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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

10 October 1950

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DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY
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I. Military Situation

Summary

ROK units in central and eastern Korea met increasing resistance, but succeeded in entering the important east coast port city of Wonsan and in capturing the communications city of Chorwon in central Korea. US units attacking north of Seoul encountered the heaviest enemy resistance since the fall of that city. UN air forces provided close support to ground units as UN naval forces continued patrols.

Ground

The 23rd Regiment of the ROK 3rd Division is reported to have secured half of the city of Wonsan and an airfield on a peninsula east of Wonsan. One thousand enemy troops and large amounts of enemy materiel were captured. The ROK Capital Division, moving northward to assist the ROK 3rd Division in the capture of Wonsan, encountered light resistance. Other ROK elements advancing north into central Korea made rapid progress and succeeded in capturing the city of Chorwon, but a regiment of the ROK 8th Division met stubborn enemy resistance in the town of Yongchon. While the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the US 1st Cavalry Division secured a bridgehead across the Yesong river and captured a railroad bridge intact, the 8th Cavalry Regiment encountered the stiffest enemy resistance since the fall of Seoul. The US 24th Division and the ROK 1st Division continued their preparations to follow up the northward attack being spearheaded by the US 1st Cavalry Division. The US IX Corps continued to secure the rear areas. Guerrilla activity is reported on the increase in the Wonju area in central Korea below the 38th Parallel.

Navy

While UN units continued patrol activities around the Korean coast, an observation helicopter on the east coast reported extensive enemy minefields in the waters off Wonsan harbor.

OSD, DOS, ARMY, NAVY and USAF review(s) completed.

Air

UN air forces provided close support to ground elements of ROK and US units in central and western Korea. Fighter-bombers and B-29's interdicted enemy movements and attacked rear area line of communication targets in northwestern and northeastern Korea.

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II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio reports from Seoul that the Republic of Korea apparently intends to attempt a rapid economic unification of areas north of the 38th Parallel occupied by UN forces. The most immediate problem is the type of currency to be used by ROK troops in North Korea. The US Mission recommends support of President Rhee's proposal that Bank of Korea notes recently printed in Japan be announced as legal tender in ROK occupied areas in North Korea with no announcement at this time being made on status of North Korean currency. The Mission also feels that it will be desirable to establish uniformity of laws and procedures as rapidly as possible in fields such as taxation and rice collection and distribution.

Seventeen of the forty Republican Assemblymen who remained in Seoul during the Communist occupation sat with approximately 100 Assemblymen who returned from Pusan in the first meeting of the Assembly in Seoul since the liberation. Another 23 "stay behind" Assemblymen are still missing and are presumed either to have been killed or to have gone north with the Peoples Army. Observers state that the Assemblymen who returned from Pusan were very suspicious of the 17 survivors of the Communist occupation in Seoul.

A Pyongyang Radio broadcast states that there is no longer any differentiation between the "home front" and the front lines in Korea. The implication of the broadcast is that all North Korean people must fight on the spot to defend their villages, towns, factories, and farms against the invading "aggressor's troops."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

11 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Summary

The UN offensive penetrated deeper into North Korean territory against more tenacious enemy resistance. Heavy street fighting continued in Wonsan as ROK forces sought to secure the strategic industrial port city on the east coast of North Korea. The excellent Wonsan airfield, twenty minutes flying time from the enemy capital of Pyongyang, was opened for operations shortly after noon 11 October (Korean time). Meanwhile, significant gains were scored by other UN forces farther south along the central portion of the front. In the west, slight gains were made by UN forces advancing north of the 38th Parallel from the general area north of Seoul. UN naval units began clearing a channel into Wonsan. UN air forces supported ground operations and struck at enemy communications throughout North Korea.

Ground

Elements of the ROK Capital Division entered Wonsan to help the ROK 3rd Division mop up the northern outskirts of the city and UN air forces gave close support to the operation. The Wonsan airfield, now secured, was found in excellent condition. On the central front, the ROK 6th Division made important advances in a two-pronged drive in the Kumhwa area, where leading elements reached the town of Choso, 30 miles north of the 38th Parallel. Other ROK forces on the central front have now secured the key rail junction of Chorwon. In the western sector, US forces made some gains against moderate to heavy enemy resistance and repulsed two sharp enemy counterattacks. In the Taejon area, UN forces continued to engage remaining pockets of enemy troops. A captured North Korean officer said that he belonged to a group of about 800 attempting to escape to the north. In the enemy rear areas, above the 38th Parallel, convoys were observed in the vicinity of Pyongyang.

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Navy

Naval units in the Wonsan area provided fire support and blockaded the adjacent coast while mine-sweepers began opening a channel into the city through heavily mined waters. Other naval units continued blockade, reconnaissance, and offensive operations off the coast of northwest Korea, and new mine sightings were made off both the east and west coasts. Naval air units continued anti-mine, anti-submarine, and reconnaissance patrols.

Air

UN air forces flew 488 effective sorties, including 256 combat, in providing support to ground troops in all sectors. Six tanks were destroyed and four damaged in Chorwon, and two more were left burning in the streets of Wonsan. UN bombers concentrated in northwest Korea and scored at least 31 separate cuts in enemy rail lines. To interfere with enemy movements, 82 delayed-action bombs were dropped in the Pyongyang area.

II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio reports from Seoul that there is extensive evidence of Communist dismantling of industrial establishments in the Inchon-Seoul area. At virtually all factories visited by US Mission personnel, machinery had been dismantled and was apparently in the process of removal at the time of liberation. Most of the equipment was found near the factories waiting shipment and is now being reinstalled.

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung has rejected the latest surrender ultimatum of the Commander, UN Forces, and has again called for the Korean people to struggle more fiercely than ever for final victory. Kim Il Sung also urged the North Korean people to take heart from the Soviet example of winning ultimate victory despite the early intervention in the USSR of many foreign powers.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423005

12 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Summary

UN troops encountered North Korean resistance varying from light to heavy as they pushed northward in west and central Korea. ROK troops drove the enemy out of Wonsan and advanced over a mile north of the port city. North Korean communication lines, ammunition dumps, and defensive installations were heavily attacked by surface elements of the UN fleet and by UN land and carrier-based aircraft.

Ground

Elements of the ROK I Corps drove remaining enemy troops out of Wonsan and continued advancing north over a mile beyond the city. In central Korea, the ROK 6th and 8th Divisions captured the communications center of Pyonggang and continued their advance three miles to the north against fairly stiff resistance along the main highway and railroad from Chorwon to Wonsan. Elements of the ROK 1st Division made only slight gains southwest of Chorwon against stubborn enemy resistance. In the western sector, the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered light to heavy resistance. Elements of the Division, supported by UK troops, made slight gains southeast and southwest of the key enemy defense position at Kumchon.

Navy

The enemy has heavily mined the approaches to Wonsan harbor and two US minesweepers have struck mines and sunk while clearing a channel. UN naval aircraft and surface vessels struck at military targets along the east and west coasts of North Korea. Songjin on the northeast coast received a heavy bombardment.

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Air

UN aircraft provided close ground support to UN troops and struck at marshalling yards, bridges, vehicle convoys, and troop concentrations in North Korea. UN liaison and fighter aircraft are now using Wonsan airfield, which was captured in good condition. Fifteen damaged enemy aircraft of the IL-10 (close support dive bomber) type were found in the hangars at Wonsan airfield; the planes apparently had been demolished by retreating troops only within the past few days.

II. General Situation

A press dispatch from Wonsan adds confirmation to the estimate that North Korean armed forces are experiencing a serious manpower shortage and are losing the will to fight. North Korean prisoners have stated that the age group for conscription had been extended from 19 to 37 to include all males up to 55 years.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

13 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

US I Corps units have effected a double envelopment of North Korean units defending in the vicinity of Kumchon. The industrial city of Samchok on the east coast is reported to have been recaptured by the enemy. UN naval units attacked the important north-eastern Korean city of Chongjin. UN air forces gave close support to ground units engaged with the enemy in North Korea while medium bombers attacked lines of communications and military staging areas.

Ground

A double envelopment executed by the 7th Regiment of the US 1st Cavalry Division on the west and the 15th Regiment of the ROK 1st Division on the east cut the main supply route of the stubbornly resisting enemy in the Kumchon area. Other units of the US 1st Cavalry and the ROK 1st Division made a frontal attack against stiffening resistance and succeeded in making an advance to a point six miles east of Kumchon. The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade is also attacking frontally, between the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments of the US 1st Cavalry Division. In the central zone, the ROK II Corps is rapidly expanding from 12 miles west to 30 miles north of Chorwon. The ROK I Corps made small gains to the north and west of the recently captured major port of Wonsan. Along the South Korean east coast in the ROK I Corps rear area, an enemy regiment is attacking the port of Mukho and other enemy forces are reported to have recaptured the important South Korean industrial city of Samchok. The US IX Corps continued mopping up operations in South Korea.

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Navy

A large UN naval force off the North Korea east coast, led by the USS Missouri, laid down an intensive three-hour bombardment on the industrial city of Chongjin. Units of the British fleet bombarded and attacked by air in northwestern Korea. Minesweeping activities were continued in the Wonsan bay region.

Air

UN air units gave effective close support to US and ROK units advancing into North Korea, as B-29's attacked enemy lines of communication and military staging areas. Cargo-laden planes have been flown into the newly-captured Wonsan airfield.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

14 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces advanced in all sectors, capturing the towns of Kumchon, Ichon, and Munchon, and trapping a large enemy force in the Kumchon area. Samchok is still in enemy hands. North Korean planes reappeared, making feeble attacks on Kumpo airfield and on a UN ship off Wolmido Island.

Ground

The US 1st Cavalry Division encircled a sizeable enemy force northwest of Kaesong as the 5th Cavalry Regiment seized Kumchon, more than ten miles above the 38th Parallel. The encircled enemy troops are battling desperately. To the east, ROK 1st Division troops advanced over ten miles northwest of Sibyon. Elements of the ROK 8th Division advanced northwest from Pyonggang and captured the town of Ichon, about 35 miles northeast of Kumchon. On the east coast, ROK units advanced 15 miles west of Wonsan to Kori, and ten miles north to Munchon. The northward advance is continuing beyond Munchon. UN forces in South Korea continued mopping up operations, but Samchok is still held by the enemy.

Navy

Helicopters are being used by UN naval units to locate mines in the Wonsan bay area, and minesweeping is continuing. Attempts are also being made to clear the way for minesweepers by precision bombing of mines located by air observation. Additional mines have been spotted along the east and west coasts. UN naval forces on the east coast bombarded numerous communication targets, including rail facilities and airfields, but exercised care not to damage the actual runways at the airfields.

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Air

North Korean planes reappeared in feeble attacks. Two 500 pound bombs were dropped on the airfield at Kumpo, but did little damage. Two other bombs were dropped in an attack on a UN naval vessel just north of Wolmido Island, but both bombs missed the target. UN air forces flew 630 sorties, including 288 combat sorties in support of ground troops. Other sorties attacked marshalling yards and rail communications in North Korea, principally in the area northwest of Pyongyang. Cargo planes flew in a record 828 tons of freight.

II. General Situation

Another report of troops crossing the border from Manchuria into North Korea has been received, this time from the Netherlands Charge' d'Affairs in Peking. The report estimates the number at four divisions, unidentified, but presumed to be Chinese.

The Acting Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea has sent an urgent message to the United Nations, through US channels, stating that his government views with serious concern a reported resolution of the UN Interim Committee on Korea which would restrict the authority of the ROK government to the area south of the 38th Parallel, pending nationwide elections.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

16 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The three-pronged UN drive on Pyongyang maintained its momentum with leading elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division capturing Namchonjom and advancing northeast to Sinmak. One ROK column approached Suan and another column further to the east advanced eight miles north of Koksan. UN carrier and ground based aircraft continued attacks on lines of communication throughout North Korea.

Ground

US 1st Cavalry Division troops, advancing toward Pyongyang along the main north-south rail line, overcame heavy enemy resistance to capture Namchonjom; advance elements of the division moved northwest to the town of Sinmak. In central Korea, two ROK columns continued their advance against moderate opposition. The ROK 1st Division approached Suan, 27 miles north of Namchonjom, and the ROK 8th Division moved eight miles north of Koksan. In the Wonsan area, elements of the ROK Capital Division advanced beyond Yonghung to within 24 miles of Hamhung. In South Korea, extensive patrol action was maintained to clean up enemy pockets in the Hamchang area.

Navy

Minesweeping operations continued off both coasts. Carrier-based aircraft struck at lines of communication along the east and west coasts of North Korea.

Air

Another ineffective enemy bombing attack has been made on Kimpo airfield. Pilots reported a lighted runway in the Haeju area

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in enemy-held territory. UN land-based aircraft flew 441 missions, including 251 combat sorties. Eight cargo flights were made into the recently-captured Wonsan airfield.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported in the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

17 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN HIGHLIGHTS

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

The US I Corps and the ROK II Corps continued to advance toward Pyongyang in the west coast area, capturing Haeju, Sinmak, Kuam, and Suan. Elements of the ROK I Corps entered the North Korean east coast industrial city of Hamhung. The enemy's resistance is reported to be deteriorating.

Ground

The US 24th Division attacking west and northwest toward Pyongyang captured the port city of Haeju and threatened Sariwon. The US 1st Cavalry Division overcame moderate enemy resistance to seize the town of Sinmak, and the 7th Cavalry Regiment continued northwest and captured the town of Kuam. The ROK 1st Division overcame unusually heavy resistance from an estimated regiment and captured Suan town, with much enemy equipment and many prisoners. The ROK II Corps continued to advance into mountainous central North Korea against little enemy resistance. A regiment of the ROK Capital Division moved into the east coast industrial city of Hamhung; another regiment of the Capital Division advanced 13 miles westward along the road from Yonghung. In South Korea, ROK police report that the North Koreans still control the towns of Samchok and Ulchin on the east coast, and four small towns in the southwestern area.

Navy

Major elements of the UN fleet continued to patrol along the east coast in the Wonsan area. Carrier aircraft attacked communication targets in northeast Korea. Other UN naval forces attacked mine depots and suspected minelayers on the Korean west coast.

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Air

Bad weather reduced the number of missions flown, but 251 sorties, including 84 combat, were made. Heavy bombers attacked North Korean lines of communication and the arsenal and arms supply area of Kan-ni near Pyongyang.

II. General Situation

The North Korean radio has broadcast the text of a message directed by the North Korean Foreign Minister to the President of the UN General Assembly alleging the use of Japanese troops by the US in Korea. The broadcast claims that Japanese troops have appeared with both US and ROK units. The message contends that the use of Japanese troops proves the existence of a secret agreement between American imperialists and Japanese imperialists for a common struggle against national liberation movements in Korea and other areas of Asia.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

18 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The UN drive on the North Korean capital of Pyongyang continued on all sectors against generally weakening opposition. Leading elements of the ROK 1st Division are only eight miles east of the city, while to the south units of the US 1st Cavalry Division moved to within 17 miles of Pyongyang, after capturing the town of Hwangju. On the east coast of North Korea, the ROK Capital Division captured the twin industrial cities of Hungnam and Hamhung, about 120 miles north of the Parallel.

Ground

Forward elements of the ROK 1st Division have been reported only eight miles east of Pyongyang. Leading elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division are advancing against spotty resistance only 17 miles south of Pyongyang. In the central portion of the front, the ROK 8th Division moved north to cut the enemy's main east-west supply route at Yangdok. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division occupied the important cities of Hungnam and Hamhung while other divisional elements captured the large airfield at Yonpo in good condition. South of the 38th Parallel, elements of the US IX Corps engaged large enemy groups in the Kumchon-Chungju area. Turkish troops have arrived at Pusan.

Navy

Carrier-based UN aircraft damaged enemy communications and various targets of opportunity in northeast Korea. UN naval craft shelled military targets in the Songjin area, on the east coast of North Korea.

Air

Despite unfavorable weather, UN air forces flew 305 effective sorties, including 153 combat, hitting enemy gun positions, supply areas, and troop concentrations. Bridges in northeast Korea were struck, and the

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Sinanju bridge approaches were sown with delayed-action bombs. The destruction of enemy transport is forcing the North Koreans to use ox-drawn supply carts.

II. General Situation

Official dispatches and press reports from Seoul indicate that President Rhee is continuing his efforts to extend administrative control to North Korea regardless of the recent UN action restricting his authority for an interim period to South Korea. Charge Drumright reports from Seoul that Rhee did not receive his representations regarding utilization of ROK police with good grace. Rhee's attitude was one of defiance of the UN and determination to incorporate North Korea into the ROK as speedily as possible. Late press reports from Seoul state that Rhee has dispatched governors to the liberated North Korean provinces and quote him as promising "land reform" in North Korea as soon as possible.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

19 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The US 1st Cavalry Division entered the North Korean capital of Pyongyang after a drive from the south against stubborn enemy resistance. Three hours later the ROK 1st Division reached Pyongyang from the east. Initial enemy resistance in the city appears to be crumbling. Other UN forces advanced generally in all sectors.

Ground

Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced against armor-supported enemy troops and entered Pyongyang from the south; elements of the ROK 1st Division reached that city shortly from the east. Although there was some initial resistance from the city's defenders, their will to resist appears to be weakening. On the left flank, the 19th Regiment of the US 24th Division moved forward from Chaeryong against negligible opposition to the south bank of the Taedong River, opposite Chinnampo. The UK 27th Brigade is closing in on Kyomipo about 20 miles south of the North Korean capital. The ROK 7th Division advanced to Sokchu, 20 miles east of Pyongyang. In the central area, the ROK 6th Division, after entering Yangdok, turned north for an advance of 24 miles; the ROK 8th Division continued to advance west of Yangdok. The ROK Capital and 3rd Divisions maintained their positions at Hamhung and Wonsan on the east coast.

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Navy

One mine-sweeper was sunk during mine-sweeping operations near Wonsan. UN patrols on the west coast were maintained. Carrier aircraft continued to pound enemy communication facilities in northeast Korea.

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Air

Improved weather permitted UN aircraft to fly 489 effective sorties, including 305 combat. Close ground support was tripled, with 180 sorties flown in support of the Pyongyang-bound US I Corps and ROK forces. Bombers attacked North Korean lines of communication and supply areas, with a major effort on the Namgung-ni ammunition storage area.

II. General Situation

In a summary report on economic developments in the Seoul area, Embassy Seoul states that President Rhee has decided to delay implementation of the land reform law in South Korea that was in an advanced stage at the time of the North Korean invasion. The Mission believes that this proposed reversal in farm land policy reflects recent pressure by the landlord class to nullify the prewar trend toward land reform in order to maintain their traditional controlling position in Korean political and economic life.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

20 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Early official confirmation of the fall of Pyongyang is expected. Elements of three UN divisions have crossed the Taedong River into the main city, and all roads leading out of the city to the north have been choked for twenty-four hours with retreating enemy traffic. US airborne troops have been dropped in the vicinity of Sunchon and Sukchon in a position to cut enemy escape routes twenty-five miles north of Pyongyang.

Ground

Stiff to moderate enemy resistance on the southern and eastern outskirts of Pyongyang has been overcome, and elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division and the ROK 1st and 7th Divisions are mopping up token resistance within the city after crossing the Taedong River. Enemy forces withdrawing north from Pyongyang have been denied an unopposed retreat by the US 187th Airborne Regiment which has been dropped in the vicinity of Sunchon and Sukchon north of Pyongyang. The US 24th Division captured over 5,500 enemy prisoners in the area between Haeju and Kyomipo. On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capital Division fanned out from Hamhung. One regiment advanced 25 miles along the coast to Hongwon, while other elements advanced north to within five miles of Sinhung and northwest to Tukhung. US X Corps headquarters has moved to Wonsan and will assume control of the ROK I Corps, including the ROK Capital and 3rd Divisions. Mopping-up operations continued in southern Korea against remnant enemy forces; the ROK 17th Regiment was reported in contact with a concentration of 2,000 enemy troops near the east coast town of Kangnung, below the 38th Parallel. An ROK III Corps has been activated to assume responsibility for eliminating guerrillas in southern Korea.

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Navy

Mine-sweeping of the approaches to Wonsan continued while other UN vessels blocked possible water escape routes on both coasts. Naval aircraft attacked communication and transport facilities in enemy territory.

Air

Bad weather hampered air operations, but both ground support and interdiction missions were carried out by UN land-based aircraft. Poor visibility prevented accurate reconnaissance of Antung airfield across the Yalu River, but pilots reported no evidence substantiating an aircraft concentration previously reported on the field.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

21 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Troops of the US 1st Cavalry Division linked up with the US 187th Airborne Regiment in the Suncheon area, while elements of the ROK 6th Division entered Suncheon from the east in an encircling move. Pyongyang has been secured. ROK I Corps troops continue their northward and eastward advance beyond Hungnam.

