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SIG 9266

2 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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**I. Military Situation**

Highlights

No. 009

Enemy forces in the central sector near Kumhwa made small probing attacks which were repulsed. There were a number of patrol clashes north of the Cherson Reservoir, but little activity was reported elsewhere.

Army

In the US I Corps zone small enemy probing attacks of two platoon strength were made against US 3rd Division positions. These attacks were repulsed. A 3rd Division task force made a successful probing attack of about two miles and returned to friendly lines. Another small enemy attack in the ROK 2nd Division sector was repulsed.

In the US IX Corps zone there were a number of patrol clashes north of the Inachon Reservoir in the US 24th and ROK 6th Division sectors.

In the same area the ROK 7th Division of the US X Corps reported patrol clashes. In the rest of the US X Corps and ROK III Corps zones there was no significant activity.

Navy

Off the east coast Task Force 77 replenished and no air sorties were flown. UN carriers off the west coast launched 43 sorties.

Surface units in the east successfully attacked communications targets from Songjin to Wonsan. On the west coast surface craft patrolled with no contact.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 653 sorties, including 400 combat missions. Medium bombers flew ten missions, attacking Sariwon airfield, Hungnam, and other targets with unreported results.

Air observers sighted 1350 vehicles, of which 817 were moving south.

In a discussion of enemy air capabilities, the Far East Command states that the increased jet activity of the past week is a firm indication that the enemy will not only defend the Yalu River line but in the near future may well extend the area of air defensive operations to include most of Communist-held Korea.

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UN airmen have reported increased efficiency and aggressiveness on the part of enemy pilots. Furthermore, the pilots have ventured farther south (20 miles northeast of Pyongyang) in the past week than ever before. It is felt that this increased willingness to leave the sanctuary is a firm indication of a gradual extension of enemy air operations southwards.

## II. General Situation

### Political

The only noted official South Korean reaction to Radio Pyongyang's Korean language proposal for cease-fire negotiations to be held between 10-15 July at Kaosong, Korea's ancient former capital, is a "Tokyo News" report from Pusan that the ROK Cabinet voted to dispatch a delegation to the UN which would protest a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel.

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SIG 9267

3 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity consisted principally of patrol clashes as UN patrols ranged well forward of front line positions and engaged numerous enemy groups which offered generally light to moderate resistance. In the central sector, one hostile counterattack was repulsed and an assembling enemy regiment was sighted.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the US 3rd Division repulsed an attack by enemy platoon and company size units in the Kumhwa area. The ROK 1st Division and the US 1st Cavalry Division made patrol contacts and encountered light to moderate resistance. A civilian informant told the UK 29th Brigade that an enemy patrol base was located at Chaktong, approximately five miles north of the 38th Parallel, while the main body of the enemy in the western sector was at Maryang-sang, approximately 11 miles north of the Parallel.

Units of the US IX, X and ROK I Corps patrolled from previous positions and made contact with enemy groups mainly of platoon strength. The ROK Marine Regiment, attached to the US 1st Marine Division, repulsed an attack by an undetermined number of enemy troops.

Based on an Eighth Army Periodic Intelligence Report of 29 June on the conduct of guerrilla operations in Korea, the Far East Command concludes that although guerrilla activity had been decreasing since April, the increased number of guerrillas engaged by ROK security forces during the week 23 June-1 July may presage a general step-up of activity in friendly rear areas. The guerrillas retain a limited capability to accomplish harassing, sabotage and interdiction missions against UN installations and facilities, mainly in the south Taebak mountain area in the east.

Navy

Carrier-based planes flew 162 sorties in the Songjin, Hagaruri, Wonsan, Kumhwa, Changjon and Kumsong areas and 29 sorties in the vicinity of Chinnampo and Pungchon. Close support missions were flown for troops of the US I Corps, US 1st Marine Division and ROK I Corps.

Surface vessels placed harassing fire on four bridges, two rail-highway junctions and a pillbox in the Songjin area, fired on Kalma Gak guns which had placed splashes near UN ships in the Wonsan area, and bombarded enemy troops in the vicinity of Sokkyo-ri on the west coast.

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No. 009

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### Air

UN aircraft flew a total of 678 sorties, of which 387 were combat missions. Approximately 75 close support sorties were flown, over half in the US IX Corps sector. Medium bombers flew ten effective sorties; targets included the Sariwon airfield and the Hungnam barracks area. An enemy regiment was sighted assembling in the area six miles northeast of Haseo, above US IX Corps positions.

## II. General Situation

### Political

On 2 July Radio Pyongyang explained the initiation of the cease-fire proposal. Without reference to the Malik proposal, Radio Pyongyang stated that "Forced by world opinion, the Commander of the Far Eastern American Forces proposed a cease-fire...."

On 29 June Radio Pyongyang carried the text of a communication from the Foreign Minister of the North Korean regime to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly in which the Communists accused US and ROK forces of kidnapping thousands of North Korean inhabitants during the UN retreat late last fall. This Korean-language propaganda blast may be an ingenious face-saving explanation for the southward flight, before the advancing Communist armies, of tens of thousands of North Korean refugees.

4 July 1951

**DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN**

**I Military Situation**

Highlights

Enemy activity was highlighted by a series of night counterattacks in the Pyonggang area. UN positions in the central zone were hit by enemy artillery fire. Elsewhere along the front, small-scale enemy probing attacks and patrol clashes were reported.

Army

The ROK 1st Division in the US I Corps zone repulsed several small attacks while maintaining positions. Patrolling elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division met platoon-sized enemy groups and received mortar and artillery fire during engagements. Advancing US 3rd Division units encountered stubborn resistance south of Pyonggang but contained night counterattacks. Elements of the ROK 9th Division repulsed several probing attacks and maintained positions. Other US I Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

Enemy activity in the US IX Corps zone was confined to platoon-sized probing attacks, while UN units continued to patrol and to prepare defensive positions.

In the US X Corps zone, units of the US 1st Marine Division engaged in an artillery duel. All UN units maintained positions and patrolled.

ROK I Corps forces maintained positions and made light patrol contact with the enemy.

Nothing in the character of the enemy's current hostile activity suggests that the Communist forces have abandoned plans for the resumption of offensive action. Long-range indications of pre-offensive preparations continue to be received, although it appears that the enemy may be experiencing difficulty in completing preparations necessary for a new effort.

Navy

Due to replenishing operations, east coast naval air activity was limited to 22 sorties. Surface vessels continued to patrol and, at Songjin, blockade ships fired on rail and highway facilities. At Wonsan off-shore fire was delivered on enemy gun positions and troop areas. One naval vessel received minor deck damage in a duel with an enemy shore battery.

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In the west naval aircraft flew 33 sorties, including 21 offensive missions in the Chinnampo and Pyonggang areas. Aircraft destroyed several artillery units and buildings. Surface vessels bombarded enemy troop concentrations.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 737 sorties, of which 440 were combat. Close support sorties in all corps zones totaled 119. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 200 sorties against targets in enemy rear areas. Strikes in 14 areas were made by 52 night intruder aircraft. Medium bombers flew 15 effective sorties. Pyongyang airfield was bombed by six aircraft, while other medium bombers attacked Hwangju airfield.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that a well-organized and orderly crowd, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 50,000 persons, gathered in Pusan on 1 July to protest the proposed cease-fire at the 38th Parallel. Muccio comments that the meeting did not appear spontaneous, and probably was inspired by government officials in an effort to stir up popular emotion.

Ambassador Muccio also reports that debates in the National Assembly following the broadcast of General Ridgway's message contained the usual extreme statements, which were more than balanced by pleas for caution. He also reports that an official ROK release states that "We are not opposing a cease-fire. . . . We are prepared to participate." Based on conversations with officials as well as on the foregoing, Muccio believes that the cease-fire negotiations present no insuperable difficulties in relations with the ROK, provided an ROK military officer participates and that the actual front, rather than the 38th Parallel, is used as a delineator.

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SIC 9611

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the front was limited to clashes between UN combat patrols and enemy groups of up to company strength. Scattered light contacts were made by friendly tank-infantry patrols in the west, while elsewhere friendly elements encountered stubborn resistance from enemy screening forces.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division patrols made light contact with enemy groups of platoon to company strength. US 1st Cavalry Division units noted a sharp decrease in enemy resistance and in the volume of enemy mortar and artillery fire. ROK 9th Division units attached to the US 3rd Division repulsed attacks by two enemy companies.

ROK 2nd Division elements, in the US IX Corps zone, repulsed small enemy probing attacks and engaged several enemy company-strength groups. Patrols of the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions reported similar clashes with platoon to company-strength enemy forces. The US 7th Division continued preparation of defensive positions.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division units repulsed four probing attacks and made contact with four other enemy groups. US 1st Marine Division units received attacks from several enemy groups of undetermined strength.

Activity in the ROK I Corps zone was limited to contact with several enemy companies by the ROK Capital Division.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 38 sorties against various enemy targets, while surface vessels, in addition to patrolling, bombarded enemy troop billets in the vicinity of Sokkyo-ri. Task Force 77 aircraft in the east flew 90 sorties, hitting enemy buildings, supply dumps, and lines of communication. Surface vessels placed gun fire on bridges in the vicinities of Chongjin and Songjin and on enemy buildings in the Wonsan area.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 653 sorties, of which 324 were combat. Close support missions, totalling 104, were flown in all corps zones. The Hungnam marshalling yards were radar-bombed by seven medium bombers with unobserved results.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

Radio broadcasts from Pyongyang and Peiping are now stressing the propaganda line that the "US Government, which failed in its armed intervention in Korea, has proposed...the cessation of military action in Korea." One broadcast bragged that the North Koreans have withstood the troops of 16 nations.

The Central News Agency, under a Pusan dateline, claims that "well-informed quarters" close to the ROK Government "indicated" that President Rhee has decided no longer to follow UN instructions in the event of a cease-fire. Business quarters in Pusan are quoted as feeling that peace is coming and that the US will compromise with the Communists at the expense of South Korea. Reflecting this attitude, the black market rate on US dollars dropped from 10,000 won per dollar to below the official rate of 4000 to one.

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SIC 9612

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

6 July 1951

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN combat patrols received moderate to heavy small arms, mortar and artillery fire in the western sector. Advancing UN elements in the central sector came under heavy enemy pressure and withdrew. Elsewhere along the front friendly patrols ranging well forward encountered light resistance from scattered enemy groups.

