

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

22 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

State Dept. review completed

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Elements of the US I and IX Corps have reached Osan, the outskirts of Kumyangjang, and a point four miles east of the latter city, encountering little or no enemy opposition. The enemy buildup in the Kumyangjang-Inchon area continued.

Ground

Task forces from the US I and IX Corps launched limited objective attacks to cut the Osan-Suwon highway, to reconnoiter the hostile situation on the Kumyangjang-Inchon front, and to disrupt indicated preparations for an enemy offensive. At last report leading elements had advanced, against little or no enemy opposition, to Osan, to the outskirts of Kumyangjang, and to a point four miles east of Kumyangjang. Indications of an enemy buildup in the Kumyangjang-Inchon area continued; the most significant air sighting was of an enemy force estimated at regimental strength northeast of Kumyangjang. Patrols fought several engagements with enemy groups up to company strength in the vicinity of Ichon and the area approximately four miles east of Kumyangjang. In the central sector, a battalion of the US 9th Regiment occupied the airfield south of Wonju, but withdrew at dusk. Elements of the US 7th Division dispersed three enemy groups nine miles west of Yongwol, and an enemy force of undetermined strength southwest of that town forced another 7th Division reconnaissance group to withdraw. In the US IX Corps rear areas, elements of the ROK 8th Division are in contact with two enemy battalions approximately six miles southwest of Tanyang.

Navy

Off the west coast, UN naval vessels patrolled from Inchon to Chinnampo. In the east, carrier air operations were cancelled because of adverse weather, but surface vessels provided gunfire support for ROK ground forces.

Air

Other UN aircraft, flying 677 sorties, attacked military targets in over 100 areas, including Wonsan, Wonju, Sariwon, and Chinnampo. Marshalling yards at Chorwon, Munson, and Tanchon were also bombed. Close support was provided for UN ground forces in all sectors.

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II. General Situation

Sociological

Radio Pyongyang has announced a decision of the North Korean government granting special consideration for those persons who collaborated with the UN or the Republic of Korea during the temporary occupation of the North, provided surrender is made within 30 days. Meanwhile, both the Chinese and North Korean radios are calling on refugees to return to their deserted homes whether in the UN area or in the North.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

23 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN I and IX Corps units which drove northward to Kumyangjang and Ichon began to withdraw to defense line "D". UN troops again occupied Wonju, but withdrew for the night. There was no activity in the eastern sector. In the rear areas UN units attacked an estimated 2,000 North Korean troops fifteen miles southeast of Andong.

Ground

After advancing to Kumyangjang, to Ichon, and to a point four miles northwest of Osan, US I and IX Corps units in the west withdrew to defense line "D". In the central sector, Wonju was retaken by a battalion of the US 2nd Division, but evacuated for the night. In the rear areas of the US 7th Division sector, elements of the ROK 8th Division engaged two enemy battalions six miles southwest of Tanyang. The enemy disengaged and eluded the ROK forces. In the eastern sector there was no activity along the entire ROK Army front, but in the rear areas elements of the US 1st Marine Division, in action for the first time since the Hamhung evacuation, killed 200 of an estimated 2,000 North Korean troops in action fifteen miles southeast of Andong.

Navy

Along the east coast of Korea UN destroyers provided gunfire support for ROK ground forces near Kangnung and Samchock. Other surface units patrolled from Kangnung to a point 40 miles north of the 38th Parallel. UN carrier aircraft operating off the west coast flew 36 sorties in close support of ground forces in the Suwon area, attacking buildings and troop concentrations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 716 sorties, of which 268 were armed reconnaissance missions over targets mainly at Chorwon,

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Chunchon, Kunu-ri and Sinanju. Bombers attacked railroad bridges and marshalling yards with excellent results. Night intruder aircraft attacked targets in Seoul, Sukchon and Osan. Three UN F-51 fighters engaged three enemy Yak-3 aircraft, shooting down one and damaging another. There was no damage to UN aircraft.

II. General Situation

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

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

24 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

With the exception of an allied attack on the town of Yongwol, in the central sector, the front line remained quiet with only minor patrol activity. An enemy force still menaces the rear area communications center of Andong.

Ground

US I and IX Corps patrols in the west made minor contacts with the enemy in the vicinity of both Kumyangjang and Yoju. In the central US X Corps sector, an armored patrol of the US 9th Regiment pushed four miles north of disputed Wonju against light resistance. To the east of Wonju, the ROK 7th Division in conjunction with the US 17th Regiment launched an attack on the important thermal power center of Yongwol. Although no reports have been received on the progress of the attack, air observers report ROK troops heavily engaged north of Yongwol. In the UN rear areas, an infiltrated enemy force of about 4,000 is threatening the Andong-Yongchon main supply route and may be moving westward to cut the route.

Navy

Carrier aircraft flew 180 sorties, attacking enemy troops and installations along the front line and in the immediate enemy rear areas. Surface craft on the east coast scored hits on an enemy railroad train.

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Air

UN aircraft flew 618 sorties of which 373 were combat. Bombers attacked both airfields at Pyongyang with excellent results. UN fighters downed three Russian-built MIG jets and damaged three.

II. General Situation

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

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN elements in the west again advanced to Suwon, Kumyangjang, and Ichon against light resistance in a combat reconnaissance of the area. In the central sector an armed patrol advanced to within 33 miles of the 38th Parallel, entering Hoengsong without opposition.

Ground

UN forces in the western sector launched a combat reconnaissance against enemy concentrations in the triangle between the Suwon-Kumyangjang-Ichon-Yoju road and the Han River. Strong I and IX Corps elements encountered only small enemy groups in the advance to the highway. In the central sector an armed patrol of the US 2d Division entered Hoengsong, 12 miles north of Wonju, without opposition. Farther to the east, ROK forces inflicted over 350 casualties on the enemy and seized high ground northeast of Yongwol.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 77 sorties against enemy targets east of Yongwol and 35 sorties in support of UN operations in the western sector. Carrier planes provided cover for a helicopter rescue of the crew of a B-29 forced to land on the Suwon airfield.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 722 sorties of which 376 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance planes and medium bombers attacked communications points and other targets in enemy rear areas.

II. General Situation

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

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

26 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Ground activity was generally limited to patrolling and light skirmishes with the enemy. A strong combat reconnaissance team in the western sector near Suwon made light contact with the enemy, while other UN forces met opposition northeast of Kumyangjang. In the central UN front, activity was confined to patrolling in the Wonju-Hoengsong area.

Ground

A strong UN combat reconnaissance team, composed of elements of the US 25th Division and Turkish Brigade, conducted a patrol through the northern US I Corps area, but failed to locate a sizeable enemy force until elements of the US 35th Regiment were forced to make a slight withdrawal in the face of a superior enemy force. US troops met no opposition in reaching the southern outskirts of Suwon, but some enemy penetration of Turkish positions northeast of Osan was reported. Other UN units reported light contact with the enemy southeast and southwest of Suwon. Air observers reported considerable enemy air activity in the Ichon area where an estimated enemy battalion launched a series of attacks against the US 1st Cavalry Division. After a slight withdrawal, US troops regained their positions, leaving the enemy in a disorganized state. Remaining UN forces retained defensive and blocking positions.

Navy

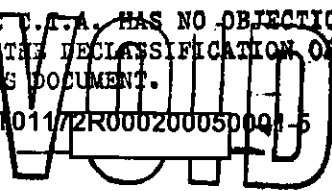
US naval aircraft flew 177 sorties, providing close and deep support across the UN defensive line. Operations were restricted to attacks on enemy troop positions and gun emplacements. Naval craft continued coastal patrolling and the shelling of enemy positions and towns.

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Air

UN air forces flew a total of 872 sorties, including 470 combat and armed reconnaissance missions. Air activity included close support and strafing missions along the enemy line, and bombing of targets in the enemy rear areas.

II. General Situation

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

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

27 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The UN reconnaissance in force in the western sector encountered stiffening enemy opposition in the Suwon-Kumyangjang area. Other sectors of the front and the UN rear areas remained quiet.

Ground

After occupying the town of Suwon without a fight, the 35th Regiment of the US 25th Division was subjected to minor probing attacks during the night of 26-27 January (Korean time). One US battalion has moved north of Suwon, but no progress farther northward has been reported. The Turkish Brigade, being relieved by the US 3rd Division, met stiff resistance from an estimated enemy regiment in the push into Kumyangjang, but killed a total of 800 enemy troops in the battle. Farther to the east of Kumyangjang, elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered an enemy division which was probably the Chinese Communist 150th Division of the 50th Army. In the eastern central sector, US X Corps units pushed aggressively forward with little enemy contact.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 194 sorties from carriers operating along both the east and west Korean coasts. One UN cruiser provided harassing fire in the Inchon area as other surface craft continued patrolling along both coasts. Naval air reconnaissance reports that all bridges from the Chosin reservoir area south to Hamhung have been repaired.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 389 combat sorties in a total of 782 flown. Medium bombers attacked bridges and marshalling yards along

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the enemy main supply route. A flight of seven US F-84 jet aircraft was attacked by two conventional-type fighter planes over the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. One enemy aircraft was destroyed with no damage to the UN planes.

II. General Situation

Political

During the period 18-23 January, the North Korean radio at Pyongyang announced the merger of three major South Korean front organizations with their North Korean counterparts. Although the reasoning behind this move is still obscure, possible explanation may be seen in a desire to obtain a greater degree of centralization or in effort to give these Communist-controlled front organizations a facade of popular representation in the event Korean representation is called for at future conference tables.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

29 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces in the western sector continued to advance against light enemy opposition. Activity along the remainder of the UN front consisted of minor enemy attacks on friendly patrols.

Ground

In the western sector, elements of the US 35th Infantry Regiment and the Turkish Brigade advanced up to five miles northwest of Suwon, and two battalions of the US 65th Infantry Regiment advanced to positions two to six miles northeast of that city. The US 15th Infantry Regiment advanced against light small arms fire to positions about five miles northwest of Kumyangjang, while elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division made gains of about three miles in the vicinity of Ichon. The Chinese Communist 50th Army with three divisions abreast appears to constitute a screening force along the general line from Suwon through Kumyangjang to Ichon, and thence northeast to the Han River. Other Chinese Communist Fourth Field Army elements in the Seoul area, probably the 38th, 39th and 40th Armies, appear to be re-grouping north of the Han River. Enemy activity along the remainder of the UN front consisted of attacks on friendly patrols by groups of up to 100 in strength. In the UN rear areas, approximately 1,000 guerrillas have been surrounded eight miles southwest of Tanyang. US 1st Marine Division patrols engaged small enemy groups in sweeping operations southeast of Andong. Attacks against ROK police southeast of Andong by enemy groups of 1,000 and 1,500 have occurred. A ROK naval unit recently landed on Wolmi Island, off Inchon, and attacked an estimated enemy company. Two prisoners of war stated that only a few Chinese Communist troops are in Inchon, but that the North Korean 49th Division with an estimated strength of 6,000 is located there.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers along both the east and west coasts, flying a total of 100 sorties, struck enemy concentrations and installations, while surface vessels continued gunfire support and interdiction fire.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 683 sorties, including 366 combat and 253 transport. Close support totalling 58 sorties was given UN ground forces in all sectors. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder missions struck targets in more than 70 areas, while UN bombers continued attacks against enemy installations and bridges.

II. General Situation

Political

Press reports state that John Chang, former South Korean ambassador to the US, arrived in Pusan on 28 January to assume his duties as Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea.

Sociological

Recent reports have indicated that typhus is reaching epidemic proportions among enemy troops and is spreading from its point of origin in the enemy rear areas along the east coast. North Korean units that have infiltrated deep behind UN lines in southeastern Korea have been infected. While at present only the enemy has been affected, the presence of typhus bearers in the refugee-packed Taegu-Pusan area may pose a serious health problem to UN-RCK health authorities.

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30 January 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Although hampered by weather, UN combat reconnaissance forces in the western sector continued the general advance against light resistance and reached a point within 11 miles of the Han River. Minor skirmishes occurred in the central and eastern sectors. UN naval craft bombarded the enemy communications center of Kansong on the Korean west coast above the 38th parallel.

Ground

UN forces in the western sector were hampered by bad weather but continued to advance against minor enemy resistance. Elements of the US 25th Division astride the Suwon-Seoul road reached a point 11 air miles south of the Han River. US 3rd Division troops five miles northwest of Kumyangjang continued to press forward. In the US IX Corps sector, the US 1st Cavalry Division, with the Greek battalion attached, has resumed the advance after having been delayed three miles north of Ichon by an enemy counterattack. On the right flank of the US IX Corps, US 24th Division troops made moderate gains northeast of Ichon. In the central sector, a US 2nd Division motorized patrol ranging northwest of Wonju was isolated by enemy attack. On the east coast, ROK Army units engaged a small enemy unit just south of Kangnung. In friendly rear areas ROK 8th Division elements engaged 1,300 enemy southwest of Tanyang while US 1st Marine Division units operated against hostile elements in the Andong area.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers off the east coast flew 140 support missions along the front, inflicting heavy damage in the Pyongchang area. Aircraft on interdiction missions struck communications lines in the Hamhung and Wonsan areas. A UN naval task force including the USS Missouri initiated a bombardment of enemy installations in the area of Kansong, communications point on the east coast 25 miles north of the 38th parallel. On the west coast carrier aircraft flew 46 sorties, concentrating on targets in the Seoul and Suwon areas. Surface ships off Inchon provided harassing fire and silenced enemy shore batteries.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 743 sorties, of which 430 were combat. Armed reconnaissance, night intruder, and light bomber aircraft attacked numerous targets throughout enemy-held areas. Medium bombers visually bombed communications points in the northeast Korea and visually bombed Pyongyang. In the southernmost appearance of Soviet-manufactured aircraft, three MIG-type hostile planes attempted to intercept a US reconnaissance plane 20 miles south of Pyongyang.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 8046

31 January 1951

7/10/51

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Increasingly stubborn enemy resistance limited UN advance in the western sector. The remainder of the UN front was relatively quiet.

