GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

G-2

FAR EAST COMMAND

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USSR

TB 2584 No. 4689 Interrogation Reports T/I, 0-2, GHQ, FEC

Ltr. CSGID 413.6, dtd 10 Nov 48 Control No. SC-673 subj: Russian Meteorological Equipment. 8 Dec 1949 1947-1949

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SEKISUI

Allied Translator & Interpreter Section, G-2, GHQ, FEC Japanese repatriates

Forwarded herewith thirty (30) copies (Nos. 34-63 incl) ATIS Interrogation Report No. 78, dated 28 October 1949, "Strategic and Industrial Information:

This report deals with SAKHALIN as a whole, except for the four separate town plan studies of ANIVA, SOKOL, DOLINSK, and MAKAROV, which were covered in ATIS Interrogation Report No. 77, dated 27 September 1949. (fwded to ID, 25 October 1949. TB 2451-4615). Interrogation Report No. 78 presents all strategic and industrial information on SAKHALIW, derived from Japanese repatriates since the publication of ATIS Interrogation Report No. 56, dated 5 August 1948, entitled "SAKHALIN-Civil and Military Installations." (fwded to ID, 26 August 1948, TB 83-2619). The statements made by the informants represent their own opinions and observations; therefore, evaluation of the report should be made on that basis. Main subjects covered in the report are: agriculture, fishing, forestry, coal, petroleum, electric power, factories, shipping and military installations.

Important items highlighted in the report indicate that; a) the morale of a

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TB 2584 No. 4689

large percentage of Korean and Soviet workers, imported to SAKHALIN to replace Japanese repatriates, is low, due to failure on the part of the SOVIETS to fulfill. contractual terms; b) the civilian populace is forced to rely on the blackmarket for consumer goods, because of scarsity of necessities of life; c) a special indoctrination school at YUZHWO-SAKHALINSK furnishes communistic training to selected Japanese Psw and civilians; d) the development of agriculture in SAKHALIW is limited on account of the severe climate and mountainous terrain; e) the production level in the former Japanese OJI PAPER MILLS is low because of inefficient Soviet administration and shortage of skilled technicians and raw materials; f) while oil fields are identified in Morth SAKHALIN, none are reported in the SOUTH, but two synthetic petroleum plants were observed in operation in South SARHALIN; g) the ports of SAKHALIN handle coastal trade, as well as shipping between the USSR and the island, a significant factor for the economically dependent SAKHALIN inhabitants; h) reportedly, nineteen air installations are located in SAKHALIN (eight north of the 50th parallel) and seven other airfields are presently under construction, 1) KORSAKOV provides a permanent base for destroyers and houses several naval headquarters and auxiliary units.

Three maps of SAKHALIN and a series of sketches, drawn by the repatriates supplement the over-all report. The maps show the locations of reported industries, mineral resources, electric power plants and air facilities, while the sketches implement the narrative descriptions of individual installations.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl

As mentioned above

Lt Col, GSC Asst Exec, G-2

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Allied Translator & Interpreter Section, 6-2, 680.

Japanese repatriates

Ltr. csein 413.6. dtd.10 mov 46 Control No. 50-673 aubj:

Forwarded herewith thirty (30) copies (Nos. 34-63 inol) Afis Interrogation Report

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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As mentioned above

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Worth Korea

TB 2557 4686

Interrogetion of Deserter from 15th Independent Signel Bn., let Div., Peoples T/I Army Morth Crea

27 Oct 49

5 Dec 49

None

SEKISUI JUSHI

KMAG Lisison Office

Deserter from Peoples Army

This is Korea Liaison Office Report No. 207, dated 31 October 1949, which contains information concerning the 15th Independent Signal Battalion of the let Division Feoples Army, Worth KORHA. The information was obtained from a deserter from the foregoing division.

The intelligence relates to the table of organization of the three companies comprising the subject battalion, together with data on equipment, vespons and troop movements.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

J. H. PULK 1t Col. 050 Asst Exec. 0-2

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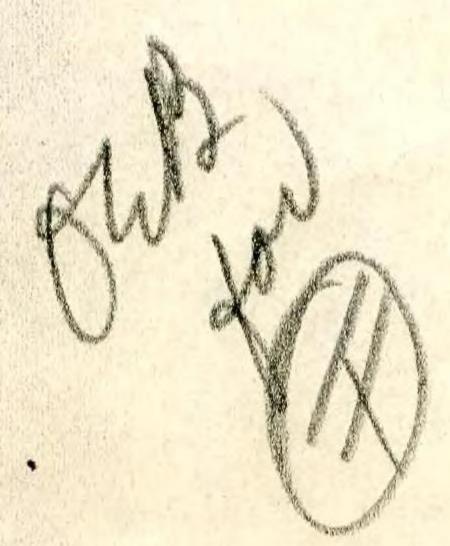
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Deserter from Peoples Army

This is Korea Listeen Office Report No. 207, deted 31 October 1949, which contains information concerning the 15th Independent Signal Rettellen of the let Division Feorgies Army, North KOREA. The information was obtained from a descript from the foregoing division.

The intelligence relates to the table of organization of the three companies comprising the subject battalion, tegether with date on equipment, weapons and troop movements.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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SEKISUI JUSHI

INTERROGATION OF DESERTER FROM 15TH INDEPENDENT SIGNAL BATTALION, 1ST DIVISION, PROPLES ARMY, NORTH KOREA

On 27 October 1949, KIM SUK HWAN, Sr Sgt, 15th Independent Signal Battalion, 1st Division, Peoples Army, was interrogated by this office and revealed the following information.

KIM SUK HWAN was born in MUTANCHIANG, MANCHURIA, in 1927. In 1930 he accompanied his parents to TOKYO, JAPAN, where they stayed for two (2) years, after which time they returned to MUTANCHIANG. KIN's family remained in Manchuria for five (5) years and then went back to TOKYO where they stayed until December. 1940. At this time, they returned again to MUTANCHIANG and KIM entered the MUTANCHIANG Prefectural Middle School. KIN was graduated from this school in December 1945 and was employed until June 1946. KIM journeyed to CHONGJIM (1250-2160) in June 1946 at which time he entered the CHOMOJIN Teacher's College. KIN attended this college for the next two (2) years, taking general courses in Korean Language and Literature, History of World Literature, Russian Language, History of Soviet Communism. Materialism and History of Greek Philosophy. These classes were held during the day and at night KIM taught students of the CHOMGJIN Orphanege Korean Language and characters. KIM graduated July 15, 1948 and was appointed as instructor at the ICHON Middle School, ICHON GUN, KANGWOW DO (980-1750). Staring 15 August 1948, KIN taught the Korean Language to the first, second and third classes of the middle school. During this period of teaching, KIN received a salary of WKW 1300 per month. KIN's residence was at the school dormitory. Just prior to his graduation from the CHOMGJIN Teac her's College, MIN joined the Lorean Labor Party. In Movember 1948, KIM was selected to represent the Labor Party teacher's cell in the ICHOW Middle School as a member of the North Korean Armed Forces. Of the five (5) members in this cell. KIM was the only one without a wife or family. KIM was taken to SADONG PYONGYANG (880-1820) where he was integrated into the 15th Independent Signal Battalion of the 1st Division as a private. Headquarters for this battalion, as let Division Headquarters, was located at SADOWG at this time. KIM was given military basic training for one month, after which time he was assigned to the Cultural Section of the Battalion. KIM's position concerned writing communist propaganda for consumption by the other members of the battalion. The Battalion strength fluctuated between three hundred and sixty (360) and three hundred and seventy (370). Of this total approximately twenty (20) were officers. The Commanding Officer was one Lt Col HAHN JUN BUM, approximately 24 years old, a native of HAMGYONG FUKTO, and a former Chinese Nighth Route Army Officer. The Chief of Staff was Major KIM MI NONG, approximately 26 years old, a native of KANGWON DO, and a former Post Office worker, who graduated from the PYONGYANG Military Academy in 1946. The Chief of the Culture Section was Major PAER HYONG CHI, approximately 24 years odd, a native of CHONGJU, KANOWON DO (1040-1530), and graduate of the PYONGYANG Military Academy. The Chief of Intendence Section was Lt CHIN YU SWL. approximately 26 years old, a native of HAMGYONG DO, and former Accountant of the Rear Service Section of the let Division. The physical Training Instructor of the Staff Section was Sr Lt YO SUR SA, age 23, native of NAMAM (1240-2150) HAMGYONG PURTO, a graduate of the 2nd Military Academy at SADONG. The Democratic Youth Leader of the 15th Battelion was Lt PANG HA KYU, age 23, native of CHONGJIN GUM, HAMGYONG PURTO, and a graduate of the 2nd Military Academy at SADONG. Others in Battalion Headquarters included two (2) W/Sgts and one (1) Private in the Staff Section; two (2) M/SGts, and (1) one Sr Sgt (Innterrogatee) and one (1) Pvt in the Culture Section; and two (2) M/Sgts. one (1) Sr Sgt. one (1) Jr Sgt. two (2) Pfcs and five (5) Pvts in the Intendence Section. In all, the Bettelion Heedquarters was composed of eight (8) officers and fifteen (15) enlisted men. The Battalion had one (1) Soviet Major as advisor who was approximately forty (40) years old, and who had been in Korea for three (3) years. This Soviet Major used KIM TABE FIL, age 26, a native of HAMOYONG DO who has spent a considerable amount of time in HARBIN, MANCHURIA, as an interpreter.

Table of Organization and equipment and weapons of the three (3) companies of the 15th Battalion are as follows:

let Company

Commanding Officer - Captain KIM KYANG CHONG, age 26, native of HAMGYONG NAMDO, areduate of the PYONGYANG Military Academy.

Assistant Commanding Officer - M/Sgt CRO WON SIK, age 27, former Chinese Eight Route Army soldiers with no education.

let Platocn

Commanding Officer - Lt CHOI, (fmm), age 22, graduate of the let Military Academy at SADONG.

Assistant Commending Officer - Sr Sgt, name unknown.

Company has 3 squads of eleven (11) men each.

2nd Platoon

Commanding Officer - Lt KIN CHONG OU, age 25, native of HAMGYUNG NAMDO, former member of the Chinese Bight Route Army, and graduate of the let Military Academy at SADONG.

Assistant Commanding Officer - Sr Sgt KIM KYONG 50, age 23, netive of HWANGHAD DO.

2nd Company (Wireless Company)

Commanding Officer - Sr Lt HUH CHOL JUN, age 26, native of HANGYONG PURTO, former member of the Koreen Volunteer Army in Panchuria.

Assistant Commanding Officer - KIM OO, age 24, native of MAMGYONG NAMDO, greduate of the PYONGYANG Militery Academy.

Special Service - Sr Sgt name unknown

lat Platoon (Radio Platoon)

Commanding Officer, name unknown, Jr Lt. age 22.

Assistant Commanding Officer - Sr Sgt. RYON CHAN SOOM, age 24, native of PYONGYANG.

