From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department

No: CA 52414 28 September 1945

WARTAC for Joint Chiefs of Staff cite CA 52414.

The following report of conditions in North Korea made by a member of the Australian Department of Information is forwarded for your information.

Russian occupation of Northern Korea.

With the permission of Colonel Duncan Sinclair, I accompanied a member of an American prisoner of war recovery unit, on September 15th, 1945, to Kanho strip in Russian occupied Korea.

The object of my trip was to interview British and Australian prisoners of war in Kanho prisoner of war camp about 5 miles from the strip, and report the nature of my findings to the Australian government.

I represented myself to the Russians as an Australian War Correspondent, and during my 7 days sojourn in the area was not obstructed in any way.

My first days investigation was so revealing that I decided to pursue my inquiries further afield and learn the true facts about the Russian occupation of Northern Korea.

CH-TH-23404 (28 Sept 45)
From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

Br: CA 52414  28 September 1945

What I wish to record is based on fact and what I saw personally, and not on what I heard. This is what I learned:

1. That the Russians, from the Manchurian border to areas below Kango and Konan industrial districts, are indulging in widespread and indiscriminate looting of both Korean and Japanese property; and are indulging in rape and robbery of both Koreans and Japanese by armed forces.

2. The Russians are substituting, in Kango and Konan, Russian roubles and kopecks for Korean yen, the substitution being 1 for 1.

3. In Kango and Konan the attitude of the Russians is bringing together the Japs and Koreans—far the first time in 40 years.

4. Communists, who represent about 1 tenth of the population of Kang and Konan, are taking advantage of the advent of the Russians and are using the Russians to further their ends.

5. The Russians are living off the land they have occupied, and are using only meagre quantities of their own supplies which consist mainly of rice, bean meal, rice bread, and a few vegetables, principally cabbages.

6. The Russians are bringing south—that is, to areas below Kango and Konan—heavy armament and equipment such as tanks, machine guns, heavy trucks.

GM-IN-23404  (28 Sept 45)
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Tokyo, Japan

Nr: CA 52414 28 September 1945

7. The Russian occupation is forcing thousands of Koreans and Japanese to trek south to the American Zone. Another result is seen in the almost complete cessation of industrial enterprises.

8. The prisoners of war in WOMAN CAMP were allowed to run the camp themselves but were given little food by the Russians who left them to fend for themselves for the most part, and did nothing, until representations were made by members of the American Recovery OH Unit, to repatriate the prisoners.

1. On 7 successive days I saw Russians looting in Kanko and Komo districts, and areas to the south and north. On one occasion I asked, and was allowed to accompany, a looting party. The procedure was this:

   The Russians, armed with Tommy guns, would drive up to a Korean or Japanese house, five or six strong, in the six, then break into the house, drag out what women (mostly young girls) they could find, put them into the truck along with the furniture and any other articles that caught their eyes, and drive off to their barracks. After a day or two the girls are thrown on the street.

On the occasion I accompanied the looting party I protested when the Russian brought forth a young girl in tears. They laughed, waved their guns at me significantly, and carried on with the business. They not only brought out a young girl; they brought out a camera, two kimonos, some cushions and some small ornaments representing Geisha girls.

CM-IN-23404 (28 Sept 45)
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They usually looked at night and acted belligerently if anyone tried to interfere.

Many hundreds of Korean and Japanese women in the vicinity helped feed the prisoners after the Japs were thrown out. At first they bartered with the prisoners in a healthy way, the latter paying in Korean yen for eggs, tomatoes, potatoes, and so forth—food they had not tasted in three and a half years. As time went on, however, the women would bring food to the prisoners without seeking anything in return. They said the prisoners were their friends, and the Russians their enemies.

Many prisoners, who spoke Japanese well, were asked to visit Japanese and Korean homes, but more particularly Japanese. If Russians saw them entering they (the Russians) would demand entrance, too, and a woman. The position became so electric one night while I was at the camp that the camp commandant (Captain George Kinloch, of Glasgow, Scotland) henceforth denied the men leave at night. His action, in my opinion, was a wise one, because the prisoners to a man would stand up to defend any woman, regardless of her nationality. And this may have led to bloodshed.

On another occasion I saw Russians deliberately knock a Korean or a Jap from his cart, remove the ox from the shafts and take it away, presumably to be killed for food.

Terrorism seems to be the order of the day with the Russians. They go around in Jap commandeered trucks, armed with tommy guns, dash into a populous district and fire off.
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Tokyo, Japan

Nr: CA 36414
28 September 1945

several rounds until the crowd has fled screaming.

2. On September 18 the Russians suddenly began ex-
changing roubles for Korean yen (the Jap yen, of course is
worthless in Korea). When I heard of this circumstance I
hitch hiked into Enko and made inquiries. A prisoner named
Sergeant Bill Fyke, of Sydney, came up and showed me a hand-
ful of roubles he had just received for Korean yen. He said
they had been exchanged at the rate of one for one. He also
told me that the Russians were forcing the Koreans to ex-
change their money.