Ground

Stubborn resistance to the US 8th Army offensive has been encountered in the western sector. Only 10 prisoners were taken while 3,073 enemy troops were killed or wounded. After advancing northwest of Suwon, the Turkish Brigade repulsed a fierce enemy counterattack. The US 35th Regiment joined with the Turkish Brigade in resuming the UN attack. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division forced an enemy withdrawal north of Kumyangjang, but enemy resistance northwest of Ichon slowed an attack by other elements of the Division. Despite heavy opposition, elements of the 24th Division seized high ground in the area north of Ichon. In the eastern sector north of Yongwol, an ROK patrol was driven from Pyongchang.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 101 sorties, attacking enemy troop concentrations, supply depots and gun emplacements in the Kansong and Anshan areas. Surface ships, including the USS Missouri and the USS Manchester, provided harassing fire under direction of naval airspot, neutralizing enemy troop concentrations and shore batteries.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 813 sorties including 509 combat. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 99 areas. Light bombers struck targets in 19 areas, including Anju, Chorwon, and Sukchon, while medium bombers flew 21 effective sorties, radar-bombing Pyongyang.

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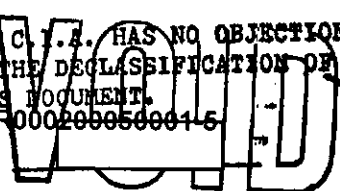
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IX. General Situation

Psychological

Radio Pyongyang has issued an invitation to the "men and officers of the puppet forces of Syngman Rhee and the people in non-liberated areas" to come over to the North Korean side, offering land, farming tools, living facilities, and free education and medical treatment as an inducement. This may possibly indicate a new trend in the North Korean psychological program, which previously has attempted to develop a fear of Communist armed strength.

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SIC 8077

1 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units in the western sector continued to encounter stubbornly resisting enemy troops on the high ground south of the Han River, while other UN units in the central sector advanced up to eight miles along the east bank of the Han before meeting strong enemy resistance.

Ground

The forward progress of the US I and IX Corps units was hampered by bad weather and by a stubbornly resisting enemy defending from the high ground along the routes of approach to the Han River. Elements of the Chinese Communist 38th Army have been identified in the US IX Corps sector. In the central sector, US X Corps units occupied the town of Sinchon to the east of the Han River, but were under heavy attack at last report. Farther to the east, the ROK 8th Division advanced north of Wonju and the US 7th Division patrolled north of Yongwol with no enemy contact. On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division was still engaged with elements of the North Korean 69th Rifle Brigade south of the coastal city of Kangnung.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft operations were severely limited by bad weather; only 58 sorties were flown against enemy lines of communication on the east coast. UN surface craft completed the diversionary amphibious landing feint at the North Korean east coast town of Kosong. Surface craft on the west coast continued to provide interdictory fire in the Inchon-Kimpo area.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 439 combat sorties in a total of 694. Light and medium bombers attacked lines of communication and supply targets in North Korea with generally excellent results.

II. General Situation

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

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2 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

A powerful enemy counterattack was repulsed in the central sector after heavy fighting. In the western sector enemy resistance was light, and elements of the US I and IX Corps gained up to two miles. There are increasing indications that the enemy is preparing for a general offensive.

Ground

A powerful enemy counterattack against elements of the US X Corps was repulsed after heavy fighting east of Yoju. In this area French and US units forced an estimated two enemy regiments to withdraw after hand-to-hand fighting. In the western sector elements of the US I and IX Corps gained about two miles. UN units advanced north and northeast of Suwon to a point only nine miles south of the Han River. Fighting in these western and central sectors resulted in an estimated 1,125 enemy dead and nearly 600 wounded. In the ROK Army sector in the east, UN units maintained contact with the enemy although there was little fighting. There was no significant enemy action in UN rear areas.

UN intelligence reports indicate that the enemy is building up for a general offensive. Observations substantiating this estimate are: heavy vehicular traffic moving south during the past ten days, assembly of 6,400 small boats near Inchon for probable harassing amphibious attacks behind UN lines, troop concentrations close to the enemy line, and preparations for greater enemy air activity. UN forces are reported to be well-disposed to counter an offensive.

Navy

In the eastern areas, UN carrier planes flew 53 sorties, striking troop concentrations and buildings near Pyonggang and Hamhung. Surface units bombarded Kansong and Kosong. Other operations included blockade and patrol missions, and minesweeping in the Chinhae area. Carrier planes flying from UN vessels off the west coast bombed and strafed enemy positions near Hseju and Anyang. Surface units patrolled the northwest coast of Korea.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 676 sorties, of which 369 were combat. Close support sorties were flown in the US IX and X Corps area. Armed reconnaissance sorties were flown in 53 areas including Pyonggang, Sukchon, Tokchon and Singye. Bombing flights struck railroad bridges, marshalling yards and supply centers in Pyonggang with excellent results.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang has announced the death on 31 January from "paralysis of the heart" of Kim Chaek, former North Korean Vice Premier, concurrently Minister of Industry, holder of other high posts and "closest comrade in arms" of Premier Kim Il Sung. Kim Chaek is widely credited with having been North Korean "stay-behind chief" and organizer of guerrilla activity during the UN advance through North Korea.

Sociological

The press reports that the ROK Social Affairs Ministry has estimated that there are more than 3,000,000 refugees within ROK territory, of whom only 25% can be cared for under the current relief program.

DKB-11

3 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Resistance to the UN offensive was generally light in the western sector as UN forces made additional advances. Patrol skirmishes occurred in the central and eastern sectors. An F-80 fighter plane suffered minor damage in an encounter with an MIG-15.

Ground

The Turkish Brigade met light resistance in advancing to a point five miles northwest of Suwon. The US 35th Regiment also experienced light opposition in the same area. An enemy counter-attack between the flanks of these two units forced the Turkish Brigade to make a slight withdrawal. The US 3rd Division maintained positions northeast of Suwon and patrolled extensively in that area, reporting light contact with the enemy. The US 1st Cavalry Division encountered and dispersed small enemy groups in the area northeast of Kumyangjang. Elements of the US 24th Division met no opposition in advancing in the area just west of the Han River. In the central sector, US 2nd Division troops and the French Battalion advanced seven miles north of Yoju, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Other UN forces made slight advances and maintained defensive positions in the eastern sector. US and ROK marine units continued anti-guerrilla operations in the UN rear areas.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 131 close support missions against enemy troop concentrations. Surface vessels continued off-shore bombardment operations with excellent results.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 650 sorties, of which 422 were combat. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 87 areas including Anju, Sariwon and Haeju. The airfield and the barracks area at Kang-dong were seriously damaged. Hungnam, Pyongyang and Chunchon were attacked with good results. In an encounter with an MIG-15, a UN F-70 fighter plane suffered minor damages.

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II. General Situation

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

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5 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Along most of the central sector, UN forces have registered minor gains against stiffening enemy resistance, but farther to the west strong enemy counter-attacks have caused UN withdrawals. The enemy continues to sustain very heavy casualties.

Ground

The general offensive launched by combined elements of the US X Corps and the ROK I and III Corps has been limited to minor gains in the central sector. On the extreme left flank, elements of the US 24th Division repulsed an attack six miles southwest of Anyang while, slightly farther to the east, the Turkish Brigade successfully defended its positions against two enemy attacks. Other US X Corps units proceeding to join the general attack encountered only patrol engagements except in the vicinity of Hoengsong, where the enemy resisted strongly. In the western sector, stiff enemy resistance limited the US 35th Regiment to a small advance one mile south of Anyang. In the US 3rd Division zone, the 65th Regiment advanced to a point five miles north of Suwon, and the 7th Regiment experienced light resistance in advancing four miles northeast of Suwon. The enemy offered strong resistance to the US 8th Cavalry Regiment advance north of Kumyangjang while the 7th Cavalry Regiment advanced against heavy opposition northeast of Kumyangjang. Strong enemy counter-attacks forced other elements of the 7th Cavalry Regiment to halt their offensive action. ROK troops, preparing for the offensive, made light contact with the enemy. Air observers reported an enemy force, estimated between 10 and 15 thousand strong, well entrenched on high ground about four miles north of Sinchon, and a total of 1,000 trucks moving southward toward the front.

Navy

Naval air activity along the east coast was limited by ship-refueling operations. Surface vessels engaged in ground fire support, bombarding two enemy battalions to assist attacking ROK forces. Helicopter reconnaissance reported excellent bombing and bombardment results. Planes based on west coast carrier engaged in ground support action, hitting enemy gun positions, supply dumps and troop concentrations in the Inchon area. Surface vessels engaged in harassing and interdiction fire.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 680 sorties, of which 462 were combat. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hit 76 areas, including Sukchon, Wonsan and Sariwon, while night intruder planes attacked 25 areas. Light bombers hit targets in 9 areas. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, striking at enemy communication lines and supply depots. Hamhung and Kang-dong airfield were bombed with good results.

II. General Situation

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

DKB-13

6 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the west, UN gains were limited by a stubbornly resisting enemy. The UN offensive in the central sector gained between five and fourteen miles north and northeast of Hoengsong. No reports have been received from ROK elements attacking in the eastern sector.

Ground

In the western sector, armored columns from the US 25th and 3rd Divisions penetrated into enemy lines north of Anyang, but withdrew after drawing heavy fire. Other US I Corps elements made limited gains. No significant gains were made in the sector of the US IX Corps. An unsuccessful attack was launched by a Chinese regiment against elements of the US 24th Division southeast of Yangpyong. In the central sector, US X Corps elements advanced from five to fourteen miles north and northeast of Hoengsong against minor enemy resistance. No reports have been received on the progress of the three ROK divisions that have launched an attack in the eastern sector.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 165 sorties against enemy lines of communication and troop installations. Surface craft provided harassing fire at Kangnung on the east coast and at Inchon on the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 456 combat sorties in a total of 681. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy lines of communication, troop concentrations and airfields in North Korea.

II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio has cabled a report of North Korean Cabinet Decision No. 197, which deals with relief measures for war victims and

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measures for ensuring a good crop year in 1951. While it is obvious that the war has been damaging, this Cabinet decree is one of the very few confirmations of how badly the North Korean economy has suffered. The edict speaks of an "agrarian economy destroyed by the enemy," refers to unthrashed grain, comments on the shortage of manpower, and states that 610,000 factories, houses and other buildings have been destroyed and 60% of the domestic animals lost. Possible indications that defeatism exists among the civilian population in North Korea are found in the Cabinet's grandiose promises of future rehabilitation, including such measures as free distribution of two million meters of clothing and bedding for war victims, state food rations for many categories of individuals, lumber and loans for rebuilding, and exemption from back taxes. The Cabinet's promises are probably impossible of fulfillment without aid from Communist China and the USSR. North Korea is now such a propaganda "show-piece" that the non-Korean Communists are forced to give at least token aid.

DKB-14

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7 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN combined tank-infantry task forces continued to attack in the western sector. In the central sector, UN elements advanced to within eight miles of Hongchon. In the eastern sector ROK units continued to advance.

Ground

A US 25th Division combined tank-infantry task force continued to attack against sizeable enemy groups west of Anyang. Another similar force made insignificant contact with the enemy north of Anyang. Large enemy groups were met east of Anyang. An enemy attack of battalion size was contained by elements of the US 7th Cavalry Regiment northwest of Rumyangjang. In the central sector, UN elements advanced against slight to moderate opposition from an enemy regiment to within eight miles of Hongchon. In the eastern sector, ROK army units advanced against no opposition to a point about five miles northwest of Pyongchang. Farther to the east other ROK elements advanced northward against little or no opposition.

Navy

On the east coast, bad weather conditions forced curtailment of carrier air operations, but night harassing missions were flown against troop and vehicle concentrations in Chongpyong and Hongwon. Jet fighters flew a limited number of armed reconnaissance missions, attacking troop concentrations from Hongwon to Chonjin. Surface craft conducted interdictory and harassing fire missions in the Kangnung area. Better weather prevailed on the west coast and UN carrier planes flew 39 sorties, strafing and bombing troop concentrations in the Inchon area and furnishing air spotting for naval gunfire at Inchon.

Air

UN ground-based aircraft flew a total of 778 sorties, of which 446 were combat. Close support bombing and strafing missions were flown in all sectors, with the majority being in the US IX and X Corps zones. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 251 missions, attacking targets in 84 areas, including Purvon-ni, Nuchon-ni and Chipo-ri. Kanggye was bombed by 24 aircraft of the bomber command with fair to excellent results reported.

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II. General Situation

Political

The ROK National Assembly has, according to press reports, repealed the "anti-nationalist law" of 1948, which placed a legal stigma on those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese during the forty years of occupation. The law purged some Koreans from political life, barred others from certain types of enterprise, and jailed still others. The Assembly is credited with having taken the action because of Korea's war "against a new totalitarianism...Communism." While the overall bitterness toward the Japanese is as strong as ever, it is noteworthy that, in the interests of unity, the Korean collaborators are now forgiven.

DKB-15

8 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Advances were made by nearly all forward UN units along the entire front. The principal enemy resistance was encountered in the western sector.

Ground

In the Seoul-Suwon area UN special tank-infantry task forces encountered the heaviest enemy resistance anywhere along the front as they continued to open the way for advances by regular units. In the US 25th Division zone, the US 24th Regiment secured positions approximately five miles west of Anyang, the Turkish Brigade advanced to a point two miles west of Anyang, and the US 35th Regiment advanced one mile north of that city. In the US 3rd Division zone, elements of the US 65th Regiment secured a hill six miles east of Anyang against no resistance. The US 8th Cavalry Regiment advanced against light to moderate resistance to positions 10 miles north of Kumyangjang, and the US 7th Cavalry Regiment advanced to a point 11 miles northwest of Ichon. In the US X Corps zone of the central sector, the US 2nd Division, the ROK 8th Division, and elements of the ROK 5th Division continued their advances against generally light resistance. In the eastern sector, elements of the ROK Cavalry Regiment secured Kusan, on the Kangnung-Pyongchang highway.

Navy

UN naval aircraft from carriers off both coasts flew a total of 117 sorties against enemy troops, military installations, and bridges. Surface vessels continued harassing and interdiction fire on the west coast at Inchon and on the east coast in the Nanam area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 713 sorties, including 389 combat and 243 transport. Close support was given UN ground forces in all sectors, and armed

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reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in over 70 areas, including Seoul, Uijongbu and Kaesong. UN medium bombers continued attacks on selected targets

II. General Situation

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

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9 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector the UN offensive made general progress. (US troops have reached the Han River south of Seoul, according to late press reports.) Enemy counter-attacks in the central sector forced ROK forward elements to withdraw northeast of Hoengsong. In the eastern sector ROK forces advanced 10 miles along the east coast above Kangnung.