Three (3) equade of twelve (12) men each, and one extra training squad for new recruits - no stable strongth.

2nd Platoon (Liaison Platoon)

Commanding Officer - Jr Lt SUH SANG JUN, age 22, native of WOMSAN (1040-1880).

Assistant Commanding Officer - Sr Sgt SHIN 00, age 23.

Three (3) equads of ten (10) men each.

3rd Flatoon (Operating Platoon)

Commanding Officer - KIN CHAN CHO, Jr Lt. age 25, netive of KANGNOW DO. Middle School graduate.

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(Subj: Interrogation of Deserter from 15th Independent Sig. Bn. - cont.)

Assistant Commanding Officer - Sr Sgt LMS SANG CHOL, age 25, province un-

Three (3) squads of fifteen (15) men each, and a training squad for new recruits - strength unstable.

3rd Company (Communications Company)

Commanding Officer - Sr Lt LEE SERMS CHOL, age 25, native of SIMULJU PYONGAN PUMTO (750-1750) and a graduate of the let Military Academy, SADONG

Assistant Commanding Officer - Lt KIM TAN MOO, age 23, native of HAMGYONG NAMDO, graduate of the 2nd Military Academy, SADONG.

Special Service - Vacant

1st Platoon

Commanding Officer - Jr Lt LEE YO, age 22, native of HAMGYONG FURTO, former member of the Korean Volunteer Army, Manchuria.

Assistant Commanding Officer - Vacant

Three (3) squads of ten men each.

Sug Flatcon

Commanding Officer - Lt KIM IN SONG, age 24, native of HAMHUNG (1040-1920), graduate of the let Military Academy, SADONG.

Assistant Commanding Officer - vacant

Three squads of twelve (12) men each.

3rd Platoon

Commanding Officer - Lt KIM YUNG HO, age 25, native of KANGWOM DO, and a graduate of the let Military Academy.

Assistant Commanding Officer - vacant

Three equads of ten (10) men each

4th Platoon

Commanding Officer - Lt CHO SUM GUM, age 24, native of PYONGYANG and graduate of the let Military Academy.

Assistant Commanding Officer - vacant

Three equade of ten (10) men each

Also present in the Battelion is a Radio Truck Squad, composed of two (2) drivers and three (3) operators.

Mandoment

Overall Battalion equipment includes the following:

Mauipment (cont.)

- 3 trucks, Soviet made "GAZ, " 6 wheel
- 3 Motorcycles with sidecars, Soviet made "MOSCVA"
- 3 bicycles
- 9 2-wheel, Soviet made horsewagens
- 12 horses
- 1 Radio truck, 10 wheel, Soviet made "GAZ"
- 20 Transmitter-Receivers German and Soviet made (Phonetic). The German sets (TYPE "BAKER" and "BAIGE") are in the minority and are very old whereas the Soviet sets were received in February 1949 and are comparatively better.
- 40 (approximately) telephones, German and Soviet made, (German equipment is old (TYPE: "UNAI" and "USU" (phonetic) and Soviet materials are comparatively better).
- 1 small shovel per EM
- 60 picks
- 12,500 (approximately) meters of telephone cable in Hq warehouse.
- 12,500 (approximately) meters of telephone calls in the field.
 - 1 Equipped minor Repair Shop for telephones and radios (also used by 1st Division operated by four (4) men from the 15th Battalion).

Weapons

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- 1 M/M rifle per EM
- 4 PPSH sub machine gun per squad
- 1 "MAGANT" or "TT" pistol per officer

The 15th Independent Signal Battalion is used for maintenance and minor repairs to signal equipment of the 1st Division. In any equipment failure the 15th Battalion acts as courier for any important messages from the 1st Division CP to their troops in the field. In performing this courier service, the 15th Battalion uses motorcycles, bicycles, or horses. The condition of most of the signal equipment of the 1st Division as well as the 15th Battalion is very poor and unreliable. For the most part, the telephones are in better working condition than are the radios. The 15th Battalion was capable of making only minor repairs. In the event of any major broakdown or deficiency, the equipment is sent back to the factory for repair. The lat Division equips its units in the field with from 15 to 20 radios per Regimental Signal Company, and from 30 to 40 telephones per Regimental Signal Company. XIM described the following movements of the 1st Division since his being attached thereto. When KIM joined the 15th Battalion, the 1st Division had moved only one month before from SANCHON (900-1900) to SADONG PYONGYANG (880-1820) (October 1948). In mid-March 1949, the 1st Division moved to SARIWON (870-1750), where it stayed until early September 1949, at which time it moved to NAMCHONJON (940-1730), its present location. The CP of the 1st Division is located in a new building built by the 3rd Regiment of the 1st Division while it occupied that location. The Commanding General of the let Division is Major General CHOI KWANG, a native of the USSR, and a personal friend of KIM IL SUNG. The Chief of Staff is HAHN KYON, approximately 40 years old and a former member of the Chinese Communist Forces in YONAM, MANCHURIA. All mentioned, there are approximately one hundred and fifty (150) Peoples Army of the 1st Division Headquarters in NAMCHONJOM - seventy-five (75) officers and a like number of EM. Also present in NAM-CHONJOM are ten (10) Russian advisors-a Lt Col. Inf., Chief Advisor with his family in MAMCHONJOM, seven (7) Majors-advisors to Artillery, Signal, Engineer, and Operations one (1) Captain - Cultural Advisor, and two (2) Sr Sgts. KIM gave the following deployment of the 1st Division: NAMCHOMJOM - 1st Division Headquarters, one Reconnaisance Company, Engineer Regiment Headquarters, HMG battalion, 15th Independent Signal Bn. - direct controlled unit and a Tank Regiment located 1.5 km southwest of NAMOHON-JOM: 1st Regiment, HARJU (870-1700), one (1) Gun Regiment, KUMCHOM (940-1710); one MCO Infantry Training Bn. at SINMAK (920-1740). KIM gave the APO of the 1st Division as "151," and the 15th Independent Signal Bn. as APO "115." KIN stated that the movements of the 1st Division were merely "digging in" and that no immediate large-scale offensive was obvious. Trenches are being dug around the outskirts of MAMCHONJOM and a propaganda campaign was conducted to lead the peoples of the vicinity to believe that they were to be used for storing "kinchi," a Korean food usually placed

in the ground for a month before using. KIM described the clothing of the 1st Division as fair for officers, and poor for the EM; the food of the 1st Division is very limited and RM are on half rations of rice while officers are still enjoying full rations.

In elaborating of the emplacement of the Tank Regiment mentioned above, KIM stated that it was located approximately 1.5 km southwest of NAMCHONJON within a barbed wire area. The area itself is bordered on three (3) sides by mountains (U-shaped mountain), and in front by a large warehouse. Upon coming to the site, KIN and a companion were called to a halt by a roving guard and questioned as to their presence. KIM and his companion explained that they were merely washing their clothes at a nearby stream and engaged the guard in a conversation. In reply to the question of what organization he was guarding, the guard said that he was a member of "203." When asked what "203" meant, the guard explained that "203" was a contingent of the SARONG Tank Brigade. KIM recalled that he had heard a tank movement in the NANCHONJON area during the night early in October. KIM stated that he had questioned the presence of the Tank Regiment with others in his outfit and the lst Division, but all he could learn was that it was not a part of the lst Division, nor could it be commanded by the lst Division except in dire emergency. The Tank Regiment did not appear in the 15 August 1949 celebrations.

RIM stated that he could hear heavy machine guns firing at HABJU often at night, but was unable to get to that place to see them.

KIM stated that in addition to the units mentioned at NAMCHONJON, was one (1) A/T Gun Battalion with approximately 26 45-mm A/T (1942) guns, one (1) HMG Battalion with approximately 28 "MAXIM HMGs." one (1) A/T rifle Battalion with approximately 28 14.5-mm "DEGTYAREV" rifles, and one (1) Guard Platoon charged with the protection of the Division Headquarters armed with PPSH SMGs and M/E rifles. KIM further stated that a new "Mechanized Company" was being formed within the 1st Division, composed of eighty (80) men. Although no vehicles had been received, KIM had heard that they expected "tanks with guns larger than usual" (SUs?).

The deployment of Soviet advisors ts one (1) to each tactical battalion.

In September 1949, KIM heard of the arrival of one (1) Division of Chinese Communist Forces at SINUIJU (750-1950). The reported strength of this Division was 15 to 20,000. In October, while in SARIWON, KIM observed one (1) Regiment of CCF at SARIWON which was greatly overstrength. This was obvious for the buildings that housed North Korean Army Regiment were not sufficient to contain the CCF and it was necessary to use neighboring buildings to house these troops. KIM recognized two (2) members of the CCF as old neighbors of his in MANCHURIA but was unable to speak to them for they were marching. KIM inquired of the CCF from where they had come and was told that the majority of the troops were natives of MUTANCHIANG and WANGCHING, MANCHURIA. The deployment of this Regiment in sites other than SARIWON was unanown.

In reference to counter intelligence elements within the 1st Division, KIM stated that he knew one (1) Lt of the Political Defense Unit who controlled the intelligence of the Battalion to which he was assigned. This Lt was not a member of the Battalion and not responsible to orders from within the Battalion or 1st Division. This Lt led KIM to believe that similar representatives were present at all Battalion levels.

KIM stated that he had planned to escape from North Korea quite some time ago because of his realization that as the son of a former land owner, he would be "purged" at such time as one began. KIM for ged papers stating that he was chasing a deserter and waited for his chance to use them. The opportunity arrived on 21 October 1949, following a big party in which most of the officers were quite drunk. KIM went to the stables at 2400, 21 October 1949 and demanded a horse for chasing the "deserter" and

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TB 2557 4686

(Subj: Interrogation of Deserter from 16th Independent Sig. Bn. - cont.)

was given one. He traveled by horse to KUNCHON where he abandoned the horse and walked to the village of CHONPO RI (930-1700). He stayed in the mountains overnight and was crawling to the parallel the next morning when he was stopped by a member of the Border Constabulary (BO AN DAE). KIM was ordered to report to the chief of that unit, but refused to do so on the premise that if he reported, he would lose sight of the "deserter" he was pursuing. He agreed to remain at this spot while the BC reported his presence to his Hq but as soon as the BC member got out of sight.

KIM fled across the border to a stream where he boarded a ferry used by the villagers to travel to PARKCHON (930-1690). On arriving at PARKCHON, KIM gave himself over to the South Korean Army.

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Morth Korea

4687 TB 2556

Interrogation of Deserter from 2nd Co., let Bn., Direct Control Constabulary Quard Negt. of Ministry of National Defense, North Kores

28 Oct 49

5 Dec 49 See subject

None

RMAG Liaison Office

This is Korea Liaison Office Report Mo. 208, dated 1 Movember 1949, which contains information on the 2nd Company, let Battalion, Direct Control Constabulary Guard Regiment of the Ministry of Mational Defense, North Korea. The information was obtained from a desorter from the foregoing regiment.

