



Personal file



WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
WASHINGTON

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BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY
DATE: 2001

25 September 1945

Mr. Kilsco K. Haan
Sino-Korean Peoples' League
101 D Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haan:

Your letter of 14 September to the Civil Affairs Division concerning sending press representatives to Korea has been referred to this office for action and answer.


Inasmuch as the War Department is restricted to issuing credentials only to representatives of news media of general interest whose primary purpose and interest is to cover the army and military activities, we regret to inform you that it will not be possible for us to send your representatives as war correspondents to Korea.

Should the situation change so as to permit the acceptance of a correspondent for the purpose stated in your letter, we shall be glad to assist you in any way possible.

For the Chief, Liaison Branch:


EO 12958 3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs
(N)

Sincerely yours,


WILLIAM A. BRADY
Captain, P. A.
Executive, Liaison Branch

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley and addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.

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22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley and addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

Sept. 14, 1945

U. S. Army Civil Affairs Division
War Department
Pentagon Bldg., Washington 25 D.C.

Dear Sir:

The paradoxical political situation since the landing of the U. S. occupation forces is of interest to Koreans in general.

In view of our interest we desire to send one or two press representatives from the Korean Independence, a bi-lingual publication published in Los Angeles, to Korea as soon as such permit and transportation is made available.

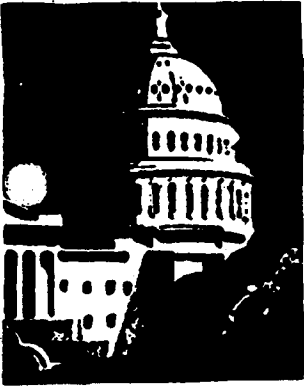
Would your office grant our request as soon as humanly possible?

This week I have inquired of the possibility with Mr. Dickover, the chief of the Japanese section of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, and he advised me to write to your office and get your office O.K. I have also written to Gen. MacArthur requesting his approval to grant us permit to send our representatives to Korea.

Respectfully,

Kilsoo K. Haan
Washington Representative

Korean National Revolutionary Party



KILSOO K. HAAN
Washington Representative

SINO-KOREAN PEOPLES' LEAGUE

TMailed 8500

101 D Street, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Lincoln 5187

Copy
22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley and addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

October 28, 1946

Honorable N. T. Elliff
Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Section
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Elliff:

For many years, for the purpose of expelling the Japanese enemy from their homeland, an underground organization of Korean patriots systematically supplied the Sino-Korean Peoples' League, with headquarters in Hawaii, with highly important reports pertaining to the plans and activities of the Japanese. This information was invariably passed on to the United States Government, by the Washington representative of the League, for whatever use could be made of it. Typical of the information forwarded are the following items:

1. Sending agents at the request of U. S. Navy to the Japanese Mandated Islands and the report of its findings to the Navy 1936.
2. Report to U. S. Department of State, March 25, 1941, that Japan and Russia to sign Non-Aggression Pact before April 29, 1941. The Pact was signed April 13, 1941.
3. Report to U. S. Navy, May 1940, the Jap Navy was building "Midget submarines" for the purpose of using it against attack on Hawaii.
4. Submit to the War and State Departments the Japanese war plan book - "Three Power Alliance, and a U. S.-Japan War" Feb. and March 1941. The Jap war plan Oct. 1941 to House Immigration Committee.
5. Dec. 5, 1941, report to Department of State, the Japanese sneak attack on Hawaii Dec. 7th, the first Sunday of December 1941.
6. Report to U. S. Navy the Japanese Navy building of "Super-Subs" of 4,500 tonners, etc. (1943)

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley and addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

-2-

Though for Korea first of all, the faith of the Korean underground workers in the United States has, all through the years, been strong and unwavering. They have believed that, in spite of many failures and compromises, the United States was Korea's friend. The underground organization has repeatedly offered its services to the U. S. Army and Navy, though the Army and Navy never saw fit to accept. The Koreans have always believed that cooperation between the U. S. and Korea would be of mutual advantage.

Post-war occupation policies have, however, placed doubts in the minds of many Koreans who worked so long and at such great sacrifice for the defeat of the Japanese and for the liberation of their country. The Sino-Korean Peoples' League recently received from Korea a report, dated September 10, 1946, that the Korean underground organization, from which the League reports originated, has disbanded as a result of dissatisfaction and dissension over occupation policies. The report states that sixty percent of the former members are now actively opposed to present U. S. occupation policies, while the other forty percent either accept and agree with the policies or take a neutral position.

The work of the League will continue, to Dec. 31, 1946, but henceforth our link with what was formerly the Korean liberation underground no longer exists, unless and until the underground workers have again organized on a basis sympathetic to America.

