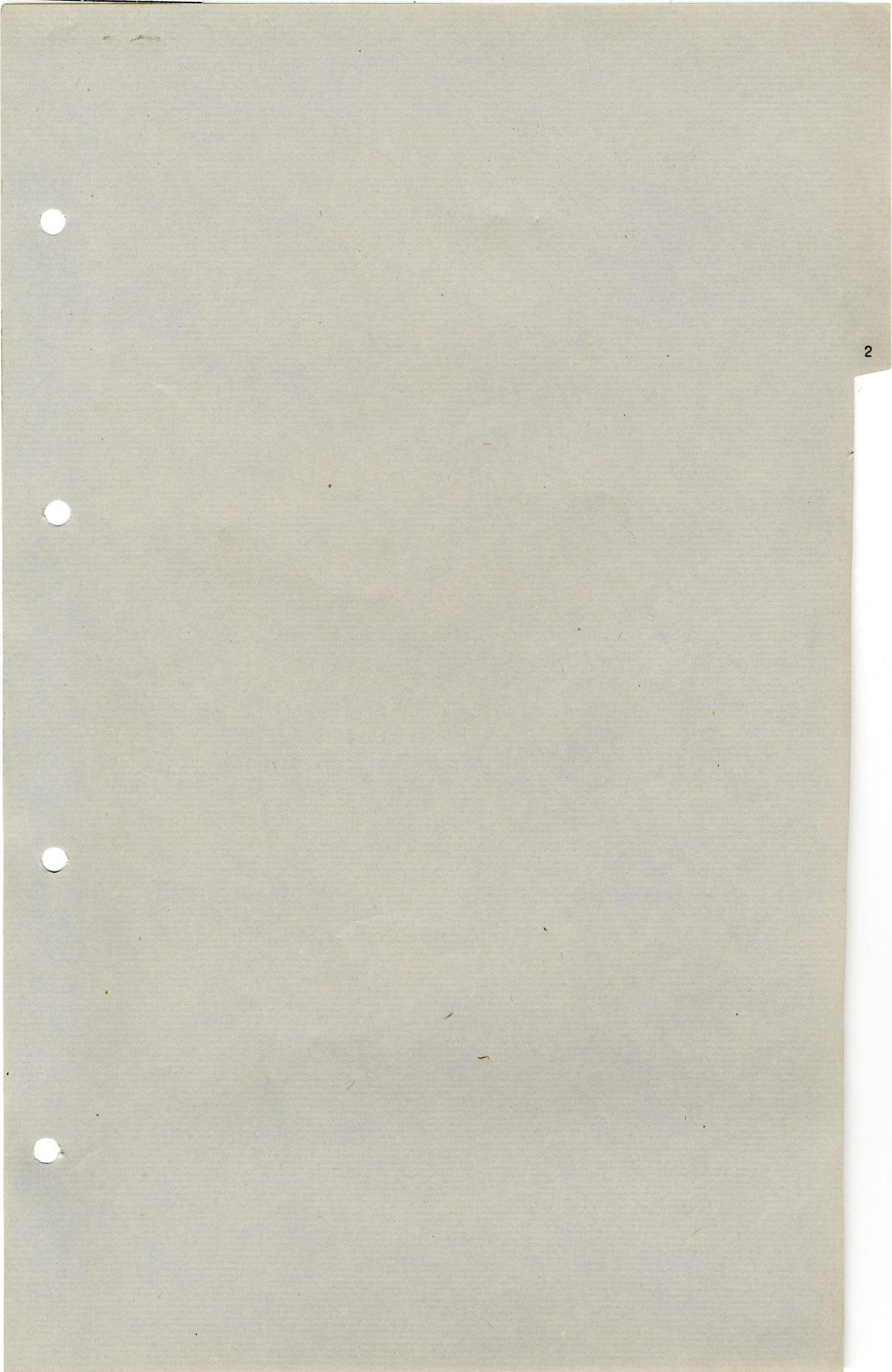
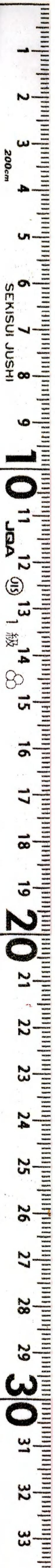
NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the statement "Reorganization of the Tokyo Fire Department" made at a press conference this morning at 10 o'clock by George W. Angell, Chief Fire Administrator, Public Safety Div., G-2, are available in the PIO News Division Library.

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1. Charge:

- a. Near Slave Labor Being Utilized by Soviets.
- b. Conditions Approaching Slave Labor.
- c. Appalling Conditions of Servitude.

2. Substantiation

a. Brief

Over 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers of the KWANTUNG Army and Japanese civilians residing in MANCHURIA and Korea were taken prisoner by the Soviet Army. The majority, marching for days in the intense cold or crammed into trucks and rail cars, were sent into Soviet territory to camps where they were inadequately housed, clothed or fed.

In many cases, PsW themselves constructed the facilities which housed them in mining and lumbering areas or wherever else major construction projects were underway and manual labor was needed. After determining the labor capacity of each prisoner, a production quota was assigned and the prisoner worked until it was filled. In some cases this meant 18 to 24 hours of continuous labor. Even momentary relaxation resulted in cruel beatings or other disciplinary action by guards who kept constant surveillance.

Sanitary and medical facilities were poor or completely lacking and disease and malnutrition claimed 65,000 of the known 675,000 prisoners. A higher percentage of deaths will eventually be recorded when the figures are available for camps in the remote areas where even more severe conditions prevailed and the sick frequently received no medical care but more often a further reduction of rations.

b. References from G-2 Files.

- (1) "We crossed the AMUR River, and marched on and on for about a month across the Siberian wilderness, suffering from hunger, chill and fatigue." CCD Intercepts, Rep. 51390, 52.8B-1.
- (2) "The amount of food was proportioned to the efficiency of the previous day's labor. If a man worked 75 per cent of his assigned labor, he would be rationed on 75 per cent of the daily portion on the next day. They forced weak people to work hard and retained foodstuffs because of their poor efficiency of labor. Being terribly hungry they hung about searching for food in dumps and even devoured rotten cabbage. Besides, the prisoners were penalized for trifling mistakes. The life in the camp was harder than in prisons. For instance, some of the accused were frozen to death staying outside in the cold of 65° under zero during the execution of penalties." CCD Intercepts, Rep. 53474, 52.8B-1.
- (3) PsW from VANINO (49°01-140°17) stated that they were forced to work regardless of cold or hunger. The work was based on quotas set by the Soviets. If the quota was not met the PsW were given extra duties. During working hours, prisoners were strictly guarded. If

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they were caught loafing they were either beaten or given hard labor. Food was distributed on the basis of amount of work performed. 774-10, 53.33.

- (4) PsW in SUCHAN (43°13-133°07) were put in solitary confinement for being late to work or for unsatisfactory work. 6762-37, 53.29A.
- (5) "Many PsW were weakened by hard labor and unable to work. This forced stronger ones to increase their work output. About 700 were hospitalized because of malnutrition and 400 died," reported one repatriate from KHABAROVSK (48°29-135°05) PsW Camp No. 16. 6482-37, 53.29A.
- (6) PsW were beaten by guards with sticks when they did not work fast enough at a KULDUR (49°14-131°36) camp. There was a case where a prisoner was shot without warning because he strayed off the work area. The daily ration was 450 grams of rice, wheat, barley, and 350 grams of bread. A total of 800 grams of food was allowed to the PsW. 773-26, 53.33.
- (7) "PsW were ill-treated if they worked slowly or if they could not understand what the Soviet guards were saying. When PsW were put into solitary confinement, they were given one slice of bread and a cup of water three times each day. The confinement lasts from three to seven days." 772-50, 53.33.
- (8) "We received harsher treatment than slaves, coolies or even cattle ever experienced." CCD Intercepts, JP/TOK/63603, 52.8B-1.
- (9) "PsW not completing the impossible amount of work designated for eight hours were forced to work until late at night and deprived of supper." 6732-37, 53.29A.
- (10) "Our quota of labor was about three times as much as that of the Soviet laborers, so we went to bed at eleven o'clock every night," wrote a prisoner from KAMEN'RYBOLOV (44°45-132°04) CCD Intercepts PsW 66555, 52.8B-1.
- (11) "At NAKHODKA (42°48-132°51) sometimes four PsW shared one ration.....often no food was received for an extra day.....Guards beat PsW with shovels for resting while doing hard labor." 6514-37, 53.29A.
- (12) "The temperature fell 30° to 40° below zero at YABLONOVAYA (51°33-112°44). A number of us fell ill because of insufficient winter clothing against cold weather in addition to the poor food supply..... We were forced to work until midnight on many occasions." CCD Intercepts, PsW 67071, 52.8B-1.
- (13) "Four hundred PsW were sent to PsW camps "B" and "C" in TEYA (61°30-90°30) and about 100 died in camp "B" from malnutrition.... Punishment consisted of longer working hours and forfeiture of food." 5145-34, 52.29A.

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- (14) "Of the 500 PsW interned at TAYSHET (55°57-98°02) during May 1947, 200 were hospitalized for malnutrition. Prisoners were beaten with clubs and rifle butts. At times they were forced to work for 24 hours without sleep." 773-21, 53.33.
- (15) "Convalescent PsW were forced to work on nearby farms and in a copper mine..... Deaths amounted to 20 per cent of the PsW in the KARAGANDA area (49°52-73°06)." 8828-45, 53.29A.
- (16) PsW lived in wooden buildings at SETOKHA (44°21-133°20) during April 1947 with no heat or ventilation and were given half-rations when ill or unable to work. 4416-44, 53.29A.
- (17) "Rations were insufficient and the commander confiscated portions. Full rations given during inspection tours by high officials were subtracted from following meals." 12853-54, 53.29A.
- (18) "Half of us, who were physically weak, died one after another owing to the shortage of food and the severe cold..... It was especially hard in winter. If we went out without gloves, we soon suffered from frost-bite. There were not a few who had their frost-bitten fingers and legs cost off. We had no leisure other than meals. The meals consisted usually of soybeans, kaoliang, and bean flour. In summer we ate grass, snakes, frogs, rats and anything that could be swallowed." CCD Intercepts PsW 77098, 52.8B-1.
- (19) Approximately 26,000 Japanese civilians were assembled around HUNGNAM (39°50-127°38) and 7,000 died from exposure and starvation. 7523-42, 53.29A.
- (20) "Some prisoners killed themselves..... We ate all of the frogs, slugs and snails around the camp." CCD Intercept JP/OSA/69713, 53.8B-1.
- (21) "The PsW were treated as sick when they had a fever of over 37° C at first, but lately only those who have a fever of over 38° C are treated." CCD Intercept JP/OSA/63848, 52.8B-1.
- (22) "About 250 PsW died from malnutrition in the CHITA (52°03-113°30) area....." 11735-51, 53.29A.
- (23) "At the time of my repatriation only those over forty and with poor physical qualifications were allowed to return home." CCD Intercepts, PsW 76221, 52.8B-1.
- (24) "Our meal always consists of millet gruel and salt juice of cabbage pickles. It is just like food given to pigs," writes a prisoner from VLADIVOSTOK in January 1948. CCD Intercepts, PsW 63632, 52.8B-1.

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1. Charge:

- d. Increase of Military Potential of Soviet Russia.
- e. Labor Used in Munitions Plants.
- f. Labor Used in Airfield Construction.
- g. Labor Used in the Mines.

2. Substantiation

a. Brief

To the USSR, faced with the need for great industrial expansion but hampered by a severe shortage of manpower, the arrival of nearly a million Japanese war prisoners was of immediate value in the construction and maintenance of both military and civil installations. Working as laborers in most cases, the prisoners erected factories, handled ammunition, made guns and airplanes and built landing strips, roads and railroads.

Prisoner labor has been used in countless projects of a purely military nature. Repatriates reports that they have built airplanes at IRKUTSK and YUZHNO SAKHALINSK, produced and repaired tanks at IZVESKOVAYA and VOROSHILOV, manufactured antiaircraft guns at ZLOGINO, torpedoes at AIMA ATA and small arms ammunition at BALKASH. These reports are typical of the hundreds in which the Japanese tell of turning out war materials in every part of SIBERIA, MANCHURIA and SAKHALIN.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the prisoners to the Soviet war potential, however, is the vast construction program for which they supplied the manpower. Since 1945 munitions plants, shipyards, iron and steel factories, barracks, wireless stations and airfields have been built; harbor and naval facilities have been improved; gun emplacements, ammunition depots, and even army training camps have been installed.....all with the help of Japanese war prisoners.

Civil projects of strategic importance have also been completed by PsW labor. Hundreds of miles of roads and railroads have been built by Japanese labor battalions, and both thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants have increased with the advent of the PsW workers.

That the USSR is heavily dependent upon this labor supply, which includes not only common laborers but skilled technicians, carpenters and mechanics as well, is evidenced by the fact that PsW have been utilized in every industry where manpower is needed--in lumbering, mining, refining and agriculture. In some cases, PW camps are located on factory grounds or at construction sites, testimony to the fact that the war prisoners are proving invaluable in the operation and expansion of Soviet industry.

b. References from G-2 Files.

(1) USE OF PSW IN MUNITION PLANTS

- (a) "In May 1946 approximately 300 PsW were used in an airplane plant in IRKUTSK (52°16-104°18)." 630-26, 53.33.
- (b) "One interrogee worked in HEIJO (39°01-125°44) handling artillery shells." 190-20, 53.33.

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- (c) "The repatriate transported airplane engines for overhauling at a plant at YUZHNO SAKHALINSK (TOYOHARA) (46° 58-142° 44)" 721-49, 53.33.
- (d) "In May 1948 30 PsW worked at VOROSHILOV (43° 47-131° 56) repairing SU-15 and T-34 tanks." 1301-36, 53.33.
- (e) "For 9½ months, the informant worked at an antiaircraft manufacturing plant at ZLOBINO (56° 02-92° 48)." 1286-16, 53.33.
- (f) "Thirty PsW worked in a torpedo plant at ALMA ATA (43° 16-76° 56)." 676-46, 53.33.
- (g) "100 PsW were employed on three eight-hour shifts in a cartridge manufacturing plant in BALKHASH (46° 49-75° 00)." TIS 7323, 53.29.
- (h) "1,500 PsW worked at #77 tank plant in BARNAUL (53° 21-83° 47)." TIS 13143, 53.29.
- (i) "The informant handled hand grenades at an ammunition dump at RITTIKHOVKA (44° 12-132° 46)." 1311-45, 53.33.
- (j) "Three-hundred PsW worked on three eight-hour shifts at an ammunition plant at BARNAUL (53° 21-83° 47) producing rifle-size ammunition." 796-20, 53.33.

(2) USE OF PSW IN AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION

- (a) "1,000 PsW were employed in the construction of a runway on an airfield at VANINO (49° 01-140° 17)." 1299-7, 53.33.
- (b) "The informant worked on the construction of an airfield north-east of PORT ARTHUR (38° 48-121° 16)." 1288-27, 53.33.
- (c) "Japanese PsW constructed a naval airfield at SOVETSKAYA GAVAN (48° 59-140° 18)." 1297-36, 53.33.
- (d) "The informant worked as a laborer in the construction of additional hangars at the airfield in #2 IRKUTSK (52° 16-104° 18)." 1282-37, 53.33.
- (e) "One-hundred Japanese repaired the airfield at OSAWA (35° 53-139° 48)." 721-21, 53.33.
- (f) "The informant laid oil tanks under the hangar at the airfield at CHERNOGORSK (53° 50-91° 22)." 774-50, 53.33.
- (g) "The informant worked on an airfield at KADALA (52° 02-113° 19)." 677-31, 53.33.
- (h) "The informant worked at an airfield 50 miles northwest of CHITA (52° 03-113° 30)." 348-57, 53.33.

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- (i) "Japanese PsW completed an airfield at YING-CH'ENG-TZU (38° 59-121° 24)." 354-53, 53.33.
- (j) "Two-thousand PsW were employed lengthening the runways at SAN-SHIH-LI-PU (39° 03-121° 48)." 299-37, 53.33.

(3) USE OF PSW IN MINES

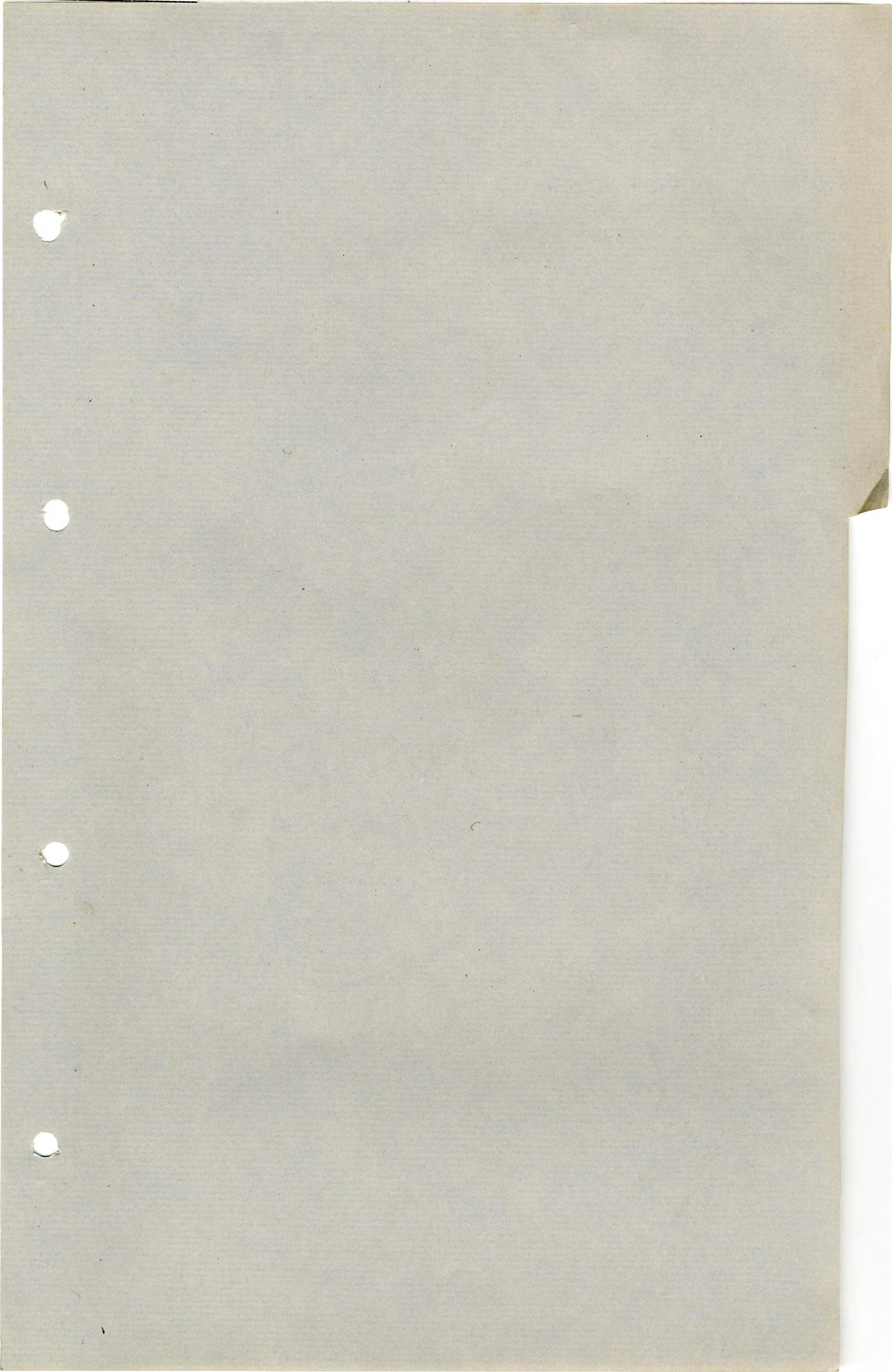
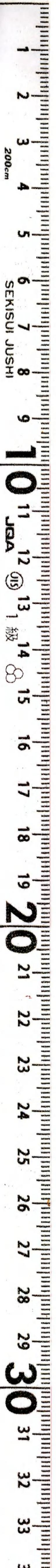
- (a) "About 1,000 PsW worked on two eight-hour shifts in a mica mine at SLUBYANKA (51° 35-103° 45)." 1338-38, 53.33.
- (b) "Sixty PsW worked on three eight-hour shifts in an open pit coal mine at RAICHIKHINSK (49° 46-129° 13)." 1338-35, 53.33.
- (c) "Five hundred PsW work on three eight-hour shifts at a salt mine at IRKUTSK (52° 16-104° 18)." 1337-24, 53.33.
- (d) "At five underground molybdenum mines at SAKHTAMA (41° 25-117° 45) 800 PsW work on three eight-hour shifts." 1335-2, 53.33.
- (e) "Three hundred PsW work in a coal mine at CHERNOVSKIE KOPI (51° 58-113° 13)." 1335-4, 53.33.
- (f) "About 900 PsW work in open pit tin mines at KHINGAN (48° 11-130° 47)." 1335-16, 53.33.
- (g) "One hundred PsW were used in a coal mine at URGAL (51° 02-133° 03)." 1333-22, 53.33.
- (h) "At an underground lead mine at CHILIK (43° 35-78° 16), 300 PsW work on three shifts." 1331-1, 53.33.
- (i) "About 1,000 PsW are working in coal mines in the hills near VOROSHILOV (43° 47-131° 56)." 1327-50, 53.33.