I went up to a Russian lounging near an intersection
and held out five single yen notes. He immediately grabbed
my arm and propelled me to a Russian guard house where my
yen were matched from my hand and roubles given me.

Next day I went to the market place in Enko and saw
Russians approach with bags of paper roubles and force the
people to hand over their yen. In every case the rate of
exchange was one for one. The Koreans obviously did not
want the Russian money and some came to me holding out
the roubles and by signs indicated they wanted me to hand
them yen.

I returned to camp and told some of the British
officers about the new exchange rate. They agreed that if
they could get roubles for yen at the rate aforementioned
they would be on a profit making basis if they exchanged
their yen forthwith. They took with them some 1500 yen

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Mr: CA 52414 28 September 1945

and received a like sum in roubles. (At the old rate of exchange - about 1934 - roubles were worth about 2/3 pence of the English market and about 2/5 pence on the Australian market. That is slightly more than 1/3 of a dollar. In other words the rouble is worth about three times that of the Korean yen.) As the result of this I bought an apple from a Korean woman for half a yen (fifty sen). The next day I visited the same place, knowing that the Russians in the meantime had made the women exchange her money for roubles, and was charged half a rouble. Not having half a rouble on me I offered the woman 50 sen. She looked out the door, then hurriedly took the note and gave me the apple. I had an interpreter with me at the time. He spoke in Japanese.

The prisoners hope to change their roubles for either Australian or English money. If they can at even half the old rate they will make a substantial profit.

3. At Rusan I visited a Japanese house and was invited to drink tea. I was introduced to two Koreans who stayed in the same house. The Jap told me that he and the two Koreans were traders. During the war they were enemies, but since the coming of the Russians they were friends, and intended to be friends and trade amicably in the future no matter what happened. I was quite convinced they meant what they said. Captain Kinloch, the Camp Commander was with me at the time. He translated for the Koreans, and the Jap spoke English.
From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

Br: CA 52414

28 September 1945

At Enko I met the same thing — Koreans and Japs befriending each other against the Russians.

At the Prisoner of War Camp, Korean and Japanese women visited the camp every day with presents. This became particularly noticeable the last three days. It was a common sight to see a Korean and a Jap woman issuing present to each other so that each would be able to give the prisoners the same value in tokens.

I think the most revealing scene occurred on September 21st when the prisoners were taken in Russian trucks to Enko station on the first stage of their journey home. Although under heavy Russian guard — each truck carried two Russians each armed with Tommy guns — Koreans and Japs lined the roads and waved and cheered. Some wept openly, and many waved American and Korean flags. It was the same at the station. Although the Russians kept the crowd at a distance the locals cheered and clapped as the train pulled out. It was really touching. They regarded the prisoners as their friends, the women especially, looked to them for assistance when they were in trouble.

I might add at this juncture that the camp doctor, Captain George Morris, a Canadian, attached to the Indian Medical Service before being captured in Singapore, after the prisoners took over the camp themselves, daily treated dozens of Jap and Korean women and children. He refused no one. This went on until the prisoners left. His fame went abroad; so much so that he had women calling on him from ten miles distant.

CM-TH-23404 (28 Sept 45)
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Sr: GC 22414 28 September 1945

4. The Communist element in Russian occupied Korea is a small, but very vocal minority. It is using the Russians to further its own ends for instance I saw a Korean Communist, with two Russians for support, ask a Korean if he was anti Communist. When he denied having anything to do with Communists he was seized and searched, his money was taken from him, and he was ordered out of Seoul. I had a prisoner of war with me at the time who understood what was said and repeated it to me. We then followed the party and saw another Korean forced from his home. When I returned next day Communist Koreans had taken over the house and the former owner had been set adrift with nothing but what he stood up in.

I saw such evidence of this. In all cases I was able to check the Russians had played an active part.

I also saw Russians eject from his house a Korean who said he was not in favor of Russia taking over Korea. In several cases I checked and I was able to ascertain that where the person said he was not pro Russia, either by actual statement or inference, he was ejected from his house forthwith and told to go south.

I interviewed two Koreans, both old men, who were walking south, just out of Seoul. Through an interpreter they told me they had been forced from their homes by the Russians. All they stood up in, and 50 yen, represented their entire possessions.

CM-IN-23404 (28 Sept 45)
From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

No: CA 524/4  28 September 1945

5. Russians, by indiscriminate robbery, obtain all the food they require. I actually accompanied a Russian patrol one day when it haphazardly moved around the city of Kenko. Suddenly the truck turned towards a farm, the Russians jumped out pell mell, and started shooting. They brought back five pigs that had received the combined magazines of several Tommy guns.

The truck continued on its way. A fowl yard was visited and several fowls collected. The owner was not consulted. It was plain robbery.

I have seen Russians go into a field of vegetables and remove the lot, despite the farmer's entreaties that he and his family will starve unless they pay for them but the Russians don't pay for the food they collect. At least I have never seen them pay, and Koreans have told me they have received nothing for the animals and vegetables the Russians have taken.