The intelligence includes data on the organization of the constabulary guard regiment; equipment and weapons of the regimental headquarters; direct control units of the regiment and fragmentary information pertaining to other organizations in the FYCMSTANG area.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, 0-3:

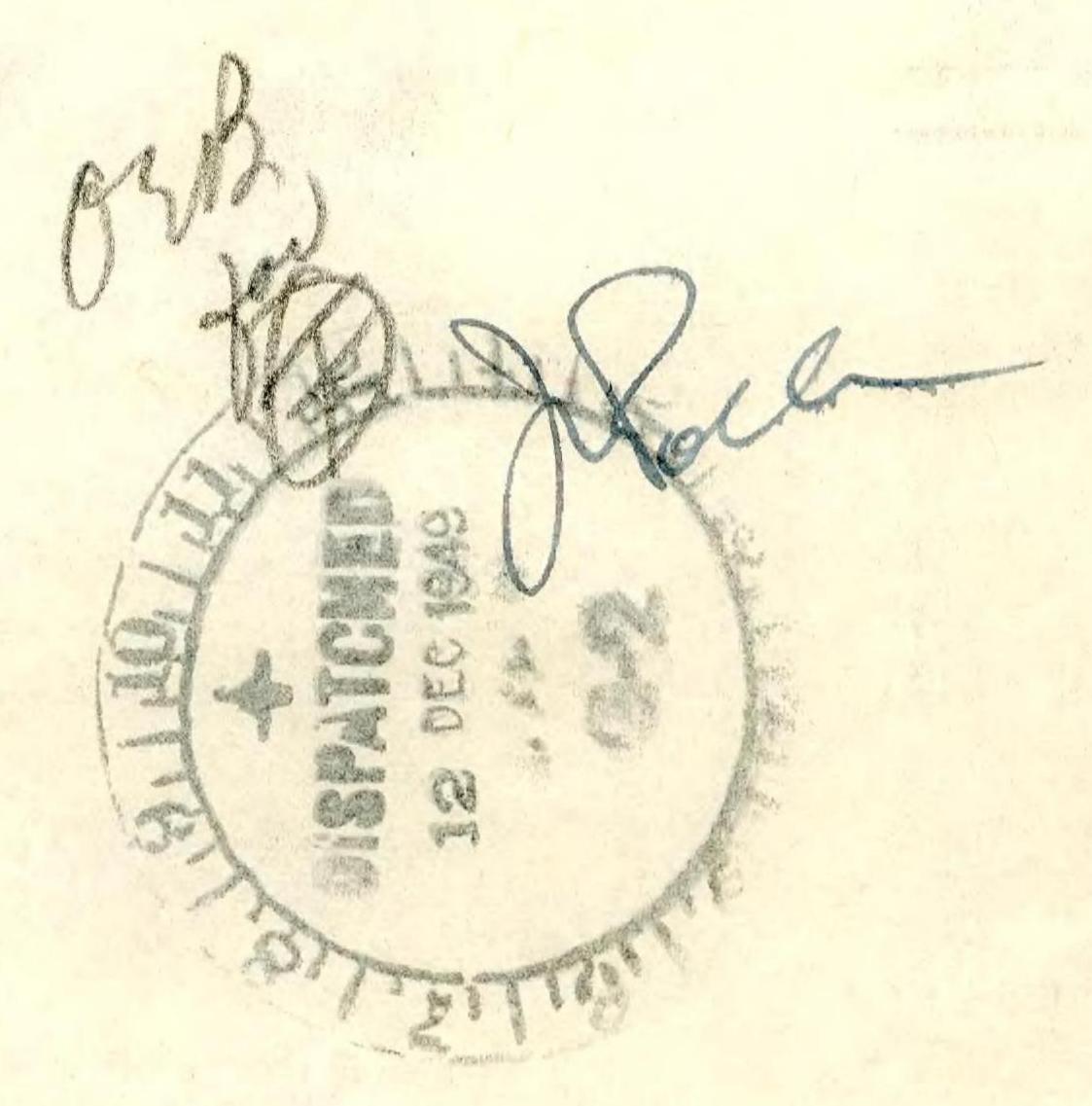
J. H. POLK Lt Col, GSC Asst Exec. G-2

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INTERROGATION OF DESIRTER FROM SND COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, DIRECT CONTROL CON-STABULARY GUARD REGIMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, NORTH KOREA

On 28 October 1949, HAHN BONG OK, age 24, 3r Lt, Commander of the 2nd Company, let Bettalion, Direct Control Constabulary Guard Regiment, was interrogated by this office and revealed the following information;

HAHN BONG OK, was born in 1926 at WON UP NI, KWI SONG MYON, YONGGANG GUN (840-1800) PYONGAN NAMDO. HAHN attended the KUMGOK (840-1940) Primary School from 1937 to 1943. In 1944, he entered the CHIHNAMPO (840-1780) Commercial and Industrial Middle School where he pursued a course in Mechanical Magineering until October 1945, at which time he joined the CHINNAMPO Self Defense Unit. In December, HAHN was selected from this group to attend the FYOMGYANG (880-1820) Military Academy, where he studied Political Science and Military Tactics until April 1946. Upon completion of this training, HARN was assigned to the Railroad Guard Brigade. HARN's unit of the RR Guard Brigade moved from PYCNGYANG to SONGJIN (1200-2020) in October 1946, where HAHN was made a Platoon leader. HAHN was sent to the PYONGYANG 1st Military Academy at CHINJU DONG (990-1870) in December 1947, which school he attended until September 1948. Upon completion of this schooling in Political Science and Military Tactics, HAHN was made a Lt and essigned to the 2nd Company, 1st Battelion, Direct Control Regiment of the Ministry of Mational Defense, located within the Ministry of Mational Defense compound of PYONG-YANG. HARN's company was concerned with processing recruits gathered locally for integration into the Constabulary Guard Regiment.

ORGANIZATION OF CONSTABULARY GUARD REGIMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Regimental Commander - LEE DONG HO, Lt Col. former member of the Chinese Communist Forces at YONAN, Manchuria.

Chief of Staff - WANG SONG CON. Lt Col, former member of the Chinese Communist Forces and a middle school graduate.

Culture Deputy Regimental Commander - Lt Col, name unknown, native of HAMGYOMG DO.

Rear Services Deputy Regimental Commander - Lt Col, name unknown, native of PYONGAN DO.

Strength of Regimental Headquarters - 4

lst Battalion, Ministry of Mational Defense Pyoneyand

Battalion Commander - KIM WAL KYUN, Major, age 27, native of HAMDYONG DO.

Chief of Staff - PARK YONG, Captain, age 30, native of KANGWOM DO, middle school graduate.

Culture Deputy Battalion Commander - Captain, name unknown, native of FYONGAN DO, primary school graduate.

Chief of Democratic Youth - Sr Lt, name unknown, age 30.

Propagandist - Sr Lt. name unknown, age 25, native of KANGWOM DO.

Clerk - M/Sgt name unknown.

SEKISUI JUSHI

13 = E

(Subj: Interrogation of Deserter from 2nd Co., 1st Bn. - cont.)

Strength Battalion Headquarters - 6

lst Company

Commanding Officer - CHOY HAK SUM, Sr Lt. age 27. native of HAMGYONG DO.

Deputy Commander - Lt, name unknown

Platoons and Platoon Leaders, unknown

Strength 1st Company approximately 190

2nd Company

Commanding Officer - HARN BONG OK (interrogatee)

Deputy Commander - Vacant

Special Service Sgt - HARN KI HYON, M/Sgt, age 23, native of HAMGYONG DO, primary school graduate.

Messenger - YUN GUMM YUN, age 20. Pvt. native of KANGWON DO, primary school graduate.

Sanitary Clerk - S/Sgt name unknown, native of PYONGAN DO, primary school graduate, (4 assistants Pvts, names unknown).

let Platoon Leader - KIM JAB YO, Jr Lt. age 22, native of HAMGYONG DO. primary school graduate.

Assistant Platoon Leader - KIM JANG CHUL, Sr Sgt. age 25. native of PYONGAM DO, primary school graduate. (3 assistants Pfcs. names unknown).

let squed - Sgt, Jr Sgt, 8 privates (10)

2nd Squad - Sgt. Jr Sgt. 8 privates (10)

3rd Squad - Sgt Jr Sgt, 8 privates (10)

4th Squad - Sgt. Jr. Sgt. 8 privates (10)

2nd Platoon Leader - KWAN SANG HA, Jr Lt. age 24, native of PYONGAN DO, primary echool graduate.

Assistant Flatoon Leader - OHAB HAM SOO, Sr Sgt. age 25, native of PYONGAN DO, primary school graduate, (3 assistants, pfcs, names unknown).

4 Squade - consisting of Sgts. Jr Sgts and privates, total of 40.

3rd Platoon Leader - CHUMG YUM OHO, Jr Lt. age 21, native of PYCHGAN DO. primary school graduate.

Assistant Platoon Leader - KIM CHUNG HWAN. Sr Sgt. age 23, native of PYONGAN DO, primary school graduates. (3 assistants Pfcs. names unknown).

4 Squads - consisting of Sgts, Jr Sgts, 8 Pvts, total of 40.

Strength of and Company - 188

Grd Company

Company Commander - YANG BONG KIL, Sr Lt. age 23, native of PYONGAN DO.

Deputy Commander - Lt. name unknown

Platoons and Platoon Leaders unknown.

Strongth of 3rd Company - 191

4th Company

Company Commander - CHUM YOMG SUNG, Sr Lt, netive of HANGYOMG DO

Deputy Commander - Lt, name unknown

Platcons and Platcon Leaders unknown.

Strength of 4th Company - 190.

Strength of let Battalion - 764.

and Bettelion, Ministry of National Defense, Prongrand

Battalion Commander - LEE BYONG 800, Major, native of KSSR.

Chief of Staff - LEE DONG YUM, Captain, native of PYONGAN DO.

Culture Deputy Battalion Commander - Captain, name unknown, native of PYONGAN DO.

Further information on the 2nd Battalion was unknown to HAHN, except that the 2nd Battalion was understrength by one (1) company.

Strength of 2nd Battalion is estimated at 550.

3rd Battelion, KANNI, PYONGYANG

Battelion Commander - Major, name unknown, native of KESR.

Chief of Staff - HAHN JUNG HO, Captain, native of PYONGAN DO

Culture Deputy Battalion Commander - Captain, name unknown, native of HAMGYONG DO, middle school graduate.

Further information on the 3rd Battalion is unknown to HAHN except that the 3rd Battalionwas one (1) company understrength.

Strength of 3rd Battalion estimated at 550.

Strength of Regimental approximately 2,000.