In the interest of Korea's independence and the security of America.

Sincerely,

Kilsoo K. Haan

attention: Confidential

May 12, 1947

Those agents who still believe in America have reorganized. Hence their report of what the Soviet are doing regards war preparation under the name of National Security.

To me this is very - yes highly important undertaking for us and we need American official sympathy.

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
FORT SHAFTER, T. H.

In reply refer to:

September 24, 1938.

Mr. Kilsoo Haan,
39 Laina Road,
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Haan:

Thanks for your kind letter of the 23d inst. I believe I understand your position thoroughly, and I am in sympathy with your undertaking.

Enclosed herewith is a translation of Mr. Iizuka's letter, together with the original.

With best wishes for the success of your mission, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

Haan is the only Korean alien ever to have appeared before various Congressional Committee (seven times).

Reprinted from PROGRAM,
June 1945

Subjects: How Japan Prepared War on U. S. A.
UNICO Marches On - But Where?
Christianity's Future in the Far East.
Korea's Role in the U. S. - Japan War.
Anglo - America Faces the New Asia.
U. S. S. R. From an Oriental Point of View



Mr. Kilsoo K. Haan, Of The Sino-Korean League, Holds A Unique Audience. Left To Right: Bruce Thomas, War Correspondent; John E. Hughes, The Pacific Coast's Most Popular Radio Commentator; Mr. Haan, And Newton H. Bell, Of The U.S. Maritime Service.

Official and Public Comments

Sumner Wells, former Under-Secretary of State, in his latest book, 1945, "An Intelligent American's Guide to Peace", said:

"The Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 had been accurately predicted by alert Korean exiles."

Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Chairman of the Immigration Committee:

"Mr. Haan appeared before my Committee several times and presented very interesting facts and information which showed that he and his organization were working against our enemy and for the best interests of our country."

Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox:

"Your facts and predictions have indeed been borne out by the passage of time and I assure you that the information that you have given us has always been highly appreciated."

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Member of Foreign Relations and Naval Committee:

"Mr. Haan was a valuable and helpful witness and it seemed to me and several of us that he was in possession of information and in control of certain channels of information."

Dr. John R. Lechner, Americanism Educational League, Los Angeles, Calif.

"I am convinced Mr. Haan and his organization's counter-espionage system throughout the Far East has been productive of much priceless information on Japanese subversive organizations within America and on Japanese war plans."

Miss Hazel Meyer, Secretary, University Dinner Club, Occidental College, Calif.

"The enthusiasm and interest engendered by your talk to us on last Monday evening has reverberated through the week. We do need to be aware and alert these days, and you did help us to open our eyes and mind."

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

Mr. Haan is the Washington Representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples' League, an anti-Japanese underground organization. The objective of the League is for the freedom of Korea's 26 million subjugated people.

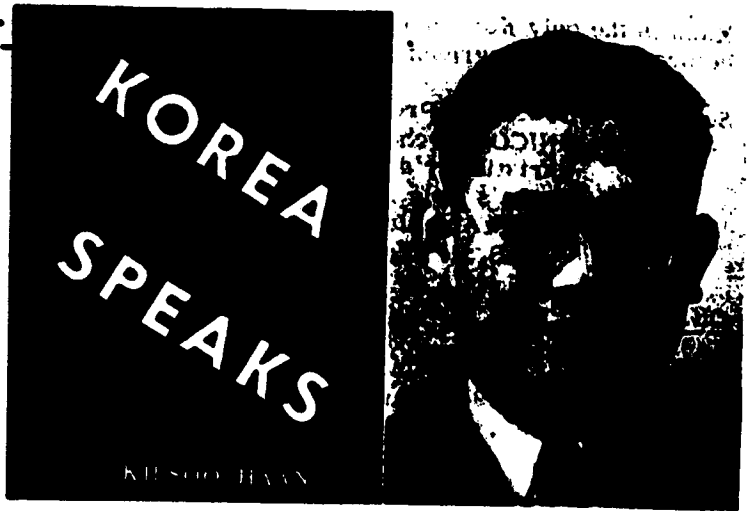
Twelve years ago the organizers believed that Japan was seriously preparing for war against America instead of against Soviet Russia as then popularly believed. The Koreans learned from various reliable Japanese sources that war between America and Japan was inevitable.

Realizing the success of astute Japanese propaganda in America would lull America's policy makers into indifference and underestimation of Japan's military, naval and air might, the League was organized for the purpose of warning America of Japan's real intention and her war activities. Members of the League believed that helping America was in reality helping Korea's fight for freedom and independence.

