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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Sakhalin Obla		REPORT	14 November 1955	
SUBJECT	Sakhalin Coal Handl	ing Force	NO. OF PAGES	2	25X′
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DATE ACQUIRED	COURCE EVALUATIONS AS	F DEFINITIVE. APP	RAISAL OF CONTENT IS	TENTATIVE.	

- 1. On 4 October 1953, at 2190 hours, a 500-ten patrol vessel was near Kaiba-To (N 46-15, E 141-14).
- 2. On 11 October 1953, at 1200 hours, two 30-ton launches, were underway on a southerly course at Telnovskiy, Sakhalin (N 49-24, E 142-96). 25X1 Each had what was possibly a 37 millimeter gun mounted in the bow.
- 3. On 11 October, at 1630 hours, a twin-engine bomber was flying south over Oktyabrsk, Sakhalin (N 50-44, E 142-05).
- The officer in charge of the authorities who took charge of affairs aboard vessel in Telnovskiy was a captain of about 30 years of age. His assistant, a senior lieutenant, was a very friendly person of Tatar nationality. The latter once remarked that it would be better for Japan to trade with the USSR and Red China than with the U.S.A. The customs officer appeared to be an intelligent and agreeable person of some 35 years of age. He dressed neatly and spoke some English. The harbor master, who was called Dumenko (phonetic) 25X1 was a dignified and friendly man about 45 years old. He oversaw all matters pertaining to the loading operations. The Inflot representative, Kochetkov (phonetic), was 24 years old, handsome, and single. He spoke good English and was friendly to the Japanese. He and the harbor master were aboard ship more than anyone else.
- 5. The loading facilities in Telnovskiy were good. There was a long concrete pier built out from the harbor. It had been built by the Japanese. Trains transported the coal from the mines to the harbor. From the end of the tracks conveyors carried the coal down to the pier where it was loaded on barges. There were more barges used and more work accomplished faster here than at Oktyabrsk, Boshnyakovo (N 49-39, E 142-10), and Shakhtersk (N 49-10, E 142-08).
- 6. The Soviet laborers, deckhands, and the dispatcher came on board the ship at Telnovskiy, a procedure which was not permitted in the Soviet ports visited. The laborers worked eight-hour shifts. There were three shifts a day. They had daily work norms and were apprehensive about fulfilling them. The deckhands and dispatcher complained about the inefficiency of the Japanese winch-

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	men and insisted on ceasing operations. It was necessary to bribe them with	
	cigarettes and cigarette cases to keep them on the job. The Soviet workers	05)//
	were very efficient and worked so swiftly	25X1
	The workers on one of the Soviet barges requested a signed statement to certify to the Harkor Affairs Depart-	25X1 25X1
	ment (sic) that the work was delayed	25 X 1
	cut 80 tons of coal from their calculations to eliminate a discrepancy	
	between the amount they figured they had delivered and the amount that the Japanese captain calculated that he had received.	25 X 1
	tapanese taptam cartameter than he made received.	
		25 X 1
7.	The dock workers in Telnovskiy had bread, butter, and milk for the meals	
1 "	they are during working hours. The butter looked homemade and not very	
	good. It looked something like bean curds.	
8.	The inhabitants of Sakhalin had: cows and chickens of their own and seemed to	
٠.	have plenty of milk and eggs. They did not, however, seem to have enough	
	of other foodstuffs which were imported from the mainland. The Soviets some-	
	times asked for vinegar and onions from crews of foreign vessels. One Seviet	
	asked for a cuttle fishing rod. He said that the Soviets did not eat guttle fish but he wished to trade the cuttle fish for potatoes grown by the Koreans	
	om Sakkalin. A 100-gram box of the best quality pipe tobacco, Zolotoye Runo,	
	cost 18.70 rubles.	
9.	ship entered the port of Oktyabrak (N 50-44, E 142-05) during	25X1
7•	September 1953 to load coal for shipment Border guards came	25X1
	aboard and made a thorough search of the vessel, including under countes	20/(1
	and in the chain locker.	
10.	The following Soviets were among those who boarded the ship during the stay	
	in Oktyabrak: Belkovich, the Soyur Promeksport representative, an educated	
	man about 40 years old, who handled the limison for leading the coal; a	
	woman doctor, Yelena, one of the sanitary inspectors, who had married during the past year and had a baby; a regresentative of the Harbor Affairs Depart-	
	ment; and an Inflot representative, Valtovich (phonetic), who took care of	
	loading the ship as well as the paper work involved. It seemed that most of	
	these people came from Aleksandrovsk.	
11.	When the Soviets first came aboard their launch damaged some traps (sic),	
	because of a high wind while coming alongside. They later offered to repair	
	the damage. They did so in the course of a day. The traps were in better	
	condition than before: they were strongly mended and fastened with a bolt, the Soviets had a good black-	25X1
	smith in town.	23/1
12.	abda wasadard 60 tana ad barbar and bu madatan an and 170 a	051//
12.	ship received 60 tons of bunker coal by written request. When the coal arrived some Japanese were assigned to assist the two Soviets working	25 X 1
	on the coal barge. This was to expedite the loading since the barge had only	
	rope slings instead of grab buckets. When the Inflot and Harbor Affairs re-	
	presentatives arrived they ordered the Japanese back to the ship. The two Soviets on the barge had not been seen before and it appeared that they were	
	convicts.	
	Duratura Albarata da Oldanbara Galanta	
±3•	During the stay in Oktyabrak, Soviet workers were not allowed on the ship.	
	Comment: "Traps" may refer to a covering over the scuppers.	25 X 1
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