

COUNTRY GERMANY		REPORT NO. D-E-53-12748-H	(LEAVE BLANK)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT			
SUBJECT SOURCE'S OBSERVATIONS IN CHINA WHILE REPATRIATED TO EUROPE.			
AREA REPORTED ON CHINA		FROM (Agency) 7050th AISW	
DATE OF REPORT 14 Jan - 19 Jan 54		DATE OF INFORMATION Jan 53 - Feb 53	EVALUATION F-6
PREPARED BY (Officer) GEORGE L. PEABODY SR., Major, USAF		SOURCE 65494	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) None			
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)			
<p>I. <u>PREAMBLE</u>: Nov 50 - Jan 53, SOURCE was PW in Red VIET MIN camps in area of HA GIANG (22 50N/105 00E). Jan 53 - Feb 53 repatriated together with 38 Germans, 12 Hungarians, 5 Rumanians to EUROPE. In spite of SOURCE's nationality posed as German, enabled him to get out of VIET MIN PW camps. Czechs, Poles were not evacuated because their communist government did not approve their evacuation. Transport was accompanied by VIET MIN military delegation via CHINA to USSR border. A Chinese military delegation accompanied them additionally via CHINA. During trip via CHINA SOURCE had opportunity to observe living, traffic conditions, some military centers. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt.</p> <p>II. <u>OBSERVATIONS</u>:</p> <p>End Dec 52 - end Jan 53 marched from HA GIANG to TA LUNG (22 30N/106 34E), last Indochinese town at border of CHINA. Before taken over Chinese border got 5 injections, were cleaned. After crossing border taken by Chinese to 1st military station 5 km southwest of TA LUNG, located at new road bridge over river BANK GIANG on road to LUNG CHING (22 51N/106 52E). This military station served as transshipment point for military supplies for INDOCHINA. Chinese military personnel drove convoys of Russian origin MOLOTOV trucks loaded with supplies to border line, from there driven by VIET MIN to Red INDOCHINA. Similar procedure when empty convoys returned. Convoys crossed frontier during night. In military station repatriants received Chinese uniforms, 1st shoes after more than 2 years. Were taken by MOLOTOV trucks to railroad station LUNG CHING. During ride SOURCE observed that SRR line was under constr. between LUNG CHING and military station at border. LUNG CHING had railroad connection to HANKAU (30 16N/120 08E). In area of LUNG CHING were camouflaged AAA positions with heavy guns.</p> <p>While on railroad trip to HANKAU, 50 km northeast of LUNG CHING observed at left side of railroad line airfield. Member of VIET MIN delegation told that VIET MIN pilots were trained on this field. No settlement in vicinity. At southern outskirts of HANKAU was very large caserme area, observed many heavy tanks in area. At HANKAU had to leave train, were taken by steam ship across YELLOW RIVER to HU SHU CHEN (30 18N/120 09E). Next morning when in express train to PEKING (39 55N/116 24E) observed on next track 12 freight cars with English speaking PWs in Chinese uniforms. When Chinese transport officer observed that repatriants and PWs are trying to come into contact ordered repatriants to close windows. Then told that PWs generally were treated good, except former Air Force members. Nothing important observed between HU SHU CHEN and PEKING. Stayed now in same express train car during rest of trip via CHINA. Continued via MUKDEN (41 51N/</p>			
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123 25E), HARBIN (45 49N/126 52E) to Russian border. All railroad stations from MUKDEN to Russian border had Russian/Chinese name signs. Russian civilians were observed in MUKDEN. 15 - 20 km north of MUKDEN was a constr. site of second railroad line being added to existing SRR line. Chinese officer explained this new DRR line led across YALU RIVER to KOREA.

Trip via CHINA lasted 6 days, repatriants were fed in train, received 20 cigarettes per day. Still on Chinese territory left train, got on Russian express train, car was sealed, then taken across border to OTPOR (49 38N/117 19E). After thorough search welcomed by delegation from Sov Zone Germany. Trip to FRANKFURT an der Oder (52 21N/14 33E) lasted 20 days. Other nationals were separated from transport at BREST LITOVSK (52 05N/27 33E).

III. LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHINA:

As far as SOURCE could observe from train, short stops in railroad station, population was differently dressed. 20% had good clothes, 80% only bad clothing and rags on feet. Except towns population in wide Chinese area housed mostly wooden, clay plastered sheds or excavated their dwellings into ground. Farmers observed with two-wheeled donkey carts, wheels of solid boards without spokes.

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COUNTRY GERMANY		REPORT NO. D-E-53-12748-E	(LEAVE BLANK)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT			
SUBJECT AMERICAN AID MATERIAL FOR FRENCH ARMY IN INDOCHINA IN HANDS OF COMMUNISTS			
AREA REPORTED ON INDOCHINA		FROM (Agency) 7050th AISW	
DATE OF REPORT 14 Jan - 19 Jan 54		DATE OF INFORMATION Sep 50 - Nov 50	EVALUATION F-6
PREPARED BY (Officer) GEORGE L. PEABODY SR., Major, USAF		SOURCE 65494	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) None			
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)			
<p>I. PREAMBLE: Sep 50 - Nov 50, SOURCE was paratrooper in French Foreign Legion at HANOI (21 02N/105 52E). Had opportunity to hear how government property, mostly consisting of American aid material, came into hands of Red VIETMIN. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt; all figures are approximate unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>II. LOSSES DURING RETREAT: Oct/Nov 50 French forces had to evacuate province along Chinese border extending north of colonial road from LAO KAY (22 30N/103 58E) via HA GIANG (22 50N/105 00E), CAO BANG (22 40N/106 15E), DONG KHE (22 25N/106 23E) to LANG SON (22 40N/106 45E). Two French officers in charge of operation, Col CHARTON, Col LE PAGE planned to reach LANG SON with all material, equipment and units. When troops, material were assembled at LANG SON and preparations were made to start march south to HANOI, Red VIET MIN encircled town, except smaller groups nobody could leave town. Reds requested to turn over town without fight with all available undamaged military warehouses, storages, rolling material. Possibility of outbreak existed, however, Red's military superiority was too large. SOURCE heard from former Legion members, who were with him in Red PW camp, 300 loaded GMC trucks were ready for outbreak, everything had to stay in hands of communists; immediately VIET MIN started to transport all supplied to CHINA.</p> <p>III. LOSSES DURING SUPPLY TRIPS. Supplies for French Forces were transported by convoys of 30-40 trucks to combat units. Convoys were accompanied by two armored vehicles, one ahead, one at end. Most convoys did not reach the frontier line. Under way regular VIET MIN troops, partizans attacked convoys, let first armored vehicle pass, blew up 2nd, 3rd truck, vehicles with all supplies captured by them. Crew of first armored vehicle not having an idea what happened continued but was stopped after while by other partizan group or regular Red unit.</p> <p>IV. LOSSES DUE TO INDIFFERENCE OF LEGION MEMBERS: Simple Legion members observed many times luxurious life of French officers. Tried to do the same, due to scarcity of money sold their shoes, clothing, also arms to local INDOCHINESE population. However, did not get aware that indigenous population had lively channels to Reds. In order to supplement missing pieces legionairs stole same from Army storages. Such black market deals happened in</p>			
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