

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT North Korean Army Officers' Training School

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1. The former South Korean Military Academy at Taerung (126-33, 37-54) was chosen in July 1950 as the school building for the North Korean Army Officers' Training School, and preparations for its use were made before a staff was brought down from Pyongyang. On 5 July Colonel AN Ki-yung (安基永) and 90 instructors arrived. AN was a member of the Special Training Committee of North Korean Security Forces and a member of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party. His previous position was vice-president of the North Korean Police Officers' Training School.

2. The school was organized as follows:

President: AN Ki-yung

Staff Section	Vice-president for cultural activities	Vice-president for training		
	Administrative Section	Training Section	Supply Section	Planning Section
Chief	Chief	Chief	Chief	Chief
4 members	12 members	45 members	5 members	3 members

The vice-presidents were colonels, the sections chiefs majors and lieutenant colonels, and the staff members were captains and lieutenants.

3. Strict examinations were given to select students for admittance to the school. Members of youth organizations and Labor Party members who had passed a local committee examination were automatically selected for training. The school opened on 8 July with 800 women and 3,000 men students.

4. The daily program of the school began at 5:00 am with reveille. Exercises were held from 5:30 until 7:00 and breakfast from 7:00 until 8:00. The period from 8:00 until noon was spent in military training. After lunch, which was from 12:00 until 1:00 pm, political training was carried on until 6:00. After dinner, which was from 6:00 to 7:00, night training was held until 9:00 pm. However, training was often continued for several days on a 24-hour schedule.

5. About 500 yards from the main school building a tent was built in which the students ate. An elaborate air raid alarm system was set up for the school.

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- 6. All supplies were brought to the school at night and stored in air raid trenches in case of emergency. From 5 to 11 September 3,600 boxes of machine gun bullets, 500 bullets to a box, were carried to the school from the ammunition warehouse in Yongp'an, Seoul, by four trucks. Each night one Soviet-made and two Japanese-made trucks carried 100 sacks of rice, 30 sacks of wheat and 20 sacks of beans to the school from the Chosen Candy Manufacturers Factory warehouse, Seoul. According to Lieutenant IM Ki-op (이민기), secretary to the president of the school, the expenditures for the academy were about 3,000,000 won\*\* each day.
- 7. The school was often visited by two Soviet advisers; the chairman of the Seoul People's Committee, YI Song-yop (이성엽);\*\*\* and HO Ka-i (호계이)\*\*\*\*. On 19 September 3,800 students and 145 other personnel, including instructors, evacuated the school in four units, one to the Chunchon (127-44, 37-53) area, one to the Chonwon (127-12, 38-16) area and two to the Uichon (126-38, 38-16) area. They took with them 5 machine guns, 800 PPSH's, 30 Soviet rifles and 100 carbines. All officers carried pistols with them.

25X1A [redacted] Comment: AN Ki-yong was reported as deputy chief of the North Korean Bureau of Light Industry as of March 1950. [redacted] 25X1A

25X1A\*\* [redacted] Comment: It was not clear whether North Korean or South Korean won was indicated.

25X1A\*\* [redacted] Comment: For a report on YI Song-yop's activities during the North Korean reoccupation of Seoul on 6 January 1951, [redacted] 25X1A

25X1A\*\*\* [redacted] Comment: In late February HO Ka-i was appointed political commander-in-chief of a joint Chinese-Korean command. [redacted]

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