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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9322, 1 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting continued in the 6th ROK Division sector on the east central front on 30 September. After three attacks the Chinese Communists succeeded in forcing the withdrawal of South Korean troops from one outpost position. An enemy assault against another ROK outpost was repulsed. The savage fighting closed to hand-to-hand range in the early morning of 1 October. To the east, in the 3rd ROK Division sector, the heavy fighting of the previous day continued. Action ceased the evening of 30 September with both sides remaining in their positions. The enemy employed 32,326 rounds of mortar and artillery fire during the period.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew a reported 207 sorties on 30 September. Reports have not yet been received regarding west coast air activity. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy troop and supply installations in the vicinity of Chaho and Wonsan on the east coast and at Amgak on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,070 effective sorties on 30 September, of which 688 were combat. Forty-eight medium bombers attacked an enemy chemical plant at Namsan-ni near the Sino-Korean border. Observed bomb hits were on target. Although enemy fighters were observed, no attack was made and no UN aircraft were lost on the raid. UN F-86 interceptors observed only 24 MIG-15's during the period of which ten were encountered, with 2 damaged. During the morning of 30 September, UN aerial observers sighted 200 enemy swept-wing fighters on Tatungkuo and Antung airfields.

General Situation

Cease-Fire

A new prisoner of war incident is reported to have broken out on Cheju Island off southwestern Korea. Prisoner casualties are claimed to have totaled 45 dead and 100 to 120 wounded. (The demonstration apparently was timed for 1 October to coincide with the 3rd Anniversary of the founding of the Peiping regime.)

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Political

According to a Japanese news agency, Prime Minister Chang Taek-sang submitted his resignation to President Rhee on 30 September, citing ill health as his reason. (Rhee may have forced Chang into resigning, using as a pretext the recent widespread rumors and press reports that the Prime Minister had made special arrangements for a Japanese "spy ring" to enter Korea.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9323, 2 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Action continued heavy in the ROK 3rd Division sector in east central Korea. A South Korean company attempted on 30 September and 1 October to recapture the small prominence taken by the Chinese last weekend. Although fighting was very heavy, the ROK's failed to retake the position. Another heavy probe by North Korean elements took place in the US 45th Division sector in the east, but was repulsed. The enemy used over 500 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in support of this attack. Extensive patrol contacts, some of considerable duration, took place in other UN divisional sectors along the front.

Navy

Reports on UN naval air operations for 1 October were delayed. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded gun positions and troop and harbor installations in the vicinity of Tanchon, Songjin and Sinpo on the east coast and in the Chodo and Haeju areas in the west.

Air

Aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 952 sorties on 1 October, 618 of which were combat. Only 3 medium bomber sorties, on close support missions and leaflet drops, were flown. UN aircraft observed only 6 enemy MIG-15's during the period, and none were encountered.

General Situation

Economic

Radio Pyongyang on 1 October broadcast a North Korean cabinet decision which exempts indigent farmers from paying taxes in kind on the remainder of the 1952 crops and from all unpaid taxes on crops prior to 1951. The decision was promulgated "in order to improve the living condition of poor farmers and to insure successful preparations for farming next year." (Taxes in kind in North Korea, levied on estimated rather than actual yield, had amounted to a staggering portion of the farmers' crops. This new move further confirms the dire straits of the North Korean agricultural situation.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9324, 3 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The heaviest fighting on 1 October took place in the ROK II Corps sector in east central Korea where all three ROK front-line divisions repulsed probing attacks. The ROK 3rd Division won back Hill 748, lost to the Chinese last Monday, after over 24 hours of hand-to-hand action. Both the South Koreans and the enemy Chinese had reinforced their troops in this conflict to nearly regimental strength. Late on 2 October, however, another strong Chinese counter-attack against the hill developed and the action continued at the end of the report period. In the west, the US 1st Marine Division received six separate probing attacks along their front. The heaviest took place southeast of Kaesong where a Chinese battalion forced Marine elements to withdraw after an hour's fight.

Navy

No report was received concerning naval air sorties for 2 October. On the east coast UN surface units bombarded shore installations from Tanchon to Wonsan, while in the west the Chinnampo area was attacked.

Air

On 2 October UN land-based aircraft flew 654 effective sorties of which 331 were combat. A total of 16 medium bomber missions were flown, 11 of the aircraft attacking a supply center in north central Korea. During the period, 33 enemy MIG's were observed and 6 encountered in the Yalu River area. UN pilots destroyed one MIG and damaged two others.

Military Intelligence

Enemy materiel

The crew of a US B-29 over Sinanju in northwestern Korea on 27 September observed from 4 to 6 salvos of what appeared to be ground-to-air rockets. The missiles, trailing a 10-foot exhaust, reached a bursting altitude of 20,000 to 24,000 feet in from three to five seconds. The US aircraft was not damaged.

Far East Air Forces comments that previously reported Communist ground-to-air rockets burst at from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. All such antiaircraft unguided missile fire has been ineffective. The greater range of these latest rockets suggests that missiles similar to the German "Taifun" may be in limited use in Korea.

General Situation

Economic

US observers report a significant retail price change in the past week involving a 3.5 percent decrease in rice prices in Pusan and 3.3 percent drop in Seoul. The change is all the more significant since it is over a month before the new harvest will be completed, and rice stocks are normally at their lowest level at this time.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9325, 4 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 3 October heavy fighting occurred in the 1st Marine Division sector on the western front where the Chinese Communists engaged South Korean marine corps units. After a nine-hour fight, the UN troops were forced to withdraw from their outpost positions. The South Koreans mounted three abortive counterattacks, each lasting about two hours. The heavy fighting continued at the end of the report period. The enemy employed 8,492 rounds of artillery and mortar fire against the UN troops in this sector. Elsewhere along the front, scattered probes and patrol clashes were reported.

Navy

A still incomplete total on UN naval sorties is 213, including 12 close support missions by the 1st Marine Air Wing. Planes from Task Force 77, off the Korean east coast, attacked Nanam, Songjin and the important rail line between Yangdok and Wonsan. Blockade ships bombarded an area near Tanchon. Reports from the west coast have been delayed.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 993 effective sorties on 3 October of which 628 were combat. During the report period, 107 enemy MIG's were destroyed and 6 reported damaged. A total of 22 bomber missions were flown during the night, 18 of which attacked troop installations at Yonpo, near Hungnam.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9896, 6 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting continued over the weekend in the US 1st Marine Division sector in western Korea. Following the Chinese capture of a hill southeast of Kaesong last week, the Marines attempted on Saturday and Sunday to retake the position without success. Both attempts were met by furious Chinese resistance, supported by artillery and mortar fire. Elsewhere in their sector, the Marines at the end of the report period, were continuing an attack to re-establish a lost hill outpost near Korangpo-ri. On both Saturday and Sunday, the intensity of patrol activity across the front continued at a relatively high level.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew 337 sorties on 4 October and 398 sorties on the following day against troop, supply, transportation and defense installations from Naman to Wonsan on the Korean east coast and between Chinnampo and Ongjin in the west. Surface vessels during the same period bombarded enemy gun positions and supply areas at Wonsan in the east and between Chodo and Ongjin in the west.

Air

On 4 October land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 941 effective sorties, including 643 combat. During these operations 35 MIG's were observed and 20 encountered in "MIG Alley." Two MIG's were destroyed and 7 reportedly damaged. During the night 18 bomber missions were flown, 12 of the aircraft attacking a supply area in Pongchongol, in north central Korea. The following day, 5 October, 918 effective land-based sorties were flown, of which 565 were combat. A total of 12 MIG's were observed and two encountered during the period. One MIG was damaged with no loss to UN aircraft. Only 4 bomber sorties were flown on the night 5-6 October and these engaged in leaflet drop and photo reconnaissance missions.

General Situation

Political

American Charge Lightner reports that South Korean press comment, attributed to a "high ROK Foreign Ministry official," regarding the most recent UN three-point truce plan reached a new low level of "misinformation, irresponsibility and irrelevance." Typical of South Korean objections was the

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comment that the neutral zone will actually be controlled by the Communists. (The South Korean Government is opposed to any armistice plan which fails to unite both South Korea and North Korea under the former's control.)

Propaganda

A Pyongyang broadcast on 2 October gave Han Sol-ya as head of the Korean delegation to the Peiping Peace Conference instead of Mme. Pak Chong-ae. The latter's name was not mentioned in the list of Koreans attending the conference. (Han, a member of several North Korean Communist front organizations, is a fairly influential official in the North Korean hierarchy. He is considered to be aligned with the domestic or national faction.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9897, 7 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations:

Army

In the early evening of 6 October, Chinese Communist forces on the western and central front launched a series of heavy coordinated attacks against selected outpost and main line positions in the US 1st Marine, ROK 1st, US 2nd, ROK 9th, US 7th, ROK 6th, and ROK Capital Division sectors. The enemy succeeded in capturing three outpost positions, but was forced to withdraw generally across the front. Fighting continued at the end of the report period for certain key terrain features. Surprisingly little supporting fire was used by the Communists as only 10,700 rounds of mortar and artillery fire were reportedly received by UN forces.

Navy

Only 93 naval air sorties, all on the west coast, were flown on 6 October as carriers on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations. On the west coast, the aircraft attacked targets in the vicinity of Haeju and the Han River estuary. On the east coast, surface units bombarded shore installations from Songjin to Wonsan while in the west targets near Cho Island were attacked.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 999 effective sorties on 6 October including 632 combat. A total of 67 enemy MIG's were observed and 41 encountered, all in the Chongchon-Yalu River area. UN pilots damaged four enemy MIG's while one UN F-86 Sabre was destroyed. During the night, 16 effective bomber missions were flown, 11 aircraft attacking a supply center near Pyongyang.

Military Intelligence:

Air

On 4 October two UN F-80's on reconnaissance near the front line in western Korea observed four enemy MIG-15's flying over the center of the Kaesong neutral zone. (Enemy aircraft are rarely observed this far south.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9898, 8 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations:

Army

During the second day of the enemy's heavy limited-objective attacks, the principal weight was felt in the Noltari area near Chorwon in west central Korea. Here Chinese Communist elements captured outpost positions from the US 2nd and ROK 9th Divisions. Enemy probes reached the main line of resistance in this sector but effected no penetrations. In the west both the US 1st Marine Division and the ROK 1st Division were under heavy attack from Chinese elements, but little ground was lost. Although ground fighting was not as intense in the east central sector during the period, Chinese forces fired an unprecedented 43,500 rounds of artillery and mortar fire against positions of the ROK Capital Division. The tempo of enemy action seems to have diminished somewhat from yesterday. A total of over 93,000 rounds of Communist artillery and mortar fire fell on UN positions on 7 October.

Navy

Navy carrier-based planes off the Korean west coast flew 86 sorties on 7 October with no reports received regarding east coast air operations. Targets attacked included troop and supply installations between Chinnampo and Haeju. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded transportation facilities and gun positions in the vicinity of Songjin, Tanchon, and Sohori in the east and Cho Island in the west.

Air

On 7 October a total of 930 effective land-based sorties were flown, of which 600 were combat. Some 400 of these sorties were close support missions along the battlefield in support of UN ground action. In the Chongchon-Yalu River area, 28 F-86 Sabre jets observed 30 MIG's and encountered five. One MIG was reported damaged with no UN losses. During the night 15 bomber missions were flown, 12 of the aircraft attacking an ore processing plant at Taeyu-dong in northeastern Korea. The plant produced gold, silver, lead, graphite and tungsten.

Military Intelligence:

Ground

Analysis of enemy vehicle traffic for the week ending 2 October revealed a definite change in the pattern that prevailed during the summer. In recent

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months, most observations occurred on routes south of Pyongyang and Wonsan, but during the report period, the trend was reversed with over 20 percent of the sightings noted on the Sinanju and Kunuri to Pyongyang routes, along with a slight increase in traffic into Pyongyang from Yangdok. Far East Air Force comments that this new trend might be explained by the enemy's desire to augment his supplies in Pyongyang and to place winter material in areas readily available to front line supply depots.

Political

President Rhee issued a public statement on 5 October accepting the resignations of Prime Minister Chang Taek-sang and Vice Foreign Minister KarlHong-ki. Rhee's statement took recognition of the allegations against both officials that they had permitted the entrance of Japanese into Korea without permission who left after "cleaning all national secrets." (No successor to Chang has yet been named).

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9899, 9 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations:

Army

Fighting continued at an accelerated rate on 8 October, but appears to be more localized. The heaviest action was in the ROK 9th Division sector just east of Chorwon on the west central front where a Chinese battalion took White Horse Ridge, a South Korean main defense line position, early in the day. A series of heavy battalion and regimental-size actions took place during the day and by nightfall the South Koreans had regained the position. The action, however, continues. Further to the west, the ROK 1st Division succeeded in re-occupying a lost outpost. In the east the ROK Capital Division lost another outpost, but had almost recaptured Finger Ridge. The ROK 7th Division near Mungdung in the eastern sector also lost an outpost position to Chinese attacks and despite three successive counterattacks, had not driven the enemy back by the close of the report period. The enemy fired over 35,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire in support of their operations on 8 October.

Navy

On 8 October carrier-based planes flew 346 sorties with the total tally of flights incomplete. Planes of Task Force 77 off the east coast in joint operation with the FEAF Bomber Command attacked transportation and supply facilities between Kilohu and Kojo, while west coast naval air operations were against transportation installations in the vicinity of Hanchon and Haeju. Naval surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded troop areas and gun positions between Songjin and Tanchon in the east and at Changsan-got on the west coast.

Air

On 8 September a total of 862 effective sorties by land-based planes were flown, of which 491 were combat. Included in the combat sorties were 207 missions in support of UN troops along the front line. During the report period, 28 MIG's were observed and eight encountered with one MIG reportedly damaged. No UN aircraft were damaged. Far East Bomber Command mounted 13 effective bomber sorties during the period. In a daylight raid, 10 B-29's attacked a supply center at Kowon on the eastern coast.

General Situation:

Political

According to Radio Pyongyang, a delegation of the central committee of the Korean Labor Party headed by Mme. Pak Chong-ae left Pyongyang for Moscow on

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25 September to participate in the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Mme. Pak, secretary of the Korean Labor Party, previously was to have headed the North Korean delegation to the Peiping Peace Conference. (Born and educated in the USSR, she is a fairly influential member of the "Soviet faction" in the North Korean Government.)

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 8 October, in commenting on the indefinite recess of the Panmunjom negotiations, described it as part of the Washington "conspiracy to burn the boats of its unwilling 'allies' by making peace impossible in Korea," and plunging them deeper into Far Eastern military ventures. The broadcast alleged that Nam Il's latest proposal had removed all pretexts for refusing to let the POW's return home. The broadcast concluded with calling Americans the "wreckers of the armistice."

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9900, 10 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations:

Army

Although the intensity of fighting continued to decrease, heavy action continued in the ROK 9th Division sector near Chorwon and on the ROK 1st Division front in the west. In the battle for White Horse Hill near Chorwon, Chinese and South Korean forces were locked in bitter combat for this commanding terrain. The position changed hands a number of times on 9 October, but according to the press, is presently in South Korean hands. Chinese attacks in the ROK 1st Division sector succeeded in forcing the UN troops from two outpost positions. Subsequent South Korean counterattacks were unsuccessful.

Navy

On 9 October naval aircraft of Task Force 77 flew 285 sorties against enemy troop and supply positions. West coast naval air operations were suspended as ships were engaged in replenishing. Blockade vessels bombarded transportation and defense installations in the vicinity of Wonsan in the east and Cho Island and Haeju in the west.

Air

On 9 October Far East Air Force mounted 1,110 effective land-based sorties of which 773 were combat. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, 75 UN F-86 pilots observed 93 enemy MIG's and encountered 33. Two MIG's were destroyed and six reportedly damaged with no UN losses. During the night, 20 bomber missions were flown, including attacks against supply centers at Sopo near Pyongyang, Hoechang in central Korea, and Toegumi near Wonsan.

Military Intelligence:

Air

In the afternoon of 7 October, conventional US Navy carrier aircraft off eastern Korea were suddenly attacked by at least four MIG-15's. The attack took place over the Hamhung-Hungnam area and one US aircraft was shot down. The enemy planes, after a number of passes, departed to the north. (This is the second incident within three days of active enemy interceptions on the east coast. It is still too early to assess the significance of these new enemy operations or to determine the enemy's capability for continuing them.)

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General Situation:

Political

The appointment of Finance Minister Paek Tu-chin to the concurrent post of Acting Prime Minister was publicly announced by the South Korean Government on 9 October. It is understood to be an interim appointment as Yi Yun-yong will probably be proposed to the National Assembly as permanent Prime Minister when that body convenes. (Paek is a close follower of Rhee's and is considered by American observers to be one of the more able cabinet officers.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9901, 11 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The fierce fighting for White Horse Hill near Chorwon in west central Korea dominated the action for 10 October. ROK 9th Division troops secured the hill twice during the day but were forced off again late in the afternoon. Late press reports state that the Koreans eventually recaptured White Horse only to be thrown off it again by the Chinese.