Ground

The US I Corps secured the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. A reinforced battalion of the 8th Cavalry Regiment has linked up with elements of the 187th Airborne Regiment in the Suncheon region. ROK II Corps units continued their drive to the west from Yangdok, and units of the ROK 6th Division made contact with US forces in Suncheon. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division made further gains to the northeast and northwest of the Hamhung-Hungnam industrial area. The 18th Capital Regiment reached Tangpung, more than 30 miles north of Hamhung. An enemy force estimated at 2,000 cut UN lines of communication on the east coast in the Kojo area below Wonsan. The US IX Corps reports that prisoners of war name the South Korean city of Chunchon slightly below the 38th Parallel as the assembly area for North Korean troops attempting to escape to the north. Considerable harassing activity by enemy groups continues throughout South Korea and occupied North Korea.

Navy

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On the east coast bad weather hampered mine-sweeping activities in the Wonsan area and reduced the number of sorties flown by aircraft from UN carriers. In the west, a UN naval force, including two carriers, continued to patrol off the North Korean port of Chinnampo.

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Air

UN air forces flew 428 sorties, 205 being combat. Light and medium bombers attacked targets of opportunity and lines of communication. Reconnaissance aircraft in the Sinuiju-Antung area report flak (estimated to be 90mm) coming from the Manchurian side of the border.

II. General Situation

The North Korean Communist radio announced that the capital has been moved from Pyongyang to the border city of Sinuiju.

A recent economic report from Seoul states that President Rhee, on the representations of US economic advisors, has reversed his recently reported stand and now intends to continue the land reform program which was under way at the time of the invasion.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

23 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to advance in North Korea. US I Corps elements have reached the Chongchon River. Major advances were made in the central area of North Korea by the ROK II Corps. On the east coast, elements of the ROK I Corps overcame scattered enemy resistance to reach the vicinity of Pukchong, northeast of Hamhung.

Ground

The US I Corps continued mopping up operations between the Taedong and Chongchon Rivers. The UK 27th Brigade reached the Chongchon River after taking the city of Anju. The US 187th Airborne Regiment maintained the security of the Sukchon-Sunchon area and repulsed an attempt by several hundred surrounded enemy troops to break out from the area. The ROK I Division advanced northward unopposed to the town of Kunu-ri. The ROK 6th and 8th Divisions made significant gains in their drive toward Huichon, with elements nearing Yongbyon and Hwasan. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division continued its northward advance; leading elements reached the outskirts of Pukchong.

Navy

UN naval craft continued mine-sweeping operations in the Wonsan area. Naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast hit targets in the Pakchon and Chongju areas.

Air

Despite the diminishing enemy target area, UN air forces flew 443 effective sorties, including 193 combat. Many highways were

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observed free of traffic. Leaflets blaming the plight of the North Koreans on their irresponsible leaders were dropped on ten enemy-held cities.

II. General Situation

President Rhee has assured US Embassy personnel in Seoul that his government is determined to cooperate with the United Nations in Korea. Rhee adds, however, that his government should not be expected to act completely in accord with decisions of the UN Interim Committee on Korea if the Republic of Korea as an interested party is not previously consulted in formation of Committee decisions. Rhee also emphasized that he is opposed to any military government in North Korea or the use by UN military authorities of Communists, former Communists, and former Communist government machinery for temporary rule of North Korea.

In an economic report from the Seoul area, Ambassador Muccio reports that trains are operating from Pusan through Seoul to Wonsan (North Korea). The electric power situation in the Seoul area has improved somewhat with the repair of a sub-station and the recovery of a vital generator part for the Chongpyong hydro-electric plant.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

24 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

UN forces continued their general advance in all sectors against deteriorating enemy resistance. The UK 27th Brigade is crossing the Chongchon River north of Sinanju. The ROK 1st Division entered Yongbyon and continued their northward attack. The ROK 6th Division seized the communications hub of Huichon, while the ROK 8th Division captured Tokchon and Yongwon. The ROK Capital Division crossed the Kunamdae River, captured Pukchong, and advanced northeast.

Ground

Against disintegrating enemy resistance in all zones of action, UN forces continued their general advance northward. The UK 27th Brigade is crossing the Chongchon River north of Sinanju; the US 1st Cavalry Division is maintaining security in the Pyongyang-Chinnampo area; the US 24th Division is assembled in the Sunan area. In the ROK 1st Division zone, elements entered Yongbyon and continued attacking to the north. Elements of the ROK 6th Division, advancing toward Kanggye, seized the communications hub of Huichon during a 17-mile drive, and captured 50 boxcars of ammunition and 23 tanks. Elements of the ROK 8th Division took Tokchon and Yongwon and drove three enemy battalions northward. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division crossed the Kunamdae River, captured Pukchong, and advanced to the northeast. Elements of the ROK 3rd Division are engaging isolated enemy forces south of Wonsan.

Navy

On both the east and west coasts, UN naval forces were engaged in mine-sweeping and patrolling activities.

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Air

The routed North Korean army offered few targets to UN aircraft. Effective sorties numbered 307, including only 100 combat. Reconnaissance, support of ground troops, and bombing of enemy lines of communication continued.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25 October 1950

423325

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Remnants of North Korean forces offered only light and scattered resistance as UN forces continued their general advance toward the Manchurian frontier. In northwest Korea, ROK troops advanced 15 miles north of Yongbyon. Other UN troops secured a bridgehead on the north side of the Chongchon River west of Sinanju. In northeast Korea, small enemy forces retreated along the coast as ROK troops advanced to Iwon.

Ground

In northwest Korea, enemy troops offered light resistance as the UK 27th Brigade secured a bridgehead on the north side of the Chongchon River west of Sinanju. ROK 1st Division troops moving north from Yongbyon met only light resistance in a 15-mile advance, while ROK 6th Division troops advancing northwest from Huichon reported no enemy resistance. Slight enemy resistance continued in the vicinity of Tukchon, where the ROK 8th Division is advancing northward. In northeast Korea, ROK Capital Division troops continued moving north and northeast from the Hungnam area with one column reaching Iwon on the coast, 15 miles southwest of Tanchon. ROK troops advancing north from Hamhung are attempting to capture the important Changjin-Pujong hydro-electric system. Aggressive patrol action continued in southern Korea against an estimated 10-15,000 enemy troops dispersed throughout the area. US Marines are preparing to land at Wonsan as soon as the channel is free of mines.

Navy

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Patrols and mine-sweeping continued on both coasts. Major fleet units are standing by at Wonsan.

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Air

There was no reported enemy air activity as UN aircraft flew a record number of cargo sorties in support of ground action in North Korea. UN fighter-bombers destroyed over 30 enemy vehicles south of Kanggye.

II. General Situation

Speaking on the occasion of UN Day in Pyongyang, the US-appointed mayor pledged support to President Rhee and expressed hopes for unification under Rhee. Pyongyang's mayor also advocated the return of land confiscated under Communist land reform to the "rightful owners."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

26 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces have reached the Yalu River at the border town of Chosan. Other UN units continued to advance toward the border except in the vicinity of Unsan, where stiff enemy resistance was encountered. A new air cargo record was set with 1,766 tons landed in Korea.

Ground

The ROK 6th Division reached the border town of Chosan four miles from the Yalu River, and patrols are reported to have reached the river. The ROK 1st Division advance was halted by stiff enemy resistance in the Unsan area north of Yongbyon. The UK 27th Brigade captured the town of Pakchon and established a bridgehead over the Taeryong River; the US 24th Division is following the British brigade. On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capital Division continued to advance north and northeast. The US 1st Marine Division disembarked at Wonsan.

Navy

UN naval air units attacked enemy lines of communication and military installations in northeastern Korea. UN surface and air units covered the landing of the US 1st Marine Division at Wonsan and maintained patrols on both coasts.

Air

UN air units in Korea flew 483 missions of which 131 were combat sorties. A new cargo record was set with 1,766 tons

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of air cargo landed in Korea. Most of this freight was delivered to the Pyongyang airport to support UN troops in northwest Korea.

II. General Situation

Official reports give no confirmation of the widely circulated press reports that 20,000 Chinese Communist troops have entered North Korea and engaged ROK troops.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

27 October 1950

F. Lash

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

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UN forces continued to advance generally in North Korea despite stiffening enemy resistance in several sectors. ROK troops have secured Chosan, four miles south of the Yalu River, and additional elements have advanced to the river. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division are moving inland from Wonsan. There are still no official reports to indicate open Chinese Communist intervention in North Korea.

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Ground

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade continued its drive toward Chongju against light opposition. The ROK 1st Division in the Unsan area has routed an enemy counterattack in the stiffest North Korean delaying action since the battle for Pyongyang. One regiment of the ROK 8th Division has secured Chosan and has moved additional elements up to the Yalu River; to the south in the Onjong area, another regiment of the division has been surrounded by enemy forces. ROK 3rd Division elements are advancing toward the Chosin reservoir. On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capital Division drove to within 13 air miles of Pungsan against strong enemy resistance. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division have reached Hamhung, north of Wonsan, while other elements are moving south toward Kojo. The new ROK 9th Division has been activated at Taejon.

Just

A Chinese PW captured in the Unsan area, wearing a North Korean uniform, stated that he had served with Chinese Communist and Nationalist forces. He said his unit was armed with US and Japanese weapons, had plenty of ammunition, but was short of food. The PW believed that other units, similar to his, were in defensive positions south of the Yalu River.

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Navy

Minesweeping operations continued along the east coast. UN carrier aircraft flew 119 sorties.

Air

UN air forces continued cargo, close support, and survey and mapping missions despite bad weather and a lack of enemy targets. In rear areas, enemy groups and vehicles were attacked with good results. Effective sorties totalled 331, of which 58 were combat.

II. General Situation

Embassy Seoul reports that South Cholla Province in southwestern Korea is still in a troubled condition. Local officials estimate that there are 8-10,000 armed guerrilla concentrated in mountainous areas within the province, many of them being natives of the province who openly joined the Communists during the occupation. The provincial Governor believes the situation could be cleaned up rapidly if adequate military and police strength were provided because the people no longer support the Communists.

In a summary of economic developments from Seoul, ECA reports that all spindles and looms in the textile factory at Kwangju were burned out and that throughout South Korea only 22 percent of the pre-invasion total of spindles and 32 percent of the looms are now operable. The rail line from Taejon to Mokpo, an important rice shipping facility, is now open; the line from Seoul to Wonsan is scheduled to be opened within 10 days. Both lines are subject to guerrilla harassment.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

28 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

Although enemy resistance remained strong, UN forces continued their general advance. Elements of the ROK 6th Division fought their way out of encirclement in the Onjong area. Forward elements of the ROK 6th Division made a tactical withdrawal from Chosan southward to Kojong. In the past three days, three Chinese prisoners-of-war have been captured; however, there is still no firm indication of open intervention by Chinese Communist forces.

Ground

The UK 27th Brigade west of Kasan made slow progress against armor-supported enemy troops. Elements of the US 24th Division crossed the Taeryong River north of Pakchon and attacked toward Taechon. North of Unsan the ROK 1st Division repulsed two strong counterattacks by elements of the North Korean 32nd Division; enemy forces south of Unsan have broken contact, withdrawing west. Meanwhile, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, ROK 6th Division, fought its way out of enemy encirclement in the Onjong area. Forward elements of the ROK 7th Regiment of the 6th Division made a tactical withdrawal from Chosan and the Yalu River southward 18 miles to Kojong. Elements of the ROK Capital Division advanced 15 miles northwest of Tanchon to Sangnong, while other division elements lined up eight miles south of Pungsan. On the east coast, reconnaissance and minesweeping operations were conducted at Pukchong and along the beaches at Iwon preparatory to the landing of the US 7th Division.

During the past three days, three Chinese PW's were captured by ROK forces, two in the vicinity of Unsan and one near Onjong. An unknown number of Chinese soldiers were probably incorporated recently into North Korean units to assist in the defense of Manchurian border areas. There has been no indication of open intervention on the part of Chinese Communist forces.

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Navy

Naval air forces flew 155 sorties, providing close support for the US 1st Marine Division ashore. Minesweeping continued on both coasts.

Air

UN aircraft continued close support and reconnaissance missions, flying 252 sorties, of which 60 were combat.

II. General Situation.

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423413

30 October 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Heavy fighting is in progress in the northwestern area where strong enemy forces overran the positions of the ROK 6th Division in the vicinity of Onjong and forced ROK troops to withdraw. British troops made gains to the west of Kasan and were reported to be attacking the rail junction town of Chongju. ROK troops in the east encountered stiffening resistance in the mountains north of Hamhung, while other ROK units advanced three miles eastward beyond the coastal city of Songjin.

Ground

Strong enemy counterattacks overran ROK positions in the Onjong area and forced elements of the ROK 6th and 8th Divisions to retreat. The ROK 7th Regiment, which reached the Yalu River, is now fighting its way back to rejoin the 6th Division. The US 24th Division, with the 27th Commonwealth Brigade attached, continued a two-pronged attack to the west. Other US units are moving up through ROK positions to attack north and west. On the east coast, a regiment of the ROK Capital Division continued its advance east of Songjin. Other ROK units encountered stiffening resistance in their drive to secure the important Choshin and Fusen reservoirs. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division secured the logistically important east coast town of Kojo. The 17th Regiment of the US 7th Division is ashore at Iwon on the east coast.

US Eighth Army headquarters reports that a total of ten Chinese Communist prisoners of war have been captured. Preliminary interrogation reveals that the prisoners were from the 119th and 120th Divisions of the Chinese Communist 40th Army. One PW stated that the 117th Division of the Chinese Communist 39th

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Army was also in North Korea. (The Far East Command does not believe any of these units of these Chinese armies are in North Korea.)

Navy

UN naval units gave fire support to US Marines in the Kojo area. Air units gave close support to UN ground units on the east coast. Mine sweeping continued in the Wonsan and Hungnam bay areas.

Air

UN air units flew an increasing number of close support missions as North Korean resistance stiffened in the northwest. FEAF Cargo Command established its most advance airbase at Sinanju to supply UN troops in the northwest. Two attacks have been made by unidentified aircraft on UN installations in the Anju-Sinanju area, but no damage was inflicted.

II. General Situation

US Embassy Seoul reports, on the basis of observations in Pyongyang, that the present conduct of civil affairs in the city and elsewhere in North Korea is not conducive to good government or to the accomplishment of UN aims. All Communist government officials have left the city and there are no citizens with pre-Communist government experience. The 12 men selected to manage municipal affairs lack the qualifications needed to administer a large city like Pyongyang; many younger men of doubtful loyalty and unknown experience in civil affairs are acting in subordinate capacities. US civil affairs officers are men of good will but lack knowledge of the Korean language; these officers can provide only temporary assistance because they move forward with their units. ROK National police, previously taken northward with combat units, are now being sent back to the south; there are no trained police available in Pyongyang, where considerable numbers of young people roam the streets in small bands. The populace seems genuinely glad to welcome UN forces, but Embassy Seoul questions seriously whether this attitude will continue in the face of the current administrative vacuum.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

31 October 1950

AD/OC/D

423443

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy resistance continued to increase throughout the battle area. The only important UN gains were made in the western sector, where the US 21st Regiment passed through Chongju and the US 5th Regiment entered the town of Kusong. Additional Chinese Communist troops have been captured.

Ground

Troops of the US 24th Division in the western sector made the only important UN gains. The US 21st Regiment has passed through Chongju, now secured by British Commonwealth troops, and is advancing westward. The US 5th Regiment has occupied the town of Kusong after overcoming strong enemy resistance. In the Unsan-Onjong area, the ROK 1st Division is heavily engaged with the enemy and has restored its positions after repulsing five counter-attacks. Information is limited concerning the ROK 7th Regiment, which has been ordered to attack southward and rejoin the ROK 6th Division, now reorganizing east of Onjong. Elements of the ROK Capital Division and the ROK 3rd Division are ten miles south of the Chosin-Fusea reservoir areas. On the east coast, the enemy has broken contact with elements of the ROK Capital Division north of Songjin.

The US X Corps headquarters at Wonsan reports that it has confirmed the identification, and tentatively accepted the organization, of the 370th Regiment of the 124th Division of the Chinese Communist Army, which is said by Chinese prisoners of war to have crossed into North Korea at Chian on or about 16 October. The 18 prisoners of war from this unit, who were captured about 20 miles north of Hamhung, said they belonged to the Chinese Nationalist

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Army from 1947 until 1949 when their unit was integrated into the Chinese Communist Army. The prisoners of war spoke Peiping and North Manchurian dialects of Mandarin, had not eaten for three days, and were wearing new cotton quilted uniforms.

Navy

UN naval aircraft conducted anti-mine surveillance operations on both coasts and in the Tsushima Strait. Mine-sweeping operations are still being conducted.

Air

UN air forces continued to give effective close support to ground forces, particularly in the west sector where an air strike at Kusong permitted UN forces to enter that town. UN air forces flew 431 effective sorties, including 141 combat, and 1,214 payload tons were flown into Korea.

II. General Situation

President Rhee visited Pyongyang on 29 October, and addressed a mass meeting of about 25,000 inhabitants. He was reportedly received with acclaim, and his address was greeted with great applause. There were no incidents. President Rhee reportedly was careful and judicious in his language and made no statements which could be regarded as offensive to the UN.

US Embassy Counselor Drumright reports that in recent conversations President Rhee has been more conciliatory on North Korean problems. Drumright believes Rhee's principal objections to the interim administration of North Korea will be overcome if Rhee can be assured that Communists will not be utilized and if Koreans south of the Parallel, including North Korean refugees, are used in setting up the administration in the North.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1 November 1950

423469

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces made few advances against stubborn enemy resistance. The US 21st Regiment advanced through Sonchon to within four miles of Chongko, while the US 5th and 19th Regiments drove a hostile regiment three miles north of Kusong. The ROK 6th Division has been able to assemble only about 3,000 troops in the vicinity of Kunu in its regrouping attempt. The enemy has forced the withdrawal of elements of the ROK 8th Division three to five miles east of Unsan. The US 5th Air Force reports an attack on UN planes by six to nine jet fighters.

Ground

Stubborn enemy resistance continued to prevent large gains by UN forces. The US 21st Regiment, advancing through Sonchon, is within four miles of Chongko. The US 5th and 19th Regiments drove an enemy regiment three miles north of Kusong. Only about 3,000 troops of the ROK 6th Division have been assembled in the vicinity of Kunu; the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment is now cut off behind enemy lines, while the 7th Regiment is still moving south in an effort to rejoin the Division. Hostile troops have forced elements of the ROK 8th Division to withdraw three to five miles east of Unsan. Forward elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division and the ROK 1st Division, whose advance had been stopped by counterattacks in the Unsan area, have been ordered to establish blocking positions in that vicinity and to employ available units against the enemy facing the ROK 8th Division. On the east coast, patrols of the ROK Capital Division reached Kilchu.

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Navy

Adverse weather curtailed UN naval operations. Mine-sweeping continued on the west coast, while on the east coast, carrier planes patrolled the Wonsan area and provided close support for ground forces.

Air

UN aircraft continued to provide close support for ground forces, flying 446 effective sorties, including 178 combat and 216 transport. Enemy artillery was attacked at Kusong with good results, and enemy troops, vehicles, and supply points were hit in the Onjong-Unsan area. The US 5th Air Force reports an unsuccessful attack on a flight of F-51's by six to nine jet aircraft, tentatively identified as MIG 15's (a Russian-type fighter); a red star marking was observed on the right wing of one of these attacking aircraft.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Revitalized enemy forces in the area north of Yongbyon have forced withdrawals by two ROK divisions and have isolated small elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division. ROK troops on the east coast entered the communication center of Kilchu without meeting opposition. Minor enemy air activity continued in the northwest area.

Ground

Strong enemy forces launched attacks of increasing intensity against the 8th Cavalry Regiment north of Yongbyon in the Unsan area, and, although the attacks were repulsed, elements of the regiment have been isolated. To the east of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions withdrew under enemy pressure to new defense positions extending from three miles east of Yongbyon through Won-ni south to Kaechon. Elements of the US 24th Division maintained their positions along the roads leading to Sinuiju and Supong-dong on the Yalu River. On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capital Division entered the undefended rail center of Kilchu. In southern Korsa, UN forces continued aggressive patrols against enemy remnants.

Just

Navy

Numerous mines have been sighted in the harbor and approaches to Chinnampo on the west coast near Pyongyang and mine sweeping continues on both coasts.

Air

The US 5th Air Force reports that three unidentified aircraft made passes at a UN observation plane; the pilot described the

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craft as a jet type with modified swept back wings. There were three isolated incidents of light enemy aerial bombing and strafing of US 24th Division positions. UN aircraft flew 503 sorties, including bombing strikes on Chongjin, Nanam, and Kanggye.