Equipment

Regimental Headquarters - 5 trucks - 1 American-made 4-wheel (3/4)

2 Soviet-made 4-wheel (ZIS)

2 Jap-made 4-wheel

Meanons

Regimental Readquarters - 4 pistole, "TT" 30 N/N rifles

COMPIDENTIAL

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(S) 13

Battalion Headquarters (each) - 4 "Tr" Pistols

Companies (each)

6 "TT" Pistols

37 PPSH sub machine guns

16 LMC Soviet-made "DEGTYAREV"

131 M/N rifles

Direct Control Units of the Constabulary Guard Regiment are as follows:

1 Signal Platoon, strength - approximately 15, with 10 telephones and 15 rifles.

1 Medical Platoon, strength - approximately 15, with 15 rifles and miscellaneous equipment.

l mand Flatcon, strength - approximately 60, with miscellaneous instruments and no weapons.

HAHN stated that he was unfamiliar with many of the officers and men in this regiment because of the nature of his duties - processing and training new recruits, which entailed his being in the field rather than inguarding the Ministry of National Defense.

HAHN became disgusted with the demands of his headquarters as did other officers, he claimed. Illustrating, HAHN described the common practice of headquarters to make demands of the officers to accomplish buildings, training, billeting, etc., with no equipment whatsoever, being furnished. In every instance, the accomplishment of assigned duties was dependent upon stealing from villagers and townspeople the necessary items. HAHN left PYONGYANG on 17 October 1949 with forged papers authorizing his travel for the purpose of "capturing a deserter." HAHN rode the RR to KUMCHON (940-1710). Because of the heavy security maintained there, HAHN proceeded to KUHO RI, a neighboring village (coordinates unknown) where he encountered elements of the Border Constabulary Guard. He was taken to the leader of this Border Constabulary Guard Unit, whom he recognized as a former schoolmate. He explained his mission to this chief and requested permission to go nearer to the border in the hope of capturing the "deserter." Permission was granted and HAHN was given an escort. At the site of the border, HAHN eluded the escort under pretense of "relieving himself." Across the border, HAHN raised a white flag and turned himself over to roving guards of the South Korean Army.

when questioned as to other organizations known to be present in PYONGYANG, HAHN enumerated that there was one (1) AA Gum Regiment and one (1) Transportation Battalion in PYONGYANG. HAHN stated that he knew (through conversation) of the presence of one (1) 122-mm Gum Battalion at SADONG, PYONGYANG. Within the Ministry of National Defense set up is one (1) Signal Regiment and one (1) Gentral Garrison Guard Regiment.

When questioned as to the presence of elements of the Chinese Communist Forces in North Korea, HAHN stated that none were present in PYCNGYANG, although he had seen ten (10) officers of the Chinese Communist Forces who came to the Ministry of National Defense in the month of July. These remained within the Ministry of National Defense for a period of one (1) month. Their ranks were one (1) or two (2) Major Generals and eight (8) or nine (9) Sr Cols. HAHN further stated that he had heard of the arrival of two (2) Chinese Communist Forces Divisions - one at SINUIJU (750-1950) and the other at NANAM (1240-2150).

HAHN stated that there were approximately twenty-five (25) Soviet advisors in the Ministry of National Defense, the Chief Advisor of which group was a Major General.

INTERROGATOR'S NOTE: Throughout the interrogation, and as is evident in this report, informant appeared to be reluctant at revealing names and other pertinent information of his fellow officers and men. Informant did not appear to be very intelligent or capable of making thorough observations.

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COMPIDENTIAL

North Kores 35138

TB 2515 No. 4647

Interrogation of Captured South Korea Labor Party Guerrilla

T/I, G-2, GHO, FEC

F-3

none

20 Oct 1949

KMAG Liaison Office

South Korean Labor Party

This is Korea Liaison Office report No. 195, dated 24 October 1949, which contains information concerning guerrilla training in North KOREA, obtained from a captured member of the South KOREAN Labor Party Guerrilla Forces.

The interrogation report includes data on the KANGDONG Political Institute, a training school for guerrillas, located at IPSONG NI, eight miles north of PYONGYANG. This school, according to the informant, divides its training into two (2) parts.—
political and military. The document lists the courses offered in both fields, together with the daily schedule of the students and their living conditions while attending the school.

The account also describes the military assignments of the students upon completion of their courses, their subsequent raider activities in South KOREA and the current

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TB 2515 No. 4647

reaction of South KORMANS to guerrilla tactics.

A change of location for the KANGDONG Political Institute is rumored.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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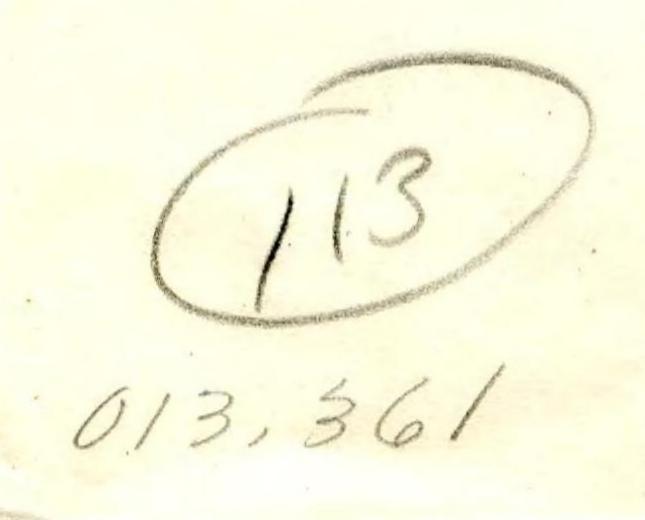
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On 20 October 1949, GOO CHA KWAN (). captured member of the South Korean Labor Party (MAM CHOSEN NO DONG DANG) Guerrilla Forces was interrogated by this office. The following is a summary of the information revealed at that time.

GOO CHA KWAN was born on 27 February 1931 at MASOGU RI (village). HWADO MYON (sub county) YAMGOU GUM (county), KYOMOGI DO (Province) (990-1630). GOO attended the MASUK Primary School from 1939 until 1945 at which time he was graduated to the POSCMO Middle School. In September 1948, GOO joined a Middle School cell of the DEMOCRATIC STUDENT'S ALLIANCE. In November 1948, when all leftist parties were outlawed by President SYNGNAN RHEE, GOO was summerily dismissed from Middle School just short of graduation. Because of ill health, GOO remained unemployed until May 1949. GOO, at this time was living with his mother, at his uncle's house since the death of his father in 1938. Any further attempt by 600 to gain money from his uncle would only serve to antagonize the uncle. Therefore, 600 traveled to North Kores seeking the "free education" that he had heard propagandized. During this period of unemployment, 600 was approached by a man believed to be a member of the South Korean Labor Party (SKLP) and was told that "free education and a world of happiness" awaited those who would travel to Worth Korea. GOO expressed the desire to go there and was given a code to use enroute. He left Seoul, Korea on 28 May 1949, and traveled to CHAGAN NI (1010-1720), IDONG MYON, CHORWON GUN, KANGWON DO. where he joined six (6) others enroute to North Korea. Members of the BO AN DAE (Security Forces) received the travelers and escorted them to YONGHON, KANDWON DO (1000-1700) where they were all subjected to a short interrogation. Goo gave the following code at the interrogation, "I am 21 years old, My alias is KIM CHIN MAK. I am going to visit my sister's house". This code convinced the members of the BO AN DAE that he was sent from the SKLP for they bedded him overnight and the next day sent him to CHORWON (1010-1720). GOO was taken to a liaison house in CHORWON where he underwent a more thorough interrogation by one interrogator and three (3) assistants in which 600 gave the code once again and further a biographical history of himself. Among the six (6) persons whom he had joined at CHAGAN NI who were still with him at CHORWON were the following identified persons: PANK KA SUNG, PAK TAN HUR, and KIM YONG CHUL (all aliases). This group was detained at CHORWON for two (2) days after which an escort from PYONGYANG (880-1820) arrived at CHORWON to take GCO and the six (6) others back to PYONGYANG. GOO was taken to a dormitory located approximately one and one-half (la) kilometers from the PYCNGYANG RR Station, which was said to have been a house of prostitution during the Japanese Regime. There were approximately sixty (60) South Koreans temporarily residing in this house, five of which were females. The dormitory was in the charge of "Comrade HUR", a Korean. The building was a one-story structure of six (6) rooms. Five (5) of the rooms were approximately five (5) yards by five (5) yards in size, while the sixth (6th) was about twice the size of the others in which "Conrade HUR" resided. Seven persons were bedded and restricted to each room. Reading material on Leninism and Soviet Communism were furnished in large quantities and it was suggested that each of the transients devote time to the reading of these pamphlets. Talk between transients was kept to a minimum by the threat of a rowing guard who patrolled the halls of the house. Talk was further hampered because of the fact that each of the members of the room did not know the other nor was there any desire to be known to each other for fear of reprisel in South Morea. Each of the transients was interrogated by "Comrade HUR" individually. GOO was interrogated on 10 June 1949 at which time, "Comrade HUR" screened 600 for the information 600 had offered in the biographical sketch presented at CHORWON. The interrogation was of thirty (30) minutes duration. All spoken for, 600 remained at this house for ten (10) days. In trying to locate the building, GOO stated that there was a small factory immediately to the right of the house which was recognized by the sounds of machinery heard by GOO. To the left were residential buildings. The residents in GOO's room were removed to an unknown place on 15 June 1949. On 16 June 1949 GOO, alone, was sent to the KANGDONG Political Institute, located at IPSONG NI 8 km north of PYONGYANG. The travel to this place was made by train which trip took forty (40) minutes. Upon arriving at the KANGDONG Political Institute, 600 was once more interrogated by "Comrade YANG", a Korean interrogator. Immediately after this ten (10) minute interrogation, 600 was assigned to a work equad engaged in caring for fields surrounding the school site. The school is at the site of a former Japanese mining camp and the same barracks and Korean homes once occupied by miners is

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SEKISUI JUSHI 1 10 11 12 (II) 13 $\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{14}{15} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{16}{17} \times \frac{18}{18} \times \frac{19}{20} \times \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{21}{12} \times \frac{23}{24} \times \frac{25}{25} \times \frac{26}{27} \times \frac{28}{28}$ CONFIDENTIAL

TB 2515 No. 4647

presently the housing quarters for students attending the school. The main school grounds are divided into two parts - the administrative part which include Administration Building, School Rooms, Drill Grounds, Recreation Areas, storage warehouses for arms and ammunition, guard house, and a Mess Hall, and the living area, which is composed of forty (40) typical Korean homes which each house fifteen (15) students. The former area is approximately one (1) kilometer by one hundred (100) meters, while the latter is less than one-half (1) the area of the former. A road leading to PYONGYANG separates the areas which are individually enclosed in barbed wire entanglements. The overall area is surrounded by rich farmlands cared for by the school. Three (3) roving guards patrol the housing area at night and a total of eleven (11) guards are assigned to permanent posts within the administrative area, where they stand nightly. All guards carry either Japanese type "99" or "38" rifles with three (3) rounds of ammunition. Each of the newly arriving students are assigned to guard details during the first month. The first month is therefore devoted to caring for the fields, guard, and a series of discussion groups led by accomplished students and instructors of the school which all incoming students are forced to attend. These classes usually take place in the morning immediately after breakfast. GOO arrived at the school on 19 June 1949 and worked this schedule until 6 July 1949 at which time he was assigned to the 7th Platoon of the school student body. The 7th Flatoon had fifty-three (53) members and was in the charge of "Comrade "CEA". The school training is divided into two (2) parts - political and military. In the political teaching, there are the following courses: "The History of Soviet Communism" taught by "Comrade CHA"; "The History of the South Morean Labor Party", taught by "Comrade CHEN"; the History of Russia; and world Geography, taught by "Comrade KU" (female). "The History of Soviet Communism" is devoted to the "coming world revolution". "The History of the South Korean Labor Party" concerns itself with showing the SKLP's part in promoting the world revolution in Korea. "The History of Russia" gives a very vivid picture of the "Ideal life within the Soviet Union" - economically, militarily, industrially, etc.. "World Geography" is a Soviet political analysis of all countries in the world which places each country in the world in one of three (3) categories - Pro-Soviet, Anti-Soviet, and middle-of-the-road.