Action also broke out in the ROK 3rd Division sector in east central Korea. Here, Chinese elements launched three company-size attacks against South Korean outposts. Two attacks were turned back by the defenders, but the third was still in progress. Elsewhere along the battle front only scattered patrol activity was reported.

Navy

Naval air action was confined to the west coast as Task Force 77 in the east engaged in resupply. Eighty-nine carrier missions were flown in the west against enemy troop and supply positions near Chinnampo and Haeju. Surface vessels bombarded enemy shore installations at Songjin, Tanchon, and Wonsan in the east and near Ongjin in the west.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 563 sorties of which 312 were combat. Medium bombers flew 18 sorties against major enemy supply areas in North Korea. UN F-86 jet interceptors encountered no enemy aircraft during the period but observed some 70 swept-wing planes on Antung airfield late in the afternoon.

Military Intelligence

Air Facilities

UN photo coverage of Saamcham airfield near Sinanju in northwestern Korea on 8 October revealed repairs being made on revetments and on the aircraft taxiways and the runway. Although the runway was unserviceable, some 3,100 feet of the taxiway was operational. There was heavy activity with many vehicular tracks just north of the runway and an apparent supply depot in the vicinity of the airfield. (Saamcham was one of the airfields in the Sinanju area that the enemy attempted to make operational a year ago.)

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General Situation

Political

US Charge Lightner reports that President Rhee has again ordered the ROK Navy to seize all non-UN vessels within the sea defense zone and bring them to Pusan. This order conflicts with the UN Command order which places the ROK patrol unit under operational control of the US authorities. Lightner believes that Rhee must be told in no uncertain terms that enforcement of the zone is a UN responsibility. (The ROK Government and press interpret the order as barring Japanese, but not Korean fishing vessels from the area.)

The ROK press has been featuring a series of gloomy editorials on conditions in South Korea. These items, which refer to "increasing suicides, millions of destitute civilians, unemployment, and starvation," are being exploited by North Korean propaganda. The Embassy suspects the articles may be an inspired campaign to build up a case for increased UN assistance.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9902, 13 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations:

Army

Heavy fighting raged on 11 October for positions on Hill 395 in the 9th ROK Division sector on the central front. Chinese Communists, attacking in battalion strength, succeeded in effecting a 100-yard penetration of ROK positions in the late afternoon. UN troops contained the penetration and fighting continued with the enemy in possession of positions on the crest of the hill in the early morning of 12 October. In the third ROK Division sector on the east central front, the South Koreans repulsed attacks after severe fighting.

On 12 October heavy fighting continued in the 9th ROK Division section for hill positions. The 30th ROK regiment attacked through positions of the 29th regiment and succeeded in reaching the forward slope of Hill 395. Friendly elements were continuing the attack at the close of the report period. Elsewhere scattered probes and patrol clashes occurred.

Navy

No report was received regarding naval air activity for 12 October. On the previous day carrier-based planes flew 75 sorties against North Korean transportation and supply targets in the vicinity of Tanchon, Iwon and Wonsan on the east coast and between Chinnampo and Ongjin on the west coast. Naval surface vessels on 11 and 12 October bombarded enemy gun positions and supply routes in the Songjin and Chaho areas in the east and at Cho Island and Ongjin in the west.

Air

On 11 October a total of 945 effective sorties by land-based planes was flown of which 554 were combat. UN pilots observed 95 enemy MIG's and encountered 45, all in the Yalu-Chongchon River area. Six MIG's were destroyed, and seven damaged with a loss of one UN F-86. During the night Far East Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties, attacking ground installations at Pongchongol in north central Korea and Taegumi on the east coast and furnishing close support for the US IX Corps. On the following day, 1,407 sorties by land-based planes were flown, including 991 combat. During these sorties 147 MIG's were observed and 69 encountered. UN pilots destroyed four MIG's and damaged four others. One UN F-51 was destroyed and one F-86 was damaged during the air battles. A total of 29 bomber missions was flown, 26 of the aircraft attacking troop concentrations on Haeju Peninsula.

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General Situation:

Political

The Central Executive Committee of the South Korean pro-government Liberal Party addressed a letter on 10 October to General Mark Clark bitterly protesting the employment of Japanese stevedores and barges in South Korean ports.

Propaganda

The principal North Korean delegate to the Asian Peace Conference in Peiping informed that body, according to Radio Pyongyang on 9 October, of the "concrete steps for putting an end to the Korean war." The actions advocated were the return of all POW's, an immediate cessation of US germ warfare and indiscriminate bombing, punishment of war criminals, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after a truce is reached. (The addition of the BW, bombing, and war criminal punishment lines is the first introduction of these elements as conditions for the successful conclusion of the war.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9903, 14 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations:

Army

The ROK 9th Division secured a position near White Horse Hill in the Chorwon area on 13 October in spite of heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire and counter-attacks. Near Kumhwa in the central sector, the US 7th Division, in coordination with elements of the ROK 2nd Division, launched a series of limited objective attacks to retake lost outpost positions and to seize certain commanding terrain from the Chinese. Although some success was achieved and the action was continuing at the end of the report period, heavy enemy resistance was being encountered. Farther to the east, the ROK Capital Division recaptured another outpost position on Finger Ridge after a fierce hand-to-hand battle.

Navy and Air

Due to communications difficulties, no report has been received on UN naval and air activities for 13 October.

Military Intelligence:

Air

At noon on 12 October, a flight of four US Air Force conventional fighters over Kowon, just north of Wonsan on the east coast, were attacked by four Communist MIG-15's. One of the US aircraft was shot down with no damage to the enemy. The altitude and duration of the encounter have not been reported. (This makes the third incident in little more than a week, after over a year of enemy air inactivity in this area, in which US conventional aircraft have been lost to enemy jet interceptors over eastern Korea. The two previous encounters, involving US naval planes, took place over Hungnam further to the north.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9904, 15 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The ROK 9th Division advanced on White Horse Hill near Chorwon in west central Korea against determined enemy resistance. Late press accounts state that the South Koreans have finally recaptured the position. From 6 to 13 October Chinese forces from the 38th Army lost 2,295 known killed, 1,351 estimated killed, 3,897 wounded, and 42 prisoners in the battle for White Horse. Farther to the east, the US 7th Division captured Triangle Hill near Kumwha, only to be forced off late on 14 October by heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. A subsequent US attack was also turned back and at the end of the report period US units had withdrawn to the main line of resistance. The ROK 2nd Division on the right flank of the US 7th captured an enemy hill position, but was later forced to withdraw. In the ROK Capital Division sector on the east central front, Chinese forces used over 11,000 rounds of supporting fire during a 4-hour attack against a ROK position on Finger Ridge.

Navy

The report on naval air sorties for 14 October has been delayed. On the east coast, UN surface units bombarded shore installations in the Songjin and Wonsan areas. Targets near Haeju and Upchori were bombarded on the west coast.

Air

On 14 October a total of 1293 sorties by land-based planes was flown, of which 904 were combat. UN pilots observed 36 enemy MIG's in the Yalu River area but none were encountered. In the early afternoon 20 swept-wing aircraft were sighted on Takushan airfield. During the night, 17 medium bomber missions were flown, with eight aircraft attacking troop and supply installations near Wonsan.

Military Intelligence

Air

On 8 October an enemy conventional aircraft dropped four 250-pound bombs in the ROK 5th Division area on the eastern front. There were no UN casualties. Five days later, four to six bombs were dropped on UN-held Cho Island off the west coast by three conventional planes. Five ROK soldiers were killed and several ground installations were damaged. A UN F-94 attempted to intercept the enemy, but could not make contact, possibly because of the unidentified aircraft's slow speed or its knowledge of the UN plane's presence in the area. Far East Air Force comments that

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the possibility exists that these aircraft had radar assistance since they were able to evade interception. Communist radar is known to be located as far south as Haeju. The nature of the attacks and reported speeds indicate that the attacking aircraft were probably IL-10's.

Enemy Rear Areas

Analysis of enemy vehicle traffic for the week ending 9 October reveals a continued decrease from the heavy activity reported from 12 to 25 September. In contrast, rail sightings during the period were exceedingly heavy with the number of locomotives and cars observed the highest in 1952. Rail activity was concentrated on east coast lines as UN pilots report that the enemy has given up temporarily his attempt to repair rail bridges in Hwanghae Province on the west coast. Far East Air Force comments that the Communists are taking full advantage of the lack of UN air coverage of northwestern Korea, having apparently moved large quantities of supplies south toward Wonsan during the week.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9905, 16 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Elements of the ROK 9th Division continued to occupy positions in the vicinity of White Horse Hill and secured high ground northwest of the crest. In the eastern part of the 9th ROK Division sector, a hill position was lost. Heavy action continued in the US 7th Division sector as American troops continued to press the attack against Triangle Hill. To the east of the 7th Division, the ROK 2d Division took a hill point but was forced back by a Chinese counterattack. The South Koreans later regained the area. In the east central sector the ROK Capital Division received 14 minor probes.

Navy

There were 178 naval air sorties on 15 October with the total tally incomplete. Carrier-based aircraft on the east coast attacked shore installations in the vicinity of Chongjin. No report was received concerning west coast operations. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded both Korean coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew only 398 effective sorties on 15 October, of which 219 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the report period. On the night of 15 to 16 October, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 17 effective sorties with four different supply areas in North Korea being bombarded by 13 of the aircraft.

General Situation

Political

President Rhee called a special session of the National Assembly which met on 15 October. The president requested the recall of the legislature because of "urgent problems," including confirmation of the new prime minister, the passage of a supplementary budget bill, and a bill concerning by-elections for vacant assembly seats.

Propaganda

On 15 October Radio Peiping, for the first time, talked as if the Korean armistice negotiations had disintegrated. A dispatch from Communist armistice

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headquarters at Kaesong is quoted as saying that the negotiations "were abruptly scuttled by the Americans." (As late as 12 and 13 October Radio Pyongyang was still referring to the UN action at Panmunjom on 8 October as a "recess" for an indefinite period.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9906, 17 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Enemy artillery and infantry forced withdrawal of elements of the ROK 9th Division to the east of Chorwon, but a South Korean counterattack drove the enemy from Hill 391. Two enemy counterattacks failed to dislodge the South Koreans who had secured the hill by the end of the report period. To the east, in the vicinity of Tupo, three enemy counterattacks against US 7th Division positions were thrown back despite intense enemy mortar and artillery fire. The enemy was later forced to withdraw as friendly forces captured high ground nearby. In the central sector east of Kumwha, Chinese elements attacked briefly but were thrown back, losing ground to counterattacking ROK 2nd Division infantrymen.

Navy

The reported total number of naval air sorties on 16 October was incomplete, with only 215 indicated. On the east coast carrier-based aircraft from Task Force 77 attacked shore installations in the vicinity of Kojo, while on the west coast land-based Marine pilots bombed targets near Haeju. Surface units on the east coast patrolled from Chongjin to the battle line. No report was received concerning surface activity on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,262 effective sorties of which 894 were combat. A total of 196 fighters and fighter-bombers flew close support missions for UN ground troops. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the report period. On the night of 16 to 17 October, 21 effective bomber missions were flown, ten of these aircraft attacking supply centers near Pyongyang. Five other bombers flew close support missions in the US IX and X Corps sectors.

General Situation

Political

Radio Pusan announced on 17 October that President Rhee's nomination of Lee Yun-yong as premier had been rejected by the National Assembly. Out of 166 members present, only 35 favored Rhee's nominee while 128 opposed him and three members abstained. (Finance Minister Paek Tu-chin will in all probability continue as Acting Prime Minister.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9907, 18 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

In the ROK 9th Division sector, heavy fighting continued as two companies of Chinese infantry forced friendly troops to withdraw from positions on Hill 391 following hand-to-hand fighting. The US 7th Division repulsed several enemy attempts to dislodge them from Hill 598 and other high ground in the vicinity of Kumwha, and, despite intense artillery and mortar fire, the enemy was forced to withdraw. Friendly mortars and artillery broke up a subsequent attempted enemy thrust as he was massing to attack. Action on the remainder of the front was limited to minor probes and patrol actions.

Navy

The tally on naval air sorties for 17 October was incomplete as only 43 were reported, all on the west coast. These carrier-based aircraft attacked targets from Chinampo to Haeju. UN surface units engaged only in patrolling activities with no firing reported on the east coast, while Haeju and Songchon were bombarded in the west.

Air

On 17 October, land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,232 effective sorties, of which 856 were combat. Close support missions for UN ground troops were flown by 271 of these fighters and fighter-bombers. During the period, a total of 228 enemy MIG's were observed and 41 encountered. One MIG was probably destroyed and another damaged, with no loss to UN aircraft. On the night of 17 - 18 October, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 21 effective sorties; 16 of the bombers attacked industrial installations and supply areas in North Korea.

General Situation

Political

Social Affairs Minister Pak indicated at a press conference on 16 October that his Ministry's current planning calls for the allocation of sufficient UN relief supplies to repair housing facilities for 10,000 refugee families and to construct 200 new housing units. The Ministry is undertaking the repair of three rural rest centers for the disabled and is also trying to find employment for them. Only 2,868 have been provided

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with jobs, however, through his Central Labor Exchange in the last ten months. (Overwhelmed by its refugee problem, the South Korean Government has neglected its disabled servicemen. Demonstrations by these ex-soldiers in mid-September brought their plight into the public eye. Pak's planning appears to be the first efforts at ameliorating their plight, except for a small personal gift from Rhee.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9908, 20 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

On Saturday action was comparatively light. In the ROK 1st Division sector, two enemy companies, supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire, attacked UN positions on Big and Little Nori and other high ground, but in all cases the enemy subsequently withdrew. Over 21,000 artillery and mortar rounds fell Saturday.

Heavy fighting occurred in the ROK 9th, US 7th, and ROK 2nd Division sectors on Sunday and Monday morning. ROK 9th Division troops secured positions on Iron Horse Mountain but later withdrew southward under enemy pressure. Action was continuing at the end of the report period. On the US 7th Division front a Chinese battalion launched attacks on UN positions atop Triangle Hill, but by mid-morning the continuing action found friendly elements conducting mopping-up operations. Elements of the ROK 2nd Division on Sniper Ridge were attacked and forced to withdraw, but the enemy pulled back under UN artillery fire. ROK troops were reported mopping up as action continued at the end of the report period.

Navy

Only 49 naval air sorties were flown on 18 October as Task Force 77 on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations. On the west coast, shore-based Marine aircraft attacked targets in the vicinity of Chinnampo. No report was received concerning surface activity on either Korean coast for 18 October. On the following day, 252 naval air sorties were reported. Aircraft from east coast carriers attacked coastal targets near Tongchon, Yangdok and Wonsan. On the west coast, land-based Marine aircraft bombed installations from Ongjin to Chinnampo. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded both Korean coasts.

Air

On 18 October land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,089 effective sorties of which 699 were combat. During these operations 36 enemy MIG's were observed and 16 encountered in the Yalu River area. UN pilots destroyed two MIG's at a cost of one UN Sabre. FEAF Bomber Command mounted 18 effective sorties during the night; supply areas at Namsi, Pyongyang and Sunchon were attacked by 13 medium bombers. The following day, 19 October, a total of 900 effective sorties were flown by land-based planes, including 555 combat. While on patrol in "MIG

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Alley," UN pilots observed 97 MIG's and encountered three. During the night from 19 to 20 October, 18 medium bomber missions were flown, 16 of the aircraft attacking supply and troop installations.

Military Intelligence

Army

A search among the bodies of 3,546 Chinese dead on White Horse Hill on 16 October revealed that none of the Chinese was wearing winter clothing. All had on two sets of summer uniforms. (This discovery is particularly interesting in view of Communist propaganda charges that winter uniforms had been provided to all their men, while no UN troops were being outfitted for winter.

General Situation

Political

The South Korean press has reported President Rhee's statements to a group of technicians in which he urged them to join in barring Japanese technicians from Korean industries. Charge Lightner at Pusan comments that since only the United Nations Command is using Japanese technicians in Korea, this is indirectly an attack against the United States. For the South Korean Government, the anti-Japanese campaign has proved useful in deflecting public attention from the regime's failure to solve domestic problems.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9909, 21 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting continued in the ROK 9th, US 7th, and 2nd ROK Division sectors on Monday. Enemy troops retained their hold on the crest of Iron Horse Mountain after engaging ROK 9th Division troops in an intense grenade and bayonet encounter. At Triangle Hill just east of Kumwha, elements of the US 7th Division were attacked by the enemy some 300 yards from the crest. The enemy continued to hold Pikes Peak, northern spur of Triangle Hill. ROK 2nd Division troops resisted heavy enemy attacks on Sniper Ridge. One regiment attacked an estimated enemy battalion in an intense fight which resulted in a slight enemy withdrawal. A total of nearly 26,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell during the report period.