II. General Situation

Embassy Seoul urges that Bank of Korea (South Korean currency) notes be used in North Korea. The adoption of South Korean currency would be justified as a matter of military necessity to prevent the early economic collapse of the area north of the 38th Parallel and to eliminate as soon as possible the artificial economic barriers between North and South Korea.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The US I Corps has been ordered to withdraw the bulk of its units to the south bank of the Chongchon River. A bridgehead is to be maintained north of the river to facilitate launching another offensive in the near future. Attempts of the US 1st Cavalry Division to relieve the isolated 8th Cavalry Regiment were repulsed by strong enemy forces. The US IX Corps is enroute to the Sunchon area north of Pyongyang. The situation is static in the US X Corps zone on the east coast.

Ground

The US I Corps has been ordered to withdraw the bulk of its units to the south bank of the Chongchon River. The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade has been assigned the mission of maintaining a bridgehead across the river for use in renewing the offensive. Attempts by the US 1st Cavalry Division to relieve the 8th Cavalry Regiment, isolated in the Unsan area, were repulsed by a strong and skillful enemy. The ROK II Corps is withdrawing its units south of the Chongchon River and will protect the US I Corps eastern flank. The 7th Regiment and a battalion of the 19th Regiment of the ROK 6th Division are still isolated by the enemy. Reports from the US X Corps indicate that the US 1st Marine Regiment has relieved the 26th Regiment of the ROK 3rd Division in the area north of Hamhung near the east coast. All elements of the ROK I Corps have been directed to proceed northward along the east coast, following the ROK Capital Division. The US IX Corps, relieved of its duties in South Korea by the ROK III Corps, is enroute to Sunchon. The US IX Corps consists of the US 2nd and 25th Divisions.

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US 8th Army Headquarters reports that re-interrogation of captured Chinese Communist POW's indicates that the 55th and 56th Chinese Communist units are of divisional strength rather than regimental, as previously reported. Air observers report considerable activity in the Sinuiju area.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 140 missions in support of ground units and in interdiction of enemy lines of communication. Naval vessels stood by on both coasts ready to give support fire on request.

Air

UN air forces flew 580 sorties; 250 were combat. Light and medium bombers attacked lines of communication and an enemy military storage area in the Nanam area. An unidentified jet aircraft flew over Seoul and disappeared to the north without incident.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423551

4 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Bad weather hampered military operations as units of the US 8th Army continued to regroup and withdraw to the Chongchon River line. There are indications from air reconnaissance that the US 8th Cavalry Regiment has broken out of its previously isolated position in the Unsan area. In the Kunu area, the ROK 7th Division was heavily engaged with the enemy. In the east coast sector, elements of the US 1st Marine Division met stiff opposition near Sudong.

Ground

Heavy rainstorms followed by bitterly cold weather hampered operations as US 8th Army units continued to regroup and withdraw to the Chongchon River line. No opposition was encountered by the US 1st Cavalry and 24th Divisions but the ROK 1st Division, covering the 1st Cavalry Division's withdrawal, repulsed an enemy attack south of Sanggu. UN aircraft observed a large group of friendly troops, presumed to be the US 8th Cavalry Regiment previously isolated in the Unsan area, moving south near Sangdong. The ROK 7th Division is heavily engaged two miles northeast of Kunu with an enemy force which has also penetrated positions of the nearby US 5th Infantry Regiment. In the eastern sector, elements of the US 1st Marine Division met heavy resistance at Sudong, while other divisional elements were ambushed in three places west and northwest of Wonsan. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division continued operations in the Kilchu area.

Navy

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UN carrier-based aircraft continued to give close support to friendly troops north of Wonsan, and mine reconnaissance was

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conducted off both the east and west coasts. Mine-sweeping operations continue at Chinnampo while, in the east, the Wonsan harbor sweep has been completed. Unloading operations are proceeding satisfactorily at Wonsan and Iwon.

Air

UN air forces flew 565 sorties, including 249 combat, with close support operations given priority. UN bombers hit enemy communication targets with good to excellent results. No enemy air activity was reported.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423552

6 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces stabilized their defensive positions and made slight advances in some sectors against strong enemy opposition. An enemy drive toward the Anju bridgehead forced the withdrawal of the UK 27th Brigade from Pakchon south to the Maengjung area. ROK units captured two key terrain positions near Kunu. Some 1,000 men of the isolated ROK 7th Division arrived at Kujang. On the east coast, ROK forces advanced to Hwanggok, northeast of Kilchu.

Present estimated strength of the Chinese Communist forces on the immediate US 8th Army front is three units of division size, or approximately 27,000 troops.

Ground

Enemy activity along the Chongchon River line was largely confined to probing attacks in an effort to locate weak spots in the US 8th Army positions. Enemy forces launched two attacks against the US 24th Division approximately seven miles northeast of Anju; one attack gained 1,200 yards before being contained. An enemy drive toward the Anju bridgehead forced the withdrawal of the UK 27th Brigade from Pakchon south to the Maengjung area. In the ROK II Corps sector, the ROK 5th Regiment captured two key terrain positions three miles northeast of Kunu, while the ROK 3rd Regiment repulsed sharp attacks in the same area. Elements of the US 2nd Division halted company-size attacks which had penetrated ROK positions in the Sinnim area. One officer and 55 men of the isolated ROK 7th Regiment re-joined friendly lines and reported that 1,000 men of the regiment had arrived in Kujang.

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To the east, patrols of the US 7th Division ranged ten miles north of Pungsan to the Ungi River against negligible opposition. The 31st Infantry Regiment of the US 7th Division completed its landing at Iwon and leading elements advanced inland to Myongdongdok. On the east coast, the ROK 1st Cavalry Regiment continued its assault on Kilchu while the ROK 1st Regiment bypassed the stubbornly defended city and advanced northeast to Hwanggok.

Present strength of the Chinese Communist forces on the US 8th Army's immediate front is estimated at three units of division size, or approximately 27,000 troops.

Navy

UN naval forces were concentrated off the northeast coast for strikes by carrier planes and bombardment support. Two vessels gave close support to ground forces in the Kilchu area. Mine-sweepers are enroute to Hungnam.

Air

With improved weather, UN aircraft flew 516 effective sorties, including 201 combat and 230 transport. Close support was given to troops along the entire battlefront. Bomber command flew 26 effective sorties, including 22 against the Kanggye supply center, where 166 tons of incendiaries and 8 tons of general purpose bombs set the city ablaze.

II. General Situation

Embassy Seoul reports that the ROK National Assembly has again rejected a presidential nominee for the long-vacant post of Prime Minister. The action reflects the Assembly's antagonism toward the President and the desire of certain factions in the Assembly to insist that their own representatives be appointed to the Cabinet. The open conflict between the Assembly and the President is further evidenced by the introduction in the Assembly of a resolution supported by 85 of the 210 members calling for the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7 November 1950

423593

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The strong enemy assault on UN positions in the northwest has subsided and only light contact is being maintained in this sector. North of Hamhung in the east, US Marines engaged in hand-to-hand combat with enemy troops as the Division continued its assault northward against extremely well defended positions. ROK forces in the northeast continued to gain ground against light resistance. The guerrilla situation is becoming serious along the east coast main supply route; especially troublesome are the sectors between Songjin and Kilchu and between Wonsan and Hungnam. Enemy jet aircraft again attacked UN fighters in the Manchurian-Korean border region.

Ground

The US I Corps and ROK II Corps sectors in the northwest were quiet with minor enemy contact all along the front. The largest enemy attack was made in battalion strength. The recently-arrived 29th British Brigade, composed of approximately 5,000 troops from the UK, is enroute to the US I Corps sector. The US IX Corps is moving up on the eastern flank of the ROK II Corps in the central area. The 7th Marine Regiment of the US 1st Marine Division is engaging in hand-to-hand combat with a vigorous enemy defending from well emplaced positions south of the Changjin reservoir. The ROK Capital Division advanced 17 miles beyond the recently secured city of Kilchu. US X Corps reports that the guerrilla situation is becoming serious in the immediate rear of the rapidly advancing ROK Capital Division and in the area between Wonsan and Hungnam farther to the southwest.

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Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 144 sorties in the northeastern sector, supporting ground units and interdicting enemy lines of communication. Minesweeping continued in the Chinnampo and Hungnam bay areas.

Air

UN aircraft flew 415 sorties of which 152 were combat missions. Fighter-bombers and light bombers kept enemy lines of communication and troop positions under constant attack. Military and communication targets were attacked in several enemy-held towns. Seven MIG-15 Soviet-type jet aircraft attacked UN piston-engine fighters in the Antung-Sinuiju area. Possible destruction of one enemy jet was reported, and two were damaged by UN air action. Other enemy jet aircraft were observed patrolling on the Manchurian side of the border.

II. General Situation

ECA reports from Seoul that the preliminary UN Command-ECA-ROK war damage survey of South Korea is almost completed. The dollar costs of imports necessary to restore South Korea's level of production to the 25 June 1950 level is estimated at 203.8 million dollars. This figure does not include transportation costs, local materials, local labor, and foreign technical assistance.

The North Korean Communist Radio at Sinuiju is reported by a foreign news agency to have claimed on 5 November that the "Peoples Army" had completely removed the Changjin electric power facilities in northeast Korea, north of Hamhung. The same broadcast also stated that in the future no electric power facilities would fall into the hands of the enemy.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

8 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Heavy enemy traffic, consisting of about 750 vehicles, has been observed moving along several roads in a generally south-easterly direction from the lower 50 miles of the Yalu River. Hostile activity along the front was limited mainly to light probing attacks and patrols. In north central Korea, elements of the ROK forces overcame stiff enemy resistance to capture the town of Tokchon. Heavy attacks were made by UN bombers on Sinuiju and bridges in the Sinuiju area. UN aircraft damaged four and probably destroyed one enemy aircraft in several engagements near Sinuiju.

Ground

Approximately 750 enemy vehicles were observed moving generally southeast from the lower Yalu River, with the Sakchu-Chongju road carrying the heaviest traffic. Enemy activity throughout the front was limited to patrols and light probing attacks. In the western sector, elements of the US 24th Division and 27th British Commonwealth Brigade gained limited objectives against only token resistance. To the east, elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division repulsed five small enemy attacks while the ROK 16th Regiment, with close air support, drove the enemy from Tokchon. In the eastern sector, elements of the US 1st Marine Regiment repulsed an enemy attack in the vicinity of Majon; the 2nd Battalion of the US 65th Infantry Regiment was reported under guerrilla attack near Yonghung. In southwest Korea, ROK Marines reported that 2,000 enemy troops are in the Mokpo area.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes attacked the first span of the Yalu River bridge, about 45 miles up the river from Sinuiju, northwest of Sakchu; other carrier aircraft hit enemy troop concentrations

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and transport facilities, and gave close support to the US 7th Division in the Pungsan area. Mine search flights were conducted on both coasts, and mine-sweeping and unloading operations continued at Iwon, on the east coast of northern Korea.

Air

In several engagements in the Sinuiju area, UN aircraft (F-81's and F-51's) damaged four enemy MIG-15's and probably destroyed one. A flight of 69 B-29's bombed the city of Sinuiju and the bridges in the Sinuiju area with good-to-excellent results. The main close support effort was shifted to the Tokchon area to assist the ROK 16th Regiment. Effective sorties totalled 475, with 292 combat.

II. General Situation

US Embassy Seoul reports that the National Assembly has reacted to the serious turn in the military situation by deferring further action to force the President to make extensive Cabinet changes. On 7 November the Assembly voted overwhelmingly, after an appeal by the Chairman, to postpone action on a resolution calling for the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

9 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces remained strangely quiet and action was characterized by light contact in most portions of the combat zone. In the northwest section, UN forces continued to reorganize and to consolidate defensive positions. Elements of the ROK forces advanced to within one-half mile of Wonni against the only heavy resistance encountered.

Ground

Only light action took place in most portions of the combat zone. In the northwest sector, US 8th Army troops continued reorganizing and consolidating their defensive positions. Patrols of the US 24th Division, 27th British Commonwealth Brigade, and US 1st Cavalry Division made little contact with the enemy; however, elements of the ROK 7th Division encountered heavy fire in the vicinity of Wonni, and elements of the ROK 8th Division encountered determined resistance just north of Tokchon. Elements of the US 38th Regiment established blocking positions north and east of Yongdon-ni. The US 5th and 7th Marine Regiments advanced toward the Chosin-Fusen reservoir areas. Contact between elements of the US 5th Marine Regiment and elements of the US 7th Division was established at Tangpung-ni.

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Navy

Direct hits were made on two Yalu River bridges by UN naval aircraft, while other carrier-based planes provided close support for US 7th Infantry Division troops in the vicinity of Pungsan. Naval air sorties totalled 188. Naval craft stood by off the coast for fire support in the Songjin, Iwon, and Wonsan areas. Unloading of the US 7th Division at Iwon was completed.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 547 effective sorties, including 230 combat and 243 transport. Close support was provided for ground troops. A flight of F-80's engaged six-to-ten enemy jets over Sinuiju with no losses for either side; enemy aircraft withdrew across the border. One Yak fighter was destroyed over the Chongju area, and another was damaged.

II. General Situation

The Interim Committee of the UN Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has informed the UN Commander "that it has no objection to the use for the time being" of ROK currency north of the 38th Parallel. Although Interim Committee members indicated serious concern over the political implications of use of ROK currency in North Korea, they realized the serious problem now facing the UN Command in North Korea, where currency needs of the Command are urgent. North Korean currency is in short supply and no longer acceptable to local inhabitants.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423694

10 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The lull in forward areas continued, but UN pilots reported considerable activity and a build-up of enemy troops in the area north of the Changjin reservoir. Enemy MIG-15 type aircraft (Soviet jets) appeared over northwest Korea more frequently and in greater numbers than on any previous day and returned across the border to Manchuria after engaging UN aircraft.

Ground

The situation remained quiet along most of the northwestern front with the exception of the area near Tokchon, where an enemy force estimated to be two battalions resisted ROK efforts to advance. US Marine units made slight gains north of Sudong against negligible resistance. UN units continued intensive mopping-up operations against enemy remnants in the Chorwon-Ichon-Pyongyang area just north of the 38th Parallel. Aerial reconnaissance and ground patrols reported little evidence of enemy activity in front of UN positions along the Chongchon River front, but the pattern of enemy withdrawals from that front and the build-up north of the Changjin reservoir may indicate preparations for a renewed offensive effort toward Hungnam or through central Korea between the US 8th Army and the US X Corps positions. (Late press reports indicate that the enemy in the northwest sector has renewed artillery and mortar fire on UN positions.)

Navy

A group of 500 to 1,000 enemy troops moving south along the coast in small boats toward Wonsan was attacked with good results by UN naval units. Carrier aircraft launched strikes against enemy installations along the entire front and claimed the destruction of one enemy MIG-15 type aircraft out of a total of seven MIG-15's sighted. Mine sweeping continued on both coasts.

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Air

UN air force pilots reported at least five separate encounters with MIG-15 type enemy fighter aircraft in groups of four to ten. One US B-29 was shot down, but at least four enemy aircraft were reported damaged, and two probably damaged. Enemy aircraft consistently broke off contact and evaded further action by crossing the border into Manchuria.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported in the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

11 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces launched a limited attack in the northwestern sector in order to secure a line of departure for a general offensive. Early reports indicate that little or no opposition is being met. The enemy has been more active in the vicinity of Tokchon. Enemy jet aircraft again engaged UN aircraft over the Korean-Manchurian border, with UN fighter pilots reporting three enemy jets destroyed, and one probably destroyed.

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Ground

US I Corps began a limited attack in the northwest to secure a line of departure for a general UN offensive. Early reports indicate that little or no opposition is being met. UN patrols in the northwest sector report enemy entrenching activities along the entire front. On the US 8th Army's right flank, the enemy has been more active. ROK forces report enemy concentrations in the vicinity of Tokchon. Air observers report numerous burning villages along the Tokchon-Yongwon highway. To the northeast, in the sector of the US X Corps, US Marines continued to advance against negligible resistance toward the Changjin reservoir. In the far northeast, elements of the ROK Capital Division gained six miles. Enemy harassing actions continued in UN rear areas north of the 38th Parallel.

The US Eighth Army reports a total of 52 Chinese Communist POW's taken so far in its zone of responsibility. A POW taken on the Eighth Army's right flank stated that he was a member of the 125th Division of the Chinese Communist 42nd Army, which has previously been reported in action only in the area north of Hamhung. A Chinese officer POW reports that the entire 38th Chinese Communist Army is in North Korea. (This is the first POW report of the presence of an entire Chinese Communist Army in North Korea.)

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Carrier aircraft flew 259 sorties including strikes in the northwest in the Yalu river area and ground support missions in the extreme northeast.

Air

UN aircraft flew 518 sorties, 283 combat. Light and medium bombers struck at enemy supply and communications installations. Bad weather is hampering bomber flights.

Enemy jet aircraft were again active over the Korean-Manchurian border. A total of 12 were observed. Three enemy jet aircraft were destroyed and one was probably destroyed by UN fighters.

II. General Situation

ROK Minister of Defense Sihm informs the US Embassy in Seoul that martial law is being lifted in the area of the old Pusan perimeter with the exception of a few guerilla infested areas in the mountains. The Embassy comments that lifting of martial law is a step in the right direction and will facilitate the resumption of legal processes and expedite a return to normalcy.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

13 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy action encountered by UN forces in the northwest sector varied from sporadic resistance on the west flank to stubborn resistance and strong counteraction on the east. On the central front, strong enemy attacks penetrated two miles into ROK positions before the advance was contained with the aid of air strikes which inflicted approximately 1,000 casualties on the enemy. On the east coast north east of Myongchon, the UN advance was slowed by enemy units estimated to be two regiments. UN forces in the rear areas dispersed approximately 1,000 enemy troops near Pyongyang.

Ground

Enemy action in the northwest sector varied from sporadic resistance on the US 8th Army's west flank to stubborn resistance and strong counteraction on the east flank. The ROK 1st Division and the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade reported little enemy contact in their sectors near Pakchon, while the US 24th Division encountered sporadic resistance three to five miles east of Pakchon. About 740 officers and men of the ROK 7th Regiment, previously reported isolated behind enemy lines, have reached friendly territory. Strong enemy attacks penetrated two miles into the ROK 6th Division position before the advance was contained with the aid of air strikes which inflicted approximately 1,000 enemy casualties. Communist forces offered bitter resistance to the US 1st Cavalry Division in the Yongbyon and the Won-ni areas. The ROK 1st Regiment advancing northwest toward Hapsu reported no resistance. On the east coast, the advance of the ROK Capital Division along the Myonggang River northeast of Myongchon was slowed by an enemy force estimated at two regiments. Near Pyongyang, the US 25th Division dispersed approximately 1,000 hostile troops.

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Navy

Unfavorable weather limited naval operations to general patrols, and to mine-sweeping at Hungnam and Chinnampo.

Air

UN aircraft flew 534 sorties, including 304 combat and 179 transport. Close support was given to ground troops. The US 8th Army reported that an air attack on two enemy regiments inflicted an estimated 1,000 casualties. UN B-26 bombers struck targets at Huchang. Other UN planes struck at supply centers and communications, including Sinuiju bridge approaches. MIG-15's (jets) were sighted near Sinuiju and Antung but no contact was made.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported in the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

14 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Far East Command now believes Chinese Communist troop strength in Korea to be 59,196. Communist forces continued on the defensive yesterday along most of the front. UN forces engaged in extensive patrol actions, and made slight gains south of the Changjin reservoir and along the Chongchon River line.

Ground

UN forces pressed slowly ahead north of the Chongchon River, with the US 24th Division advancing up to two miles against light and scattered opposition northeast of Pakchon. Stubborn resistance was encountered by the US 1st Cavalry Division south of the walled town of Yongbyon and by the ROK II Corps in the vicinity of Tokchon. US Marine units advanced 3,000 yards to within four miles of Hagaru at the south end of the Changjin reservoir. Elements of the ROK Capital Division fought off an enemy attempt at encirclement far up the northeast coast above Kilchu.

Navy and Air

Carrier and land-based aircraft provided close ground support for UN troops on all fronts. Two enemy jet-fighter aircraft were sighted over Kanggye, but pulled away from UN jet-fighters without engaging in combat. Other enemy jet-fighters damaged two UN bombers over Sinuiju. Enemy supply centers, communications, and troop concentrations were attacked by UN aircraft.

II. General Situation

An ECA official reports on the basis of a two day survey of Pyongyang that since the entry of Chinese Communist troops into

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the war, some of the early enthusiasm of the residents over liberation has been dampened by fear of Communist reoccupation. There is no effective government in Pyongyang and a situation "bordering on anarchy" prevails in the area. Almost all industry in the Pyongyang area is closed as a result of war damage or removal of machinery. However, a substantial number of plants could be made operable with minor repairs.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

15 November 1950

423814

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Evidence continues to indicate an enemy withdrawal in the north-west sector. The enemy, however, continues to resist UN forces in the central sector. In the northeast, UN troops launched an attack and encountered little opposition. US Marines have reached the Changjin reservoir.