The military instruction includes the following courses: Guerilla Tactics. taught by Lt SHIN. Terrain and map-making, taught by Lt CHA, bridge and road destruction conducted by Lt PAK, and General Sabotage, conducted by Lt CHA. All instructors of the school are allegedly South Koreans, except military instructors who are assigned permanently from the IN MIN GUN (Peoples Army) and are believed to be natives of PYONGAN DO (Province). Although the firing of weapons was included as a course of study, 600 was hospitalized at the time the group went to fire three (3) rounds at a range. GOO's education of weapons was limited to the nomenclature of "99" and "38" Japanese-type rifles. The class lasted for two and one-half (24) months. In the last week in August, 600 and the 7th Platoon were taken on field maneuvers by Lt CHA where they remained for three (3) days, employing tactics and the like learned at the school. At the time they left the school, a rumor was prevalent to the effect that the school was to be moved from its present location - the present site being turned into a Police Officer's Training School. When the group - four platoons, approximately 200 persons - returned from maneuvers, they found approximately one hundred and fifty (150) police already occupying their living quarters. Each of the platoons had gone to different sites for maneuvers, and one platoon did not return at the same time. The day after the three (3) platoons returned from maneuvers -3 September 1949 - they were all issued the following items: one (1) rifle (either "99" or "38"), one hundred and thirty (130) rounds of "99" or "38" ammunition, four (4) pair of composition rubber-cloth shoes; 2 pairs of socks, 2 pair of underclothes, 2 pair of gloves, one Peoples Army uniform, one army eack, ten (10) days ration of rice and a small amount of salt. At this time they were told to turn in all textbooks except notebooks - the pretext being that the school was moving and that the school wanted to have control of all books. They were told to be prepared to move in a short time. A reformation of all platoons took place in which the following names were given: 1st, 2nd, 5th and 9th compenies. The 3rd Platoon, of which 600 was a member was named the 5th Company. Each company was composed of sixty (60) students in three (3) platoons of twenty (20) each. Each platoon was further broken down into three (3) squads of from five (5) to six (6) each. Mach company had a Company commander, and assistant company commander, each platoon, a platoon leader and assistant platoon leader, and each squad a squad leader. At 0200 hours, 6 September 1949, 600 and the

At the mess hall, approximately 100 students partook of the best meal they had ever had at the school which included meat, soup with beans, and wine. Immediately following this regal repast, the students were alined outside the mess hall with all their equipment. One (1) truck shuttled back and forth taking these students from the school to the SUNHO RI RR Station. At the RR Station, the students were boarded onto three (3) boxcars and the doors closed. They were instructed to seal all crevices in the boxcar end restrain from peering out of the car. Fifty (50) students were put into each boxcar, to GOO's knowledge. At the time of loading, GOO noticed that all squad leaders had been issued M-1 rifles instead of "99" or "38" rifles. The train left the SUNHO RI RR Station at approximately 0400 6 September 1949. Each of the students was of the impression that they were going to partake in the ONGJIN Penninsula fighting. After thirty (30) hours of riding and many stops at unseen places, the doors were opened and the students ordered out. The group found that they had arrived at YANGYANG (1100-1750) BR Station which was heavily guarded by IN MIN GUN guards. 000 noticed at this time that one (1) boxcar had loaded after the doors of his car had been closed, for there were two hundred (200) troops unloaded at this time. The group marched in formation to a drill field in YANGYANG where they were given food and tents. In the afternoon of the following day, the entire group was moved to another site to make room for another incoming group. At this latter site, the group was instructed to pitch its own tents and get comfortable. No drill. instruction, or indoctrination took place for the next three (3) days - 9, 10, 11 September 1949. On 9 September 1949, GOO and eleven (118) others from the 5th Company were taken to the bivousc area of the 7th Company and integrated into that Company. A question was raised over the integration of GOO and one (1) other in that neither of the two (2) had ever been members of the SKLP. GOO was finally accepted by the 7th Company and assigned to the 3rd Squad, 2nd Platoon, 7th Company. GOO was immediately set up to ridicule by the Platoon leader's remarks to the group in which said platoon leader made light of the fact that all members of his platoon were members of the SKLP except one. The 7th Company was part of the 1st Guerrilla Corps of the SKLP commanded by a LEE (fnu), approximately 40 years of age of slight build and having high cheek bones. The Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps was Sr Col SO (fnu) the only Corps Officer who wore a uniform - about forty (40) years old, of slight build and having tangled mass of whiskers. SO is reputed to have been a former associate and lieutenant of KIM IL SUNG in SHANGHAI for twelve (12) years. The Guerrilla Companies went through two (2) clothing and equipment inspections which were designed to rid the guerrillas of excess and bulky clothing and replace these items with ammunition. GOO turned in his extra socks and underclothing and received fifty (50) rounds of ammunition in return - giving him a total of one hundred and eighty (180) rounds. Between the hours of 2200 and 2300, 11 September 1949 the five (5) companies (1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th and 9th), totaling approximately three bundred and fifty (350), marched in formation towards ODAE SAN (Nts.). The known route of march followed the ODAE Mountains for twolve (12) kilometers. At 2000, 12 September 1949, the guerrillas were assembled after a four (4) hour rest and told that they were going to South Korea. For ten (10) hours thereafter, the guerrillas marched in formation into and through the ODAR Mountains and Forest. The 7th Company was in the lead followed by the 2nd Company. The Corps Commander and his Chief of Staff marched alternately with the 2nd Company and their follower, the 5th Company. The march continued until daybreak at which time a halt was called until 1500 hours. At 1600 hours, the advance squad of the 7th Company made contact with five (5) members of the Korean Army (KA). A skirmish ensued in which one (1) guerrilla was killed and three (3) KA were captured. two (2) of whom were wounded. The prisoners were taken back to the Corps Commander. The only word heard by 600 of these captives was that the Corps Commander tried unsuccessfully to indoctrinate the one prisoner who was not wounded with SKLP philosophy. Having failed, the Corps Commander is reported to have released the captives some time later. The march went on until 2000 hours, 14 September 1949, at which time it arrived at a place known only as TURUBONG, ODAESAN, where the group stayed overnight. At 2000 hours, 15 September 1949, the march was started again, but because of driving rains, it stopped at 2100 hours. After five (5) more days of marching. the guerrillas arrived at WOLCHONG NI, SHIMBU, ODAE SAN, where the guerrillas attached a town 8 km away composed of 12 homes. Money and food was looted. The guerrillas were told at this time to avoid any direct contact with the KA, Police or Villagers. During the night of 20 September 1949, the KA made contact with the guerrillas in which skirmish one (1) guerrilla was killed. At this time, 600 noticed that the 5th Company and 9th Company of the 1st Corps had gone off in another direction and were --- ted from the main body of guerrillas. With this skirmish started a rout of

the guerrillas by unknown and unseen elements of the KA. At no time during the next five days did the guerrillas rest, nor did they make contact with KA although sporadic fire from the KA in the rear picked off guerrillas intermittently. On 24 September 1949 two (2) guerrillas were killed and three (3) were wounded in trying to attain the crest of hill covered by KA situated on a higher hill to the right. The coverage of the hill by three (3) KA further broke the ranks of the guerrillas in precluding the passage of more than the 7th Guerrilla Company. On 3 October 1949, the routed 7th Company came upon SAMCHOK (1200-1613). From the outskirts of this town fifty (50) guerrillas were sent to town to get food for the fleeing guerrillas. This group of fifty (50) encountered one company of KA and was put to rout by the KA. Very little food had been obtained at the time of rout. Approximately twenty-five (25) guerrillas were killed in this contact including the Assistant Company Commander, lat Querrilla Company. In rout again, the guerrillas appealed to villagers and farmers they met for food and clothes to no avail, for the villagers who had once welcomed guerrillas had had their fill of the pilleging and looting of these rebel bands and were as dangerous to the rebels with their clubs and makeshift weapons as were the KA and Police. The ration and pillaged foodstuffs of the guerrillas had long since been consumed, their spirits were broken, and their hearts were filled with the dread fear of the sporadic fire of the KA from all sides in the rout. They were as human machines now, following through thick forests and hard rains, their feet and hands torn by branches and sharp stones, their tattered clothing clinging to their emaciated bodies or falling off. All semblance of march formation had been lost and rather did they move ahead to some unrevealed rendezvous point in pairs and alone. The KA which had pursued them for fifteen (15) days now, finally attacked on the 8th of October 1949. 000 had dropped behind in the march and was captured along by the MA. The 7th Company reduced by one half stumbled ahead. The 5th and 9th Companies had been unheard from and the forces of the guerrillas which had left YANGYANG in strength of 350 had been reduced to one hundred (100) spiritless individuals.

INTERROGATORS NOTE: Exact coordinates of places mentioned in the above report were impossible to obtain for the interrogatee was never told where they were going, nor the exact route of march. It is significant as noted above that South Korean villagers are no longer abetting rebel bands as they did in the past. It is further to be noted that the possibility of a change in the site of the SKLP Guerrilla School is not remote.