Navy

The total of naval air sorties for 20 October was incomplete, with only 31 reported on the east coast. These carrier-based aircraft attacked targets in the vicinity of Kilchu and Wonsan. Blockade ships patrolled the east coast but did not engage in any bombardment. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity.

Air

A total of 956 sorties by land-based planes was flown on 20 October, including 621 combat. No enemy planes were engaged or encountered during these operations. During the night FEAF Bomber Command mounted 12 effective sorties. An industrial installation at Taeju-dong in north-eastern Korea was attacked by 10 of these medium bombers.

Military Intelligence

Air

On 14 October the USS Vesuvius, while engaged in replenishing operations in the Wonsan-Hungnam area, observed 16 MIG's. Four of the enemy aircraft orbited over the ships but did not make hostile moves or come within gun range. Two days later, on 16 October, 15 US Navy planes reported aggressive pursuit by eight MIG's in the same area. The MIG's, however, broke off the attack before firing. On 17 October eight aircraft "contrails" were sighted by UN pilots over Wonsan. (These latest MIG-15 intrusions represent a continuation of an apparent communist effort to expand air defenses over the east coast.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9910, 22 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Following a one hour and 50 minute artillery preparation, two battalions of Chinese Communist infantrymen wrested outpost positions on Sniper Ridge from ROK 2nd Division troops in an engagement on Tuesday night. Fighting became sporadic following the intense action, and heavy UN artillery and mortar fire was being directed against the enemy at the end of the report period. The 114th Chinese Division repulsed a ROK 9th Division attempt to reoccupy Iron Horse Mountain northeast of Chorwon, driving South Korean elements back 150 yards from the crest of the hill in a bitter grenade and hand-to-hand duel. Elsewhere along the front, scattered probes and patrol actions were reported.

Navy

Due to communication difficulties, no report on naval action in the last 24 hours has been received.

Air

Inclement weather hampered UN air activity on 21 October as only 362 effective sorties by land-based aircraft were flown, including 123 combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. During the night 15 medium bomber missions were flown, 11 of these aircraft attacking a communications center at Oun-ni, near Wonsan.

Military Intelligence

Army

Enemy vehicular traffic during the week ending 16 October was highlighted by the reappearance of a considerable number of trucks in the immediate rear, plus large movements of both trucks and ox carts in Hwanghae Province. Over 82 percent of the total sightings, the highest percentage on record, were on the main supply routes south of the 39th Parallel. Rail activity declined from the heavy activity of the preceding week. Far East Air Force comments that the enemy is apparently making a definite effort to supply adequate ammunition for units on the front. During the report period the Communist expenditure of artillery ammunition slightly exceeded that of the previous weeks.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9911, 23 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

In the ROK 2nd Division sector on Sniper Ridge in central Korea, ROK troops engaged an estimated three enemy companies; they later secured and consolidated their positions, forcing the enemy to withdraw. Farther to the east on the ROK Capital Division front one minor enemy action was reported. Elsewhere along the battle line only probes and patrol actions took place. Slightly more than 23,000 rounds of artillery were employed in Thursday's fighting.

Navy

Only 36 naval air sorties, all on the west coast, were flown on 22 October, as inclement weather hampered operations. Land-based marine aircraft on the west coast attacked troop and supply installations from Chinnampo to the Han River estuary. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations on both Korean coasts.

Air

Land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 689 effective sorties on 22 October, including 412 combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 44 enemy MIG's and encountered 16. Two enemy aircraft were probably destroyed and four damaged. During the night 18 effective bomber missions were flown, 10 of the aircraft attacking a lead mine at Okung in northeastern Korea. Marshaling yards at Chinnampo and Hwangju were bombed by two medium bombers.

Military Intelligence

Army

A Far East Command study of the current North Korean Army replacement system indicates the availability of more than a sufficient number of recruits to meet requirements under present battle conditions. [redacted]

[redacted] the North Korean population is estimated to be capable of furnishing 6,000 males per month for military service. (The North Korean People's Army now has elements of only five divisions on the line in eastern Korea. The scale of fighting on this front has been below normal in the last few

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months, thus accounting for the surplus of replacements over casualties.)

General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 22 October broadcast further accusations of US Air Force transgressions over Manchuria. The Communist radio claimed that from 8 to 17 October a total of 517 sorties by 92 groups of "American aircraft" were flown over border provinces. (These accusations have become a familiar theme in the enemy propaganda line. The apparent intent of the allegations is to "prove" UN provocation in the Korean war.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9912, 24 October 1952

Flash

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Attacking ROK 9th Division infantrymen on White Horse Hill engaged a Chinese Communist platoon, forcing the enemy to withdraw under cover of intense self-propelled gun fire during Friday's fighting. To the east, on the central front north of Kumwha, successive attacks by Chinese units of up to battalion strength were broken up and repulsed by troops of the US 7th Division. Aside from a one and one-half hour enemy attack against ROK Capital positions on Finger Ridge, action on the remainder of the front was confined to small unit probes.

Navy

There were only 41 naval air sorties on 23 October as carriers on the east coast engaged in replenishing activities. Land-based US Marine aircraft on the west coast attacked targets in western Hwanghae Province. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded both Korean coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,050 effective sorties on 23 October, of which 746 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 53 enemy MIG's and encountered 26. Two MIG's were probably destroyed and another damaged with no losses to UN aircraft. During the night 15 effective medium bomber missions were flown, nine of these aircraft attacking a cement plant at Hokusen, near Wonsan.

Military Intelligence

Air

On 20 October two US Navy aircraft over Wonsan harbor observed four unidentified enemy aircraft which circled twice but did not open fire. In the early morning of 21 October, a UN medium bomber observed an unidentified enemy aircraft southeast of Wonsan. (This represents an apparent continuation of the enemy's efforts to expand air defenses in the east.)

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General Information

Political

South Korean Office of Public Information Director Clarence Rye on 17 October issued one of the most bitter statements yet encountered in the current anti-Japanese press campaign in South Korea. The statement accused the Japanese of plotting to "invade neighboring countries. . . as in their heyday of imperialism" and threatened that if they did not modify "their hostile attitudes, they would have to expect to be made an enemy of the Korean people." The US Embassy in Pusan states it has no information to explain the timing or motivation of this virulent addition to the already strong "hate-Japan" movement.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9913, 25 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Heavy action continued in the US 7th and the ROK 2nd and 9th Division sectors. To the east of Chorwon, South Korean troops of the ROK 9th Division on 24 October launched a counterattack against Chinese troops on Iron Horse Hill but were repulsed. Near Kumwha, farther to the east, US 7th Division troops were stopped in their assault on Pike's Peak on Triangle Hill by heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire and by an anti-personnel mine field. The attack was resumed on 25 October, but was again forced back, the enemy using 5,000 rounds of supporting fire. South Korean 2nd Division elements fought an indecisive see-saw battle atop Sniper Ridge on the flank of Triangle Hill on 24 and 25 October. Also in the 2nd Division sector a Chinese battalion attacked ROK main line positions, but was turned back during the early morning of 25 October. Over 11,000 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire were received in the ROK Capital Division sector in east central Korea, but no active ground fighting developed.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 306 sorties from carriers against enemy targets on the east and west coasts on 24 October. Surface vessels bombarded east coast installations at Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan.

Air

Aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 963 sorties on 24 October, of which 626 were combat. Light bombers attacked enemy supply installations in the Hongwon area east of Hamhung, as six medium bombers hit Hungnam and another six hit a supply area near Wonsan. During the 158 UN counterair sorties flown by US F-86's only 26 Communist MIG-15's were observed. Eight of these were encountered, with one enemy plane being damaged.

General Situation

Political

The progovernment South Korean press, continuing its exaggeration of current economic and social difficulties, alleges that South Korean unemployment has increased ten percent during 1952, that there are now over a million jobless persons in South Korea, and that one out of five farmers is idle even during the normally busy harvest season. American Charge Lightner at Pusan states that the United States Information Service has sought to counter these stories, which regularly appear on Radio Pyongyang propaganda broadcasts, by emphasizing US-UN civil assistance and rehabilitation efforts.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9914, 27 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On Saturday and early Sunday the principal action again centered in the ROK 2nd Division sector where several enemy attacks on Sniper Ridge were repulsed. On the front of the newly-arrived ROK 8th Division in east central Korea, a Chinese battalion launched a heavy attack against Finger Ridge which was thrown back after heavy fighting. To the east, enemy probing attacks of up to battalion strength were launched against the US 40th Division, shortly after it had relieved the US 25th Division on the eastern front. The enemy succeeded in pressing to within 35 yards of the Division's main line of resistance before being repulsed.

On Sunday afternoon, Chinese elements opened an attack on a series of outposts in the US 1st Marine Division sector on the western front. Although the action was continuing at the end of the report period, no significant gains had been made by the enemy. Press reports state, however, that the Chinese captured Bunker Hill and enemy pressure was being exerted against the main line of resistance.

Navy

On 25 October 189 sorties by carrier-based planes, all on the east coast, were reported, with Songjin, Wonsan and Chongjin as targets. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity. Surface units on the east coast maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations. On Sunday, 26 October, only 92 sorties by carrier-based planes were flown, as carriers on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations. In the west, aircraft from the British carrier Ocean attacked targets from Haeju to Pyongyang. Surface units in the east bombarded Songjin and Wonsan while Chinnampo was the main target on the west coast.

Air

A total of 975 effective sorties by land-based planes was flown on 25 October, including 647 combat. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 45 enemy MIG's and four unidentified enemy aircraft. Of the 14 MIG's encountered, two were destroyed and four damaged. There was no damage to UN aircraft. During the night 15 bomber missions were flown;

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a gold mine at Taeyudong in northwestern Korea and a communications center at Chungsan were bombed by 11 of these aircraft.

On the following day, 1,005 effective sorties by land-based planes were flown of which 664 were combat. A total of 45 MIG's were observed in "MIG Alley," of which 21 were encountered. Two MIG's were destroyed and three probably damaged. FEAF Bomber Command mounted 16 effective bomber missions on the night of 26-27 October, with six light bombers attacking a supply center near Pyongyang. Five other aircraft bombed enemy troop installations near the front line.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9915, 28 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

On the western front, the US 1st Marine Division succeeded in driving the enemy from "The Hook" after heavy fighting in which Chinese elements briefly penetrated the main line of resistance. In this action, the press reported that the Marines restored three outpost positions which had been overrun in the earlier enemy advance. The Chinese used 11,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in this encounter. To the east, in the vicinity of Iron Horse Hill, the enemy attacked US 3rd Division positions, but a UN counterattack enabled friendly troops to reoccupy their positions after a one hour and 15 minute engagement. The 7th US Division repulsed several enemy thrusts on the right flank of Iron Horse Hill, although one friendly position was temporarily overrun. Almost 23,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were employed during the report period.

Navy

A total of 322 naval air sorties was flown on 27 October. On the east coast, carrier-based aircraft attacked targets from the battle line north to Chongjin, while in the west, Chinnampo and Haeju were the main targets. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations on both Korean coasts.

Air

On 27 October UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,137 effective sorties. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. Three medium bombers flew close support and leaflet drop missions on the night of 27-28 October.

General Situation

Political

Radio Pusan on 27 October announced that the South Korean Government has decided to send back the Japanese technicians now employed at various Korean ports and to replace them with Korean specialists. Various categories of South Korean technicians such as radio operators and salvage-ship operators were requested to register immediately with the government. (This is a

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unilateral announcement on the part of the South Korean Government and will serve further to confuse or embitter Korean-Japanese-United Nations Command relations. The Japanese technicians are currently under contract to UNC and not the South Korean Government.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9916, 29 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Fighting continued along almost the entire front on 28 October as the Chinese launched a series of company and battalion-size attacks on UN outposts. The US 1st Marines near Kaesong recaptured their lost outpost positions with little enemy opposition. In the Chorwon area, the US 3rd Division received attacks, supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire, from Chinese battalions on Iron Horse Hill and on Jackson Heights just to the east. The enemy was forced to withdraw in both cases. To the east of Chorwon, the US 7th Division was harassed along its entire front by a series of small platoon and company-size Chinese attacks. No significant action developed.

The ROK 2nd Division atop Sniper Ridge was attacked by Chinese elements moving up behind a heavy artillery and mortar barrage. Although the first enemy assault was repulsed, a succeeding one pushed the South Koreans back 200 meters. In the ROK 8th Division sector of east central Korea, very heavy artillery and mortar fire was received (over 14,000 rounds), but no significant ground action developed. In the US 40th Division sector in mountainous eastern Korea, Chinese elements made slight penetrations in the main defense line, but US troops restored their position before the report period ended.

Navy

The total of naval air sorties for 28 October was incomplete with only 209 reported. Carrier-based aircraft on the east coast attacked shore installations at Nanam, Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan. There were no air operations on the west coast as carriers engaged in replenishing operations. Surface units on the east coast bombarded Songjin, Chaho and Wonsan. One US destroyer received 40 rounds of shore battery fire. Only minor shrapnel damage with no personnel casualties was reported. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 870 effective sorties on 28 October, of which 554 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 28-29 October, 22 medium bomber missions were flown. A supply center near Pyongyang was attacked by 14 of the UN bombers while five others bombed a marshaling yard and a steel mill near Chinnampo.

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Military Intelligence

Air

Enemy air activity during the week ending 25 October was characterized by a general lack of aggressiveness as MIG pilots continued their evasive tactics. Although five of the 18 air battles were initiated by the Communists, all five were of the hit-and-run variety and indicated no change in their present defensive pattern. The enemy efforts to intercept UN medium bombers were not particularly concentrated in "MIG Alley," but were widely dispersed. Far East Air Force comments that this change might possibly have been stimulated by the Communists' growing concern over the targets hit by recent UN bombings and by a desire to take advantage of the longer nights for improving their early warning GCI capability.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9917, 30 October 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting continued in the US 7th and ROK 2nd Division sectors in central Korea on Thursday. The most important action involving the former saw a reinforced enemy company attacking UN positions on the right flank of Iron Horse Hill. A counterattack failed to dislodge the enemy and UN troops returned to the main line of resistance. North of Kumwha, ROK 2nd Division troops attacked a Chinese battalion on Sniper Ridge forcing the enemy to withdraw slightly. However, late press reports indicate that the ROK forces were again pushed off their Sniper Ridge positions.

Navy

There were 307 carrier-based air sorties on 29 October. On the east coast, shore installations from Wonsan to Chongjin were attacked while on the west coast, aircraft from the British carrier Ocean bombed and strafed targets near Haeju and Ongjin. UN surface units on both coasts maintained the blockade and bombarded troop and supply installations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 880 effective sorties on 29 October of which 542 were combat. Included in these operations were 221 close-support and armed-reconnaissance sorties in support of UN ground troops along the battle line. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 29-30 October, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties.

Military Intelligence

Air

South Korea's air force carried out its first independent air strike on 28 October as two waves of ROK F-51's attacked enemy troops in the eastern sector, according to press reports. The operation climaxed two months of intensive training of ROK ground controllers. Heretofore, US Air Force pilots had flown with each ROK formation to coordinate communications with mixed teams of American and South Korean ground controllers directing the planes toward the targets.

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General Situation

Political

A nonpartisan ROK National Assembly committee on 29 October introduced a resolution of no-confidence in Rhee's cabinet, retroactive to 26 September, reports Charge Lightner in Pusan. The resolution results from the Assembly's investigation into the Cabinet's part in the so-called "Tungsten Dollar Scandal."

The resolution must be put to vote by noon today, 30 October, and many Assembly members believe it will be carried. No opposition has developed in the Assembly nor has President Rhee indicated what approach he will take to this newest threat to his supremacy. (The National Assembly, perhaps emboldened by its recent overwhelming success in defeating President Rhee's most recent nominee for the premiership, has taken another step in demonstrating its independence of Rhee.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9918, 31 October 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Heavy action took place in the US 7th Division sector in central Korea as Triangle Hill changed hands twice during the report period. On Thursday a heavy Chinese attack forced defending American troops from the hill crest, but late Friday press reports state that 7th Division elements have recaptured the position. Just to the east, on Sniper Ridge, the ROK 2nd Division was heavily engaged by an estimated three Chinese battalions who effected a slight penetration. Between Triangle and Sniper Hills a Chinese force estimated at a regiment attacked the South Korean main line of resistance in the valley and occupied some positions. This latter action was continuing at the end of the report period.

Navy - Air

Due to communication difficulties no naval or air information has been received.

General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Peiping reported on 30 October that eight US F-84 fighter-bombers overflew the Chian area in Manchuria, just across the Yalu river. Reportedly these aircraft "bombed and strafed," and killed two Chinese civilians. The Chinese broadcast further claimed that one of the raiders was brought down by antiaircraft fire and the pilot was captured. (The Chinese have only once or twice in the past listed casualties inflicted by alleged US raiding aircraft. In addition this is the first time the enemy has claimed the capture of a UN pilot over Manchuria. This latest Peiping blast may be the opening of a new propaganda campaign which will include "confessions" by Americans.