Haan was one of the many Koreans planted within the Japanese circles in Japan and elsewhere to gather information. He was placed in the Japanese Consulate for more than two years in Honolulu, Hawaii.

In October 1937 he appeared before the Joint Congressional Committee Hearing in Honolulu and exposed the Japanese Consulate and other anti-American Japanese activities. Since November, 1938, he came to U. S. A. and toured the country to warn the Americans of the impending Japanese plan to wage undeclared war.

Mr. Haan was born in Korea. As a boy he came to the Hawaiian Islands with his parents. In his early twenties he became an officer in the Salvation Army and served with them nearly seven years.



**The Washington Post
Book Review in 1942,
by Robert E. Runser,
said:**

MONTHS AGO there was some rumor and gossip here in Washington about a "secret document" which was supposed to disclose the exact line of attack the Japanese army and navy would (and subsequently did) take against the United States. We know now that what was meant was a book published openly enough at Tokyo in 1940 under the title, "The Three Power Alliance and the U. S.-Japanese War."

Mr. Kilsoo K. Haan, a Korean nationalist, managed by secret and devious means to purloin a copy of the book brought to California by two Japanese officers who were members of the notorious Black Dragon society, the religio-political organization which for some time has been the de facto government of Japan. Mr. Haan made the contents of the book known to various United States Government departments, including the Army and Navy, many weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Highlights of his Activities in U. S. A.

In 1940 Haan purloined a copy of the Japanese war plan book, "The League of Nations and the U. S. - Japan War", in Portland, Oregon, and turned it over to U. S. officials.

Again in 1941 he filched another Japanese war plan book, "The Three Power Alliance and U. S. - Japan War" from two Japanese reserve officers in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, California. Last April to June (1945) in San Francisco, California, Haan covered the United Nations Conference International Organization as the press representative of the "Korean Independence".

In October (29th) 1941, Haan appeared before the House Immigration Committee and submitted following information. A copy of Japanese Consulate official order of conscription of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and America; a copy of Japanese War Plan Map; the movement of Japan's naval force ordered from Tokyo to the Japanese Mandated Islands nearest to Pearl Harbor on August 26, 1941, and that Japan will launch an attack in December 1941, etc.



KILSOO K. HAAN
Washington Representative

101

SINO-KOREAN PEOPLES' LEAGUE

Telephone 8300

101 D Street, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Lincoln 5187

October 14, 1946

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Room 2161
New War Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vandenberg:

We have just received information from Korean agents in Vladivostok, dated September 10, 1946, to the effect that shortly before that time three Soviet scientists conferred with local Vladivostok officials. These scientists were on their way from Northern Korea to the industrial cities of the Ural region.

Two Koreans overheard the scientists discuss the success of the first atom bomb test held on August 15, 1946. One of the scientists said, "By July we shall have one hundred bombs." "July" is obviously meant to be July 1947.

According to the information we received from the Koreans there are three atom bomb plants in Russia today. The largest is at Magnitogorsk; the second largest at Nishni Tagil; and the third at Komsomolsk. Twelve Koreans are reported to be employed in the Komsomolsk plant, which is underground and is known as Plant 52.

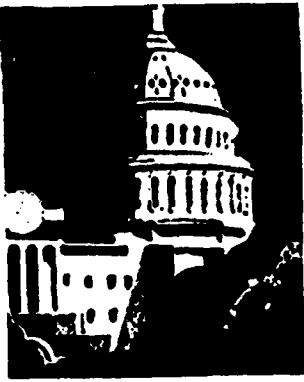
We are fully aware of the difficulty of verifying this report, but are sending it along for what it may be worth. We are making no other use of this information, but are sending it to you exclusively.

Cordially yours,

Kilsoo K. Haan

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.



KILSOO K. HAAN
Washington Representative

SINO-KOREAN PEOPLES' LEAGUE

TMailed 8500

101 D Street, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Union 8187

December 11, 1946

Col. K. K. Wright
Central Intelligence Group
New War Department Building
Elst and Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Wright:

Re. Soviet A-Bomb report of 10/14/46

On November 2, 1946 six of the 12 Korean workers from Plant 52 at Komsomolsk were moved to Magnitogorsk.

One of the six Koreans who witnessed the Soviet A-Bomb test, August 1946, one hundred miles north of Nishne Kolymsk in Siberia informed my friends that it was the belief of his superiors that the Soviet A-Bomb failed to meet the quality and standard of the U. S. A-Bomb.

The Soviet officials showed much disappointment.

In the interest of Korea's freedom and U. S. Security, I remain

Sincerely,

Kilsoo K. Haan

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsoo K. Haan.

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.