Army

US 1st Corps patrols in the Imjin River area northwest of Yonchon came under increased mortar and artillery fire, although enemy contact remained minor. In the Kumhwa area friendly elements repulsed four small probing attacks.

In the central sector advancing US IX Corps elements encountered company to battalion-size groups. Several small enemy groups attacked friendly outposts, forcing forward UN elements to withdraw under heavy pressure.

In the US X and ROK I Corps zones patrols ranging well forward encountered light resistance from scattered enemy groups.

Recent prisoner of war interrogations indicate that front line North Korean corps in the eastern sector have been reinforced recently with security force troops from the Chinnampo-Pyongyang rear area. A prisoner of war captured 24 June in the Losong area stated that he belonged to a group of 1800 replacement troops formed by the North Korean IV Corps who marched on 31 May from Chinnampo to the North Korean III Corps on the east coast.

Navy

UN naval aircraft operating off the Korean west coast flew 20 offensive sorties against scattered enemy targets; in the east, unfavorable weather prevented air operations. Surface craft supported a successful raid by 600 ROK troops on the west coast opposite Chodo Island. Blockade ships harassed rail and highway junctions in the Chongjin and Songjin areas. At Wonsan, naval gunfire silenced one shore battery and damaged two other active batteries in a day-long duel.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 578 sorties, of which 292 were combat missions. Included in the day's operations were 59 close support missions, 177 armed reconnaissance flights, five light bomber attacks and 34 night intruder strikes. The medium bomber effort was concentrated on night bombing

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of enemy troop concentrations; seven aircraft were guided by ground control radar. One enemy P0-2, attacking friendly rear areas, made two bombing runs along the Imjin River six miles northeast of Seoul but caused no damage to UN installations.

## II. General Situation

### Political

Ambassador Muccio has reported the text of a 4 July letter from the Foreign Minister of the ROK Government requesting that a Korean officer be included among the three liaison officers assigned to attend the preliminary conference in Kaesong. Otherwise, the Foreign Minister felt, the ROK's position will give some substance to Communist propaganda that the ROK is a "mere puppet of American Imperialism" since the North Korean regime will have a major, or at least equal, voice with the Chinese.

The Ambassador also submitted on 4 July several comments on the cease-fire and peace negotiations. The creation of a 20-mile buffer zone will create the problem of a third territorial entity in Korea. Muccio suggests that the northern and southern halves of the buffer zone be under the rules of their respective halves of Korea. Any dividing line between North and South Korea other than the 38th Parallel would be less difficult for the ROK to accept. Muccio warns that the 40,000 Korean prisoners of war conscripted by the North Korean regime in South Korea should not be turned over "to the mercies of the North Koreans." He also assumes no refugees will be returned against their will, a particularly important problem in the case of the refugees evacuated from Hungnam.

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7 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the area east of Kumhwa the enemy launched several small-scale probing attacks which were repulsed. Along the rest of the front, activity was limited to patrolling.

Army

In the US I Corps zone activity was generally limited to patrol clashes. A small enemy probing attack in the ROK 2nd Division sector was repulsed.

In the US IX Corps zone the US 7th and 24th Divisions repulsed several small enemy attacks east of Kumhwa.

US X Corps and ROK I Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

There have been an increasing number of prisoner of war reports concerning Chinese Communist reinforcements. The evidence is as yet inconclusive, but Far East Command points out that similar reports preceded the April offensive and that a reinforcement phase may be under way.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft in the west flew 32 sorties, including 12 in close support of UN ground forces. Enemy targets in the Chinnampo area were attacked. Surface units patrolled but reported no contact.

In the east UN carrier aircraft flew 267 sorties against targets of opportunity; one aircraft was lost. Surface units fired with good results on communications targets from Songjin to Wonsan. Small ROK forces supported by naval gunfire staged successful raids on islands near Wonsan.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 647 sorties, of which 348 were combat. One unidentified enemy aircraft dropped three bombs near the US 7th Division Command Post; no damage resulted.

Of 2,545 enemy vehicles sighted, 1,495 were moving south.

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II. General Situation

Political

The Secretary of UNCURK reports that President Rhee during recent conversations with members of the Commission said the ROK will not accept a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel and that "everybody, including old men, children and women, will get panicky and go to the front to fight Communism and get killed rather than accept a cease-fire." The Secretary believes that, while the President sees the situation clearly, he is afraid not to uphold national ideals and is fearful of public reaction from panic. The Secretary, however, is of the opinion that after the initial disappointment ROK spirits will adjust themselves to the situation on the condition that there are some reasonable guarantees against renewed aggression, the minimum being an internationally supervised buffer zone.

[redacted] at a ROK Cabinet meeting on 3 July the members were advised that SCAP was censoring all ROK anti-cease fire publicity for US consumption. Consequently, it was decided that Ambassador Yang in Washington would be instructed to place commercial advertisements in US newspapers. [redacted]

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SIC 9614

9 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

1. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity in Korea was highlighted by small-scale enemy probing attacks in the west-central sector and by minor engagements between UN and enemy troops for high ground in the east-central sector. Elsewhere action was limited to patrol clashes. A significant increase in enemy vehicles sighted moving south may indicate preparation for a renewed offensive.

Army

Activity in all four corps zones was limited generally to patrol contacts. Exceptions included enemy probing attacks which were launched against troops of the US 3rd Division in the Haso area, and a drive by the ROK Marine Regiment attached to the US 1st Marine Division, which succeeded in gaining the high ground south of Pia for a short time. The enemy later counter-attacked and forced the ROK Marines to withdraw.

There has been a highly significant increase in the number of vehicles sighted moving south toward the battle area (5,120 vehicles were sighted during the weekend, 3,115 of them moving south), and Far East Command notes that the volume of traffic is approaching that which preceded previous offensives. A sharp rise in vehicles sightings previously has been an indication that hostile reinforcements and resupply activities are being accelerated.

Far East Command further estimates that the period 15-25 July is the most logical one for a renewal of the offensive, particularly if the armistice negotiations break down quickly. If the talks should drag on before reaching an unsuccessful conclusion, the attack may be postponed until mid or late August.

Navy

Approximately 200 sorties were flown by carrier-based aircraft against transportation targets along the Korean northeast coast and in the vicinities of Ongjin, Ulljul and Chinnampo. Surface vessels in the Chongjin and Songjin areas fired on railroad intersections and highways. At Wonsan a three-hour fire was started in an area reportedly occupied by Soviet troops and equipment; several explosions resulted.

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### Air

Among the 658 sorties flown by land-based UN aircraft were six "conference lift" missions as well as 399 combat sorties. Medium bombers flew 13 effective sorties, primarily against marshalling yards in Sunchon and Suran. In the Sinuiju area, eight to 12 MIG-15's attacked 16 F-86's which were flying cover for an RF-30, while 20 other enemy aircraft attacked another RF-30. No damage to either side was reported. In the vicinity of Sinanju, 36 F-36's attacked four to eight MIG-15's and destroyed one. An enemy aircraft, believed to be a PO-2, dropped three bombs in the vicinity of the 30th Parallel in the western sector, but no significant damage was reported.

## II. General Situation

### Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that the local anti-coast-fire campaign reached new heights when a Pusan newspaper carried on 4 and 5 July an open letter to President Truman which not only violently attacked the cease-fire but also constituted a scurrilous attack on the President personally. Following Muccio's protest, the Chief of the Office of Public Information apologized and the Prime Minister offered to apologize publicly. Subsequently, the Prime Minister advised Muccio that the Foreign Minister was sending an official apology.

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SIC 9615

10 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces offered continued heavy resistance to the UN limited objective attack in the eastern sector southeast of Pia and engaged in small probing attacks elsewhere in the eastern and central sectors. Friendly patrols encountered numerous enemy groups in the western sector.

Army

US I Corps forces in the western sector maintained positions and patrolled. A reconnaissance in force operated three to five miles west of the Imjin River, north of Korangpo, and returned without contact. Moderate mortar and artillery fire fell on UN patrols northwest of Chorwon. An undetermined number of enemy troops unsuccessfully attempted an ambush of a friendly convoy northeast of Chorwon.

Enemy forces patrolled with small groups and launched minor probing attacks at various points in the US IX Corps zone. Friendly reserves continued to prepare defensive positions along a line linking natural defenses on the Hantan River in the west and the Hwachon Reservoir in the east.

In the US X Corps zone north of the Hwachon Reservoir, friendly patrols contacted platoon-size enemy groups. A small enemy force attacked a regiment outpost line in the same area. Friendly forces continued a limited objective attack against determined enemy resistance southeast of Pia in the eastern sector. Enemy mortar and artillery fire fell on friendly elements and enemy counterattacks forced a limited withdrawal at one point. UN units involved continued to attack north. Small enemy groups conducted probing attacks elsewhere in the corps zone.

ROK I Corps patrols in the eastern sector encountered small enemy units. An undetermined number of enemy troops attacked the northernmost friendly elements along the east coast and were repulsed.

Navy

Due to replenishing operations, UN naval aircraft flew only 40 sorties from carriers operating off the Korean west coast. Flight missions included 12 sorties in close support of the US IX Corps and 12 sorties against enemy targets in the Kumsong area. A UN frigate fired on enemy troops on the mainland opposite Chodo Island. In the east, surface craft continued to pound enemy installations in the Chongjin and Wonsan areas.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 465 sorties, of which 264 were combat missions. Air operations included 172 armed reconnaissance sorties and 26 night intruder flights. Medium bombers flew 17 effective sorties, with one six-plane strike against Sinanju airfield and another against the Hungnam barracks area. In addition, four medium bombers under ground radar control attacked troop concentrations in enemy forward areas.

II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio, reporting on Governor Dewey's recent brief visit to Pusan, states that, on the whole, his visit helped ease tension in ROK Government circles. As an influential US politician and as one of the leading members of the opposition, Dewey's assertions of US unity on important foreign policy issues and of continuing US interest in Korea's fate reassured Koreans in a sensitive spot and at a timely moment.

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SIC 9616

11 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the Korean front was limited generally to patrol contacts as UN ground units continued to probe enemy defenses along the line. Several small probing attacks were made by the enemy against UN positions.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN units maintained positions and patrolled; numerous contacts with small enemy groups were reported. US 1st Cavalry Division patrols received an estimated 900 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire and repulsed an attack by an enemy company. A probing attack by two enemy platoons against US 3rd Division positions was turned back.