Political

The no-confidence vote taken in the National Assembly on 30 October failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority of the total Assembly membership. (Though the measure was defeated, the sizable number of assemblymen, 103, who voted for the no-confidence motion clearly demonstrates the strength of Rhee's opposition in the Assembly.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9919, 1 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting raged on the ROK 2nd Division front Saturday as Chinese attacks forced friendly troops to withdraw 200 yards from the crest of Triangle Hill northeast of Kumha. The press noted that three companies of South Korean infantry were overrun and about 550 of them "died in their tracks" to prevent a Chinese breakthrough. On nearby Sniper Ridge, strong enemy probes were repulsed and the press indicated that UN troops were holding fast to Pinpoint Hill, pinnacle of the ridge. The US 7th Division repulsed two successive attacks by a Chinese battalion in the vicinity of Iron Horse Hill. The enemy employed more than 15,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire during the day's fighting.

Navy

A total of 245 naval air sorties were flown on 31 October. Carrier-based aircraft on the east coast attacked shore installations at Songjin and Chaho, while on the west coast, the area from Chinnampo to Ongjin was under fire. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded enemy troop and supply installations near Songjin and Tanchon. Haeju was the main target of surface units on the west coast.

Air

Land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 431 effective sorties on 31 October, including 148 combat. Again no enemy aircraft were observed or encountered. During the night, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 18 effective sorties. Supply areas at Naewonsan on the east coast and Anak on the northwest coast were attacked by 12 of the medium bombers.

General Situation

Political

According to Radio Pusan, ROK Minister of Education George Paek resigned on 31 October at his own request. The chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Kim Pong-yun, was appointed to take Paek's place. (It had been rumored that Paek, the senior member of Rhee's cabinet, was to resign because he desired to attend the UNESCO sessions convening soon in Paris.)

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Economic

The American Embassy in Pusan reports a rumor that the cabinet has ordered the Minister of Finance to cut off further won advances to the United Nations Command. The Embassy is inclined to believe that the report represents pressure on the UNC to secure overdue monthly payments of four million dollars.

Propaganda

The South Korean press continues to speculate about secret armistice conferences at the UN General Assembly, and all editorials voiced opposition to any truce without unification.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9920, 3 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Heavy enemy attacks continued against ROK 2nd Division positions on the south slopes of Triangle Hill on Saturday and early Sunday. One friendly counterattack took South Korean troops to within 30 yards of the crest, but the ROK troops were later forced to withdraw to the main line of resistance. Two further South Korean counterattacks were unsuccessful and in the fighting that ensued friendly elements were not able to re-establish their former positions. The enemy hit the main line of resistance on Jane Russell Hill repeatedly and the outpost line of resistance was also probed several times by Chinese troops. An enemy attack against US 7th Division positions on the western slopes of Triangle Hill was repulsed.

In the battle on Sunday for Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge, ROK 2nd Division elements repulsed several heavy Chinese attacks. Late press reports said that Chinese troops had forced the South Koreans from dominating terrain in this area. Elsewhere in the ROK 2nd Division area, numerous enemy probes were made but were repulsed by the South Korean defenders. On Saturday and early Sunday, US 7th Division elements west of Kumwha were heavily attacked once again but the enemy was repulsed.

Navy

The total of naval air sorties on 1 November is incomplete as only 44 have been reported, all on the east coast. These carrier-based aircraft attacked targets near the battle line. Surface units bombarded Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho on the east coast while the area near Cho Island was the main target on the west coast. On the following day, 313 naval air sorties were flown. Aircraft from Task Force 77 on the east coast bombed from Chongjin to Wonsan. On the west coast, Chinnampo and Haeju were attacked by carrier-based aircraft. Surface units again bombarded both enemy coasts and maintained the blockade.

Air

Land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,046 effective sorties on 1 November, including 693 combat. During the report period, 123 enemy MIG's were observed and 36 encountered. Two MIG's were destroyed and nine others reportedly damaged. A total of 14 medium bomber missions were flown on the

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night of 1-2 November, 10 of the aircraft attacking supply centers near Pyongyang and Chinampo. On the following day, 1,003 land-based sorties were flown of which 641 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yaju River area, UN pilots observed 106 MIG's. Of the 29 enemy aircraft encountered, one was destroyed, two probably destroyed and another damaged. During the night FEAF Bomber Command mounted 14 effective bomber missions.

Military Intelligence

Political

At the presentation of credentials by the new British Minister, President Rhee commented at some length on the "unpatriotic attitude" of many assemblymen. He asserted that he would not stand for any nonsense about their immunity in view of the universal corruption and irresponsibility prevailing among them. Rhee indicated that after the upper house is organized and the 27 seats formerly occupied by assemblymen taken north by the Communists are filled, he would press for a constitutional amendment permitting the arrest of assemblymen. (Rhee's comments are reminiscent of his comments before and during his quarrel with the Assembly last spring and summer. Presumably before taking action, Rhee will fill the upper house and the 27 vacant assembly seats with pro-Rhee men.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9921, 4 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The most important action on Tuesday again occurred in the ROK 2nd Division sector northeast of Kumwha where UN troops attempted unsuccessfully to retake positions on Triangle Hill. An enemy attack in company strength against UN positions atop Sniper Ridge was repulsed after severe fighting. To the east, an estimated battalion of North Korean troops attacked the US 40th Division main line of resistance on Heartbreak Ridge, but were thrown back after nearly four hours of heavy fighting. The enemy employed more than 10,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in the day's fighting.

Navy

Only 41 naval air sorties, all on the west coast, were flown on 3 November as Task Force 77 engaged in replenishing operations. These carrier-based aircraft attacked targets at Chinnampo and Haeju. UN surface units in the Japan Sea blasted shore installations at Songjin and Tanchon, while in the Yellow Sea targets in western Hwanghae Province were bombarded.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF command flew 704 effective sorties on 3 November of which 367 were combat. One enemy YAK-15 was encountered and destroyed by UN aircraft while another unidentified enemy aircraft escaped unscathed. These were the only observations and encounters during the period. On the night of 3-4 November, 22 effective medium bomber missions were flown. Supply areas near Anju and Pyongyang were attacked by 11 of the bombers.

General Situation

Enemy Lines of Communication

The Far East Command reports that the newly-built rail line connecting North Korea and the USSR in extreme northeastern Korea has a maximum capacity of 5,000 tons daily, limited by single-tracking and the necessity of transferring loads from the Soviet gauge cars to Korean standard gauge cars. (This rail line, rushed to completion by the Communists in 1951, potentially could provide an important supply artery for the enemy in Korea. Once in Korea, however, supplies shipped on the Kraskino-Hongui-Najin line would have to take a roundabout route because there are no tracks laid south from Najin to Chongjin, the northeasternmost point of through rail connections.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
O408, 5 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Military communications with the Far East Command were out of order at the time of publication of this bulletin.

Army

Press reports indicate that the heaviest fighting in Korea continued to take place in the Triangle Hill-Sniper Ridge sector of central Korea. South Korean 2nd Division troops have been unsuccessful in their attempts to retake Triangle Hill from the Chinese, who captured that position on Friday. Heavy enemy attacks on Sniper Ridge apparently effected slight penetrations, but at last report the South Koreans still held that eminence.

Air

No Communist aircraft were encountered by UN Sabre jets over North Korea yesterday, according to press accounts. UN fighter-bombers were active in attacking enemy rear area installations and front-line artillery and mortar positions.

Military Intelligence

Army

Analysis of enemy vehicle traffic for the week ending 30 October revealed that, as in the preceding period, the major portion of traffic moved south from Pyongyang to depots near Haeju, Kaesong and Sibyon-ni in the west and in the east from Wonsan to supply points near Pyongyang and Kumsong. Rolling stock sightings declined to the abnormally low figure of 3,572. Incomplete UN aerial reconnaissance may be responsible for a portion of the decrease, according to Far East Air Force. It may be, however, that the drop is also a result of a general northern rail movement and presages a period of intense railroad activity to resupply depot stocks in the vicinity of Wonsan and Pyongyang.

General Information

Political

Anti-Japanese fulminations have continued to occupy considerable space in South Korean newspapers during the past week. In addition to the usual

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tirades about Japanese encroaching on Korean fishing areas and the presence in Korea of unauthorized Japanese war correspondents, the local press claimed that the Japanese intend to boycott Korean marine products. The press warned the US of this "Japanese indifference to Asiatic countries," which may bring disaster if the US neglects its surveillance.

Economic

A joint UN-ROK press release on 4 November detailed the proposed expansion of South Korea's maritime industry. The program calls for on-the-job training for Korean maritime workers, establishment of a merchant marine academy and the inauguration of a project to send Koreans to the United States and other countries for schooling in highly technical and specialized fields.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0409, 6 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

The most important action on Wednesday and early Thursday continued in the ROK 2nd Division sector in central Korea. UN troops registered slight gains against Triangle Hill, Sniper Ridge, and Jane Russell Hill but were later forced to withdraw to main line of resistance positions following heavy fighting. Elsewhere scattered probes and patrol clashes marked the action. The enemy employed some 12,800 rounds of artillery and mortar fire during the day's activities.

Navy

A total of 237 naval air sorties were flown on 5 November. Carrier-based aircraft on the east coast attacked the Choshin and Fusen hydro-electric complexes in addition to several coastal cities. On the west coast, the vicinity from Chinnampo to Changyon was the main target. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Tanchon, Wonsan and Hungnam, while in the west, the Ongjin Peninsula was subjected to a heavy barrage.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 906 effective sorties on 5 November of which 585 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area UN pilots observed and encountered 16 enemy MIG's. There were no UN claims nor any damage to friendly planes. During the night, 14 effective medium bomber missions were flown. In 11 of these, superforts blasted troop and supply installations at Kunu-ri near Anju and at Hoehang east of Pyongyang.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
O410, 7 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

During the period of relative quiet which characterized the fighting on Thursday and early Friday, enemy action was highlighted by a battalion-sized attack against 3rd US Division positions on Jackson Heights. UN troops withdrew temporarily and later reoccupied their positions without contacting the enemy. To the east, Chinese troops twice attacked ROK 2nd Division outpost positions on Sniper Ridge northeast of Kumwha, but were forced to withdraw. Elsewhere brief probes and patrol clashes occurred.

Navy

Only 28 air sorties were reported for 6 November, but this total was incomplete. These carrier-based aircraft bombed shore installations on the west coast in the area from Chinnampo to Ongjin. Surface units on the east coast bombarded Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho, while in the west they hit targets near Cho Island and Haeju.

Air

On 6 November, land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,100 effective sorties of which 779 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, pilots observed 108 enemy MIG-15's of which 54 were encountered. One MIG was destroyed and seven others damaged. Only two medium bomber missions were flown during the night, and these engaged in close support and leaflet drop missions.

General Situation

Political

President Rhee was handed another rebuff by the National Assembly on 31 October when the legislative and judiciary committee rejected his proposal for by-elections to fill the seats of the 27 Assemblymen kidnapped by the Communists when Seoul fell in 1950. The stated reason for the rejection was that by-elections would be "legally inappropriate." (Rhee has suggested on at least one occasion that filling these 27 seats will be one of the preliminary steps he will have to take before moving against his assembly opposition.)

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Kim Pop-in, Chief of the Civil Service Commission, was appointed Education Minister on 30 October. Embassy officials comment that Kim appears comparatively well qualified for the post and is widely respected for his integrity. The appointment is considered to have been based on merit rather than political considerations.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0411, 8 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Action along the front on 7 November was relatively quiet. A reinforced enemy company made probing attacks against positions of the US 2nd Division on the west central front; it was repulsed after a brief engagement. In the eastern sector, an enemy company attacked US 45th Division main line of resistance positions, but was thrown back after a one-hour fight. Elsewhere there were only scattered probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

Only 21 naval air sorties were flown on 7 November since Task Force 77 was engaged in replenishing operations. Buildings and bridges in the vicinity of the Han estuary were destroyed by air units. Surface units shelled targets in the vicinity of Mangdo, Chaho, and Wonsan on the east coast with unobserved results. There was only minor surface activity on the west coast.

Air

On 7 November, 309 effective land-based sorties, including 77 combat, were flown. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered. On the night of 7-8 November, 13 effective medium bomber missions were flown, 11 of them directed against supply areas near Chinnampo.

Military Intelligence

Air

During October Far East Air Force continued its "road block" technique in the interdiction effort against enemy supply lines. In the 31-day period, UN aircraft probably destroyed or damaged 2,287 enemy vehicles, 49 locomotives, and 283 railroad cars. Nine portions of trackage on main supply routes were brought under attack by a total of 169 sorties which expended 84.5 tons of explosives. Combined attacks of UN air units denied through rail traffic to the Communists on these routes for continuous periods of up to eight days.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
O412, 10 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

On Saturday and early Sunday action was limited to two enemy attacks. On the western front, enemy troops attacked Outpost Reno in the 1st Marine Division sector while on the central front, a two-company attack was launched against ROK 8th Division positions on Finger Ridge. Both were unsuccessful. Elsewhere minor probes and patrol actions were reported.

On Sunday night on the east coast, North Korean troops launched a two-battalion attack against ROK 5th Division hill positions. Although two UN positions were lost to the enemy's initial attack, the South Koreans had recovered one and were counterattacking the second lost outpost early Monday morning.

Navy

On Saturday, 8 November, a total of 217 naval air sorties were flown. On the east coast carrier-based aircraft attacked shore installations near Wonsan, while in the west Chinnampo was the main target. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Yangdo and Chaho while in the west the area near Cho Island was blasted. Sunday, due to inclement weather, there were only 92 carrier-based air sorties. Wonsan and Yonghung were attacked on the east coast, and on the west coast Chinnampo and Haeju were bombed. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded both coasts.

Air

A total of 1,010 effective land-based sorties were flown on 8 November of which 642 were combat. Two enemy aircraft were shot down, one jet aircraft and an unidentified fighter. FEAF Bomber Command mounted 14 effective medium bomber sorties during the night, 11 of the aircraft bombing a supply area at Pyongyang. On 9 November, 599 effective sorties were flown, including 288 combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 9-10 November, 15 medium bomber sorties were flown. Supply areas at Yongsan, in northwestern Korea, and Unha-ri, on the east coast, were attacked by 12 of the bombers.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0413, 12 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

The major action took place on the extreme eastern end of the front, where a series of hills, dominated by Anchor Hill, changed hands several times. Enemy attacks up to two battalions in size were launched against ROK 5th Division main line of resistance positions from Sunday through Tuesday, but several UN counterattacks eventually caused enemy withdrawals; by Tuesday, both sides had reoccupied their original positions. To the west, on Monday, two enemy companies supported by heavy artillery attacked Thai positions on Porkchop Hill in the US 2nd Division sector. The attack subsequently ceased, but the enemy remained in the area. On Tuesday these attacks were renewed, but this time the enemy was forced to withdraw from Porkchop Hill under pressure from US 2nd Division elements.

Late Tuesday afternoon a heavy Chinese attack in the central Kumwha sector dislodged ROK defenders from positions on Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge. A two-battalion counterattack by ROK 2nd Division troops early Wednesday morning recovered the lost positions. Action was continuing at the end of the report period.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 252 on 10 November. On the east coast carrier-based aircraft bombed shore installations in the coastal cities of Songjin, Hamhung and Wonsan while on the west coast, Chaeryong, Ongjin, Changyon and Haeju were attacked. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho. In the west, the area near Cho Island was blasted. No report was received concerning naval activity on 11 November.

Air

On 10 November, UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 933 effective sorties of which 548 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 10 to 11 November, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 15 effective sorties. Supply areas at Pongchongol and Kangdong in central Korea were attacked by 12 of these medium bombers. No report was received concerning air activity for 11 November.

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Military Intelligence

Army

Chinese artillery deployed against the US I Corps in western Korea is capable of effectively supporting limited objective attacks and, when the time comes, of supporting the initial stages of an offensive. Enemy artillery in this sector has been constantly improving, with noteworthy success in defensive fire. Although still deployed in depth in well-bunkered firing positions throughout most of the western sector, numerous forward alternate positions are available for immediate use. Along the boundary line of the US 1st Marine and British Commonwealth Divisions, Chinese artillery has displaced well forward.

An additional new development in this sector has been the forward displacement of a considerable number of antiaircraft weapons for use against UN observation aircraft and ground-attack sorties. (The Chinese Communist units in western Korea have used their artillery very effectively during the past two months in support of a series of limited objective attacks. There is no indication at present that the forward displacement of artillery in this sector is a permanent feature.)

General Situation

Political

The American Embassy reports that the government has consolidated its control over the Korean Federation of Labor Unions (KFLU) by ousting non-Liberal Party Assemblyman Chon Chin-han as leader and replacing him with a three-man "supreme committee" which is more amenable to party control. Although the mechanics of the election at the KFLU convention were properly executed, most of the delegates had been instructed how to vote in advance, and the voting was influenced by "suggestions" from President Rhee, by the presence of police and detectives, and by the active participation of government officials.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0414, 13 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Action was relatively light all along the front on Wednesday. A ROK 2nd Division counterattack against enemy positions on Sniper Ridge north of Kumwha dislodged the Chinese from their previously won gains, and the South Koreans reoccupied all their former positions. The enemy employed about 11,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire during the day's action. Probes and patrol actions marked the fighting elsewhere.