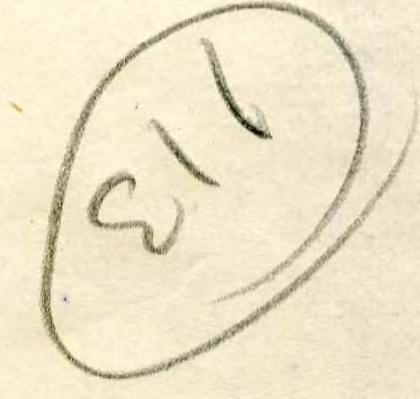
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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

AIR-2

29 September 1949

SUBJECT: \ USAF Directive on Project "WRINGER"

Ceneral Headquarters
Far East Command
APO 500

- 1. Your attention is invited to the attached letter from Headquarters United States Air Force, directing the Commanding General Far East Air Forces to implement an expanded program for the interrogation of Japanese repatriates. The project has been designated by USAF as "WRINGER" after the code name given the extensive joint interrogation effort now being conducted by U. S. Foreces in Europe.
- 2. The present FEAF Air Liaison Office at TIS, G-2, GHQ, with only two Officers, 12 Interrogators, four Typists, is obviously inadequate to accomplish air coverage of the magnitude directed by USAF. This office is therefore preparing a study to determine the organizational and procedural changes necessary to meet the expanded requirements.
- 3. Subject to your approval, a "WRINGER" project officer will be designated to work with and through your TIS Staff Officers in the preparation of tentative plans. Unquestionably, the experience of your officers in this field and the extensive repatriate records they maintain can be of great value in meeting these new requirements in the most expeditious and economic manner, thus avoiding unnecessary and costly duplication of effort. When this initial spade work has been completed this headquarters will be in a position to submit definite plans of operation for your approval.
- 4. Your personal attention is invited to the wholehearted assistance rendered by your TIS staff officers to the FEAF Air Interrogation Unit in recent months. Their aid has been invaluable in

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By NARA	Date 12/11

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G-2 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500, 5 October 1949

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

Proposal contained in paragraph 3, basic communication, is approved to appoint a "Wringer" project officer for the purpose of coordinating with TIS Staff Officers in the preparation of tentative plan prior to submitting definite implementing plans for approval of G-2.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl: m/c

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Basic is ltr, Hq FEAF to G-2, subj: "USAF Directive on Project Wringer," 29 Sep 49, which forwards ltrs fr USAF directing the CG, FEAF, to implement an expanded program for the interrogation of Japanese repats. This project designated "Wringer", by USAF.

2. Basic states present Ln Office at TIS, G-2 (2 officers, 12 interrogators, 4 typists) obviously inadequate to accomplish coverage directed by USAF and that FEAF is preparing study to determine organizational and procedural changes necessary to meet expanded requirements.

3. Basic requests approval to designate a FEAF officer to work with and thru TIS in preparation of tentative plans. Upon completion of tentative plans by FEAF, they will be presented to G-2, GHQ, for approval.

TNS 26-5368

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Col Stark acquainted Gen Willoughby of plan "Wringer" verbally.
2. Gen Willoughby informed of this action by means of "G-2 Action

Brief".

GNF 26-6166 What was a second of the second

SEGRE

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meeting past overall air intelligence requirements.

1 Incl:
Ltr., Hq., USAF, subj:
"Project WRINGER (Uncls.)"
w/WRINGER file attached

/s/ C. C. Rogers
C. C. ROGERS
Colonel, USAF
Asst. Chief of Staff, A-2

26995

SUBJECT: Interregables

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, Cult

 0-20-35-80 4C5M

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

T/Int has requested info on current conditions in Formosa. G-2 Eighth Army concurred informally in this project by telephone.

This was delined personally

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M.s.

FAR MAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Military Intelligence Service Division

AFO 500 27 May 1949

MISD

SUBJECT: Reports for Interrogation Program

ro : Assistant Chief of Staff, 3-2 Lighth Army AFO 343

1. The purpose of this letter is to provide a recapitulation and clarification of reports requested in connection with the interrogation of repatriates in order to minimize classified papers. Letter, this office, subject as above, dated 24 March 1948, is rescinded and should be destroyed on receipt of this communication. Significant changes in reports or reporting procedures are indicated by underlining.

2. It is requested that all reports concerning repatriates, unless otherwise indicated, be forwarded to: Commanding Officer

IIS, GRO, FEC

AFO 500

Attn: Central Interrogation Center

Other classified material addressed as above, should, unless otherwise indicated, be forwarded by receipt in duplicate using short titles. This will eliminate the necessity of acknowledging receipt by classified letter.

3. Reports:

- a. Locator Gards (UNGLASSAFIED)
 - (1) A locator card, commonly referred to as Phase I card completed in Japanese on each repatriate above the age of (12) from Pussian or Bussian-controlled territory and Manchuria, should be forwarded as indicated in paragraph 2 above.
 - (2) This card should show:

+3+9.+- feforts (min)(a)

Ceneral

Full name (Kanji with Furigarm), age, sex, date of arrival, registered domicile, permanent address, classification (army, navy, air force, or civilian), education, (highest school attended).

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MASIC: Ltr fr MISD to A/C of S, 0-2, subj: Reports for Interrogation Frogram, dtd 27 by 49.

(b) Ellitary

lank, duties, branch of service.

- (c) Civilians
 - of employment (includive dates for each position held), place of interment (for longest period), longest period),
- (d) On the reverse side, the name of the repatriation ship should be printed in Normit in the upper left corner. If the repatriate was given a hase II interrogation, this is to be noted by placing in the better right hand corner a code number which corresponds to the para raph number of the lift upon which interrogated.
- b. Hase II Deports (SECHET):

An interrogation report for each repatriate interrogated, forwarded as indicated in paragraph 2, is requested. For details concerning development of Phase II Interrogation Report, see letter this office, subject: "Scope of Phase II Interrogation Program" dated 28 April 49.

c. Air Intelligence Reports (DECHET):

Request one (1) copy of complete report prepared by attached Air Intelligence Officers at port detachments be forwarded as indicated in paragraph 2, along with Phase II Reports. These reports are used by the Air Section of ATLS, Central Interrogation Center as an aid in targets selection for Phase III Interrogation.

d. Repatriation Statistics (UNGLASSIFIE):

A report showing statistics for each shipload of repatriates jiving the following information is desired by the quickest practical electrical means (addressed to GLEGEE, Attn: Assistant Grief of Staff, (-3).

- (1) Name of ship
- (2) Port of Departure, (Actual time of Departure)
- (3) Fort of arrival, (Actual time of Arrival)
- (4) Date of arrival
- (5) Total passengers
- (6) Total military

Ltr fr MISD to A/C of S, G-2, subj: Reports for Interrogation Program, dtd 27 May 49.

- Total civilians
- Number of children (8)
- (9) Number on station at Japanese Repatriation Ports
- Number in hospital at Japanese Repatriation Ports
- Ships in Japanese quarantine
- In addition to reports as specifically listed in paragraph 3 above. one (1) convoiall studies, special reports, or other similar material that may pertain to Finse II or Phase III intelligence is requested.

for the Assistant Chief of Staff, 0-2;

THOMAS N. STAIK Colonel, Infantry Director, MIS Div

MEMO FOR RECORD:

- 1. The 24 Mar 48 letter, "Reports for Interrogation Program." was discussed with Maj Richmond, CO, Maizuru Port, by Col Kinne, Chief. Central Interrogation Center, at Maizuru in Feb 49, when Col Kinne made a staff visit to Maizuru. It was requested by Maj Richmond that the various reports required for the port be reviewed and the number of reports required reduced if practical. Col Kinne discussed the subject with G-2, Eighth Army (Col Jones), who stated that Eighth Army had no special requirements on intelligence from the ports and would assist in making any necessary changes or revisions.
- 2. Changes made in letter governing reports required, this office, subject "Reports for Interrogation Program," dated 24 Mar 48 are as listed Additions and changes are underlined in the letter. below:
- a. Paragraph 3a, "Locator Cards," has been changed to conform to actual practice.
- b. CIS requirements "Han Statements" omitted at the request of Lt Col Pfieffer, CIS on 10 May.
- c. Paragraph 3c, "Repatriation Statistics" has been changed as follows:
 - (1) Address for report has been added.
 - Items 2 and 3 have been amended for clarification.



MEMO FOR RECORD: (CONT'D)

- (3) The breakdown of military and civilians by sex has been omitted.
- (4) Items 9, 10 and 11 have been added at request of Lt Col Anderson, G-3 Repatriation.

Distribution of this report is CINCFE (G-3) Information: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, Public H & W, COMNAVEE.

3. The following reports called for in Ltr par 2 above have been omitted from this letter since they are not of primary interest to this Headquarters.

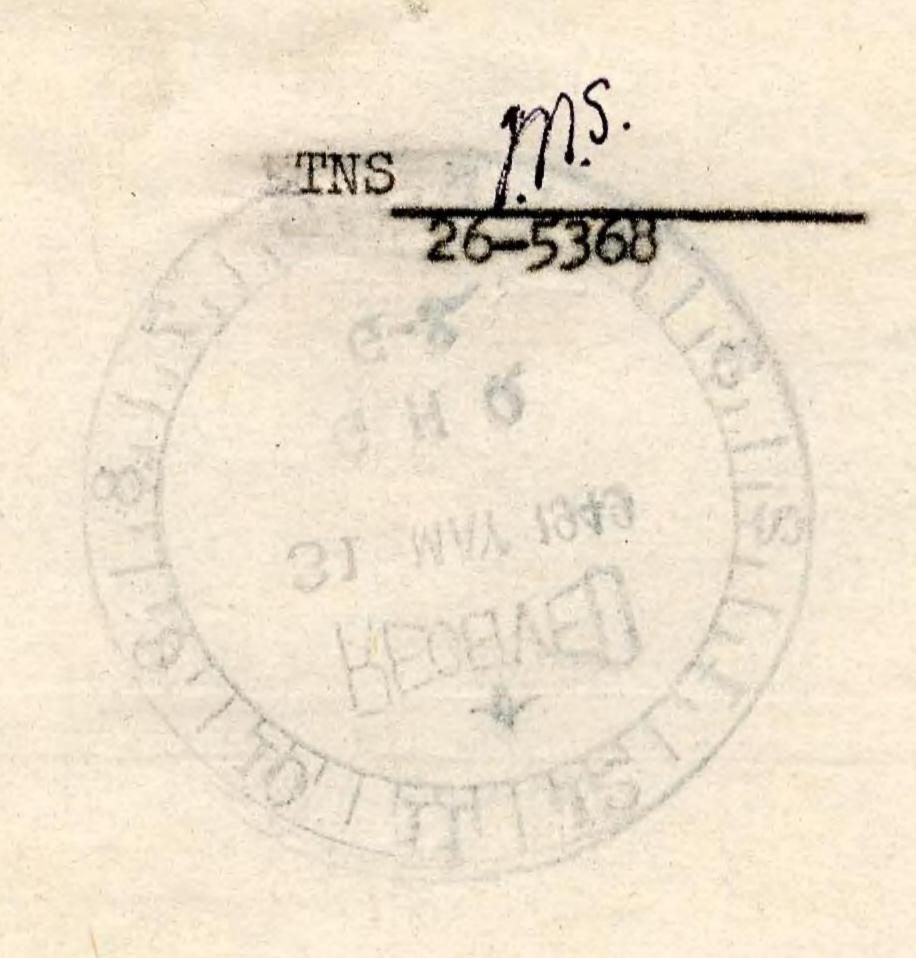
Monthly Summary Reports

Shipboard Intelligence Report

Ships Summary Report

Phase I Section Data Sheet

- 4. Separate letters are being forwarded Eighth Army on the subjects of "Confiscated Documents" and "Repatriates Requiring Special Handling", formerly included in Letter, par 2 above.
- 5. Par 4 is for the purpose of obtaining the reports and information that are used at the port primarily for port use but which are of interest to this office. Central Interrogation Center port liaison officer will coordinate this with MIS Div and the ports. Reports in this category include those listed in para 3 above.