ROK 2nd and US 24th Division patrols in the US IX Corps zone made several contacts with enemy groups in platoon strength. Elsewhere in the Corps zone, little ground activity was reported.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division received enemy artillery fire and repulsed an attack by an undetermined number of the enemy. Enemy groups in squad to company strength were encountered by patrols of the ROK 5th Division.

ROK I Corps units made limited patrol contact with the enemy while generally maintaining positions.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 38 sorties, including 20 offensive missions against enemy installations in the Ongjin area. Surface vessels continued patrols of coastal waters, with no enemy contact reported. Carrier aircraft in the east flew no missions, owing to unfavorable weather. Blockade ships fired on five railway and highway bridges in the vicinity of Chongjin and destroyed or damaged enemy installations in the Wonsan area.

Air

Land-based UN planes flew 284 sorties, including 190 transport and 54 combat. Night intruder aircraft hit enemy targets in 32 areas. Medium bombers radar-bombed Sinpo, flew several night missions against enemy troop concentrations, and hit the Hungnam and Hwangju marshalling yards.

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A preliminary report states that 34 F-86's encountered 30 MIG-15's between Sinuiju and Sinanju, and that three MIG's were destroyed and one damaged.

## II. General Situation

### Political

Reuters reports from Pusan that a South Korean spokesman has rejected the suggestion reportedly made by a UN member on Monday that the North Korean regime and the ROK Government form a coalition. The spokesman reasoned that this coalition might solve the Korean problem temporarily, but would destroy the "sacred" aim of the UN and constitute the submission of the free world to Communism. He added that the ROK has been keeping 100 vacant seats in the ROK National Assembly pending the free election, under UN supervision, of North Korean delegates.

A Chinese Nationalist news agency reports from Seoul that an estimated 30,000 South Koreans turned out in Seoul on 11 July to denounce the Communist cease-fire terms in what were apparently government-inspired demonstrations. Reportedly a fruit vendor commented that he could not understand why those who were winning the war should now be suing for peace.

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SIC 9617

12 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the UN front was generally limited to patrol clashes, small-scale probing attacks and artillery exchanges. In air combat two MIG-15's were destroyed and one damaged.

Army

UN troops in the US I Corps zone maintained positions and, patrolling extensively, encountered many enemy groups of varying size. ROK 9th Division units repulsed several probing attacks while US 1st Cavalry Division patrols received over two hundred rounds of mortar and artillery fire.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division patrols engaged and dispersed several platoon-size enemy groups. The US 24th Division launched a limited objective attack. All other Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

All US X Corps and ROK I Corps units maintained positions and patrolled without significant incident.

Navy

In the east naval aircraft flew 176 sorties, including 138 offensive missions against targets along the coast from Wonsan to Songjin. Troop concentrations, enemy supply dumps and communications were attacked. Blockade vessels fired on rail and road facilities in the Chongjin area and damaged several tunnels and bridges in the vicinity of Songjin.

Owing to Telecon transmission difficulties, the west coast naval report was not received.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 703 sorties, of which 401 were combat. Close support sorties totalled 18. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 76 areas, while night intruders struck targets in 51 areas. Two MIG-15 aircraft were destroyed and one was damaged.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

A June report covering interrogation of prisoners reveals that the North Korean army has in recent weeks been utilizing ROK prisoners as combat soldiers, laborers, spies and saboteurs. Volunteers for such service are given preferential treatment. Former ROK personnel who are captured or who surrender from the North Korean Army are carefully screened in UN prisoner enclosures for indications of Communist indoctrination.

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SIC 9618

13 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground patrols met scattered resistance from small enemy groups in the western and eastern sectors. In the central sector advancing UN units met stiff resistance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone UN patrols received light to moderate mortar and artillery fire. US 5rd Division troops repulsed a small enemy probing attack. An unidentified aircraft dropped three bombs in the US 25th Division sector.

In the US IX Corps zone the attempted advance of US 24th Division troops was halted by stiff enemy resistance.

Activity in the US X and ROK I Corps zones was limited to patrolling.

Far East Command estimates that there are approximately 7300 enemy guerrillas in friendly areas. Guerrilla strength is believed to be at its lowest since the outbreak of hostilities.

Primarily because of their acute need for food, the guerrillas' main goal seems to be survival, rather than harassment of UN troops. The enemy will strive to reinforce his guerrilla strength, but UN countermeasures, problems incident to survival, and decrease of control and coordination will tend to negate such efforts.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft in the east flew 190 sorties. Successful attacks were made on highway and railroad targets in the area north of Wonsan. Surface units attacked communication targets from Songjin to Wonsan and, farther south, destroyed several enemy army installations, including regimental and battalion command posts.

In the west UN carrier aircraft flew 45 sorties. Surface units patrolled with no contact.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 527 sorties, including 258 combat. Medium bombers flew 14 missions against marshalling yards with unreported results.

Of 2,421 enemy vehicles sighted, 1,433 were moving south.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9619

14 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the Korean front was limited to aggressive patrol activity as UN forces continued to probe enemy defenses.

Army

UN ground forces in the US I, IX and X and ROK I Corps zones generally maintained positions while continuing to probe enemy defenses. In the western sector, friendly patrols continued to encounter mortar and artillery fire. At several points along the west-central front UN patrols ranged up to seven miles without contact. Elements of the US 24th Division in the US IX Corps zone made a limited advance towards Kumsong. Elsewhere in the east-central sector and also in the eastern sector numerous enemy groups in platoon to company strength were encountered by friendly elements.

Navy

In the west, naval aircraft flew 56 sorties, attacking enemy troop concentrations and installations. Surface vessels, using naval air spot, bombarded targets south of Ongjin.

East coast carrier-based planes flew 187 sorties against rail and road targets along the coast north of Wonsan and inland west and southwest of Wonsan. Surface craft fired on enemy targets in the vicinities of Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 672 sorties, including 370 combat, of which 68 were close support missions in all corps zones. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft made 173 strikes against varied enemy targets throughout North Korea. Two medium bombers hit the Sariwon marshalling yards.

Referring to a recent report that an RF-80 was attacked by 20 enemy jet aircraft of high-wing type, the Far East Air Force comments that possibly these jets were Type 15 fighters, and if so this is the largest number of this type ever observed in Korea. While three other encounters tend to confirm that the Type 15 has been committed to combat in Korea, such commitment has not been made on a significant scale. The effectiveness of the Type 15 as compared with the MIG-15 has not been definitely established, although some reports indicate that the Type 15 may be slightly superior.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that after a silence of a few days, anti-ceasefire editorials have been resumed in the South Korean press. The general editorial themes are: No ceasefire on the 38th; no ceasefire without unification; do not trust the Communists, who in the ceasefire talks have switched from a military to a political offensive. The government-inspired anti-ceasefire campaign has also been resumed, with mass demonstrations in the principal cities.

### Sociological

A Far East Command report on prisoner interrogation states that there has been an increase in the number of comments from prisoners indicating loss of faith in their leaders, in the Communist cause, and in Communist victory. This has been more true, however, among Chinese than among North Korean prisoners. An important factor in the lowering of confidence is the failure of Communist leaders to live up to promises of artillery and air support. Reaction against "human-sea" tactics, incompetent leadership, and false propaganda were also contributing factors.



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SIC 9620

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

16 July 1951

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to patrol aggressively, encountering numerous small enemy groups which offered light resistance. In the central and eastern sectors, friendly forces repulsed continuing enemy probing attacks.

Army

UN units in all corps zones generally maintained positions. Aggressive friendly patrols reported light resistance from numerous enemy groups in squad to platoon strength. In the US I Corps zone, several small enemy groups were dispersed by the ROK 1st Division, while an enemy squad attack on a US 3rd Division observation post forced a slight friendly withdrawal. Attacks by several enemy platoons in the US IX Corps zone against US 24th and ROK 6th Division positions were repulsed. In the US X Corps zone, UN units in the US 1st Marine Division sector repulsed several enemy attacks of undetermined strength, while friendly positions received heavy artillery fire. ROK I Corps patrols engaged several small enemy groups and turned back one attacking enemy company in the ROK Capital Division sector.

Navy

In the west, naval air operations were cancelled owing to replenishing; surface vessels reported no enemy contact. Unfavorable weather in the east limited naval air activity to 132 sorties along the coast from Hungnam to Kilchu; blockade ships bombarded enemy lines of communication, troop areas and installations.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft, similarly hampered by weather, flew 199 sorties, including 45 combat. Night intruders struck enemy targets in 37 areas. Medium bombers hit marshalling yards at Samsong-ni and Kunu-ri with unreported results.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9621

17 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols made light contact with enemy screening forces, encountering several small enemy groups in the central and east-central sectors.

Army

In the western sector UN patrols observed scattered enemy groups. Friendly elements repulsed a small enemy attack against an observation post northeast of Chorwon. US I Corps forces maintained positions and patrolled as the US 25th Division proceeded to relieve the US 1st Cavalry Division.

Several small enemy probing attacks occurred in the US IX Corps zone. Friendly units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the east-central sector small enemy groups attempting to infiltrate friendly positions were eliminated. Friendly patrols encountered scattered enemy groups. Enemy counter battery fire fell on friendly artillery north of Yangu. The US 2nd Division and attached French and Netherland battalions continued with the relief of the US 1st Marine Division.

ROK I Corps elements in the eastern sector patrolled with light contact.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 219 sorties, with 37 offensive sorties in northwest Korea and 123 offensive sorties in northeast Korea. Weather prevented close support missions. Surface craft patrolled the west coast without contact. Off the east coast blockade ships delivered destructive and harassing fire against enemy targets.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 310 combat missions in a total of 506 sorties. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft flew 157 and 40 sorties respectively against enemy rear area targets. Medium bombers flew 20 sorties, including major strikes against important enemy marshalling yards as well as night close support attacks against forward area enemy troop concentrations

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Recent enemy jet fighter operations support the Far East Air Forces' estimate that the enemy is capable of extending his air defensive operations to cover all of Communist-held North Korea. Not only has the last week produced several air engagements in the Pyongyang area involving moderate to large-size enemy groups, but also evidence of possible enemy use of large external fuel tanks was observed. Large silver tanks were observed to have been dropped by enemy jets in their first pass at UN F-51's attacking Kanydong airfield northeast of Pyongyang.

[redacted] the MIG-15 was believed capable of a combat radius of more than 400 nautical miles if large tanks (approximately 150 gallons) were used. The above sighting, if confirmed, would be the first visual support of this potential capability. (The combat radius of the MIG-15 with 33 gallon external wing tanks is estimated to be about 250 nautical miles.)