Ground

UN forces continued to advance all along the front in the western sector. US I Corps units gained up to three miles against light opposition, except along the Suwon-Seoul highway. After heavy artillery and air attack on enemy positions, the US 25th Division moved forward unopposed. US IX Corps units encountered moderate to heavy resistance but continued to advance throughout the Corps zone. In the central sector hostile forces offered stiffer opposition, but US X Corps units made general gains except northeast of Hoengsong. US 2nd Division forces continued to advance westward towards Yangpyong, on the Han River southeast of Seoul. ROK forces made limited gains northwest and north of Hoengsong. Successive enemy counterattacks forced ROK advance elements in the vicinity of Yudong, 10 miles northeast of Hoengsong, to withdraw. In the eastern sector ROK III Corps forces made gains against light opposition north of Pyongchang. Other ROK III Corps elements have established contact with ROK I Corps elements near Pyongchang. Enemy resistance appears to have collapsed along the east coast as ROK I Corps elements advanced to Chumonjin, 10 miles above Kangnung.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flying from carriers in the Yellow Sea flew 48 sorties against enemy troop assembly areas and communication routes in the Inchon-Seoul area in support of advancing UN ground forces. Surface craft bombarding hostile targets in the Inchon area have been augmented by the battleship Missouri, which has taken the Inchon-Seoul highway under fire.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 768 sorties. Of the 437 combat missions 98 were flown in close support of UN ground forces, 267 were armed reconnaissance missions against targets in 92 areas, 15 were night intruder missions attacking 17 areas, and 9 were light bomber attacks in 9 areas. A total of 51 medium bomber sorties were flown, with 24 aircraft conducting a radar bombardment of Hamhung.

II. General Situation

Sociological

Ambassador Muccio reports from Pusan that the South Koreans have now recovered from the depths of the despair which followed the Chinese Communist intervention. He states that the Korean military forces have been refurbished and are in good spirits. Civilian morale has also been considerably bolstered.

Upon completion of a survey of the relief and refugee picture, a UN adviser on refugees has reported that the relief effort has improved tremendously since November, with supplies arriving in volume and being distributed rapidly.

DKB-17

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10 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces in the west continued to advance toward Inchon and Seoul against almost no enemy opposition. In the central and east central sectors, however, stubborn enemy resistance prevented any significant gains. In the east, ROK elements continued to advance against little or no opposition.

Ground

In the west the advance of the US 25th Division and attached units was virtually unopposed. Task forces probed to points three miles east of Inchon and four miles southwest of Yongdongpo without enemy contact. At last report, elements of the US 24th Regiment were located seven miles east of Inchon, the US 35th Regiment one-half mile south of Yongdongpo, and the ROK 15th Regiment two and one-half miles south of Seoul. A task force from the US 65th Regiment reached the Han River and established positions approximately seven miles southeast of the center of Seoul, while other elements of the US 3rd Division were in positions eight to ten miles southeast of that city. In the central sector UN units encountered heavy enemy resistance which prevented significant gains; slight UN withdrawals were made by the US 7th Cavalry and the ROK 19th Regiments.

In the east central sector stubborn enemy resistance was encountered by elements of the US 1st Division, while elements of the ROK 8th and 5th Divisions made slight gains. In the eastern sector ROK units continued to attack northward against little or no enemy opposition.

Navy

Naval aircraft, hampered by weather, flew a total of 33 sorties against enemy installations. Surface vessels off the west coast directed harassing, interdictory, and neutralizing gunfire on the Inchon area, while in the east gunfire was directed at the Kosong and Yangyang areas and at enemy troops along roads just north of the 38th Parallel.

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Air

Other UN aircraft, also hampered by poor weather conditions, flew 192 sorties, including 164 transport and 26 combat. Two armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets at Hwangpo-ri, and 24 medium bombers hit Hamhung with unobserved results.

II. General Situation

Political

In a speech celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the North Korean Peoples Army, Premier Kim Il Sung sounded a note of pessimism when he stated that it would take "much stubborn fighting" to assure victory. Kim added, however, that high morale, fearlessness, and "the brotherly aid of the Chinese Volunteers" would determine the ultimate triumph.

Sociological

In South Korea the Minister of Home Affairs has banned the return of refugees to the recently liberated area, stating that living conditions would be perilous to health and that returnees would hamper military operations.

DKB-18

12 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN ground forces began regrouping south of the Han River. In the central sector a heavy enemy counterattack caused the withdrawal of two UN divisions. ROK troops continued to advance in the eastern sector, with reconnaissance elements crossing the 38th Parallel on the east coast.

Ground

Most of the US I Corps units began regrouping south of the Han River while the US 24th Regiment continued to advance west of Seoul. In the US IX Corps zone the US 1st Cavalry Division gained up to two miles, but met heavy resistance near Kwangju. In the central sector two ROK divisions were forced to withdraw after a heavy enemy counterattack. In the eastern sector little resistance was met as units of the ROK 7th Division reached a point 17 miles north of Pyongchang. A reconnaissance company of the ROK Capital Division crossed the 38th Parallel and advanced to Yangyang on the east coast against light opposition.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft from ships off the Korean east coast flew 40 sorties, attacking enemy troops moving across the ice of the Chosin reservoir and attacking marshalling yards northeast of Hungnam. UN destroyers bombarded enemy positions 12 miles north of the 38th Parallel. In the west carrier aircraft flew 36 sorties, attacking enemy troops entrenched along the western flank of the US Eighth Army front. Surface vessels patrolled in the Inchon area.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 522 combat sorties, of which 148 were close support missions in the US Eighth Army zone. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 95 areas, including Pyonggang, Sinanju, and Kaesong. Night intruder aircraft attacked Hwangju and Wonson, while B-29's bombed a highway bridge at Kanggye and the marshalling yards at Sunan with excellent results.

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II. General Situation

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

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13 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces in the western sector continued to regroup. A major enemy attack in the central sector caused UN troops to withdraw to the Wonju area.

Ground

In the west UN ground units continued to regroup and to establish positions in the Seoul area. An advance of approximately two miles was made by the US 7th Regiment of the 3rd Division against light enemy resistance. A large enemy group estimated at 4,500 troops was observed moving toward Seoul from a point ten miles east of the city. In the US IX Corps zone, slight gains were made against moderate enemy resistance but some units later withdrew; forward elements of the ROK 6th Division established positions along the Han River northeast of Yoju, and elements of the 27th British Brigade are en route to establish an outpost north of that town. In the central sector UN units of the US X Corps were engaged heavily with the enemy and were forced to withdraw to the Wonju area to establish new defense positions. Elements of the US 2nd Division closed in Wonju, the ROK 8th Division was ordered to withdraw to an assembly area 17 miles southeast of Wonju, and the ROK 3rd Division established a new defense line northeast of that city. The 22nd Regiment of the ROK 3rd Division suffered heavy casualties. The ROK 5th Division withdrew to a new defense line southeast of Hoengsong. Farther to the east, the ROK 7th Division maintained previously occupied positions, and no significant activity was reported in the ROK 9th Division zone. The ROK III Corps assumed operational control of the ROK Capital Division as the ROK I Corps headquarters was ordered to move to the US X Corps zone in the vicinity of Chungju. According to later official reports, the previous report that elements of the ROK Capital Division had crossed the 38th Parallel and entered Yangyang was erroneous; the northernmost point of advance on the east coast is approximately one mile south of the 38th Parallel.

Navy

In the west naval aircraft flew 35 sorties against enemy installations in Haeju and hit entrenched troops and gun positions in the Seoul area; surface vessels engaged in night harassing and interdictory fire along the Han River. Along the east coast surface craft activity was limited to patrolling and regrouping.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 845 sorties, including 495 combat and 172 close support. Enemy targets were attacked by 231 armed reconnaissance aircraft in areas including Yonghung, Sinmak and Pyongyang. Medium bombers, flying 24 effective sorties, hit enemy railroad bridges and communications lines.

II. General Situation

Political

The ROK Chief of Staff, Major General Chung Il Kwon, is reported to have stated in a recent press conference that, with the branding of the Chinese Communists as aggressors, no consideration should deter UN forces from invading Communist territory. He allegedly embellished his comments with the statement: "We must cross the Yalu River and take Peking and Nanking." While this type of statement is typical of the immaturity, irresponsibility and burning nationalism of ROK leaders, Chinese Communists may possibly credit the comment, for propaganda purposes, to US authorship in view of the Chinese Communist line that the ROK Government is a complete US puppet.

DKB-20

14 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector US I Corps troops continued to adjust positions. US IX Corps elements attacked the enemy's Han River bridgehead but were forced to make slight withdrawals under strong counterattacks. No report has been received on the progress of the withdrawal of two ROK divisions caught in the enemy's major offensive in the central sector. US 2nd Division forces hold a strong point in the Chipyeong area 20 miles northwest of Wonju. The US 1st Marine Division has been ordered to move to Chungju to reinforce the US X Corps.

Ground

In the western sector US I Corps troops adjusted positions on the left flank and engaged in artillery duels with hostile forces in the Seoul area. On the Corps right flank the US 7th Division and the 29th British Brigade continued to advance toward the Han River. US IX Corps units encountered increasing resistance in their drive to eliminate the enemy's Han River bridgehead. Strong enemy counterattacks forced US 24th Division forward elements to withdraw. The 27th British Brigade is moving to positions on the right bank of the Han River northeast of Yoju to counter the threat of the enemy offensive in the central sector, and elements of the US IX Corps reserve detached to the US X Corps are moving eastward to the Wonju area.

In the central sector enemy troops estimated to total 127,000 continue to move southward on both sides of the Hoengsong-Wonju corridor. Although one ROK regiment has reached the Wonju area, no report has been received on the progress of the withdrawal of the remainder of the ROK 3rd and 8th Divisions. US 2nd Division forces are holding a strong point in the Chipyeong area 20 miles northwest of Wonju. A US battalion escaped envelopment six miles northeast of Wonju by hard fighting. The US 1st Marine Division has been ordered to Chungju to reinforce the US X Corps.

The only significant action in the eastern sector was the continued advance of the ROK 7th Division north of Pyongchang. The ROK 2nd Division is assuming responsibility for the security of supply routes in the Andong-Pohang area from the US 1st Marine Division.

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Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers in the Sea of Japan flew 170 sorties against troops concentrations and supply movements in central Korea and along the northeast coast. Carrier planes bombed and destroyed a 40-car supply train caught backing into a tunnel northeast of Hungnam. Other naval planes bombed and strafed 40 trucks abandoned northwest of Hoengsong. Naval aircraft operating from carriers off the west coast flew 52 sorties along the battle line east to Hoengsong.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 915 sorties, of which 542 were combat. Armed reconnaissance planes and light bombers attacked targets along major routes of supply in the immediate rear of enemy forces in the central and western sectors. A group of 22 medium bombers attacked a major barracks in the Chongchon River area, while other medium bombers attacked railroad bridges in northern Korea and conducted a night harassment of Pyongyang.

II. General Situation

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

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15 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Situation

Highlights

Determined UN resistance stopped the enemy offensive in the central sector, inflicting thousands of casualties and causing the enemy to withdraw under heavy artillery fire. In the western sector UN units engaged small enemy groups. Along the eastern front ROK army troops withdrew or prepared to withdraw to new defensive positions.

Ground

In the central sector UN troops were successful in repulsing the enemy drive. Massed artillery fire and air attacks destroyed an estimated enemy division. The 27th British Brigade enroute to new positions, repulsed an enemy attack six miles north of Yoju. The US 38th Regiment and Netherlands troops restored their positions four miles northwest of Wonju after repulsing an enemy attack. Although the US 23rd Regiment and the French Battalion contained the enemy in their sector, elements of two Chinese Communist divisions continued to exert heavy pressure in the vicinity of Chipyong. To the west, in the US IX Corps area, the US 5th Cavalry Regiment was enroute to Chipyong to assist the US 23rd Regiment, while the US 7th Cavalry Regiment continued to attack the enemy Han River bridgehead against stubborn resistance. The Greek Battalion and the US 19th Regiment advanced against moderate resistance west of Koksu after sending out strong patrols.

Activity in the western sector was confined to strong patrol clashes with small enemy groups.

In the eastern sector the ROK 5th Division covered the withdrawal of the ROK 7th Division. The ROK 9th Division continued to withdraw to new defensive positions, and the ROK Capital Division patrolled while preparing to withdraw to a new defensive line.

Navy

Naval aircraft, hampered by weather, flew a total of 57 sorties, destroying an enemy village and rocket-bombing troops in the Wonju area. Surface forces continued patrol and minesweeping operations.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 325 sorties, including 118 combat. Night intruders hit targets in 12 areas, while bombers flew 26 effective sorties, striking barracks areas with good results and radar-bombing Hamhung.

II. General Situation

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

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16 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy pressure decreased in the Chipyong-Wonju area of the central sector. Although UN units in both the western and east central fronts fought limited engagements, no serious enemy penetration was made.

Army

In the western sector US I Corps units regrouped and relieved elements of the US IX Corps that are being committed eastward across the Han River in support of the US X Corps. US IX Corps units still west of the Han River were heavily engaged by enemy units southwest of Yangpyong. Elements of a new Chinese Communist army, the 43rd, have been identified in this area. In the central sector enemy pressure on the US 2nd Division and the French Battalion in Chipyong abated as a battalion of the US 5th Cavalry Regiment broke through to the isolated defenders. ROK, US, and Dutch units in the Wonju area were not attacked in any strength. Southeast of Wonju and north of Chechon, ROK units were under attack. In the eastern sector ROK units continued to withdraw to new positions without enemy contact.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 215 sorties along the battle line and in north-eastern Korea. UN surface vessels patrolled and stood by to render naval gunfire support.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 543 sorties in a total of 935. Of 211 close-support sorties flown, 167 were made in the US X Corps zone against the enemy's offensive. Light and medium bombers attacked installations in enemy rear areas.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that the Embassy has noted an increasing use of the "big lie" technique in Communist propaganda. Special emphasis is being placed on typhus and famine conditions in South Korea, on atrocities committed by US troops, on US troop morale, and on a stepped-up campaign to identify all UN action in Korea as US. The Embassy believes the adoption of this propaganda line indicates increased Communist concern over concealing actual conditions in Korea from Chinese and other pro-Communist or Communist-controlled populations.