Navy

Inclement weather prevented any naval air sorties from east coast carriers on 12 November, and no report was received concerning air and surface operations on the west coast. Surface units on the east coast bombarded Wonsan and Tanchon.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew only 368 effective sorties on 12 November of which 190 were combat. Four UN F-86 pilots, while on patrol in the Yalu River area, observed six enemy MIG-15's. There were no engagements. During the night, 14 effective medium bomber sorties were flown. A railroad bridge at Pyongyang and a coal mine at Sangam in north central Korea were attacked by 12 of the B-29's.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0415, 14 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

A reinforced Chinese battalion, attacking in the wake of an intense artillery barrage, overran ROK 2nd Division troops on Sniper Ridge north of Kumhwa late Thursday, forcing the South Koreans to withdraw. Early Friday morning heavy fighting was continuing in an action which saw nearly 1200 rounds of artillery and mortar fire used. Elsewhere action was limited to probes and minor patrol skirmishes.

Navy

Naval air sorties on 13 November were limited to 71 due to inclement weather. On the east coast, aircraft from the carriers Kearsarge and Oriskany struck at targets near Kilohu while in the west carrier-based aircraft ranged from Chinnampo to Haeju. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded shore installations at Songjin, Chaho, Samho and Wonsan. Mainland installations near Cho Island, Haeju and Upchori were the main targets fired on by surface units on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 880 effective sorties on 13 November of which 544 were combat. During these operations, UN pilots observed 11 enemy MIG's and engaged four, all in the Chongchon-Yalu River area. One MIG was damaged with no damage to UN aircraft. In addition, 12 Sabre pilots observed 80 swept wing aircraft on Antung, Tatungkou and Takushan airfields. During the night, 14 effective medium bomber sorties were flown. Supply areas near Pyongyang and the Cholsan Peninsula were attacked by 12 of the bombers.

Military Intelligence

ROK Army

The Far East Command reports the activation on 8 November of the ROK 12th Division, composed of the existing 37th, 51st and 52nd training regiments. Divisional artillery will be activated later and will be combat-ready by the summer of 1953. Other divisional service and combat units will be organized by drawing cadre strength from existing units in the ten active ROK divisions. FECOM expects the 12th, minus its artillery, to be combat-

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ready by the end of this year.

The ROK 15th Division is to be similarly activated on 10 December utilizing the 38th, 39th and 50th training regiments.

General Situation

Political

The establishment of a veterans administration is being discussed at high levels in the South Korean Government. The ROK Army has appointed a Brigadier General to take care of the army responsibility involved and a colonel from the US Army has been appointed as advisor. (Another upsurge of lawlessness allegedly by veterans broke out in the past few days and may have added impetus to the discussion of a veterans administration. While long overdue, an organization of this type will, in the opinion of US Embassy officials, be exploited by radical politicians.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0416, 15 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Friday and early Saturday witnessed sporadic but heavy fighting on the central front north of Kumhwa where Chinese and ROK 2nd Division troops waged another battle for Sniper Ridge. Early Saturday the South Koreans reoccupied Pinpoint Hill which the enemy had seized and held throughout Friday's fighting. In the same vicinity on Friday two enemy platoons attacked friendly troops attempting to establish an outpost line of resistance, and forced the South Koreans to withdraw. Eleven thousand rounds of enemy artillery and mortar fire fell on the ROK 2nd Division sector on Friday and Saturday.

To the west, two enemy attacks against US 3rd Division outposts on Jackson Heights caused friendly troops to withdraw slightly. The remainder of the front reported minor probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

On the east coast, on 14 November, blockade ships in the vicinity of Tanchon and Chaho bombarded a dam and three harbor areas with unobserved results. No firing was reported at Wonsan. South of Kojo, 13 harbor areas, a supply area and three troop areas were hit by naval fire. A delayed report of 13 November indicates that naval craft bombarded five rail yards and one train in the area around Wonsan. No naval air sorties were reported.

Air

During the period ending at midnight 14 November, UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 261 effective sorties of which 89 were combat. Sorties included bombardment of supply areas around Hoechang and Kunu-Ri. FEAF claims that 121 enemy vehicles were lost in the day's operations. Five unidentified enemy planes, one possibly a jet, were sighted by UN pilots.

Military Intelligence

Navy

[redacted] informed COMNAVFE on 11 November that in January 1952 PT boat training was in progress at a special school in extreme northeastern Korea. Training reportedly was also being

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given in a "new-type magnetic homing torpedo." There were three PT boats at the school, and additional equipment was to be furnished later in the winter. The class of about 100 naval officers, taught by Russian instructors and advisers, was to graduate in the fall of 1952. Other North Korean naval officers had received PT boat training in the USSR. (This is the third report received in the past six months on the alleged resurgence of the North Korean navy. It is probable that some training of this nature on an undetermined scale is presently under way in North Korea.)

General Information

Political

President Rhee on 14 November named Yi Kap-song as Prime Minister and submitted his nomination to the National Assembly for approval, according to Radio Pusan. (Yi, an unsuccessful vice presidential candidate in August 1952, is a Liberal Party Assemblyman and fairly staunch Rhee supporter. It is entirely possible that the Assembly, which has shown surprising opposition to the President's demands in the last few weeks, will reject Yi's nomination, as they did that of his less popular colleague, Yi Yun-yong, a few weeks ago.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0417, 17 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

US 3rd Division attempts to retake Jackson Heights north of Chorwon Saturday were unsuccessful after sporadic fighting which continued throughout the day. On Sunday, a Chinese company forced the withdrawal of another outpost on Jackson Heights. Further to the east, the enemy engaged ROK 2nd Division troops in intense hand to hand fighting on Pinpoint Hill, and an enemy platoon attacked UN positions on Sniper Ridge Saturday, but each side was in its former positions as of late Saturday night. Small scale platoon engagements continued throughout Sunday atop Sniper Ridge without any significant gains on either side. On the extreme eastern end of the front, North Korean elements attacked a ROK 5th Division main line of resistance positions but were repulsed after heavy fighting.

Navy

A total of 143 naval air sorties were flown on 15 November against troop and supply installations on both North Korean coasts. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan, while on the west coast, the area near Sokto and Yongmaedo was bombarded. On 16 November 334 naval air sorties were flown. Aircraft from east coast carriers ranged from Songjin to Wonsan while the area from Chinnampo to Haeju on the west coast was attacked. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded both Korean coasts on Sunday.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 819 effective sorties on 15 November of which 494 were combat. During these operations, 17 enemy MIG-15's were observed and 7 encountered. One MIG was destroyed and two others probably damaged with no friendly damage. During the night, 13 effective medium bomber sorties were mounted, 11 of the aircraft attacking a marshaling yard and troop concentration near Hamhung. On the following day, 16 November, 538 land-based sorties were flown, including 254 combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the report period. On the night of 16-17 November, 16 effective medium bomber missions were mounted. Troop concentrations in central Korea and the Kyomipo steel mill were bombed by 12 of these B-29's.

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Military Intelligence

Air

The Far East Air Force reported on 13 November that 6 North Korean airfields are serviceable and 8 are partly serviceable. In addition to Sinuiju, Uiju and Chunggangjin on the Yalu River and Chongjin in north-eastern Korea, Wonsan city airfield is now considered operational. In northwestern Korea, Saamoham, Taechon and Namsi airfields, just north of the Chongchon River, all have usable taxiways varying in length from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. (Some repair activity has been sighted during the past month on all of the newly and partly operational airfields. There have been no indications, as yet, that enemy tactical aircraft are operating from fields other than Sinuiju and Uiju.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0418, 18 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The front line was generally quiet on 17 November with action confined to the Kumhwa area. South Korean 2nd Division troops continued to consolidate their positions atop Sniper Ridge, but late in the evening were engaged for over three hours by a Chinese platoon. Action ceased before midnight. Chinese mortars and artillery fired over 4,000 rounds against ROK positions in the 2nd Division sector.

Navy

A total of 347 naval air sorties were flown on 17 November. Aircraft from the UN carriers Kearsarge, Oriskany and Essex on the east coast attacked industrial areas at Chongjin, Kyongsong and Kilchu. On the west coast, naval air units ranged from Chinnampo to Haeju. Surface units maintained the blockade and participated in the air units' attacks on east coast cities.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 700 effective sorties on 17 November of which 476 were combat. Included in these operations were 202 fighter and fighter-bomber sorties in support of UN ground activity. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 64 enemy MIG-15's and engaged 31. Five MIG's were destroyed, two probably destroyed and three reportedly damaged with no loss to UN aircraft. During the night, 14 effective medium bomber missions were flown. Ten of these B-29's bombed a supply area near Pyongyang and the Choak-tong mining and processing area east of Sinuiju.

Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reports that, [REDACTED] the relief of the Chinese Communist 39th Army by the 47th Army in western Korea is tentatively accepted. (This shift has been expected momentarily for the past few weeks and does not change over-all enemy capabilities at the front. It appears to fall within the same pattern of reliefs that recently took place in eastern Korea.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0419, 19 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Throughout Tuesday and early Wednesday, the major ground action occurred on Rocky Point and Pinpoint Hill in the ROK 2nd Division sector on the central front. Repeated attacks by small enemy groups were either repulsed or met by counter-attacks and at the end of the report period, both sides remained in their original positions. Scattered probes and patrol clashes of short duration characterized action on the remainder of the front.

Navy

The incomplete total of 162 naval air sorties was reported for 18 November. Aircraft from east coast carriers attacked targets from Hoeryong to Najin. Four enemy MIG's were encountered by three Panther jets during the period. Two MIG's were destroyed and two others damaged. In addition, surface units sighted 15 MIG's and 40 were tracked by radar. No report was received concerning west coast air activity or east coast surface operations. On the west coast, targets near Sokto, Chodo, Songchonni and Haeju were bombarded.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,180 effective sorties of which 815 were combat. Close support and armed reconnaissance missions were flown by 213 fighters and fighter-bombers. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 102 MIG's and encountered 48. One MIG was destroyed and five others probably damaged. During the night, 13 effective medium bomber sorties were flown, 11 of these B-29's attacking a supply area at Sonchon near the Manchurian border and Unpari, just south of Sariwon.

Military Intelligence

Ground

Sightings of enemy vehicles during the week ending 13 November revealed a large increase over the preceding week. Reversing last week's pattern, a considerable amount of traffic was apparent on the western main supply routes leading into Haeju, Kaesong and Sibyon-ni, while the number of vehicles on roads in the eastern and central sectors declined slightly. UN air and naval surface units destroyed 664 enemy vehicles during the week. Railroad sightings, which increased during the period, were concentrated on east coast routes with major activity on the Manpojin-Kunuri-Sinanju-Pyongyang rail lines.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0420, 20 November 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Fighting flared again in western Korea during the night of 18-19 November as Chinese troops tried three times without success to seize a position held by the British 29th Brigade of the Commonwealth Division. Over 4,193 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fell in the Commonwealth sector.

In the Kumhwa area in east central Korea, Chinese 15th Army elements continued to make sporadic efforts to knock South Korean 2nd Division troops from Sniper Ridge and Rocky Point. During the night of 19-20 November there were four engagements on the disputed positions with no significant gains by either side.

Navy

No report was received concerning naval air activity on the west coast on 19 November, while Task Force 77 on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan and on the west coast bombarded the area near Sokto.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,336 effective sorties on 19 November including 942 combat. A total of 324 close support and armed reconnaissance sorties were included in the above operations. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 71 enemy MIG-15's and engaged 28. Two MIG's were damaged during the engagements with no friendly damage. In addition, 100 MIG's were observed on Antung and Tatungkou airfields during the period. On the night of 19-20 November, 15 effective medium bomber missions were flown. A troop concentration at Changhari in north central Korea and an ore processing area at Moktong, northeast of Pyongyang were attacked by 10 of the B-29's.

Military Intelligence

Political

The nomination of Yi Kap-song as premier failed to receive the legally required number of votes at the National Assembly session on 20 November, according to Radio Pusan. Of the 173 Assemblymen present, 94 opposed Yi's

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nomination while 76 favored it. Three of the secret ballots were invalid. (In order to get confirmation, Yi tried to obtain concessions from the President which would mollify the Assemblymen but apparently failed in both instances.)

Economic

Acting Prime Minister Paek Tu-chin has informed UNKRA officials that a prospective large budget deficit for the year commencing 1 April 1953 will continue recent inflationary pressures. He said the new budget, if it is to provide for the full needs of the government, would have to call for total expenditures of 9 trillion won, 5 trillion of which would be for military expenditures. Income would only be about 2 trillion won. He stressed the overriding importance of providing for an adequate volume of imported consumers goods in order to prevent the collapse of the whole economy.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0421, 21 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Three enemy attacks against Rocky Point and two on Pinpoint Hill in the 2nd ROK Division sector, the latter characterized by close combat, marked the major action on Thursday. Both sides remained in position after these attacks, but action was continuing on Pinpoint at the end of the report period. A total of more than 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire was used by the enemy during the day's fighting.

Navy

An incomplete total of 190 Naval air sorties was reported for 20 November. Aircraft from east-coast carriers attacked the Pujon hydroelectric system, and targets near Hamhung and Wonsan. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded the area near Chaho. No report was received concerning west coast air or surface activity.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,086 effective sorties on 20 November of which 727 were combat. A total of 128 close support and armed reconnaissance sorties were flown in support of UN ground activity. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN Sabre pilots observed 110 enemy MIG's and engaged 30. Five MIG's were destroyed and three were probably damaged at a cost of one UN Sabre damaged. During the night, 18 effective medium bomber missions were flown. An ore processing area at Cholsan in northwestern Korea, a supply area near Sinanju and the Kyomipo steel mill were attacked by 12 of the B-29's.

Military Intelligence

Ground

[redacted] the arrival in Mukden on 17 October of 2,500 officers and men and 3,000 horses from Inner Mongolia. Reportedly they departed the following day for North Korea. [redacted] troops from the Mongolian People's Republic have frequently been reported in Korea, [redacted] Such troops may appear in Korea as "volunteers.")

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General Situation

Political

The North Korean Government on 18 November declared a graduated amnesty for criminals now in jails and penitentiaries. Excluded from the amnesty are counterfeiters, felonists, and those guilty of "antistate crimes." The announced reason for the amnesty is that prisoners are "burning with hostility against the American imperialist" and this will give them an opportunity "to atone for their crimes by their devoted struggle." (The release of these criminals is probably an expedient to gain more productive manpower and to vacate overcrowded penal facilities.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0422, 22 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The principal fighting again occurred in the Kumhwa area where ROK 2nd Division elements defended against repeated small enemy probes. Atop Sniper Ridge, Chinese platoon-size attacks were repulsed at Rocky Point and Pinpoint Hill early in the morning of 21 November. To the west of Sniper, enemy platoons also aggressively probed ROK positions, in one instance closing to hand-to-hand combat.

In western Korea, two South Korean 1st Division outposts were attacked by Chinese elements in up to company strength. Both positions were maintained after fights lasting up to an hour.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 231 offensive air sorties on 21 November. In the east, transportation and supply targets near Kilchu, Songchon and Wonsan were attacked, while in the west, enemy installations in the Chinnampo area were bombed. Surface craft in the east bombarded shore installations at Songjin, Tanchon, and Wonsan. In the west, the harbor approaches to Haeju and the coast-line near Cho and Sok islands were subjected to naval gunfire.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,118 effective sorties on 21 November of which 757 were combat. Medium bombers flew 14 effective sorties in raids against a railroad bridge in north central Korea and a supply area on the east coast. Over 200 MIG-15 jets were observed by UN F-86 pilots during the period and 61 of these were engaged. The Communists suffered three aircraft downed and two damaged, while the UN lost two F-86's and two F-84's damaged.

Military Intelligence

Ground

Far East Command reports, [redacted] that the 106th Regiment of the 34th Division, Chinese Communist 12th Army, may have joined forces with the Chinese Communist 15th Army in the battle for Sniper

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Ridge. If the presence of this regiment is confirmed, a total of nine regiments from four divisions have been used in action on Sniper Ridge since 16 October.

General Information

Political

Radio Pyongyang on 20 November announced an ordinance of the North Korean Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly which appointed Choe Chang-ik and Chong Il-yong as vice-premiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (Choe, who had been Minister of Finance since early 1950, is a member of the Yenan faction within the North Korean governmental hierarchy while Chong, most recently Minister of Heavy Industry, is thought to be pro-Yenan.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0423, 24 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The major activity on Saturday took place in the ROK 2nd Division sector north of Kumhwa where a total of four enemy probing attacks against Pinpoint Hill and Rocky Point were recorded. In each case the enemy was subsequently forced to withdraw and break contact with UN troops. Approximately 8,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were expended in the day's fighting.

