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4. Communists still apprehensive about UN amphibious capabilities: A component of the North Korean IV Corps, on coastal defense in western Korea, in a 10 June message to "Chief of Staff, 3rd Infantry Regiment" stated that "as for the estimate in accordance with the. . .verdict. . .from headquarters, it is said that, in regard to the Yellow Sea, they (the UN) definitely plan to land today. . . " (SUEDE 330th Comm Recon Co Korea, ALT-554, 11 June 52) Comment: On 7 June an alert, inspired by the UN walkout at Pahmunjom, was sent out by Chinese Volunteer Headquarters to certain combat units to be prepared for UN offensive action. It is possible that this Korean alert is still within this context. Another possibility is that a coastal security unit is being alerted to intercept a UN guerrilla landing. 5. Vehicles received by North Korean military: "In order to carry the (vehicles?) from the 123rd unit, I(7?) trainmen and some of your leaders will be dispatched to the Chongchon" River, reported an unidentified west coast North Korean tactical unit on 10 June. The sender told the addressee not to worry about inspections, but to be prepared for future inspections. The message terminated with the cryptic statement that "I will leave here on. . .the 15th because I must continue the. . .plan." (SUEDE 15th RSM Det 1, Korea, 15RSM/14250, 11 June 52) Comment: Mechanization of North Korean units in the Pyongyang area, in western Korea, has been proceeding steadily in 1952. It is possible that these (vehicles?) are some of the nearly 2,000 shipped from the USSR to North Korea in the first quarter of 1952, or they may be additional armor arriving. 16 June 52 2 CID -TOP SECRET SUEDE SISupp APPROVED FOR RELEASEDATE: 18-Mar-2010

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Communist salvage knocked-out tanks in North Korea: In a 10 June message, reporting on the routine activity of the battalions of an unidentified North Korean regiment on the west coast, the sender stated that "we have completed the exchange of the (transformers?) of the accessories of the tanks received." It also reported that "One tank destroyed by a mine at Chinnampo being beyond repair, they started with (accessories?)." (SUEDE ROK Intelligence Grp G, Korea SK-K-167, 12 June 52)

Comment: The text of this message suggests that the enemy is salvaging parts from totally destroyed tanks and is probably engaged in some sort of tank assembly activity.

Chinese report probing attack against US divisions: A message carried in a system used by elements of the 21st Chinese Communist Rocket Launcher Division commenced with "Ku reporting to Meng: 8th of June Situation Report." The 9 June message then noted that "My 215th (cover name for the 115th Division) made a probe at one platoon of the enemy 45th Division and killed and wounded 35." Seven UN attempts to capture the 115th's positions were reported. (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Grp, Korea K-3737, 11 June 52)

<u>Comment</u>: Left flank elements of the 45th US Division, on the west central sector, were subjected to a four-hour probing attack during the night of 8 June by between 100 and 150 of the enemy supported by artillery and mortar fire.

<u>Communist artillery regiment in Korea discusses plans for</u> "defensive warfare": An unidentified Chinese Communist artillery regiment referred to the duties of its rear service echelon during each period of "defensive warfare" in a 9 June message apparently listing guiding rules for its rear echelon. These duties included the preparation and storage of food, ammunition and petroleum. It also directed the amount and method to be used. (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, K-3749, 11 June 52)

<u>Comment</u>: This regiment seems to be instructing its subordinates in planning for a defensive situation. Since this message occurs at the regimental level, no general conclusion is possible. The message is some evidence that frontline units have no immediate offensive plans.

Chinese Communist replacements entering Korea: An undetermined number of trainees from East and Southwest China

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arrived in Southern Manchuria and were entering Korea on 10 June, according to a communications intercept from the 7th Artillery Division. The trainees were to be met in Korea by representatives of several divisions to whom they were assigned. (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, K-3797, 10 June 52)

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<u>Comment</u>: It would be normal to expect the Chinese Communist units to set up a replacement system. For this reason the arrival of trainees in Korea at this time must be regarded as routine.

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Long flights of Soviet MIG's in Manchuria suggest use of external fuel tanks: A Chinese Communist message scheduled a 12 June flight of 12 Soviet MIG-15's based at Tungfeng, in central Manchuria, on a round-robin flight of about 400 to 420 miles. The length of this flight suggests the use of external wing tanks, according to the reporting agency. (SUEDE Air Force Roundup 115, 13 June 52)

<u>Comment</u>: On the same day four Soviet jets at Tungfeng flew an "enemy aircraft patrol" mission which lasted an hour and 37 minutes, also suggesting the use of external wing-tip tanks. ' F-86 pilots have often observed MIG's with external tanks over northwest Korea. The combat radius of the MIG-15 is increased from 160 to 315 nautical miles by the use of two 70-80 gallon tanks.

The Chinese 3rd Division may have more MIG-15's: Apparently two flights of 18 MIG-15's, both of the Chinese Communist 3rd Air Division, were scheduled on 12 June. One flight by the 3rd Division's 9th Regiment was to Pyongyang and back; the other was a round-robin flight via Fengcheng in Manchuria.

The field reporting unit comments that only 22 MIG's of this division were noted when it transferred to Antung in May from Mukden, while these messages suggest that it now has 36 aircraft. (SUEDE 6920 Security Group Johnson AB Japan, Chicomsum 814, 12 June 52)

<u>Comment</u>: The 3rd Division had 50 MIG's in October 1951 when it was first assigned to Antung for combat duty. It returned to Mukden in January 1952 with only 30 aircraft. The usual complement of a Chinese MIG-15 division has been 50.

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