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17 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units in the western sector made a slight advance against heavy resistance. In the central sector light contact was maintained with the enemy in the area southeast of Chipyong. Other UN elements in the east central sector withdrew to within five miles of Chechon.

Army

In the western sector sweeping operations were carried out by elements of the US 3rd Division north to the Han River. Slight progress was made against heavy resistance by the US 25th Division in an attack in the Kyongan area. Activity in the US IX Corps zone remained light, with UN units patrolling and engaging an enemy battalion 12 miles north of Ichon. Light to moderate resistance was met in the US X Corps zone by UN units patrolling the Chipyong perimeter. No significant activity was reported in the Wonju area. The ROK 5th Division withdrew up to eight miles under heavy enemy pressure to positions about five miles north of Chechon. In the eastern sector elements of the ROK 7th Division eliminated an enemy penetration. Successive attacks in one and two battalion strength forced the ROK 30th Regiment to withdraw two and a half miles. ROK units near the east coast withdrew to new defense positions north of the Pyongchang-Samchock highway.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 89 sorties from ships operating off the east coast. Buildings containing troops and supplies were attacked in the Wonsan, Kansong, and Yangyang areas. Troop concentrations were also attacked north of Pyongchang. Surface units patrolled and operated on blockade duty while other UN vessels stood by for bombardment missions. On the west coast of Korea carrier planes flew 22 sorties, silencing anti-aircraft guns west of Seoul and attacking roadblocks east of Seoul. A gunfire mission was carried out in the Inchon area by a UN heavy cruiser. Beaching operations were carried out in the Inchon inner harbor area where 1,040 ROK marines were landed as security troops.

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Air

Other aircraft flew a total of 493 sorties, of which 225 were combat. A moderate number of close-support missions were carried out in each Corps sector. Armed reconnaissance flights attacked targets in 32 areas, including Kunu-ri and Singye. Night intruder aircraft attacked targets in 16 areas, including Kaesong and Yonpo. Wonsan and Hamhung were attacked by medium bombers.

II. General Situation

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

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7/11/51

19 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

US I and IX Corps forces advanced generally unopposed as the enemy appeared to be withdrawing along the front between Seoul and Wonju. The threat from the enemy Chechon-Yongwol salient moderated as enemy pressure slackened.

Army

The enemy appeared to be abandoning the Han River bridgehead as US I and IX Corps forces advanced generally unopposed. On the US I Corps right flank, US 25th Division and UK 29th Brigade elements advanced north and northeast of Kyongan. On the US IX Corps left flank, US 24th Division troops continued to advance toward the Han River. US 24th Division patrols report Yangpyong unoccupied by Chinese Communist forces. US 1st Cavalry Division elements have relieved the US 23rd Regiment and the attached French Battalion in Chipyeong and are patrolling north and east to retain contact with the enemy. On the US IX Corps right flank the 27th British Brigade and the ROK 8th Division encountered scattered resistance in an advance to straighten friendly lines between Chipyeong and Wonju. In the Wonju area hostile forces have pulled back out of range of US X Corps patrols operating one to two miles in front of friendly lines. Enemy pressure slackened in the Chechon and Yongwol areas as US 7th Division elements grouped for an attack on the enemy salient threatening the Yongwol corridor. In the east sector ROK III Corps units continued to regroup, with the ROK 9th Division disposed along the Pyongchang-Samchok highway and the ROK Capital Division along the Pyongchang-Kangnung highway near the coast.

II. General Situation

Economic

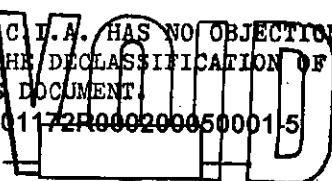
At a recent conference held by President Rhee and Prime Minister Chang with the Economic Stabilization Committee on the urgency of the present inflationary situation, it was indicated that the ROK deficit for the present fiscal

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year ending 31 March will be about 200 billion won. For the coming fiscal year the Bureau of the Budget is requesting a budget, not yet presented to the National Assembly, calling for 522 billion for expenditures and with an estimated revenue of 282 billion, resulting in a deficit of about 240 billion. Since the ROK deficit is financed largely by printing new currency, the Bank of Korea's note issue increased from less than 60 billion won at the beginning of the war to 287 billion won on 3 February. The resulting discussion brought out the failure of the Ministry of Finance to develop an aggressive program for collecting revenues. There appears to be a growing realization now of the urgency of the financial picture. Rhee demanded a review of the budget and the Prime Minister called for an immediate special meeting of government, banking and business leaders.

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20 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN units advanced to the Han River. UN troops in the central sector prepared to attack to a line north of Hoengsong and Pyongchang, with the main effort aimed along the Wonju-Yongwol axis. Action in the eastern sector was limited to light contact with the enemy.

Army

In the US I Corps zone of the western sector, ROK and US troops encountered harassing fire and light opposition from the enemy in advancing to positions along the Han River. The US 24th and 27th Regiments met light resistance in gaining five miles slightly south of the Han. Farther to the east US 24th Division units advanced to a general line eight miles northwest of Yangpyong. Other UN troops maintained defensive positions. In the US X Corps sector elements of the US 17th Regiment heavily engaged an enemy battalion eight miles north of Chechon, while other elements seized an objective eight miles northeast of Chechon. US 17th Regiment troops also repulsed a minor enemy penetration. In the eastern sector ROK 7th Division units repulsed minor probing attacks as positions were readjusted. The ROK 8th Regiment was attacked while enroute to new defensive positions.

Enemy buildups were noted in the area southeast of Pyongchang, while air observers reported large enemy concentrations six miles northwest of Yangpyong. Other air and ground reports indicate a sizeable concentration of enemy troops in the Macha area of the central sector.

Navy

Although weather and replenishing operations curtailed air activities, US naval aircraft flew 83 sorties, striking enemy gun emplacements and troop and supply concentrations. Close support operations along the Seoul-Yongwol line inflicted heavy casualties. Surface vessels patrolled and, under direction of airspot, performed bombardment missions with excellent results.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 929 sorties, of which 622 were combat. Armed reconnaissance planes flew 327 missions, striking targets in 173 areas including Yul-li, Sinjon and Chorwon. Bombers attacked targets in numerous areas, including Hamhung, Chorwon and Chigyong.

II. General Situation

Political

Both Peking and Pyongyang radio stations in recent broadcasts have stressed the pitiful condition of the "15 million refugees" estimated by the Communists as being in UN-held territory. These broadcasts may serve one of two purposes: to reinforce the Communist propaganda line on the brutality of UN forces, or to entice refugees to move north into Communist-held territory.

In the Republic of Korea, Foreign Minister Ben Limb is reported to have stated recently that ROK troops would not lay down their arms until they reached the Yalu River.

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21 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the western sector was light. In the central sector elements of the UN forces resumed the offensive. On the eastern flank other UN units maintained defensive positions.

Army

US I Corps units maintained positions generally along the south bank of the Han River; patrols attempting to cross the river encountered intense enemy fire 10-20 miles east of Seoul. The US 24th Division encountered small enemy groups seven miles northeast of Yangpyong. The US IX Corps attack was initiated in mid-morning of 21 February (Korean time) with elements of the US 5th Cavalry Regiment, the 27th British Brigade, and the US 1st and 5th Marine Regiments participating. Activity in the US X Corps area was limited to the regrouping of UN units. Enemy attacks of battalion size north of Chechon against the ROK 35th and 36th Regiments were repulsed and the enemy was later observed moving rapidly northward. In the ROK III Corps zone of the eastern sector UN units continued in defensive positions.

Navy

UN aircraft flying from carriers off the east coast flew 170 sorties, attacking troop concentrations near Chunchon, Yangpyong and Wonsan. UN destroyers bombarded railroad installations and troop concentrations in the Wonsan area while the USS Missouri bombarded railway and highway bridges in the Tanchon area. Railway installations in the Hwangju and Paju-ri areas were attacked by UN aircraft flying 49 sorties from carriers off the west coast of Korea. In the Inchon area a UN heavy cruiser bombarded enemy artillery positions and troop concentrations. The unloading of ROK security troops and vehicles continued at the port of Inchon.

Air

UN ground-based aircraft flew a total of 914 sorties of which 585 were combat. Of 111 close support sorties flown, 76 were carried out in the US X

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Corps sector. Targets in 241 areas, including Anju, Chorwon and Sinmak, were attacked by aircraft flying a total of 394 armed reconnaissance sorties. Night intruder aircraft flew 20 missions, attacking targets in 30 areas, including Hwangju, Sunan and Oro-ri. B-29's flew 24 effective sorties, bombing railroad bridges and marshalling yards at Hamhung, Chori and Puryong.

II. General Situation

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

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22 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground units continued to advance in the central and eastern sectors against little or no resistance.

Army

US I Corps units in the western sector maintained positions on the south bank of the Han River. UN patrols attempting to cross the Han were repulsed. In the US IX Corps sector along the Han River east of Seoul, little resistance was met as UN forces patrolled north of Yangpyong and advanced to within five miles of Hoengsong. US X Corps and ROK III Corps troops in the eastern sector advanced to positions south and east of Pyongchang against light resistance.

Navy

UN surface craft on the east coast were assembling in preparation for intensive bombardment of the North Korean port areas of Wonsan and Songjin. Despite bad weather, UN carrier-based aircraft flew 23 sorties against enemy troops and installations in western Korea.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 416 sorties, of which 193 were combat. Medium bombers attacked the North Korean cities of Hamhung, Pyongyang and Haeju.

II. General Situation

Economic

Concerned with the serious shortage of food in North Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung has promulgated Cabinet Decision #202 on Measures Designed to Conserve Food. The edict mentions in particular the frivolous use of grains for ceremonies and illegal brewing; other measures call for greatly improving the storage facilities for grain before the advent of the rainy season and for strict observance of rationing and distribution regulations.

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23 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy contact along the entire UN front was very light except in the Chipyeong area, where heavy resistance was encountered. Some UN units in the central and eastern sectors gained up to three miles.

Army

No ground contact with the enemy was reported by US I Corps units; however, UN aircraft made repeated attacks on an enemy concentration estimated at 3,000 slightly north of the confluence of the Han and Pukhan Rivers, inflicting approximately 1,000 casualties. Remnants of this enemy force withdrew to the north. In the US IX Corps sector, the US 24th Division patrolled from positions in the Yangpyong area, making light contact with small enemy groups scattered along the division front. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division made advances of approximately two miles near Chipyeong. The Canadian Battalion, attached to the 27th British Brigade, advanced northeast of Chipyeong approximately three miles. The ROK 6th Division made a slight withdrawal and adjusted positions west of Hoengsong. Units of the US 1st Marine Division advanced to within three miles of Hoengsong, encountering light resistance. Farther to the east, in the US X Corps zone, the ROK 3rd Division encountered no resistance as elements advanced approximately one mile in the area east and southeast of Wonju; advances were also made in the same area by elements of the US 2nd Division, with no enemy contact. The ROK 7th Division advanced up to three miles against light resistance in the area southeast of Pyongchang.

Navy

UN naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 48 sorties against enemy rail installations and dug-in troops; surface craft fired at enemy assembly areas, trenches and gun positions north of Kimpo. In the east naval planes flew 167 sorties from Wonsan to Chongjin and over the central front line, strafing troops and hitting railroad bridges. The USS Missouri bombarded the Songjin area, and other vessels bombarded enemy buildings, troops, gun positions and highway nets in the Wonsan area.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 693 sorties, including 398 combat and 229 transport. Close support was flown for UN units in all corps sectors. Armed reconnaissance aircraft, flying 248 of the combat sorties, attacked enemy targets in 106 areas. Medium bombers hit Pyongyang and Hamhung and carried out missions against the enemy rail network.

II. General Situation

Political

The North Korean radio, in offering congratulations to the USSR on the occasion of the Red Army's 33rd anniversary, expressed North Korea's gratitude to Marshal Stalin and the Soviet Army for the "aid" during the present period of national emergency. The Pyongyang broadcast then thanked the Chinese Army for their "participation."

DKB-29

24 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

No engagements occurred in the western sector. Slight advances were made by UN forces in the central sector, and farther to the east other UN units made gains of up to seven miles, nearing Hoengsong and capturing Pyongchang.

Army

UN units in the US I Corps zone reported no engagements or significant enemy activity. In the US IX Corps sector, UN units met varied enemy resistance as slight advances were made. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division seized objectives northeast of Chipyeong against moderate resistance, while the Canadian Battalion was heavily engaged with the enemy seven miles east of that town. The US 1st Marine Division advanced to within approximately one mile south of Hoengsong against moderate resistance. In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 3rd Division gained up to six miles as one regiment reached a point nine miles east of Wonju. Units of the US 7th Division captured Pyongchang and continued north. In the ROK III Corps zone, two regiments of the ROK 7th Division advanced up to two miles against light resistance to a line approximately five to ten miles southeast of Pyongchang. Enemy attacks in the ROK 9th Division sector caused some displacement of friendly units.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the Korean west coast flew 61 sorties against enemy rail nets and troops, while surface craft near Inchon fired on an enemy regimental assembly area. In the east, other naval planes flew 155 sorties against troop concentrations, railroad facilities and gun emplacements, with targets spread over areas near Pyongchang, Wonju, and Songjin. Surface vessels bombarded enemy installations at Wonsan.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 871 sorties, including 561 combat and 327 transport. Close support was given to UN ground forces. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 209 areas. A total of 48 medium bombers concentrated mainly on enemy railroad bridges.

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II. General Situation

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26 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units encountered stiffening resistance northwest of Hoengsong; other UN units farther to the east advanced north and northeast of Pyongchang. No significant contact was reported in the western plain.

Army

US I Corps units in the western plain were without significant contact with enemy units. North of the Han River, the enemy reacted strongly to UN patrols attempting to cross over. In the US IX Corps zone, ROK elements northwest of Hoengsong repulsed limited enemy counterattacks in battalion strength. Farther to the east, US X Corps and ROK III Corps elements advanced from three to five miles north and northeast of Pyongchang against light resistance.