Ground

Patrols from the US 24th, the US 1st Cavalry, and the ROK 1st Divisions report no contact with the enemy on the left and center of the US I Corps front. Civilians report enemy withdrawals from the area during the period 12 to 14 November. On the right flank of the US I Corps, the US 9th Regiment met stubborn resistance. To the right of the US I Corps, the 8th Division of the ROK II Corps recaptured the town of Tokchon, while other ROK elements maintained positions or made limited attacks. In the central portion of the northeastern sector, the 7th Marine Regiment of the US 1st Marine Division entered Hagaru at the southern end of the Changjin reservoir. Civilians report that the enemy had withdrawn from the area during the period 11 to 12 November. The US 7th Division, north and east of the Pujon reservoir, launched an attack and met little resistance. ROK troops in the far northeast maintained their positions. Continuous guerrilla activity in the UN rear areas north of the 38th Parallel is demonstrating increased coordination and better planning in attacks against UN installations and lines of communication.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft, taking off from snow covered decks, flew 196 sorties against bridges and military installations in the enemy

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rear areas. The USS Rochester gave support fire to ROK troops in the far northeast. With the clearing of the port of Hungnam completed, UN minesweepers have begun operations in the port of Songjin.

Air

UN air forces made 552 sorties; 334 were against enemy troops, lines of communication, and supply points. A flight of 10-12 enemy jet aircraft attacked US medium bombers over Sinuiju. Two UN B-29's were hit, one enemy jet was destroyed and one damaged. Enemy aircraft returned across the Manchurian border when US F-80's closed in to attack.

II. General Situation

US Embassy Seoul reports that North Korean currency is depreciating steadily in purchasing power in the absence of any definite announcement regarding its ultimate redemption. Holders of North Korean currency have taken losses up to 90 percent. The ROK Finance Minister states emphatically, however, that his government can assume no responsibility for North Korean notes since the plates are believed still in enemy hands. With prices soaring in North Korea as the inflated South Korean currency enters the area, the reduced value of currency held by the average North Korean citizen is limiting seriously his ability to buy daily necessities.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

16 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The major action in the ground fighting occurred along the Myong River on the distant northeastern front where enemy penetrations were eliminated with the aid of naval gunfire and air strikes. UN forces made slight gains in other sectors, but action was generally confined to patrols and to adjustment of forward positions. Large, coordinated and well-organized guerrilla forces in the rear areas continued to harass UN lines of communication north of the 38th Parallel.

Ground

Strong enemy forces, supported by armor, launched a series of coordinated attacks against both flanks and the center of the ROK 18th Regiment along the Myong River line in northeast Korea. Both flanks were driven back and the enemy made several penetrations in the center of the line before naval gunfire and air support enabled the ROK forces to contain the attack. In the interior of the mountainous northeast, the US 7th Division made slow progress north of the Ungi River in temperatures as low as 22 degrees below zero. In the center of the UN front, US 3rd Division troops from the east coast linked up with ROK troops moving east from the western sector. Enemy forces in the Tokchon area gained two miles before the attack was contained, but further to the west UN patrols located only small enemy units along the Chongchon River front. Reports of enemy concentrations southwest of the Changjin reservoir and of guerrilla concentrations in the Wonsan area may be enemy preparations for an attempt to cut lines of communication between UN forces on the east coast and UN units along the western Chongchon River front.

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Navy

The enemy attack against ROK troops along the Myong River was supported by a battalion of North Korean naval cadets who landed in the area from small craft. UN naval gunfire supported ROK troops in containing the enemy attack in this area.

Air

Two enemy jet-fighter aircraft intercepted UN bombers over northeast Korea for the first time, but did not fire. After following the bombers into the target area, the fighters departed in the direction of Vladisvostok. UN bombers knocked out military installations in the northeast border city of Hoeryong.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

17 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Only slight opposition was encountered in the northwest sector, as elements of the US I Corps made gains up to three miles, but resistance in the ROK II Corps zone increased sharply as UN troops attacked to the north and east. Elements of the US 7th Division, operating to the east of the Pujon reservoir, gained up to ten miles, while other elements of the division gained up to five miles against decreasing resistance northwest of Pungsan.

In spite of withdrawals in the Changjin-Pujon reservoir areas, the enemy has the capability of launching an offensive to the south in an effort to cut off UN forces located north and east of the Hamhung-Hungnam area.

Ground

Elements of the US I Corps gained up to three miles near the west coast, encountering little enemy opposition. Firmer opposition, however, was encountered in the ROK II Corps zone, particularly near Wawon, where enemy strength is being built up. In other portions of the ROK II Corps zone, resistance which had recently been relatively light, increased sharply as UN troops attacked to the north and east. East of the Pujon reservoir, elements of the US 7th Division gained up to ten miles, while northwest of Pungsan, other elements of the division gained up to five miles against decreasing resistance. In the northeast, the ROK Capital Division maintained its positions in the general area north of Myongchon, meanwhile maneuvering in an effort to outflank hostile forces which bar farther advance.

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The enemy, despite withdrawals in the Changjin-Pujon reservoir area north of the Hamhung-Hungnam area, retains the capability of launching an offensive to the south in an effort to cut off UN forces to the north and east. Enemy guerrilla forces and remnants of by-passed North Korean units are favorably located for supporting such an operation.

Navy

Naval aircraft attacked troop concentrations, military barracks, and the Sinuiju bridge with good results. Naval air sorties totalled 249. Minesweeping was slowed by heavy winds and high seas.

Air

UN aircraft flew 569 effective sorties, including 237 transport and 290 combat. Of the combat sorties, 56 provided support for the US X Corps, 38 for the US I Corps, and 40 for ROK sectors.

II. General Situation

ROK Foreign Minister Ben Limb has expressed a strong hope to USUN Delegate Austin in New York that the US will confer with him before reaching any decision on the question of a "buffer area in northern Korea along the Yalu River."

Embassy Seoul reports that President Rhee intends to re-submit George Paek's name to the National Assembly for confirmation as Prime Minister. Although Paek would receive many additional votes if his name were re-submitted, his appointment is not likely to be confirmed. John Chang, Korean Ambassador to the US, however, could easily obtain Assembly concurrences as Prime Minister and his name is being mentioned increasingly for the vacant post.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423900

18 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy resistance remained sporadic throughout the battlefront. British Commonwealth forces advanced unopposed to positions four miles north of Pakchon, while the US 1st Cavalry Division entered the city of Yongbyon. In northeast Korea, US 7th Division elements eliminated an enemy strongpoint eight miles southwest of Kapsan after a three-hour battle. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division resumed the initiative in the Myongchon area.

Ground

In the northwest sector, the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade made a 2,000 yard unopposed advance to positions four miles north of Pakchon, while the US 1st Cavalry Division entered the walled city of Yongbyon. The US 24th Division met no resistance as it advanced toward Yongsan. In the central sector, elements of the ROK 6th Division drove the enemy from a hill in the area northeast of Kunu while ROK 8th Division elements engaged the enemy in the streets of Tokchon. In northeast Korea, the 17th Regiment of the US 7th Division attacked north and wiped out a hostile strongpoint eight miles southwest of Kapsan after a three-hour battle in which 128 enemy troops were killed. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division regained the initiative northeast of Myongchon by wiping out most of two enemy battalions on its left flank and causing the withdrawal of an enemy force which had been menacing its right flank near Sansong. In UN rear areas, the ROK 17th Regiment drove a strongly resisting enemy force from hill positions near Pyonggang. ROK Marine patrols reported no enemy contact on the east coast north of the 38th Parallel, despite persistent reports of enemy concentrations in that area.

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Navy

Naval aircraft were diverted by bad weather from scheduled attacks on the Sinuiju bridge, but struck at alternate targets. Two mines were destroyed at Chinnampo. The disembarkation and unloading of the 7th Regiment of the US 3rd Division was completed at Wonsan.

Air

UN air forces flew 399 effective sorties, including 134 combat. The latter were mainly close support and armed reconnaissance missions. UN bombers were grounded by bad weather.

II. General Situation

ECA officials report from Seoul that Communist guerrillas still hold substantial areas in southwest Korea and the guerrillas have been growing bolder since the entry of Chinese Communist troops into Korean combat. There are not at present sufficient ROK and UN forces in the area to restore order. Rehabilitation efforts and currency conversion are being delayed.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

423901

20 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces advanced generally along the battlefield. Leading elements of the US 7th Division secured the town of Kapsan in northeast Korea, and continued their advance over icy roads to within eight air miles of the Manchurian border. In north central Korea, other UN forces made moderate advances against diminishing enemy resistance. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division entered Yongchon against stubborn enemy resistance.

Ground

Operations in the northwest sector were limited mainly to patrols, with the enemy showing a general tendency to withdraw from defensive positions and to avoid heavy contact. In the central sector, ROK troops scored small advances against diminishing enemy resistance. In the northeast, the 17th Regiment of the US 7th Division took Kapsan against moderate resistance and continued advancing to within eight air miles of the Manchurian border. On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capital Division, supported by UN aircraft and naval gunfire, overcame stubborn enemy resistance to capture the town of Yongchon. Other ROK Capital Division elements, occupying positions on Hill 509 in the Yongyang area, were attacked by an estimated enemy battalion. In UN rear areas, friendly forces continued to engage by-passed enemy groups.

UN Command Headquarters, summarizing the pattern of enemy withdrawals which has developed during the past ten days, points out that although such withdrawals have in the past preceded enemy offensive action, the current withdrawals could indicate a high-level decision to hold a defense line based on selected strong points in the generally favorable defensive terrain of northern Korea.

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Navy

On the east coast, naval gunfire and air support assisted the ROK Capital Division in resuming the initiative and capturing Yongchon. A delayed report indicated that the USS St. Paul was fired on by a shore battery on the northeast coast on 17 November but no serious damage was sustained.

Air

UN air forces attacked the enemy for the 146th consecutive day in the Korean conflict, flying 627 sorties, with 353 combat. Close support and light bomber missions predominated with generally excellent results reported. UN bombers struck at enemy supply and communication targets in the northwest area with good results. No flak or air opposition was encountered.

II. General Situation

Embassy Seoul reports that Chinese Communist forces continue to remain strictly on the defensive, giving ground invariably in face of UN units moving northward. The Embassy feels that unless the Chinese Communists intervene much more actively than they have during the past two weeks, it may be concluded that the Chinese are fighting a delaying action and are not committed to all-out intervention. The Embassy states that although no one can be certain the Chinese will not intervene decisively in the future, available information favors the conclusion that Chinese intervention will in the end "fall short of all-out war."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

21 November 1950

423947

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces made important gains in the northeast, but were limited to patrolling action and small advances in the other sectors. The US 17th Infantry Regiment entered Hyesanjin on the Yalu River, at the Korean-Manchurian border. In the central sector, the ROK 26th Regiment seized Huksu, while on the northeast coast the ROK Capital Division advanced up to 10 miles and captured Chuchonhujang and Hoemun.

Ground

In the northwest sector, UN forces maintained patrolling action. To the east, advancing ROK II Corps units encountered little or no resistance except on the right flank, where the ROK 10th Regiment seized the town of Yongwon against moderate opposition offered by two enemy companies. US X Corps units made important gains in three separate locations, the most significant being the US 17th Infantry Regiment's entrance into Hyesanjin on the Yalu River at the border. The ROK 26th Regiment, under operational control of the US 3rd Division, encountered stiff resistance in seizing Huksu in the central sector where a strong enemy concentration was located. Chuchonhujang and Hoemun, on the northeast coast, were captured by the ROK Capital Division. Elsewhere in the X Corps zone, little enemy contact was made.

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Navy

UN naval forces provided night gunfire support for the ROK Capital Division on the east coast; naval aircraft flew 104 sorties, principally on reconnaissance missions along the Yalu River.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 499 sorties, including 273 transport and 213 combat. Close support was provided for ground troops in the northwest and north central sectors; bombers attacked Nanam and highway and railway bridges. No enemy air opposition was encountered.

II. General Situation

Following an inspection of the Hamhung-Hungnam area, ECA personnel report that war damage in the area is relatively minor except for the almost total destruction of the large Hungnam chemical complex, including the vital fertilizer plants. Peace and order generally prevail in the area and the public attitude toward the UN Command appears favorable. Chinese Communist intervention, however, has caused some apprehension and has increased the number of "fence sitters" among the native population.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

22 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces generally remained out of contact on the northwestern front, and offered only light opposition as elements of the ROK Capital Division advanced along the northeast coast another ten miles to within thirteen air miles of the large port of Chongjin.

Ground

In the northwestern sector light contact with the enemy was made in patrol actions as UN units on the left flank continued regrouping and ROK II Corps units on the right flank made limited advances against no opposition. In the central sector, the US 3d Division reported light contact with small enemy groups 20 to 25 miles west of Wonsan. US Marines pushed four miles farther north along the east bank of the Changjin reservoir without meeting enemy resistance. No enemy activity was reported in the US 7th Division's area from Iwon on the east coast north to the Korean-Manchurian border at Hyesanjin. Elements of the ROK Capital Division gained another ten miles against light opposition and are now at Chauronjang, thirteen air miles from the large port city of Chongjin.

Navy

UN naval units continued to provide effective fire support for ROK troops advancing along the northeast coast toward Chongjin. Naval aircraft flew 255 sorties against enemy targets in North Korea and in support of UN ground action.

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Air

Enemy aircraft were sighted in North Korea for the first time since 18 November. Two flights of unidentified jet-type aircraft were sighted in the Sinuiju area, but in each case the aircraft evaded contact and withdrew across the Yalu River into Manchuria.

II. General Situation

ECA officials report that an increase in guerrilla activities in the area northeast of Seoul created apprehension in the city which has been reflected in a marked increase in the price of rice. A sizeable guerrilla force is threatening the Chung Pyung hydroelectric plant, 30 miles northeast of Seoul and main source of electric power for the area. Guerrilla situation in the southwestern most province of Korea is also worsening. Although the provincial capital of Kwangju remains under ROK control, overland routes into the city are cut and conditions are uncertain in outlying districts.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

23 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the northwest continued extensive patrolling in preparation for a renewal of the general offensive on 24 November. Little contact was made on the US I Corps front, but ROK II Corps units continued to encounter resistance. The US 7th Division on the Manchurian border encountered small enemy groups in the course of patrol activities. In the northeast, ROK units made gains against light enemy resistance.

Ground

As preparations continued for a renewal of the general offensive in the northwest scheduled for 24 November, UN units in the northwest made little contact, but continued to encounter enemy units to the east. The US IX Corps is relieving US I and ROK II Corps units in the center of the zone. The 17th Regiment of the US 7th Division patrolled east and west of the Korean border town of Hyesanjin and encountered small aggressive enemy units. In the northeast, the ROK Capital and 3rd Divisions made gains to the north and east of Kilchu against light enemy contact. In the vicinity of Chonwon 15 miles north of the 38th Parallel, the ROK 17th Regiment has been heavily engaged with an estimated 1,500 enemy.

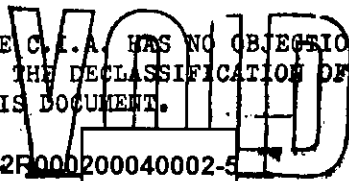
Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 129 sorties against military targets in North Korea. Other naval units continued to give fire support to ROK units advancing in the northeast toward Chongjin.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 486 sorties of which 212 were combat. Five enemy tanks were reported destroyed by air action in the US I Corps sector on the west coast. Light and heavy bombers attacked lines of communication and enemy military installations in the central and northeastern sectors.

II. General Developments

No significant developments have been reported in the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

24 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The general UN attack in the northwestern sector began on schedule, with early reports indicating considerable advances against no enemy opposition. Elsewhere on the battlefield, UN forces made moderate gains against generally negligible resistance.

Ground

In the northwestern sector, the general US 8th Army assault began on schedule. According to early air observation elements of the US 24th Division advanced about four miles; forward elements of the US 2nd Division seized their first objective 13 miles northwest of Takchon; and elements of the US 25th Division reached the Ipsok area, about six miles north of Yongbyon. In north central Korea, the US 5th Marine Regiment continued to advance along the east side of the Changjin reservoir while elements of the US 7th Marine Regiment, proceeding along the west side, were impeded by snowdrifts and numerous roadblocks. In northeast Korea, the 32nd Regiment of the US 7th Division entered Samsu unopposed and, on the northeast coast, the ROK Capital Division moved to within one mile of Nanam. In UN rear areas, bypassed enemy groups attacked in several places, particularly in the Songchon area and in Chorwon.

UN Command Headquarters in Tokyo, in a discussion of Chinese Communist intentions, points out that present indications of a possible Chinese Communist withdrawal to the Yalu River are counterbalanced by the increased tempo of Peiping's psychological warfare, which is

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stressing the themes of continued intervention and China's inability to permit the occupation of a neighboring country by "American imperialists." In any event, UN Headquarters believes there are strong indications that the Chinese Communists intend to defend the reservoirs and power installations along the Yalu and its tributaries.

Navy

UN naval craft continued fire support of the ROK Capital Division advancing along the northeast coast. Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts. Naval aircraft flew 73 sorties.

Air

UN aircraft flew 349 effective sorties of which 122 were combat. Military targets, particularly communications, were attacked throughout enemy-held northern Korea. Flak was meager and no enemy aircraft were encountered.

II. General Situation

The Korean National Assembly has confirmed President Rhee's selection of John Chang as Prime Minister by an overwhelming vote. Chang, a leading Korean Catholic layman, has been Ambassador to the US since 1948. He succeeds Sin Sungmo who has been acting Prime Minister since last April.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

424033

25 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy reaction to the UN offensive in the northwest sector ranged from no resistance on the west coast to moderate counter-attacks on the right flank. The ROK Capital Division, continuing its advance up the east coast, by-passed Nanam and was last reported only three miles from the important industrial port city of Chongjin. (Press reports indicate the fall of Chongjin to the ROK forces.)

Ground

US I Corps units advancing along the west coast are within a mile of the rail town of Chongju. Thus far, in the US 24th Division sector, only 30 enemy soldiers have been encountered. The ROK 1st Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks near the town of Taechon and the enemy withdrew. Signs indicate that the enemy main body evacuated this area a week ago. US IX Corps units advanced to within three miles of Unsan and to the vicinity of the village of Woncham on the road to Huichon. The ROK II Corps attacking on the right flank of the US IX Corps made advances of up to four miles against moderate enemy counter action. The 7th Marine Regiment of the US 1st Marine Division continued to encounter heavy snows and hostile roadblocks in its advance north along the west bank of the Changjin reservoir. On the east coast the ROK Capital Division made a considerable gain and are reported on the outskirts of the city of Chongjin. The by-passed city of Nanam when entered by other ROK units was found to be deserted.

A number of enemy tanks and self-propelled guns have been captured intact. One tank, captured on the west coast, may be a Josef Stalin type heavy tank.

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Navy

Naval aircraft flew 177 sorties against enemy installations and lines of communication on the Manchurian-Korean border. UN fleet units gave fire support to the ROK Capital Division on the east coast.

Air

UN air units flew 496 sorties of which 209 were combat. Light bombers harassed enemy troop positions and lines of communication, while heavy bombers concentrated on the international bridges across the Yalu River.

II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio reports that President Rhee's recent Cabinet appointments provide the Republic of Korea with the strongest Cabinet combination since the inception of that government. Two new Cabinet appointees are members of the Democratic Nationalist Party, indicating a rapprochement between Rhee and that Party which should improve relations between the Executive and the Assembly.

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27 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

Strong enemy attacks have halted the UN general offensive on the northwestern front. On the right flank enemy infiltration and penetration in strength has rendered two of the three divisions of the ROK II Corps ineffectual. The remaining division is in perimeter defense of Pukchang, 12 miles south of its former positions. The US 1st Marine Division has launched an offensive to cut the enemy's main line of communication at Mupyong in north central Korea. ROK units are heavily engaged in the city of Chongjin, but other ROK units to the north of that city are proceeding against little resistance. Prisoners have been taken who claim to be from the Chinese Communist 50th and 66th Armies of the 4th Field Army.

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Ground

The US 24th Division on the westernmost flank of the UN general offensive in the northwest has halted in the city of Chongju owing to a serious threat on its northern flank where the ROK 1st Division is heavily engaged south of Taechon. Strong counterattacks have halted and in some cases caused withdrawals of US IX Corps units attacking towards the northeast. Although the situation in the ROK II Corps zone is still obscure, it appears that enemy infiltration coupled with a strong enemy thrust succeeded in penetrating ROK II Corps positions. A late report indicates that elements of the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions have been scattered and rendered ineffectual. The ROK 6th Division is reportedly still in good condition and has set up a perimeter defense of the town of Pukchang, 12 miles to the south of Tokchon. The 16th Regiment of the ROK 8th Division is heavily engaged at Maengsan, 10 miles east of Pukchang. In the north central area, the US 1st Marine Division has launched an attack to the west of the Changjin reservoir in an attempt to cut the enemy's main line of communication at Mupyong, 40 miles to the west. The US 7th Division on the Yalu River advanced slowly along the river against strong resistance. In the northeast, the ROK Capital Division is heavily engaged in the city of Chongjin. Other elements of the Capital Division, however, have continued seven miles north of Chongjin against dwindling enemy resistance.