## II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9622

18 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the eastern sector several battalion-size enemy attacks were repulsed. Along the rest of the front activity was limited to patrolling and some minor probing attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone there was extensive small scale activity. The 29th British Brigade made limited advances, while US 25th and 3rd Division units repulse small enemy probing attacks. Activity in the US IX Corps zone consisted of patrolling. In the US X Corps zone several enemy groups of up to battalion strength attacked ROK 7th Division positions but were repulsed. US 2nd Division and ROK 5th Division units also turned back small probing attacks. There was little action in the ROK I Corps zone.

In discussing the possibility of Chinese reinforcements, the Far East Command reports that whereas previous enemy offensives have been heralded by the arrival of fresh units, it appears that this time the enemy is following the policy of refurbishing battered units. Large numbers of replacements have been moved forward, but only one new enemy division has been identified at the front. The Far East Command concludes that six Chinese Communist Armies now at or near the front may be sufficient for an offensive.

Navy

In the east UN carrier-based aircraft flew 193 sorties, chiefly against railroad targets; the attacks were successful, although one aircraft was lost. Surface units continued interdiction of communication targets. Unusually heavy enemy shore battery fire from islands near Wonsan caused slight damage to one UN vessel.

In the west 51 sorties were flown against targets in the Chinnampo area. Surface units continued patrolling.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 867 sorties, including 532 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 missions against the Sinanju, Kowon and Sariwon marshalling yards with unreported results. During the night, several radar contacts were made with enemy aircraft.

Of 519 vehicles sighted, 173 were moving south.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

The South Korean reaction to the Japanese peace treaty draft is reflected in a phrase used by the Foreign Minister before the National Assembly: "nobody can make us feel bound by such a treaty which foments friction between the two nations." The ROK objects strongly to the treaty's failure to affect the legal transfer of former Japanese properties in Korea to the South Korean Government. The Koreans argue that, after regaining full sovereignty, the Japanese may reopen the issue of the "vested property," which was settled between the US and ROK in September 1948.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

19 July 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Enemy activity was still generally limited to patrol clashes, with the majority of these concentrated in the central and eastern sectors. Artillery and mortar fire continued to fall on UN positions. Several small enemy probing attacks were repulsed. Heavy enemy troop concentrations were reported in the area eight to ten miles northwest of Pyongyang.

Army

In the US I and IX Corps zones, small enemy units maintained contact. The US 25th Division repulsed one platoon-strength probing attack near Kangso-ri. In the US X Corps zone, enemy contacts were more frequent; the US 2nd and ROK 5th and 7th Divisions received rather heavy artillery and mortar fire. Two small enemy groups attempted to infiltrate the positions held by the Netherlands Battalion (attached to the US 2nd Division) and forced a friendly ambush point to withdraw. The US 2nd and ROK 5th Divisions turned back small enemy probing attacks. There was light patrol activity in the ROK I Corps zone.

An 8th Army intelligence report of 14 July, in discussing indications pointing to increased enemy offensive potential concludes there is no firm indication that the enemy will immediately exercise his offensive capability. However, reports continue to suggest that he is capable of offensive action and that his potential is steadily increasing.

Navy

In the east, 192 sorties were flown by carrier-based planes and 51 by planes based off the west coast. Ammunition dumps, buildings, gun positions, trucks, railway cars, supply dumps and warehouses were among the targets. Surface vessels blockading the ports of Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan harassed the enemy by firing on communications targets. ROK Marine destroyed one sampan and forced another to withdraw; both sampans were loaded with enemy troops and approaching Hwangto Island.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 863 sorties, of which 482 were combat. There were 43 close support sorties divided among all four corps zones. Medium bombers flew 21 effective sorties, bombing the Sinanju, Sariwon and Kowon marshalling yards and conducting photo mapping and reconnaissance missions in North Korea.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

Enemy aircraft, of an unidentified type, flew over US 3rd Division positions strafing and voice-casting in Korean. No casualties were reported. Another enemy aircraft made a firing pass on a B-26 but inflicted no damage.

## II. General Situation

### Political

[redacted] the Soviet military advisers assigned to the North Korean divisions and regiments will be doubled in number by late July. [redacted] several hundred Soviet personnel arrived in Pyongyang in the second half of June in order to take over the communications of Chinese Communist and North Korean units.

### Sociological

[redacted] in the Pyongyang ("Iron Triangle") and East Coast areas, where approximately one-fifth of the villagers have remained, many inhabitants have been suffering from a fatal epidemic disease that the North Korean authorities are unable and making little attempt to halt.

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20 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

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In the western sector, patrolling UN elements made light contacts with enemy patrols. UN forces in the central and eastern sectors repulsed several light probing attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all UN units maintained positions and patrolled. Elements of the US 25th Division made slight withdrawals as the enemy launched several small-scale attacks. The US 3rd Division repulsed three attacks in the Mukkong-ni area.

Patrolling UN groups in the US IX Corps zone made contacts with enemy groups of up to platoon size. All UN units in the zone maintained positions.

ROK 7th Division patrols in the US I Corps zone engaged several enemy patrols, while elements of the division advanced to a point south of Fangsong-myon. Several probing attacks launched against US 2nd Division positions were repulsed. Elements of the ROK 5th Division similarly repulsed small-scale probing attacks. All corps units maintained or adjusted positions and patrolled.

In the ROK I Corps zone, ROK units maintained positions and repulsed several light probing attacks.

Navy

Naval air operations in the east were limited to 17 sorties as Task Force 77 replenished. Planes performed four close support missions in the US IX Corps zone and five strikes against enemy gun positions and communications. Surface vessels patrolled and delivered harassing fire on troop concentrations and communications facilities in the Songjin and Wonsan areas. Weather limited west coast aircraft to 36 sorties, including 22 offensive missions in the Chinnampo and Hanchon areas. Surface vessels continued to patrol.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 490 sorties, of which 243 were combat. Targets in 38 areas were hit by 124 armed reconnaissance aircraft, while 81 night intruders struck 150 targets in enemy rear areas. Medium bombers flew 24 effective sorties. The Chinnampo supply center was radar-bombed by 13 aircraft. Other B-29's hit Hungnam and the Kowon marshalling yards.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

The Central News Agency reports that a South Korean Government spokesman revealed on 19 July that the UN Command has requested the ROK to stop demonstrations by South Koreans against a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel. The same report alleges that the ROK Government's opposition to a compromise settlement is stiffening.

Reuters reports that a ROK military court on 19 July sentenced five high-ranking officers of the National Defense Corps to death for embezzlement of two million dollars and maltreatment of 690,000 ROK draftees last winter.

Radio Pyongyang continues to warn its listeners to be on the alert for American treachery during the Kaesong talks.

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21 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols continued to probe the enemy's defenses, meeting light resistance in the west and west-central sectors and moderate resistance in the east-central sector.

Army

Light patrol contacts with enemy forces, mainly of platoon strength, characterized activity in the US I, IX, and ROK I Corps zones. In the US X Corps zone the ROK 7th and US 2nd Divisions encountered and breached enemy minefields, and received artillery and mortar fire, but continued a limited advance. The ROK 5th Division repulsed one enemy probing attack.

Navy

Weather prevented air operations along the east coast, but 11 offensive sorties were flown in the west in the vicinities of Chinnampo, Ulliyul and Haeju. One gun position and five buildings were destroyed. Surface vessels harassed the enemy at three bridges, a railway tunnel, and two rail-highway areas in the vicinity of Chongjin and at nine railway and highway bridges, a railroad crossing, and a rail-highway area in the vicinity of Songjin. At Wonsan, naval gunfire blew out the entrance to two caves, exploded an ammunition storage dump, and covered all known gun positions and transport junctions.

Air

Due to bad weather only 188 sorties were flown of which 23 were combat missions, two in close support of the US X Corps, ten by night intruder aircraft and eleven by medium bombers. The latter struck the Sariwon, Hungnam and Kowon marshalling yards

II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio reports that the ROK has made marked progress in balancing income and expenditures and in controlling bank credit. In the past two months, expenditures of UN forces, which far exceed the meager

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collections from the sale of imported goods, have constituted the sole inflationary pressure of any significance. Pointing out that the impoverished and disrupted Korean economy cannot be expected to absorb the local currency costs of carrying on an extended war, Muccio again urges corrective action to increase the supply of imported goods.

Sociological

[redacted] the food shortage has become more critical recently, and that the North Korean army has taken control of all crops and the fish catch.

According to the US Embassy in Pusan, the South Koreans appeared shocked at the severity of the sentences meted out in the National Defense Corps embezzlement case (death for five of the six defendants). They had expected the court to be lenient and probably find one scapegoat among the defendants.

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SIC 9626

23 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity continued to be limited to patrols and probing attacks, with the exception of an increase in artillery and mortar fire north of the Chorwon Reservoir.

Army

In the western half of the US I Corps zone there was no enemy contact, but farther east the Turkish Brigade and the US 3rd Division repulsed small probing attacks.

US IX Corps units reported several patrol clashes.

In the US X Corps zone, US 2nd Division units received an increased amount of artillery and mortar fire in the area north of the Chorwon Reservoir. Other X Corps units reported minor patrol contact.

In the ROK I Corps zone ROK 11th Division units repulsed a two-battalion attack, while ROK 3rd Division elements turned back a platoon-size group.

US Eighth Army comments that enemy offensives in the past have been "telegraphed" by such indications as a strengthened counter-reconnaissance screen, increased patrolling, an increase in deserters, and forward displacement of artillery. However, in view of the enemy's current dispositions, including much closer contact and a continuous outpost line, the enemy is now in a position to launch an offensive on 24 hours notice. Furthermore, all units in contact are in a state of combat efficiency sufficient for use in an offensive.

Navy

Owing to adverse weather, no sorties were flown from carriers off the west coast. Surface units patrolled with no contact.

East coast UN carrier aircraft flew 204 sorties against communications targets from Kilchu to Wonsan with good results. Surface units also successfully attacked coastal targets

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 599 sorties, including 346 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 missions against the supply center at Kyomipo and the airfield at Sariwon, with unreported results.

Of 600 vehicles sighted, 162 were moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio reports that, on 19 July, President Rhee stressed the desirability, from the ROK viewpoint, of a formal treaty with the US providing for additional defense guarantees. The next day the Prime Minister, modifying Rhee's suggestion, stressed that these guarantees, whatever their form, should come from the US rather than the UN. Moreover, the Prime Minister apparently felt that, if the US sincerely desires to stand by the ROK, assurances from a high-level spokesman might be preferable to lengthy treaty negotiations.