Navy

UN surface craft in the Sea of Japan operated against shore targets in the Wonsan area and along the Korean northeast coast. Naval aircraft from carriers off the Korean west coast flew 79 sorties, including armed reconnaissance attacks on communication lines through the Haeju peninsula northwest of Seoul. Surface craft in the Inchon area provided on-call fire against enemy targets north of the Han River.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 305 combat missions out of a total of 562 sorties. Medium bombers flew 44 missions, hitting Hamhung and other targets along enemy lines of communication.

II. General Situation

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

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27 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN probing patrols were repulsed by the enemy. Determined resistance was met in the Hoengsong area by other UN units, but gains were made in some areas of the central and eastern sectors.

Army

UN units maintained positions on the south bank of the Han River as US I Corps probing patrols were repulsed five to seven miles west of Seoul. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols, strongly supported by artillery, tank and air bombardment, made light to heavy contact with the enemy 10 miles northeast of Yangpyong. The enemy successfully repelled initial attacks by elements of the 27th British Brigade seven miles east of Chipyeong; the attacks have been resumed. Determined enemy resistance developed in the vicinity of Hoengsong, where elements of the US 1st Marine Division are attacking. Other UN units in the US X Corps zone, and also in the ROK III Corps zone, advanced one to three miles against light to moderate enemy resistance.

Navy

US naval aircraft flying from carriers off the east coast flew 142 sorties, attacking enemy troops in the Wonsan, Kowon, Hoengsong and Yongduri areas, and inflicting more than 400 casualties. Oil supplies were destroyed at the airstrip at Yonpo, and buildings and gun positions were attacked in other areas. UN surface units bombarded road junctions, troops, and gun positions at Wonsan with excellent results, and executed call-fire missions near Kangnung, also with good results. Naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 47 sorties over Chinnampo, Pyongyang, Seoul and Hoengsong, attacking troop concentrations and military installations. Surface units executed night and day call-fire missions along the Han River west of Seoul.

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Air

UN ground-based aircraft flew 769 sorties, of which 436 were combat. Heavy close support was given UN ground units, particularly in the US I, IX and X Corps areas. Light bombers attacked targets in 18 areas; 219 armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in 106 areas including Kumchon, Chunchon and Pyonggang; and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in Pyongyang, Chigyong and Chongju. Twenty-four missions were flown by UN B-29's, the heaviest raid being at Hamhung.

II. General Situation

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

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28 February 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces in the western and central sectors maintained generally light contact with the enemy. Slight gains were made by UN units northwest of Pyongchang. Other units in the eastern sector reported no significant enemy activity.

Army

US I Corps activity was confined to patrols along the Han River. In the US IX Corps zone, small advances were made by elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division and the 27th British Brigade against light to moderate enemy resistance, while other UN units conducted patrols and adjusted positions. On the US X Corps left flank, no enemy activity or resistance was reported as elements of the ROK 3rd Division advanced to positions near Haanhung, northeast of Wonju. Slight gains were made by elements of the US 2nd and 7th Divisions northwest of Pyongchang against generally light opposition. No enemy contact was reported in the ROK III Corps zone as ROK units adjusted their positions.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 52 sorties against enemy installations and lines of communication in the Chinnampo-Pyongyang areas. No significant air missions were flown in the east, owing to adverse weather conditions. Naval vessels off the east coast continued harassing fire against enemy troops, installations, and road and rail junctions. An ROK landing party occupied Hwangto-do, an island 2,000 yards from the Wonsan beaches.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 314 sorties, including 125 transport and 122 combat. Close support missions totalling 52 were flown for UN ground forces in the US I, IX, and X Corps sectors. Medium bombers flew 47 sorties, including 21 against enemy barracks areas and 12 against Hamhung.

II. General Situation

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

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1 March 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to advance in the central and eastern sectors against light resistance. Enemy jet fighters attacked four UN medium bombers and damaged two.

Army

In the western sector a ROK patrol ranged one mile into Seoul while other US I Corps forces patrolled from previous positions without significant enemy contact. In the US IX Corps sector enemy resistance, recently characterized by battalion-size counterattacks and slow retrograde actions, decreased markedly. The US 1st Cavalry Division and the Canadian Battalion made gains up to two miles against light opposition in the Yongdu area northeast of Yangpyong. On the IX Corps right flank ROK 6th Division and US 1st Marine Division forces resumed the attack in the Hoengsong area. In the US X Corps zone ROK 3rd Division forces occupied positions six miles southeast of Hoengsong. US 2nd Division elements continued attacks to clear the Pongnim-Wonju highway. US 7th Division units advanced to the vicinity of Taehwa four miles northeast of Pongnim. In the eastern sector, the ROK Capital Division Cavalry Regiment continued to attack westward along the Kangnung-Pongnim highway and the 1st Regiment cleared the Chumunjin area north of Kangnung with naval gun fire support.

Navy

Bad weather compelled cancellation of UN carrier air operations off the Korean east coast. Surface craft continued attacks on east coast rail lines from Chongjin to Hamhung and mine sweeping operations in the Wonsan area. On the west coast naval aircraft flew 15 sorties, silencing an enemy battery in Seoul, while surface craft fired "on call" against enemy targets north of the Han River.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 241 combat missions out of a total of 444 sorties. Armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in 21 areas.

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Medium bombers flew 26 sorties, including a 12-plane attack on Hamhung. In a revival of hostile air activity, 12 MIG jets engaged 4 F-80's in a 10 minute encounter. Later a flight of 4 B-29's received a heavy fighter attack; two of the UN planes were forced to land on friendly airfields in Korea.

II. General Situation

Economic

In view of the rampant inflation in the ROK, ECA financial officials have urged that the military conversion rate (won to dollars) be raised to 6,000 won to one dollar from the present 4,000 to one in order to reflect more nearly the actual value of the South Korean currency. Ambassador Muccio, although concurring in the economic necessity of such a move, feels that raising the conversion rate now would have an extremely adverse effect on the government of the ROK. Muccio notes that the ROK is making a definite effort to collect revenue and that, historically, February and March are good revenue months. He feels that a conversion rate increase at this time would discourage the few officials supporting efforts to crack inflation and would jeopardize the success of ROK attempts to economize.

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2 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity in the western sector was limited to UN patrolling along the north bank of the Han River and bombardment of enemy troop concentrations. Advancing UN units in the central sector met determined enemy resistance northwest of Wonju, while other units gained up to five miles in the area east of Hoengsong.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy repulsed US 3rd Division patrols probing along the north bank of the Han River in the Seoul area. A US 25th Division artillery attack inflicted approximately 600 casualties. In the US IX Corps zone, the US 24th Division maintained positions and patrolled with minor enemy contact. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division drove two enemy companies from an objective seven miles northeast of Chipyeong while the Australian Battalion seized high ground eight miles northeast of Chipyeong against moderate resistance. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division advanced against moderate to heavy resistance in seizing positions on a general line two miles west of Hoengsong. In the US X Corps zone, ROK 3rd Division units met light to moderate resistance attacking in the Hoengsong area. Elements of the US 2nd Division met moderate resistance in gaining positions 13 miles southeast of Hoengsong. In the ROK III Corps sector, ROK 7th Division units combined with elements of the US 7th Division in forcing an enemy withdrawal 10 miles north of Pyongchang. Other units in the eastern sector maintained positions.

Navy

Surface vessels continued off-shore harassing and destructive bombardment of rail junctions and enemy communication facilities. Although weather sharply curtailed air activity, naval aircraft based on carriers off the east coast provided air spot for bombardment targets at Wonsan, and bombed and strafed an enemy supply depot.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 476 combat missions out of a total of 787. In addition to providing close support in all corps areas, 187 armed reconnais-

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ance aircraft hit targets in 79 areas, including Kosong, Hongchon and Pyongyang. Light bombers attacked in 11 areas, while night intruder aircraft flew missions in 21 areas. Medium bombers flew a total of 21 effective sorties against enemy supply lines, bridges and rail junctions.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that 1 March, the 32nd anniversary of the declaration of Korean independence and a day with great sentimental and historical appeal for Koreans, was observed in the ROK with mass meetings and demonstrations. President Rhee, the Prime Minister and Ambassador Muccio spoke in Pusan. Slogans for the day emphasized the defense of Korea and the destruction of Chinese Communist aggression. The North Korean regime has apparently not attempted to celebrate the occasion.

Radio Pyongyang recently broadcast an internal security edict ostensibly designed to expose and crush "enemy agents" disguised as North Korean People's Troops who have been dispatched in an "effort to depreciate the prestige of the People's Armed Forces." The edict instructed all citizens to deny accommodations to individuals with whom they are not acquainted, to refrain from transporting material or food without proper authority, and to report loitering military personnel who lack adequate identification papers. While there may actually be some reason to tighten security due to the presence of ROK agents, this serves as a convenient excuse for measures equally well designed to regain controls lost in the North Korean retreat, to halt blackmarketing and evasion of food controls, and possibly to capture Communist deserters.

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3 March 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units north and west of Pyongchang encountered stubborn enemy resistance. Other UN forces in the central sector captured Hoengsong.

Army

Activity in the western plains along the Han River was limited to minor patrols. Farther to the east in the US IX Corps zone, elements of the US 1st Marine Division attacking north along the Hongchon-Wonju corridor captured Hoengsong and advanced one mile north of that town against moderate resistance. In the US X Corps sector northeast of Wonju ROK units were unable to advance in the face of determined enemy resistance. Other elements of the US X Corps met heavy resistance along the east-west road from Wonju to Pangsni. The ROK III Corps continued a cautious advance in the eastern sector against little enemy resistance.

Navy

UN carrier-aircraft flew 147 combat sorties from carriers off both the east and west coasts. Surface vessels provided interdiction fire along the Korean northeastern coast and harassing fire in the Wonsan area. On the west coast UN surface craft fired "on call" missions in the area northwest of Seoul. Three UN destroyers delivered harassing fire along the North Korean west coast below Chinnampo.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 511 combat sorties in a total of 782. Light and medium bombers attacked enemy line of communications targets in the Wonsan-Hungnam area.

II. General Situation

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

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5 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity in the western sector was largely limited to patrolling, with no significant enemy contact reported. In the east-central sector relatively heavy contact with the enemy continued, while farther to the east UN units met increasing resistance.

Army

Enemy contact in the US I Corps zone continued to be confined to patrol clashes along the north side of the Han River. Artillery and mortar fire from enemy positions west of Seoul increased. In the US IX Corps zone, units of the US 1st Marine division advanced unopposed to a point several miles northwest of Hoengsong. Other US IX Corps units maintained defensive positions and conducted patrolling operations. Heavier enemy contact was reported from the US X Corps zone, where strong resistance was encountered by patrols of the ROK 3rd Division and by elements of the US 2nd Division. In the ROK III Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division made slight advances against moderate enemy resistance, while ROK 9th Division patrols encountered light enemy resistance. An enemy force estimated to be a regiment attacked right flank elements of the ROK 1st Cavalry Regiment in the vicinity of Soksa, resulting in a slight withdrawal of the ROK unit.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 49 sorties in the vicinity of Haeju, Sariwon and Chinnampo, striking enemy buildings, warehouses and troops, while surface craft fired on troop concentrations and buildings northwest of Seoul. In the east, naval planes flying a total of 175 sorties struck targets in several areas, including Wonsan, Hungnam and Yangdok. Surface vessels concentrated harassing and destructive fire on the Wonsan area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 910 sorties, including 618 combat and 296 transport. Targets in 177 areas were attacked by 334 armed reconnaissance aircraft, and 189 close support sorties were flown for UN ground forces. Medium bombers struck enemy barracks in the Songjin area.

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II. General Situation

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

DKB-37

SECRET

6 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity in the western and west-central sectors was limited to patrolling. In the central sector UN units advanced one mile against light resistance north of Hoengsong and gained up to three miles in the area north of Pyongchang. Hostile forces are building up in the Hajinbu area in the east.

Army

US I Corps units continued to patrol along the Han River in the western sector, making light contact with the enemy. US IX Corps patrols encountered small enemy groups in the Yongdu area along the roads from Yangpyong to Hoengsong and to Hongchon. US 1st Marine Division elements, in an advance of one mile, seized objectives three miles north of Hoengsong against light opposition. In the east-central sector, US X Corps units patrolled northward along the Pangnim-Kangnung highway and seized high ground west of the highway in a three mile advance. Farther east, where the highway climbs through the rugged Taebak mountain range, enemy forces building up in the Hajinbu area attacked and dispersed the ROK 1st Cavalry Regiment. South of the highway other ROK units continued sweeping operations without enemy contact.

Navy

UN carriers off the Korean east coast dispatched aircraft on night heckler missions over the coastal rail center of Songjin. Surface craft continued to harass enemy transportation along the coast. Limited mine-sweeping operations were conducted in the Wonsan area. Carrier aircraft operating off the Korean west coast provided air spot for naval gunfire attacks on targets northwest of Seoul and attacked rail traffic in the Haeju area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 900 sorties during the period. Included in the 643 combat missions were 260 close support sorties, 237

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armed reconnaissance flights, and 18 light bomber and 45 night intruder attacks. Medium bombers flew 26 sorties against major North Korean targets.

III. General Situation

Economic

The UN Agent General for Korean Reconstruction, J. Donald Kingsley, predicted on 3 March that there will be a famine in South Korea next year unless about 3,000,000 refugees now concentrated in the lower part of the peninsula can be put back on their farms in the near future. Kingsley's estimate on numbers is a reasonable approximation.

Sociological

The refugees, however, pose other serious problems in addition to feeding. Security-wise, the refugees must be screened for Communist infiltrators and be diverted from military areas and highways. Additionally, the prevention of disease poses present and future problems. Typhus has already been reported among the refugees and the cholera season will begin in about three months.

DKB-38

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7 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

A UN attack in divisional strength was launched north of the Han River about 15 miles east of Seoul. In the east-central sector elements of a UN division sustained a heavy night attack. In the eastern sector friendly units assisted by air strikes repulsed an enemy attack four miles southwest of Hajinbu.

Army

In the western sector, the US Eighth Army launched an offensive as three regiments of the US 25th Division crossed the Han River 15 miles east of Seoul and advanced up to two miles against varied resistance. Elements of the US 24th Division sustained two probing attacks while the enemy made a slight penetration on the right flank. Other units of the US 24th Division repulsed an enemy attack. Farther to the east, the US 1st Cavalry Division, together with British patrols, made light contact. Other US IX Corps units participating in the attack are elements of the ROK 6th Division and the US 1st Marine Division. In the east-central sector, the US 2nd and 7th Divisions and the ROK 5th Division are attacking. Along the eastern front, elements of the ROK 1st Marine Regiment advanced northward toward Hajinbu. Enemy buildups observed in the Hajinbu area include several groups estimated to range from battalion to regimental strength.