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- (3) The breakdown of military and civilians by max has been contition.
- (h) Ithous 9, 10 and 11 have been added at request of 16 Col Anderson, C-3 Repatriction.

Mastrabath tale report is classes (6-3) Information: 0-1, 0-2, 0-3, AG, Rublic H & W, Goldalvis.

3. The following reports called for in litr per 2 above have been out total for in the best continued that the this conducarters.

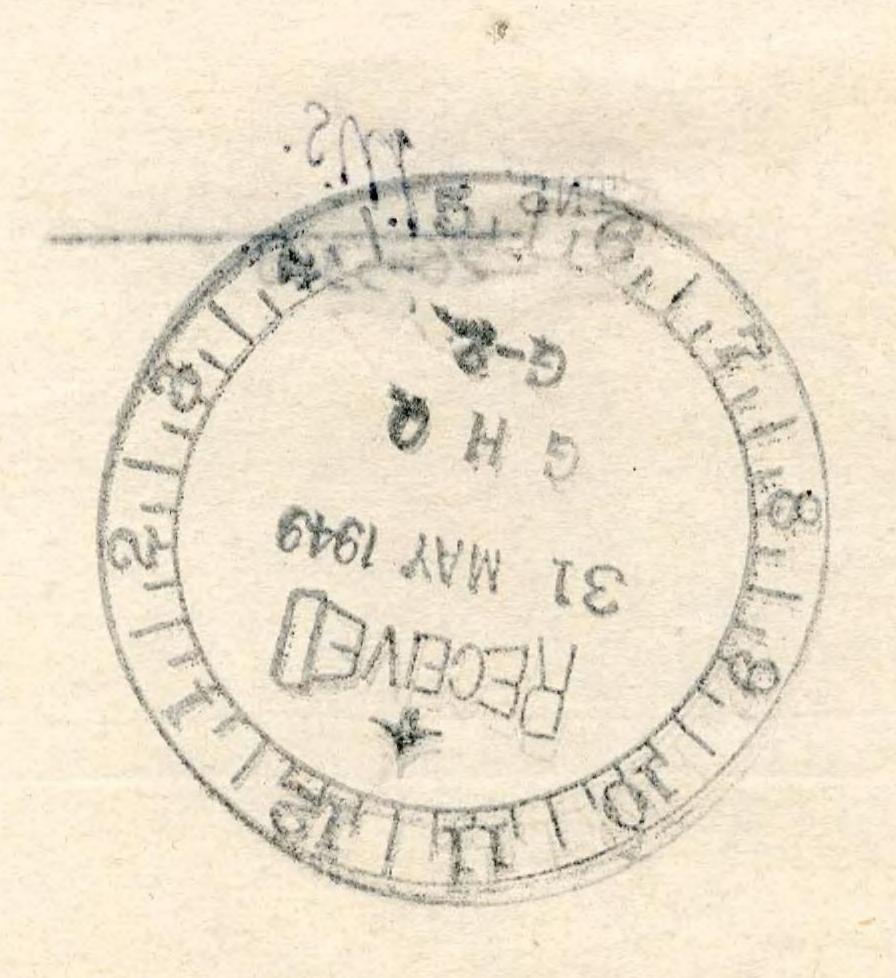
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Shipboard intelligence seport

Ships Summery Report

Phase I Section Data Sheet

- l. Separate letters are being lermanded Mighth Army on the subjects of "Confiscated Documents" and "Repatriates Requiring Special Mandling", formerly included in Letter, par 2 above.
- 5. Were less the purpose of obtaining the reports and information that are used at the port part are used to the port of part of the port are of interest to this office. Captrel interrogation Capter port listed of the with all five ports. Reports in this category in-



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND

Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

SUBLICIT Phase II Interrogation Program

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- Control interrogation Contex Indicates need for modification in the type, some in the second interrogation. In developing further interrogation, is consequently of personal interrogation to the second interrogation in the second interrogation in the second interrogation in the second interrogation in the second interest in the second interest in the second interest in the second interest in the second in the second interest in the second in the second in the second in the second interest in the second in the second interest in the second in the second interest in the second in the second interest in the second in the second
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 - o. Individuals shows information is of our mot and vital interest.

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By NARA Date 125/11

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND

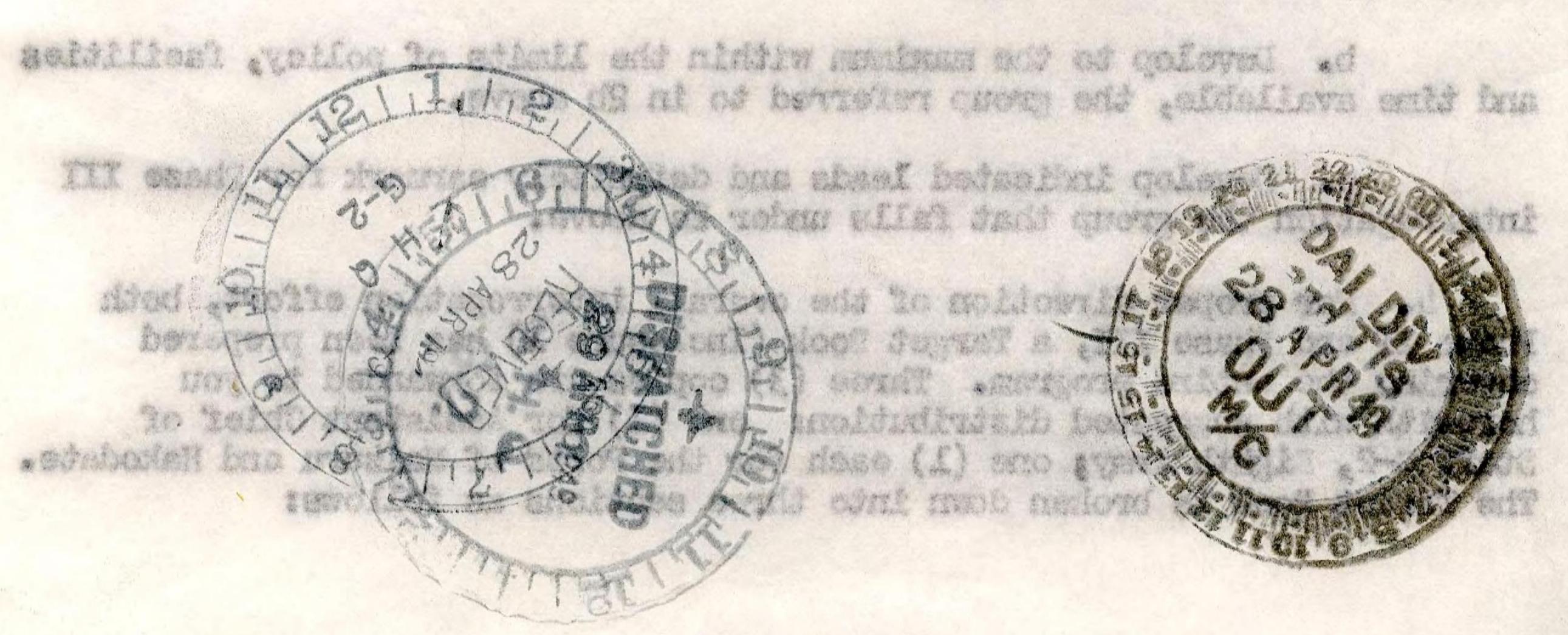
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a. The first part (Tab I) "Phase II Interrogation Guide", is for the exclusive use of port interrogation. An additional one hundred copies are formerded herewith for port use. Due to the fact that this information lists in detail the targets of interest, attention is called to the mecoscity of adequate security control.

b. The second part (Teb II) is for information only and is not intended for Phase II interrogation. It is for the exclusive use of Phase III interrogation and is furnished solely for the purpose of indicating Phase III requirements and the basic need for definite Phase II lead recommendations.

- c. The balance of the book (Tabs III XIII) is also for exclusive Phase III use and again is furnished you only for informational purposes. It lists detailed targets for developing information from interropees who qualify as specialists under the various tab headings.
- 5. A closely coordinated effort between Phase II and Phase III interrogation should result not only in increasing the value of information secured, but also in obtaining a greater volume of accurate information per individual interrogated. Experience has shown that specific, not general, information in Phase II reports is needed by ATIS Interrogation Conter in order to select interrogees for further detailed questioning. Indefinite leads from Phase II will result in bringing to Tokyo for further questioning individuals incapable of furnishing information of a satisfactory nature for the Phase III program.
- 6. In connection with the above program, the so-called Phase II Face Sheet currently in use at the ports (Inclosure 3) is the medium which furnishes, in brief, basic data for re-interrogation in Phase III. Inclosed for use by interrogators at the ports is instructional data (Inclosure 4) for accomplishing this sheet and its attendant Phase II Report. Application of this data will permit maximum efficiency on the part of ATIS Central Interrogation Center in the selection of interrogees for Phase III exploitation.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, 0-2:

h Incla

1. Target Book (3 copies)

Interrogation Guide (100 copies)

Maca Shoet

Instra for Prop of Phase II Reports

MEINO FOR RECORD

1. Dispatch of above letter approved by G-2 Exec Group 28 Apr 49.

MBA

B.H.F. SVENSSON

Director, MIS Div

Colonel, GSC



SECRET

BASIC: Ltr to ACofs, G-2 Eighth Army, subject: "Phase II Interrogation Program", dtd 28 Apr 49

Instructions for Preparation of Phase II Reports

- 1. In preparing the Face Sheet, the interrogator should:
- a. Have the interrogee write his name and address in Japanese on the Face Sheet.
 - b. Repeat the name in English.
- c. Fill in all other items of the Face Sheet. On non-military personnel state "none" where Branch of Service or Unit is required unless the individual was a civilian employed by the military; in the latter case, state position and unit with which connected. For occupation, list main civilian occupation and firm with which he was connected.
 - 2. Special attention should be paid to the following:
- a. Chronology should show history of the individual's changes of location and activities subsequent to his capture or surrender. The chronology may be reported by the use of a mimeographed sheet filled in by the interrogee and attached to the Phase II cover sheet. Too much time must not be spent on chronology or the limited time allowed for each Phase II interrogation will not permit attention to proper development of a Phase III lead. Major units or area commands of high ranking officers should be included if applicable.
- b. Travel outside of Japan should list country and year. "Russia" need not be entered if the interrogees' travel and residence in Russia was in the status of PW or internee.
- c. For foreign language, list language and degree of proficiency such as poor, good, or fluent.
- d. The entry "Recommended for Further Interrogation" is of major significance to the Phase III Target Section in ATIS Central Interrogation Center in its selection of personnel for Phase III interrogations. Each interrogee should be definitely recommended or definitely not recommended. In both cases a specific reason will be given stating clearly why he has been selected or rejected. A good reason for rejection would be if the interrogee has a poor memory or had not performed duties allowing him to make sufficient observations of targets of interest. A proper reason for selection could be the fact that the interrogee had worked on a job in, or directly related to, any designated target. Individuals having a good memory and who have made extensive observations of cities, installations, or activities will normally be recommended and the specific target to be developed so stated for Phase III use.