3228 Mission Street
San Francisco, California

March 4, 1947

Col. E. K. Wright
Central Intelligence Group
New War Department Building
21st & Virginia Ave., N. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Col, Wright:

My friends from Komsomolsk, Siberia informed me that at Nizhne Kolymsk the completion of a rigid test, Jan. 3 to 10, guiding a small submarine by remote radio control as well as launching an airplane from this small submarine.

It is said as soon as the plane is in the air, the radio control guided the plane over to its target 250 miles from the mother submarine.

Some of the Soviet officials believe this feat can be successful 350 miles away before the end of 1947.

Super Submarine.

The Russian Navy is now in the blue print stage, working on super-submarine of 5,000 tons.

The Koreans believe Soviet Russia will eventually have a "formidable unit of super submarines as part of her growing Pacific Fleet."

These submarines will each carry one "radio controlled pocket submarine" and devices to launch "Rocket Bombs." It is also said the super submarine will have other devices which will revolutionize naval warfare.

My friends cautioned that utmost discretion be observed for reasons which you know best.

In the interest of U. S. security and world peace.

Sincerely,

Kilsco K. Haan

C R E D E N T I A L

中韓民衆大同盟
SINO-KOREAN PEOPLES' LEAGUE
Shanghai, China.

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from
Congressman Willis W. Bradley
addressed to Director, Central
Intelligence under date of 17
May 1947 and having reference to
his belief in the integrity and
loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.

TO ALL WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN:

SALUTEM:

BE IT KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS that the bearer of this Credential
W. K. Lyhahn, is the accredited agent of the Sino-Korean Peoples'
League, to reside in Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii of the
United States of America in the interest of the aforesaid league,
and it is furthermore certified hereby that the said W. K. Lyhahn
is authorized to communicate with interested parties and/or
quarters regarding the aims and objects and present activities
of the aforesaid Sino-Korean Peoples' League and to solicit any
such sympathy, understanding and co-operation of such parties
and/or quarters as may promote the welfare of the peoples of the
east and west of the Pacific Ocean and ensure equity and permanent
peace in the Far East and in the whole world. In particular the
aforesaid W. K. Lyhahn is to act in a liaison capacity until a
duly and fully authorized and representative Sino-Korean Mission
with a specific purpose should arrive in America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Standing Committee of the
Central Executive Committee of the Sino-Korean Peoples' League
have hereunto affixed their signatures and seals this Fifteenth
Day of February of the Year Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-five.

In behalf of the SINO-KOREAN PEOPLES' LEAGUE,
STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Signed and Sealed:



Chiao-wu Ting
Chiao-wu Ting
Kiusic Kimm
Kiusic Kimm
Hai-kung Wang
Hai-kung Wang

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.

3228 Mason St
San Francisco, Calif
May 13, 1947

Col. E. K. Wright
Central Intelligence Group
New War Department Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Col. Wright:-

On the 4th of March 1947 the undersigned person made certain report on the Soviet "radio control" - remote - test and test Super-Submarine building naval program.

Although I have made an inquiry since the above report made to you on the 4th of March - I have to date have not receive any acknowledgement whether you receive the above mentioned report. Could you inform me if you did or did not receive the report?

Sincerely
Kilsco K. Haan

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
21st and VIRGINIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

9 January 1947.

Mr. Kilsco K. Haan
Sino-Korean Peoples' League
101 D Street, NE
Washington, D. C.

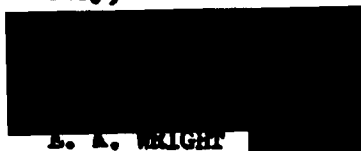
Dear Mr. Haan:

Reference your note of 7 January 1947.

This is to acknowledge receipt of letters from you,
dated as follows:

- a. October 14, 1946, addressed to
General Vandenberg.
- b. October 20, 1946, addressed to
General Vandenberg.
- c. December 12, 1946, addressed to
the undersigned.

Sincerely,



E. A. WRIGHT
Colonel, GSC
Executive to the Director.

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis
W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence
under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his
belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.

SANITIZED
RELEASE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
21st and VIRGINIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

22 October 1946

Mr. Kilsco K. Haan
Sino-Korean Peoples' League
101 D Street, N. E.,
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haan:

Your letter of October 14, 1946 is very interesting and has been sent to the appropriate channels for processing. While the difficulty of verifying this material is understood, your sending it to this agency is appreciated.

Again, I desire to thank you for your courtesy in bringing this matter to my attention.

Yours very truly,

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:


E. K. WRIGHT
Colonel, GSC
Executive to the Director

22 May 1947

Enclosed with letter from Congressman Willis W. Bradley addressed to Director, Central Intelligence under date of 17 May 1947 and having reference to his belief in the integrity and loyalty of Kilsco K. Haan.