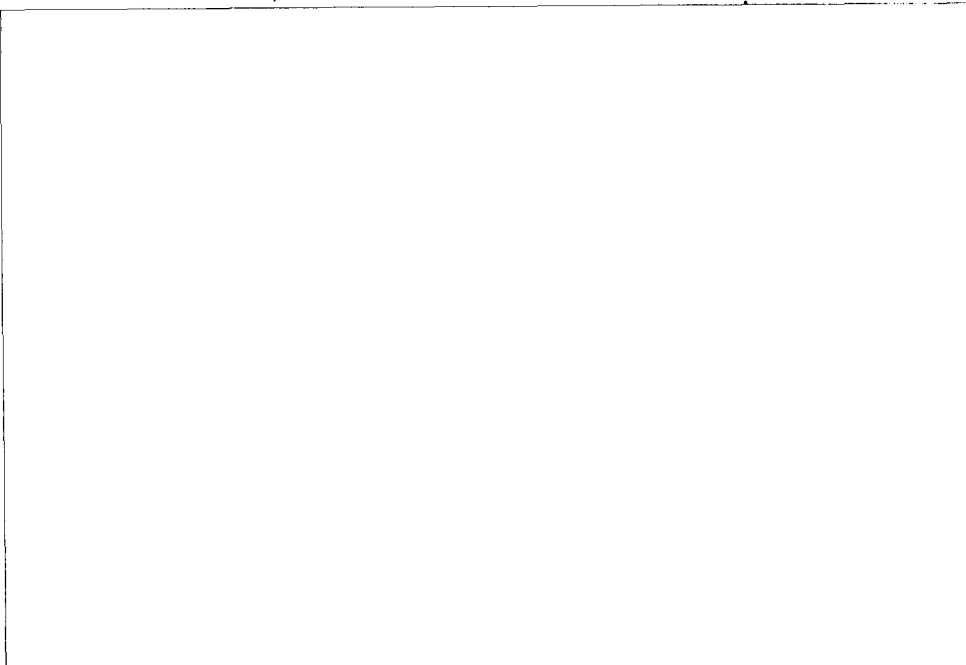


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2. Korea - North China - Japan

Logistics support by the USSR for North Korean operations has continued beyond 25 June 1950. During the first ten days of July fragmentary coverage reveals that 1324 tons of materials had been shipped into Korea from the USSR and that 3213 metric tons of materials, including vehicles, tires, raw materials, and special clothing, were on hand awaiting shipment as of 10 July at Tumen and Antung. Soviet exports to China in May and June (with arrangements continuing through August) include substantial quantities of petroleum products and vehicles, (1300 at least). Receipt of these items, believed to be only a part of the total called for in Soviet-Chinese trade agreements, will increase the military potential of Chinese Communist Armed Forces. The impression gained, particularly in the case of avgas shipments, is that these supplies are considerably in excess of present requirements of either the Chinese or Korean Communist forces and may be primarily for use by Soviet forces in North China.

New information now assigns a total of twelve tactical divisions, 120,000 men, to the North Korean Armed Forces, an increase of three divisions and 20,000 men over previous estimates. Some of these additional forces may be drawn from Koreans in the

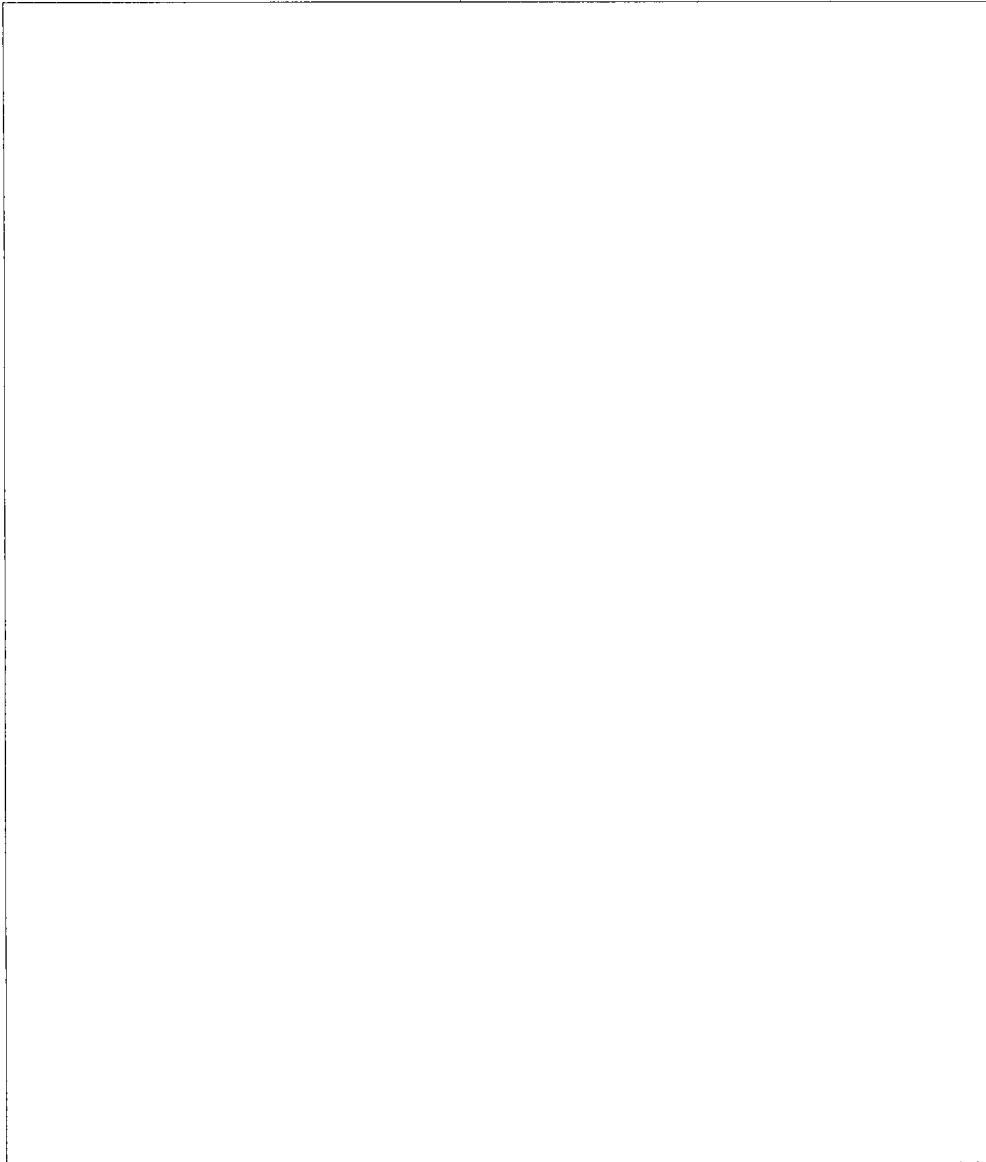
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USSR and in Chinese Communist Armies.

The Soviet attitude towards Japan may be indicated by an article in the official Soviet Army journal charging "de facto" participation by Japan in operations against North Korea.



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