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USE OF JAPANESE PsW IN THE USSR.

1. The attached information is submitted in answer to ICM, 9 September 1948, AC of S, G-2 to Dir. DAI Div., entitled: News Item, Nippon Times, "Russians Using Japanese as Slave Labor".
2. All conclusions drawn herein are a result of the study of materials on file in ATIS Research and Information Section. References from these materials have been submitted as a part of the report to support these conclusions. These materials were procured through the interrogation of Japanese repatriates from Soviet-dominated territories, the translation of confiscated documents, and the censorship of Japanese mail.
3. This report contains the following information:
 - A. Progress of Repatriation.
 - B. Actual Conditions of The Japanese PsW in the USSR and Soviet-dominated Territories.
 - C. Contribution of the Japanese PsW to the Russian War Potential.
 - D. Statistics on Labor Performed by Japanese PsW in The USSR.Annex A. Tabulation of PW Camps Under the Control of The USSR.

Source numbers used with reference materials contained herein are ATIS file numbers whereby each statement may be immediately recognized for future reference to the original document from which it was extracted. Any requests by using agencies for clarification or expansion of the information given in any of the statements by ATIS should refer to these numbers.

4. Information contained herein will be published at a later date in collated form with all other available information on Japanese PsW camps under the control of the USSR in a volume of ATIS Interrogation Reports.

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A. PROGRESS OF REPATRIATION

At the termination of World War II Soviet-occupied areas held a total of over 1,000,000 PsW and Japanese civilians. In accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, an agreement was concluded after six months of negotiations between the Soviet and American governments on 19 December 46, whereby arrangements were made to repatriate 25,000 Japanese Nationals, both Military and Civilian, in the USSR and Soviet-controlled areas during the month of December 1946.

Following the satisfactory completion of repatriation of this initial group, an agreement was signed between SCAP and the Soviet Representative in Japan allowing for the repatriation of 50,000 Japanese each month by Japanese ships under the control of SCAP.

Although the rate of movement from Soviet ports had been established in the agreement at 50,000 persons per month, the USSR varied the number of persons returning, for example, 99,811 in March 1947, and 30,433 in August 1947. For the entire period, 3 December 1946 to 30 June 1948, however, an average of only 37,500 per month have been repatriated.

This deficiency of 12,500 per month represents a reluctance to repatriate the Japanese on the part of the Soviets. The only argument that they have been able to give to the Japanese remaining in Soviet territory is that insufficient ships are sent by the Japanese Government. The attached graphs, however, show the fallacy of this argument as in every case more shipping has been sent by SCAP than has been requested by the USSR.

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7,000,000

6,607,483

PROGRESS OF REPATRIATION OF
SURRENDERED JAPANESE FROM
ALL AREAS TO PERIOD ENDING
30 JUNE 1948

6,000,000

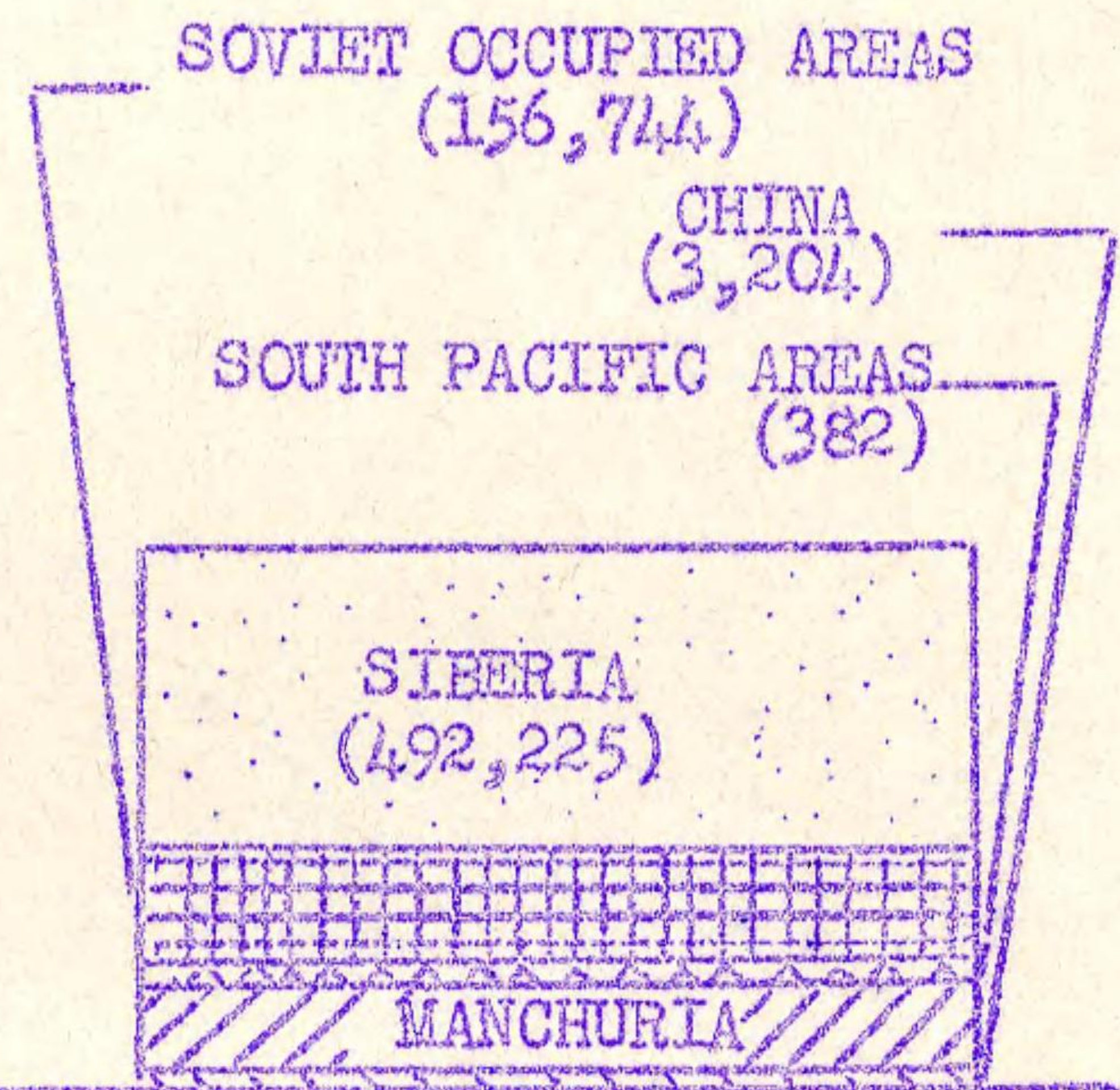
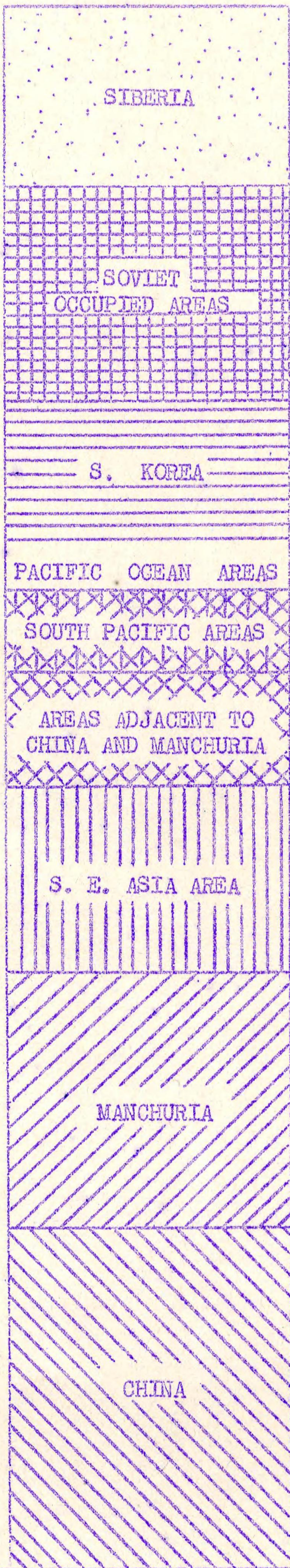
5,000,000

4,000,000

3,000,000

2,000,000

1,000,000



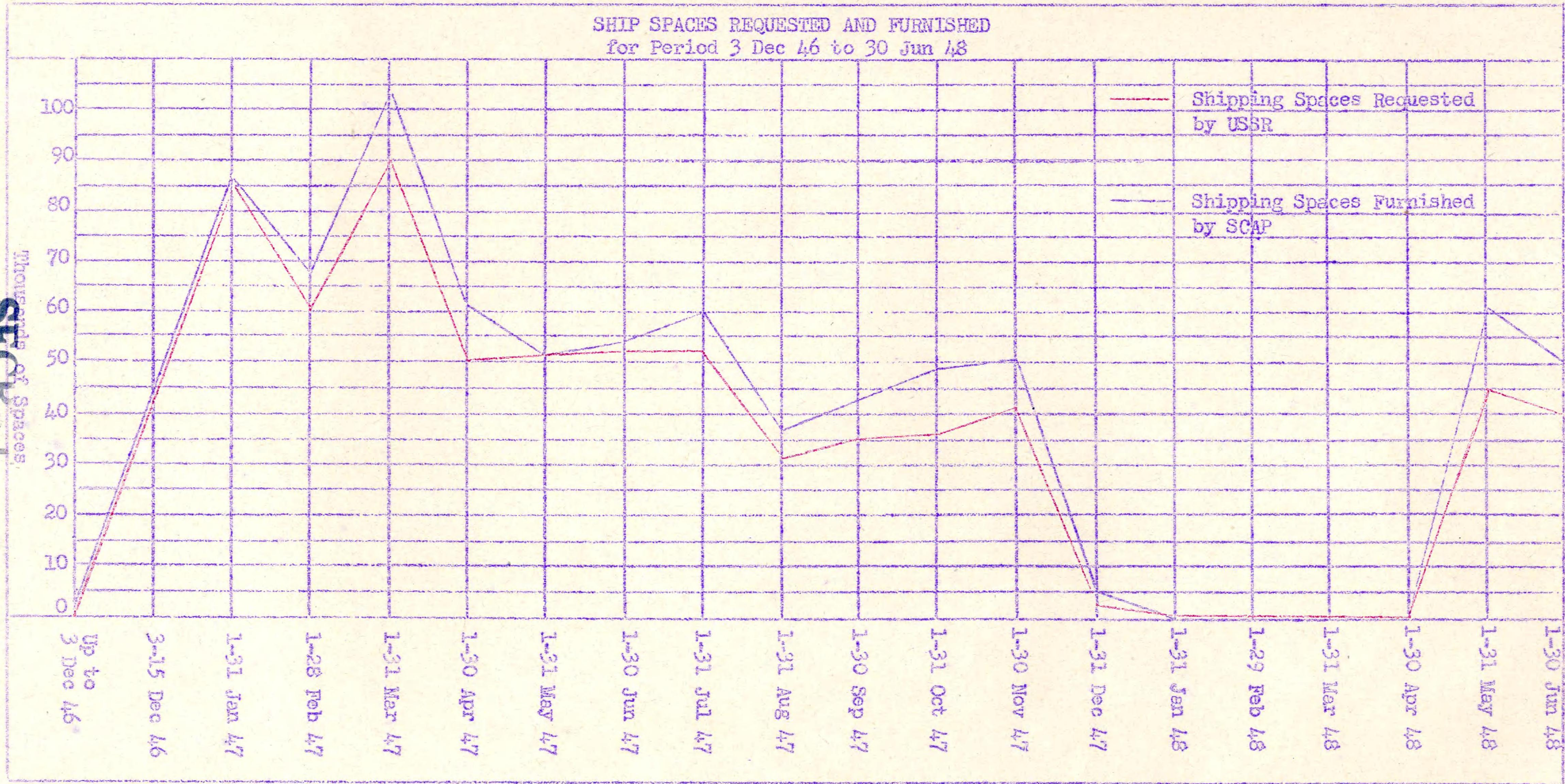
ORIGINAL STRENGTH OF
SURRENDERED JAPANESE
FORCES IN ALL AREAS
AT END OF WAR

SURRENDERED JAPANESE
REMAINING TO BE RE-
PATRIATED AS OF
30 JUNE 1948

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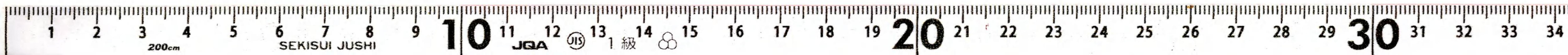
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Thousands of Spaces
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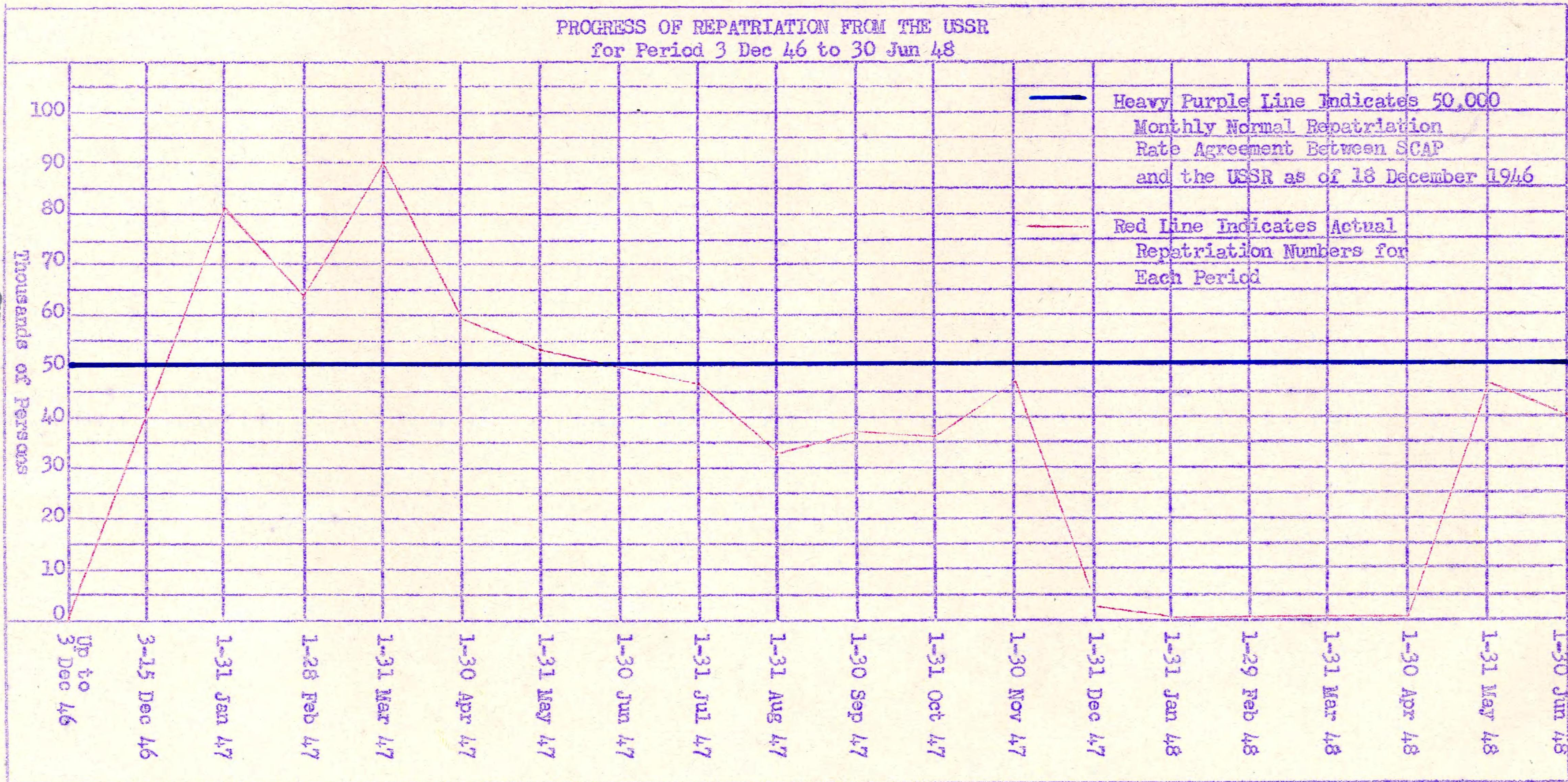
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NOTE: Total Shipping Spaces Requested - 701,122
 Total Shipping Spaces Furnished - 806,900
 Differential - 15%

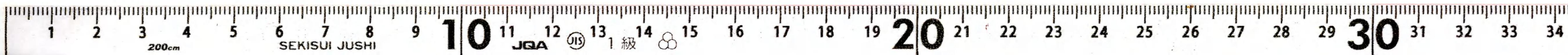


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PROGRESS OF REPATRIATION FROM THE USSR
for Period 3 Dec 46 to 30 Jun 48



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SECRET**B. ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF THE JAPANESE PsW IN THE USSR AND SOVIET-DOMINATED TERRITORIES.**

(1) With the surrender of the KWANTUNG Army in MANCHURIA and KOREA, over 1,000,000 Japanese PsW and civilians were taken prisoner by the USSR. The majority of these were transported into Soviet territory for internment. At the time the Russians were ^{not} prepared for so many internees and lacked adequate facilities for their care. Generally, prisoners were housed wherever possible, usually in camps that lacked every provision for sanitation and welfare. Many of the prisoners who arrived in these camps had been subjected to many miles of marching in the severely cold weather of North MANCHURIA and SIBERIA; others had been travelling in crowded trucks or rail cars for many days. In all cases, the food allotted to them was far below the minimum needed to offset cold and fatigue.