Two small enemy probing attacks were reported in the same vicinity on Sunday, following which two Chinese companies drove on ROK positions atop Sniper Ridge. The enemy halted his attack and withdrew when friendly elements met him with a rocket and artillery concentration. Late Sunday night, in the ROK 1st Division sector to the west, Chinese elements temporarily occupied an outpost position but were driven off by heavy UN artillery fire.

Navy

An incomplete total of 36 naval air sorties were reported on 22 November, all on the west coast. Aircraft from west coast carriers attacked shore installations from Chinnampo to Changyon. Surface units on the east coast bombarded targets in the Tanchon and Chaho areas, while the areas near Sokto and Songchonni were fired on in the west. On the following day, 230 carrier-based sorties were flown. Wonsan, Hungnam, Pukchon and Kilchu were attacked by east coast carrier-based aircraft, while Chinnampo, Sokto, Songwha and Ongjin were the main targets on the west coast. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded on both Korean coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,051 effective sorties on 22 November of which 696 were combat. During the night, Far East Bomber Command mounted 13 effective sorties, 12 of the medium bombers attacking supply and troop installations at Haeju and Pyongyang. While on daylight patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 87 enemy MIG-15's and encountered 34. One MIG was destroyed, and four others probably damaged, while two UN Sabres were damaged. In the morning, 100 MIG's were observed on Tatungkou airfield and four on Sinuiju airfield. On Sunday, 23 November, a total of 821 effective land-based sorties were flown, including 515 combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed eight enemy MIG's of which two were encountered.

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One MIG was destroyed and one UN Sabre received major damage. Far East Air Force Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties on the night of 23-24 November. Communications and supply installations at Yongmi-dong, near Sinanju and Yonpung-ni, east of Chinnampo were attacked by 12 of the B-29's.

General Information

Economic

Radio Pyongyang announced on 21 November that during October North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung presented Mao Tse-tung with gifts of Korean farm products from this year's "bumper crops." (All indications point to a serious food shortage in North Korea. These "gifts" are probably designed to counteract psychologically an apparent growing feeling of despair in North Korea over the desperate state of the food situation.)

On 23 November, the ROK presented a note to the UN Command reiterating its demand for immediate repayment in dollars of 458 billion won advanced to the UN forces, and stating that no further advances would be made after 15 December. The note also requested a \$300,000,000 loan from the US as an anti-inflationary measure. (Approximately 46 percent of the won advances have been repaid to date by the UN Command.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0424, 25 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Ground action on Monday was limited largely to brief probes and patrol actions. The only significant action took place in the US 3rd Division sector, where two small enemy attacks caused friendly troops to withdraw briefly from an outpost position. Subsequently UN troops, reinforced and aided by artillery, were able to reoccupy the positions.

The ROK 9th Division relieved the ROK 2nd Division in the vital Kumhwa hills sector of the central front.

Navy

There were no naval air operations off the east coast as Carrier Task Force 77 engaged in resupply. In the west, aircraft from the light carrier Badoeng Straits attacked troop and supply installations in Hwanghae Province. Navy surface units bombarded the shore line in the east near Sinpo, Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan. The destroyer Hanna was hit with 66 rounds of artillery from enemy shore-based guns, with only one death and minor damage resulting. In the west, surface units bombarded the approaches to Haeju harbor and the vicinity of Cho Island.

Air

On 24 November bad weather restricted the number of sorties by land-based aircraft to 290, of which only 86 were combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, of which 12 were directed against a troop and supply area at Hoechang, east of Pyongyang. There were no air-to-air engagements during the period.

Military Intelligence

Army

[redacted] Far East Command now places the Chinese Communist 42nd Army in the area between Kangso and Sinanju in western Korea. [redacted] reports had located this army in the south coastal regions of Hwanghae Province, but [redacted] it deployed to the Kangso-Sinanju area following its relief in July by the 38th Army and remained there.

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Air

On 22 November two UN Sabre pilots observed four single-engine straight-wing aircraft and four twin-engine straight-wing aircraft in revetments at a large highway intersection about five miles south of Sinuiju. The aircraft appeared to be well camouflaged. (The presence of twin-engine aircraft on North Korean territory is unusual.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0425, 26 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The main action on Tuesday took place in the US 3rd Division sector, where an estimated enemy company attacked outpost positions on Jackson Heights. Friendly elements withdrew slightly, but after approximately two hours were able to re-occupy the positions. To the west, a company-size raiding party of the Commonwealth 1st Division made a limited advance, but subsequently returned to the main line of resistance. A total of nearly 5,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire was employed during the report period.

Navy

A total of 157 naval air sorties were flown on 25 October. Aircraft from east coast carriers attacked Sindong, Chongdongni, Sinpo and Wonsan, while on the west coast the main targets were Kasaengni, Sagari and Ongjin. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Sohori and Wonsan. The coastal area near Taewhado and Cho Island was fired on by west coast surface units.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 702 effective sorties on 25 November of which 391 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 16 MIG-15's and engaged five. One MIG was reported damaged, with no loss to UN aircraft. During the night, 12 effective medium bomber sorties were flown. An enemy headquarters near Chongju and troop barracks at Songi-ri, west of Pyongyang, were attacked by nine of the B-29's.

Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Analysis of enemy vehicle traffic during the week ending 20 November reveals a larger number of sightings but little change in pattern as compared with the preceding period. A total of 21,918 vehicles was sighted during the seven-day period; however, had the two nights which produced negative observations due to inclement weather permitted normal operations, it is quite probable that the record of 24,867 sightings (18-24 April 1952) would have been exceeded.

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Rolling stock sightings decreased slightly over the previous week, with 3,361 units observed. The major activity was apparent on the Sinuiju-Sinanju-Pyongyang line, while all rail lines into Pyongyang from the north, as well as those across the peninsula via Yangdok and Kwon to Wonsan, were serviceable during the period.

General Information

Political

The South Korean press continued to print anti-Japanese stories during the past week. One daily newspaper reported that eight Japanese crewmen slipped ashore from an American military vessel and, while drinking, quarreled with and injured a Korean. The story stated that the Japanese were arrested and have been held "despite the influence of US military authorities." Other stories concerned the "illegal" deportation of 245 Koreans from Japan and the refusal of the Japanese police to permit representatives of the Korean mission in Japan to enter a prison following disturbances involving Koreans interned there.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0426, 28 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On Thursday an enemy company in western Korea launched a three-pronged attack against a US 3rd Division outpost on Jackson Heights, temporarily occupying the position. Friendly elements subsequently moved back to the outpost without contact. A similar company-sized attack on ROK 9th Division positions atop Sniper Ridge was repulsed.

With the exception of one minor enemy platoon-sized probe against ROK-held Sniper Ridge, Friday's action was limited to brief patrol clashes. Some 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were employed in Thursday's fighting, more than 10,000 rounds on Friday.

Navy

An incomplete total of 46 naval air sorties, all on the west coast, was reported on 26 November. The area from Chinnampo to Haeju was attacked by carrier aircraft. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan, while the vicinity near Chodo and Changyonsan was attacked on the west coast. On the following day, 27 November, the report on naval air sorties was again incomplete. Of the nine sorties reported, all were on the east coast where Myongchon, Songjin and Hongwon were attacked. Surface units on the east coast bombarded shore installations from Chongjin to Wonsan, and Haeju, Changyonsan, and Changsangot were blasted by west coast surface units.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 830 effective sorties on 26 November, of which 529 were combat. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 54 enemy MIG's and engaged 12. Two MIG's were probably destroyed with no damage to friendly aircraft. During the night, 16 effective medium bomber missions were flown, nine of these B-29's attacking a troop and supply area at Haeju and a railroad bridge at Pyongyang. On the following day, only 319 effective land-based sorties were flown as inclement weather hampered operations; of these 104 were combat. No enemy MIG's were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 27-28 November, 11 effective medium bomber missions were flown, seven aircraft attacking a railroad bridge and marshaling yard at Huichon. In addition, one B-29 bombed a marshaling yard at Hamhung.

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Military Intelligence

Air

Enemy MIG activity during the week ending 22 November was at its highest level since the first week in August, as 583 MIG-15's were observed airborne. Of the 213 engagements between UN and enemy aircraft, 27 were initiated by the Communists, a decided increase in aggressiveness over the past three weeks. Increased aggressiveness was also evidenced by the loss of five UN aircraft and damage to two others. UN claims also rose to the highest in recent weeks as 15 MIG's were destroyed, five others probably destroyed and 20 reportedly damaged. Varying ability on the part of the Red pilots during the period indicates to FEAF that the Communists are continuing to intersperse combat-tested pilots with new personnel committed for training purposes. The most significant of 27 instances of enemy night activity occurred on 18-19 November, when enemy fighters attacked and destroyed a UN B-29. The attack was well coordinated between the attacking aircraft and searchlights in the target area indicating that the success of the enemy night intercept effort depends on optimum weather and light conditions.

General Situation

Political

The South Korean National Assembly has selected a committee of 18 members to welcome President-elect Eisenhower and to submit recommendations to him according to two South Korean newspapers. Illustrative of the extreme to which the reported recommendations go is a demand to establish a buffer zone on the Chinese side of the Yalu. It was also recommended that Korean authorities should handle future economic planning. (The current executive-legislative quarrel is such that the Assembly's committee might take advantage of a meeting with Eisenhower to denounce President Rhee.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0427, 29 November 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The only action on Friday took place in the ROK 1st Division sector, where a friendly raiding party assaulted enemy positions atop Hill 167. An enemy company counterattacked and the South Korean troops were forced to withdraw. Action elsewhere was confined to brief probes and minor patrol engagements.

Navy

Only 51 naval air sorties were flown on 28 November, all on the west coast, as Task Force 77 engaged in replenishing operations. Aircraft from the US carrier Badoeng Strait attacked shore installations on the west coast from Changyon to Haeju and Chaeryong. Six UN aircraft observed and engaged four MIG's in the vicinity of Chaeryong; there were no claims of damage to enemy planes. Surface units on the east coast bombarded gun positions and harbor areas at Schori and Wonsan, while the area near Changyonsan, Changsongot and Sokto was blasted on the west coast.

Air

A total of 612 effective land-based sorties was flown on 28 November, of which 390 were combat. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 56 MIG-15's and engaged four. One MIG was damaged with no loss to UN aircraft. During the night, 48 effective medium bomber missions were flown. A locomotive repair installation and an airfield at Sinuiju, on the Yalu River, were attacked by 20 of these B-29's. In addition, 14 aircraft bombed an airfield and communications center at Uiju, while Haeju and Hungnam were attacked by two other B-29's.

General Situation

Political

President Rhee issued an official statement on 21 November that the government tentatively plans to return to Seoul next spring, according to a US Embassy report. "Advance government parties" are now preparing for the move. The Embassy believes that the President expects to reside in Seoul and have the top echelons of the various ministries with him while the National Assembly and the mass of government workers remain in Pusan for the winter.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0428, 1 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On Saturday and early Sunday five minor probes on UN positions were reported in the ROK 9th Division sector, one in the US 40th Division sector, and two in the US 45th Division sector. The enemy expended nearly 16,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire during the day's fighting.

On Sunday and early Monday Chinese troops continued their ineffective probing tactics against ROK 9th Division positions in the vicinity of Sniper Ridge. To the west, an enemy company engaged a US 1st Marine Division raiding party, causing the latter to withdraw to UN lines following a 50-minute fire fight.

Navy

A total of 290 naval air sorties were flown on 29 November. Enemy shore installations on the east and west coasts were attacked by these carrier-based aircraft. Surface units on the east coast bombarded Sohori, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity. On the following day, 30 November, an incomplete total of 24 naval air sorties was reported, all on the east coast. These aircraft attacked installations at Songjin and Wonsan. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded coastal cities from Songjin to Wonsan while the Sokto and Haeju areas were attacked by west coast units.

Air

Far East Air Force mounted 1,004 land-based sorties on 29 November, of which 623 were combat. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 32 enemy MIG's and engaged four. One MIG was reported damaged with no losses to friendly aircraft. Only four medium bomber sorties were flown during the night, these aircraft engaging in leaflet drop and photo reconnaissance missions. On Sunday 354 effective land-based sorties were flown, including 109 combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the 24-hour period. On the night of 30 November-1 December, nine effective bomber missions were flown. A supply area at Nahwasan-ni, just south of Wonsan, was attacked by seven of the B-29's.

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General Situation

Truce Talks

Communist China and North Korea have "categorically" endorsed the Soviet resolutions for a solution of the Korean POW question offered at the UN, according to practically simultaneous 28 November broadcasts from Peiping and Pyongyang. The Soviet proposals include that of 10 November for the formation of a "neutral commission" and that of 24 November calling for an immediate armistice and a transfer of the POW question to the neutral commission.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0429, 2 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The major action on Monday and early Tuesday occurred on Rocky Point and nearby terrain features in the ROK 9th Division sector in central Korea. Several enemy attacks involving as many as three platoons were repelled by ROK troops, in some cases following hand-to-hand fighting. Some 3,600 rounds of mortar and artillery fire were employed in the action. Minor probes and patrol clashes were reported elsewhere along the front.

Navy

No report was received concerning naval air sorties on 1 December. Surface units on the east coast fired on Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity.

Air

On 1 December UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 352 effective sorties, of which 131 were combat. During the night, 17 effective medium bomber missions were flown with 11 B-29's attacking a supply area at Yangdok and troop concentrations near Wonsan. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period.

Military Intelligence

Air

Far East Air Force estimates that the UN bombing raid on the Uiju communications center on the night of 28-29 November completely destroyed 107 dwelling-type buildings and one administration building and partially destroyed one warehouse. Bomb damage assessment showed that Sinuiju airfield is unserviceable while the Uiju field is partly serviceable.

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No. 57 JUL 1979 023

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0430, 3 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Six separate enemy attacks were made against ROK 9th Division positions on Sniper Ridge on Tuesday. The attacks were all repulsed except for the final one which continued at the end of the report period. Press reports indicate that the South Koreans lost and later regained ground in the action on Pinpoint Hill atop Sniper Ridge. The enemy employed more than 5,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire in this central Korean fighting. Elsewhere along the front, minor probes and patrol actions were reported.

Navy

There were no naval air operations on either the east or west Korean coasts because of inclement weather. The only report on UN surface activity on either coast concerned operations off Wonsan, where five harbor areas were damaged by naval gunfire.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 550 effective sorties on 2 December of which 347 were combat. During the night, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties. A Pyongyang airfield, a supply area and marshaling yard northwest of Pyongyang, and a troop concentration near Sinanju were attacked by 12 of the B-29's. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 97 MIG's and engaged 31. Two were damaged, and one probably destroyed with no damage to UN aircraft.

General Situation

Propaganda

The UN was again charged by Communist China with violating Manchurian air space and bombing near the Chinese city of Antung, according to a 2 December broadcast from Peiping. The Communists allege that four US B-26's during the night of 28 November dropped over 40 bombs, injuring five people and destroying property. (Similar Chinese propaganda charges have been made from time to time in the past. A major US medium bomber raid was conducted on the night of 28-29 November against Korean installations along the Yalu River.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0431, 4 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

During the night 3-4 December, Chinese Communist elements made numerous unsuccessful attacks against ROK 9th Division positions in the Sniper Ridge and Rocky Point area on the central front. The enemy attacked in groups of 40 to 50 and were supported by more than 6,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire. Elsewhere along the front action consisted of minor probes and patrol contacts.

Navy

No offensive air strikes were made by UN naval aircraft on the east coast as the carrier task force engaged in supply activities. No report was received from the west coast command. Surface craft in the east bombarded the enemy shoreline at Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan. In the west the approaches to Haeju harbor were bombarded.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 1,053 effective sorties on 3 December of which 797 were combat. Medium bombers in 16 sorties attacked enemy troop headquarters and concentrations at Sunchon and Taeyu-dong in northwestern Korea. UN F-86 pilots observed 54 enemy MIG-15's and engaged 27 of them. Two MIG's were destroyed and one damaged at a cost of one F-86 damaged.

Military Intelligence

Air

During the week ending 30 November, only 265 MIG's were observed airborne, of which 57 were engaged by UN Sabres and four by US Navy Corsairs. Two MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed, and two damaged during the period at a cost of one F-86 destroyed and three others damaged. In southerly penetrations, Cho Island was bombed by PO-2's on 26 November, while two days later, six Navy Corsairs were engaged by four MIG's near Sariwon. This latter action, according to Far East Air Force, represents a renewal of the MIG penetration tactic utilized primarily when UN Sabres are not airborne.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0432, 5 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The Korean front was quiet on 5 November as only scattered action was reported. The South Korean 9th Division on Sniper Ridge near Kumhwa bore the brunt of a number of squad-size attacks by Chinese elements without any loss of position. In the west, a US 1st Marine Division raiding party southeast of Kaesong fought a seven-hour engagement with defending Chinese troops before withdrawing. Over 5,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell across the front during the period.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew an incomplete total of 200 sorties, all on the east coast. These aircraft bombed from Kilchu to Wonsan. Surface vessels bombarded targets in the area of Songjin and Wonsan in the east and near Cho Island in the west.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,175 effective sorties, of which 881 were combat. During the night FEAF Bomber Command mounted 21 effective sorties, of which ten hit the Communication Center at Cholsan. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 86 MIG's, of which 50 were engaged. One was destroyed and four probably damaged, with no damage to UN aircraft.