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24 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. General Situation

Highlights

Numerous enemy probing attacks by small-size groups were repulsed, while UN patrols continued to probe enemy defenses along the line. Enemy artillery and mortar fire remained moderately heavy in the east-central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the US 25th Division repulsed three enemy probing attacks, and the US 3rd Division fought off attacks by squad-size units.

An enemy company attacking ROK 2nd Division positions in the US IX Corps zone was turned back. Elements of the US 24th Division drove an estimated 100 to 150 enemy troops northward and placed artillery fire on other enemy groups.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division troops repulsed an attack by an enemy platoon. The French Battalion attached to the US 2nd Division also repulsed a minor attack. Other 2nd Division units received enemy artillery and mortar fire and retaliated by firing on enemy troops, gun positions and supply installations. The ROK 8th Division repulsed an enemy probing attack, and received enemy artillery and mortar fire.

In the ROK I Corps zone advancing elements of the ROK Capital Division engaged an enemy company and were forced to withdraw. Enemy groups probed the ROK 3rd Division position in four places, but all attacks were repulsed.

Navy

A total of 223 naval air sorties was flown, 22 in close support of the US IX and X Corps. Offensive air operations along the east coast were concentrated in the vicinity of Tanchon, covering targets as far south as Kosong and as far west as Yongdok. Buildings, gun positions, fishing craft, railroad cars, trucks and a warehouse were destroyed. In the west, planes in the vicinity of Chinnampo and Ulliyul damaged a building and fifteen small craft. Surface vessels bombarded four bridges, five railway and highway areas and a railroad yard near Chongjin, fired on a factory, a highway and railway area and two bridges near Songjin and Tanchon, and set off an explosion at the railroad yard in the latter town. At Wonsan hits were scored on enemy gun positions in the southwest sector of Hodo Pando. Enemy workers in two locations, troop concentrations and a rail-highway bridge were harassed.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 662 sorties of which 358 were combat; of these, 21 were close support missions. Fourteen medium bombers were dispatched, 13 of which attacked the marshalling yard at Sariwon.

The Far East Air Forces estimates that the enemy's capability of continuing and possibly intensifying air defense operations over Communist-controlled Korea has been increased. This estimate is based on the fact that an expansion of conventional fighter sorties has been noted in night activity over the past week or so. Although the number of aircraft observed on any one night has not been great, sustained operations involving even a small number of fighters requires the commitment of a considerable number of aircraft.

II. General Situation

Political

Radio Moscow, as recently as 24 July, credited the "Korean Central News Agency" with a lengthy editorial on the subject of the withdrawal of foreign troops. After making the customary claims that the US is "converting" South Korea into a "military springboard," the report concluded: "The interests of security and independence of our country and the interests of world peace demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea."

An interesting note on conditions in North Korea is contained in a 20 July Radio Pyongyang broadcast, which congratulates the members of a certain unit who killed, wounded or took prisoner "eighty reactionary bandits" in Kwanghae Province (on the west coast just north of the 38th Parallel).

[redacted] anti-Communist observers report that Seoul citizens believe the truce negotiations are a Communist trick designed to gain time for reorganization and supply. The citizens fear that such reinforced armies will push into Seoul.

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25 July 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN activity in the western sector was limited to light contact with small enemy groups. In the central and eastern sectors, friendly patrols encountered stubborn resistance from enemy screening elements.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all UN units maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled. ROK 1st Division patrols made contact with several small enemy groups. US 24th Division positions received artillery fire, while US 3rd Division patrols received sporadic mortar and artillery fire.

Several enemy groups of undetermined size made probing attacks against UN positions in the US IX Corps zone. All UN patrolling elements in the IX Corps zone made light contact with the enemy. Relief of front-line units continued.

In the US X Corps zone patrolling ROK 7th Division units engaged several enemy patrols. Enemy groups, in squad to platoon strength, probed US 2nd Division positions while artillery and mortar fire continued to fall on division positions. All other units maintained positions and patrolled.

ROK Capital Division units in the ROK I Corps zone continued to meet heavy resistance from an estimated enemy battalion. Enemy groups, platoon to company strength, probed ROK 4th Division observation posts; all attacks were repulsed. All units maintained positions and patrolled.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 250 sorties, including 20 support missions principally in the ROK I Corps zone. East coast air operations were conducted along the coast from Kilchu to Kosong and inland from Wonsan to Tongyang. Aircraft struck enemy communications, supply dumps and troop concentrations. Surface blockade vessels scored hits on enemy communications and buildings in the Songjin area. At Wonsan, harassing fire was delivered on gun positions, troop concentrations and one factory.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 672 sorties, including 404 combat missions. Support sorties, totalling 57, were largely confined to the US X Corps zone. Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 98 areas. Night intruders

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hit enemy installations and facilities in 98 areas. Medium bombers flew 18 effective sorties. The Sariwon marshalling yards were bombed by 12 aircraft. Other B-29's struck targets with ground control radar assistance and made photographic reconnaissance flights.

## II. General Situation

### Political

Radio Peking has given a slightly new twist to the propaganda support for Nam Il's three conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Korean War. A story datelined Kaesong reports alleged conversations between Chinese correspondents and American and British correspondents, in which the two latter groups were unanimous in their desire for peace. A British correspondent, giving the opinion of British troops, stated that Nam Il's conditions are acceptable; an American officer is quoted as expressing similar convictions. Radio Peking ends on the note that the only flaw in the situation is the "American brass." Inasmuch as the broadcast was in Chinese, it was apparently designed to impress the Chinese people with the solidarity of world support for the Communist proposals. Thus US leaders would be exclusively to blame for a failure at Kaesong.

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26 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces, generally maintaining positions, repulsed several enemy probing attacks and continued to patrol aggressively.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division and US 3rd Division patrols engaged several enemy platoons. A patrol of the ROK 1st Division received 200 rounds of 82 mm. mortar fire.

In the ROK 2nd Division sector of the US IX Corps zone, friendly elements repulsed an attack by a reinforced enemy battalion. An attack against US 24th Division positions by two enemy platoons was similarly turned back. ROK 6th Division elements engaged an enemy company. Air observers reported considerable enemy activity and supplies in the Haso-Kumsong-Tungdae area.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division patrols contacted several small enemy groups. Squad to platoon strength attacks against US 2nd Division units were repulsed. Slight advances were registered by elements of the two UN divisions. ROK 8th Division positions received 147 rounds to artillery and mortar fire.

ROK forces in the ROK I Corps zone met stubborn resistance from several enemy groups of up to company size. Elements of the ROK Capital Division made a slight withdrawal.

Navy

Naval air sorties off both coasts totalled 86; miscellaneous enemy targets, including installations and troop concentrations, were hit. Surface craft in the west bombarded the north coast of the Han estuary with unreported results, while in the east blockade vessels placed gunfire on enemy targets in the Chongjin, Songjin and Wonsan areas.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 753 effective sorties, including 413 combat. Close support missions totalling 75 were flown in all corps zones. The medium bomber effort was concentrated on Chinnampo and the marshalling yards at Opa-ri.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9630

27 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the front was limited to patrols and small probing attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division elements reported patrol clashes, while US 3rd Division units repulsed a small probing attack. Other corps units reported no contact.

US IX Corps units engaged in minor patrol action.

In the US X Corps zone elements of the ROK 7th Division made a successful probing attack and returned to positions. Troops of the US 2nd Division repulsed enemy probing attacks. Other units of the Corps reported patrol clashes.

In the ROK I Corps zone an enemy battalion-size attack was repulsed.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft off both coasts flew a total of 229 sorties.

In the east, planes attacked targets of opportunity from Songjin to Wonsan. Surface units bombarded coastal targets. Enemy shore batteries which returned the fire caused no damage.

Carrier aircraft and surface units on the west coast attacked coastal and communications targets with good results.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 790 sorties, including 493 combat. Medium bombers flew 18 sorties against communications points with unreported results

Of 1,571 vehicles sighted, 394 were moving south.

II General Situation

Political

After endless demands in Communist propaganda for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, Radio Peiping under a Pyongyang dateline broadcast the following explanation of Communist agreement with UN terms at Kaesong: "In order to arrive at an early armistice agreement so as to fulfill the initial hopes of the world's peace-loving people, we agree to the proposal of your side."

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SIC 9631

28 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces pressed numerous small probing attacks along the UN line from Kumhwa to the east coast and strongly resisted friendly attempts to seize key terrain features in the east central sector. Battalion size concentrations were observed opposite friendly lines east of the "Iron Triangle."

ARMY

US I Corps units reported only light contact as enemy forces continued in defensive posture in the western sector. Air observers sighted an estimated regiment, widely dispersed and dug in, in the hilly country northwest of the "Iron Triangle." A friendly tank was damaged by an enemy mine field and considerable light artillery fire was received during operations to recover the tank.

In the US IX Corps zone friendly units repulsed several enemy probing attacks. A friendly patrol east of Kumhwa destroyed five enemy vehicles. Other UN patrols observed enemy groups totalling an estimated two battalions opposite friendly lines east of the "Iron Triangle." Air observers reported 500 enemy dug in six miles to the rear of the above concentration.

In the east central sector US X Corps units repulsed several attacks by enemy groups up to company size. Friendly elements were forced to withdraw from an outpost northwest of Yanggu, but elsewhere enemy probing attacks were repulsed. Enemy forces of undetermined strength strongly resisted the advance of friendly elements attempting to seize key terrain features in the area northeast of Yanggu.

In the ROK I Corps zone units reported several enemy attacks. Friendly units patrolled vigorously.

NAVY

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 250 sorties. Offensive strikes were directed against supply and transportation centers along rail lines in north-east and north central Korea. Surface vessels continued patrol and bombardment missions. Experienced naval gunfire control parties in the Wonsan area report marksmanship of the British light cruiser Ceylon the best they have seen.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 307 sorties, of which 423 were combat missions. There were only 29 close support strikes, but 275 armed reconnaissance and 84 night intruder sorties were flown. Twelve medium bombers bombed Kyomipo. Three medium bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations in forward areas in night bombardments with ground control assistance. Two other two-plane strikes were directed against highway bridges on supply routes in the immediate rear of the enemy front.

