

same thing in Burma and India. As time went on, the local populace gained some knowledge of the line and became skillful in dismantling the couplings. Gasoline, which was at a premium in Burma, was valued by the natives for many purposes, ranging from illumination to barter with the Chinese for eggs, chickens, and salt.

f. Extensive security surveys by Counter Intelligence Corps agents were made of the entire length of the pipe-lines from Bengal to the Chinese Border. Through the aid of the civil authorities, a plan of village responsibility was devised whereby a collective fine could be imposed on a village. To warn the civilian populace of the serious consequences of sabotaging the line, a notice signed by the Deputy Chief of Civil Affairs in Burma and printed in the various languages of the area was posted at intervals along the line in Burma. The Counter Intelligence Corps helped organize a twenty-four hour guard system and investigated all pipe-line breaks.

g. In the Indian rear areas during the final months of the war, emphasis was placed on a program of security education and security enforcement, in addition to the investigation of specific cases of suspected enemy Fifth Column activities. The maintenance of a high standard of military security among Theater troops was a continuing problem. As Allied successes increased, military personnel tended to forget that carelessly disclosed information might reach Japanese intelligence. Efforts were increased to educate personnel in their responsibility for safeguarding military information by means of radio announcements, weekly security reminders, and lectures and films.

h. With the cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia, a large number of American prisoners of war were released from jails and camps in Java, Singapore, Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China. These ex-prisoners were taken to Calcutta where hospital treatment was administered and preparations were made for their return to the United States. The Counter Intelligence Corps was designated as the investigative agency to gather what information they could from these men for the War Crimes Branch of the Judge Advocate General's office.

53. ACTIVITIES IN CHINA. As activity increased in this Theater, it became apparent that new installations and expanded facilities had to be undertaken in order to accommodate additional personnel and material. Fortunately, the Counter Intelligence Corps was present in the Theater at this time and was able to execute its mission (security of installations against enemy activities) simultaneously with the expansion, rather than come in afterward as had been the experience in the past.

a. As Counter Intelligence Corps personnel were relieved from assignment in Burma and India, they were transferred to the Chinese Area where Counter Intelligence Corps detachments were operating with the Chinese troops. Relationships with the Chinese commanders depended on the individual agent; these remained cordial. There were some isolated acts of violence against American personnel, but these were due to a