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Enemy Chinese prisoners and deserters report their units as being divisions of the Chinese Communist 50th and 66th Armies. An officer prisoner from the CCF 66th Army reports the presence of "six CCF Corps (Armies) in Korea". He reported them to be the previously reported 38th, 39th, 40th, and 42nd, and in addition, the 50th and 66th Armies.

Navy

UN naval forces continued to engage in gunfire support of the ROK Capital Division in the northeast. US carrier aircraft were hampered by bad weather, but managed to fly 141 sorties.

Air

UN aircraft flew 543 sorties of which 242 were combat. Close support was given to ground troops in the northwest, while light and heavy bombers attacked enemy lines of communication and supply points. Heavy bombers launched incendiary attacks on major enemy held cities and towns.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

28 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy counteroffensive, having caused the collapse of the ROK II Corps in the center of the front and having penetrated other portions of the US 8th Army sector, has now caused the 8th Army to begin withdrawals to new defensive positions. The US IX Corps has been assigned responsibility for the portion of the 8th Army sector previously assigned to the ROK II Corps. UN forces continue to be heavily engaged with the enemy throughout the northwestern sector while, elsewhere along the battlefield, advances have been halted by greatly stiffened enemy opposition.

Ground

The strong enemy counteroffensive has broken through the ROK II Corps front and caused the US 8th Army in the northwestern sector to begin withdrawals to new defensive positions along the Chongchon River to Won-ni and then southeast to the US X Corps boundary. The US IX Corps has assumed responsibility for the portion of the 8th Army front previously assigned to the ROK II Corps. In the west US 24th Division elements are under heavy enemy attack while on the right flank the ROK 1st Division has been constantly engaged. Late reports indicate an enemy force in the rear of the ROK 15th Regiment near Yongsan. Farther east the US 2nd Division lost ground during a strong enemy attack supported by rockets and recoilless weapons. ROK II Corps elements are reported surrounded in the towns of Tokchon and Maengsan. Enemy troops have also been reported in Pukchang, 12 miles south of Tokchon. In the US X Corps sector a convoy was ambushed by an enemy force in civilian clothes and a US 1st Marine Division attack west of Yudam was halted by a strong enemy counterattack. On the east coast another enemy counterattack caused the ROK Capital Division to withdraw slightly in the area of Chongjin.

In enemy rear areas, UN aircraft observed numerous vehicles massing in the Antung area and a large volume of enemy traffic moving generally southwest from Muichon. In UN rear areas, enemy air-

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craft dropped several small fragmentation bombs on the Pyongyang airfield, damaging six friendly aircraft and killing one person.

Navy

Despite adverse weather UN carrier-based aircraft flew 227 sorties, hitting various military targets in northern Korea. UN naval craft gave fire support to the ROK Capital Division now engaged with the enemy on the northeastern coast at Chongjin.

Air

UN air forces flew 612 effective sorties, including 303 combat. Close support missions were flown throughout the battlefield and armed reconnaissance missions struck at targets of opportunity along the Manchurian border. UN bombers hit enemy rail communications and cities with good to excellent results.

II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio reports from Seoul that local military circles regard the Communist attack as a general offensive, not a series of counterattacks as first believed to be the case in the field. The enemy attack has been characterized by the use of massed manpower, artillery, rockets, and mortars. Although enemy aircraft have not been active in support of ground troops, leaflets have been dropped by the enemy over Pyongyang telling the people that Chinese and North Korean military forces were meeting success and inviting the population to create disruption behind the lines.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

29 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground action was characterized by general withdrawal. In the west large Chinese Communist forces, which now threaten the US X Corps as well as the US 8th Army, have forced the 8th Army to initiate further withdrawal of US I and IX Corps units to the general line south of the Chongchon River extending southeast from Kunu to Sunchon and thence eastward to the X Corps boundary. UN X Corps units on the east side of the Changjin Reservoir and in the area north-west of Hamhung are isolated.

Ground

Penetrations by large Chinese Communist units in the center of the UN line in the west now pose a formidable threat to the US X Corps as well as to the US 8th Army and have caused the 8th Army to initiate further withdrawal of US I and II Corps units to a general line south of the Chongchon River extending southeast from Kunu to Sunchon and thence eastward to Taentun on the X Corps boundary. The withdrawal is progressing satisfactorily. On the extreme west flank the US 24th Division reported little enemy contact and the ROK I Division executed delaying action until enemy contact was broken. Farther to the east the US 25th and 2nd Divisions are withdrawing under pressure while the Turkish Brigade, attacking the right flank of the enemy's penetration, was encircled to the west of Tokchon. The US 5th Cavalry Regiment, moving south from Kunu toward Sunchon, engaged an enemy regiment in Samso. US X Corps units continued under strong enemy attack especially in the Changjin Reservoir area. On the west side of the reservoir the 1st Marine Regiment has been heavily engaged in Hagaru and the 5th Marine Regiment repulsed repeated attacks at Yudam. UN units on the east side of the Changjin Reservoir are now isolated, and one battalion of the US 3rd Division has been completely surrounded in Sachang, northwest of Hamhung.

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Navy

UN carrier aircraft from TF 77 flying 182 sorties and ranging along the Yalu River, struck at bridges, enemy troops, supply and military installations with excellent results.

Air

UN aircraft flew 559 effective sorties, including 253 transport and 267 combat. Close support was flown to the US IX Corps, US I Corps, and ROK sectors. Incendiary clusters and 500-pound general purpose bombs were dropped on enemy occupied cities and lines of communication with poor to excellent results.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past twenty-four hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

30 November 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure decreased generally along the northwestern front as UN units disengaged and attempted to establish a new defense line running from west to east through Sunchon approximately 20 miles south of the Chongchon River. Large numbers of enemy troops are south of the river in the vicinity of Kunu and at Pukchang, 25 miles northeast of Sunchon. UN pilots reported a convoy 20 miles long moving southeast from Sinulju toward the Chongchon River front. In the central sector US Marines are under heavy attack west of the Changjin Reservoir and their main supply route to Hungnam has been cut in the vicinity of Koto by an enemy concentration of several divisions in the Yudam-Hagaru-Koto area.

Ground

UN forces on the northwestern front continued to withdraw across the Chongchon River toward new defense positions running from the coast 15 miles south of the mouth of the Chongchon River eastward through Sunchon and then southeast to central Korea. Enemy pressure was heavy against UN elements remaining north of the Chongchon River and against the Turkish Brigade in the Kaechon area. The enemy appears to be along the river from the coast eastward to Kunu and to be moving south across the river in strength near Kunu. An enemy concentration of three divisions is reported in Pukchang. Large troop and supply movements have been sighted moving toward the northwestern front from the Manchurian border.

In the central sector US Marines are heavily engaged in the Hagaru-Yudam area west of the Changjin Reservoir; reports indicate an enemy build-up of four to five Chinese Communist divisions in the vicinity. The main US Marine supply route to Hungnam has been cut by several strong road blocks south of Hagaru in the vicinity of Koto. Pressure by four enemy regiments against US 7th Division elements east of the Changjin Reservoir decreased, and division units were able to regain contact with regimental headquarters.

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Enemy resistance decreased on the ROK Capital Division front in the vicinity of Chongjin on the northeast coast.

Navy

Bad weather hampered UN naval operations but naval gunfire support was provided to ROK troops in the Chongjin area.

Air

Several enemy aircraft were sighted by UN pilots; one unsuccessful attack was made on a UN bomber. UN aircraft flew 563 sorties, including 368 combat sorties in support of UN ground troops and in attacks against enemy convoys, troop concentrations, and lines of communication.

II. General Situation

Huh Chung, newly appointed ROK Minister of Social Affairs, has announced totals of Koreans affected to date by the conflict. For South Korea he reports 112,000 killed; 2,000,000 destitute; and 216,000 homes destroyed. In North Korea 1,000,000 are reported destitute. Huh Chung estimates that an additional 100,000 will die from cold and exposure this winter.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure on the northwest front continued to lessen. A strong enemy road block was encountered south of Kunu, but other-wise UN units continued to withdraw to the new defense line pivoted on Sunchon. Air reports, however, indicate extremely heavy traffic moving south towards the battle line from Sinuiju in the northwest and Kanggye in the north. Major enemy action was concentrated against the US 1st Marine Division and other US units surrounded in the area of the Changjin Reservoir. Units of the X Corps have been ordered to form a defense perimeter about the twin cities of Hamhung and Hungnam.

Ground

Enemy activity on the Eighth Army front slackened during the period. Elements of the US 2nd Division were forced to fight their way south through a strong enemy road block. The US 1st Cavalry Division, protecting the Eighth Army's right flank, reported no enemy contact during the period. Air observation reports extremely heavy traffic moving south toward the northwest front from Sinuiju and Kanggye. In the central sector the US 1st Marine Division and elements of the US 7th Division are under continuing heavy attack in the area of the Changjin Reservoir. Enemy road-blocks on the main supply route from Hamhung to the reservoir pose a serious threat to the UN troops in this area. Elements of the US 1st Marine Regiment suffered heavy casualties while attempting to keep this road open. Two isolated battalions of the US 7th Division are immobilized because of the difficulty of moving 480 wounded. The US 3rd Division in the Wonsan area, the US 7th Division on the Manchurian border, and the ROK Capital Division in the Chongjin area in the northeast have been ordered to establish a defense perimeter around the twin industrial cities of Hamhung and Hungnam on the east coast.

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Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 467 sorties against enemy military installations, enemy troops, and supply depots. Surface units conducted day and night fire support for ROK units north of Chongjin.

Air

UN aircraft flew 692 sorties of which 457 were combat. Close support missions represented the largest number of combat flights. Light and heavy bombers attacked enemy lines of communication and military installations.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces are withdrawing to a new defense line about 20 miles north of Pyongyang. The US 2nd Division is no longer considered an effective combat force because of heavy losses in personnel and equipment and remaining units have been withdrawn from the line. In the Changjin Reservoir area, US units attempting to withdraw southeast are heavily engaged with the enemy and are in serious difficulty.

Ground

Continuing enemy pressure in the northwest has caused the US 8th Army to begin withdrawing to a new defense line about 20 miles north of Pyongyang. The US 2nd Division is no longer considered combat-effective because of heavy losses in personnel and equipment during recent action and remaining units have been withdrawn from the line. The US 8th Cavalry Regiment has been forced out of Songchon. In the northeast, the situation is serious in the Changjin Reservoir area where a strengthened Chinese Communist force, now estimated as nine divisions, is attacking elements of the US 1st Marine Division and US 7th Division which are attempting to withdraw to the southeast. East of the reservoir US 7th Division positions are reported overrun by the enemy. Hostile forces continued blocking the main supply route south of Hagaru while reports indicate strong enemy forces are now approaching the main supply route on a 10-mile front south of Koto. UN air reconnaissance reports that roads in the central Yangdok area, 25 miles west of Wonsan, are jammed with enemy troops moving east toward that city in an apparent effort to drive a wedge between the Eighth Army and the X Corps.

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Navy

Carrier-based aircraft operations were again hampered by bad weather. Naval air sorties totalled 87, flown principally in support of UN forces in the Changjin Reservoir area. The USS ROCHESTER's helicopter maintained a shuttle service as an ammunition carrier and ambulance for the US 3rd Division.

Air

UN aircraft flew 827 effective missions, including 538 combat, the majority of which were flown in support of UN forces in all sectors. UN bombers struck at enemy-held cities, communications, and targets of opportunity. No flak or enemy fighters were reported.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

4 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Units of the US X Corps are under continuing enemy attack around the Wonsan-Hungnam-Hamhung perimeter. The still-surrounded US 1st Marine Division and elements of the US 7th Division are now concentrated in the area of Hagaru at the head of the Changjin Reservoir. Little contact with the enemy was reported by the Eighth Army in its withdrawal to a new defense line south of Pyongyang.

Ground

The enemy continues to focus his activities in the US X Corps zone where the US 1st Marines and remnants of a regiment of the US 7th Division are isolated in Hagaru south of the Changjin Reservoir. Enemy concentrations in the area west of Wonsan and Hamhung threaten those cities. The road between Wonsan and Hamhung has been cut by enemy forces of unknown size. The ROK I Corps is withdrawing from the northeast into the Hamhung-Hungnam perimeter area. The US Eighth Army, now generally out of contact with the enemy, is withdrawing to a new defense line extending north from Kyomido to 6 miles south of Pyongyang and then east 45 miles to Yusongjong.

Navy

Improved weather enabled UN carrier aircraft to fly 270 sorties against enemy troops and supply depots. The US cruisers and covering destroyers are standing by on the east coast to provide fire support. Fleet units in the Hungnam Bay area are preparing to give support fire around the Hamhung-Hungnam defense perimeter.

Air

The UN air force flew 581 sorties, with 236 combat. Tactical air units flew 107 close support sorties in the zone of the heavily

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engaged US X Corps; 247 tons of cargo were dropped in the isolated UN units in the Changjin Reservoir area. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy supply installations with good-to-excellent results. UN reconnaissance aircraft were attacked by 4 or 5 enemy jets on the Manchurian border northeast of Sinuiju.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

5 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity continues to be concentrated in the US X Corps zone. Marines in the Changjin reservoir area and other US elements to the west of Hamhung were under almost continuous attack from enemy forces. The ROK I Corps is making good progress in returning from the northeast to the Hungnam-Hamhung area. The US Eighth Army in the northwest continues to consolidate defense positions south of Pyongyang without major enemy contact although air observers report enemy movement southward on all roads.

Ground

In the northwest the bridges across the Taedong river in Pyongyang were destroyed as UN covering elements withdrew from the city to defense positions six miles to the south. Enemy contact was limited to guerrilla operations on the Eighth Army's right flank and to harassing attacks on a surrounded ROK infantry company in the Pyongyang area. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 1st Marine Division and remnants of the 31st Regiment of the US 7th Division are reorganizing in the Hagaru area preparatory to moving south to Hamhung. The US 1st Marine regiment and elements of the US 3rd Division are under enemy attack in the area north and west of Hamhung. Other elements of the US X Corps continued to withdraw into the defense perimeter around the twin cities of Hungnam-Hamhung.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 229 sorties against enemy troops, installations and supply depots. Other fleet units stood by to provide naval gunfire support on call.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 640 sorties, including 304 combat. Armed reconnaissance flights spotted many targets along roads leading south toward the UN defense positions. Light and heavy bombers attacked enemy lines of communication and major supply points with good-to-excellent results. A US F-80 fighter was engaged by two Soviet-made jet aircraft over Kanggye with no damage inflicted on either side.

II. General Situation

Ambassador Muccio reports that a group of 80 Assemblymen met on 4 December to hear a statement on the war situation, and that a special National Assembly session is to be called on 9 December. These developments reflect the growing concern and apprehension among the Korean people over the recent reverses suffered by UN forces.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

6 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Communist forces have occupied Pyongyang and the two nearby airfields, and are now continuing south toward the new UN defense positions. US troops isolated in Hagaru launched an attack southward in an attempt to reach other surrounded units in Koto, on the road to Hamhung. UN air attacks inflicted heavy casualties on enemy troops. (Latest radio reports state that UN forces in Wonsan have been evacuated to the north and that enemy troops are moving into that city.)

Ground

Chinese Communist forces occupied Pyongyang and the two airfields, in spite of heavy UN air attacks, and are continuing south toward US Eighth Army positions above the 38th Parallel astride the roads leading to Seoul. Contact with the enemy increased generally in the northwestern sector. The ROK II Corps has been assigned the mission of protecting the Eighth Army's right flank. In the Changjin reservoir area, elements of the US 1st Marine and 7th Divisions isolated in Hagaru launched an attack southward in an effort to join other US troops surrounded in Koto; according to late air reconnaissance, advance elements have moved about one mile southeast of Hagaru. Numerous reports indicate hostile concentrations menacing the Hagaru-Hamhung main supply route and increased enemy movement toward the Wonsan-Hamhung axis. On the east coast, the major portion of the 17th regiment of the US 7th Division reached the Hamhung area; the ROK Cavalry Regiment left Songjin by motor vehicles; and the remainder of the ROK Capital Division was evacuated from Songjin by LSTs.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft continued attacks on enemy troops, supply lines, and military installations, with a total of 279 sorties.

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Minesweeping operations continued at Hungnam.

Air

UN aircraft flew 738 effective sorties, including 383 combat and 251 transport. Air strikes were made against enemy troops and other tactical targets.

In the Sinanju area, four UN aircraft were attacked by enemy fighters but no serious damage was sustained. In the Hagaru area, unidentified aircraft dropped four bombs and strafed UN troops, but no damage was reported.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

As UN ground forces continued their withdrawal to new positions, enemy resistance varied from none in the west to heavy in the east. US Eighth Army units continued south toward delaying positions in preparation for further withdrawal to defensive positions forming an arc extending about 20 miles north of the 38th Parallel at its northernmost point. The US 1st Marine Division began its drive toward Hamhung; elements have reached Koto, about ten miles south of Hagaru.

Ground

US Eighth Army units continued their withdrawal to delaying positions in preparation for the establishment of a new defense line forming an arc extending about 20 miles above the 38th Parallel at its northernmost point. No enemy contact occurred in the US I Corps sector. In the US IX Corps sector several scattered contacts were made, the largest with an enemy group of 200-300 which was engaged by elements of the US 24th Division five miles northeast of Suan. Elements of the US 5th and 6th Cavalry Regiments advanced northeast to Koksan against light opposition, and later withdrew. The US 7th Marine Regiment, leading the attack south from Hagaru, closed at Koto, while division rear guard elements were still engaged in Hagaru. Air observer and civilian reports indicate a buildup of enemy strength south of Koto. Enemy efforts to prevent UN southward movements along the Hagaru-Koto axis continue to vary from moderate to strong. Elements of the US 65th Regiment contacted two groups of enemy troops five miles northeast of Simhung, the first confirmed information of organized enemy units moving into the northeast portion of the US X Corps area. Elements of the US 7th Regiment repulsed a small attack in the vicinity of Majon, while the US 17th Regiment closed at Hamhung.

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Navy

Carrier aircraft, flying 360 sorties, attacked enemy troops and installations with excellent results. UN ships off the east coast carried out harassing and interdictive missions.

Air

UN aircraft, flying 647 sorties, including 402 combat and 176 transport, provided close ground support, attacked targets of opportunity in 43 enemy-occupied areas, and struck the Pyongyang and Sinuiju airfields. A formation of five B-29s was attacked by six MIG-15 jet aircraft; two MIGs and three B-29s were damaged. Over Charyongwan, a battle between four F-80s and two MIG-15s resulted in damage to one of the latter. Air observers reported heavy vehicular traffic moving south across the border in the vicinity of the Supong (Suiho) dam on the Yalu river.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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8 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The US 1st Marine Division is making good progress in withdrawing from the Changjin reservoir as naval air provided intensive support. Air observers report that the enemy is heavily reinforcing a roadblock along the Marines withdrawal route. In the northwest, the US Eighth Army continued to withdraw into defense positions just north of the 38th Parallel. Heavy contact on the Eighth Army front was limited to minor probing actions.

Ground

The US Eighth Army, south of Pyongyang, is withdrawing into defense positions running along the Tsoong river north to Kumhwa, and then east to Myon, Choson and Hwachon; enemy contact was limited to probing actions on the ROK 6th Division front. Elements of the ROK 2nd and 5th Divisions attacking northeast against organized guerrilla concentrations in the Chunchon-Choson area along the 38th Parallel encountered stiffening resistance. In the northeast, the entire US 1st Marine Division is now in the town of Koto and advance elements are only 6 miles away from a link-up with a relief column from the US forces in Hanchung. Air observers report that the enemy is heavily reinforcing a roadblock in an effort to prevent the link-up. Intensive support by naval air units is credited with dispersing enemy concentrations threatening the Marines route of withdrawal. The ROK 3rd Division, withdrawing to the southwest into the Hanchung-Sungnam area, reported a tank-lead enemy column to be following them.

NAVY

UN carrier aircraft flew 507 sorties, the majority in support of the US 1st Marine Division withdrawing from the Changjin area. UN destroyers provided harassing and illumination fire on the Korean east coast.

Air

UN air flew 435 sorties, with 264 combat. Enemy troop

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columns and tents were attacked by fighter planes on aerial reconnaissance missions, no light and medium bombers concentrated on interdicting enemy troop movements in the northeast. Other medium bombers attacked enemy-held towns and lines of communication in the northwest.