II. General Situation

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

DKB - 163

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30 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Patrolling UN forces in the western sector made scattered light contact. In the central and eastern sectors, UN forces repulsed several enemy probing attacks. Air observers reported large amounts of supplies and considerable troop activity in the Pyonggang, Haso and Kumsong areas.

Army

Patrolling elements of the ROK I Division in the US I Corps zone made several contacts with small enemy groups. The US 25th Division repulsed an enemy probing attack and, supported by friendly artillery fire, captured an enemy company. A platoon-strength probing attack was repulsed by elements of the US 3rd Division.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division elements were attacked by a company-size enemy group. Elements of the US 24th Division received a probing attack from a platoon-size group while division patrols made several light enemy contacts.

ROK 7th Division patrols in the US X Corps zone made contact with enemy units of varied strength. US 2nd Division elements engaged enemy groups, mostly of squad strength. Elements of the US 2nd Division, together with the Netherlands Battalion, attacked toward and gained high ground north of Tongmyon. All other corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the ROK I Corps zone activity was limited to light patrol contact. All units maintained positions.

Navy

Air sorties flown by both east and west coast naval aircraft totalled 146; no close support missions were made. East coast operations, curtailed by replenishing operations, included offensive sorties against enemy facilities in the Wonsan and Hungnam areas. Surface vessels bombarded communications at Wonsan, Chongjin and Songjin. West coast aircraft struck enemy buildings, supply dumps and communications in the Yonan, Haeju and Ongjin areas; planes also provided airspot for naval bombardment. In the Haeju vicinity, surface vessels fired on enemy troop concentrations and positions on the north bank of the Han estuary.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 850 sorties, including 501 combat missions. Close support sorties were flown in all corps zones, principally in the central sector, while 305 armed reconnaissance planes hit targets in 126 areas. Night intruders struck targets in 163 areas in the enemy's rear. One medium bomber mission was flown.

Air observers reported a total of 1,867 vehicles sighted, of which 897 were moving south.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9633

31 July 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Along the UN front the enemy offered light to moderate resistance to friendly patrols, and at several points light enemy probing attacks were repulsed.

Army

US I Corps units generally maintained or adjusted positions. Enemy groups of squad to platoon strength offered resistance to friendly patrolling elements in the ROK 1st, US 25th and US 3rd Division sectors, while several squad-size probing attacks were repulsed by US 3rd Division units.

In the US IX Corps zone, elements of the ROK 2nd Division turned back a small-scale probing attack, while ROK 2nd, US 24th and US 7th Division patrols encountered numerous small enemy groups.

The enemy continued to place 200 to 300 rounds of artillery and mortar fire daily on US X Corps positions. Enemy groups in platoon strength were contacted by patrolling corps elements, while several light probing attacks were repulsed in the ROK 7th and US 2nd Division sectors. Advancing elements of the latter division engaged several enemy companies.

ROK I Corps units dispersed several small enemy groups and turned back one platoon-size probing attack.

Navy

UN naval aircraft based off both coasts flew a total of 225 sorties against enemy installations and troop concentrations.

Surface vessels in the west fired on miscellaneous coastal targets and continued bombardment of enemy positions on the north bank of the Han estuary. In the east, blockade ships fired on enemy shore installations in the Chongjin, Songjin, and Wonsan areas.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 1,014 sorties, including 669 combat. Enemy targets in 73 areas were attacked by 438 armed reconnaissance planes. A total of 64 medium bombers radar-bombed Hamhung, Chinnampo and Kyomipo with unobserved results.

II. General Situation

Political

In contrast to bombastic ROK statements of a few weeks ago that South Korean forces alone would drive on to the Yalu in the event of an armistice, the ROK's Director of Public Information stated on 30 July that foreign troops should remain in Korea for about a year. These forces would be required for defense and to train ROK forces. It was estimated that the ROK would be able to defend itself at the end of 12 months.

DKB - 165

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SIC 9634

1 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Friendly units repulsed several small enemy probing attacks in the central and east-central sectors. Elsewhere along the line light patrol contacts were made with scattered enemy groups.

Army

In the western sector US I Corps units adjusted positions and patrolled with only light contact reported.

Enemy forces in light strength probed positions of US IX Corps elements northeast of Kumhwa and attacked a friendly patrol in the same area, forcing it to withdraw. Other friendly patrols operating west of the Pukhan River in the central sector observed small enemy groups.

Several enemy groups probed US X Corps positions east of the Pukhan River. Friendly patrols reported contacts with small enemy groups at numerous points along the front in the east-central sector. Friendly units established patrol bases in the area of recently captured Mt. Tasu, northeast of Yanggu.

In the eastern sector ROK I Corps units maintained positions, with patrols reporting light contact.

The Eighth Army believes that the defensive effectiveness of enemy units in contact has been considerably increased in the past month. Enemy activities have been characterized by a strong and elastic defense. Enemy forces are maintaining closer contact, considering the static nature of the present situation, than in similar periods in the past. Building-up of front-line units with individual replacements and relief of a battered front-line army with a fresh army are indications of the enemy's capability for continued active defense.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 54 sorties in the Korean theater as weather restricted operations. Patrol aircraft on night heckler missions harassed enemy activities in the Kilchu, Tanchon and Songjin

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areas along the Korean northeast coast. Surface craft continued blockade and patrol operations. The cruiser USS Helena received a 105 mm. hit on the main deck in an exchange of fire with enemy shore batteries in the Wonsan area.

Other UN aircraft flew 219 combat missions of a total of 555 effective sorties. Attack and reconnaissance aircraft flew day and night missions over enemy forward and rear areas.

## II. General Situation

### Political

A recent Psychological Warfare Operations weekly summary states that several reports have been received which indicate dissatisfaction among the Communist troops in Korea over the Soviet role in the war. The bad feeling centers on Russia's failure to provide the much propagandized material support and the lack of actual USSR troop participation even though the Chinese Communist Forces were committed on "orders from the USSR."

Ambassador Muccio reported on 31 July the tentative impression that the ROK Ministry of Education is unprepared to embark on an educational rehabilitation program. There is a lack of planning for the post-war period, a shortage of won funds, and a lack of suitable Korean language textbooks, while local facilities and personnel have not been exploited to the utmost. The Ambassador foresees a possible danger of educational rehabilitation collapse when the United Nations Command organization now taking an active interest in this phase of rehabilitation surrenders its responsibilities to UNKRA.

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SIC 9635

2 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Ground action along the entire front was limited to clashes between UN patrols and scattered enemy groups.

Army

Defensively, the US 1st Cavalry and US 3rd Divisions in the US I Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division in the US X Corps zone, and the ROK Capital Division in the ROK I Corps zone all repulsed enemy probing attacks of platoon strength. Offensively, the US 24th Division in the US IX Corps zone launched a limited objective attack and all elements advanced up to three miles without contact. Patrols of the ROK 3rd Division, in the ROK I Corps zone, forced enemy groups to withdraw, but when the enemy group was reinforced the patrols were recalled. Otherwise engagements between small enemy units and friendly patrols were general along the front.

Navy

Sixty air sorties were flown by naval aircraft of all types. In the east, two trucks and a railroad car were destroyed in the vicinity of Wonsan, while in the west, sixty buildings were destroyed or damaged and a gun position and small supply dumps were strafed near Haeju and Yonan. Surface vessels bombarded transportation junctions at points along the east coast. Three enemy shore batteries began a one hour shelling of Hwangto Island, pinning down friendly shore fire-control parties. UN ships counterfired on the enemy gun positions.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 543 sorties, of which 166 were combat missions. The 12 close support sorties were evenly divided among the US IX and X and ROK I Corps zones. Medium bombers flew 17 effective sorties, of which 11 were against the Sariwon marshalling yards.

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## II. General Situation

### Economic

South Korea's inflation continues to mount. The index number of retail food prices in Pusan stood at 2226.3 on 15 June as contrasted with 357.7 on 23 June 1950. Between 8 and 15 June the price of a 20 liter measure of rice rose from 17,000 won to 19,000 won. The price of US greenbacks during the same week dropped a shade, which drop is generally interpreted as a measure of confidence in the UN.

### Political

A Chinese news agency reports from Kaesong that unofficial Communist sources there hinted at a limited Communist offensive to break the impasse at the peace talks. The news agency speculates that a successful limited offensive would create a new battle line which would be presented to the UN delegation as a fait accompli.

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SIC 9636

3 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces adjusted positions and continued to maintain patrol contact with the enemy.

Army

US I Corps units maintained or adjusted positions. Aggressive patrols from the ROK 1st, US 1st Cavalry, US 3rd and US 25th Divisions engaged numerous enemy groups of platoon to company strength. The US 25th Division assumed responsibility for the ROK 9th Division sector.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division elements repulsed squad-sized probing attacks and engaged two enemy platoons. US 24th and ROK 6th Division patrols engaged several enemy groups of up to company size.

The ROK 7th Division, in the US X Corps zone, repulsed several small-scale probing attacks and engaged enemy groups of squad to platoon strength. The ROK 8th Division repulsed a platoon-strength probing attack, while division positions received an estimated 300 rounds of artillery fire.

No significant activity was reported from the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

(Owing to Telecon transmission difficulties, the report on UN naval activities is not yet available.)

Air

A total of 668 effective sorties were flown by land-based UN aircraft, including 527 combat missions. Targets in 78 areas were attacked by 269 armed reconnaissance planes. Medium bombers, flying a total of 25 sorties, concentrated their efforts against the Sopo and Huillak marshalling yards and the Kyomipo supply center.

II. General Situation

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

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4 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western sector encountered moderate to heavy resistance. In the central and eastern sectors, well dug-in enemy troops stubbornly resisted the UN advance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division patrols made several light contacts with the enemy, and US 1st Cavalry Division elements advanced slightly. Units of the US 3rd Division repulsed a small-scale probing attack. All other US I Corps zone units maintained positions and patrolled while relief of front line units continued.

ROK 2nd Division patrols in the US IX Corps zone engaged several platoon-sized enemy groups while advancing slightly. An enemy force of approximately two companies forced the withdrawal of US 24th Division elements. ROK 6th Division patrols engaged platoon-sized groups. All other zone units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division units repulsed several probing attacks. Artillery and mortar fire fell on US 2nd Division positions. All zone units maintained positions.

Activity in the ROK I Corps zone was limited to patrolling and adjusting positions. Elements of the ROK 11th Division made a slight withdrawal.

[redacted] elements of the 139 CCF Division, bivouacked in the Naosong area, have the mission of attacking Kimpo airfield on 20 August.