One day I lunched with the Russians at their Komko headquarters. The place was indescribably filthy. The food consisted of rice and cabbage soup and some sort of flapjacks. They told me, through an interpreter, of course, that the chickens and pork taken from the Koreans, had been consumed the previous night at a big feast. They also told me that most of their food came from the Koreans; they brought very little with them, only rice and a little meal and a very few vegetables.

CM-IN-2340/4 (28 Sept 45)
6. Russian tanks, heavy trucks and other mobile equipment are moving past Kanko southwards. Every day I was in the area I saw trainloads of men and equipment moving south. In the train today I saw accumulations of Russian equipment, vehicles, supplies, and so forth, at points just above the 36th parallel. Why they should bring in tanks now that the war is over is beyond my comprehension. The Japs are quiescent; they have no arms with which to fight, anyway. The Russians saw to that early in the peace. Big internment camps are being set up for the reception of the Japs. In these camps, I understand, the Russians supply them with an adequate allowance of rice, but Japs I saw returning from the Manchurian border were starving, and nearly mobbed a Prisoner of War when he held forth a small box of candy. A Jap, a former wool buyer in Australia, who spoke excellent English, said he had eaten nothing for 24 hours and very little in three days. He said the Russians, mostly young peasants, had herded them along like cattle. While the Russians had plenty to eat and rode horses, the Japs had to keep pace on empty stomachs.

7. All along the line, from Kanko to the American lines, there is a stream of Korean and Jap refugees trekking south. A few I interviewed said they were escaping from the Russians who they feared. Their one desire was to get to American occupied zones. I saw this line just out of Kanko. I saw it coming into Kanko from the Manchurian border, and I saw it entering the American Zone, some 200 miles to the south. I don’t suggest that the line stretches that distance without a break, but it is significant. The attitude of the Russians towards the Koreans has had its effect.
From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

Sr: CA 52414

28 September 1945

on the industrial enterprises, especially around Kurako and Koman. When I visited the big carbide works at Koman on September 20th and 21st only one of the six furnaces was in operation, and then only at half cock. On the latter day I counted only four men on the premises which stretch for miles. When the Japs were in occupation the works occupied some ten thousand employees. The same applies to the chemical works. Apart from a few Koreans walking about the whole place was idle on September 21st. The Koreans say that if the Russians take over the works, as they expect them to do, they will be forced to work hard at low rates of pay. They don't want to work for the Russians, so they are letting the works go idle in the hope that the Russians won't bother to set them in motion again.

8. From August 29th, when the Russians kicked out the Japs from the POW Camp at Koman, until September 21st when the POWs left for Jinsen, the only food supplied by the Russians to the camp consisted of three days rations of rice, millet, Jep tinned fish, a pig and two small oxen. The prisoners had to depend on the droppings of supplies by the B 29s, and from what they could get from the Koreans and Japs in the vicinity of the camp.

The Russians did nothing to repatriate the prisoners. They promised all sorts of things, but nothing happened. The first incident occurred when a B 29 was virtually shot down by a Yak fighter. The second incident occurred when my party arrived and told the prisoners they would all be on the way home within two or three days. It was seven days before they moved, thanks to the Russians.

When the Russians did set it up with ostentation.

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From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance,
Tokyo, Japan

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26 September 1945

My summing up is this: The Russians I saw were a poor peasant type, dirty and ill-kempt, without organization or leadership. Some hadn't washed for months by the look of their clothes or faces and necks. They all acted belligerently and with some show of bravery, but it was easy to see they had in inferiority complex. There was no method in anything they did. When they looted, which was pretty often, it was quite indiscriminately.

Some of the Russians had a Mongol look, more like a Tartar. They ate in filth with flies everywhere - even the officers - and they dressed in clothes unwashed for months.

Some told me they had just returned from the Berlin Zone. That might account for the condition of their dress, but not for the dirt on their skin. Many supported medals. Some said they had fought in the Battle for Moscow and a few said they were at Stalingrad when the Germans there were beaten.

 Everywhere I went in Kanko or Kosen the inhabitants wanted to see the Americans come in and take over. Both Japs and Koreans went this. Rumors flew thick and fast every day I was there that the Americans were going to take over the country to the 40th parallel.

The people, except the few who ardently support the Russians to further their own political ends, are pro-American and would like America to take over the whole of Korea.

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From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Advance, Tokyo, Japan

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From my observations of the two zones I say definitely that Korea is being torn in half. People in the northern zone are terrified of the Russians, industry is at a standstill, and the one desire, it seems, is to get south to the American Zone as quickly as possible. Sgd Leonard E. Baradell Australian representative at GHQ for the Department of Information 28 September 1945.

End

See CH-IN-23151.

ACTION: OVD

INFO: JO/S, Aom Leahy, CC AAF, OPD (State), G-2, CAD, Aom King, Mr. McCoy, O of S

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