II. General Situation

Ambassador Somo reports that a widespread uneasiness is evident throughout the population of Seoul, stemming basically from the unfavorable turn of the military situation. Further contributing to the general apprehension are such factors as the growing guerrilla activity, rumors that AUSA is urging evacuation in Washington, southeast movement of North Korean refugees, evacuation of certain heavy military equipment and the departure of families of some influential individuals. An ROK State Council has been formulating preliminary plans for the evacuation of Seoul. During a conference with Ambassador Somo concerning the possibility that the UN would advocate an international embargo at Korea's expense, President Yhee appeared to be very uneasy.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

9 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

US 1st Marine and 7th Division units continued to fight their way south from Koto against moderate resistance. Large enemy forces are moving south along routes parallel to the main escape road. No enemy contact was reported as US I and IX Corps troops withdrew to delaying positions according to plan.

Ground

In the northeast, US 1st Marine and 7th Division troops continued to fight southward from Koto against moderate resistance as snowstorms restricted close air support. Large enemy forces are reported moving south along routes parallel to the main UN escape road to Hamhung. No hostile contact was reported in the western sector as the US I and IX Corps withdrew to selected delaying positions. The ROK 1st and 6th Divisions remained in blocking positions to cover the withdrawal of US forces and were in contact with the enemy north of the Kapyong Chunchon line. Air reconnaissance reported the movement of a large enemy force and thousands of refugees toward the US Eighth Army front. The US Eighth Army will begin further withdrawals to a general defensive line running from the mouth of the Yesong River (south of the 38th Parallel), north to Hanpo, and then east above the Parallel to the east coast town of Yangyang.

Navy

Naval surface craft provided fire support to UN forces in the Wonsan area. Carrier-based aircraft flew 187 sorties; almost all of these were in the Wonsan area.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 437 sorties, including 273 combat. Close support missions were limited by bad weather, particularly in the eastern sector. A variety of enemy targets in the northwest sector were hit with good results. In three separate air encounters with the enemy, no losses to either side were reported.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

11 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

On the US 8th Army front, enemy activity continued to be light; no positive contact with Chinese Communist forces has been reported for some days. In the US X Corps sector leading elements of the US 1st Marine Division have reached Hamhung, while the rear guard elements are approximately three miles south of Koto. The withdrawal of the US 1st Marine Division and the US 7th Division is being covered by elements of the US 3rd Division; the enemy is no longer seriously impeding operations.

Ground

Enemy contact along the US 8th Army front continued to be generally light; no positive contact with Chinese Communist forces has been reported for several days. Some evidence of North Korean activity has been reported, particularly along the Army's right flank. Although Chinese forces have been reported south of the Pyongyang-Kangdong-Samchung-Talchom line, no firm identification of Chinese troops in this area has been made. The US 8th Cavalry Regiment is enroute to the US 1st Cavalry Division assembly area north of Seoul, with the US 7th and 5th Cavalry Regiments to follow in that order. The US 24th Division moved north from the vicinity of Uijongbu with the mission to pass through the ROK 2nd Division area and to occupy defensive positions near Yongpyong. The ROK 7th and 8th Divisions are enroute to Kapyong and Wonju respectively. In the east, leading elements of the US 1st Marine Division have reached Hamhung; the rear guard, composed of elements of the 1st Marine Regiment, is approximately three miles south of Koto. Because of intense close air support and artillery fire, the enemy apparently has been unable to effect further serious interference with the withdrawal operations of the US 1st Marine Division and US 7th Division. Elements of the US 3rd Division are covering the withdrawals. The ROK 3rd Division is enroute from Songjin to Pusan by water, while the ROK Capital Division is currently preparing defensive positions eight to fourteen miles east of Hamhung.

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Navy

Carrier planes, flying 324 sorties, continued to provide effective close support of ground troops. UN naval units provided fire support against enemy troop concentrations in the vicinity of Songjin.

Air

Other UN aircraft continued to provide close ground support in the US I and IX Corps sectors. Targets of opportunity were attacked in 30 areas, including Pyongyang, Huichon, Sariwon and Sonchon. A total of 670 sorties was flown, with 381 combat and 221 transport.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

12 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

There was little contact with the enemy throughout the combat area. In the northeast, the last withdrawing US units reached Hamhung and the US 1st Marine Division began embarking at the port of Hungnam. In the western sector, UN forces continued establishing their new defensive positions.

Ground

In the northeast, the US Marine rear guard disengaged from the enemy and passed through US 3rd Divisional elements covering the withdrawal to the Hamhung-Hungnam defense perimeter. The last escaping units have closed at Hamhung. The US 1st Marine Division began embarking at the port of Hungnam and the US 7th Division started reorganizing units previously attached to the Marine Division. Air observers reported four enemy groups moving east and west away from the main road into Hamhung and four other hostile groups of estimated battalion size were seen on the road between Sudong and Koto. To the west, enemy forces strongly entrenched on commanding terrain harassed the southward withdrawal of the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions along the Tosan-Chinjon highway to the new UN defense line. Farther west, the US 25th Division troops established and improved their positions along the east bank of the Yesong river from Yonsan north to Chamsong while the ROK 1st Division maintained positions from Chamsong to Tosan.

Field reports strongly indicate that reconstituted North Korean units are moving south along the central and, possibly, the eastern corridors with the probable objective of capturing Seoul. Meanwhile, previously bypassed North Korean elements, which have been operating as guerrillas in the Ichon-Hwachon area, are now reported to be attempting to converge on the South Korean capital.

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Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft, flying 295 sorties, continued to attack enemy troops, supplies, and military installations with good results

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 506 sorties, with 350 combat. UN bombers struck enemy targets in 49 enemy-held areas.

II. General Situation

North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung, in a speech marking the Communist capture of Pyongyang, was quoted over Peiping Radio as calling on the People's Army, the "Chinese People's Volunteers" and the guerrilla fighters to defeat the "enemy" of the Fatherland and not to allow the retreating enemy any breathing space or chance to build new lines of defense. Although Kim's speech did not specifically direct pursuit of the UN Army south of the 38th Parallel, Kim did order the Communist guerrillas to carry out more widespread and effective activities south of the Parallel.

Meanwhile, Embassy Seoul comments that the mass exodus of civilians from North Korea graphically illustrates (1) the frantic and almost universal desire of North Korean civilians to escape further Communist oppression, and (2) the traditional Korean dislike of the Chinese. Seoul ECA headquarters reports that 10,000 refugees from North Korea arrived at Pusan by boat on 10 December and additional thousands are arriving daily in the Pusan-Taegu area from all parts of Korea.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

13 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity was generally limited to patrol skirmishes on both the west and east fronts. US Marines continued to embark at the port of Hungnam as other US X Corps units remained in defense positions around the Hamhung-Hungnam area.

Ground

The US 25th and ROK 1st Divisions on the US Eighth Army's left flank maintained defense positions along the Yesong river as only minor patrol skirmishes were reported. In the center and east of the US Eighth Army defense line, the US 187th Airborne Regiment routed an enemy company in prepared defense positions behind UN lines. The largest scale action took place north of Chunchon where the ROK 5th Division took the offensive and gained 1,000 to 2,000 yards against an enemy regiment. All contacts along the US Eighth Army front were with North Korean troops. Enemy contact on the US X Corps front in the east was limited to a single attack by a company of Chinese Communist troops against the Hamhung-Hungnam defense perimeter being maintained by elements of the US 3rd and 7th Divisions. The 7th Regiment of the US 1st Marine Division departed from Hungnam as the rest of the Division continued loading.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 429 sorties against enemy troop positions and military installations. Surface vessels conducted fire missions against land targets of opportunity on the Korean east coast.

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Air

Light and medium bombers continued attacks on major enemy-held towns in northwestern Korea, including Pyongyang. Enemy jet aircraft were active over the Manchurian border, attacking US jet aircraft. No damage was suffered by the US planes. Combat sorties numbered 428 of a total of 651 flown.

II. General Situation

ECA officials report from Seoul that certain plants and machinery in the Seoul-Inchon area, which are not now operating and which could assist in the industrial development of Cheju Island (about 50 miles southwest of the peninsula), are being crated for shipment to the island. Meanwhile, the ROK Government and ECA officials are continuing efforts to encourage maximum industrial production in plants still operating in the Seoul-Inchon area.

Lee Bum Suk, recently appointed Korean Ambassador to Nationalist China, told the press in Tokyo that the introduction of Mongolian cavalry units into the Korean war, because of their extreme mobility and striking power, indicates Communist plans are for a "deep and swift penetration into South Korea." Lee is a graduate of a Chinese military academy and at one time commanded Mongolian cavalry units.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

14 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces began withdrawing to a new defense line while enemy activity was confined to minor patrols along most of the front. ROK units attacking toward Hwachon in the central sector made some gains, but severe enemy counterattacks limited the advance. The US X Corps continued withdrawal operations at Hungnam. Enemy jet aircraft were active over the Korean-Manchurian border.

Ground

The US Eighth Army began withdrawing to a new defense line running east of the Han River, northeast along the Imjin River to a point ten miles south of Chorwon, and then east through Hwachon to Yangyang on the east coast. Enemy activity along most of this front was limited to minor patrols. The ROK 5th Division, supported by UN aircraft gained 5,000 yards in an attack to secure the town of Hwachon. Severe North Korean counterattacks, however, forced withdrawals of up to 3,000 yards in one regimental sector. In the northeast, US X Corps elements continued withdrawal operation at Hungnam. Two minor contacts with the Chinese Communist forces were made by US 3rd Division elements defending north of Hamhung. Civilians and POWs continue to report a massing of enemy forces to the north of the US X Corps.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 348 sorties over North Korea, attacking enemy installations in north central and western Korea and providing close support to the ground forces at Hungnam. No fire support was requested from UN surface vessels off Hungnam, but interdiction fire was delivered on the port of Wonsan.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 305 combat sorties of a total of 505. Light and medium bombers attacked towns and cities on the enemy main supply routes from the border to the south. Twenty-four enemy jet aircraft engaged US jets in a 20 minute battle over the border town of Sinuiju. No US aircraft were damaged; one enemy MIG was reported damaged.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

15 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The withdrawal of the US 8th Army to the new defense line was completed with almost no enemy interference. Some enemy contact was made in the US IX Corps sector and in the US X Corps sector enemy pressure increased as Chinese forces launched attacks causing the withdrawal of UN forces near Hamhung. The US 1st Marine Division completed loading at Hungnam, and embarkation of elements of the ROK I Corps and the US 3rd and 7th Divisions began.

Ground

The US 8th Army's withdrawal to the new defense line was completed with almost no enemy contact. The US 25th and the ROK 1st Divisions, under the US I Corps, established defensive positions along the south bank of the Imjin River; the 29th British Brigade remained in reserve north of Seoul. The ROK 6th and US 24th Divisions, under the US IX Corps, occupied positions east from Chogam to Kisan, while the 27th British Brigade remained in reserve at Uijongbu. To the east in the ROK 5th Division sector, stubborn enemy resistance prevented any advance by the ROK 38th Regiment, but the ROK 31st Regiment advanced up to 5000 yards in the Chujon area against light opposition. An increase in enemy pressure occurred in the US X Corps sector, where Chinese forces launched probing attacks for the third consecutive day, forcing some elements of the US 3rd Division to withdraw. The US 1st Marine Division completed embarkation at Hungnam, and elements of the ROK I Corps and the US 3rd and 7th Divisions began loading. The Marines are enroute to Pusan, while the ROK forces will proceed to the Samchok area. The intended destination of US Army units has not been reported.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft continued close support of ground troops in the Hamhung area, and attacked enemy troops near the Changjin

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reservoir. Naval air sorties flown totalled 287.

Air

Other UN aircraft, flying a total of 584 sorties, continued close support operations in all corps sectors. Military targets were attacked by 158 armed reconnaissance planes in 33 areas, including Pyongyang, Wonsan, Haeju, Sariwon and Hulchon. Pyongyang was hit with 175 tons of demolition bombs. A twenty-minute encounter between four F-80s and ten MIG-15s resulted in damage to one MIG-15.

II. General Situation

Ambassador Muccio reports President Rhee has attempted to persuade UNCURK to get action through the UN General Assembly to "permit MacArthur to continue the fight in Korea." Rhee holds stubbornly to the illusion that MacArthur's first communique stating that the Chinese Communist invasion is in effect a new war calling for new decisions in the world's chancelleries was a public statement that he was without authority to continue the fight against the Chinese Communists. Rhee further reasons that the lack of such authority accounts for the 8th Army's retreat and that MacArthur must receive such authority from the UN if he is to continue the fight in Korea.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

474449

18 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Pressure from Chinese Communist units around the US X Corps perimeter in the Hamhung-Hungnam area is increasing as enemy troop strength continues to build up in the area. At the same time UN defensive capabilities in the perimeter are decreasing with the steady embarkation of troops and equipment at Hungnam. There continues to be an absence of contact with Chinese units on the US Eighth Army front along the UN defense line north of Seoul, but reorganized North Korean units are applying moderate local pressure against ROK units north of Chunchon in the Central sector.

Ground

Increasing enemy pressure and probing attacks against the UN perimeter in the Hamhung-Hungnam area forced elements of the US 7th Division west of Hamhung to withdraw 4000 yards. Field reports indicate a continued build-up in Chinese Communist strength northwest and northeast of Hungnam. A major offensive effort by the Chinese units in the area against the embarking US X Corps would be a serious threat to the successful completion of the evacuation. In the US Eighth Army zone reorganized North Korean units appear to be moving into the line between UN defense positions near the parallel and the mass of the Chinese Communist forces located along the general latitude of Pyongyang. There continues to be no contact with Chinese units on the Eighth Army front. North Korean units are in contact with ROK troops north of Chunchon in the central sector, and field reports indicate a continuing build-up of North Korean troop strength in the general area 10 to 15 miles north of the 38th Parallel. The road net in this central sector leads south to Seoul and to central south Korea.

Navy

Late unofficial radio reports state that naval gunfire support has commenced in the Hungnam area, indicating a further compression of the defensive perimeter as additional UN troops are embarked. Carrier aircraft flew 118 sorties.

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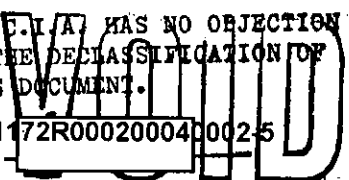
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Air

Other UN aircraft, flying a total of 705 sorties of which 385 were combat, continued to provide close support to ground troops. Armed reconnaissance planes made extensive strikes against military targets of opportunity in the enemy rear area in Northern Korea.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

18 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The ground situation remained relatively quiet on the US Eighth Army front. In the northeast, Chinese Communist forces probed the perimeter around Hungnam while US X Corps units continued to evacuate. UN naval units, including the USS Missouri, provided fire support to the defenders of the Hungnam perimeter. US F-86 jet aircraft destroyed an enemy jet aircraft over the border town of Sinuiju.

Ground

The only action on the US Eighth Army front occurred in central Korea where a regiment of the ROK 6th Division overran North Korean defense positions just north of the 38th Parallel and advanced over a mile toward Yuru. Observations from the air indicate that the enemy is continuing to concentrate in the central Korean city of Pyongyang, about 25 miles north of the 38th Parallel. In the northeast, the US 3rd and 7th Divisions defending an arc five miles around the port of Hungnam, repulsed Chinese Communist probing attacks and patrols. The entire ROK I Corps has now been evacuated from Hungnam, and the US 1st Marine Division, evacuated last week, has begun unloading in South Korea near Pusan.

Navy

UN naval units, including the USS Missouri, provided fire support to defending ground units around the Hungnam perimeter. Although naval air activities were hampered by bad weather, 117 sorties were flown from US carriers against enemy military installations.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 587 sorties, with 403 combat. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy-held towns and cities on the main supply routes south from Manchuria. Four F-86 jet aircraft attacked a flight of four enemy MIG jets over Sinuiju, destroying one.

II. General Situation

A news agency reports from Tokyo that the South Korean Cabinet decided on the 16th to evacuate its personnel from Seoul. Each of the Government's 14 ministries and bureaus will entrain a limited number of employees daily for some undesignated location in the south. The same agency reports that both Government and National Assembly now give indications of a willingness to accept a compromise with the Chinese Communists in return for a peace settlement. The critical military situation has led to a temporary truce among the Assembly's various factions.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

19 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Only light patrol contact with the enemy occurred along most of the US 8th Army front. There is further evidence of an enemy buildup in central and northeast Korea; around the Hungnam perimeter, enemy attacks increased in size and intensity. The US 3rd Division began relieving the remaining elements of the US 7th Division while units of the latter prepared for outloading at Hungnam.

Ground

UN forces on the US 8th Army front made only limited patrol contact with the enemy except in the ROK III Corps sector, where the 35th and 36th Regiments of the ROK 5th Division made limited attacks on Chunchon. The ROK 6th Division reported three enemy battalions opposite its flank positions in the central sector. Around the Hungnam perimeter in the Northeast, the buildup of enemy strength was further evidenced by enemy attacks of increased size and intensity. In the US 3rd Division sector of the perimeter, the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry Regiment repulsed an attack by an estimated enemy battalion, then executed a planned withdrawal to rejoin the remainder of the regiment. A heavy attack by two enemy battalions, causing the withdrawal of elements of the 32nd Regiment of the US 7th Division, was later contained but strong enemy pressure continued. The US 32nd and elements of the US 17th Regiments of the 7th Division made preparations for embarkation upon relief by elements of the 65th and 7th Infantry Regiments of the US 3rd Division. Other elements of the 17th Infantry Regiment arrived at Pusan and are enroute to an assembly area in the vicinity of Yongchon. The ROK I Corps and the ROK Capital Division, recently embarked at Hungnam, began unloading a few miles north of Samchok on the east coast.

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Navy

Carrier planes, flying 212 sorties, struck at enemy troops in the vicinity of Hungnam while surface craft supported UN ground forces in that area with harassing gunfire.

Air

UN armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked military targets of opportunity in 53 areas, including Huichon, Pyongyang and Hwangju. Light bombers attacked targets in seven areas, including Kumchon, Sinanju airfield, and Sohung. In a jet aircraft battle between 4 US F-86's and 12 Soviet-made MIG-15's 21 miles southwest of Sakchu, one MIG-15 was believed damaged, with no reported damage to the F-86's. Sorties totalled 520, including 311 combat.

II. General Situation

The UN Commission on the Unification and Reconstruction of Korea, after being informed that ROK police were conducting mass executions near Seoul, with children included among the victims, despatched military observers to take evidence from outraged UK military personnel in whose area the executions had taken place. UNCURK's Secretary reported confidentially to Trygve Lie that an opening of the mass graves revealed approximately 100 corpses, including the bodies of many women but none of children. The ROK Ministers of Home Affairs and Justice later pointed out to UNCURK that the executions all followed legal trials.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

20 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure against the UN perimeter at Hungnam lessened considerably as the embarkation of UN troops continued. Action on most of the US Eighth Army front along the 38th Parallel was again limited to patrol encounters.

Ground

The embarkation of UN troops at Hungnam continued as enemy pressure on the perimeter defenses lessened considerably. Only the US 3rd Division and elements of the 17th Regiment of the US 7th Division now remain in the Hungnam area. US Eighth Army units, established in defensive positions generally along the 38th Parallel, conducted active patrolling to seek out the location and strength of enemy troops. North of Chunchon in the central sector, ROK 5th Division troops advanced up to 3000 yards against moderate to heavy opposition.

Navy

UN naval units and transport vessels completed the disembarkation of the ROK I Corps, including the Capital Division, at Mukhojin, north of Samchok on the Korean east coast. Other UN naval units provided fire support to ground troops at Hungnam and bombarded enemy installations from Songjin to Chongjin. Naval aircraft flew 207 sorties on the east coast in the Hungnam area.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 240 combat sorties against enemy troops, installations and communications throughout northwestern Korea.

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Political Advisor Sebald reports from Tokyo that the UN Command is deeply disturbed by continuing reports of inhumane treatment of political prisoners by ROK authorities. The execution of prisoners is reported to be arousing British forces, in whose area many of the killings have taken place. The UN Command has regarded the trial and punishment of collaborators and other political offenders as an internal matter for the ROK and has therefore refrained from taking any action beyond bringing atrocity reports to the attention of responsible ROK authorities. Sebald states, however, that representations of the UN Command and the American Embassy in Seoul appear to have had little effect, and expresses the fear that continued excesses may discredit the entire UN Korean effort.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

424528

21 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Both the US Eighth Army front generally along the 38th Parallel and the US 3rd Division front in the Hungnam perimeter have been quiet. A patrol along the US Eighth Army front encountered an enemy battalion, possibly Chinese, in defense positions. In the northeast, the US 3rd Division defending the Hungnam perimeter was out of contact with the enemy.

