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EXTERNAL SURVEY DETACHMENT 44
UNITED STATES NAVY
Peiping, China

Index: 73.7

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COUNTRY : China (Manchuria)	REPORT NUMBER : ZCP-760
ORIGIN : New Mexico	DATE OF INFO : 16 August 1946
SUBJECT : Lt. Gen. SAITO Yabehida	DATE OF REPORT: 16 November 1947
REPORTING O.: []	DATE OF REPORT: 2 December 1947
SOURCE : []	EVALUATION : F-6
SUBSOURCE: See below	PAGES : 2
	ATTACHMENTS : None

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION JDD2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

~~Note on Subsource: The originator of the information contained in this report is Captain FUJIHARA (藤 房), a Japanese ^{officer} formerly attached to the Staff Officers Section of the Fourth Military Headquarters at Qiqihar (123-54, 47-23). ^{source left} On 13 September 1947 FUJIHARA ran away from Harbin and arrived in Changchun on 17 October 1947 ^{where} present he is in the Changchun Refugee Concentration Camp ^{(currently reported) an} under the assumed name of KAWAGUCHI, Tadao (川 田 雄). This information is a little old, but since the subsource is a trained observer we feel some value may be attached to the report. ^{Source was told the following by the Japanese officer who escaped execution (See below)}~~

1. Lt. General SAITO ^{Yabehida} was killed by the Chinese Communists in Chiamussu on 15 August 1946.

The Chinese Communists announced in Chiamussu that ~~General SAITO, Yabehida~~ and two other subordinates would be put on trial as war criminals in Chiamussu on 15 August 1946 (Surrender Commemoration Day).

As a result of this trial, the three of them were sentenced to death. ^(See supplemented report which states that SAITO surrendered to the CC in September 1946.) Just prior to their ~~execution~~ ^{execution} one of them, the former manager of the old Japan-Manchukuo Commercial Company, was able to escape through the assistance of ^{followers of} the HSIEN WEN TUNG (謝文東) faction. However, the

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other two were killed on that day.

(TOAS #2 Note: The above is what was related to subsource in Harbin by the person who had run away. Subsource would not reveal the name of the person who had run away, probably for fear of putting him in danger.

Hsieh Wen-tung is the name of the head of ^a bandit ^{chief} who opposed ~~the~~ Japanese policy during the Manchukuo regime, but later, ^{because he was} ~~well-treated by the~~ ^{allied} benevolence and sincerity of the Japanese, he renewed his allegiance to the Japanese army. ^{secured positions in NSIA} ~~after that,~~ The Japanese army ~~helped~~ both ~~he~~ and his subordinates ~~to jobs~~. Hsieh Wen-tung was given a public position, and ~~as~~ ~~he felt this benevolence,~~ he began to work very hard for the Japanese army.

(The Harbin Tokana Kikan used him in intelligence and counter-intelligence work in the eastern border regions of the country. The reasons was that ^{he} he was the "boss" of the eastern border regions such as Putankiang, Chiamussu, Tungan, etc. He also had a great many former subordinates, and had the faith of the people in that region. After the surrender he was in the eastern border regions, and ~~was~~ saved a great many Japanese from the oppressions of the ^{Soviet} ~~Russian~~ Army. Also, after the surrender, he assembled ~~together~~ his former subordinates, and ~~included~~ some Japanese in his group, and has been carrying on an army construction movement ^{(?) along with} ~~as he carries out~~ his banditry.)

(Note: This is probably the same ^{mentioned in} Hsieh Wen-tung ~~previously~~ reported a leader of Nationalist "Irregular" troops and a subordinate of MA Chau-shan.)

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for paragraph 1:

Source [^] Japanese officer formerly attached to the Staff Officers Section of the (Communist) ⁴ourth Military Headquarters at Chiamussu (123-54^k 47-23). Source left Harbin in September 1947 ^{with passport} and/arrived in Changchun where he is living in the refugee concentration camp (currently reported under an assumed name. Source was told the following information ^{on 16 August} in Harbin [^] by the Japanese who escaped execution (see below).

F-6 1. Lt. General SAITO, Yaheida was killed by Chinese Communists in Chiamussu on 15 August 1946. The Communists announced that General SAITO and two subordinates would be put on trial as war criminals on 15 August (Surrender Commemoration Day). ~~xxxxxxx~~ They were found guilty and sentenced to death. Prior to the execution, one of the three, the former manager of the old Japan-Manchukuo Commercial Company, was able to escape through the assistance of HSIEH Wen-tung's men, but the other two were executed ^{on 15 August}. [] Note: See portion of supplemented report, C-2 ~~xxxxxxx~~ which indicates that SAITO surrendered to the Communists in September 1946.)

Source for paragraph 2: Toas #2

D-3 2. HSIEH Wen-tung () is a "bandit chief" who opposed Japanese policy in Manchukuo in the beginning but later went over to the Japanese ~~side~~ and was given a position by them. The Harbin Tokumu Kikan used him ^{for intelligence (in} to work ^{along} the eastern border regions ~~of the country~~ - ~~in~~ Mutanchiang, Chiamussu, Tungan, etc., where he had subordinates and much influence ^{with the people}. After the surrender, HSIEH, ~~who was in that area~~ ^{captured by} was able to save many Japanese from ~~the Soviet army~~. He assembled his former subordinates and some Japanese and has been carrying on an army construction movement (?) along with his "banditry". [] Note: HSIEH is probably the same ^{man} ~~person~~ as the HSIEH Wen-tung mentioned in previous reports as a ^{commander certain} ~~leader~~ of Nationalist "Irregular" Forces and a subordinate of MA Chan-shan.)