

DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGE TO: TS S C

Auth: DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77 CONFIDENTIAL
DDA REG. 77/1763 CONTROL

Date: 29 March 1978 By: 027 U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT Military Information: Activities in Inner Mongolia

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 26 February 1947

25X1A6a

PAGES 3

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X6



25X1A6a [REDACTED] note: Alternate names for Wulji Ochar are Wu-li-chi Ao-chi-erh (馬力巴教齊爾) which is the Chinese phoneticization of the Mongolian name; Elza Ochar; Buin Takte or Bujangtogtoho which is the Buriat pronunciation.

25X1A6a [REDACTED] note: Probably the same as Buin-Dale (Pu-ying-ta-lai), See [REDACTED]

25X1A

25X1X6 2. In September or October 1945, Wulji Ochar was captured by troops of the Mongolia People's Republic and taken to Dzamin Uude (111-14, 44-30) along with about 1000 other men. There they received Communist indoctrination.

25X1X6 [REDACTED]

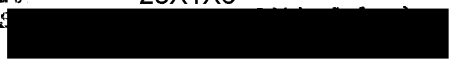
25X1A6a [REDACTED]

note: It has been reported previously that Inner Mongolians were taken to the Mongolian People's Republic. Some of them have been returned to Inner Mongolia; others such as Prince Te's son, Te Hua, are still in the Mongolian People's Republic as far as is known.)

25X1A6a [REDACTED] note: See [REDACTED] paragraph 3 for previous report on Te Hua. 7

25X1A2g

25X1X6 3. Wulji Ochar was told that the Inner Mongolians could expect no help from the Outer Mongolians but that they, as fellow Mongols, hoped the movement for autonomy would succeed. Wulji Ochar receives no direct aid from the Mongolian People's Republic, but it is not known just how much contact there is between the Outer Mongolians and Ochar. 25X1X6



25X1X6 4. In March 1946 Wulji Ochar returned to northeastern Chahar with one or two hundred men. He began to recruit youths for local peace preservation corps.

25X1X6 [REDACTED]

25X1A9a

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

NSO	X A DEP.	X FBI	SPDF	TO					
ADSO	FBK	FBV	SPDS	B DEP.					
CEB	FBL	FBX	SPDT	WCB					
CONFRO	Approved For Release 1999/09/24 : CIA-RDP82-00457R000300770002-6								
CEAS	SPFA	TRB	X						

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

-2-

25X1A6a

[REDACTED]: It was previously reported that Ochar [wu-li-chi ho-chi-erh/ along with another "lesser puppet", Ta-mi-ming/Ling/-su-lung, returned to Inner Mongolia to form two Inner Mongolian Independent Group Divisions based on former puppet divisions. Their main objective was an attempt to convince the leaders of Inner Mongolia that their destiny lay with the Mongolian People's Republic rather than with China. Also, it was reported on 1 October 1946 that Damerin Tseren (also Tambason, previously reported Damsurun and phoneticized Ta-mu-su-lung), formerly a commanding officer of a division in Prince Te's army, was sending agents to infiltrate northern Chahar from his headquarters at Tehua (113-58, 42-02). On 11 January 1947 an unconfirmed report was received stating that he had returned from the Mongolian People's Republic with Wulji Ochar.)

5. The following may be reasons for Wulji Ochar's release and return to Inner Mongolia:
 - a. The Outer Mongolians were dissatisfied with YUN Tse's government.
 - b. Troops were needed in the area to protect the people against bandits.
 - c. He may be an agent of the Mongolian People's Republic.
6. Wulji Ochar's attitude toward YUN Tse's government when he returned to Inner Mongolia was that he wished to learn anything that its members had to teach and that members of the Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement Association were welcome in his area if they were not carrying firearms. On the other hand, he could see no reason for YUN Tse to appoint men to govern Wulji Ochar's area.
7. Wulji Ochar is not connected with the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army or with the Central Government. There is no foundation for reports of his capture and execution by the Eighth Route Army.
8. On 5 December 1946, Prince Te received a message from Wulji Ochar stating that he would place himself and all his forces at Prince Te's disposal if the Prince should start a movement for Mongolian autonomy.
9. When General FU Tso-yi was in Nanking, he obtained permission from Generalissimo CHIANG Kai-shek to attack Wulji Ochar's area and troops on the ground that Ochar was an agent of the Soviets and of the Mongolian People's Republic. CHANG Chi-hsiang (張起祥), formerly a regimental commander in Prince Te's Mengchiang Army but now an officer under General FU Tso-yi, was given the task. CHANG sent a letter and then a messenger to ask Wulji Ochar to cooperate with the Nationalists. When the letter was unanswered and the messenger jailed, CHANG started to attack on the 4th or 5th of December 1946 with 3,000 men, 100 trucks and a few planes. Wulji Ochar's forces who were then north of West [East] Sunit Banner (114-31, 43-13), Ochar's original base, numbered 3,000 men. Upon sighting the planes, Ochar ordered his men to scatter and reassemble at Peitzumiao (Pandita Gengen Sume, 116-10, 43-50). By 17 December his men had reached Peitzumiao. From there he planned to lead his men to Bairin Left Flank Banner (Lintung, 119-15, 43-59) to join the forces of the banner chief who is reported to have 3,000 under his command.
10. The chief of the Bairin Left Flank Banner was Chin Zarikto, at the end of September 1946. At that time he had 1,000 soldiers under his command. He was ostensibly collaborating with the Communist 8 Route Army but was trying to make connection with the Nationalist Government.

CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

-3-

25X1X6

11. The forces of Gulji Ochar are referred to in the following special wire from Mukden dated 31 December 1946 published in the Peiping Saih Chieh Jih Pao:

"According to reports, the Outer Mongolians are using the Talikangyen pastures as the base for advancing southward. Twenty thousand men have driven into Inner Mongolia, calling themselves the Inner Mongolian Self-Helping Army. It is said that they are advancing towards northern Jehol and northern Liaoning and have attained contact with the Puppet Eastern Mongolian Government. It is reported that there is an attempt being made to demand the amalgamation of Inner with Outer Mongolia."

25X1X6

25X1A6a

note: Talikangyen at Talikangyalmuchang pasture is the area of the Talaihang B anner at Shine Daringanga Suma, 113-40, 45-20 northwest of Abaga Right Banner (114-30, 43-48) and southeast of Undur Haan (Undur Khan, 110-39, 47-19) which has been disputed for the last thirty years but under Outer Mongolian administration for the last fifteen years.)

25X1X6

12. The basis for the newspaper story was a Kuomintang intelligence agency (Chung Tung Chu) report which had previously been given to Mongols in Peiping. 25X1X6

25X1A6a

An American observer who has just returned from Changchun /date unstated/ thinks that the conclusion of the Peiping intellectuals may be incorrect. It is possible that the newspaper item on the southward movement of Outer Mongolian forces into Inner Mongolia is an accurate report since there have been other indications of the advance of Outer Mongolian troops into Inner Mongolia at scattered points.)

25X1A6a

note: The number of Outer Mongolian troops given as twenty thousand seems improbably high. See reporting troops from Outer Mongolia having garrisoned Daringanga in March 1946. See reporting 3,000 Outer Mongolian troops in the area of Peitzumiao. Also, see paragraph 2.

25X1A2g

25X1A2g

~~CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL~~

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY