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INFORMANT REPORT

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COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Air Information: Chinese Communist airfields at Chiamussu and Mutanchiang

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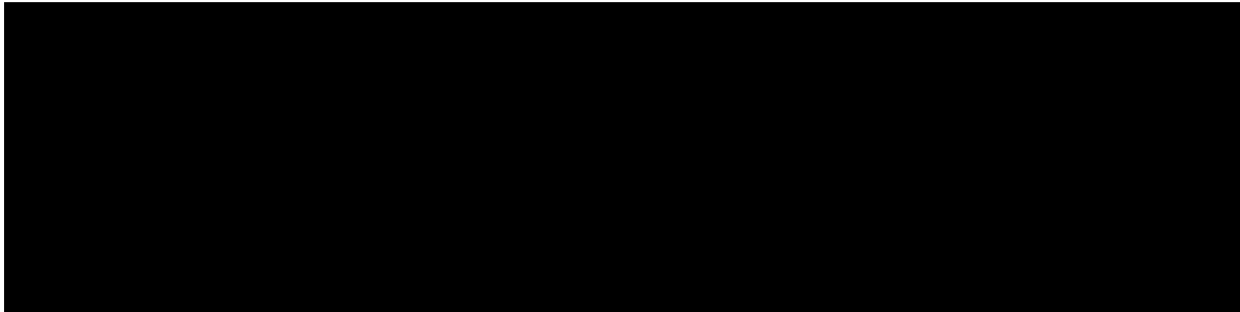
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFO. July - 9 November 1948

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Chiamussu airfield

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1. The Chinese Communist airfield at Chinshant'un (金山屯), south of Chiamussu* (130-21,46-49) and on the west bank of the Sungari river, was improved between July and September 1948. The single runway, which runs north-south, was lengthened from 1,400 meters to 2,000 meters, and widened from 90 to 160 meters at the north end and from 160 to 200 meters at the south end. Planes usually take off from the south and land from the north.
2. Of the four hangars at the airfield, two are west and two northwest of the field. The two hangars on the west side can house 7 and 12 fighter planes respectively, and the other two can accommodate 16 large-size aircraft. Taxi strips connect the hangars with the runway.
3. At the southwest corner of the field there is a 12-room single-story warehouse, with a 12-room basement, where fuel is stored. On 30 October 1948 the warehouse contained 260 53-gallon drums of aviation gasoline.
4. The 21-room administration building, on the south side of the airfield, is shaped like a "T" when viewed from the north end of the field.
5. On 9 November 1948 the following aircraft were at the field:

Japanese

Soviet

- 12 Type-97 fighter planes
- 6 Zero fighter planes
- 2 Type-92 reconnaissance planes
- 5 San Ryō (三菱) training planes

3 two-engine transport planes

6. Vehicles at the airfield included two 3½-ton trucks, two medium-sized and five small-sized vehicles.
7. The following personnel are stationed at the airfield:
 - a. Fifty-seven administrative employees under the supervision of HU Ting-nien (胡鼎年).

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- 2 -

- b. An operational staff of 39 pilots, 2 navigators and 3 radio operators, under KU Ch'ing (顧青), air force commander. The operational staff consists of 26 Chinese, 12 Koreans and 6 Mongolians.
 - c. Fifty-two aviation cadets who are training at the field.
8. The cadets, all intelligent youths with junior high school education, were drafted from the Chinese Communist Army. None are native Manchurians. They are divided into two training classes, and their curriculum includes:
- a. Taking off and landing practice
 - b. Air operation
 - c. Reconnaissance methods
 - d. Aerial photography
9. KU Ch'ing is head of the cadet training; K'a-ssu (卡斯), a Russian, is the chief instructor; KIM Tae-sul (金大成), a Korean, and TAKEEDA Tomohoshi (武田知盛), a Japanese, are assistant instructors.

Mutanchiang Airfield

10. Mutanchiang Airfield** has been renamed Suining Airfield by the Chinese Communists. This field, which lies southwest of Mutanchiang (129-37,44-35), is approximately 26 kilometers from the eastern bank of the Mutanchiang River between the villages of Hsikangyaokou (西紅箭溝) and Tat'angtaokou (大塘道溝), and is northeast of the Haliho River*** (哈囉河).
11. The airfield is about six li north-south by about five li east-west, and has two runways (one north-south and one east-west) which form a "T" at the southern end of the north-south runway. The north-south runway, about 900 meters long and 130 meters wide, is the main runway. The east-west runway, about 600 meters long and 70 meters wide, is seldom used. Both runways have black tarred surfaces. Planes generally take off from the south and land from the north.
12. Fifteen meters south of the east-west runway there is a 14-room office building with a two-story log building on its roof. On top of the log building is a wind sock on a 30-foot pole. On one side of the office building there are five rooms for guards, and behind the office building there are another three rooms for the message center. The radio antenna installed at the message center is several times higher than the wind sock. Forty meters west of the office building there is a 5-room gasoline storage warehouse.
13. South of the west end of the east-west runway there are one large and three small hangars. The large hangar can accommodate 16 transport planes and the small hangars can house 11 or 12 fighter planes. The hangars are constructed of steel, and their roofs are made of black oiled paper and sheet iron.
14. Personnel at the airfield include:
- a. A field staff of 22 men under HSIEN Chin-te (薛進德). HSIEN, a native of Honan Province, was graduated from the Chinese Communist Aviation Training School at Mishan (132-06,45-35), and has recently returned from training in the USSR.
 - b. Five message center workers. The chief of the message center is a Russian who has two assistants, one Chinese and one Japanese, and two Chinese servants.

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- .. One platoon of guard troops (46 officers and men), who are permanently stationed at the airfield. This platoon is under the jurisdiction of the Suining Provincial Military District Headquarters.
- d. Four pilots (three Koreans and one Chinese). T'AK Gh'ang-ha (卓昌河), age 26 (a native of Seoul, Korea), is the flight leader. The Chinese pilot is LUNG Wen-kuei (龍文貴), age 23, a native of Shensi Province and a graduate of the Mishan Aviation School.

15. There are usually three reconnaissance planes at the airfield.

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* [redacted] Comment. For previous information on Chiamussu airfields, see [redacted] Maps No. 56, No. 57 and No. 58.

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** [redacted] Comment. Possibly this field is the field formerly called Wenchun Airfield. For information on Wenchun Airfield see [redacted] and [redacted] Maps No. 26, No. 27 and No. 64.

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*** [redacted] Comment. This river is known locally (sic) as the Ertaoho River (二道河).

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