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Naval aircraft flew a total of 118 sorties, including 15 support missions, principally in the US X Corps zone. East coast air operations, still hampered by fog, were limited to offensive missions in the Hamhung area; enemy gun positions, communications and troop concentrations were struck. East coast blockade vessels bombarded rail and highway areas in the Chongjin vicinity while, at Wonsan, harassing and destructive fire was placed on troop concentrations and gun positions.

West coast aircraft, in addition to providing airspot, struck targets in the vicinities of Chinnampo, Haeju and Yonan. Surface vessels bombarded communications, troops and anti-aircraft gun positions in the Haeju and Yonan areas.

#### Air

Other UN aircraft flew 638 sorties, of which 306 were combat. Close support missions were flown in all Corps zones, and 154 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 53 areas. Enemy rear areas were also struck by 72 night intruders. Medium bombers flew a total of 21 effective sorties striking troop concentrations and the Chinnampo supply center.

## II. General Situation

### Political

US Ambassador Muccio reports that Foreign Minister Pyun stated on 1 August that "limited war cannot stop unlimited aggression. Should Korea die deserted... adieu to collective security." The Korea Times termed this statement an "oblique attack against the allied efforts to compromise with the Communists."

A parade of 10,000 was reportedly held in Pusan on 1 August protesting any solution that would divide Korea.

On the other hand, Dr. R. T. Oliver, Rhee's American public relations consultant, reportedly stated that the best the ROK can do in the circumstances is "to be quiet." Also, Defense Minister Lee characterized as "groundless" the report that the ROK representative would "withdraw" from the Kaesong conference if the demarcation line was fixed on the 38th Parallel.

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6 August 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the western and central sectors had several sharp encounters with enemy groups up to battalion strength. Along the eastern sector advancing UN patrols encountered light to moderate resistance.

Army

ROK 1st Division patrols in the US I Corps zone engaged enemy groups varying from platoon to company size, while division positions received over 200 rounds of artillery and mortar fire. US 1st Cavalry Division troops forced the withdrawal of an enemy battalion and repulsed several small-scale probing attacks, while other elements advanced slightly. A total of 302 rounds of artillery and mortar fire was received. Other US I Corps zone units maintained positions and, while patrolling, engaged enemy units of varying size.

Activity in the US IX Corps zone was limited to light patrol contact with hostile groups up to battalion strength. Over 700 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell on ROK 2nd Division and US 24th Division positions while patrols made minor, scattered contact with enemy groups. Other Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th and 8th Division patrols engaged enemy groups up to platoon strength.

ROK 3rd Division elements in the ROK I Corps zone made a slight advance. Other Corps units maintained positions and patrolled, making light contact.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 142 sorties, of which 14 were support missions. East coast aircraft, hampered by weather, flew offensive missions in the vicinities of Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan, attacking enemy troop concentrations and communication facilities. Blockade vessels in the Songjin and Wonsan areas bombarded troop concentrations, supply depots and communications. In the bomblines area, naval gunfire destroyed a roadblock and dispersed troop concentrations.

West coast aircraft, in offensive operations in the Sinchon, Haeju and Yonan vicinities, destroyed enemy supply dumps and harassed communications, while surface vessels bombarded enemy troops in the Haeju area and gun positions in the Han estuary vicinity.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 576 sorties, including 271 combat missions. Support sorties were flown in all Corps zones and 89 reconnaissance missions attacked targets in 24 areas. Night intruders hit targets in 35 areas. Medium bombers flew four effective missions, striking principally at enemy communication facilities.

II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9639

7 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action along the front was generally limited to patrol clashes between UN forces and enemy screening elements. An increased amount of enemy mortar and artillery fire was reported in the east-central sector.

Army

In the US 1st Corps zone, patrols of the US 1st Cavalry Division engaged several enemy platoons, while other elements directed artillery fire against numerous enemy groups of squad to company strength and received 119 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire. US 3rd and US 25th Division patrols engaged enemy squad to platoon size units.

Elements of the ROK 2nd Division, in the US IX Corps zone, repulsed an attack by one enemy platoon, engaged several other enemy platoons and received 68 rounds of mortar fire. US 24th and ROK 6th Division patrols met resistance from enemy groups of squad to platoon strength.

US X Corps units reported increased enemy mortar and artillery fire. An estimated 160 rounds fell on ROK 7th Division positions, 420 in the US 2nd Division sector and 76 on ROK 8th Division units. Patrols of the ROK 7th and ROK 8th Divisions, ranging up to 4,000 yards to the front, engaged numerous enemy groups of squad to platoon strength.

No significant activity was reported in the ROK I Corps zone except in the ROK Capital Division sector, where 80 rounds of mortar fire fell on friendly positions.

Navy

Naval air sorties from carriers off both coasts totalled 221. Offensive operations were conducted against enemy troop concentrations and military installations.

Surface craft in the west fired on enemy troop positions in the Maeju and Sohae-ri areas and continued patrol duties. In the east, blockade ships bombarded eight railroad and highway areas in the vicinity of Chongjin and fired on enemy troop concentrations and gun positions near Wonsan.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 860 sorties, including 457 combat missions. Close support was given UN troops in all corps zones. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft continued strikes against miscellaneous enemy targets throughout North Korea, while medium bombers hit selected communications points.

II. General Situation

Sociological

A 3 August broadcast from Pyongyang describes the extensive epidemic disease control measures that have been instituted in North Korea since the beginning of the year: It is claimed that over 836,000 persons were vaccinated or inoculated against smallpox, cholera and typhus in this period. These measures allegedly reduced the incidence of smallpox by 23.9 percent.

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SIC 9640

8 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy offered determined resistance to UN forces in the western sector and launched several counterattacks. Elsewhere along the front only light patrol contacts occurred.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, along the western sector, enemy forces offered determined resistance to UN patrols, and counterattacked several times. The enemy placed an estimated 310 rounds of artillery and mortar fire on positions of the US 1st Cavalry Division southwest of Chorwon.

Along the remainder of the front, US IX, US X and ROK I Corps units held positions and patrolled, making only light contacts with enemy forces.

[redacted] enemy vehicle traffic between Sinuiju and Pyongyang totals about 600 vehicles daily and that traffic between Yongdok and Pyongyang totals about 400 vehicles daily.

The Far East Command notes that guerrilla activity in friendly rear areas has decreased markedly in recent weeks. Unconfirmed reports of orders to the guerrillas to assemble southeast of Inje may possibly account for the lessened activity, although the purpose of this movement is unknown. A more realistic reason for the inactivity, however, is probably the active role of the ROK troops and police against the guerrillas.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 238. Strikes were made against targets in the vicinities of Kilchu, Songjin, Pukchong, Hambung, Yonghung, Wonsan, Tongyung and Tongchon in the east, and against targets in the vicinities of Chinampo, Pyongsan, Ulliyul and the Han estuary in the west.

Blockade ships along both coasts continued harassing and interdictory gunfire against various targets, including troop concentrations, lines of communication, buildings and bridges.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 603 sorties, including 304 combat missions. Of 58 close support sorties, 47 were flown in support of the US I Corps, and

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the remainder in the other corps zones. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft attacked numerous targets in enemy areas. Medium bombers flew 19 sorties, attacking various targets, some visually and some by radar control.

Air observers reported sighting 750 vehicles in the enemy rear areas, of which 285 were moving south.

## II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9641

9 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces probing enemy defenses encountered light to moderate resistance. The most determined opposition occurred in the western and central sectors where groups of up to company strength were engaged.

Army

Patrols of units in the US I, IX and X Corps zones were in contact with enemy groups ranging from squad to company size. Advance elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division in the US I Corps zone were forced to withdraw slightly when attacked by enemy troops. On the other hand, US 25th Division patrols in the same zone forced an enemy withdrawal. In the US X Corps zone, patrols of the US 2nd Division encountered two enemy companies and withdrew to avoid envelopment. Enemy mortar and artillery fire continued heavy across the entire front. Contacts were less numerous in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Seventy-three naval air sorties were flown, including four in close support of the US IX Corps. In the remaining missions, buildings and vehicles were destroyed in the vicinity of Wonsan and Chuchonhujang in the east and in the Han Estuary in the west.

Surface vessels bombarded rail and highway targets near Chongjin and Songjin, and fired on troop areas and gun positions at Wonsan and in the vicinity of the Han Estuary and Haeju.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 310 effective sorties, of which 79 were combat missions. Bad weather prevented further activity and only three close support sorties were flown. Medium bombers were dispatched on only four sorties, including radar scope photo missions of Wonsan and Chinnampo.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

Radio Melbourne reported on 6 August that two British soldiers were killed on 5 August in Pusan and three others wounded when British military police were called to restore order during a clash between Filipino soldiers and South Korean troops. The report adds that at least five Filipino soldiers and a Korean girl were also wounded.

A Psychological Warfare Operations weekly report of early July states that friction between North Korean civilians and the Communist forces continues. The basis for the friction is, primarily, the severe hardships placed upon the individual North Korean as a result of Communist military operations and the lack of consideration for civilian interests. Reference is made to fighting between Chinese Communist troops and local inhabitants over food.

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SIC 9642

10 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols in the western and eastern sectors encountered light to moderate resistance. In the central and east-central sectors, the enemy launched several minor counterattacks against UN front line units.

Army

ROK 1st Division patrols in the US I Corps zone engaged enemy groups up to company strength, while US 1st Cavalry Division patrols made similar contacts; mortar and artillery fire were received by Cavalry Division troops during engagements. Over 300 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell on US 24th Division positions. All Corps units maintained positions; relief of front-line units continued.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division positions were attacked by an enemy company, while division patrols engaged enemy groups up to platoon strength. Small enemy groups probed US 7th Division positions; ROK 6th Division patrols engaged several enemy platoon-sized units. All Corps units maintained positions and continued to relieve front line troops.

US 2nd Division patrols in the US I Corps zone were forced to withdraw in the face of an enemy platoon-sized attack. ROK 8th Division patrols also engaged groups up to platoon-size. Other Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

A ROK Capital Division patrol in the ROK I Corps zone forced an enemy patrol to withdraw, while other patrolling elements engaged an enemy company. ROK 3rd Division patrols engaged several enemy groups up to platoon-size. All ROK I Corps units maintained positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft from both east and west coast carriers flew a total of 231 sorties. East coast aircraft attacked enemy gun positions, troop positions and communications facilities from Wonsan to Kilchu. Blockade vessels in the Chongjin vicinity bombarded rail and highway networks. In the Songjin area, naval gun fire was delivered on troop areas, gun positions, bridges and highway junctions.