Ground

Enemy activity along the US Eighth Army front was again limited to patrol activity and minor contacts. A patrol from the US 24th Division in the center of the UN defense line, 18 miles south of Chorwon made contact with an enemy battalion. Although members of the patrol believe the enemy troops were Chinese Communists, there is no confirming evidence. Both air and ground observers continue to report indications of an enemy build-up on the main routes leading to South Korea. This movement probably includes a general southward deployment of Chinese Communist forces. In the northeast, the US 3rd Division, the only combat unit remaining in the Hungnam perimeter, was out of contact with the enemy. Air observers report greater caution on the part of the enemy in the area with greater dispersal of troops and increased use of camouflage.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 222 missions, attacking enemy troops and supply installations around the Hungnam perimeter. UN surface craft on the east coast provided continuous harassing fire in support of the defenders of the Hungnam perimeter. Aircraft from a UN carrier on the west coast attacked enemy lines of communication north of Pyongyang.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 202 combat sorties throughout northern Korea including 101 armed reconnaissance sorties against enemy lines of communication. Medium bombers attacked bridges and tunnels in the area between the border city of Sinuiju and the important enemy supply town of Kanggye in north central Korea.

II. General Situation

The Korean National Assembly convened for its tenth session on 20 December with 140 of the 200 surviving members present. This number represents the largest Assembly gathering in Seoul since the UN military reversals in North Korea.

US Ambassador Muccio reports that the Korean government has suspended further executions of persons duly sentenced to death under Emergency Law Number One until more suitable places and methods can be found to carry out executions.

Press reports from Tokyo state that Lee Bum Suk, recently appointed Korean Ambassador to the Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan, has sounded out SCAP and the Japanese Government regarding the possibility of the ROK Government finding refuge in Japan in the event the need for exile arises. The report adds that, if Japan proves unsuitable as a refuge, President Rhee will then appeal to Chiang Kai shek through Ambassador Lee for refuge in Taiwan.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

22 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Contact with the enemy along most of the US Eighth Army front continued to be restricted to patrol activity. Air observers reported an increasing enemy buildup in central Korea east of Chunchon along the 38th Parallel. On the east coast, the enemy resumed probing attacks against the north and east sides of the Hungnam perimeter as the US 3rd Division began embarkation at Hungnam.

Ground

Air observers reported an increasing enemy buildup in central Korea, east of Chunchon along the 38th Parallel while contact along most of the US Eighth Army front remained generally at patrol level. One exception to the continuing pattern of light contact occurred in the ROK 8th Division sector where a North Korean regiment heavily attacked the ROK 16th Regiment 12 miles northeast of Chunchon. The enemy gained about 3,000 yards before being contained with the assistance of elements of the ROK 21st Regiment. To the west, ROK 1st Division patrols reported two light encounters with small enemy groups, probably Chinese Communists. On the east coast, Chinese Communist forces resumed probing attacks against the north and east portions of the Hungnam perimeter, with one strong attack forcing elements of the US 85th Regiment to withdraw 1,000 yards. Enemy small arms fire which harassed elements of the US 15th Regiment throughout the night was finally silenced by a UN artillery barrage. The US 3rd Division began embarkation at Hungnam.

Navy

Naval surface units supported the US 3rd Division in the Hungnam perimeter with interdiction fire and night illumination. UN carrier aircraft continued to provide close support for ground forces in the Hungnam area and inflicted heavy damage on enemy personnel and supplies. On the west coast, other carrier aircraft attacked enemy communications in the Pyongyang area. Naval air sorties totalled 248.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 516 sorties, with 305 combat. Close support missions were flown in the US Eighth Army sector, and medium bombers attacked various targets in 33 enemy-held areas. During an air encounter southeast of Sinuiju, between four F-86's and two MIG-15's, one enemy plane was probably destroyed while UN aircraft were not damaged.

II. General Situation

ECA officials report from Seoul that, as of 19 December, the ROK Government has collected more than 200,000 metric tons of rice, or 26 percent of the 1950 goal. Collections have proceeded successfully in the Taegu-Pusan area, but only one percent of the local quota has been collected in the guerrilla-infested, heavy rice producing area of southwest Korea. ECA also reports that the extension of military activity to additional ports in south Korea makes importation of fertilizer through these ports impractical.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

23 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy ground activity throughout the area was confined to small-scale attacks. Enemy jet aircraft were increasingly active.

Ground

The enemy conducted minor probing attacks against ROK units on the right flank of the US Eighth Army along the 38th Parallel. UN patrols continue to report an enemy buildup in the central Kuwha-Chorwon area from 10 to 20 miles north of the 38th Parallel. In the northeast, enemy activity against the contracting Hungnam perimeter was limited to mortar and small arms fire. Embarkation of the US 3rd Division continued. US Eighth Army G-2 estimates that a renewed enemy offensive on or about 25 December is probable.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft were active against enemy installations around the Hungnam perimeter as two cruisers, six destroyers and three rocket-firing ships maintained continuous harassing fire. The USS Missouri will again go into action in support of the perimeter. UN carrier aircraft have resumed flights on the Korean west coast after a delay for resupply.

Air

Enemy jet aircraft flew at least 27 counter-air sorties in a five-hour period over Sinuiju. Engaged by US F-86 jets and F-51s, six enemy jets were reported destroyed while one F-86 jet was lost. UN aircraft flew 491 sorties including 268 combat. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy lines of communication and troop installations in the forward battle zone and enemy rear areas.

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II. General Situation

Ambassador Muccio reports being reliably informed that the ROK National Assembly defeated by a vote of 96 to 17 a motion to recess the session in Seoul and to reconvene in Pusan. The Speaker of the Assembly reportedly favored the motion. Muccio considers that the Assembly's action is evidence of continuing confidence in UN forces and of a General Assembly belief that it is undesirable to move before other Government organizations. Other sources indicate that the ROK Government will remain in Seoul until the city becomes untenable, at which time the Government will move to Pusan, or, if necessary, to the island of Cheju-do.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

26 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Only three minor encounters with the enemy occurred along the US 8th Army front. Rear guard units of the US X Corps completed evacuation of Hungnam while other units continued unloading at Pusan.

Ground

On the western sector of the US 8th Army front, the 19th Regiment of the US 24th Division repulsed a minor enemy attack seven miles southeast of Yonchon. Small enemy groups, apparently exploring UN defense positions, were reported on the US IX Corps front. Farther east in the ROK 3rd Division sector, the ROK 18th Regiment engaged small North Korean forces. On the ROK 3rd Division's right flank, elements of the ROK 29th Regiment of the ROK 8th Division engaged an undetermined number of enemy troops near Utan, 13 miles inland from the east coast. The Hungnam evacuation was completed and units of the US X Corps continued unloading at Pusan. The X Corps is now assigned to the US 8th Army.

Navy

On the east coast UN naval vessels continued blockade patrols, while on the west coast other surface craft stood by ready to provide fire support. Carrier aircraft found few targets on the road in the Pyongyang-Sariwon area.

Air

Other UN aircraft provided support to ground forces and attacked enemy targets over a wide area of north Korea. A total of 504 sorties was flown, with 322 combat.

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II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio reports from Seoul that the death of General Walker has had a depressing effect on South Korean citizens to whom he epitomized courage and determination. General Walker's death has lessened President Rhee's determination to retain the ROK government in Seoul and on 24 December Rhee publicly advised non-essential civilians, government employees and National Assembly personnel to leave Seoul. Meanwhile, a large scale evacuation of the capital has been underway for several weeks. The ROK Home Minister advised Muccio on 24 December that 500,000 civilians had already left the city and that 30,000 young men of draft age were being moved south daily under military control. The ROK National Assembly met in closed session on 26 December, and voted to leave Seoul for Pusan immediately, and to convene there on 14 January.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

424587

27 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Contact with the enemy was again limited to minor patrol skirmishes except in the central sector northeast of Chunchon where three enemy attacks in battalion strength were contained by elements of the ROK III Corps. Concentration of the US X Corps continues in the Pusan-Kyonju area.

Ground

On the US 8th Army left flank, contact with the enemy was limited to minor patrol skirmishes along the Imjin River. In the ROK III Corps sector northeast of Chunchon, three enemy attacks in battalion strength forced the ROK 21st Regiment to fall back, but a counterattack is making favorable progress. Other ROK III Corps units under attack are holding their positions. The US X Corps is assembling Corps troops at Kyongju, about 50 miles north of Pusan, while units of the US 3rd Division have closed in an assembly area near Madong just south of Kyongju.

Navy

Carrier aircraft flew armed reconnaissance missions in the area north of Inchon. Naval task forces are being re-deployed to provide continued air and gunfire support as needed.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 668 sorties, with 396 combat missions involving both day and night attacks against rear area targets.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

28 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The number of patrol skirmishes along the UN defense line increased as the enemy stepped up probing activity and continued concentrating troops and supplies immediately north of the 38th Parallel. UN aircraft, in good flying weather, made a maximum effort against enemy troop concentrations, supply dumps, and lines of communication.

Ground

Enemy probing activity increased along most of the UN defense line. The enemy build-up of troop concentrations and supplies, especially in the central Yonchon-Kumwha area, was further indication of offensive intentions. A large enemy concentration was also observed at the western end of the defense line west of the Imjin River. In the only contact between major units, a two day attack by an estimated two enemy regiments against the 21st Regiment of the ROK 8th Division was contained along the 38th Parallel northeast of Chunchon. Farther to the east, other ROK troops dispersed small enemy units while advancing to defense positions along the 38th Parallel.

Navy

UN naval units on blockade duty between Iwon and Songjin on the Korean northeast coast reported considerable enemy vehicular traffic after dark along the coastal road to the south. Naval aircraft operating from carriers on the west provided close support for ROK troops in central Korea south of the Hwachon reservoir.

Air

In good flying weather, UN land-based aircraft flew 671 sorties, including 434 combat. Military targets, including enemy

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troop concentrations, supply dumps, and lines of communication, were attacked in 75 different areas throughout North Korea.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

29 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity in the western sector of the UN front was confined to patrolling. In the central sector, elements of the ROK III Corps regained previously lost positions, but further east strong enemy attacks in the ROK I Corps sector caused substantial UN withdrawals.

Ground

In the western sector of the UN front enemy activity was confined to patrols and light probing attacks. The previously reported attack on elements of the ROK III Corps northeast of Chunchon was contained and the ROK 3rd Regiment, counter-attacking to assist the ROK 21st Regiment, regained some of previously lost positions. Farther east, the situation was reported obscure in the ROK 9th Division sector generally south of Hyon. Delayed reports (27 December) indicate that elements of two ROK regiments were forced to withdraw up to six miles by two enemy forces each estimated at regimental strength. Later reports indicate additional withdrawal under heavy enemy pressure.

Navy

In the western sector, naval aircraft provided general support south of Chorwon, striking enemy troops and supplies. Other naval aircraft based off the east coast flew 95 sorties against enemy installations and entrenched troops south of Kwachon. Surface vessels provided support fire for the ROK I Corps along the east coast.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 755 sorties, including 377 combat. Armed reconnaissance and intruder planes attacked military targets in 137 areas, including Pyongyang, Kusong, Sariwon, Sinanju, and Wonsan. Continued close support was given UN ground forces.

II. General Situation

A recent North Korean broadcast admits that Chinese Communist intervention staved off a complete defeat of the North Korean regime. The broadcast also emphasized that Korean-Chinese Communist friendship is very significant, not only in the struggle for the independence and unification of Korea, but also in the struggle of all Asian peoples for independence.

ECA officials report from Seoul that the movement of machinery and materials for Cheju Island from the Seoul-Inchon area has been completed. The second phase of an overall evacuation plan involving movement of vital ROK records, machinery, and strategic materials from Seoul to the southern part of the country has now begun.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

30 December 1950

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Most of the western sector of the US 8th Army front was quiet. ROK units in the center made limited advances. Farther to the east, an estimated 5,000 North Korean troops are behind ROK lines in the Hyon area penetration.

Ground

In the western sector, US 8th Army units reported only enemy patrol activity. The ROK 3rd Division made limited gains in the central sector of the UN line. The ROK 9th Division has regained some of the positions lost in the Hyon area, but enemy attacks on ROK regimental command posts have so disrupted communications in the area that the situation remains obscure. An estimated 5,000 enemy troops are now well behind UN positions in the ROK 9th Division sector. The US 2nd Division has been ordered to move north to meet this threat.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 183 sorties from carriers operating on both the east and west coasts with attacks being made on enemy concentrations and supply points along the front. Naval reconnaissance in the Ongjin-Haeju-Yonan area to the west of present UN defense positions indicates that the area is still held by ROK home guard units, subject only to harassing attacks by North Korean guerrillas.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 414 combat sorties in a total of 721. Light bombers attacked enemy lines of communication and troop concentrations in forward areas. Medium bombers attacked the east coast port and rail city of Songjin with excellent results.

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Eight F-86 jet aircraft engaged six enemy MIG jet aircraft over Sinuiju, destroying one and damaging another with no damage to US aircraft. US pilots report improved enemy air tactics.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

A deep enemy penetration down the Uijongbu corridor has caused the US 8th Army to withdraw to a new defense line running 12 miles north of Seoul through Uijongbu, then east through Hongchon to the east coast. Heavy enemy pressure is being exerted along a 44-mile front from the Imjin River east to Chunchon.

Ground

Heavy Chinese Communist attacks, beginning in the late afternoon of 31 December, penetrated the positions of the ROK 1st Division northwest of Uijongbu. By 2 January, the enemy was reported to be in strength in the town of Sangsu, 12 miles northwest of Uijongbu. The situation to the north of Seoul is described as "fluid". All elements of the US I and IX Corps are withdrawing to a perimeter defense around Seoul, which includes Uijongbu on the north. The defense line then runs east through Hongchon to the east coast. At last report, the enemy was exerting heavy pressure on the key communications city of Chunchon in the ROK III Corps sector in central Korea. Elements of the US 7th Division have begun moving north from the Pusan area to positions south of Wonju in central Korea.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 196 sorties in close support of ground units along the front.

Air

Of 504 combat sorties flown by UN land-based aircraft, 187 were in close support of ground troops. Light bombers attacked enemy lines of communication in the immediate rear of the front line and medium bombers attacked an enemy barracks area northwest of Pyongyang.

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II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 72 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

An enemy attack against the Seoul defenses penetrated six miles southwest of Uijongbu. In the central sector near Kapyong, the ROK 2nd Division has been overrun by the enemy, with two regiments cut off.

Ground

On the left flank of the UN defense line, the US 25th Division was attacked by an enemy force of undetermined strength nine miles northwest of Seoul. The attack was contained. Another enemy attack against elements of the US 24th Division and the 29th British Brigade south of Uijongbu gained six miles before being contained. In the central sector near Kapyong, two regiments of the ROK 2nd Division of the ROK III Corps were cut off. To the east, two regiments of the ROK 9th Division are engaged with the enemy southeast of Yongpo. Other ROK units, in the center and on the east flank continued to withdraw to the new defense line approximately twenty miles south of the 38th Parallel. Air reconnaissance disclosed heavy enemy vehicular traffic in the northwest, moving from Sinanju toward Pyongyang, and thousands of refugees moving southwest toward Seoul.

Navy

Aircraft from carriers off both coasts flew 182 sorties in close support of UN ground forces.

Air

Other UN aircraft, flying 472 combat sorties, provided close support to ground forces in all sectors and attacked military targets over a wide area of enemy-held north Korea. UN medium bombers attacked Pyongyang in a maximum effort with good to excellent results.

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II. General Situation

Press reports state that President Rhee and other remaining high level ROK officials have quit Seoul and are moving to Pusan.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

4 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the west the enemy continued to press southward as UN forces withdrew from Seoul to new defense positions south of the Han River. In the central sector two and possibly three ROK regiments are still cut off. In the east, enemy infiltration and guerrilla activity is hampering southward movement of other UN forces.

Ground

UN forces withdrew from Seoul to new defense positions south of the Han River under heavy enemy pressure. Elements of the 27th British Brigade screened the orderly withdrawal of the US I and IX Corps from the Seoul area. In the central sector, the situation in the Kapyong area has not been clarified. The ROK 31st and 32nd Regiments at last report were still surrounded by a large enemy force, but were attempting to break through and move south; a late report indicates that the ROK 36th Regiment has been cut off in the same area. Enemy infiltration and increased guerrilla activity in the US X Corps sector in the east has hampered the withdrawal of other UN forces.

Navy

Flying in from carriers off both the east and west coasts, naval aircraft gave close support to UN ground forces and attacked enemy supplies and installations. A total of 183 sorties was flown. Naval vessels continued gunfire support of UN forces in the Seoul area and also along the east coast near the 38th parallel.

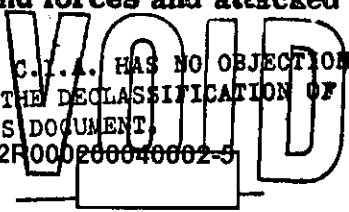
Air

Other UN aircraft, flying a total of 899 sorties, including 527 combat, continued to provide support to UN ground forces and attacked

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military targets in more than 50 areas, including Kaesong, Suncheon, Sariwon, and the Sinanju airfield.

II. General Situation

In a message dated 3 January, Ambassador Muccio reported from Seoul that in view of the movement of the ROK Government to Pusan and the suggestion of the CG Eighth Army, the US Embassy was closing that day, and moving all personnel to Fusan and Taegu. UN and other diplomatic personnel were also evacuating Seoul on the 3rd.

ECA officials report from Seoul that deficit spending by the ROK government for war purposes, and advances of Korean currency to UN forces account for an increase in the banknote issue of the Bank of Korea from 58.6 billion won at the end of May to over 200 billion won at the end of the year.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

5 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

All UN units in the Seoul area are now south of the Han River and are establishing intermediate defense positions eight to thirteen miles south of the river. Enemy troops have occupied Seoul and enemy patrols have crossed the frozen Han River west of Seoul. In the central sector delayed reports indicate that large enemy forces are moving southward below Chunchon, while UN units in the area continue to attempt a southward movement to new defense positions.

Ground

A general withdrawal of UN units to defense line "D" is now under way. The line runs from the west coast eastward through Pyongtaek to Ansong, then generally northeast through Wonju to the vicinity of Chumunjin on the east coast above Kangnung. All US I and US IX Corps units have succeeded in disengaging the enemy and in completing their withdrawal across the frozen Han River. There has been no ground contact with the enemy in the US I and US IX Corps sectors south of the Han River, although small enemy patrols have crossed the river. In the central sector an estimated three enemy regiments attacked the ROK 8th Regiment of the ROK 7th Division nine miles southwest of Hongchon, and an estimated enemy battalion forced the withdrawal of US 2nd Division elements southeast of Hoengsong. No further information is available on the ROK 31st and 32nd Regiments cut off in the Kapyong-Chunchon area. Latest reports indicate that the ROK 36th Regiment is breaking out of a partial encirclement.

Navy

UN naval units provided gunfire support in the Inchon area and patrolled both Korean coasts. Naval aircraft provided close support for UN units in the Seoul area, and burned out two city blocks in Seoul.

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Air

Ground-based UN aircraft flew 785 sorties, including 433 combat. Medium bombers using radar attacked Pyongyang with unreported results. Possible enemy air activity is indicated in delayed reports of two separate strafing attacks by single, unidentified aircraft against UN troops.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

424757

8 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Although generally out of contact with the enemy in the west, UN forces in the central area were heavily engaged in the Hongchon-Hoengsong corridor by an estimated two enemy divisions.

Ground

ROK units in the US I Corps sector in the west maintained light contact with Chinese forces approximately seven miles south of Seoul, but other US I Corps units and the US IX Corps were out of contact with the enemy. A large enemy concentration was observed ten miles east of Wonju, while elements of the US 2nd Division and ROK units were heavily engaged against enemy forces estimated to be two divisions in the Hongchon-Hoengsong corridor to the north of Wonju. There was no contact with the enemy in the east coast area.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 183 sorties against enemy installations and troops along the front line. Surface craft shelled enemy troops observed at Inchon and at Kimpo airfield.

Air

UN aircraft flew a total of 820 sorties of which 444 were combat. Light bombers and armed reconnaissance flights attacked enemy troops and lines of communication. Medium bombers made another strong attack on Pyongyang.

II. General Situation

A 28 December decree of the North Korean National Assembly calling for the prosecution of servicemen abandoning weapons or equipment without orders would appear to indicate a severe shortage

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of small arms in the North Korean Armed forces, similar to the shortage that prevailed last autumn.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

8 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the western sector maintained defensive positions on line "D". To the east, other UN forces continued to withdraw. Enemy forces infiltrated into the key city of Wonju, but at last official report patrols from two UN regiments were still in control of the city. (Latest radio newscasts state that Wonju has been abandoned by UN forces and is now occupied by the enemy.)