Upon arrival at the camps, the prisoners were immediately forced to go to work on the project or projects for which that particular camp was responsible. While physical examinations were given to determine the labor capacity of each prisoner, they were forced to work regardless of their condition. Projects were usually of the hardest kind - lumbering, loading rail cars, mining, construction and miscellaneous general labor. To meet the production quotas of the Soviets, the prisoners were forced to work long hours without rest. If the daily production of a group was below the demands of the Soviet authorities, prisoners were forced to work until it was completed. In some cases this meant 18 to 24 hours of continuous labor. The prisoner's minimum working day, regardless of the weather or of his physical condition was eight hours. At this time the food rations were so inadequate that, combined with the enforced hard labor and the long hours, all of the PsW were suffering from malnutrition and many of them died. Prisoners were even forced to forage for grass and the bark of trees to supplement their diet. Only in the most extreme cases of malnutrition were prisoners relieved from work.

Sanitary conditions in the camps were so poor that typhus, eruptive fever, pneumonia, and other diseases were rampant, and large numbers died from these causes. Of the known 675,000 prisoners in camps, 65,000 died. These figures, however, represent only 40% of the known PW Camps in Russian-dominated territory, including most of the larger and more populous ones. The actual number of prisoners and deaths is not known. In general the ratio of deaths to the number of internees was much higher in those camps in obscure localities. Medical care was inadequate, and the existing facilities were understaffed and almost entirely lacking in equipment and medicines. Even injured and sick prisoners were forced to work and were often subjected to beatings and other disciplinary action if they were unable to perform the work satisfactorily.

With the start of repatriation, the Soviets made an effort to return those PsW who were too ill or weak to perform much work. Most of these prisoners were interned in hospitals to recuperate before being repatriated. When their health improved, they were either processed for repatriation or returned to the camps. Some were so ill, however, that they died before leaving the hospitals. This was particularly true of the prisoners returned from SIBERIA to hospitals in North KOREA. In some cases 60% of the PsW died in these hospitals.

In the spring of 1947, however, conditions for the remaining PsW began to improve. Many of the more inefficient camp commanders were relieved; camp and sanitary facilities were improved; the work became easier; and incentives were offered for the prisoners. A large part of the responsibility for this improvement was undoubtedly due to the realization on the part of the Soviets that they could not get the best efforts from the PsW without some consideration for their welfare and health. Up to this time no payment for services was given to the prisoners. Now, however, small sums were granted to prisoners who were able to complete their quotas, the amount depending upon the type of

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work performed. Food and housing in the camps improved and more leisure time was granted. Prisoners who were active in the indoctrination programs of the camps were allowed to work on indoctrination programs or were relieved from work entirely. Adequate hospitalization, under Japanese medical personnel, was installed and the supply of drugs and other supplies improved as more of the materials confiscated from Japanese Army supplies in MANCHURIA and North KOREA were received. The character of the work, however, and the amount expected of the individual prisoner did not change. Many were transferred to new projects from time to time as old ones were completed and new needs arose. Until the spring of 1948, however, no real effort was made to repatriate prisoners who were in good health.

Of particular interest are the number of references by repatriates to work they were forced to perform in the mines and forests of SIBERIA along with Soviet political and civil prisoners. A document titled "Soviet Penal Servitude Along the KOLIMA River", by D.U. Dalin and B.I. Nikolaevsky indicates that the living and working conditions of these individuals was as bad, if not worse, than those of slaves.

(2) The attached references are submitted to substantiate the information given above:

(a) After being disarmed in August 1945, we were interned at SUI-FEN-HO (44°24'-131°10'). We left there on September 13. We were told that we would be sent home but it turned out to be false. We crossed the AMUR River, and marched on and on for about a month across the Siberian wilderness, suffering from hunger, chill and fatigue. When we arrived at our destination, we were quite speechless with disappointment to find that it was a camp in a mountain mine where neither house nor life could be seen. CCD Intercepts, Rep. 51390, 52.8B-1.

(b) Approximately 26,000 Japanese civilians were assembled in an area around HUNGNAM (39°50'-127°38') on May 1946. 7,000 died from exposure and starvation. 7523-42, 53.29A.

(c) Immediately after the war's end, we were sent to SIBERIA from MANCHURIA. The place where we were interned was an uninhabitable spot in the mountains. As it was November, we suffered from the severe cold—the temperature being forty to fifty degrees below zero. Half of us, who were physically weak, died one after another owing to the shortage of food and cold. Our works were lumbering, making railroad ties, construction of railway tracks, town building and loading of freight cars. It was especially hard in winter. If we went out without gloves, we soon suffered from frost-bite. There were not a few who had their frost-bitten fingers and legs cut off. We had no leisure other than meals. The meals consisted usually of soybeans, kaoliang, and bean flour. In summer we ate grass, snakes, frogs, rats and anything that could be swallowed. CCD Intercepts, Psw 77098, 52.8B-1.

(d) I was engaged in timber felling, railway and house construction for about one year at the 4th Camp near MULI-DATA (49°58'-139°55'). While held at the camp some prisoners killed themselves, others escaped from the camp, and some killed other prisoners and ate their flesh. It was truly a living hell. For full three months we were given only potatoes, so we ate all of the frogs, slugs, and snails around the camp. CCD Intercept JP/OSA/69713, 52.8B-1.

(e) According to repatriates, the prisoners of war from SIBERIA were treated as sick when they had a fever of over 37°C at first, but lately only those who have a fever of over 38°C are treated as such. When the results of labor do not reach the standard their rations are cut. In case of injury, if any external change is not apparent the injured are not treated as sick but are put to labor. CCD Intercept JP/OSA/63848, 52.8B-1.

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(f)Far from there we were deported to VLADIVOSTOK (43° 08-131° 55) where I spent two years of hard labor. Far from any sign of human habitation, in the mountains of SEMENOVKA (51° 32-127° 48) we felled trees throughout the year, receiving harsh treatment that slaves, coolies, or even cattle never experienced. CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/63603, 52.8B-1.

(g) The CHITA (52° 03-113° 30), Area PsW camps had poorly organized medical and sanitary services. About 250 PsW died from malnutrition during the period from October 1945 to March 1946. The authorities encouraged PsW to boil drinking water as river water was used. Ticks, fleas, and lice were abundant in summer. Many people suffered from yellow fever, skin disease, pneumonia, tuberculosis and diarrhea. Medical supplies were scarce and doctors untrained. 11735-51, 53.29A.

(h) The temperature fell 30° to 40° below zero at YABLONOVAYA (51° 33-112° 44) during October 1945. A number of us fell ill because of insufficient winter clothing against cold weather in addition to the poor food supply. I could never forget a Soviet company commander who killed one of my former subordinates. We were forced to work until midnight on many occasions. CCD Intercepts, PsW 67071, 52.8B-1.

(i) At PIVAN (50° 33-137° 01) May 1948, monthly physical examinations were given to us and we were divided into three groups: the first was for those who were strong enough to do heavy work, the second for those just a little less strong, and the third people were considered fit only for light work. Our work records affected our food rations. As I became lean owing to poor meals I fell below the third class and was taken to the Camp No. 115 for "OK" class people. There I tried to recover my health by doing only such light jobs as cleaning inside the camp, or carrying firewood. At the time of my repatriation only those over forty and with poor physical qualifications were allowed to return home. CCD Intercepts, PsW 76221, 52.8B-1.

(j) At NAKHODKA (42° 48-132° 51), May 1947, sometimes four PsW shared one ration; often no food was received for an entire day. Quarters were crowded, facilities inadequate. Guards beat PsW with shovels for resting while doing hard labor. 6514-37, 53.29A.

(k) In PsW Camp No. 569 at SYSOYEVKA (44° 13-133° 22), June 1947, guards took watches, pens, and leather belts from PsW. PsW not completing the impossible amount of work designated for eight hours were forced to work until late at night and deprived of supper. Others, who neglected work because of illness, were placed in confinement for hours and received only one or two meals daily. Four PsW had hands or legs amputated as a result of gangrene caused by frost bite. 6732-37, 53.29A.

(l) After the war's end I was sent by freight car to TASHKENT (41° 17-69° 15), November 1947. I worked at a brick factory. It was heavy labor because each of us had to make 30,000 bricks per day. Unless we filled our quota for the day, we could not return to our camp for rest. CCD Intercepts, PsW 77098, 52.8B-1.

(m) Most of the 1,000 Japanese and 1,000 Rumanian and German PsW interned in PW Camp No. 1 in SPASSKIY ZAVOD (49° 32-73° 17) in July 1947 suffered from malaria, malnutrition, or lung trouble. PsW even though sick were forced to work eight hours daily on farms. 8190-45, 53.29A.

(n) We heard that the treatment in our camp was rather good and comfortable compared with other camps in RUSSIA. As the Russian living standard and culture are low, our food, clothing, shelter and other accommodations were very bad, and together with our mental suffering, we could not stand the life there. Owing to the special character of the governmental structure in RUSSIA, even the officers were compelled to work at hard labor, such as opening of canals and felling of trees. CCD Intercepts, PsW 78814, 52.8B-1.

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(o) PsW worked in the brickyard, foundry, sawmill and ammunition plant in BARNAUL (53°21'-83°47') during April 1947. They laid water pipes, built roads and houses and cleared snow. Barracks were crowded, fuel inadequate, and treatment harsh. The daily food ration consisted of 21 ounces of bread and staples, 24 ounces of vegetables and potatoes, four-fifths ounce sugar, and small amounts of meat and fish. Of 1,800 PsW, 88 died from dietary deficiencies. 7436-48, 53.29A.

(p) While in VLADIVOSTOK (43°08'-131°55') in March 1948, my physical strength has recently been weakened by severe cold and improper food, my weight has been reduced to about 40 kilograms (Ex: 1 kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds). Besides, my stomach was weakened by indigestible food. I had to work outdoors even if it was more than 40 degrees below zero. That is why I am not in good health. CCD Intercepts, PsW 75828, 52.8B-1 (S).

(q) In VLADIVOSTOK (43°08'-131°55') in January 1948, though it is severely cold and the food supply is insufficient, I am managing to get along. Our meal always consists of millet gruel and salt juice of cabbage pickles. It is just like food given to pigs. CCD Intercepts, PsW 63632, 52.8B-1 (S).

(r) After the surrender I was detained in SIBERIA during June 1948, where I was obliged to pass two severe winters. I was fed very poorly. I was provided with poor food which cattle would never take, and I was forced to toil hard every day. I thought I would never return to JAPAN. CCD Intercepts, PsW 78524, 52.8B-1.

(s) While in ALMA ATA (43°16'-76°56') during February 1946, the diet for PsW varied; it was always insufficient. The standard set by the Soviet Ministry of Interior provided for a bath with a fresh change of clothing once a week for PsW. This was actually provided only once each month. 6739-38, 53.29A.

(t) At KAMEN'RYBOLOV (44°45'-132°04') during November 1947, breakfast was gruel of cereals and lunch, blackbread and soup. Our quota of labor was about three times as much as that of the Russian laborers, so we went to bed at eleven o'clock every night. We were sent to SPASSK-DAL'NIY (44°37'-132°48') from November 1947 to April 1948. We were engaged in loading and unloading of various foods at a provision depot. By this time the democratic movement had become very active and at the same time the food rations were improved and the working hours became eight hours daily. Some 50 grams of staple food were always taken away by the Russian soldiers. CCD Intercepts, PsW 66555, 52.8B-1.

(u) I was taken into the Leada Camp, TAMBOV (52°45'-42°30'), during November 1945, near MOSCOW, and kept in the underground barracks. It was very cold --- thirty degrees below zero there --- and the barracks were surrounded three-fold with barbed wires and were under strict guard. There were 7,000 Japanese officers, together with German, French, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian, Belgian, Swiss, and Yugoslavian PsW. The food was thin gruel every day. The work consisted of wood cutting, agricultural labor, factory work, and other hard toil. CCD Intercepts, PsW 78590, 52.8B-1.

(v) Four hundred PsW were sent to PsW Camps B and C in TEYA (61°30'-90°30') during May 1946. Those who were ill remained in PsW Camp A. About 100 PsW died in Camp B from malnutrition; others, all very weak, worked as lumberjacks. Punishment consisted of longer working hours and forfeiture of food. Guards were cruel. 5145-34, 53.29A.

(w) At TAYSHET (55°57'-98°02') during May 1947, 1,200 PsW were interned in a camp located about 117 km northeast of the railroad station. Treatment was bad. PsW were forced to work long hours, at times with no food. Most of the PsW worked as railroad construction laborers and

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lumber jacks. The food that was issued was poor and consisted mostly of potatoes and bread in small quantities. 784-8, 53.33.

(x) Of the 500 PsW interned at TAYSHET (55°57-98°02), during May 1947, 200 were hospitalized for malnutrition. Prisoners were beaten with clubs and rifle butts. At times they were forced to work for 24 hours without sleep. 773-21, 53.33.

(y) At URGAL' (51°02-133°03) during June 1947, most of the 500 PsW worked as railroad construction laborers. They worked about 12 to 15 hours each day. The treatment was bad. 800-47, 53.33.

(z) Soon after the surrender I was sent to the operations battalion on the boundary between KARAFUTO and SAKHALIN. I did heavy labor for 14 hours each day under the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union. Sometimes we had to work full 24 hours daily. My comrades died one after another owing to illness or accidents. CCD Intercepts, PsW 66422, 52.8B-1.

(aa) At SOVETSKAYA GAVAN (48°59-140°18) during July 1947, most of the PsW worked repairing railroads. They worked 12 hours a day; the treatment was bad. 799-46, 53.33.

(bb) During June 1947, PsW were forced to work 10 hours daily at VANINO (49°01-140°17). Meals consisted of bread, beans and soup. 775-41, 53.33.

(cc) 200 PsW constructed concrete foundations at KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) during May 1947, for a radio station. The PsW worked 10 hours daily. Living conditions were poor. Many times they were beaten. 774-30, 53.33.

(dd) The Russian laborers have no freedom whatsoever and are very miserable. Some people say that the Japanese laborers are quite wretched but I do not think so when I compare them with those in RUSSIA. This is my own experience of June 1947, but all through the winter of this year I ate pine tree bark. Of course it is not delicious at all but in order to live I ate the fruits and buds of white birch. CCD Intercepts, Rep. 55897, 52.8B-1.

(ee) Conflicts between Japanese and German PsW occurred occasionally in KARAGANDA (49°52-73°06) during July 1947, over the food supply. Convalescent PsW were forced to work on nearby farms and in a copper mine. Treatment was bad during 1946, with deaths amounting to 20%. 8828-45, 53.29A.

(ff) In KIZI (51°34-140°32) PsW camp No. 21-4, treatment was cruel and conditions were bad. Rations were insufficient-the commander confiscated portions. Full rations given during inspection tours by high officials were subtracted from following meals. About 800 PsW suffered from malnutrition and rickets in 1945; there were 90 deaths during the winter. Sick PsW were forced to do heavy labor in lumber camps. There were very few medical facilities. 12853-54, 53.29A.

(gg) In VANINO (49°01-140°17), during June 1947, PsW were forced to work regardless of cold or hunger. The work was based on quotas set by the Russians. If the quota was not met the PsW were given extra duties. During working hours, prisoners were strictly guarded. If they were caught loafing they were either beaten or given hard labor. Food was distributed on the basis of amount of work performed. The percentage of food distribution was based on the quota. 774-10, 53.33.

(hh) In SIBERIA, during June 1947, the prisoners were rationed un-hulled kaoliang, oats, or potatoes as staple food; besides, the amount of it was proportioned to their efficiency of the previous day's labor. If a man worked seventy-five per cent of his assigned labor, he would be rationed on 75% of the daily portion on the next day. They forced

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weak people to labor hard and retained foodstuffs because of their poor efficiency of labor. Being terribly hungry they (the prisoners) hung about searching for food in dumps and even devoured rotten cabbage. Besides, the prisoners were penalized for trifling mistakes. The life in the camp was harder than in prisons. For instance, some of the accused were frozen to death staying outside in the cold of 65° under zero during the execution of penalties. CCD Intercepts, Rep., 53474, 52.8B-1.

(ii) At DURMIN (48°08-135°45) during June 1947, the PsW were fed fish soup and bread in the morning and rice and soup for dinner and supper. Food was given in proportion to labor production. The informant believed that the system of food distribution to the individual PsW was unjustified since the PsW were becoming weaker. 769-37, 53.33.

(jj) At NIKOLAYEVSK (53°10-140°42) during June 1947, PsW were compelled to work hard and food was rationed according to the amount of work performed. Personal belongings were taken away and if anything was returned it was no longer usable. Work was sometimes done at -20° C and at time, sick PsW were sent out to work. 767-45, 53.33.

(kk) Food and treatment was very bad at QZYL ORDA (44°51-65°30) during June 1947. Food was distributed according to the percentage of work accomplished by the individual PsW. There was never enough food. Nearly all PsW suffered from malnutrition. 777-36, 53.33.

(ll) At ULAN UDE (51°49-107°37) during June 1947, 600 PsW were engaged as lumber jacks and in loading freight cars. Food and treatment was extremely bad. More than 300 PsW were hospitalized at one time or another. Food was distributed according to the amount of work accomplished by the prisoners. 784-10, 53.33.

(mm) All those who had been permitted to return home from RUSSIA up to 1947 were those in a weak condition and those who were interned in remote districts. However, the policy has been changed this year (1948). It was decided that those internees who showed good working records as well as the sick people, regardless of area, could be repatriated. CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/75107, 52.8B-1.

(nn) While in RUSSIA we engaged in building and engineering projects. It seems that RUSSIA will not permit healthy Japanese to repatriate because she has a relatively small population and few technicians of her own. CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/75687, 52.8B-1.

(oo) 55 PsW out of 505 died from starvation at SETOKHA (44°21-133°20), during April 1947. PsW lived in wooden buildings with no heat or ventilation and were given half-rations when ill or unable to work. Many died from the extreme cold. 4416-44, 53.29A.