3. The written Phase II Reports should list targets and give specific data on each target. It is desirable that comments be conclusive, but brief and concise. In addition to such data, the inclusion of which is deemed pertinent, it is desirable that for each target listed the following specific information be included:

Items Example Place name Alma Ata Coordinates (43 16 N - 75 56 E; Map) Target No. 175 Stalin Factory Date of Observation Sept 46 to Nov 47 Extent of Observation Saw activities within the plant and exterior of the buildings. Interrogee's activities Laborer on railroad track repair in relationship to the and maintenance crew working target. on tracks within the plant area.



RUSSIAN KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN INTERROGATION PROGRAM

The following extracts from CCD Intercepts were sent by the writers either to individuals within JAPAN or to prisoners remaining in Soviet PW Camps. All but two were approved by CCD for forwarding to the recipient. No further information is available.

CCD MAIL, JP/TOK/79467 (REPATRIATION)

From: OGATA Noriaki

Nagano

To: WA

WANG Jung-kuan

Shenyang, CHINA

PASSED

Writer states:

After landing, we stayed in camp for 10 days, for returnee's processing reception of rationing and examination by the U.S. Army.

CCD MAIL. JP/OSA/69997 (REPATRIATION)

From: IGARASHI Gorozaemon

Osaka

To: KAWADA Yukio

MITABARA Yusaku

POW Camp No. 7032-5

USSR

PASSED

Writer states:

health examination and U.S. Army's investigation there, I was supplied with such as winter

CCD MAIL, JP/TOX/51989 (REPATRIATION)

From:

YOSHIZAWA Masaru

Hokkaido

To: UMDA Sakuji

Tokyo

PASSED

Writer states:

Prior to our landing at HAKODATE, we were subjected to close examination in order to prevent the inflow of dangerous thoughts.

It seems rather ridiculous to those of us who have actually lived under the rule of the Soviet Union in SAKHALIN that the Japanese authorities fear Communism so much.

CCD MAIL, JF/OSA/74883 (PW)

From:

NAKAMURA Nori

Nagasaki

To: IKEDA Kazuma

Mie

PASSED

Writer states:

Demobilization Bureau, and on it was written: We have been ordered by SCAP to have you appear. Please report to this office (Tokyo Demobilization Bureau) on 20 November. Overcoming my shock at receiving such a notice I reread it intelligently, and it dawned on me that it might be in connection with the 'l.s.' (sic) (Ex: Language Section of the U.S. Army) investigation I received when I landed at MAIZURU. At that time I was questioned for two hours on KRASNOVODSK. So, I have no doubt that they want me for further

013.361



SEKISUI JUSHI

questioning. My brother-in-law (a former Lt. Col.) received a like official notice to report to TOKYO. He was in the Philippines Campaign, so he was concerned mostly with winding up unfinished business and not with military matters. However, I am at a loss.

As you know, I didn't do any fatigue duty at BARINOI and never paid much attention to what was going on either. Although I know that I can recall some of the details of KRASNOVODSK, I have no confidence that I can recall all of it alone. I need outside help.

The following are some of the questions asked me at MAIZURU. Please let me know as much as you can recall. The answers need not be definitely accurate.

- 1. Concerning the airfield:
 - a. The distance of the airfield from the railroad station.
 - (it seems to me that it was about 5 km.)
 - b. The runway, was it a cross runway or a single runway? (The length and width?)
 - c. Was the hanger built aboveground or underground? If aboveground, it's length, width, height, and number of stories?
 - d. Number and size of buildings near the airfield?
 - e. Type of aircraft (fighters and bombers), size and number?
- 2. Concerning the oil refineries in KRASMOVODSK:
 - a. Method of transportation from the BAKU (Ex: city on the western shore of the Caspian Sea) oil fields? (Wasn't there an underwater pipe line? How was it transported?)
 - b. Number and size of oil tanks? Diameter and height?
 - c. Factory buildings, number and size, and materials used. (Concerning all other buildings, let me know type and size, and any other pertinent information. Also the size of the whole works, and the distance from the railroad station.
- 3. Concerning the PW Camp:
 - a. Distance of the PW Camp from the railroad station and the airfield.
 - b. Size of buildings.
 - c. Location of the Russian Headquarters, it's construction, type of materials used.
- 4. Type of fatigue duty:
 - a. What else did we build in connection with the airfield?

Questions 3 and 4 need not necessarily be answers, but please make an honest effort in connection with 1 and 2. For my own information I would like to know the number of persons that were repatriated from FUTAROI in April of last year, and the number of deaths that occurred at FUTAROI, the number of persons from the SASAKI Unit that are still at VALULAMEA; the number of persons that were sent in the ITAGAKI Unit to KRASNOVODSK; the number of persons who joined us at KRASNOVODSK from the IMAI and KUNISHIMA Units; the total number of the KRASNOVODSK 19th Company.

CCD MAIL, JP/TOK/102822 (PW)

From: TakITA, Shokichi Tukushima To: YOSHIDA, Shore
P.O. Box 19-1
VIADIVOSION Post Office

PASSED

Writer states:

Upon landing at MAIZURU, we were examined. In four days' stay in the repatriates reception center some people completely effaced





their personal experiences acquired while in SIBERIA, while others, with inflexible resolution, left for home. Never be led astray, however, my dear Shozo, and come back again equipped with the theory which you are taught.

CCD MAIL, JP/TOK/100685 (PW)

OIKAWA. Tatsuro From:

Miyagi

HAYASHI, Saburo c/o P.O. Box 1-19

VLADIVOSTOK

PASSED

Writer states:

What we repatriates from RUSSIA must be most careful about is our behavior after landing at MAIZURU, especially on the 2nd day when the examination by the authorities takes place. I was also examined and struggled against them but I was safely released.

CCD MAIL, JP/TOK/105398 (PW)

OGAWARA, Shigeru From:

Nagano

To:

KATO, Seiichi PW Camp #7024

USSR

Writer states:

We arrived at MAKHODKA on 12 Dec 48, went on board on 23 Dec 48 and landed at MAIZURU on the 26th of December. At MAIZURU we stayed until 29 Dec 48 on account of the investigation of "Thought". During these days we were beaten many times and arrived at MAGAMO after many difficulties on 30 Dec 48. I had been ill in bed for about two months.

CCD MAIL, JP/NAG/32491 (INTRILIGENCE)

YAMAZAKI, Keji From:

Negoya

To: MIPPON KYOSANTO AICHI-

KEN SHIW

(Japan Communist Party. Aichl-ken Committee) 4-chome, Oike-cho, Naka-ku. Nagoya-shi (Aichi-ken)

PASSED

Writer states:

In our concentration camp, there were many obstacles interfering with our movement in different forms (at least 8 bourgeois out of every ten Psw.) There were the same ones who disclosed our identity at MAITURU upon being questioned by the Occupation Forces. Anticipating their fate, however, it shall be a case of 'he who laughs last laughs best:.

CCD MAIL. JP/TOS/4031 (INTELLIGENCE)

ZEN TEISHIN RODO KUMIAI HOMBU From: (Zentei Labor Union Hgs)

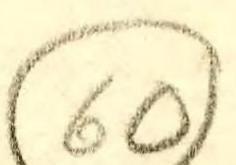
Tokyo

TOJIMA. Takejiro Miita, Aniai-machi Post Office Kita-Akita-gun. Akita-ken

Writer states:

These repatriated comrades were mostly from KHABAROVSK and KAMCHATKA and they were members of the anti-Pascist Committee. They said that at MAIZURU they were beaten by the C.I.C. A comrade from





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Authority 795020

By NARA Date 125/11



SENDAI who was chief of the Youths Section said that he was beaten fifty times. We burned with indignation when we heard this.

CCD MAIL, JP/FUK/TOS/1858 (INTELLIGENCE)

From: URA, Yukinobu

Shimonoseki

To: MIURA, Minoru
5 Tamae-machi

Iwagasaki Postal Zone

Miyagi-ken

PASSED

Writer states:

The following incident struck me very heartening. While we were being processed at the repatriation center at MAIZURU, we were questioned on the geography of Soviet Russia, its sea and air strength, the names of the Anti-Fascist Democratic Committee members and the democratic movements and leaders of democratic organizations. However, except for a few reactionists, no one responded to the questions. I hear that the repatriation officials (CIC) (HM) were concerned.

CCD MAIL, JP/OSA/83827 (REPATRIATION)

From: ITO, Asahiko

Kyoto

To: KUROKAMI, Narikazu

404. Shirogane-cho Nishi

1-chome, Kokura-shi,

Fukuoka-ken

PASSED

Writer states:

"Today I received a summons to present myself before the Occupation authorities in Tokyo. I believe that I shall be questioned about our camp in Kawareruha () (Ex: SIC) in Russia. If you know of the capacity of the power plant, please advise me."

CCD MAIL, JP/OSA/81513 (REPATRIATION)

From: MOCHIZUKI, Masasuke

To: MOCHIZUKI, Ichijiro

Hakusui, Higashino-mura

Toyoda-gun, Hakusui P.O. District

Hiroshima-ken

PASSED

Writer states:

"On the 17th of this month I was interrogated by SCAP on the situation in Russia and of the Japanese prisoners now being detained in Russia. The interrogation was secret so don't circulate this report."





SEMINAT who was chief of the Youths Section said that he was besten fifty times. We burned with indignation when we heard this.

COD MAIL, JP/FUK/TOS/1858 (INTELLIGENCE)

From: URA, Yukinoba

Shimomometet

To: MIURA, Minoru
5 Tames-machi
Ivegasaki Postal Zone

PASSED

Writer states:

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From: ITO, Asshiko

Kyoto

To: KUROKAMI, Narikazu
404, Shirogane-cho Nishi
1-chome, Kokura-shi.

I-chome, Kor Fukuoka-ken

Writer states:

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PASSED

COD MAIL, JF/OSA/81513 (REPATRIATION)

From: MOCHIZUKI, Massauke

To: MOCHIZUKI, Ichijiro

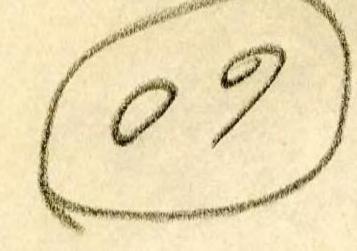
Hakusui, Higashino-mura Toyoda-gun, Hakusui P.O. District

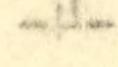
Hiroshima-ken

PASSED

Writer states:

"On the 17th of this month I was interrogated by SCAP on the situation in Russia and of the Japanese prisoners now being detained in Russia. The interrogation was secret so don't circulate this report."







DECLASSIFIED Authority 795020

By NARA Date 12/5/11