Ground

On the US 8th Army's west flank, US I and IX Corps units maintained and strengthened the new defensive positions along line "D" south of the Han River. The southernmost enemy force consisted of two Chinese Communist companies which were observed about 26 miles southeast of Seoul, near Kumyangjang. To the east, the city of Wonju was infiltrated by enemy troops, causing the withdrawal of the ROK 5th Regiment. At last official report patrols of the US 23rd and 38th Regiments, major elements of which are executing a planned withdrawal to defensive positions three miles south of Wonju, were still in control of the city. (Latest radio newscasts state that Wonju has been abandoned by UN forces and is now occupied by the enemy.) In the ROK 7th Division sector the ROK 3rd and 8th Regiments engaged two enemy regiments southeast of Wonju, near Songgye. Enemy forces captured the town of Chongson, 15 miles east of Pycngchang, on the east of the central sector. In the eastern sector, the ROK 3rd Division closed in an assembly area approximately 13 miles northeast of Chechon. There is no further report of enemy interference with the withdrawal of the ROK 9th Division to the Imokchong area in the eastern sector.

Navy

UN surface vessels continued interdictive and harassing fire on both coasts. In the west, carrier aircraft flew 48 close support

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sorties; no naval air activity was reported in the east.

Air

A total of 374 sorties, including 173 transport and 162 combat, were flown by other UN aircraft. Armed reconnaissance sorties attacked targets in 24 areas, including Kimpo airfield, Hwachon, and Sariwon, and light bombers struck both Kimpo and Seoul airfields. Close support missions were flown for UN ground forces in all sectors.

II. General Situation

Ambassador Muccio reports that President Rhee has dispatched a letter to General MacArthur again mentioning his request for arms for 500,000 Koreans and stating that 250,000 trained men are now ready to receive arms. Rhee also suggested to MacArthur that 50,000 Chinese Nationalist troops be permitted to join UN Forces in Korea. Rhee indicated that he would be willing to make the request for troops directly to Chiang Kai-shek, if MacArthur preferred not to make the request directly himself.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

9 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

There has been little contact with the enemy, except in the Wonju area. A considerable build-up of enemy troops continues opposite UN lines in both the western and central sectors.

Ground

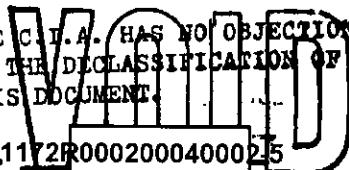
In the western sector US 25th Division elements patrolled north of defense line "D" towards Osan, and the ROK 1st Division engaged small enemy groups fifteen miles southwest of Osan. Air observers and ground patrols reported large enemy concentrations in the Osan-Yuju area, ten to fifteen miles north of defense line "D". In the central sector, UN troops completed their withdrawal from Wonju, which has now been occupied by the enemy. The US 2nd Division estimates that 1650 enemy were killed in the fighting in Wonju. Enemy troops attacking southwest of Wonju forced elements of the ROK 8th Division to withdraw 4000 yards before a counter-attack partially restored positions. Farther to the east, other ROK units continued to assemble along the defense line without enemy contact.

Navy

UN naval forces maintained patrols, but bad weather interfered with naval air activity. Additional information from naval sources further confirms the presence of a large group of refugees and an estimated 10,000 armed anti-Communist civilians in the west coast area of North Korea north of Haeju and west of Sariwon. The possibility of supplying ammunition to this area by air-drop is under study.

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Air

One unidentified aircraft bombed units of the US 25th Division south of Osan. UN ground-based aircraft flew 690 sorties including 369 combat. Medium bombers radar-bombed Pyongyang, and other aircraft hit Kimpo airfield, enemy troop concentrations, lines of communication, and enemy-occupied buildings and villages.

II. General Situation

Radio Pyongyang has broadcast the text of the latest letter of protest from the North Korean Foreign Minister to the UN protesting "American atrocities" in Korea, and again demanding the withdrawal of US troops from Korea. The protest states that on 4 January, 82 B-29's raided the city of Pyongyang although "the Americans know only too well that there are no military targets in Pyongyang" since anything that could be considered a military target was "long since destroyed by the American Army and Air Force."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

10 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western and eastern sectors little enemy pressure was encountered by UN ground forces. In the Wonju area (central sector) one enemy attack penetrated ROK positions approximately one mile before being contained, while another attack was still heavily engaging French forces at last report. Adverse weather conditions hampered UN air activity.

Ground

Except in central Korea, little enemy contact was reported along the UN front. ROK 8th Division positions eight miles southwest of Wonju were penetrated by two enemy battalions to a depth of approximately one mile before being contained by ROK reserves, and at last report this enemy force was withdrawing north. Patrols of the French Battalion were heavily engaged by an estimated enemy company three miles south of Wonju. Elements of the US 2nd Division, holding defensive positions in that general area, reported several contacts. The previously isolated 31st and 32nd Regiments of the ROK 2nd Division were reported assembled south of Chungju and preparing for a further move southeast to the Hamchang area. The US 1st Marine Division is preparing to move northward to the Yongchon-Pohang area. The ROK II Corps has been deactivated.

Navy

Adverse weather conditions severely limited all naval operations off both coasts. In the west only 19 air sorties were flown, principally against Chinnampo, and in the east surface vessels directed gunfire on roads in the vicinity of Chodo-ri.

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Air

Other UN aircraft, also hampered by weather, flew 234 sorties, including 159 transport and 50 combat. Night intruder aircraft attacked targets in 18 areas, including Kumchon, Pyongyang airfield, and Wonju.

II. General Situation

US Ambassador Muccio in Pusan has reported his increasing concern over the progressive weakening of morale and spirit among both military and civil elements of the Korean people. Muccio has hopes that the Korean Army will again show resiliency and staying power despite heavy losses of men and trained junior officers in six months of continuous fighting. He has grave doubts, however, over the possibility of restoring civilian and government morale. President Rhee's leadership is slipping under the strains of the present retreat, and the ravages of war that have caused the death or capture of many potential leaders and the disintegration of Korean national life has made effective leadership much more difficult. Muccio strongly recommends, as one approach to the problem of leadership, that John Chang return from Washington to head a War Cabinet, and that the hundreds of Korean leaders sent to the US for study under leadership programs be urged to return to Korea to do their part in the struggle for national survival.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

11 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the central sector, an estimated 7000 enemy troops attacked the US 2nd Division south of Wonju, but the attack was contained without loss of ground. In the same sector, elements of the ROK 8th Division were engaged with an enemy battalion. Elsewhere along the defense line activity was limited to patrol clashes.

Ground

In the central sector south of Wonju, an estimated 7000 enemy troops attacked the US 2nd Division on both flanks; the attack was contained with no loss of ground, and an estimated 1200 enemy were killed. Southwest of the US 2nd Division, elements of the ROK 8th Division were engaged with an enemy battalion. Also in the central sector, the enemy buildup continues in the Chechon area; elements of the US 7th Division killed 200 of a group of 1000 enemy troops in a six-hour engagement. Farther south, enemy guerrillas derailed a train at a tunnel near Tanyang and, in the same area, attacked another train carrying refugees and ROK troops. Activity in the eastern and western sectors was again limited to minor patrol clashes.

Navy

Unfavorable weather restricted naval air operations to 34 sorties against various enemy targets in western Korea. Surface craft continued on patrol duty along both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 269 sorties, 24 of them combat. Bombers attacked military targets in enemy-held towns, including Pyongyang, Haeju, Chorwon, and Sariwon, with good to excellent results. *79*

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II. General Situation

Press reports state that Chung Il Kwon, ROK Chief of Staff, recently told newsmen that he was very much in favor of using Chinese Nationalist troops in the war against the Communists in Korea.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

12 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Several minor engagements were fought in the central sector, south of Wonju, as enemy activity in this area slackened considerably. In the west, heavy enemy movement southward below Seoul was reported, and, in south-central Korea, enemy guerrillas are apparently preparing for a major move against UN main supply routes.

Ground

Elements of the US 2nd and 7th Divisions fought several minor engagements with the enemy south of Wonju as hostile activity in this sector lessened considerably. Units of the US 2nd Division were attacked by enemy groups with unreported results, and a patrol of the US 7th Division withdrew after meeting an estimated 1000 enemy troops 18 miles southeast of Wonju. Farther south, other 7th Division elements engaged several enemy groups which established roadblocks and mined roads west and northwest of Tanyang. In the west, air observation disclosed heavy enemy movement southward, especially in the Osan area, and approximately 750 enemy troops were reported killed in air strikes in this area. In UN rear areas, large groups of enemy guerrillas were reported assembling in the Taejon area to attempt to cut UN main supply routes. On the eastern and western portions of the defense line, activity was again limited to light patrol contact.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft, flying a total of 78 sorties, strafed and napalmed enemy troops. Surface craft continued patrolling along both coasts and stood by for fire support duty.

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Air

In clearing weather, land-based air sorties increased to 600, including 295 combat, of which 74 were close support missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked enemy targets in 65 areas; and bombers struck at enemy targets in several large cities with fair to excellent results.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

13 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Intense local engagements developed in the Wonju area, but the enemy remained out of contact on both the west and east sectors of the UN defense line. Chinese Communist troops were reported for the first time in the area northeast of Chechon, where a previous infiltration of North Korean troops is threatening to flank the UN salient at Wonju.

Ground

Following heavy air strikes and artillery preparations, elements of the US 2nd Division drove an estimated one to two enemy regiments northward from a commanding hill three miles southwest of Wonju. A counter-attack by enemy troops against the position was repulsed, and an enemy attack on other US 2nd Division positions south of Wonju was beaten off with heavy enemy casualties. An enemy force including Chinese Communist troops drove elements of the ROK 7th Division out of Macha, 15 miles northeast of Chechon. UN units along both the right and left sectors of the defense line reported no contact with the enemy, whose troop strength continued to build up 15 to 20 miles north of the line in the western sector. Enemy guerrillas remained active in the Taejon area.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from the Sea of Japan flew 117 sorties in support of ground troops, and caused an estimated 450 enemy casualties among one enemy battalion in the Wonju area. Naval pilots observed many enemy troops moving south along the east coast road in the vicinity of Kangnung.

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Air

Unidentified aircraft dropped 15 to 17 bombs in the US I Corps sector, but no damage was reported. UN aircraft flew 750 sorties including transport, armed reconnaissance, night intruder, and medium bomber missions. Nine medium bombers provided close ground support with a strike against enemy troop concentrations in the Wonju area. Other medium bombers hit lines of communication in northern Korea with good to excellent results.

II. General Situation

No significant developments have been reported during the past 24 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

15 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector, the US I Corps, closely supported by UN aircraft, launched an attack against enemy concentrations in the Osan-Suwon area. Leading elements have reached the Osan area and have reported contact with the enemy. Activity lessened in the Wonju area as UN forces prepared to withdraw to a new defense line. Fighting increased east of Wonju as ROK troops recaptured the town of Yongwol.

Ground

The US I Corps, effectively supported by aircraft, launched an attack against enemy concentrations between Osan and Suwon in the western sector. The 27th Regiment of the US 25th Division, supported by a tank battalion, reached the Osan area before encountering the enemy on the left flank. Elements of the US 3rd Division and ROK units made substantial advances against no enemy opposition. In the central sector, activity in the Wonju area was limited to patrol skirmishes as the US 2nd Division and the ROK 8th Division prepared to withdraw to a new defense line 12 miles south of Wonju. To the southeast, heavy fighting developed in the Yongwol-Tanyang-Mungyang area. The ROK 7th Division recaptured Yongwol as elements of the US 7th Division repulsed several enemy attacks east of Tanyang. Large enemy groups have been observed in the Mungyang area and UN units are preparing to start operations against this enemy threat to UN main supply routes. No activity has been reported from the eastern sector.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft, flying 209 sorties, provided close support for UN troops along the front line. Naval surface craft along both coasts continued patrolling operations and stood by for fire support duty.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 804 sorties, of which 328 were combat. Armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in various enemy-held areas, and medium bombers attacked Hanchung with excellent results. Close support sorties totalled 62. Several unidentified aircraft dropped a total of six bombs, two of them napalm, in the western sector. No damage was reported.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

16 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Few engagements with the enemy occurred as UN ground forces advanced to within three miles of Suwon in the western sector and completed further withdrawals in the central sector south of Wonju. Air strikes against enemy troop concentrations in the Suwon-Osan area were highly successful.

Ground

In the western sector, no serious enemy opposition was encountered as assault elements of the US I Corps advanced northward to within three miles of Suwon. The ROK 8th and US 2nd Divisions completed withdrawals to new defense positions in the central sector approximately twelve miles south of Wonju without enemy interference. In the Tanyang area, one enemy attack of unknown strength was repulsed by elements of the US 7th Division four miles east of that city, while another enemy force six miles southeast of Tanyang, estimated at two companies, withdrew after engaging reconnaissance elements of the US 187th Airborne Regiment. Large enemy forces were observed approximately seven miles south of Tanyang, and air sightings indicate that enemy groups have advanced farther south to within eleven miles of Hamchang and to within eight miles of Yechon. The progress of an attack north from Mungyong by the Greek Battalion has not been reported. No activity has been reported in the eastern sector. The US 5th Marine Regiment has closed in an assembly area near Pohang.

Navy

Carrier aircraft based off the west coast flew 58 sorties against enemy troops and buildings in the Osan-Suwon-Seoul areas, while surface vessels continued patrols. From carriers off the east

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coast, naval aircraft flew 239 sorties, striking enemy troop concentrations in the Suwon, Wonju and Chunchon areas and along the east coast to Wonsan and Hungnam; surface vessels continued patrolling and provided gunfire support for ROK troops.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 661 sorties, including 391 combat. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in more than 100 areas, including Seoul, Suwon, and Hamhung. Light bombers attacked targets at Suwon, Pyongyang, and Sariwon. Close support sorties for UN ground forces totalled 108.

II. General Situation

The ROK National Assembly reconvened in Pusan on 15 January with 105 members present of the 110 previously registered. The members strongly criticized the Government's treatment of recruits and the prevailing confusion and lack of planning for both conscriptees and refugees. The Assembly tacitly approved the despatch of the Vice Speaker and the Foreign Relations Committee Chairman to Tokyo to request arms from SCAP.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

17 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The reconnaissance in force by UN ground units in the western sector reached a depth of approximately 20 miles north of defense line "D" without encountering strong enemy resistance. In the central sector, several contacts were made with enemy troops behind UN lines in the Yongwol-Punggi-Tanyang area, indicating the presence of at least one North Korean division operating against the Yongju-Tanyang highway.

Ground

In the western sector elements of the US 25th Division drove a small enemy force northward and entered the outskirts of Suwon. Farther east, US and ROK troops reached the Kumyangjang area and repulsed several enemy attacks. Later all forward UN elements in the western sector initiated a planned withdrawal to positions approximately five miles north of the main defense line.

In the central sector contact was light south of Wonju, but several sharp engagements took place with strong enemy forces which have infiltrated to the UN rear in the Yongwol-Punggi-Tanyang area. The NK 10th Division, with a strength of approximately 3,500 men, is reported to be in position south of the Tanyang-Yongju highway with the mission of moving into the road centers of Yechon and Andong.

The enemy remained out of contact with UN forces on the east coast.

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Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew a total of 227 sorties in support of ground troops and against enemy lines of communication in Korea. Surface units continued on fire support duty on the east coast and maintained patrols and the blockade of North Korean ports.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 806 sorties, including 427 combat and 304 transport. Medium bombers again radar-bombed Pyongyang, and a heavy strike was made on the marshalling yards at Kaesong.

II. General Situation

The Social Affairs Ministry has broadcast to the Korean people a dispersion plan for the large number of refugees crowding Taegu and Pusan. War refugees will be provided free transportation and may select Cheju Island, Koje Island, and other destinations along the southern coast.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

18 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN activity along the defense line in the western and central sectors was limited to improving defense positions and patrolling. The enemy's supply and troop build-up in the Seoul-Suwon area continues. In the eastern sector, ROK units repelled an attempted infiltration.

Ground

Units of the US I and IX Corps improved defense positions and patrolled in the western sector as the enemy continued the build-up of troops and materiel in the Seoul-Suwon area. While in the US X Corps sector patrols were able to enter Wonju without enemy contact, the ROK 6th Division and the US 187th Airborne Regiment fought a series of small scale actions with North Korean forces in the US X Corps immediate rear areas. Farther to the east, the ROK 3rd Division engaged and repulsed two infiltrating enemy battalions.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft attacked the enemy along the front line and in the immediate enemy rear areas, flying 204 combat sorties. UN destroyers on the east coast provided interdictory fire along the coastal road. ROK naval sources continue to report the presence of a sizeable anti-Communist force in the north Korean west coast province of Hwanghae.

Air

UN aircraft flew 401 combat sorties in a total of 797. Light and medium bombers attacked the enemy along the front line and along the lines of communication. One MIG jet aircraft approached a flight of US light bombers over Pyongyang, but immediately broke contact.

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II. General Situation

Ambassador Muccio reports that two members of the ROK National Assembly have obtained permits to enter Japan, ostensibly to consult the Korean Mission in Tokyo. Actually, the primary objective is to appeal to the UN commander for arms. Muccio analyzes this trip as being an example of the legislature's continuing attempt to usurp executive functions and as reflecting the tendency of Korean leaders to look to the UN for salvation.

ROK officials have attempted to evacuate all possible rice stocks in the face of the enemy advance. Although the enemy has captured some 40,000 tons of rice in South Korea, less than 10% of rice collection, there are mounting indications of an impending food shortage in North Korea and enemy-occupied South Korea.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

19 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the front line was generally restricted to minor skirmishes as UN patrols sought to maintain contact with the enemy. The threat to the US X Corps rear areas behind the central sector increased as the enemy continued to infiltrate in force.

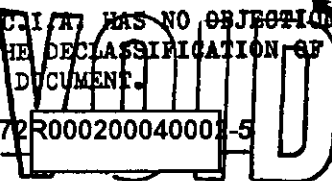
Ground

Only minor engagements occurred in the US I and IX Corps sectors in the west as patrols attempted to maintain contact with the enemy. In Kumyangjang, a US 15th Regiment patrol withdrew after a two-hour fight with an estimated two enemy companies. Other UN patrols reported five skirmishes with hostile forces west of the Han River. Air observation disclosed several enemy groups north of Suwon while ground patrols reported a Chinese Communist division about seven miles northeast of Kumyangjang. Farther east, in the US X Corps sector, elements of the US 9th Regiment engaged an enemy force twelve miles north of Chechon while patrol skirmishes were reported south of Wonju. A battalion of the US 9th Regiment has entered Wonju, which will be used as a base for UN patrol operations in the central sector. South of Wonju, the ROK 8th Division and the US 7th Division reported engagements with enemy groups near Mungyong and Tanyang. Continued infiltration of the enemy in this area now poses the main threat to the X Corps. To the east, elements of the ROK 7th Division are in contact with the enemy in Yongwol. ROK troops, in the eastern sector, entering the area northwest of Namdae, found 1000 enemy dead, presumably the victims of air strikes during the past two days.

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Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft, flying 219 sorties, attacked various enemy targets, including railroad bridges in northeast Korea, with generally good results. Naval surface craft along both coasts continued patrolling and stood by for fire support duty.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 398 combat sorties in a total of 694. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy targets over a wide area with good to excellent results. Close support sorties totalled 26.

II. General Situation

Economic

The mounting inflation in South Korea is reflected by the Bank of Korea retail price index in Pusan which stood at 1113 in mid-January, using the 1947 average as 100, as compared with the June 1950 average of 319.3 and October's average of 650. US greenbacks and gold have soared to all-time highs although the bumper rice crop has had a generally steadying effect. The ROK Government's deficit spending continues at an accelerating rate and the currency in circulation is four times the June 1950 total.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

20 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN SUMMARY

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Although the western sector remained quiet, enemy concentrations were observed in the vicinity of Kumyangjang. Guerrillas and infiltrated North Korean troops continued to concentrate in the rear of UN positions in the central area.

Ground

The US I and IX Corps sectors in the west were quiet, and action was limited to minor patrol activity. Air observers continue to report sizeable enemy concentrations in the Kumyangjang area to the east of Suwon. The US 2nd Division made contact with small enemy groups in the vicinity of Wonju. Large groups of guerrillas and infiltrated North Korean troops continued to concentrate in the rear of UN positions in the central area but UN and ROK units continued harassing tactics against these groups. The ROK 3rd Division in the eastern sector advancing towards Yongwol was meeting only scattered resistance.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 289 combat sorties against enemy troops and installations in the eastern and western sectors and ranged as far north as Chongjin on the east coast.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 342 combat sorties in a total of 542 flown. As light bombers struck at enemy installations on the front line, medium bombers attacked lines of communication in North Korea.

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II. General Situation

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