(pp) In SUCHAN (43°13-133°07) during May 1947, the PsW worked in cold mines, brick factory, rail section gangs, and on housing construction. Rations were good but treatment harsh. PsW put in solitary confinement for being late to work or for unsatisfactory work. 6762-37, 53.29A.

(qq) The PsW Camp No. 16 at KHABAROVSK (48°29-135°05) January 1947, with a capacity of 1,000 was the worst camp in the section. Treatment was poor and housing insufficient. Many PsW were weakened by hard labor and unable to work. This forced stronger ones to increase their work output. About 700 were hospitalized because of malnutrition, 400 died. 6482-37, 53.29A.

(rr) At VOROSHILOV (43°47-131°56) during May 1947, PsW who refused to work or who stole food were confined to the stockade. When this type of punishment failed the food was reduced and working hours were extended to 10 and later to 12 hours. Repeated attempts to escape was punished by death. 6836-37, 53.29A.

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(ss) PsW were beaten by guards with sticks when they did not work fast enough at KULDUR (49°14-131°36) during May 1947. There was a case where a PW was shot without warning because he strayed off the work area. The daily ration was 450 grams of rice, wheat, barley, and 350 grams of bread. A total of 800 grams of food was allowed to the PW. 773-26, 53.33.

(tt) At ULANUDE (51°49-107°37) during May 1947, treatment was bad at PsW camp No. 30-1. Food was rationed according to work produced, but the prisoners secretly divided it evenly. Each month, 400 out of 2,700 PsW received medical attention or rest from work. Medical facilities and care were inadequate. 6833-40, 53.29A.

(uu) At TAYSHET (55°57-98°02) during April 1947, food consisted of millet, salted fish, peas, wheat, one piece of bread, potato, vegetables and salted meat. PsW were maltreated when they could not carry out the required amount of work. 769-41, 53.33.

(vv) Most of the 900 PsW at CHILAN, 150 km south of ULAN UDE (51°49-107°37) during July 1947, worked as lumber jacks. When the PsW did not work to the satisfaction of the Soviets, they were put in solitary confinement for a night without supper. 785-21, 53.33.

(ww) During February 1947 approximately 1,000 PsW were interned in a camp located in TAYSHET (55°57-98°02) about 120 km northeast of the railroad station. Treatment was bad. There were many cases where PsW were beaten due to slight mistakes. The quality and the amount of food was poor. 778-7, 53.33.

(xx) The treatment of PsW was very poor at VANINO (49°01-140°17) during June 1947. On various occasions Soviet soldiers were observed beating PsW for no apparent reasons. In many cases the PsW were forced to work in the cold regardless of their health. The food was insufficient and of poor quality. 774-13, 53.33.

(yy) At NIKOLAYEVSK (53°10-140°42) during June 1947, each meal consisted of beans one piece of bread, salted fish, soup, wheat, millet, and a low grade of rice. PsW were ill-treated if they worked slowly or if they could not understand what the Russian guards were saying. When PsW were put into solitary confinement, they were given one slice of bread and a cup of water three times each day. The confinement lasted from 3 to 7 days. 772-50, 53.33.

(zz) Meals for PsW consisted of a mixture of corn and wheat at CHITA (52°03-113°30). The food was insufficient for the amount of manual labor performed. There were 1,500 PsW in the camp of whom about 1/3 died from hunger. If a PW was too weak to work he received no food. 763-45, 53.33.

(aaa) I was taken to a small village near MOSCOW during November 1947, and was forced to do hard labor day and night for two years in spite of hunger and cold weather. I think there are two reasons why they wouldn't repatriate us Japanese internees: firstly, due to their intention to expedite their rehabilitation by our labor and secondly, to delay Japan's reconstruction as much as possible. CCD Intercepts, PsW 76065, 52.8B-1.

(bbb) When we came to VLADIVOSTOK (43°08-131°55) during January 1948, we lived in tents but now we are living in a good comfortable house built of logs by our own hands. The cooking room, bath room, and barber shop are completed. Accommodation to exterminate lice have been constructed also. We take a bath and get de-loused once each week. Our living conditions have been gradually improved. We are suffering only from a shortage of food, which is small compared with our labor. CCD Intercepts, PsW 75828, 53.8B-1 (S).

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(ccc) At IRKUTSK (52°16'-104°18') during November 1945, our work consisted mostly of construction and building. Special technicians were dispatched to sawmills, automobile factories and iron works, respectively. And other specialists such as motormen, tailors, barbers, or cooks had jobs in their own field. Working hours per day were generally eight and every Sunday was a holiday. The working hours were lengthened in summer and shortened in winter. The characteristic feature of the Soviet labor system is that there is a certain minimum quota of work for which each person is responsible. If he does more work than his quota, he will get money or incentive goods such as food, tobacco, etc. The kind of work done by Japanese internees is railway, road construction, lumbering, mining, farming and fishing.
 CCD Intercepts, PsW 77291, 52.8B-1.

(ddd) NAKHODKA (42°18'-132°51') during July 1948, is now overflowing with repatriates being sent in succession from every part of the country. Yet no Japanese repatriation ships enter the port. In cases where there are too many repatriates to quarter in the internment camps the overflow is sent into the nearby forests for lumbering. Things in SIBERIA have been greatly improved. With the ticket rationing system abolished and commodity prices sharply cut, cookies and cigarettes can now be obtained freely. In addition, the food situation has been so improved that the grade-meal system is entirely abolished. 3 kilograms (Ex: 1 kg equals 3.527 oz) of bread can be bought for ten rubles and 25 cigarettes for two rubles.
 CCD Intercepts, PsW 79215, 52.8B-1.

(eee) The Japanese were working at a coal mine near MOSCOW, during 1948, and the treatment has become very good lately. Coal mine technicians were considered useful people. They could live at ease and received good food. Each was placed in a responsible post in about five coal mines. Consequently, those technicians are likely to be held to the last. CCD Intercepts, PsW 79215, 52.8B-1.

(fff) Now it is the coldest part of the year (February 1948), but it does not matter as I have new wadded clothes. At the end of last year the ration ticket system was abolished and we can freely purchase anything. We are able to buy sugar, candies, bread, butter, and milk as much as we want. The restaurants, tea-houses, and grocery shops have been opened in the camp and are doing good business. The prices are much lower than the official prices. So one cannot spend all of his salary as he receives 200 rubles a month. We enjoy movies and dramas every week. The life here at this time is quite different from that of the days when you (i.e., addressee in JAPAN) were here. The improvements of this camp from that time are almost unbelievable.
 CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/73838, 52.8B-1.

(ggg) As for the medical treatment we can consult a physician twice, morning and evening, everyday and in case of any disease are given medical treatment. Besides, when our health has become weak we are able to enter a sanatorium where we can spend time freely, so that we can recover immediately. The building housing the hospital, consultation-room, recreation room stands next to our lodging. The medical institution consists of all sections, including internal treatment, surgery, dental surgery, and X-ray section. We are at ease as the surgeons of the Red Army and the Japanese Army carry out good medical treatment. There has surely been a large improvement in this since I first came here (i.e., SIBERIA).
 CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/73838, 52.8B-1.

(hhh) On November 23, 1945, we were taken to CHOLONPET (phonetic-locale not known), SIBERIA. The conditions of the camp were very bad and the staple food rations as follows: Breakfast, - a bowl of gruel and 350 grams of bread; lunch, - a bowl of gruel and soup; and supper, a bowl of soup. We were always hungry and many died from meager food. However, when I left there, the food and rations were much improved.
 CCD Intercept, JP/CSA/63249, 52.8B-1.

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(iii) The facilities and accommodations of our camp have been improved. As for food, having been provided with a considerable quantity, we never felt hungry, and sufficient clothes were supplied, so we managed to keep out the cold. CCD Intercept, JP/OSA/60763, 52.8B-1.

(jjj) I am working here (somewhere in SIBERIA) as an architect, a trade entirely strange to me, and I got pay (for December, 1947) of 140 rubles. I had a party with plenty of food purchased with the money.....The accommodations of the camp has been so much improved that we now feel no inconveniences.....CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/ 73902, 52.8B-1.

(kkk) Since the control on commodities has been removed, a camp stall has been set up in our camp (somewhere in SIBERIA). We receive payment for our work (January 1948). Last month I received 150 yen besides food, clothing, and housing.....I work exactly eight hours per day in a small factory in town. CCD Intercept, JP/TOK/73902, 52.8B-1.

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SECRET**C. CONTRIBUTION OF THE JAPANESE PsW TO THE RUSSIAN WAR POTENTIAL**

(1) The sudden receipt of almost a million Japanese prisoners was a windfall that immediately enabled the USSR to make real progress in the business of reconstruction. As many of the Japanese were skilled technicians, carpenters, mechanics, etc., the Soviet Union received valuable help in those fields.

The prisoners were immediately put to work, with no effort made initially to place individuals in positions best suited to their qualifications. Over a period of time, however, a gradual change was made and many prisoners were transferred to jobs more commensurate to their skills. The Soviet Union had great respect for the industrious capacities of the Japanese in comparison to prisoners of other nationalities.

Work of a purely military nature for which the Japanese were used included munitions plants, fortifications, airfields, wireless stations, billets, military posts, shipyards, harbor facilities, ammunition and shipping facilities. In addition they were assigned to projects of a strategic nature such as railroad or road construction and improvement, industrial construction, industrial plant work, mining, oil field or refinery work, road and railroad equipment repair, stevedoring, lumbering, and agriculture. The largest number of prisoners on these projects were used purely as laborers. Those with special skills were employed where these skills could be placed to the best advantage, as indicated above. Many repatriates have reported the USSR is deficient in skilled personnel to handle installation, operation, and maintenance of plants recently installed in Soviet territory. Because of this lack, the use of Japanese technicians and skilled laborers has been absolutely necessary.

(2) The following references substantiate the information given above:

(a) USE OF PSW IN MUNITIONS PLANTS

(1) In May 1946 approximately 300 PsW and 4,000 Soviet workers were used in an airplane plant in IRKUTSK (52°16'-104°18'). 630-26, 53.33. One interrogee worked in an arsenal in HEIJO (39°01'-125°44') handling artillery shells (Date unknown). 190-20, 53.33.

(2) A repatriate was a truck driver at an airplane engine repair plant in YUZHNO SAKHALINSK (TOYOHARA) (46°58'-142°44'). He transported airplane engines for overhauling at the plant. 721-49, 53.33.

(3) One repatriate worked in an automotive repair and machine shop in IZVESKOVAYA (49°00'-131°30'). This machine shop is located in front of the railroad station in a wooden building. Ten old type lathes were operated by Japanese PsW in three eight-hour shifts. From August 1945 to February 1947, and September 1947 to October 1947, the plant repaired and overhauled 2½-ton US trucks and heavy tractors. Some vehicle parts were also produced and the plant was used to repair locomotives in emergencies. 1310-7, 53.33.

(4) A tank repair shop is located about 10 miles east of the VOROSHILOV (43°47'-131°56') railroad station. 30 PsW and 300 Russians worked on two eight-hour shifts daily from June 1948 to May 1948. About 2 or 3 SU-15 tanks and 2 or 3 T-34 tanks were repaired daily. The large parts were sent to the shop from other localities. The only parts manufactured in the plant were nuts, bolts, etc. 1301-36, 53.33.

(5) An anti-aircraft gun manufacturing plant was located 1 mile north by northeast of the ZLOBINO (18 km southeast of KRASNOYARSK) (56°02'-92°48') railroad station. The plant consisted of a lathe plant, a foundry, iron smelter, assembly plant, boilers, etc. PsW worked in most of these plants doing miscellaneous jobs from

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August 1945 to August 1946. A great number of guns were being manufactured but the output of guns per day is not known. The informant worked in the plant for a period of 9½ months. Gun parts were also manufactured in this plant. Only the tires were brought in from elsewhere. The guns were 47-mm caliber with four tires. 1286-16, 53.33.

(6) 30 PsW worked in the machinery repair section in the northern part of a torpedo plant in ALMA-ATA (43°16-76°56) in November 1945. 676-46, 53.33.

(7) Nine PsW were employed as skilled technicians in October 1947 making small arms ammunition at a plant in BALKHASH (46°49-75°00). TIS 13277, 53.29.

(8) Seven hundred civilians, men and women, and 100 PsW were employed on three eight-hour shifts in a cartridge manufacturing plant in BALKHASH (46°49-75°00). TIS 7323, 53.29.

(9) Approximately 1,500 PsW here worked around a tank plant known as # 77 in BARNAUL (53°21-83°47). PsW who were technicians worked within this plant. Informant worked within this plant from November 1945 to April 1947. Every part of a tank was made here, but the tanks were not assembled. There was a plant within the area which was restricted to the PsW. Parts and boxes were brought into this plant. Informant believes the tanks are not assembled here, but the parts are packed in crates. TIS 13143, 53.29.

(10) A tank parts factory is located 1.2 miles west by northwest of the BARNAUL (53°21-83°47) railroad station. About 10,000 Russians and 600 PsW worked three eight-hour shifts at this plant making tractor and tank engines in March 1947. Various parts for tractors and tanks as well as the completed engines were made at this factory. Informant worked on a lathe making cylinder sleeves and finishing the duraluminum piston as it came from the foundry. The daily production was about 300 to 400 sleeves. Two cylinder engines were made at this plant and were about 3.3 feet square with three large coils attached to the engine. The horsepower of these engines and daily production of this plant is not known. The engines are put into boxes and shipped by rail to unknown destinations. TIS 13145, 53.29.

(11) The informant worked in the handling of crates of hand grenades in a dump located 7 miles northeast of the RITTIKHOVKA (44°12-132°46) railroad station from May to June 1947. This dump consisted of eight buildings, was well guarded and protected. Much ammunition was stored in the area. 1311-45, 53.33.

(12) A dump containing 120-mm mortar shells was located 20 miles southeast of IMAN (45°55-133°44) railroad station. The informant worked in this dump for about ten days doing miscellaneous work in June and July 1946. The dump was built underground and was well guarded for the use of an artillery regiment stationed in the area with headquarters at VOROSHILOV (43°47-131°56). 1320-40, 53.33.

(13) An ammunition plant is located approximately 1 mile east of BARNAUL (53°21-83°47) railroad station and approximately 3 miles north of #1 PW Camp. There were approximately 300 PsW and 700 other men working on three eight-hour shifts, producing rifle-size ammunition from June 1946 to Jun 1947. There is a possibility that larger ammunition is being manufactured here also. There were approximately seven large, brick buildings of an unknown nature and approximately four underground warehouses. 796-20, 53.33.

(14) An arms repair plant is located about 2½ miles west of the RITTIKHOVKA (44°12-132°46) railroad station. The repatriate heard that 400 PsW worked in this plant. The PsW did see many repaired light guns, heavy guns, and anti-aircraft guns on freight cars at the railroad station from May 1946 to May 1948. 1266-11, 53.33.

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SECRET**(b) USE OF PSW IN THE SHIPMENT AND HANDLING OF MUNITIONS**

(1) The informant was taken to a gunpowder storage dump located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of VANINO (49°01-140°17) railroad station to unload materials. White and yellow powder was sorted here in an area 400 yd square with two 1-story wooden buildings. The area was guarded by Russian soldiers. 1312-43, 53.33

(2) The informant was used in the unloading of ammunition at the BUINKI (15 km west of SEMENOVKA) (51°32-127°48) railroad station for transportation to an ammunition dump 100 yd west of the station. The ammunition consisted of hand grenades and was loaded into trucks for transportation to the dump. He worked there from September 1946 to August 1947. At that time two warehouses were filled with grenades. There are five warehouses in the area of the dump and 15 nearby. These latter are not in use. 1301-6, 53.33.

(3) The informant worked for four days during September 1947 in an army warehouse area in CHITA (52°03-113°30). This warehouse area was located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the railroad station. In all there were 30 to 40 1-story warehouses in the area which was well guarded. The contents of the warehouses were Russian army uniforms. 200 PsW were used in the area each day on eight-hour shifts. 1298-46, 53.33.

(4) The informant was engaged in moving about 500 bombs (8 feet long and 1.6 feet in diameter), 1,000 bombs (5 feet long and 1 foot in diameter) and 2,000 bombs (3 feet long and 5 inches in diameter) from one side of an airfield to another in March 1946. This airfield was located about 6 miles south of the city of HUNGNAM (39°50-127°38). TIS 10168, 53.29

(c) USE OF PSW IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY BILLETS AND POSTS

(1) The repatriate was among a crew of PsW used in the construction of an Army Training Camp in MAL'TA (52°51-103°32) during May 1947. The camp was located 7 miles south of the city. About 50 wooden barracks were built. The Russian soldiers were in training while the buildings were under construction. These troops numbered about 15,000 and were equipped with tanks, artillery, and miscellaneous small arms. 1327-49, 53.33.

(2) The informant was used in the construction of an army barracks in ANTONOVKA (44°23-134°20) from August 1946 to May 1947. The barracks was located 1 mile east of the PW Camp. He worked as a carpenter's helper for about 200 Russian infantry and artillery soldiers who were responsible for the construction. 1324-2, 53.33.

(3) The informant was used in the construction of two 2-story brick buildings about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of GORBUSHA (44°31-135°44) railroad station from July 1946 to May 1947. These buildings were to be used as a regimental housing unit. 250 infantry and 250 artillery soldiers were living in tents in the area at the time. Their regimental number was 992 and they were in constant training. 1312-31, 53.33.

(d) USE OF PSW IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MUNITIONS STORAGE AREAS

(1) The informant with a group of 500 PsW completed the construction of a group of warehouses located 10 miles west of SEMENOVKA (51°32-127°48) in September 1947. There were 12 wooden buildings in the group. The area was enclosed with a barbed wire fence. It is stated that the buildings will be used for the storage of arms and equipment. 1321-8, 53.33.

(2) 500 to 1,000 PsW were used in the construction of warehouses for the storage of ammunition about 18 miles south of SOVETSKAYA GAVAN (48°59-140°18) railroad station from May to November 1947. About

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11 warehouses were built in the area. 1313-41, 53.33.

(3) The informant worked in the construction of a warehouse for the storage of ammunition about 1 mile west of the GORBUSHA (44°31-135°44) railroad station from September to May 1947. The buildings were to be for the storage of 4 kg bombs in the area and are intended for the infantry soldiers stationed in the area. Four of the buildings were completed. 1311-39, 53.33.

(e) USE OF PSW IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF REPAIR OF FORTIFICATIONS

(1) As the result of many injuries sustained by PsW working on a tunnel construction project, informant visited this site in October 1946 to investigate the cause of the injuries. Here informant observed four tunnels constructed at a level 10 feet above the sea into the side of a 25-ft high cliff on the coast of PROLIV STRELOK BAY approximately .6 mile east of the DUNAY (42°52-132°22) railroad station. Three of the tunnels were 82 feet deep and spaced 99 feet apart. Two of the tunnels were connected on the inside with a passage way. A fourth tunnel, still under construction, was located on the coast 333 feet west of the group of three tunnels. Russian civilians supervised this construction project, however, Russian Army officers made frequent inspections of the site. These tunnels were approximately 10 feet in diameter. This site was contemplated for ammunition storage by the Russian army. TIS 12910, 53.29.