Navy

Owing to breaks in transmission, no significant reports of naval activity have been received.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 138 missions, of which 44 were combat. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties, radar-bombing Pyongyang, Chongju, Kunu-ri, and troop concentrations east of Seoul.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio has reported the results of the recent party affiliation registration in the National Assembly. A merger of several generally pro-Rhee groups under the name of New Political Comrades Association (NPCA) gives the President control of 70 out of 175 seats in the Assembly. The fact that recent extensive Assembly criticism was directed only at the Cabinet's ineffectiveness, without mentioning the Presidency, is interpreted by Ambassador Muccio as supporting the hypothesis that the NPCA was inspired by Rhee to counterbalance Premier Chang's popularity and prestige.

Rumors of impending Cabinet changes continue, although the Prime Minister has issued a public denial of plans for such changes.

DKB-39

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8 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The UN attack continued, supported by air strikes and intense artillery preparation, and units gained up to four miles against enemy resistance varying from light to heavy. The enemy sustained very severe losses totalling over 11,000 casualties.

Army

In the US I Corps sector, no significant activity occurred in the Seoul area, but the US 25th Division launched an attack near the confluence of the Han and Pukhan Rivers, encountering stiffening resistance at first which later decreased. In the zone of the US IX Corps, elements of the US 24th Division eliminated a previously reported enemy penetration near Yangpyong. The US 1st Cavalry Division and its attached units gained up to two miles against light to heavy resistance in the Yongdu-Karun area. The ROK 6th Division also gained approximately two miles against light resistance in the area midway between Yongdu and Hoengsong. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division made slight gains north of Hoengsong. In the US X Corps area, the US 2nd Division made gains varying from two to four miles. One unit is now seven miles east of Hoengsong and another has reached a point near Hyongchon. The ROK 5th Division made a gain of two miles, but the US 7th Division was mainly engaged in patrolling and advanced only slightly. In the ROK III Corps sector in the east, units were principally engaged in adjusting positions; elements of the ROK 7th Division contained one enemy attack.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 51 sorties in the west coast area, attacking a warehouse at Haeju, a railway tunnel in the vicinity of Sinmak, a suspected barracks area near Ulliyul, and troops hiding in a tunnel at Seoul. Surface vessels off the west coast provided harassing fire against enemy troop positions above the north bank of the Han River northwest of Seoul. In the east coast area 117 sorties were flown, principally against railway and highway bridges. Surface vessels fired on small and medium junks inflicting varying degrees of damage. Shore batteries and troop concentrations also received interdictory fire.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 881 sorties, of which 524 were combat. Armed reconnaissance and light bomber aircraft attacked 110 targets, including Anju, Sinanju, Pyongyang, Hwachon, Kaesong and Pyonggang. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, with Pyongyang and Hamhung as the main targets.

II. General Situation

Economic

ECA officials report that the redistribution of farm lands in South Korea to tenants of absentee landlords, by which an estimated 1,200,000 tenant farmers will become landowners, is proceeding despite the obvious lack of enthusiasm for the program on the part of many ROK national and provincial officials. Authorities with strong landlord sympathies have been able to thwart implementation of the redistribution schedule in some individual counties.

A press agency report states that the ROK Home Minister has announced an improvement in the military situation sufficient to permit farmer refugees to return to their homes as far north as the 37th Parallel. Permission to return is being limited to farmers and their families for the purpose of undertaking spring sowing. For military reasons, travel is restricted to secondary roads.

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SIC 8842

9 March 1951

Final

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The UN attack continued against varied enemy resistance. In the western sector UN units made small gains up to two miles, but in the central sector other units met heavy resistance northeast of Hoengsong.

Army

In the western sector, the US 3rd Division engaged in patrol clashes, while US 25th Division units on the right flank of the US I Corps zone made limited gains against moderate enemy resistance. In the US IX Corps zone, the US 24th Division made an advance of two miles, although a strong enemy counterattack caused a slight withdrawal in one sector. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division made gains of up to one mile against light enemy resistance. The ROK 6th Division and the US 1st Marine Division also made slight gains. In the US X Corps zone of the central sector, elements of the US 2nd Division encountered heavy fighting northeast of Hoengsong. Farther to the east the ROK 5th Division made little progress against varied resistance. The US 7th Division on the right flank of the US X Corps patrolled with little enemy contact. In the ROK III Corps zone there was only light contact with the enemy. On the eastern flank ROK units attacked isolated enemy groups.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 149 sorties against communication points on the northeast coast, damaging thirteen railway and highway bridges. Naval gunfire caused large fires in POL dumps at Wonsan.

On the west coast, naval aircraft operating from carriers in the Yellow Sea conducted 47 sorties against various targets in the Chinnampo area. Surface units continued patrolling in the Inchon channel and southwest of Chinnampo.

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Air

A total of 1,073 sorties were flown, of which 699 were combat. Tactical aircraft continued support missions with fair results. A flight of 22 B-29's caused large fires and explosions in Chunchon, the main enemy supply point to the immediate rear of the front. One span of the highway bridge at Pyongyang was destroyed. The enemy barracks at Hungnam were attacked by eight B-29's with excellent results.

II. General Situation

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

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10 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The western and eastern sectors remained relatively quiet. In the central sector advancing UN units encountered more determined resistance as elements began to penetrate well-prepared enemy defense positions.

Army

In the US I Corps sector in the west, the ROK 1st and US 3rd Divisions maintained and improved defense positions south of the Han River; a patrol observed a large number of enemy troops in the eastern outskirts of Seoul. Considerable enemy activity was evident opposite the US 25th Division front; elements of the division made slight advances against moderate resistance to a point six miles north of Punwon, while other elements consolidated positions. In the US IX Corps zone, UN units made general advances of up to 5,000 yards against light to moderate resistance. Elements of the US 24th Division are now seven miles northeast of Yangpyong, while US 1st Cavalry Division and ROK 6th Division units are approximately nine miles south of Hongchon. Farther to the east, in the US X Corps zone, the US 2nd Division made slight gains against increasing resistance from well-prepared enemy positions, and other UN units encountered stiff opposition. A counterattack in the east-central sector by an estimated three enemy regiments caused elements of one regiment of the US 7th Division to withdraw slightly. Relative quiet continued in the eastern sector as UN units in the ROK III Corps area adjusted positions.

Navy

UN naval air activity was restricted by replenishing operations in the west and adverse weather in the east. Surface craft in the west, supporting the ROK 1st Division, fired on seven enemy troop concentrations near Haengju in the Inchon Area, neutralizing enemy troops, gun emplacements, and mortar positions. In the east, naval vessels continued harassing and interdiction fire on enemy troops, vehicles, and road and rail arteries at Songjin.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 516 sorties, including 274 combat. A total of 169 close support sorties was provided for UN ground forces in all Corps zones. Medium bombers scored hits on several targets, including the Kowon supply center and the Kowon and Yongjung highway bridges.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 8844

12 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN units advanced two miles up the Pukhan River valley. Along the central front other UN troops advanced two miles against enemy rear guard action. Minor and uncoordinated gains were made in the eastern sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone UN patrols reported undetermined numbers of enemy troops digging in on the north bank of the Han River. US 25th Division elements advanced to positions on the north slope of Yebong Mountain west of the Pukhan River. Along the west central front, units of the US 24th Division met light resistance in moving forward to a line eight miles northwest of Yangpyong, while other units advanced unopposed to the north slope of Yongmun Mountain. In the central sector the Greek Battalion and the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade reported gains up to two miles toward Hongchon. Units of the US 2nd Division encountered light resistance in advancing to a general line near Podong. Elements of the ROK 5th Division met heavy resistance but, after enemy withdrawal, advanced to positions two miles north of Chohang. Action in the eastern sector was relatively light as ROK 7th Division units repulsed an enemy attack. Other ROK units made minor gains.

Navy

Naval aircraft limited by weather flew 135 sorties, hitting enemy warehouses, troop concentrations and supply lines in the Chinnampo and Sariwon areas. Close support aircraft, under controller direction, hit gun positions and communication lines in Hajinbu and near the junction of the Pukhan and Han Rivers. Surface vessels, under "call fire" direction, continued harassing and destructive fire on railroad junctions, factories and troop concentrations on the north bank of the Han.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 775 sorties including 520 combat. Armed reconnaissance planes struck targets in 99 areas, including Kumchon, Chorwon and Kaesong. Night intruders hit targets in the Sariwon and Pyongyang areas. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties, visually bombing the enemy supply center at Yongdok with excellent results. UN aircraft performed close support missions in all Corps zones. A formation of 12 F-86's encountered 18 MIG-15's, scoring hits on one, with no damage to UN aircraft.

II. General Situation

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

DKB-43

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13 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The UN western and eastern sectors remained very quiet. Although there was some activity on the central front, enemy rear guard resistance was diminishing.

Army

In the western sector, the ROK 1st and US 3rd Divisions maintained their previous positions and patrolled. US 3rd Division patrols spotted a heavily guarded enemy area five miles east of Seoul and reported that the roads leading northeast from Uijongbu and Kuam appeared heavily travelled. The US 25th Division encountered no significant resistance on their routine patrols. In the US IX Corps zone of the central sector, the US 24th Division maintained positions without contacting the enemy. One unit of the US 1st Cavalry Division made slight gains to a point three to five miles northwest of Samsong against slight opposition, but another unit met stubborn resistance and was forced to return to previous positions. The Greek Battalion advanced unopposed to a point about eight miles southwest of Hongchon, while elements of the 27th British Brigade were reported six miles south of Hongchon. The ROK 6th Division patrolled in the same area. The 1st US Marine Division advanced up to 4,000 yards unopposed in the area seven miles north of Hoengsong. On the left flank of the US X Corps, the US 2nd Division adjusted and improved positions near Podong without opposition. The ROK 5th Division encountered little or no resistance in advancing slowly north. Elements of the US 7th Division moved forward unopposed for one to two miles north of Taemi. In the ROK III Corps sector, both the ROK 3rd and 7th Divisions attacked toward the north against resistance which was at no time significant. No enemy opposition was reported in the ROK I Corps zone along the east coast.

Navy

In the west, 52 sorties were flown by naval aircraft. Troops near Chunghwa and workmen repairing a railroad bridge near Chinnampo were

44

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strafed. Two junks near Hwangju, a supply dump near Sariwon, and bridges and railroad equipment were also bombed. There was no significant surface activity. In the east, 167 sorties were flown and targets along the entire battle line from northeast of Seoul to the east coast were attacked. Surface vessels continued interdiction fire in the vicinity of Songjin and Wonsan, damaging rail and road junctions, buildings, bridges and rail yards.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 667 combat sorties in a total of 960. Targets were attacked in 140 areas, including Chunchon, Chorwon, Hongchon, Koyang, Kanggye and Chongju. Medium bombers flew 28 effective sorties, with Kumhwa the primary objective.

II. General Situation

Sociological

A possible indication of a desperate need for medical personnel in North Korea is contained in a 10 March Radio Pyongyang broadcast on the training of nurses. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and the Korean Red Cross, a two-month training program with over 400 trainees was initiated on 1 February. A three-week training period is to begin on 1 April with 900 students and a six-month schedule for 600 trainees will start on 1 July.

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SIC 8847

15 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols entering Seoul encountered no enemy forces. In other sectors UN forces continued to advance against little enemy opposition.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 1st Division advanced well into Seoul against no enemy opposition. Along the US IX Corps front substantial advances were made by UN forces against virtually no opposition. Regiments of the US 24th Division advanced approximately five miles to positions south of the confluence of the Pukhan and Hongchon Rivers. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced to the vicinity of Hongchon, and a patrol from the division passed through the city without incident. In the US X Corps zone, US 2nd Division units attacked northward, with leading elements reported seven miles northeast of Podong. Additional gains were registered by UN units in the ROK III Corps zone. In the rear of the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK 9th Division attacked organized remnants of the North Korean 10th Division, which have been engaging in guerrilla activities and are now attempting to return northward through UN lines. The North Koreans were forced to withdraw.

Navy

UN naval aircraft from carriers off the west coast flew 53 sorties against targets in the vicinity of Chinnampo, Haeju and Hongchon. Surface craft conducted patrolling operations. In the east, Task Force 77 planes flew 135 sorties along the UN front and in northeast Korea, hitting enemy troop concentrations and buildings. Surface vessels continued day and night harassing and interdiction fire along the east coast.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,059 sorties, of which 768 were combat. Close support was given UN ground forces in all zones, and armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in 204 areas. Light and medium bombers concentrated their attacks on enemy railroad bridges and marshalling yards. A strafing attack against the North Korean 10th Division behind UN lines caused 700 enemy casualties.

II. General Situation

Sociological

A Central News Agency report, in describing UN aid to South Korea, states that UN medical teams, composed of five civilians headed by an officer, have toured the Republic of Korea giving free medical service and taking anti-epidemic measures. Of the approximately twenty-two million South Koreans, the medical teams have succeeded in inoculating thirteen million against typhoid, nine million against typhus and three million against cholera. In addition, twelve million have been vaccinated against smallpox and a large number have been deloused with DDT powder.

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18 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces encountered stiffening enemy resistance in the central sector, but continued to advance against little or no opposition in the western and eastern sectors.

Army

In the western sector ROK 1st Division units entered Seoul without enemy contact. Patrols engaged a small enemy force 10 miles northwest of Seoul. Other US I Corps elements secured the Seoul-Kapyong highway from Seoul to the Pukhan River. In the central sector, US IX Corps units continued to advance to the Hongchon River against light or no resistance. Friendly elements have established a bridgehead on the north bank two miles west of Hongchon. On the US IX Corps right flank, US Marines three and four miles east of Hongchon continued to advance despite heavy resistance. In the Chongyang area 15 miles east of Hongchon, US X Corps units overcame heavy resistance by an enemy force that included elements of six different North Korean divisions. Farther east, other US X Corps and ROK III Corps forces scored substantial gains against little or no opposition. A ROK I Corps battalion on the east coast advanced two miles without opposition. Other ROK I Corps elements took positions facing south to block escape routes which the North Korean 10th Division might use in its current effort to withdraw from friendly rear areas.

