

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Although I was captured by the North Koreans soon after their invasion began, it was not until November 1950 that I saw any Caucasian personnel among the North Koreans other than as prisoners. At that time we were being marched northward through Mampo (41°09'N, 125°17'E). At dusk we passed an automobile at the side of the road and in it were three or four Caucasians. When they saw that white prisoners were being marched past them they immediately attempted to get out of our line of sight. They were only partially successful in this, however, as one of my fellow prisoners who formerly had been with the consular staff of a Western European country recognized one of them as a man he had known to be a member of the Soviet consular staff at Peking.
2. During the summer of 1951 I was held at a camp at Jung-yan-jin with some three hundred PW's and 40 civilian internees. The Communists had four men assigned to the camp as interrogators. Three of them were Caucasian Soviet civilians and the other was a civilian from the Foreign Affairs Department of the North Korean Government. The Korean spoke Russian but no English. Two of the Soviets spoke no English but the third spoke English quite well. He was much younger than the other two and served as an interpreter for them and for the Korean. The two older Soviets concentrated on interviewing the White Russian and Tartar civilian internees and the UN PW's of Eastern European ancestry. I understood that they were trying to induce them to go to China and settle. As far as I know all of them refused.

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3. As I was able to speak the language, I was interrogated primarily by the Korean. This interrogation consisted chiefly of the repetitious detailed narration of my own life history. They wanted facts about my birthplace and birth date, my parents and relatives and my education. They were interested in what languages I spoke, what degrees I had received and all other training I might have had. They asked for the exact date of all my periods of foreign residence. They got the names and addresses of my closest relatives and asked for detailed information on my family in South Korea. They wanted to know if I knew any South Korean Government officials. I was continually asked who had sent me to Korea and why. They tried to trick me into answering that I had been sent by a western government, but at no time was there any intimidation and I was never asked to confess that I had done anything.
4. Yet in the fall of 1951 I was interrogated several times by the young Soviet translator. He embarked on a program of interrogating one internee per day. My interview with him was quite casual and he tried to be quite friendly. He was anxious to get me to confirm any of the propaganda lines he spelled out. He told me about the biological warfare agents which had been dropped in other areas and wanted me to denounce their use by the US forces.
5. The next time I noticed any Caucasians in North Korea was on or about 20 May 53 while I was on my way by Korean Army truck from our camp at Co-jang-Ri to Pyongyang for repatriation. Along the way I noticed an antiaircraft unit made up exclusively of white Caucasians. These men were definitely of fair complexion but were wearing the same uniforms as the Chinese volunteers. I saw a few of their camouflaged guns and trucks but I am not able to describe them or to even estimate their size. I didn't notice any radar or direction-finding equipment in the vicinity.
6. I don't remember seeing any Caucasian personnel during my eight days at Pyongyang, but on or about 28 May 53 I again saw an antiaircraft unit manned exclusively by white men. It may have been the same unit I had seen previously which had moved to Sin-oui-ju while I had been in Pyongyang. This unit was located in the northeast outskirts of the town. It occupied a whole block. The white troops lived in small shanties and gave every appearance of being an independent unit. There were no North Korean troops mixed in with the whites. The guns were camouflaged with nets and foliage and the trucks were covered with canvas. I did notice that one of the trucks had a large enclosed trailer attached. I did not count the number of guns and I cannot estimate the number of trucks or men in the unit. As I remember, the guns seemed to have very long barrels but I don't remember seeing how they were mounted. I cannot estimate their calibre although I should say that it was considerably larger than a 37 mm. Possibly it was somewhere between 75 and 90 mm. I did not notice any radar screens in this place either.
7. A few minutes later, in the town of Sin-oui-ju, the driver of my jeep stopped to speak to a military policeman, and upon looking around I noticed two more of the white soldiers in Chinese uniforms walking along the street. They were fair and taller than the North Koreans. One of them was carrying what appeared to be a US Army carbine. When the policeman noticed I was watching the white soldiers he gently but firmly asked me to step over next to a building where I would be out of the line of sight.
8. The only interpretation I can draw from this is the possibility that arrangements had been made to make sure that none of the Caucasian troop units would be visible along the route taken by the other returnees. The fact that I was returned several weeks after the last group of western nationals had passed through might account for the fact that these troops were in evidence and that the North Korean policeman stopped me from getting a closer look at them.

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