(2) The informant stated that in August 1946 the Russians were using a large number of Japanese PsW in the digging of underground fortifications and the building of other defensive works in the PORT ARTHUR (38°48-121°16) area. 379-96, 53.33.

(3) The informant stated that in the summer of 1946 the Russians were building fortifications in the hills near PORT ARTHUR (38°48-121°16). PsW were used in this work. Guns as large as 20 inches were placed in the fortifications. 457-18, 53.33.

(4) The informant stated that 30 Japanese PsW were used by the Russians in the construction of fortifications in the area of LAO-HU-T'AN (38°54-121°41) in February 1947. 446-7, 53.33.

(f) USE OF PSW IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NAVAL FACILITIES

(1) The informant worked in KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) for about two weeks in May 1947 to help build and finish three new dry docks which were located about 2½ miles east of the railroad station. 600 PsW worked here in the construction of the docks which were of concrete. Two more dry docks were already located in the place. These docks were capable of repairing ships up to 600 tons. 692-32, 53.33.

(2) The informant dug ditches in a naval arsenal located 4 miles north of the KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) railroad station. This was a very large arsenal with numerous brick, concrete, and wooden buildings. He was employed here from October to December 1945. 693-25, 53.33.

(3) The informant worked during the period September 1946 to October 1946 in the construction of two docks located 1 mile south-west of the VLADIVOSTOK (43°08-131°55) railroad station. These piers will be used by the Soviet Navy as there is an anchorage near this place. 60 PsW and 50 Russians were employed on the project. 674-49, 53.33.

(4) The informant was employed in the construction of a naval barracks about 3 miles west of the NAKHODKA (42°48-132°51) railroad station in June 1947. About 100 Russian sailors were housed in these barracks. 772-2, 53.33.

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(5) In August 1947 the informant with 200 other PsW and 40 Russians were used in the installation of boring machines, lathes, drill presses, etc., at a submarine repair plant that was under construction in VLADIVOSTOK (43°08-131°55). This plant replaced worn out plates and repainted SCHUKA Class submarines. TIS 9883, 53.29.

(6) A submarine repair base is located 5 miles southeast of VLADIVOSTOK (43°08-131°55) railroad station. Two brick buildings were being constructed here by PsW in May 1947. A makeshift dock where three submarines were being painted is located in the southeast corner of the base. 674-19, 53.33.

(g) USE OF PSW IN SHIPYARDS

(1) The informant worked in a shipbuilding yard 12 miles southwest of SRETENSK (52°15-117°40) railroad station about 6 months up to November 1946. About 300 PsW and about 300 Russians worked there. Up to 2,000 ton ships were being constructed. 671-27, 53.33.

(2) Shipyard located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of first pier in NIKOLAYEVSK (53°10-140°42). Interrogee stated that he saw 20 cargo ships, 15 under construction. 500 PsW and 100 Russian ex-convicts worked here in September 1946. 739-20, 53.33.

(3) PsW worked as a carpenter for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years at a shipyard 4 miles west of #2 KHABAROVSK (48°29-135°05) railroad station. The yard consisted of one 3-story concrete building, housing machine shop, blacksmith shop, and welding shop. Ships were assembled here to await repair from the latter part of November to late April. About 700 PsW and 300 Russian civilians worked at above yard in June 1947. 736-2, 53.33.

(4) A shipyard is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) railroad station on the west bank of the AMUR river. There were over 20 steel, brick, and wooden buildings. The plant turned out screw propellers up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, kitchen utensils, screws, and washers. Ships up to 4,000 tons were moored near shipyard occasionally. 300 PsW and some 1,000 Russians worked here. The informant worked in the plant for one week doing general labor in September 1945. 633-11, 53.33.

(5) The informant was one of a group of 50 PsW who did fatigue details around an arsenal located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by southeast of KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) railroad station in August 1946. The arsenal consisted of four brick buildings. Four damaged ships and many damaged German tanks were observed. The arsenal operated 24 hours per day. 692-33, 53.33.

(6) A naval shipyard was located about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33-136°58) railroad station. According to hearsay from a fellow PsW, who was employed here, from July 1946 to June 1947, river gunboats were repaired at this naval shipyard. About 500 to 1,000 Japanese PsW worked in this yard doing odd jobs. 692-19, 53.33.

(7) 500 PsW worked in a shipyard located in the port of NIKOLAYEVSK (53°10-140°42) from July 1946 to June 1947. The maximum output was about five 40 to 70-ton wooden ships in one month. Engines were not installed in most of these. One dry dock was able to handle three 4,000-ton ships. 768-30, 53.33.

(8) A shipyard covering an area approximately 400 by 50 yards was located just 200 yards northwest of #1 IRKUTSK (52°16-104°18) railroad station on the eastern bank of ANGARA river. The shipyard had five wooden buildings composed of the following shops: lathe, casting, wood-work, foundry, finishing, and sawmill. It is estimated that the yard employed 60 Russians and 250 Japanese PsW in November 1946. 590-46, 53.33.

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(9) PsW was in a group of 900 PsW doing fatigue details in shipyard located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of the KOKUY ($55^{\circ}20-85^{\circ}02$) railroad station from March 1946 to March 1947. 559-13, 53.33.

(10) About 400 PsW worked in a Navy river boat plant at SRETENSK ($52^{\circ}15-117^{\circ}40$) in April 1947. 12 lathes were in the plant. The plant area was about 200 by 2,000 yards. 553-11, 53.33

(11) The informant was in a group of 150 PsW performing fatigue details around the "LENIN" Ship Repairing Plant located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by southeast of BLAGOVESHCHENSK ($50^{\circ}17-127^{\circ}32$) railroad station from September 1945 to April 1946. Security was provided by a wooden fence surrounding plant, with a guard at the entrance. 551-43, 53.33.

(12) 400 PsW worked eight-hours a day at a shipyard located 1 mile north of the pier on the south shore of KURIESHI near SOVETSKAYA GAVAN ($48^{\circ}59-140^{\circ}18$) in January 1946. A concrete floating dry dock was located in front of shipyard and could accommodate ships up to 6,000 tons. 1304-50, 53.33.

(h) USE OF PSW IN MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS

(1) A radio station is still under construction about 7 miles north of PORT ARTHUR ($38^{\circ}48-121^{\circ}16$) railroad station. However, it is in operation since March 1947. Japanese PsW are used in construction of the buildings. Japanese technicians are used in the radio station. There are 4 or 5 antenna poles for this radio station. 516-89, 53.33.

(2) A wireless station was located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of PW Camp #8 and 12 miles northwest of KOMSOMOL'SK ($50^{\circ}33-136^{\circ}58$) in August 1946. There were three antennae approximately 150 feet high in the plant area. The informant saw two guards at the gate. About 20 PsW worked in this station from time to time digging holes for fence posts. The informant worked there 20 days. 692-46, 53.33.

(3) #1 radio center was located 5 miles north of KOMSOMOL'SK ($50^{\circ}33-136^{\circ}58$) railroad station in May 1947. This building was constructed of concrete and it was 6 stories high. Antennae were constructed around this building on wooden poles about 30 feet high. This radio station was operated by the army as well as civilians. Informant, with 50 other PsW, dug holes to plant new antenna poles. 691-29, 53.33.

(4) Informant worked in a radio station located about 1,000 yards northeast of pier #1 in NIKOLAYEVSK ($53^{\circ}10-140^{\circ}42$) repairing electrical defects during June and July 1946. The radio station had an aerial about 15 feet high. 786-5, 53.33.

(5) 200 PsW, including informant, were sent to KOMSOMOL'SK ($50^{\circ}33-136^{\circ}58$) in June 1946 to build a foundation for a radio station. 775-18, 53.33.

(i) USE OF PSW IN THE CONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION, OR REPAIR OF AIR FACILITIES

(1) The informant was one of a group of 1,000 PsW employed in the construction of a runway on an airfield located 4 miles northwest of VANINO ($49^{\circ}01-140^{\circ}17$) railroad station. This airfield was almost completed in November 1946. 1299-7, 53.33.

(2) The informant worked on the construction of an airfield for the Russians $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of PORT ARTHUR ($38^{\circ}48-121^{\circ}16$) railroad station in October 1945. This new field, measuring 500 by 1,000 yards was completed at that time. The field has a brick hangar and a concrete strip. Trainers were used on the field. 1288-27, 53.33.

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(3) A naval airfield is located approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the SOVETSKAYA GAVAN ($48^{\circ}59-140^{\circ}18$) railroad station. The informant worked on this field in October 1946. The field was newly constructed and construction had been started by Japanese PsW. 1297-36, 53.33.

(4) When the interrogee was transferred from SERGEYEVKA ($48^{\circ}28-135^{\circ}52$) to KHOR ($47^{\circ}52-135^{\circ}00$) in July 1947, his first work was repairing roads at the airfield in this locality. 1285-29, 53.33.

(5) The informant worked on an airfield in IRKUTSK ($52^{\circ}16-104^{\circ}18$) from January to March 1946 shoveling snow and constructing a 3-story brick building. 1282-32, 53.33.

(6) The informant worked as a laborer in the construction of additional hangars at the airfield in #2 IRKUTSK ($52^{\circ}16-104^{\circ}18$) November 1945 to May 1946. 1282-37, 53.33.

(7) The informant worked for two months, June and July 1946, near VOROSHILOV ($43^{\circ}47-131^{\circ}56$) levelling ground for the construction of an airfield. This area was well guarded at all times. 693-16, 53.33.

(8) The interrogee worked from August 1945 to March 1946 with 100 other Japanese repairing the airfield for the Russians between OSAWA ($35^{\circ}53-139^{\circ}48$) and YUZHNO SAKHALINSK ($46^{\circ}58-142^{\circ}44$). Most of the repair work being done was on the runway. 721-21, 53.33.

(9) The informant worked in April 1947 at an airfield $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of #1 IRKUTSK ($52^{\circ}16-104^{\circ}18$) railroad station levelling ground for the extension of a runway. 1282-26, 53.33.

(10) A new field was constructed by 1,000 Japanese PsW 4 miles northwest of VANINO ($49^{\circ}01-140^{\circ}17$) railroad station. Work was done on the field from October 1946 to July 1947. The majority of the planes using this field were fighters, however, bombers and transports were also seen. 800-22, 53.33.

(11) The informant worked for five months up to July 1947 with a group of 200 PsW in the laying of steel mat runways on a field 12 miles southeast of the city of SOVETSKAYA GAVAN ($48^{\circ}59-140^{\circ}18$). 785-1, 53.33.

(12) The informant worked on an airfield located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of CHERNOGORSK ($53^{\circ}50-91^{\circ}22$) railroad station during July 1946. He worked here laying oil tanks underground near the single hangar of the field. 774-50, 53.33.

(13) The informant worked on an airfield located 1 mile northwest of the KADALA ($52^{\circ}02-113^{\circ}19$) railroad station during September 1946. 677-31, 53.33.

(14) Interrogee was interned in a locality 50 miles northwest of CHITA ($52^{\circ}03-113^{\circ}30$). During November 1945 he worked in the construction of underground air raid shelters and at an airfield. 348-57, 53.33.

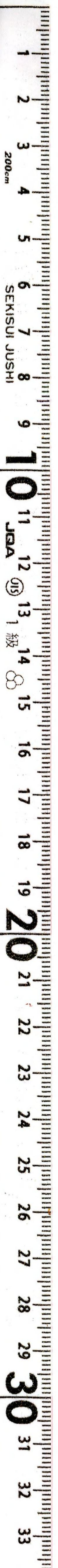
(15) While the informant was a PW in PORT ARTHUR ($38^{\circ}48-121^{\circ}16$), he worked for the Russians in transforming a former race track into a landing field for airplanes. This field situated southwest of the city. 371-23, 53.33.

(16) An airfield was constructed by the Russians at YING-CH'ENG-TZU ($38^{\circ}59-121^{\circ}24$) between DAIREN ($38^{\circ}55-121^{\circ}39$) and PORT ARTHUR ($38^{\circ}48-121^{\circ}16$) using Japanese PsW. This field has been started by the Japanese and was completed by the Russians in February 1946. 354-53, 53.33.

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(17) The former Japanese airfield at SAN-SHIH-LI-PU (39°03-121°48) was under reconstruction by the Russians in November 1946. The runways were being lengthened and paved. 2,000 Japanese PsW were being employed here. In March 1946 the Russians added another runway to the SHINGISHU (40°06-124°24) airfield using Japanese PsW. As of August 1946 200 PsW were being employed on the field. 299-37, 53.33.



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D. STATISTICS ON LABOR PERFORMED BY JAPANESE POW IN THE USSR.

Annex "A" attached represents a list of over 825 known PW Camps in the USSR or Soviet-dominated territory. Reports as to the numbers of personnel are possible on only 40% of these camps. The total personnel represented is 608,161. This number, in addition to 52,680 known to have died indicates that well over 700,000 individuals must have been interned in the USSR. Actual information as to the types of work performed by the prisoners is available on only 565 of the camps. As these camps include all of those in the more populous or industrial areas it can be assumed that most of the balance of the camps were for lumbering, mining, or agricultural operations. A tabulation as to the types of labor performed in the camps by Japanese POW by number of camps involved is as follows:

	<u>TYPE OF LABOR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPS</u>
LUMBERING	(Includes cutting of trees for timber or firewood, sawmill work, woodworking, cabinet work, etc.)	198
AGRICULTURE	(Includes work on state farms, hauling of produce, irrigation, etc.)	132
MUNITIONS PLANTS	(Includes work in tank producing plants, airplane factories, ammunition plants, dumps and storage facilities, transportation of munitions, arms plants, etc.)	19
FORTIFICATIONS	(Includes the improvement and construction of land fortifications, the construction of military roads, the construction and improvement of coastal fortifications, etc.)	11
AIRPORTS	(Includes the construction or improvement of airport facilities for military or civilian use.)	12
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION	(Includes construction of new lines, expansion and repair of existing facilities.)	72
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	(Includes the construction of roads not definitely stated to be of a military nature, repair and expansion of existing facilities.)	7
REPAIR OF RAIL AND ROAD EQUIPMENT	(Includes labor in plants devoted to the repair of rolling stock, road vehicles, locomotives, etc.)	24
WIRE COMMUNICATIONS	(Includes the repair or installation of telephone and telegraph lines.)	2
WIRELESS FACILITIES	(Includes the installation of radio, radar, and wireless telegraph equipment.)	3
SHIPBUILDING	(Includes the construction of river craft, the repair of ships, construction of repair facilities.)	12

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	<u>TYPE OF LABOR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPS</u>
PORT FACILITIES	(Includes the repair, or expansion of existing facilities, the opening of new facilities.)	7
CANAL CONSTRUCTION	(Includes the construction, expansion, or repair of waterways for irrigation and shipping.)	4
OIL FIELDS AND REFINERIES	(Includes construction of refineries and other facilities, work in the fields, storage facilities, etc.)	7
POWER FACILITIES	(Includes work in power facilities, construction of new plants, lines, transformer stations, expansion or repair of existing facilities.)	19
CERAMICS	(Includes work in brick kilns, cement plants, construction of facilities.)	91
MINING	(Includes work in coal mines and mining for gold, tin, silver, tungsten, molybdenum, manganese, copper, iron, mica, tungsten, limestone, etc. Work in construction and maintenance of facilities. In general 80% of the mining was for coal.)	162
FACTORY LABOR	(Includes labor as technicians, skilled or unskilled laborers in foundries, automobile manufacturing plants, agricultural equipment plants, rolling stock plants, electrical plants, etc.)	47
GENERAL LABOR	(Includes stevedore work, work in and about factories, storage of machinery, etc.)	57
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	(Includes construction of new industrial plants, housing facilities, general carpentry, repair or expansion of existing facilities.)	81
HOSPITALS	(Includes those camps that were used only for hospitalization, rest, or recuperation.)	9

The above list, of course, totals much more than the number of camps reported as a number of these camps report more than one project assigned. Too, the list is incomplete. The work done by many camps changed from time to time. An actual list of the types of employment done by the camps would involve many weeks of research through thousands of documents. Not included in the above tabulation is the work done about the PW Camps themselves, the attendance of individuals in schools for indoctrination, and those camps where no individual worked due to military rank, imprisonment, or other reasons.

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PW CAMPS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE USSR

Explanation of the columns appearing on the following charts is as follows:

- COLUMN 1 Shows names of all camps or branch camps so far identified in area under Soviet control. Names bearing an asterisk (*) are phonetic pronunciations.
- COLUMN 2 Shows location by coordinates of all known camps or branch camps. Names of camps bearing no coordinates cannot be located on any existing maps.
- COLUMN 3 Area or district number.
- COLUMN 4 Camp or branch camp numbers within the PsW area or district.
- COLUMN 5 Number of PsW interned in each camp or branch camp as compiled from the latest figures.
- COLUMN 6 Reported number of deaths among PsW in each camp or branch camp.
- COLUMN 7 Work being carried on by PsW in each camp or branch camp and remarks as to what former Japanese units were interned at the time covered by this report.

The majority of the PsW interned in the USSR are former members of the Japanese Kwantung Army. This has been verified from the same sources mentioned at the beginning of this report.