Navy

Owing to transmission difficulties, no report of naval activity was received.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,067 sorties including 674 combat missions. Targets in the supply and communication zone in the immediate rear of the

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46

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enemy front were attacked by 396 armed reconnaissance planes, 41 light bombers and 41 night intruder aircraft. Medium bombers flew 26 sorties, attacking marshalling yards along the enemy west coast rail net and the supply center at Haeju.

II. General Situation

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

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SECRET

17 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to advance and to improve positions along the entire front. Units in the western sector established a line north and east of Seoul. In the central sector light enemy rear-guard resistance was encountered in the Hongchon area. The eastern front remained quiet.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division completed the Han River crossing and occupied a line north of Seoul. No enemy contact was reported as units of the US 3rd Division crossed the Han and established positions on the north bank. The US 25th Division and the Turkish Brigade resumed an attack after minor patrol contact, with elements advancing to points 15 miles northeast of Seoul. In the US IX Corps zone, units of the US 24th Division occupied positions east of Chongpyong and north of the Pukhan River, while other US 24th and ROK 6th Division units maintained positions south of the Hongchon River with no enemy contact. A Greek patrol engaged a company-sized enemy group and later repulsed a counterattack. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced two miles northwest of Hongchon, while, to the east of Hongchon, US 1st Marine Division units encountered light to moderate resistance as they moved forward. In the US X Corps zone, units of the US 2nd Division overcame light resistance in advancing northwest of Chongyang. The ROK 5th Division advanced unopposed in the vicinity of Saenggong. ROK I and III Corps units maintained positions in the eastern sector.

Navy

Aircraft based on carriers off the west coast flew 53 missions, hitting targets in the Chinnampo, Haeju and Hongchon areas, while surface vessels, under direction of airspot, continued shore bombardment on enemy troop concentrations and gun positions. Other aircraft based off the east coast flew 153 sorties, striking enemy supply and communication lines. Surface vessels continued interdiction fire on troop concentrations and destructive fire on communications.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 786 sorties, of which 436 were combat. Targets in the Yanggu, Kapyong and Towon areas were hit by 215 armed reconnaissance aircraft. Light bombers attacked targets in the Sunan area; night intruders struck targets in 51 areas. UN fighter craft flew close support missions in all front line areas. Medium bombers flew 25 effective sorties, bombing highways, highway bridges and railroads with varying results.

II. General Situation

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

DKB-48

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19 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy opposition was negligible as UN forces continued to improve positions and to advance in the central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone UN forces moved to positions north of Seoul. Elements of the US 3rd Division and US 25th Division are now occupying blocking positions one to four miles north of the Han River east of Seoul. Two regiments of the ROK 1st Division are stationed in Seoul as Corps reserve. The US IX Corps continued its advance toward Phase Line Buster north of the Hongchon River. Elements of the US 24th Division continued advancing north of the Pukhan River, meeting light enemy resistance. The ROK 6th Division advanced to positions north of the Hongchon River encountering only long range small arms fires. The US 1st Cavalry Division made small advances against light enemy resistance, while one patrol advanced 2,000 yards north of the Hongchon River with no contact. US 1st Marine Division units made slight advances against no opposition. Divisions of the US X Corps improved their positions and continued patrolling. The ROK III Corps made limited advances. An enemy counterattack of battalion strength was dispersed by air attack. On the east coast, ROK I Corps units continued action against isolated enemy groups numbering up to 1,000 in strength.

The current disposition of enemy forces indicates strength in great depth. No firm conclusion can yet be reached, but it is possible that the enemy's main battle position will be along the Han estuary through Uijongbu to Yangyang. The enemy forces reported in the Chorwon-Hwachon area appear to constitute the bulk of the Chinese Third Field Army, numbering 12-16 divisions.

Navy

In the east, Task Force 77 was replenishing and no naval air sorties were flown. Surface units fired on communications targets in the Wonsan

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area with good results. Off the west coast, carriers also were replenishing and there were only 10 air sorties against targets near Chinnampo. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

UN land-based planes flew 743 sorties, of which 492 were combat, principally close support missions. Medium bombers attacked targets at Hungnam with excellent results.

II. General Situation

Political

The recapture of Seoul by UN forces on 15-16 March provided a psychological boost to the ROK. Although the capital city is largely abandoned and in ruins, the ROK Government has sent emergency relief supplies and investigative personnel into the city. One report indicated that the government intended to return some governmental functions to Seoul as soon as possible. An indication of the extent of damage in Seoul may be seen in the government's instruction forbidding the return of refugees to the city until relief and rehabilitation measures have been instituted.

DKB-49

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20 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Contact with the enemy remained light as UN units in the center continued to advance. UN forces in the west and east patrolled aggressively and adjusted positions.

Army

On the US I Corps west flank, the ROK 1st and US 3rd Divisions maintained previous positions and patrolled aggressively, making light contact with small enemy bands; on the Corps right flank, elements of the US 25th Division and the Turkish Brigade continued their limited objective advance. In the US D Corps zone, UN units advanced beyond holding positions north of the Hongchon River and continued to attack northward against light to no enemy opposition. Elements of the US 24th Division advanced up to 6,000 yards to positions northwest and northeast of Chongpyong. Gains were also made by the ROK 6th Division and the US 1st Cavalry Division, with elements of the latter now holding positions eight miles northwest of Hongchon. US X Corps units continued to patrol and to improve previous positions. ROK units in the east reported little activity except in the Panwang area, where units of the ROK 9th Division continued to attack southeast with the mission of destroying by-passed remnants of the North Korean 10th Division.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 52 missions against enemy targets in the Chinnampo, Sariwon, Haeju and Seoul areas, while surface craft continued patrols along the coast. Naval aircraft in the east flew 153 sorties, hitting targets in the vicinity of Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Reservoir and along the front line. Surface vessels in the Songjin and Wonsan areas bombarded enemy installations, road and rail junctions and troop concentrations.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,066 sorties, including 772 combat. Close support was flown for UN ground forces in all Corps zones, and enemy targets were attacked by armed reconnaissance aircraft in 218 areas. The Hamhung marshalling yards were hit by eight medium bombers, with good to excellent results.

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II. General Situation

Sociological

According to AP reports, the ROK Ministry of Social Affairs has counted a total of 5,757,000 refugees in South Korea. This figure constitutes approximately one-fourth of the Republic's normal population. About half of the refugees are in dire need.

Economic

US Ambassador Muccio states that mounting inflationary pressure in the ROK is so critical that all interested agencies should assist the ROK in a program of controls. Muccio recommends that the counterpart fund be applied to the ROK overdraft, that ROK currency advances to the UN financial office for the use of UN military forces be liquidated and that UNKRA dispatch practical experts in the fields of monetary policy, budget and taxation.

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SIC 8852

21 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy has increased defensive efforts in the western sector and has been observed laying mine fields in the Uijongbu area north of Seoul. In the central sector UN forces are encountering increased rear guard activity.

Army

UN forces encountered increased enemy activity in the western sector. Patrol clashes occurred along the Seoul-Munsan road six miles northwest of Seoul. North and northeast of Seoul enemy forces mounted light counter-attacks and continued harassing mortar fire. US I Corps elements on the right flank advanced unopposed to positions one to three miles north of the Seoul-Kapyong highway. In the central sector, US IX Corps elements advanced to within one mile of the Pukhan River in the Kapyong area. Friendly patrols later crossed the river five miles southwest of Chunchon without contact. In the Hongchon area other IX Corps elements resumed the attack after being held up by enemy control of high ground overlooking the Hongchon River. In the east-central sector US X and ROK III Corps units patrolled three to seven miles in advance of previous positions. Increased enemy rear guard activity in the sector included use of booby traps in recently evacuated areas. The UN right flank remained quiet. ROK I Corps units patrolled to retain contact with enemy elements retiring northward and continued sweeping operations to eliminate guerrillas in the immediate rear of friendly forces.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers in the Sea of Japan flew 172 sorties along the front line and over Hamhung and Songjin. Surface craft continued interdiction attacks at key points on the northeast coast. Naval aircraft operating from the Yellow Sea flew 50 sorties in the Chinnampo-Haeju area northwest of Seoul, and along the front eastward to Chunchon.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 929 sorties, including 680 combat missions. Targets in 183 areas were hit by 475 armed reconnaissance planes in addition to other attacks by light bombers and night intruder aircraft. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties, including two attacks on Hamhung and attacks on concentration points in the forward enemy reserve assembly areas.

II. General Situation

Political

Central News, Tokyo reports that a mass meeting was held on 19 March in Pusan attended by 20,000 people and sponsored by an "All-Korean Patriots Organization." The meeting passed a resolution requesting UN forces to cross the 38th Parallel and to bomb Communist supply centers in Manchuria. This meeting is of interest in conjunction with public statements by responsible ROK leaders relative to the "necessity" for crossing the 38th Parallel. While the unification of Korea is desired by every Korean, a mass meeting of this size could not have been held without official permission and may have been held with official instigation.

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SIC 8853

22 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces prepared to launch an attack along a general line running from a point six miles northwest of Seoul to a point east of Chunchon. Limited advances were made in the central and eastern sectors.

Army

UN forces in the western and west-central sectors prepared to renew the attack northward. The ROK 1st Division maintained positions and dispersed small enemy groups north and northwest of Seoul. Elements of the US 3rd Division, with the Belgian Battalion, closed in positions on the outskirts of Seoul. Philippine Battalion patrols dispersed enemy units four miles northeast of Seoul. Other UN units maintained positions and assembled. Air observers reported enemy troop build-ups ten miles north of Seoul and in the Sinyu area. In the central sector, units of the US 24th Division met strong opposition in the Chugyong and Kapyong areas, while other 24th Division units patrolled from previous positions. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced to a general line two miles south of Chunchon without opposition. Other Cavalry Division units advanced five miles north of Chunchon and directed an air strike on an entrenched enemy battalion. The Greek and Thai Battalions continued in reserve, while the ROK 1st Marine Regiment advanced against heavy opposition. US 2nd Division patrols met strong resistance east of Hongchon. (Owing to difficulties in transmission, no further reports of ground force activity have been received.)

Navy

UN carrier aircraft, based off the east coast, flew 161 sorties, attacking targets in the Hapsu, Kilchu and Chosen reservoir areas. Naval aircraft also conducted close support missions along the front line, striking enemy troop and supply concentrations and lines of communication. Planes from carriers off the west coast flew 49 sorties in the Sariwon, Chaeryong and Sinkak areas, strafing troops and bombing supply installations. Surface vessels continued interdiction fire against communication lines, entrenchments and gun positions.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 956 missions, of which 722 were combat. Targets in 193 areas were struck by 386 armed reconnaissance planes, while 54 night intruders hit targets in 78 areas, including Pyongyang, Sonchon and Chinghwa. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, visually bombing Kumchon and radar-bombing the Sariwon supply center. Other bombers radar-bombed artillery and gun positions. Fighter planes destroyed one MIG-15 and damaged another.

II. General Situation

Sociological

Following General MacArthur's warning to the ROK Government last week that Seoul could not be regarded as secure on a long-term basis, the South Korean Government is reported by the UP as having decided not to return at once to Seoul. Some 112 representatives of government ministries, however, have been sent to Seoul, while Seoul municipal authorities have dispatched 200 employees from the electricity, water supply, and welfare agencies to the city.

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SIC 8854

23 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Little significant contact with the enemy was reported along the UN front. In the west, the US 187th Airborne Regiment was dropped in the vicinity of Munsan, northwest of Seoul, and US I Corps units made substantial gains of up to seven miles. In the central sector elements of the US IX Corps occupied Chunchon. UN ground activity in the east was limited to patrolling and adjustment of positions.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the US 187th Airborne Regiment was dropped unopposed in the vicinity of Munsan, approximately 22 miles northwest of Seoul, while Task Force Crowden, attacking north to link up with the 187th Airborne Regiment, advanced unopposed to a point 13 miles northwest of Seoul. Other I Corps units made substantial gains against virtually no opposition. In the US IX Corps zone, elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division secured Chunchon without opposition as UN forces continued their general advance. Probing task forces made contact with enemy groups of up to company size. Contact with the enemy in the US X Corps zone was limited largely to brief firefights as UN units took several hills and dispersed small enemy groups. In the east, UN forces patrolled and adjusted their positions, with little enemy contact reported.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers in the Yellow Sea flew 52 sorties against enemy installations southeast of Pyongyang, while surface craft bombarded Hongea-ri with unobserved results. In the east, replenishing of Task Force 77 cancelled air operations; surface vessels bombarded enemy bridges and road and rail junctions in the vicinities of Chongjin and Songjin.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 910 sorties, including 662 combat; close support missions were concentrated in the US I Corps zone. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 157 areas, including Uijongbu, Kunu-ri and Kumchon, while 22 medium bombers reported excellent results against enemy air bases. 15 F-86's and more than 30 MIG-15's resulted in damage to two MIG-15's.

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II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang has noted the arrival of a 10-man anti-epidemic medical unit from the USSR on 20 March in Sinuiju. The unit is scheduled to "assist at various places behind the battle front" in public health problems which have arisen in the course of the "war for liberation of the Fatherland." While the North Korean radio heretofore has publicly welcomed the arrival of Chinese "Volunteers" and field hospital units from various European Satellites, this is the first overt admission of assistance in the form of personnel from the USSR.

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24 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN troops continued to attack against light to heavy enemy resistance. In the western sector there were contacts all along the front, but contacts diminished in the east.

Army

In the US I Corps Zone there was heavy activity. The 187th Airborne Regiment eliminated enemy opposition and consolidated positions. Task Force Crowden (tank, artillery, engineer units and elements of the US 3rd Division) joined the airborne troops near Munsan. Another task force consisting of a US tank battalion, a ROK tank destroyer battalion and two engineer platoons proceeded north to relieve the 187th Airborne Regiment. The ROK 1st Division continued to attack against little opposition. The US 3rd Division encountered moderate resistance in capturing Uijongbu, but met heavy resistance just north of the city. The Belgian battalion advanced against rather light resistance. The US 25th Division continued the attack, dispersing undetermined numbers of enemy troops. The Turkish Brigade seized two hills east of Uijongbu against determined enemy resistance. Advances in the west were hampered by numerous mines. In the US IX Corps zone, US 24th Division elements met intense enemy small arms fire but were generally successful in dispersing the enemy. The ROK 6th Division advanced unopposed, while the US 1st Cavalry Division patrolled with little contact except in the area north of Chunchon. The US 1st Marine Division continued to attack and met varying degrees of opposition. In the US X Corps zone there was less enemy contact. The US 2nd Division encountered resistance on several hills northeast of Hongchon. There was no significant activity in the ROK III Corps zone, while in the ROK I Corps zone along the east coast there was a moderate advance by elements of the ROK Capital Division.