General Situation

Economic

A recent informal conversation between South Korean acting Prime Minister Paek and a US official indicated that settlement of the critical problem of repayment for won advances to UN troops may be attainable. The basis of possible agreement calls for immediate dollar repayment at a realistic exchange rate for all won drawn, providing the United Nations Command is prepared to negotiate settlement of won advances made prior to 1 January 1952. Paek mentioned a rate of 18,000 - 20,000 won to one dollar as the realistic rate. (The suggested rate would represent a considerable concession on the part of the South Korean Government.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0433, 6 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 5 December the enemy in strength up to platoon size made four unsuccessful probes against the ROK 9th Division on Sniper Ridge on the central front. Elsewhere across the front, action consisted of light patrol contacts and one enemy probe of platoon strength against the US 45th Division on the eastern front.

Navy

Surface units damaged three gun positions, an ammunition storage area, one factory and other targets at Wonsan on the east coast. Gun positions in the vicinity of Chodo on the west coast were also damaged. Reports on naval activity were incomplete, however.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,161 effective sorties, of which 864 were combat. During the night FEAF Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties, of which 11 hit troop concentrations at Sungang-ni and Chonyang. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 45 MIG's and engaged four. One MIG was probably damaged, and one UN F-86 was lost.

Late press reports state that in the largest enemy night raid of the war, a force of 11 aircraft attacked the Seoul area Friday night.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0434, 8 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 6 December the action across the 8th Army front consisted chiefly of minor patrol clashes and small enemy probes. In the Kumsong area in central Korea a company-size raiding party from the ROK 6th Division engaged a Chinese platoon and forced it to withdraw after a 40-minute engagement. On the following day enemy elements of squad and platoon size unsuccessfully probed ROK 9th Division positions on Sniper Ridge on the central front. Elsewhere, action consisted of minor patrol engagements.

Navy

An incomplete total of 168 naval air sorties was reported for 6 December, all on the east coast. These carrier-based aircraft ranged from Kilchu to Wonsan. Surface units on the east coast fired on shore installations at Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan, while the area near Cho Island and Changyonsan was bombarded on the west coast. On 7 December 52 carrier-based air sorties were flown. Task Force 77 on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations, while on the west coast aircraft from the British carrier Glory attacked Changyon, Haeju and Ongjin. Surface units continued the blockade and bombarded both Korean coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,006 effective sorties on 6 December of which 717 were combat. Six UN F-86 pilots, while on patrol in the Chongchon River area observed four unidentified enemy aircraft but did not engage them. During the night, 18 effective medium bomber missions were flown. A communications center at Tochumyon and a supply center at Songa-ri, both near Wonsan, were attacked by 12 of the B-29's. On Sunday 778 effective land-based sorties were flown, including 484 combat. UN pilots on patrol in "MIG Alley" observed 41 enemy MIG's and engaged 34. Seven MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed and one damaged while two UN Sabres received minor damage. On the night of 7-8 December, 15 bomber missions were flown. A supply center at Yangdok was attacked by eight B-29's as the other bombers flew reconnaissance and close support missions.

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General Situation

Political

The US Embassy in Pusan reports that initial South Korean press reaction to the Eisenhower visit is rather sparse. The Yonhap Shinmun claimed that President-elect Eisenhower promised Rhee to aid Korea militarily and economically and to greatly increase South Korean forces. The same paper quoted Acting Premier Paek as saying: "... on the basis of what (Eisenhower) said, I believe we will be able to hoist our flag on Mt. Paektu." (Mt. Paektu lies on the Korean-Manchurian boundary and has tremendous sentimental appeal to the Korean people as the birthplace of the Korean people.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
435, 9 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 8 December Communist forces of up to two-platoon strength made five attacks against the ROK 9th Division in the Sniper Ridge area on the central front. The enemy was repulsed in each engagement. An enemy platoon made an unsuccessful probe against elements of the ROK 8th Division on Finger Ridge on the east central front. Elsewhere action consisted of minor probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

A total of 287 air sorties by carrier-based planes was flown on 8 December. On the east coast, aircraft from Task Force 77 attacked shore installations at Kilchu, Hamhung and Wonsan, while on the west coast, Chinnampo, Changyon, Upchori and Ongjin were strafed and bombed. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan while the areas near Haeju and Sok Island were bombarded on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 986 effective sorties on 8 December of which 709 were combat. UN pilots, while on patrol in the Yalu River area, observed 11 enemy MIG's and engaged two. One MIG was destroyed with no damage to UN aircraft. During the night, 16 effective medium bomber sorties were flown; 12 of the B-29's attacking a supply area at Yongyonchan, east of Pyongyang, an ore processing plant at Tokchon in north central Korea, and a troop installation at Yongpung-ni near Chinnampo.

Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

During November, Far East Air Force continued to improve its "road block" technique in the interdiction effort against enemy supply lines. UN aircraft observed 67,830 vehicles for the second highest monthly sighting this year and destroyed 3,034 vehicles, 20 locomotives and 156 rail cars. Seven portions of trackage on main supply routes, in addition to marshalling yards and rail bridges, were brought under attack by UN air units, disrupting Communist rail traffic along these routes.

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General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Moscow on 8 December picked up the North Korean propaganda broadcast on the 3 December defection of a South Korean liaison pilot to the Communists. (The number of South Koreans who have willingly defected to the enemy is surprisingly small in view of the considerable number of North Korean deserters. The Communists are expected to make a maximum propaganda play on this incident.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0436, 10 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

On 9 December brief Chinese probes continued against the ROK 9th Division in the Sniper Ridge area on the central front. A total of 1,843 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell in support of these probes. Other action across the front consisted of small probes and patrol contacts.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 391 sorties, principally against enemy rail hubs in northeastern Korea. Press sources indicate that Hongui, on the Korean-Sino-Soviet border; Musan, a major iron mining and rail center; and Hyesanjin, on the Sino-Korean border, were the principal targets. No information was received on the activity of naval surface vessels.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 479 effective sorties on 9 December, of which 254 were combat. UN pilots on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 52 enemy MIG's and engaged four. One MIG was destroyed, with no damage to UN aircraft. On the night of 9-10 December, 13 effective medium bomber sorties were flown, 11 of the B-29's attacking an industrial area at Yongpungdong, near the Manchurian border in northwestern Korea.

Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Analysis of enemy traffic during the week ending 4 December reveals a general decrease in vehicle sightings and a pronounced increase from the preceding week in rail sightings in the western zone south of Pyongyang. This increase may be attributed to enemy efforts to move harvested crops northward from the fertile Hwanghae plains. UN air crews observed 5,784 vehicles during the seven-day period and destroyed 310. Over-all rolling stock sightings decreased slightly over the previous week with only 3,373 units observed.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0437, 11 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The scene of the heaviest activity shifted from central Korea to the ROK 1st Division sector in the west. Three separate attacks were launched by Chinese elements in more than company strength during the early morning of 11 December. The enemy was eventually repulsed in two attacks, but the third, by nearly a full Chinese battalion, was still under way at the close of the report period. Chinese elements in the central sector continued to harass South Korean positions atop Sniper Ridge with little success, although nearly 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were received in the ROK 9th Division sector.

Navy

A total of 361 naval air sorties was flown on 10 December. On the east coast carrier-based aircraft attacked Hungnam, Chosen, Hamhung and Wonsan, while on the west coast the major effort was against troop concentrations on Ungdo from which an invasion of the UN-held Sok Island could be made. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on shore installations at Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan. No report was received concerning west coast surface activity.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 778 effective sorties of which 480 were combat. Included in these combat missions were 160 sorties in close support and armed reconnaissance for UN ground troops. During the 24-hour period, UN pilots observed 70 enemy MIG's, of which 27 were engaged. One MIG was destroyed and four reportedly damaged with no losses to UN aircraft. In addition, a US Naval aircraft was believed to have shot down off the west coast an enemy PO-2 at 2,000 feet by means of radar-controlled guns. On the night of 10-11 December, 18 effective medium bomber missions were flown. An ore processing area at Moktong and a communications center at Kang-dong, both near Pyongyang, and the Kyomipo steel mill were attacked by 12 of the B-29's.

Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command tentatively accepts the relief of the Chinese 194th Division by the 193rd Division in the 65th Army southeast of Kaesong. FECOM's acceptance of this relief is based on statements of a recently captured 193rd Division POW, agent reports and an unusual amount of vehicle traffic. (Little significance other than a routine relief is attached to this move. The 194th Division has been in combat since September 1951 while the 193rd Division has had over a year off the line. 60

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0438, 12 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Fighting on 11 December continued at an accelerated rate in the South Korean 1st Division sector in western Korea. The Chinese battalion-strength attack reported yesterday succeeded in forcing ROK elements from both Big and Little Nori hills. Small-scale fighting flared up during the day, along with a heavy artillery and mortar exchange. A South Korean counterattack early in the morning of 12 December was unsuccessful although the military crest of Little Nori was reached. During the report period, the enemy used over 8,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire against the ROK 1st Division. The only other significant action along the front took place in the Sniper Ridge area where Chinese squads sporadically harassed South Korean 9th Division defenders. Chinese artillery in this sector fired over 1,500 rounds on 11 December.

Navy

On 11 December a total of 47 sorties was flown by naval aircraft. Task Force 77 on the east coast reported no air activity due to replenishment operations. On the west coast naval air units hit Kuryonni, Amgak Peninsula, Wolsari Peninsula, and Ongjin. On the east coast surface ships bombarded from Songjin to Wonsan, while on the west coast Ungdo, Chingangpo and Changsangot Peninsula were fired on.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 862 effective sorties of which 654 were combat. During the night Far East Bomber Command flew 15 effective sorties, 10 bombers hitting a communications center at Pingjang. UN air force units observed but did not engage 19 MIG's in the Yalu River area.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0439, 13 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Elements of the ROK 1st Division made four separate attacks against enemy outpost positions atop Little Nori on the western front on 12 December, but they failed during the report period to dislodge enemy troops from their newly-won position. However, late press reports indicate that South Korean troops captured the height this morning behind "one of the greatest artillery and air bombardments of the war." An estimated 1,000 enemy troops, according to the press, have been killed or wounded since the Little Nori fighting began.

On Big Nori, two attacks by an undetermined number of Chinese troops were made on Friday, but the enemy withdrew following both attacks. The enemy employed 15,500 rounds of mortar and artillery fire in the Big and Little Nori actions on Friday, out of 21,000 rounds used along the entire front.

Navy

No report was received on UN naval air operations during the period. Surface vessels on the east coast bombarded the enemy shoreline near Songjin, Sohori, and Wonsan. In the west, enemy installations near Mu Island, Amgak Peninsula, and Haeju were attacked by naval units.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 769 effective sorties on 12 December, of which 493 were combat. Medium bombers flew 16 sorties, 12 of which were directed at the troop concentration area west of Pyongyang. Other B-29's attacked rail bridges and enemy front-line targets. No engagements between UN F-86's and Communist MIG-15's were reported, although 14 enemy jets were sighted airborne in the Yalu-Chongchon River area.

General Situation

Political

ROK Home Minister Chin is reported by South Korean press sources to have stated on 13 December that he had been informed of the formation by pro-Japanese and Communist Koreans in Japan of a "committee for unifying North

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and South Korea." Chin added that this group plans to establish a provisional government. While not definitely linking any groups now in Korea, he suggested that there were some domestic connections which would have to be investigated and suppressed.

The US Embassy in Korea comments that this story is "reminiscent of the Communist conspiracy case," given as the principal excuse for Rhee's dictatorial actions against the Assembly last summer.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0440, 15 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Pressure decreased somewhat on Big and Little Nori outposts in western Korea during the report period, but increased activity was noted in the Sniper Ridge sector in central Korea. On 14 December South Korean 1st Division troops succeeded in reoccupying Little Nori and the south slope of Big Nori, but early Sunday morning two Chinese companies, supported by 1,200 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, launched a heavy one-hour attack against Little Nori.

In the Sniper Ridge sector near Kumhwa, there were increased Chinese probes on Saturday morning. These continued to build up until company-size attacks were being received early Monday morning. Some ROK 1st Division positions were overrun, but were later recovered.

Navy

A total of 317 naval air sorties was flown on 13 December. Carrier-based aircraft on the east coast ranged from Kilchu to Wonsan while the area near Amgak, Pungchon and Ongjin was attacked on the west coast. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Changjondong, Changmunni, Sohori, Hungnam and Wonsan. On the west coast UN warships bombarded Amgak and Haeju. On Sunday an incomplete total of 297 naval air sorties was reported, all on the east coast. These aircraft bombed Chongjin, Hamhung and Wonsan. Surface units bombarded the eastern coastal cities of Songjin and Wonsan while Amgak on the west coast was again blasted.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control on 13 December flew 737 effective sorties, of which 460 were combat. UN pilots observed eight enemy aircraft during the period, engaging, without results, one YAK-15 which attacked a UN B-26. During the night 22 effective medium bomber missions were flown with 14 B-29's attacking a communications center at Uiju in northwestern Korea near the Manchurian border. On 14 December 538 sorties by land-based planes were flown, including 280 combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered. On the night of 14-15 December, 19 medium bomber missions were flown. Seven B-29's attacked a supply area at Hapochan, near Sinanju, while five other aircraft blasted an ore processing plant at Taebau-dong in northwestern Korea and a troop concentration near Chinnampo.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0441, 16 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 15 December Chinese Communists made four probes in up to two-platoon strength against the ROK 9th Division in the Sniper Ridge area. Elsewhere across the front, action consisted of brief probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

No report was received on UN naval air operations in western Korea as Task Force 77 on the east coast engaged in resupply and flew no combat sorties. Surface craft attacked the shoreline in the area of Songjin and Wonsan in the east and the harbor approaches to Haeju in the west.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 905 effective sorties on 15 December, of which 600 were combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties; four against a supply area near the mouth of the Chongchon River and eight against a barracks area east of Sunchon. UN F-86 pilots observed 100 MIG-15's in the Yalu River area and engaged 33 of them. Two enemy jets were definitely damaged and seven others are listed as probably damaged, with no losses to UN aircraft.

Military Intelligence

Ground

The significant sighting in enemy vehicle traffic for the week ending 11 December was an estimated 2,000 enemy vehicles in northwestern Korea moving toward Sinanju on the night of 9-10 December. UN armed reconnaissance of this sector has been restricted and it is evident that the enemy is taking advantage of this factor to move about freely with little fear of air attacks. A second highlight was the weekly total of 23,564 vehicles sighted, a figure double that of previous comparable periods. This activity was centered in the Singye, Sibyon-ni sectors in central Korea and appeared to be connected with an accelerated supply effort for depots in that area. Rail traffic appeared normal for this report period.

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General Situation

Political

President Syngman Rhee is drawing up emergency "total war" legislation that would give him the power to mobilize national resources and control the press and manpower, according to an American press report. A legislative fight is anticipated between Rhee's supporters and opposition leaders who are unwilling to grant the President further power. (The above report may refer to the seven constitutional amendments which Rhee proposed last August, which would give the President sweeping powers. Relations between the executive and the Assemblymen have become increasingly strained in the past few weeks and a political crisis could erupt at any time.)

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0442, 17 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

The principal ground action in the Korean war again took place in the Sniper Ridge area in central Korea. Chinese squad-size units unsuccessfully probed two South Korean 9th Division outposts on the hill during the evening of 16 December. One enemy action built up to almost company strength before it was repulsed. The rest of the front was quiet with only minor patrol clashes and probes reported.

Navy

UN naval air sorties on 16 December totaled 230. Aircraft from the carriers Oriskany, Bon Homme Richard and Essex on the east coast attacked installations near Songjin and Hyesanjin, while on the west coast Wolsari, Amgak Peninsula and Chinnampo were the main targets. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Songjin, Chaho and Wonsan while the UN warships patrolling in the Yellow Sea bombarded Amgak, Wolsari and Changangpo.

Air

On 16 December UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 787 effective sorties of which 479 were combat. Included was an attack on the Pyongyang area by eight light bombers. While on patrol in the Chongchon-Yalu River area, UN Sabre pilots observed 66 enemy MIG's of which 41 were engaged. Four MIG's were destroyed, two others probably destroyed and three reportedly damaged with no damage to UN aircraft. On the night of 16-17 December, FEAF Bomber Command mounted 14 effective medium bomber sorties. Supply areas at Hadok-tong and Aechort, both near Sariwon, were attacked by 11 of these B-29's.

Military Intelligence

Air

Communist air activity during the week ending 14 December produced no indication of a change in enemy air capabilities. A total of 219 MIG's was observed airborne, of which 69 were engaged by F-86's in 24 engagements. Although enemy pilots initiated ten of the engagements, there was little true aggressiveness, as hit-and-run tactics prevailed. Enemy losses were ten MIG's destroyed, one probably destroyed and two damaged, while the UN

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lost two F-86's.