While this report is devoted almost entirely to PsW camps in the USSR, it also contains a few camps in KOREA, SAKHALIN and the KURIL Islands in which Japanese PsW are known to be interned.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
ABAKAN	(53°12'N-91°27'E)	33	#1	3,000	500	Lumbering and water works.
			#2	2,000	45	Heavy labor.
			#3	500	50	
			#7	600	?	600 men from Japanese 205 IIB, 117 Div interned here.
ABRAKHAN		263				Construction and lumbering.
ACHISAI	(43°34'N-68°54'E)	348				
ACHNINSK	(56°16'N-90°30'E)	436				
AIEKSEYEVSKIY						
AIEKSEYE-NIKOLSK				1,550	450	Lumbering. Hospital in this area.
*AJIRINIYA				350		Lumbering and construction work.
AKIOTSU	(39°01'N-125°44'E)	6A	#2	3,000	3,000	Hospital patients from Siberian PW camp sent here. All died.
*AKIYANSKU				462		Sawmill - lumbering.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
AKMOLINSK	(51°07'N-71°26'E)	330	#1			
*AKOHABRI	(MORSHANSK Area)		#1			Farming and lumbering.
*AKUFURU						
AKUR-DATA	(49°50'N-140°00'E)					
*AKUSAKA	(50°10'N-138°11'E)					
ALEKSANDROVSK	(50°54'N-142°10'E)			500		Farming. (KURIL Islands)
ALEKSANDROVKA	(53°24'N-130°09'E)			500		Coal mining.
ALEUR	(52°35'N-117°04'E)			200		Felling trees, lumbering.
ALHABEKA						Heavy labor. 1st Company of 323 Inf Regt interned here.
ALMA-ATA	(43°16'N-76°56'E)	40	#1 #2 #3 #5 #11	600 1,500 700 8,000	10 45 40	This area has a total of 11 camps and are engaged in lumbering, lead mining, farming, engineering and other heavy labor.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
ALOCHKA	(61°12'N-72°46'E)					
ALTAN	(49°31'N-111°32'E)					Located in OUTER MONGOLIA. Engaged in leather work.
ALTAYSKAYA	(49°10'N-85°36'E)	36		2,000	200	Railroad construction, lumbering and coal mining.
ALTAYSKOYE	(51°59'N-85°22'E)			1,600		Railroad constructed. Building freight cars.
AMAGARON	(50°15'N-127°00'E)					
AMBETSU	(49°59'N-142°08'E)					
AMGUN	(52°56'N-139°38'E)					
AMUR	(SW KUIKYSHEVKA)			800		
AMURUBANA	(48°52'N-135°22'E)					
ANDIZHAN	(40°48'N-72°20'E)	378				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
ANGAELKA		526	#6	1,500	?	Coal mining.
ANGEKIK						
ANGELEN	Central ASIA - UZBEK Republic	372	Br 6			Coal mining, RR construction, brick and cement works. 10th F Air Repair Unit interned here.
ANGREN	(41°01'N-69°15'E)	372	#1 - 6			Coal mining, RR and house construction.
ANNOVKA	(50°25'N-128°25'E)					
ANTO	(53°12'N-91°27'E)	33		740	210	Gold mining, manufacturing of mining equipment. (March 1946)
ANTUNG	(40°08'N-124°24'E)			1,000		Lumber mill. (Believe all repatriated)
ANTONOVKA	(44°00'N-135°35'E)	15				
ANZHERO-SUDZHENSK	(65°05'N-86°00'E)	503		1,400	70	Coal mining and heavy labor.
APORO				625		Construction and lumbering.

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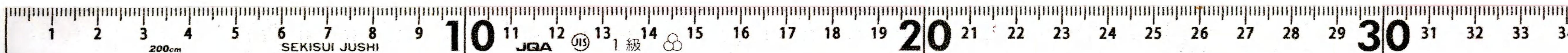
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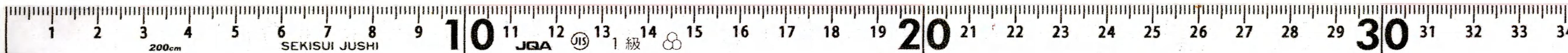
NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
ARACHIKA	(49°47'N-129°27'E)			1,000		Coal mining.
ARAL						Cotton growing.
ARAN	OUTER MONGOLIA			550	93	Lumbering and sawmill.
ARCHEON						Sawing lumber and logs.
ARDEMOKS	S of MOSCOW					Factory work, construction of roads, farming.
ARGUNS' ROYE	(47°52'N-134°42'E)					
ARGUTAI						
ARKHARA	(49°25'N-130°07'E)	19	#1 - ?			
ARKIPOVKA	(43°13'N-133°53'E)	15				
ARTEM	(43°20'N-132°10'E)	12	#1	2,500	150	Mining, lumbering and railroad repair work. Four coal mines.
			#2	1,000	100	
			#3&4	1,000	-	
			#5			
			#6	1,000	10	

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
ARTEM (cont'd)	(42°20'N-132°10'E)	12	#8 #12 #16	500	150	Mining, hard labor. Hospital workers, coal mining. Automobile repair, lumbering, public works. There are 12 PW camps in this area with about 1,000 PsW per camp or branch camp. (Information as of January 1947)
ARTEMOVSK	(48°30'N-38°00'E)					
ASBEST	(57°46'N-61°30'E)					
ASEKAIKA	E of IMAN	15				
ASHKABAD	(37°56'N-58°23'E)	44				
ARUCHOMU						
31 ARUCHIYOHMU						Construction work, coal mining, heavy labor.
*ARUIKOFU				350	150	Construction of water works.
ARUZERUKA					1,450	Coal mining.
ATAMANOVKA	(51°53'N-113°32'E)	24	#5			

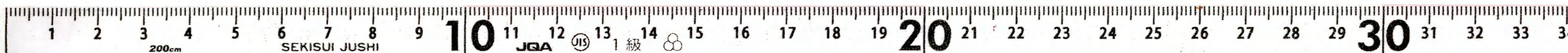
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
AZAUNKA	(57°46'N-63°41'E)					
BADA	(51°24'N-109°52'E)	52	#4			
BAIKAL	(52°00'N-113°00'E)	32	#18			Coal mining, lumbering. (Labor Party Camp)
BAINBURU	INNER MONGOLIA			1,000	400	
BAINGOL		6B	#8	1,000		
BAIN TUME'N	(48°03'N-148°30'E)		#3	1,500		28th PW Bn here. (Report as of March 1946)
BAIR	(51°03'N-104°07'E)			8,000	400	Coal mining.
BALALIANKA	(51°36'N-81°16'E)					
BALEY MINES	(51°34'N-116°35'E)	25	#5	2,000	200	Gold mining, lumbering, construction work. (Report as of June 1946)
BALKHASH	(46°40'N-70°00'E)	37	#1 #2&3	1,000 900	60 50	Copper smelting. Copper mining, construction of houses.

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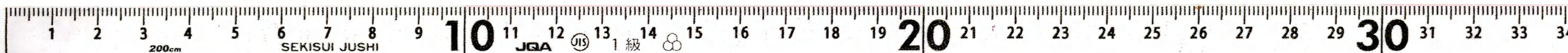
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*BALZHIN-RAMA						
*BAMU	2 mi W SKOVORODINO			490	17	Coal mining, lumbering, brick factory.
BARABASH	(43°12'N-131°31'E)					
*BARAINKA				900	100	Lumbering.
BARNAUL	(55°21'N-83°47'E)	128	#1	1,800	100	Brick factory, construction of tanks, munitions factory, electric power plant.
			#2	2,000	200	Tractor, tank and Diesel engines produced daily. No. 77 Tank Engine Plant.
			#3	1,000		Railroad and freight car construction.
			#5	2,000	300	Freight car factory, some farming. (Ex-officers believed interned here)
			#6	500		Steel factory, steel works.
			#503	-	40	Explosives, coal mining.
*BARNOR						
*BATUMI	SW of KOMSOMOL'SK (18)					
*BARUCHIZAN						

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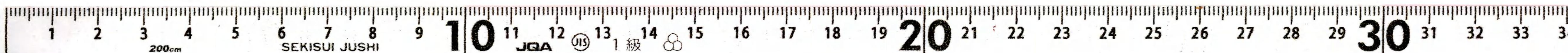
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
BAYKAL (Lake)	(58°40'N-108°26'E)			2,700	300	Lumbering, construction work.
BAYKONUR	(47°50'N-66°03'E)	348				
BEGOVAT	(40°13'N-69°13'E)		#1 #3	1,480 1,350	10	Working on dam project.
BELUKHA	(51°15'N-116°48'E)	24 24	#9 #?	500 900	400	Called 37 PW Bn. Tungsten mines. Coal mining.
BELOVO	(54°25'N-86°19'E)					
BEREZOVKA	(56°40'N-99°01'E)	16		4,000	25%	Railroad tracks, timber cutting.
BESTOBE	(52°40'N-73°15'E)					
**BHIANNY						Officers of the 52nd Garrison Battalion believed here.
BIKIN	(46°48'N-134°15'E)	17		640	100	Brick factory, lumbering.
BIRA	(49°03'N-132°28'E)	4				Lumbering and road construction.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
BIRAKAN	(49°02'N-131°40'E)	46	#9 #10 #?	750	250	Lumbering. (September 1945) Lumbering. Officers interned here. (September 1945) Coal mining, water works, lumbering.
BIROBIDZHAN	(48°47'N-132°56'E)	46	#1&2 #3 #4 #5&6 #7&8 #9&10	1,000 1,200 1,000 1,000 - -	- - 200 - - -	Road construction. Tin mining. Road construction, lumbering. Brick factory, lumbering. Lumbering. Lumbering.
BIYSK	(52°36'N-85°15'E)	128		3,000	50	Tractor factory, construction of buildings at iron works.
*BIYAZEMSKAYA		17	#8			Located 75 miles S of KHABAROVSK city along the Siberian Railway.
BLAGOSLOVENNOYE	(47°46'N-131°22'E)					
BLAGOVESHCHENSK	(50°17'N-127°32'E)	20	#1-1 #3 #4 #19 #20 #13	500 1,000 1,000 1,200 208 950	30 500 40	Factory work, sawmill. Hauling, farming. Flour mill. Brick, auto, oil and boat factory. Shipbuilding. Lumbering. In addition to the above, there are 15 other camps in the area.

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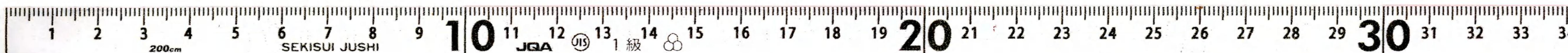
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
BLAGOVESHCHENSK (cont'd)	(50°17'N-127°32'E)		#12 #14	1,000 500	- 100	Lumbering. Farming.
*BLISK						Construction and factory work. Part of 16 F Ord Depot interned here. (Reports as of December 1945)
BOBROVKOYE	(49°56'N-82°42'E)					
*BODARA	CHITA District			550	45	Lumbering.
*BOENKI	90 Mi E of SEMENOVKA (44°08'N-131°11'E)					
*BOGON-BAIL				330		
			#3 #7			
BOGUCHAN	(45°16'N-130°15'E)			800	400	Coal mining.
*BOL'SHAYA KASABRANKA				69		
BONI	(50°05'N-137°50'E)					
BORCHALD	(41°45'N-44°50'E)			441		

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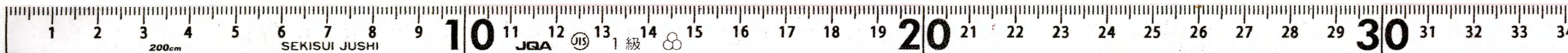
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
BORSCKBAY	(53°40'N-71°30'E)					
*BORIYANKI	N of VLADIVOSTOK					Construction work on arsenals of all kind.
BOROVLYANKA	(52°37'N-84°30'E)	128		500	16	Lumbering, cutting fire wood. (Report as of February 1946)
BORISOVO	(56°02'N-114°14'E)			2,000		Loading coal and brick on freight cars.
BOROVOYE	(53°04'N-70°17'E)	330				Area hospital located here.
BORTE	(53°37'N-111°53'E)			300	50	Lumbering. (Report as of March 1946)
*BORUNORU	125 miles N of ULAN BATOR					Japanese 5th Training AC, 2nd Training Unit interned here.
BORZYA	(50°24'N-116°33'E)	24		500	1	Lumbering. This camp is also a PW hospital.
BOYANKI	(44°20'N-132°59'E)			500	200	Lumbering.
*BOZHIR BURON						
BRATSKOYE	(56°05'N-101°47'E)					

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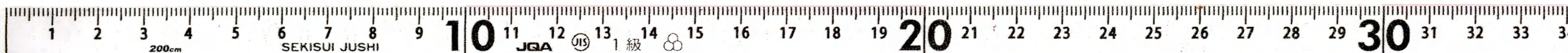
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*BRAYANKA		34				
BRINEROVKA (GORUSHA)	(44°31'N-135°45'E)	10				Lead and sulphur mines.
BROINCH	(43°13'N-132°54'E)	11	#6			
BROVKI	(43°29'N-134°43'E)	10				
*BUIENYA				1,350	500	Lumbering and freight.
BUINKI	(44°35'N-132°55'E)	14	#16			
BUKACHACHA	(52°59'N-116°53'E)	23	#1	2,000	400	Coal mining and lumbering.
			#2	1,500	300	Coal mining, lumbering, brick factory and road repair.
			#4	1,000	200	Coal mining. (Note: Reports state that during period 1945-1946, 900 Psw out of 2,700 died in this area)
*BUKACKI-CHINSKI	E of CHITA					Gold mining and lumbering.
*BUKAKA	18 mi N of KURUNZULAY (50°56'N-117°07'E)	24	#10			Mining. Working 3 - 8 hour shifts.

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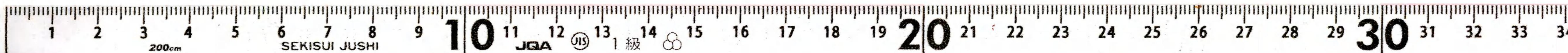
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*BUKAGONENSK						
BUKHTA	(52°57'N-116°48'E)	23		1,000		Copper mining.
*BUN BAT						
*BURAK	Near Reka ANGARA					Construction of buildings and roads for new railroad.
BUREYA	(49°48'N-129°48'E)	19				
BURLIT	(46°34'N-134°14'E)	15				
*BURTUY		52	#1			Lumbering.
BURULYATUY	(51°05'N-116°19'E)	24		150		Farming.
*CASPIAN SEA						Lumbering.
CHERANOVSKAYA	(52°02'N-113°19'E)	52	#3	1,800	100	Coal mining and factory work.
CH'E'CHEN'HAW	(47°26'N-110°42'E)					

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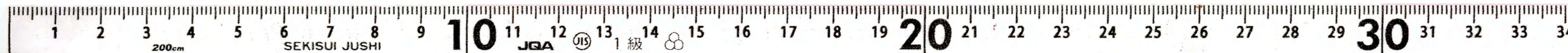
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*CHEKSNAKU	(Approximately 49°56'N-82°37'E)	45				
CHEKUNDA	(50°50'N-132°10'E)	4	3rd Sec			
*CHENOSKAYA						
CHEREMKHOVO	(53°08'N-103°04'E)	31	#1	4,000	600	Coal mining, railroad construction and road repair.
			#4	1,500	100	Coal mining.
			#6	700	7	
			#8	1,500		Coal mining. (Note: Japanese 205th IIB sent here for internment)
CHERNIGOVKA	(44°20'N-132°35'E)	14	553			
CHERNOGORSK	(53°50'N-91°22'E)	33	#1	2,000	20%	Coal mining, railroad and road repair.
			#2			Construction of synthetic oil plant.
			#5			Coal mining.
			#7	2,000	10%	Coal mining.
CHERNOVKA	(54°09'N-80°01'E)			1,388	22	Coal mining.
CHERNOVSKIYE KOPI	(52°01'N-113°13'E)	24	#5	700		Coal mining.
			#10	1,500	-	Coal mining. (Reports as of August 1946)

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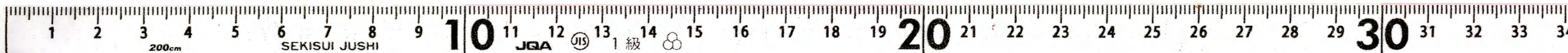
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
CHESNOKOVKA	(53°23'N-83°55'E)	36	#1	200		Freight car factory.
			#3	200		Rolling stock plant.
			#4	75		Freight car factory.
			#5	50		Freight car factory.
			#799	140		Felling timber and railroad construction.
CHESNOKOVO	(49°47'N-128°49'E)			35		
*CHIBAKEY	54 miles SE of PIVAN along MULI RR	1	1st Sec			
*CHIGUROWAI				900		Construction of buildings and farm work.
*CHIKILI VILLAGE	(Approximately 51°10'N-116°38'E)					Engineering.
CHILIK	(45°35'N-78°16'E)				100	
CHIKMENT	(42°18'N-69°36'E)	348	#3	75		Lead factory.
*CHINAGOLAKAYA	W of Ozero BAIKAL					Coal mining.
CHIN HSIEN	(39°06'N-121°43'E)			2,000		Steel company here. Shipments made to all of USSR.

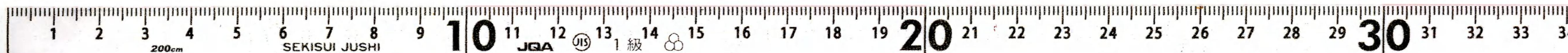
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
CHINNAI-YAMA	(48°24'N-142°46'E)					Located in SAKHALIN.
CHINNAMP'0	(38°44'N-125°24'E) N. KOREA			150		Stevedoring.
*CHIPALI				1,560	122	Heavy and light labor.
*CHIRANZE	24 mi SW of SPASSK DAL-NIY	14	#13	500 (?)		Lumbering to make railroad ties.
CHIRCHIK	(41°25'N-69°30'E)	360				
CHIRUKIN	(44°20'N-132°10'E)					
CHITA	(52°03'N-113°30'E)	24	#6	1,600		Coal mining, lumbering, public works. Brick factory.
			#8	1,500		Railway factory.
			#381	3,000		
			#23			Coal mining.
			#3			Construction work, hard labor.
			#5			Brick factory
			#9	1,500	350	
			#12	1,000	160	

(Note: There are approximately 10,000 PsW interned in this area, 300 of whom are officers)

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*CHIYARIMUSUKAYA				4,200	300	Coal mining.
CHKALOV	(51°46'N-55°08'E)					
CHONGJIN	(41°46'N-129°49'E)			1,000		Loading machinery on Soviet cargo vessels.
*CHUAMA	(40°45'N-72°35'E)	378	#26			
CHURUYEVKA	(44°10'N-133°54'E)	15				
*CHYPROHOZU	3.6 mi W of LONDOKO		#64			Assembly center for reassignment of PsW.
DAIREN	(38°55'N-121°39'E)		?	1,500		Construction of EIJOSHI Airfield for Soviet Army and Navy.
			?	30,000(?)		About 30,000 remained after April 1948 (?).
*DAJIYONARU				1,200	300	Coal mining and wood chopping.
*DALBODALJA				15,000	1	Brick and stone cutting. (Reports as of 1945-1946)
*DANIELSTOK				872	108	Coal mining. (Japanese 18th Field Freight Unit interned here)

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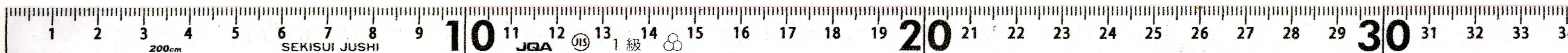
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
DARASUN	(52°18'N-115°40'E)	25		2,740(?)	200	Lumbering and mining.
*DAUENDA						
*DAVARODZI						Located in UKRAINE, European USSR.
DERBINSKOYE	(50°50'N-142°40'E)			1,000		Freight and farming.
DJISGASKHAN	(47°52'N-67°27'E)					Japanese PsW, Korean police and Soviet convicts interned here.
DOBRYSHI	(45°52'N-134°13'E)	15				
DOLINSK	(47°20'N-142°47'E)					
DONSKOYE	(45°28'N-134°21'E)					
*DOFU	(Approximately 50°49'N-136°50'E)	5	2d Sec			
DORIBIYA	(50°27'N-116°31'E)	24				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
DORMIDONTOVKO	(47°44'N-134°54'E)	17				
*DOVENOVSKIY		6	#9 10&11			
*DORZHKOVKA						
DROVYANAYA	(51°35'N-113°03'E)	52				
*DSAGONBAYIR						Lumbering and very heavy labor.
DUKI	(51°40'N-135°53'E)	5	4th Sec			
DUNAY	(42°52'N-132°22'E)	13	#3 #14			
*DUY				297	3	Construction.
DYUANKA	(49°11'N-140°17'E)	1	3rd Sec			
DZHANBUL	(42°55'N-71°23'E)	40	#9			
DZHAZEMSKIY	60 mi NE of VYAZEMSKAYA	16		1,000		