Navy

Naval air units in the west flew 48 sorties in the vicinities of Haeju, Chinnampo, Onjongni, Sariwon and Kaesong. Buildings and highway bridges were destroyed and troops attacked. Surface vessels bombarded targets in

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the Monggumpo and Changsangot areas, hitting a battalion headquarters and gun emplacements. Along the east coast, 124 sorties were flown in the vicinities of Songjin and Chongjin. Rail and highway bridges, factories, fuel tanks, a locomotive and an oil refinery were among the targets. Surface vessels fired on bridges, boats, warehouses, and rail and road junctions along the east coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a record 1221 sorties, of which 721 were combat missions. Targets were attacked by armed reconnaissance aircraft in 114 areas, including Chorwon, Kumhwa, Pyonggang and Tosong-ni. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, bombing seven different railway bridges. A preliminary report states that 13 F-86's engaged 12 MIG 15's in the Sinuiju area, probably destroying one MIG 15. None of the F-86's was damaged.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 8856

26 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN forces attacked westward from Uijongbu to meet the airborne troops moving eastward from Munsan. Elsewhere along the front other UN forces continued limited advances, encountering diminishing resistance.

Army

ROK units of the US I Corps consolidated gains in the Munsan area. Elements of the US 187th Airborne Regiment pushing eastward from Munsan overcame counterattacks by small enemy units. US 3rd Division tank forces attacked westward from Uijongbu to link up with the paratroopers. Other US I Corps forces continued limited advances against light resistance. In the US IX Corps zone left flank elements advanced with minor contact. The ROK 6th Division adjusted positions along the south slope of Kyegwan Mountain west of Chunchon, with all elements north of the Pukhan River. Other US IX Corps elements resumed the attack northward, after adjusting positions and patrolling. In the east-central sector, US X Corps patrols made light contact before resuming the advance. No significant activity took place in the eastern sector where patrols made light contact five to seven miles south-east of Yangyang (near the 38th parallel).

Navy

Bad weather precluded flights from carriers operating in Korean waters. Surface craft continued interdiction fire and patrol missions off both the east and west coasts.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 240 sorties, of which 89 were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in 66 areas. Medium bombers flew 20 sorties including a 17 plane radar strike on Anju, a key communications point on the west coast rail net.

II. General Situation

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

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27 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN troops continued to advance along the entire front against generally light enemy opposition.

Army

In the western sector, the US 187th Airborne Regiment, attached to the US 3rd Division, closed in an area nine miles north of Uijongbu after encountering a battalion-size enemy group. Air observers report an enemy buildup approximately two miles north of the paratroopers' positions. The ROK 1st Division maintained positions and patrolled, observing troop concentrations along the north bank of the Imjin River. US 3rd Division units advanced to a line six miles north of Uijongbu against light resistance, while the Philippine Battalion moved to flanking positions, encountering light opposition. Elements of the US 25th Division and of the Turkish Brigade advanced to a general line eight miles northeast of Uijongbu without opposition. In the central sector, US 24th Division units patrolled from positions without enemy contact. Elements of the ROK 6th Division made limited gains and improved positions five miles northeast of Kapyong. Units of the US 1st Cavalry Division patrolled from positions. US 11st Marine Division units met no opposition in advancing to a general line eight miles east of Chunchon. Elements of the US 2nd Division advanced to a line 15 miles northeast of Hongchon against light resistance, while other US X Corps units made limited advances or maintained positions. On the eastern front, some units of the ROK 7th Division advanced, while other units maintained positions. Units of the ROK Capital Division advanced north against light enemy resistance to a general line immediately south of the 38th parallel. Other ROK units made minor advances or patrolled from positions.

Navy

No naval air operations were conducted from carriers based off the east coast, owing to replenishing operations. East coast surface vessels continued off-shore bombardment of road junctions and supply lines. Airspot aided in bombarding the Chao road net with excellent results, while interdictory fire on gun emplacements and troop concentrations was effective. Several floating mines were sighted. Naval aircraft based off the west coast flew 51 sorties, striking targets in the Haeju, Sariwon and Munsan area, while surface vessels continued patrol operations.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 988 missions, of which 705 were combat. In addition to 253 close support sorties in all combat zones, 19 light bombers hit bridge targets in the Anju area, while 329 armed reconnaissance craft hit targets in 132 areas, including Chorwon, Ichon, Kunu-ri and Kumchon. Medium bombers flew 26 effective sorties, radar-bombing Hamhung, Sariwon and Pyongyang, and visually bombing Anju and Haeju.

II. General Situation

Sociological

ROK authorities apparently are faced with a very natural desire on the part of refugees from Seoul to return to the metropolis. Radio Pusan recently stated that preparations are being made for the return of a million residents, but for the time being the Mayor has warned that citizens must await permission. President Rhee has added the weight of his position in advising the refugee citizens of Seoul, stating that the government will announce the return date as soon as possible. Meanwhile technicians have been sent in to restore electrical and water works, and some time will be required to assemble food.

Political

ROK President Rhee again issued a public statement urging UN forces to continue on to the Yalu River. Rhee stated that two possibilities will exist when the border is reached: either the Chinese will sue for peace or, with 500,000 trained men, the South Koreans could take over the job of defending the border.

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28 March 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to advance on all fronts against little enemy resistance. The greatest gains were made in the east, where units advanced several miles north of the 36th Parallel.

Army

There was no significant enemy contact in the US I Corps zone. Elements of the ROK 1st Division advanced to the vicinity of Munsan and to a point about one and one-half miles south of Kumgong. The US 3rd Division advanced without contact. Units of the US 25th Division advanced along the Uijongbu-Kumhwa road, repulsing small enemy probing attacks. The Turkish Brigade patrolled from previous positions, receiving small arms and mortar fire from the vicinity of Chongsong. In the US IX Corps area hostile aircraft equipped with loudspeakers made an abortive attempt to induce surrenders among the troops of the US 24th and 1st Cavalry Divisions. Otherwise, the US 24th Division patrolled without contacting the enemy. The ROK 6th Division engaged small enemy units northeast of Kapyong. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols encountered only sporadic small arms and mortar fire, but observed much enemy activity north of Chunchon. Marines, both US and ROK, patrolled from previous positions against only light resistance. In the US X Corps sector the US 2nd Division patrolled without contact, as did elements of the ROK 5th Division. Other units of the latter division continued to attack northward. Elements of the US 7th Division advanced unopposed. There was no significant activity in the ROK III Corps zone, but in the ROK I Corps zone elements of the ROK Capital Division attacking against light resistance reached points several miles north of the 36th Parallel.

Navy

Weather hampered air operations on the Korean west coast and only 34 sorties were flown against targets in the Kumchon, Chongdan, Kirin-ni and Namchonjom areas. Four of the sorties were in close support of the US IX Corps. Surface vessels bombed enemy positions on the mainland opposite Chodo Island. On the east coast, weather also curtailed air activity and only 40 sorties were flown. Seven troop concentrations and seven buildings housing enemy troops were attacked. Surface vessels shelled road and railroad

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bridges in the Chongjin area, then moved to Songjin, where the vessels fired on bridges and road junctions. Surface vessels also fired on an entrenched enemy battalion, assisting units of the ROK Capital Division to cross a river and take up new positions.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 647 sorties, 423 of which were combat missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 59 areas, including Chorwon, Tosong-ni, Songhyon-ni and Kansong. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties against Pyongyang, Hamhung and Haeju.

II. General Situation

Economic

ROK Premier John Chang in a 24 March address urged his countrymen to take vigorous steps to control inflation. Premier Chang stated that the government has decided upon a drastic tax reform, and that taxes heretofore collected by village authorities will in future be collected by provincial authorities.

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7/13/51

29 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces continued to advance steadily against light resistance. An increasing enemy build-up continued in the central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps sector, patrols of the ROK 1st Division probing north of the Imjin River met sharp resistance from company-size enemy groups. Elements of the US 3rd Division made limited advances against minor enemy counterattacks. The US 25th Division met stubborn resistance while continuing to advance steadily. Activity in the US IX Corps zone consisted of probing attacks by US 24th Division and ROK 6th Division units against moderate enemy resistance. In the rest of the corps zone there was no significant contact. Patrols and agents have reported three or four enemy regiments assembling a short distance behind the lines. In the US X Corps zone, elements of the US 2nd Division attacked against light enemy resistance. There was no other significant contact in the corps zone. In the ROK III Corps sector there was no contact with the enemy. UN forces regrouped. In the ROK I Corps zone elements of the ROK Capital Division made a limited advance with air and naval support.

Navy

Owing to bad weather there were no air operations on the east coast. Surface units interdicted coastal communications centers, with unobserved results. On the west coast, UN carriers replenished and there were no air operations. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 616 sorties of which 404 were combat; the majority of these were in close support missions. Bad weather limited bombing and other missions.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 8860

30 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces continued a limited advance, encountering heaviest enemy delaying action northeast of Uijongbu and north of Chunchon.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, a ROK 1st Division patrol across the Imjin River was forced back by an undetermined number of enemy troops. Little significant activity was reported by other US I Corps elements, except in the US 25th Division area where friendly advances were opposed by enemy units of company size. In the US IX Corps zone, US 24th Division units registered gains of over two miles, while US 1st Cavalry Division elements, with attached Greek and Thai Battalions, made patrol contact north of Chunchon with enemy groups of varying strengths, estimated to average company-size. Other US IX Corps units made small advances with light enemy contact. US X Corps units generally maintained previous positions and patrolled to the north with little enemy contact. In the east, ROK III and I Corps units adjusted positions, patrolled and made some contact with company-size enemy groups. Enemy vehicles sighted in all corps zones during the night of 29-30 March totaled 2,848, of which 1,202 were observed moving south.

Navy

Owing to adverse weather, Task Force 77 planes based off the east coast were unable to conduct operations. Surface vessels fired in support of the ROK Capital Division north of Yangyang and continued bombardment of road and railroad areas and junctions in the Wonsan area. (Difficulties in transmission to Washington have delayed reports of naval activities off the west coast.)

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 748 sorties, of which 510 were combat. Close support missions for UN ground forces were concentrated

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in the US I Corps zone. Airfields at Anak and Sinmak were hit by 23 light bombers with excellent results, while medium bombers flew successful missions against enemy road and rail nets. A preliminary report describes an attack by eight MIG-15's against a flight of B-29's in the Sinuiju area; the enemy jets were engaged by bomber escorts but further details have not been received.

II. General Situation

Sociological

In the constant crossfire of propaganda broadcasts emanating from South and North Korea, the Republic of Korea has been comparing conditions in the two areas. It portrays the people of the Republic of Korea as "living in freedom and prosperity through and extended by the United Nations," while "fellow countrymen in North Korea are living in misery." Their suffering is caused by the "North Korean puppets," who are trying to feed the Chinese Communist "hordes" with the farmers' grain. For its part, Radio Pyongyang has been crediting the New China News Agency (Communist) and Tass with reports that MacArthur is preparing for bacteriological warfare in Korea.

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31 March 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces met stiffening enemy resistance in the western and central sectors. The build-up of enemy forces continued.

Army

In the western sector an ROK combat patrol crossed the Imjin River north of Munsan and seized an important hill position. US 3rd Division elements, with attached Philippine Combat Team, successfully repulsed a strong enemy counterattack after a three-hour fire fight. Other US I Corps units continued to advance despite strong resistance. On the US IX Corps left flank US 24th Division units encountered no enemy troop opposition but were slowed by enemy mines. ROK 6th Division forces encountered determined enemy resistance and elements were compelled to make a slight withdrawal. On the Corps right flank, US 1st Cavalry Division patrols met strong resistance approximately five miles north of Chunchon. US X Corps units patrolled from previous positions without enemy opposition. In the eastern sector ROK III Corps units maintained contact with hostile forces in the Wondae-ri area four miles south of the 38th Parallel. ROK I Corps forward elements forced the enemy to withdraw two miles west of Yangyang.

Air observers report a continued hostile build-up throughout the enemy rear areas. Over 1,500 vehicles were sighted moving south, and intensive defensive activity was observed near the confluence of the Imjin and Hantan Rivers in the western sector and along the south side of the Hwachon reservoir in the central sector.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating from carriers off the east coast flew 144 sorties, of which eight were close support missions. Surface craft provided harassing and interdiction fire in the Songjin, Wonsan and Yangyang areas. Helicopter observers discovered new mine fields in the Wonsan harbor as mine sweepers swept 15 new mines in a previously cleared part of the harbor. Carrier aircraft off the west coast flew 52 sorties, of which 12 were in close support of the US IX Corps. Surface craft continued patrolling.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,040 sorties, of which 740 were combat missions. Pyongyang and Sinmak airfields were attacked by 32 light bombers. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft attacked targets in numerous areas. Medium bombers flew 41 effective sorties concentrated against highway and railroad bridges along two major enemy supply arteries from Manchuria in the triangular area of northwest Korea bounded by Sinuiju, Anju and Manpojin.

II. General Situation

Economic

The ROK Department of National Defense is reported to have announced the release of excess ROK army reserves in order to relieve the manpower shortage in South Korean food production. Estimates on the number of men involved, which will cover those who are overage and those in poor health, vary from 70,000 to 120,000. A spokesman indicates that the ROK Government actually cannot afford to clothe or equip the men to be released.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry has announced that the Yongwol Power Generating Station will be rehabilitated within one month and power supplied to the Seoul and Inchon areas. It is estimated that this plant, which formerly supplied the greater part of South Korea's power, actually will be producing at a rather modest percentage of its former capacity.

The Minister of Transportation has announced that civilian railroad passenger service will be restored on 1 April and that thereafter civilians should not ride military trains.

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