The enemy mounted 27 observed night sorties, but made no concentrated effort to intercept UN night intruder aircraft. During the report period small Communist aircraft, possibly PO-2's, dropped propaganda leaflets on friendly lines, the first report of this type of activity since November 1950.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0443, 18 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

The Korean front was very quiet on 17 December. Principal action took place on Sniper Ridge near Kumhwa where five brief ineffective enemy probes were made against ROK 9th Division positions.

Navy

A total of 358 naval air sorties was flown on 17 December. Aircraft from east coast carriers struck targets at Najin, Nanam, Kilchu and Wonsan, while on the west coast aircraft from the British carrier Glory attacked Wolsari, Ongjin and Haeju. Surface units in the Japan Sea blasted Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho and Wonsan, while the approaches to Haeju and Chanyonsan were bombarded on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 910 effective sorties, including 549 combat. UN pilots on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 115 enemy MIG's of which 30 were engaged. One MIG was destroyed, another probably destroyed, and four reportedly damaged, while one UN Sabre received major damage. On the night of 17-18 December a total of 20 effective medium bomber sorties was flown. Troop installations at Yongsan-dong, just north of the Chongchon River, and Yongpung-ni, near Kyomipo, were bombed by 12 of the B-29's.

General Situation

Propaganda

Interjected in a familiar propaganda attack from Peiping on the Indian cease-fire proposal and the American desire to continue the Korean war, Communist correspondent Burchett in North Korea is quoted on 16 December as saying that "it needs restating also that the Koreans and Chinese are in the mood to administer them (the UN forces) a smashing blow and have the means to do so."

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0444, 19 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The Korean front remained unusually quiet on 18 December. There were only five minor enemy probes and a few patrol skirmishes reported during the period. The enemy fired 3,500 rounds of mortar and artillery into UN positions.

Navy

A total of 310 naval air sorties was flown on 18 December. Task Force 77 on the east coast hit targets from Kapsu to Kilchu, and at Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan, while on the west coast targets at Kangso and the areas from Changyon to Sariwon and from Ongjin to Haeju were hit. Surface ships report no firing on the east coast, while on the west coast Cho Island and Haeju approaches were hit.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 929 effective sorties on 18 December of which 595 were combat. During the night FEAF Bomber Command mounted 15 effective sorties, 12 of which hit supply areas southwest of Pyongyang. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 68 MIG's, of which 13 were engaged. One MIG was destroyed, one damaged and one probably damaged with no losses to UN aircraft.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0445, 20 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The Korean front remained unusually quiet on 19 December. There were only brief probes and patrol contacts reported during the period. The enemy fired approximately 3,000 rounds of mortar and artillery into UN positions.

Navy

No report on naval operations on 19 December has been received because of communication difficulties.

Air

UN fighters and fighter-bombers in a daylight raid on 19 December attacked troop installations at Paegyong behind the western front about 25 miles north of Kaesong, according to US press dispatches. UN F-86's on patrol in the Yalu River area fought with enemy MIG's for the fifth successive day. One MIG was damaged with no damage to UN aircraft.

Military Intelligence

Air

A UN Sabre pilot patrolling in "MIG Alley" on 17 December observed a twin-engined enemy jet aircraft moving at a comparatively low rate of speed. Another UN pilot on the same day observed a similar enemy plane on the Manchurian side of the Yalu. Far East Air Force considers these the first reports of IL-28's in the Korean theatre since its acceptance of the presence of this type aircraft in Manchuria.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0446, 22 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The heaviest action during the weekend took place in the US 2nd Division sector in western Korea where a Chinese company, heavily supported by artillery and mortar fire, forced a withdrawal from two outposts early Sunday morning. By dawn, the outposts were reoccupied without enemy opposition. Only minor probes and patrol contacts were reported along the rest of the front on 20 and 21 December.

Navy

An incomplete total of 66 naval air sorties was reported flown on 20 December, all on the west coast. These carrier-based aircraft attacked shore installations near Chodo and Haeju. Surface units on the east coast fired on Songjin, Hungnam, and Wonsan, while on the west coast areas near Chodo, Taedong-man and Haeju were bombarded. On Sunday 21 December, 214 naval air sorties were flown with aircraft on the east coast attacking from Songjin to Chaho and from Hamhung to Wonsan. There were no naval air operations on the west coast due to replenishing operations. Surface units on both Korean coasts maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations.

Air

On 20 December UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 850 effective sorties of which 531 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 20-21 December, Far East Bomber Command mounted 16 effective sorties. Supply areas at Tansang-ni and Pyongyang were attacked by 12 of the B-29's. On Sunday 863 effective land-based sorties were flown, including 563 combat. UN pilots on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 47 enemy MIG's of which four were engaged. There were no claims of enemy or friendly damage. During the night 13 effective medium bomber missions were flown. Eleven of these B-29's bombed supply and troop areas north of Pyongyang.

General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang announced on 21 December the holding of the fiftieth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party for four days from 15 December. In addition to a report by Premier Kim Il-sung, it is of possible significance that the broadcast singled out a report on "Korean-Chinese affairs" for mention.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0447, 23 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 22 December the Korean front was very quiet as only brief probes and patrol clashes were reported. A total of 3,335 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell during the period.

Navy

On 22 December a total of 333 naval air sorties was flown. On the east coast, carrier-based aircraft attacked Iwon, Hungnam and Wonsan, while on the west coast aircraft from the British carrier Glory attacked Haeju, Ongjin and Changyon. Surface units in the Japan Sea fired on Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho. The approaches to Haeju and Wolsari Peninsula were fired on by UN warships on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 490 effective sorties on 22 December of which 176 were combat. While on patrol in the Yalu River area, UN pilots observed 98 enemy MIG-15's of which 32 were engaged. Three MIG's were destroyed, two others probably destroyed, and three damaged in the air battles. One UN F-86 Sabre jet was lost, with the pilot listed as missing in action. During the night 14 effective medium bomber missions were flown; 12 of the B-29's attacking a supply area at Tangdong, near Pyongyang.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0448, 24 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

Action on the Korean front in the early morning of 24 December was highlighted by a battalion-size Chinese attack against two outpost positions of the US 2nd Division west of Chorwon. The attack was preceded by a ten-minute artillery and mortar preparation. Friendly outposts were reinforced and the enemy withdrew. Elsewhere along the front action consisted of brief probes and minor patrol contacts.

Navy

A total of 351 naval air sorties was flown on 23 December. Aircraft from the east coast carriers Essex, Kearsarge, and Oriskany ranged from Chongjin to Wonsan while aircraft on the west coast attacked Chinnampo, Chaeryong, Haeju and Ongjin. Surface units on the east coast fired on Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho. Upchori and Wolsari were the main targets bombarded by west coast surface craft.

Air

On 23 December UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 887 effective sorties, including 631 combat. UN pilots observed 48 enemy MIG's of which 12 were engaged. In these air battles in the Yalu River area, one MIG was destroyed with no losses to UN aircraft. During the night Far East Bomber Command mounted 28 effective sorties, 17 of these B-29's attacking troop installations at Hahwasan-ni, Pungpo-ri and Salli, near Wonsan.

General Information

Political

The National Assembly in its closing session on 22 December passed a resolution that the ROK Government take appropriate measures to bring under ROK jurisdiction those territories north of the 38th Parallel now occupied by the UN and under martial law. The sponsors of the resolution argued that the people in these areas are anxious to come under South Korean jurisdiction because martial law interposed obstacles to government relief programs, the farmers were eager to return to their lands, and the educational problem was urgent, with teachers who had been trained in Communist doctrines still active.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0449, 26 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

The only reported action on 24 December and early the next day was an attack by an estimated reinforced enemy company against the main line of resistance positions of the US 45th Division on the eastern front. Following a one hour and 35-minute fire fight, a UN counterattack forced the enemy to withdraw. The Communists employed some 6,434 rounds of mortar and artillery fire during the period.

Brief, ineffective, and scattered patrol engagements were the only ground actions reported up to late Thursday. The enemy fired slightly more than 6,600 rounds of artillery and mortar fire during the report period.

Navy

A total of 69 naval air sorties was flown on 24 December, all on the west coast. These carrier-based aircraft attacked Chinnampo, Chaeryong and Sohung. Surface units on the east coast fired on Songjin, Chaho, Sinpo and Wonsan, while Ongjin and Wolsari Peninsula were bombarded on the west coast. On 25 December, 158 carrier-based sorties were flown. On the east coast, Tanchon, Sinpo and Hungnam were blasted; on the west coast, the area from Kiyangni to Sohung was bombed and strafed. UN naval vessels on both Korean coasts maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 854 and 935 effective sorties on 24 and 25 December, respectively. On Wednesday, 560 combat sorties were included in the total. During these operations, 129 enemy MIG-15's were observed in the Yalu River area, of which 52 were engaged. UN pilots probably destroyed two MIG's and damaged nine, with no loss or damage to UN aircraft. During the 674 combat missions on Thursday, UN pilots on patrol in "MIG Alley" observed 115 MIG's. Of the 67 MIG's engaged, three were reported probably destroyed, while one UN F-86 received minor damage. On Wednesday night, five effective medium bomber sorties were flown; these aircraft engaged in reconnaissance and leaflet drop missions. On the following night, only two effective bomber missions were mounted and these were in support of UN ground troops.

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Military Intelligence

Army

A review by the Far East Command of information on North Korean AAA regiments indicates the presence of an additional regiment, the 24th in the North Korean order of battle. FECOM also reports the redistribution to the east coast sector from the Pyongyang area of two other regiments, possibly the 19th and 20th.

General Information

Economic

The ROK Government has announced that it will undertake a national census for the first time since the Communist invasion, according to South Korean press reports. The project, intended to provide data for the distribution of relief items and not for tax purposes, will commence on 31 December. The American Embassy in Pusan comments that this move is probably not designed to establish accurate census statistics but to provide the ROK Government with data to support its requests for additional US-UN aid.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
O450, 27 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Only minor probes and patrol actions were reported up to early evening of 26 December. The chief patrol contact occurred in the ROK 8th Division sector on the central front where a 40-minute hand-to-hand fight developed between UN and Chinese troops, after which friendly elements broke contact. Some 4,300 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were employed in the day's fighting.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 258 effective sorties against the enemy in Korea. In eastern waters, US planes from the Essex and Kearsarge attacked enemy installations near Wonsan, Iwon and Yangdok. In the west, British aircraft from the carrier Glory ranged over Hwanghae Province. Naval surface units bombarded the enemy coast line at Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan in the east and the approaches to Haeju Harbor in the west. Two western peninsulas, Amgak and Wolsa, were also hit by naval guns.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,033 effective sorties on 26 December, of which 698 were combat. Medium bombers flew 21 sorties, 14 of which were directed against a communication center at Chongju in northwestern Korea. Other sorties were in close support, or on loaf-let and reconnaissance missions. UN F-86 pilots observed 73 MIG-15's in the Yalu-Chongchon River area during the report period and engaged 16 of them. No damage was suffered by either side.

Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command on 26 December reported the movement of the North Korean VII Corps from the Wonsan area to a front-line reserve position to the immediate rear of the combat III Corps. In addition the North Korean II Corps has apparently replaced the VII Corps in the Wonsan region on a coastal security mission. FECOM adds further

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that the future relief of the III Corps by the VII Corps is considered probable. (The North Korean VII Corps, trained and organized in Manchuria in the winter of 1950-51, has never been committed to combat as a unit. Since its move from the west to the east coast in early 1951, it has had a coastal security mission in the Wonsan area.)

ROK Army

The Far East Command reports that the present artillery strength of the South Korean Army is nine group headquarters, 28 105mm howitzer battalions and 10 155mm howitzer battalions.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0451, 29 December 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

Military Operations

Army

Numerous probes and patrol contacts were reported across the 8th Army front on 27 December. The principal action was in the ROK 6th Division sector where two enemy platoons attacked an outpost position. The enemy was forced to withdraw after a 50-minute engagement. A total of 5,219 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell during the report period. On 28 December the principal action occurred on the central front in the ROK 9th Division sector where a Chinese company unsuccessfully attacked an outpost position. The enemy expended a total of 5,196 rounds of mortar and artillery fire.

Navy

A total of 218 naval air sorties was flown on Saturday, 27 December. Aircraft from east coast carriers ranged from Kilchu to Wonsan while on the west coast Amgak and Song-chonni were the main targets. In the Chinnampo area four F-44's were attacked by four enemy MIG's. There was, however, no damage to UN or Communist aircraft. Surface units in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Chaho and Wonsan, while the vicinity near Amgak and Cho Island was blasted on the west coast. On 28 December 215 sorties by carrier-based planes were flown. Aircraft in east coast operations attacked targets from Songjin to Wonsan, while on the west coast Amgak and Sariwon were bombed and strafed. Blockade ships bombarded both Korean coasts on Sunday.

Air

Only 353 effective sorties by land-based planes were flown on 27 December, including 171 combat. Five enemy aircraft were observed during the period but none were engaged. On the night of 27-28 December, 14 effective medium bomber sorties were mounted with 10 of the B-29's attacking marshaling yards at Pugwon in northwest Korea and Haewonsan-ni, near Hamhung. On the following day, 28 December, land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,004 effective sorties of which 674 were combat. UN pilots on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 97 enemy MIG's and engaged 32. Two MIG's were destroyed, another probably destroyed, and four reportedly damaged while one UN Sabre jet received major damage. During the night, 15 effective medium bomber sorties were flown; 12 B-29's attacking an airfield at Pyongyang.

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General Situation

Political

It was publicly announced on 28 December that President and Mrs. Rhee have accepted a personal invitation from General and Mrs. Clark to make a brief visit to Tokyo. The trip, scheduled for 5 January, will be unofficial and without political significance, according to the announcement, and as Clark's guest Rhee will make no appointments or program of his own. (In view of Rhee's recent anti-Japanese public statements, his visit will not be welcomed by many Japanese.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0452, 30 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 28 December stepped-up enemy probing actions took place across the 8th Army front. The principal action occurred west of Chorwon in the US 2nd Division sector where a reinforced Chinese company supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire forced a friendly outpost to withdraw. After a two-hour engagement the enemy withdrew and friendly forces reoccupied the position. A total of 4,961 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell during the report period.

Navy

Task Force 77 on the east coast engaged in replenishing operations on 29 December and no report has been received concerning air activity on the west coast. UN naval vessels in the Japan Sea bombarded Songjin, Chaho and Wonsan, while on the west coast, Wolsari, Upchori and Haeju were fired on.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew only 333 effective sorties on 29 December of which 94 were combat as low overcast clouds and snow flurries hampered air operations. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the period. On the night of 29-30 December, 15 effective medium bomber missions were flown. An enemy troop headquarters at Taegan-ni, north of Pyongyang, was attacked by 11 of the B-29's.

General Situation

Political

In connection with President Rhee's visit to General Clark in Tokyo, scheduled for 5 January, a South Korean spokesman has announced that Rhee would not refuse to meet Yoshida. The spokesman added that the President was not going to Tokyo with "cap in hand" and "any progress in Japan-Korea relations depends on the Japanese attitude." A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that Premier Yoshida is "undoubtedly willing" to meet President Rhee to improve relations between the two countries.

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Ambassador Briggs in Pusan reports that despite a 26 December assurance from the acting foreign minister that the South Korean Government does not plan a special mission to Washington for the 20 January inauguration, the local press insists that the government is sending the acting premier and that the assembly also intends to send a representative.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
0453, 31 December 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 30 December in the 9th ROK Division sector, an enemy platoon reinforced by two squads probed an outpost position on Sniper Ridge. After a 30-minute engagement, the enemy withdrew. Elsewhere across the front, action consisted of probes of up to platoon strength and minor patrol actions. A total of 5,906 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell during the period.

Navy

An incomplete total of 207 naval air sorties was reported on 30 December, all on the east coast, where carrier-based aircraft ranged from Chongjin to Wonsan. Surface units on the east coast also bombarded these two locations. On the west coast, the areas near Cho and Sunwi Islands and Wolsari were bombarded by UN naval vessels.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 551 effective sorties on 30 December, of which 278 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered by UN fighters and fighter-bombers during the report period. On the night of 30-31 December, 21 effective medium bomber sorties were flown. A supply area at Wollyon-ni, near Sinanju, and the Kyomipo steel mill were bombed by 12 B-29's. In addition, five other bombers attacked an ore processing plant at Choak-tong near the Manchurian border in northwestern Korea and were met by an unidentified number of enemy fighters.

Military Intelligence

Air

Communist pilots during the week ending 28 December showed an unusually high degree of proficiency, according to the Far East Air Force. Although avoiding engagements with UN F-86's, the Communists displayed an unusual variety of tactics designed to position themselves for brief firing passes. This departure from the pattern of the previous six weeks suggests that more experienced pilots are again over Korea for additional combat training. FFAF believes that well-trained units are experimenting with tactics to develop an intercept pattern against F-86's or aircraft of comparable performance.

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