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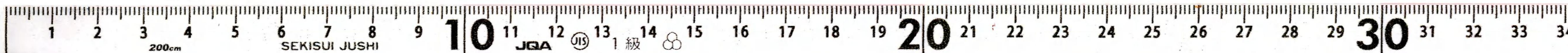
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
DZHEZKAZGAN	(47°52'N-67°27'E)		#39			
DZHIGTANKA	(53°43'N-124°31'E)	6A				
EKHABI	(53°26'N-143°04'E)	22	#2	200	100(?)	Work in oil fields.
*EKHABIO		22	#4			
*EMPO		303		300		Construction.
ENNHO	(49°30'N-140°10'E)	1	3rd Sec			
ERIGA	(50°50'N-132°00'E)	4	3rd Sec			
EROFIE-PAVLOVICH	(53°59'N-121°58'E)					
ETOROFU-TO	(45°22'N-147°56'E)					KURIL Islands.
*EZUBSSUKOYA			#205 #404			Lumbering. Repairing vehicles. (Note: Located in mountain region on the Trans-Siberian railway, about 9 hours ride from KHABAROVSK)

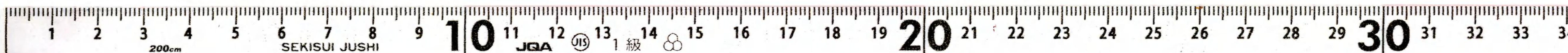
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
FERGANA	(40°19'N-71°44'E)	378	#814 #815	200 200		Road construction. Construction of factories.
*FORMOLIN						
*FOZOLGAN	S of MOLOTOV	441				
FRAMKEN	(52°20'N-116°35'E)	25				
*FUGACHIRESU						
*FURUJUN	(49°50'N-142°08'E)					KURIL Islands.
*FURANCHIN				400	350(?)	Coal mining, lumbering.
*FUSHUN		19	1	300		Coal mining.
*FUSINGA					2/3	Railroad car construction.
GAICHERU	(50°25'N-137°14'E)					
GAIDAMAK	(42°50'N-132°10'E)	9				

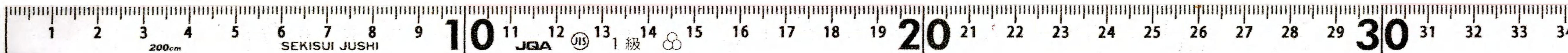
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*GANDAN			#4			Located in ULAN BATOR Area.
*GARADOGGU						
*GABIONKI		14		700	300	Hauling freight.
GIIDORA	(53°41'N-91°27'E)	33		250		Lumbering.
*GLUBOKOW						
*GOBI DESERT						
GOLENKI	(44°03'N-131°47'E)	14				
GOREKA	(48°07'N-111°55'E)	52	#1 #3			
GORKHON	(51°34'N-108°47'E)	30	#8 #13			
GORLOVKA	(48°18'N-38°02'E)					Located in KHARKOV Area.

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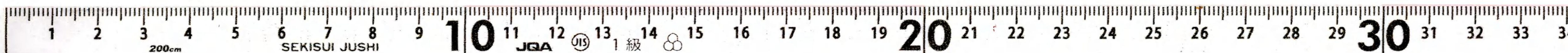
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
GORIN	(50°45'N-137°48'E)	5	2nd Sec	970	30	Building and lumbering.
GORNAYA	(43°20'N-131°50'E)	13				
GORODOK	(50°21'N-103°24'E)	6B		2,000	50	Coal mining, road construction, dam building project.
*GOURIKA	CHITA Area			500		Lumbering.
GRIGOR'YEVKA	(44°09'N-132°01'E)	14				
GRODEKOVO	(44°20'N-131°22'E)	14				Coal mining and railroad construction.
GRUNCH-MAZRA	(40°39'N-72°39'E)	378				
GRUZENKA	(55°56'N-90°29'E)					
*GUBINUNKA		13				
*GURIJAY				1,469	31	
*GURISUGHINA				1,400	100	Coal mining and construction.

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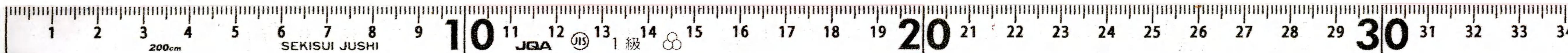
NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
GURUSHIYA	(50°12'N-142°38'E)			255	8	Construction work.
*HAILIN						
HAMHUNG (KOREA)	(39°54'N-127°32'E)					Loading and unloading freight. Hospital located at this camp.
*HANENKO	(45°N-134°E)	15				
*HANIYAKI		2		480	19	Farming.
HANKEIZA	(45°42'N-134°20'E)	15	#7			
HARAZA	(44°N-133°E)	15	#1	345	3	Railroad construction and lumbering.
*HARUHATAI	NE of Ozero BAIKAL					Lumbering. Manchurian 451 Unit stationed here.
*HARUSTAY	(53°N-125°E)		#7	1,000		Cutting timber 10 hours a day. (Report as of April 1946)
*HARAGO				100		Coal mining, factory work and construction.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*HARBIN				6,000	3000(?)	Lumbering and freight.
*HATABURAKU				1,250		
HEIHO	(50°15'N-127°30'E)	20		100		
*HERIKAN	(49°40'N-131°25'E)	4				
*HIRANDO				400	100(?)	Lumbering.
*HIYIDORIFUKA				350	150(?)	Hay farming and lumber mill work.
*HODO				500	200(?)	Lumbering and farming.
HOE	(49°47'N-142°07'E)					(KURIL Islands)
*HOJIRUBRON	(47°45'N-107°17'E)					ULAN BATOR Area.
HOLDONO-KRESK	(49°46'N-129°12'E)	19		700		Coal mining.
HOLSTAY	(53°52'N-124°20'E)	6A	#1			

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*HOLMONCHI						
*HORUMORI	19 miles N of KHABAROVSK	16		1,000		Railroad construction and lumbering.
*HORUSEN				310	85	Hauling and heavy labor.
*HSINKING						
HUNGNAM	(39°50'N-127°38'E)		#1	575	90	Construction and freight work. Area also has a hospital with a 500-bed capacity.
ILINKA	(44°54'N-131°57'E)	14				
*IL'INSKOYE				1,000	300	Farming.
*IL'YANOVKA						
IMAN	(45°55'N-133°44'E)	15	#3,4 &5	9,000		There are three branch camps to IMAN, which is the main camp. All branch camps are engaged in lumbering and farming.
*INKUR		6B				

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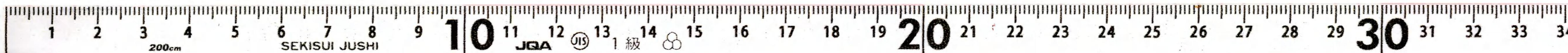
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
IPCH'ON'NI	(36°46'N-127°18'E)			100		
IPPOLITOVKA	(44°04'N-132°16'E)	14	#6			
IRKUTSK	(52°16'N-104°18'E)	32	#1	1,000	80	Foundry and iron works. Construction work. Truck assembly plant.
			#2	1,500	20	Railroad construction, lumbering and factory work.
			#4	600		Repairing railroad, construction and clothing factory.
			#5	1,000		Construction of truck assembly plant, coal mining and factory work.
			#7	1,500	15	Power plant, construction and lumbering. Stalin #39 Aircraft Plant here.
			#8	1,000	15	Lumbering and construction work.
			#12	150		Munitions factory.
			#14	80		Construction of houses.
*IL'KA	(51°44'N-108°32'E)					
*IWAYADEWITSUA	(44°30'N-132°15'E)					
IZVESTKOVY	(48°59'N-131°30'E)	46	#4	1,000		Railroad construction, manufacture of brick and lime, lumbering and farming. During period 1945-1946, this area (4A) had interned approximately 12,000 PsW, of which 4,000 died from malnutrition.

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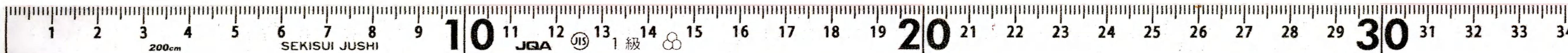
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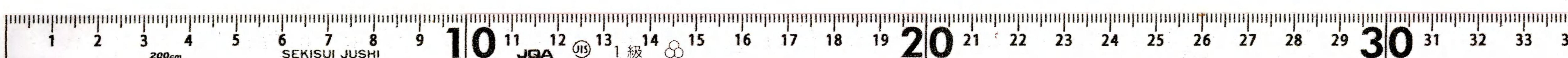
NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*JIERUND				495	3	Farming.
*JIGUDASKI	(50°00'N-139°50'E)					
*JIMAFUKA				300	100(?)	Lumbering.
*JIROV	(52°30'N-117°30'E)	25				
*JIYAJIYORUNORU				1,800	320	Coal mining and construction.
*JIYATOBA				?	50	Lumbering.
*JIYOROUNBESTUTO	(51°10'N-70°55'E)					
*JYAGARANT	OUTER MONGOLIA					Farming.
*KACHOVKA		64				Farming and lumbering.
*KACHA	(56°05'N-92°14'E)	34				
KADALA	(52°02'N-113°19'E)	52	#3	1,400	300	Coal mining and construction.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*KADOU		2		350		Lumbering and construction.
KAGAN	(39°42'N-64°34'E)	387				This camp is a complete hospital.
*KAKANTO						
*KAKUSHAN			#97	1,000		Railroad construction. Located 25 miles from YELABUGA.
*KAKUI		24				Death rate about 120 per 1,000 PsW due to lack of food.
KALININSK	(48°22'N-38°08'E)					
*KALANGUY	(51°13'N-116°25'E)	24	#11	1,420	580	Mining and construction.
*KALEIDI	MORSHANSK Area	64				Farming and lumbering.
*KALKANDA		18	#19			
KAMENUSHKA	(47°15'N-134°20'E)	12				
*KAMCHATKA				3,500		Construction of houses.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KAMENSK	(52°25'N-61°54'E)			1,500	100	Lumbering.
KAMEN-RYBOLOV	(44°45'N-132°03'E)	14	#12	250	100	Lumbering, freight and construction work.
KAMI-SHIKUKA	(49°47'N-142°07'E)					Located in the KURIL Islands.
*KAMKARIER			#5			
*KANARELKAO			#376			
KANGAUZ	(43°15'N-132°24'E)	11	#5	100		Lumbering.
KANODA	(50°12'N-139°25'E)	18	#8			
KANSK	(56°13'N-95°43'E)	34				
*KANTAGI		348	#2			
*KAPIOL		33		253		Mining and lumbering.
KARA-TAU	(43°00'N-70°00'E)	348				
KARAMATSU	(46°52'N-142°45'E)					

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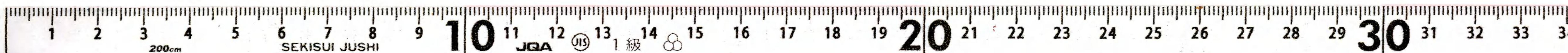
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KARAGANDA	(49°52'N-73°06'E)	99	#1 #2	2,390 1,450	20 3	Coal mining. Coal mining. Area 99 contains approximately 40 PW camps and branch camps interning approximately 30,000 PsW from January to June 1947.
*KARMEN ELEBURS	SIBERIA			250(?)		Farming.
*KAROLEMSO		7				
KAROMSKYA	(51°59'N-108°14'E)	24				
*KARONA			#507	4,450	550	Lumbering.
KARSAKPAY	(47°52'N-66°45'E)					
KARYMOSKOYO	(51°28'N-114°00'E)	24				One PW hospital located in this area. About 200 PsW.
KASHTAK	(52°06'N-113°29'E)	24	#1&6			
KOSTOMAROGO	(56°07'N-98°16'E)	7				
*KASUTAKA						

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*KASUTOMA		7				
KATO	(49°57'N-139°55'E)	1	2d Sec			
*KATOV				1,000		Lumbering and sawmill.
KAVALERVO	(45°14'N-135°09'E)					
KAZAKHSTAN	(51°08'N-52°30'E)					Lead mining.
KAZAN	(49°09'N-55°47'E)	97		800		Copper mining and farming.
KAZANDZHIK	(39°14'N-55°32'E)	44				
*KAZANKA		11	#3			
*KEDROVKA						
*KEGEN						
*KEJUN						

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KEMEROVO	(55°21'N-86°02'E)	503	#4&5	1,460	40	Farming, building and freight.
KETONGAI	(49°45'N-142°47'E)					Construction work and lumbering.
KHABAROVSK	(48°29'N-135°05'E)	16	#3	600	10	Farming.
			#6	1,000		Freight and very heavy labor.
			#20	700		Water works.
			#2	1,000		Stevedores at three harbors in area.
			#4	1,000		Railroad construction.
			#5	600		Power plant. Manufacturing tractors and farm implements.
			#45	217		Camp for general officers. No labor.
			#21			Fish cannery and construction work.
			#15			Lumber mill and earthwork.
			#16			Freight hauling and miscellaneous work.
						(Note: There are several other branch camps in this area that are unknown. Area interns approximately 45,000)
KHADABULAK	(50°38'N-116°18'E)		#15	1,500		Coal mining.
			#24	1,000		Mining of coal and gold. Farming.
*KHAIRASTAL	CHITA Province					Heavy labor.
KHANDAGATAY	(52°01'N-109°08'E)	30	#5			
KHANDASA	(50°17'N-142°37'E)					(SAKHALIN).

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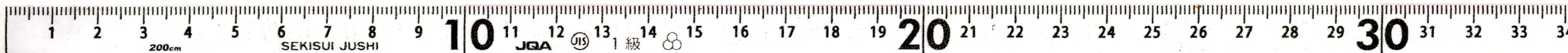
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KHAPCHERGNA	(49°36'N-112°20'E)	24	#21	500	200(?)	Gold mining, lumbering and construction work.
KHARAGUN	(51°34'N-111°08'E)	52		1,500	200	This is a labor party camp.
KHARANOR	(50°07'N-116°40'E)		#3	1,800	200	Lumbering, construction and factory work.
			#5	700	300	Lumbering and factory work.
KHAROL	(44°25'N-131°45'E)	14				
*KHARSHIBIR		30	#10			
KHAR'KOV (UKRAINE)	(36°11'N-49°58'E)					
KHARUHATA	(52°16'N-104°18'E)	32		400		Felling pine trees, 8 hours daily. (Report as of January 1946)
*KHATO		47				PW hospital located here.
*KHAVAROVSK						Lumbering, factory and construction work.
KHAYRYUZOVKA	(53°47'N-103°21'E)	6B				
KHILKOVO	(40°12'N-69°13'E)	288	#1-5			

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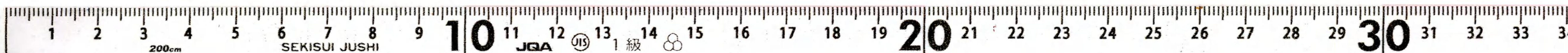
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KHINGHAN	(48°11'N-130°47'E)	46	#1			Manganese mining, lumbering and road work.
KHOKHOTUY	(51°20'N-109°39'E)	52	#7	800	50	Lumbering, sawmill and freight.
KHOLBON	(51°52'N-116°10'E)	25		700	40	Coal mining.
KHOLKHOZ	(48°35'N-132°27'E)	46		1,000	35	Farming.
*KHOLMORIN		2	#101			Closed as of April 1947.
*KHOLMOUN			#301			Railroad construction.
KHOLMSK	(47°02'N-142°03'E)			1,500		Building and freight. Hospital in area.
*KHOLMURIE			#217			
KHOR	(47°52'N-135°00'E)	17	#2	800		Lumbering, sawmill and construction of roads.
KHORINSK	(52°09'N-109°47'E)	52	#307	500		Lumbering and building.
KHORMORIN	50 M NW KOMSOMOL'SK (50°33'N-136°58'E)	5	1st Sec	500		Lumbering and railroad construction.

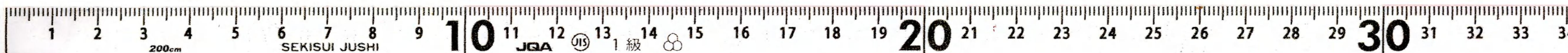
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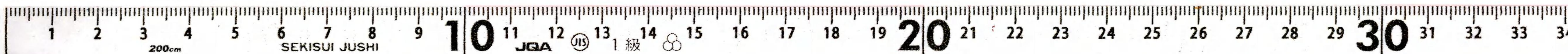
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KHOROL	(44°26'N-132°04'E)	14				
KHUNGARI	(50°08'N-136°53'E)	1	1st Sec			
KHUSNENGA	(51°27'N-110°57'E)	52	#2			
KHUTU DATA	(49°27'N-140°02'E)	1	3rd Sec			
*KIBITO		7				
KIRSANOV	(52°41'N-42°43'E)	88				Brick manufacturing, woolen textile factory and farming.
KIMIL-TEY	(54°08'N-101°58'E)	31				
KIM-KAN	(48°57'N-131°25'E)	46				
KINON	(52°03'N-113°30'E)	24	#53			Construction of auto factory.
KIRITO-MASHAT	(42°30'N-69°58'E)	348				
KIROVIAKAN	(40°49'N-44°30'E)	441				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KIROVSKOYE	(50°43'N-142°42'E)					SAKHALIN
KIRSANOV	(52°41'N-42°43'E)	64	#2023			PW hospital located here.
KIRUGA	(49°05'N-132°30'E)	4				
KITTOY	(52°31'N-103°48'E)	6B		700		Construction of a new railroad.
KIVDA	(49°51'N-129°41'E)	19	#1	1,000	50	Coal mining and construction.
KLYUCKINSKAYA	(54°25'N-101°40'E)	31				
*KOFUTDFUKA				9,000	5,000(?)	Factory work and construction.
KOKAND	(40°31'N-70°57'E)	288		600		Construction of a factory.
KOKUY	(51°57'N-115°51'E)	25	#102	800		Lumbering and shipyard work.
KOLYUCHIY	(56°39'N-97°48'E)	33				
KOMMUNAR	(54°21'N-89°42'E)	33	#6	600		Lumbering and construction.

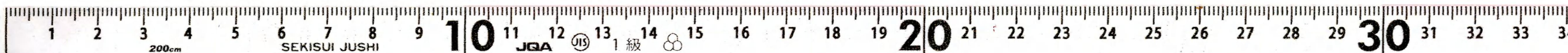
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS	
KOMSOMOL'SK	(50°33'N-136°58'E)	18	#1	1,500	200	Construction.	
			#2	600		Railroad work and lumbering.	
			#4	1,500		Sawmill and road repair work.	
			#5	1,800		House construction and lumbering.	
			#6	360		20	Communistic activity here. Newspaper work.
			#9	500		3	Lumbering.
			#10	175			Construction, engineering, lumbering and farming.
			#14	5,000			Construction of homes. Brick factory.
			#18	600			Lumbering, freight and construction.
			#105	800		2	Lumbering.
#114	500	5	Lumbering and construction.				
#308	500	30	Railroad construction.				
#315			Railroad construction.				
#318			Railroad construction.				
KOMUSAN	(42°05'N-129°40'E)			500		Limestone mine and cement manufacturing. Closed as of March 1947 (Opinion).	
KONAN	(39°50'N-127°38'E)	53	#1	500		Loading of ships. Camp closed (Opinion).	
			#4	4,000		Lumbering and tractor factory.	
KONISSAROVE	(45°00'N-131°45'E)	14					
KOP-YEVO	(54°58'N-89°47'E)	33					
KOPLYOVKA	(58°38'N-82°21'E)						

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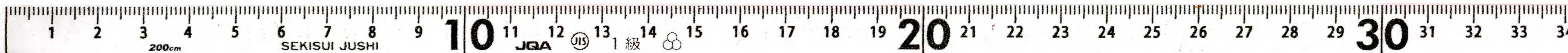
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KORA	(49°34'N-111°58'E)	52				
KORSAKOV	(46°38'N-142°46'E) SAKHALIN			1,000		Surveying road and construction work.
KORYAKI	(53°17'N-158°12'E)					Located in the KURIL Islands
KOSTONARVO	(56°06'N-98°17'E)	7				
KOSAKURAUNBA	(50°09'N-138°45'E)	1				
KORKHOVSKAYA	(48°15'N-135°09'E)	16				
KOUNRAD	(46°58'N-75°02'E)	37				Railroad construction and laying underground cables.
*KRASHIVROSUPIN		11		2,000	11	Coal mining and water works.
KRASNOGORKA	(54°33'N-71°41'E)	36		4,500	1,200(?)	Factory work, coal mining and freight.
KRASNYX-YAR	(52°23'N-113°42'E)	24		485	12	Lumbering.
*KRESOL						

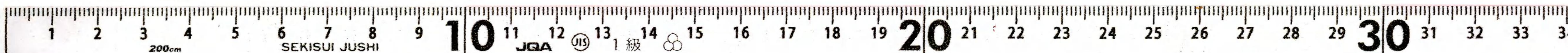
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS			
*KRASKYNO		97				Railroad and road construction.			
KRASKINO	(42°43'N-130°48'E)			1,800		Road construction. Very hard labor.			
*KRASKY						Coal mining and railroad work.			
KRASNOVODSK	(40°02'N-52°58'E)	44				Construction and engineering.			
KRASNOYARSK	(51°05'N-93°01'E)	34	#1	1,500	10	Construction of buildings and brick factories.			
			#2	1,000		Locomotive manufacturing plant.			
			#3	2,000		Construction and steel factories.			
			#4	2,000		Milling and casting plants.			
			#5			PW hospital. No supplies but good treatment.			
			#6	1,200	200	Coal, construction and sawmill.			
			#7	1,300		Locomotive plant and iron foundry.			
			#10	1,500	30	Lumbering and sawmill.			
			*KRATSNEZVIDSA	MORSHANSK Area		#2			Farming and lumbering.
			KUDUMSKIY	(52°04'N-109°25'E)	30	#7			
KUENGA	(51°25'N-117°45'E)	25							

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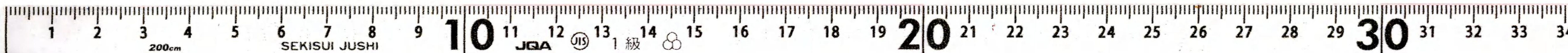
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
KULUSUTAY	(50°15'N-116°41'E)	24		1,200		Tungsten mines. (Report as of August 1946)
KULDUR	(49°13'N-131°32'E)	46	#105 #106 #115	550 1,295 750	200(?) 5 2	Lumbering and sawmill. Lumbering. Farming and building.
KULTUK	(51°30'N-103°28'E)	32	#16			
KUM-TEKE	(43°00'N-79°02'E)					
KUN	(50°09'N-137°55'E)	1	1st Sec			
KURILSK	(45°14'N-147°53'E)					Located in SAKHALIN.
*KURINKA						
KURUNZULAY	(50°56'N-117°07'E)	24		1,400		Brick factory.
*KUSKDOK	S of ALMA ATA	40	#7			
KUTAIISI	(42°14'N-42°40'E)	518	#4	1,000		Factory construction.
KUUNTE	(50°45'N-137°08'E)	5				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*KUTUN		7				
*KUTUTIE				1,450	60	Factory, freight and building.
KUVARSHINO	(56°15'N-93°23'E)	34				
KUYBYSHEVKA	(50°56'N-128°29'E)	20	#50 #3	500 500		Tractor factory and road repair. Freight and hauling.
KUZNETSKIY	(61°44'N-61°28'E)					
*KUZUWARUTA						Construction of water works.
68 KZYL ORDA	(44°49'N-65°31'E)	468		1,400	50	Heavy labor.
*LAICHHA						
*LARDAR						Located near MOSKVA.
LAZUTLYANA	(43°23'N-131°58'E)	14	#3			
*LENGERSKIY		348	#4			

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
LENIN	(43°53'N-131°56'E)	14				
*LENINA		15	#10			
*LENINABAD	W of KHILKONO	288	#26			Camp hospital.
LENINGRAD	(59°55'N-30°20'E)					
LENINO	(52°52'N-156°48'E)					Located in SAKHALIN.
LENINOGROSK	(50°24'N-83°30'E)					
LENINSKOYE	(47°56'N-132°38'E)	46				Lumbering and road construction.
LENINSK-KUZNETSKIY	(54°40'N-86°08'E)	503	#3	1,500		Coal mining.
LESNAYA	(59°29'N-160°37'E)					Fish cannery. Located in SAKHALIN.
LESOGORKA	(40°47'N-142°07'E)					
LESOZAVODSK	(45°18'N-133°25'E)	15		130		

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
LESPROMKHOZ	SW of SUCHAN	11	#7			
LETCHV OFKA		15				Lumbering and road repair.
IFZGO	(44°15'N-132°42'E)	15	#14 & 19			
LIPCVTSY	(44°10'N-131°45'E)	14	#9	1,500	300	Coal mining and farming.
LONDOKO	(49°03'N-132°00'E)	46	#4	800	8	Road construction, lumbering and lime factories.
			#8	1,000		Lumbering.
*LOVTOVKA		128		4,000	1,000(?)	
LAZO	(45°50'N-133°40'E)	15				
LUCHKI	(44°18'N-132°15'E)	14				
LUNGKING	(47°25'N-123°58'E)					Located in MANCHURIA.
*LUKASHEVKA		14				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
LYADA	(52°40'N-41°33'E)	88				
MAGO	(53°20'N-140°10'E)	21				
MAGADAN	(59°34'N-150°48'E)		#1&2	4,000	300	Construction of houses, coal mining and farming.
MAGDAGACHI	(53°15'N-125°50'E)	6	#1	1,500	200	Railroad construction, lumbering and factory work.
*MAHOMESHU		16	#5			Digging limestone, lumbering and carpentering.
MAKAROV	(48°38'N-142°48'E)					Located in South SAKHALIN.
MAKAR'YEVA	(53°03'N-103°22'E)	31	#2&3	2,000	40	Hauling coal and unloading machinery from GERMANY.
MAKEYEVKA	(48°02'N-37°59'E)					Located in KHARKOV Area.
MAKHAILOVKA	(43°55'N-131°53'E)	14				
MALAZA-KASABRANKA	(59°55'N-60°05'E)	69				

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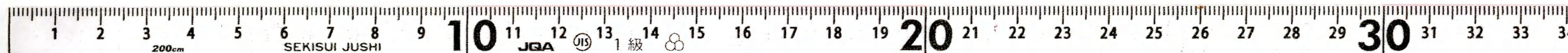
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
MALINOVKA	(45°26'N-134°18'E)	15				
MALKA	(53°18'N-157°34'E)					Located in SAKHALIN.
MALTA	(52°51'N-103°32'E)	382		2,000	50	Lumbering and construction of homes.
*MALUHATA						
MANGO	(45°55'N-133°44'E)	15	#1	500		Lumbering and road construction.
MANZOVKA	(44°11'N-132°26'E)	14		400		Factory work and hauling coal.
MAREKTA	(51°27'N-117°06'E)	25		200	1	Construction.
MARGANTCVO	(45°30'N-133°35'E)	15				
MARUKORUTA	(43°30'N-133°00'E)	11				
MATVEYEVKA	(45°43'N-133°48'E)	15	#8	700	200	Lumbering.
*MENOGRURK		45	#1			
MERKUSHEVKA	(44°22'N-132°47'E)	15				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
MIEN-TU-HO	(49°05'N-121°03'E)			150		Silver mining. Located in MANCHURIA.
*MIHAIRO	(AMUR District)	9		1,000		Sawmill.
MIKHAIL	(50°20'N-104°10'E)	6B				
MIKHAYLOVKA	(43°57'N-132°02'E)	14	#8	1,000	200	Railroad car repair shop and sawmill.
MIKAALEVO	(52°07'N-104°29'E)	31	#3	1,000	60	
*MILITOVKA						
*MINDLEI				700		Farming and wood chopping. Located 217.49 miles east southeast of MOSKVA.
*MINDRE						
*MINIRAL STAB						
MINUSINSK	(53°43'N-91°41'E)	33		1,500		Coal mining. (Report as of October 1946)
MIRMI-NI	(39°02'N-125°50'E)					Enlarging Mitsubishi Airfield. (KOREA) (June 1946)

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
MIRSHANSK	(41°55'N-53°10'E)			1,200		Farming and lumbering.
MOGOKTO	(49°21'N-140°00'E)	1	3rd Sec			
MOGOYTUY	(50°21'N-113°50'E)	24	#23			
MOGZON	(51°44'N-112°01'E)	52				
MOLOLAVANKA	(43°53'N-134°51'E)	15				
MOLOTOV	(58°00'N-56°15'E)	441		2,000		Explosives, coal, engineering and electricity.
MONGOY	(52°21'N-113°19'E)	24				
*MOPARI	(48°55'N-140°15'E)	47				
*MORDAVIA						Lumbering and farming.
MORODOI	(61°22'N-51°53'E)					Construction of a power plant.
*MOROTOKHI		24				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
MORSHANSK	(53°10'N-41°55'E)	64	#7	5,000		This area contains approximately 6 companies or branch camps: 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, and 812. All companies are engaged in lumbering, farming, textile mills.
				10,000		Other branch camps not identified engage in railroad construction, rubber and chemical factory work, alcohol plant and construction of a canal. It is believed that there may be at least another 15,000 in branch camps in this area as yet unidentified.
MORSHIKHA	(55°22'N-67°03'E)			1,900		Lumbering, freight and building.
MOSKVA	(37°36'N-55°45'E)			2,000		Farming and factory work.
*MOSTSTORDI		36	#2			
MUCH-NAYA	(44°19'N-132°29'E)	12				
*MUHA		12				Lumbering.
MUKHINO	(51°40'N-107°17'E)	6B				

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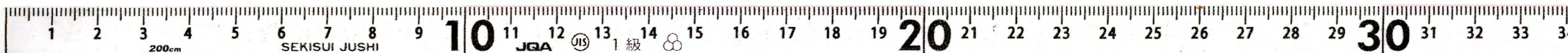
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
MUKHINSKAYA	(52°17'N-127°12'E)	20		1,000 -		Lumbering and building.
MULI-DATA	(49°58'N-139°55'E)	1	2d Sec	200 800 500 500 500		All branch camps of this main camp engage in railroad construction and lumbering. A small amount of coal mining is also carried on.
*MURIE, SIBERIA						Railroad construction.
*MUSTANCHIANG						
MURAVEYKA	(43°55'N-133°15'E)	15				
*NAAN						
NACHIKI	(53°06'N-157°40'E)					
NAGRONOVO	(56°25'N-90°24'E)					
NAIHORO	(46°34'N-141°49'E)					Coal mine; worked 8-hour shift, 2,000 rubles, daily food ration one-half pound.
NAIRO	(49°07'N-142°58'E)					

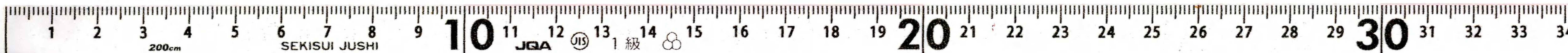
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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
NAKHODKA	(42°48'N-132°51'E)	9	#1	800	6	Housing and port facilities construction, shipbuilding, farming, road construction, stevedoring, freight, brick, glass, steel factories, paper mill, coal mining.
			#2			Construction of houses.
			#3			
			#5	130		Construction of housing facilities. (Camp #5 and 596th Co. believed to be same installation)
			#6	85		Service work.
			#53	2,500		Construction of port facilities.
NALAYKHU	(47°45'N-107°17'E)					ULAN BATOR Area.
*NANYO	KOREA			45	20	Freight.
*NARIM	(51°31'N-114°02'E)	24	#4	800		Lumbering, 500 PsW reported sick due to malnutrition.
NAOTSUKA	(49°46'N-129°12'E)	19	#53 #57			
*NATAKHUTAKU		263				
NAUSHINSKIY	(50°22'N-106°10'E)	6B				

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
NAY NAY	(50°21'N-142°10'E)					SAKHALIN.
*NEBROSKAYA	(55°57'N-98°02'E)	7		3,000	850	Lumbering and construction
				3,500	-	" " "
				1,500	50	" " "
				8,000	1,240	" " "
*NEMUROSUKA	42 mi S of RUBTSOVSK (51°36'N-81°16'E)					
*NEVELSKAYA ch(KEVELSKAYA)	33 mi E of TAYSHET (55°57'N-98°02'E)	7				Road repair and construction.
NEVER	(53°58'N-124°09'E)	6A				
NEVSKOYE	(45°42'N-133°40'E)	15				
NIKITOVKA	(48°36'N-38°05'E)					ARTYEMOVSK Area.
*NIKOLAIEVSK						
NIKOLAYEVKA	(55°47'N-98°10'E)	7				Treatment poor.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
NIKOLAYEVSK	(53°10'N-140°42'E)	21	#15	175		Dockyard work.
			#21	3,000	100	Road repair, sawmills, harbor work loading and unloading ships.
			#30	400	100	Lumbering.
*NIKORAYEVSK						
*NIURA		31				
NIZHNE BUZULE	(51°36'N-128°10'E)					
NIZHNE MIKHAYLOVSKIY	(60°18'N-92°55'E)	34				
NIZHNE UDINSK	(54°56'N-99°02'E)	20				
*NOBAYA		24				Conditions very bad.
NOBO BEL MANOB KA	(Approximately 44°53'N-131°35'E)	14				
*Northern KURIL Islands						Fishing.
*NORUMA						

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
NOVAYA	(52°03'N-108°31'E)	24		600	300	Lumbering.
NOVO-DEVITSA	(44°29'N-132°12'E)	14		500	38	Farming.
NOVO-GEORIYEVKA	(51°49'N-127°05'E)	20	511		200	Worked 8-hour shift, 6 days weekly in copper mine; conditions poor.
NOVO-ILKINSKIY	(51°41'N-108°44'E)	30				
*NOVOMOSCOW						
NOVOSIBRISK	(55°02'N-82°55'E)	36				Factory and public works.
NOVO YEGOR'YEVSKON	(51°40'N-80°56'E)					
NOVYY BRYAN	(51°43'N-108°17'E)	6				
OBLUCH'YE	(49°00'N-131°05'E)	4	4th Sec	500 300 1,000		Road construction. Road construction. Tin mining.
OBCR	(48°06'N-135°41'E)	17	#1,3,6			

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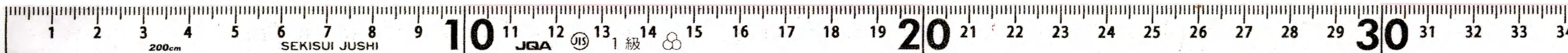
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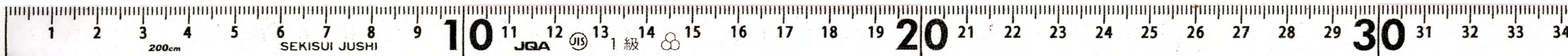


NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*OKAKARONA	(49°15'N-131°15'E)	4	4th Sec			
*OKARATAU		40				
OKEANSKAYA	(43°13'N-132°02'E)	13	#5	500	95	Plywood factory and construction work.
OKHA	(53°34'N-142°56'E)	22	#1			Lumbering and work in oil fields.
OL'GA	(43°45'N-135°15'E)	10		200		Road construction.
OLOM	(60°37'N-119°25'E)			100		
OMSK	(54°58'N-73°24'E)		#7			
ONOKHOY	(51°56'N-108°02'E)	30	#2 #4			This area contains one PW hospital.
ONON	(51°45'N-115°45'E)					
ONOR	(50°12'N-142°38'E)					Located in SAKHALIN.
*ORIGA (SIBERIA)						Construction of a military road.

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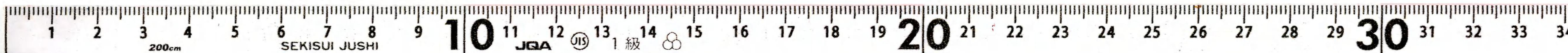
NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
*OSHIROFU				250		
*OTOSHIROFU				200		Factory work and lumbering.
*OYOBUROZEMU				350		Lumbering.
OZERNOYE 'PAD	(44°44'N-133°36'E)	14				
PAKHTA	(51°39'N-139°42'E)	1				Cotton growing.
PAKTA-ARAL	(40°51'N-68°31'E)	29				Cotton cultivation. (Located in KAZAL Republic. Camps 2, 3, and 8 believed to be closed)
*PAMIR PLATEAU						
*PARACHIUNGA		7				
PARAMUSHIRO-TO	(50°25'N-155°52'E)					KURIL Islands.
*PARECH						
PARTAZAN	(50°01'N-127°50'E)	20	#14	250	30	Machine factory and farming.

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NAME OF CAMP	LOCATION	AREA OR DISTRICT	CAMP	INTERNEED	DEATHS	ACTIVITIES AND/OR REMARKS
PAVLO-FEDVORKA	(45°06'N-134°16'E)	15				
*PEREDDNAYA		14				
PERETINO	(43°01'N-133°09'E)	11				
PEREYASLAVKA	(47°57'N-135°03'E)	16				
PEREVOSNY	(43°50'N-132°02'E)	13		450	70	
*PERVOSNY	(43°30'N-131°45'E)	13				
*PERONOKVO	(51°55'N-129°E)	20				
*PERSHAKHTA				200		Coal mining.
PERVOMYKA	(50°15'N-103°10'E)	6B				
*PERVY-KHARAZA		15				
PERYOZNAYA	(43°08'N-131°55'E)	13	#4 #12			Camp #4 closed. (Opinion)

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