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West coast aircraft attacked enemy buildings, troop concentrations and gun positions in the Haeju, Ongjin and Yonan areas. Surface vessels continued patrol missions and bombarded troop positions and a factory area.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 549 effective sorties, including 281 combat missions. Support sorties totalled 32. Other aircraft attacked enemy gun positions, buildings and communications facilities.

Air observers reported sighting 2,465 vehicles, of which 1,180 were moving south, and a total of 86 enemy freighters and supply barges along the northwestern Korean coast.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio, commenting on the degree and intensity of feeling within the ROK on the subject of the cease-fire, observes that no new slant has appeared in speeches and messages. Muccio adds, however, that a "high emotional pitch" on the subject of unification may be reached at the celebration of Liberation day on 15 August.

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SIC 9643

11 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the front was limited primarily to patrol contacts and included several sharp encounters with enemy groups up to company strength. UN troops in the east-central sector launched limited objective attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the US 3rd and 25th Divisions repulsed probing attacks by small enemy units, while elsewhere patrol contacts were numerous.

Attempts by the enemy to probe positions of the ROK 2nd and US 7th Divisions in the US IX Corps zone were similarly unsuccessful.

In the US X Corps zone probing attacks were repulsed by the ROK 7th Division. Patrols of the US 2nd Division encountered enemy mines. The ROK 8th Division engaged in several sharp skirmishes with enemy troops as elements of its 16th Regiment launched a limited objective attack which was repulsed by two enemy companies. Other elements of this regiment and the division reconnaissance unit were attacked by an estimated two enemy companies and forced to withdraw. The friendly forces then counterattacked, secured the area and repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The Division's 10th Regiment also attacked forward in its zone but was repulsed by an enemy battalion.

There was only minor patrol activity in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 242, of which 15 were in close support of the ROK I Corps. In offensive operations north along the coast to Songjin and inland to Yangdok and Pukchong, enemy gun positions, buildings, railroad cars and vehicles were destroyed and troop concentrations attacked.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 683 sorties, of which 364 were combat missions. The 29 close support sorties were divided among all four corps areas.

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Armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in more than 50 areas. Medium bombers flew 21 effective sorties; targets included the Hwangjiu marshalling yards, Yonpo airfield, Kyoimipo supply center and two highway bridges.

A B-26 some 17 miles north of Pyongyang was attacked by enemy aircraft but was undamaged. Royal Australian Air Force planes sighted 12 to 16 MIG 15's flying west of the Yalu River and an undetermined number east of Sinuiju, but did not make contact.

## II. General Situation

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

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SIC 9644

13 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols continued to probe enemy positions along the entire front. In the western sector UN forces engaged numerous enemy groups with artillery fire, while, in the central sector, several enemy platoon strength attacks were repulsed. An increasing amount of enemy artillery fire was received in the east-central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all UN units maintained positions and patrolled, making light contact with enemy groups of up to platoon strength.

ROK 2nd Division elements in the US IX Corps zone repulsed a series of platoon-sized attacks while patrols made other minor contacts. All zone units maintained positions and patrolled.

Patrolling forces of the ROK 7th Division in the US X Corps zone engaged many enemy groups of varying size; US 2nd Division elements repulsed several light probing attacks. Enemy groups and positions along the front were brought under artillery fire. Over 600 rounds of artillery fire fell on ROK 8th Division positions in the east-central sector. All other corps units maintained positions.

Advancing elements of the ROK 3rd Division in the ROK I Corps zone forced the enemy from high ground in the Kamjang-ni area. All corps units maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 63 sorties. Although east coast air activity was curtailed by replenishing operations, offensive missions were directed against enemy gun positions, communications and buildings in the Kilchu and Tanchon areas. Blockade ships in the Chongjin and Songjin areas bombarded rail and highway junctions and other communications facilities. At Wonsan, naval fire was delivered on enemy shipping, troop concentrations, and supply and ammunition dumps.

West coast aircraft, flying offensive missions in the Chinnampo, Haeju and Yonan areas, attacked enemy buildings and supply depots; surface vessels shelled enemy gun positions in the Yonan and Tachon-ni areas and communications at Kumsan-ni.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 765 sorties, including 425 combat missions. About 40 support sorties were flown in all corps zones, while 230 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 80 areas. Night intruders hit targets in 92 areas, Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties, bombing the Sariwon marshalling yards and the Hamhung supply center.

Air observers sighted 800 vehicles on highways and 13 supply barges and rafts in the Han River north of the Kimpo Peninsula.

According to the Far East Air Forces, observation of enemy jet aircraft in the Yalu border areas for the past two days and the possibility of increased fighter strength at the Antung and Ta Tung Kou airbases indicate that enemy capabilities for defending the Yalu River line have been strengthened. The presence of 80 aircraft at Ta Tung Kou and 50 at Antung increases enemy air defense in being, and enables the enemy to mount a considerable number of night aircraft sorties.

II. General Situation

Political

[redacted] Lee Bum Suk, present ROK Ambassador in Formosa, is slated as the new defense minister of the ROK.

(Lee, ex-Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the ROK, is, however, reportedly anxious to return to his diplomatic post.)

Psychological

The North Korean Government has lodged a protest with the UN concerning the alleged use of poison gas by the "American interventionists."

DKB- 176

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14 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

While UN patrols encountered only light, sporadic resistance all along the line, the enemy launched several minor probing attacks in the central and eastern sectors.

Army

In the US I Corps zone on the western front, minor patrol activity accounted for the only action. Elements of both the 1st Commonwealth Division and the US 3rd Division established advance patrol bases.

In the US IX Corps zone elements of the ROK 2nd Division received minor platoon-sized probing attacks for the second day. Other IX Corps units patrolled with little contact.

The ROK 8th Division in the US X Corps zone was forced to withdraw elements of its 10th Regiment in the face of a battalion-sized attack from the enemy. The ROK 7th and the US 2nd Division also encountered minor enemy probing attacks.

On the east coast, the ROK Capital Division made a limited attack and maintained a patrol screen.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 227 sorties against enemy targets in North Korea. Major efforts were directed against enemy coastal installations and troop and supply positions in the Wonsan-Hungnam area. Close support missions were flown for the US X and ROK I Corps.

As UN surface vessels maintained the blockade and fired on targets in the Chongjin, Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan areas on the east coast, a bombardment of the Korean west coast south of Chinnampo allowed friendly guerrilla forces to make a landing and destroy several buildings.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 725 sorties, including 397 combat. A total of 230 armed reconnaissance flights were flown in the enemy's rear areas and 70 night intruder attacks were made. While medium bombers flew only four sorties yesterday, a maximum effort of 71 aircraft was directed against the enemy capital of Pyongyang today, with the results so far unreported.

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II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio reports that while anti-cease fire agitation continues at about the same tempo in the ROK, it seems to be "getting more and more difficult for the government to stir up enthusiasm." Muccio adds that he suspects "a considerable number of Koreans" have adopted a realistic attitude towards "de facto" division of the country.

DKB - 177

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SIC 9646

15 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to probe into enemy-held territory, engaging numerous enemy groups of up to company strength in sharp encounters. Some UN units made slight advances against stubborn enemy resistance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 1st Division engaged small enemy groups, and received 38 rounds of mortar fire. Elements of the British 1st Commonwealth Division conducted a reconnaissance in force, and succeeded in making and holding slight advances. Other units in the zone patrolled, maintained positions, and exchanged occasional fire with enemy groups.

The ROK 2nd Division positions in the US IX Corps zone were attacked, but the enemy forces were dispersed. Minor patrol clashes occurred in other unit sectors of the zone.

In the US X Corps zone, UN units patrolled and maintained positions, making only light contacts with the enemy.

In the ROK I Corps zone, elements of the ROK Capital Division discovered a minefield east of Sohung. Other units of the division attacked enemy positions. Elements of the ROK 11th and 3rd Divisions patrolled, and the latter division dispersed an enemy company by artillery fire.

On the basis of information from various sources including prisoners of war, the Far East Command estimates that the North Korean 105t Tank Division, believed to be located in the vicinity of Pyongyang, has been fully re-equipped and re-trained since its last known appearance in combat in late 1950. FECOM believes that this division is equipped with 120 tanks of the T-34 type.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 316 sorties, striking various targets in the vicinities of Wonsan, Iwon, Chongdae-ri, Songjin and Yongban-dong in the east, and Changnyon, Ulljul and Ongjin in the west.

Surface vessels continued to patrol off both coasts, and to bombard numerous inland targets along both coasts.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 1,024 sorties, including 641 combat. Armed reconnaissance and other aircraft struck at various targets in numerous areas. The strike on Pyongyang, reported as scheduled yesterday, was made by 68 medium bombers with good results.

Air observers sighted a large number of half-tracks hauling field guns of an estimated 120 mm. in northwestern Korea. Of 300 vehicles sighted, 139 were moving south. Three tanks were observed some miles southwest of Wonsan.

II. General Situation

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

DKB - 178

~~SECRET~~

16 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols continued to probe enemy defenses, encountering stubborn resistance in the extreme western and eastern sectors but only light resistance in the central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division forced enemy units of company strength to withdraw, but later were forced back by an enemy battalion. A unit of the 1st Commonwealth Division engaged enemy units of company strength and was forced to withdraw to its former positions. A small number of enemy troops attempting to penetrate a US 3rd Division patrol base were driven off. This division reported the discovery of a 120-pound Soviet white phosphorous bomb in its sector, but the report is unaccepted by Far East Command pending the results of ordnance and chemical warfare investigations.

In the US IX and X Corps zones, numerous enemy groups were engaged but they offered only light resistance.

In the ROK I Corps zone, attacking elements of the ROK Capital Division withdrew, under intense enemy fire, to previously held positions. The ROK 3rd Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks, one by a unit of company strength and one of smaller scale.

Navy

Carrier-based planes flew 166 naval air sorties, including close support missions for the US IX and ROK I Corps. Off the east coast in the vicinity of Wonsan and north as far as Songjin, antiaircraft positions, bridges, buildings, railroad cars and supply dumps were among the targets destroyed. Off the west coast, several buildings were destroyed in the vicinities of Hanchon, Chinnampo and Yonan.

Surface vessels completely destroyed a previously damaged rail bridge near Songjin, hit three gun positions and a rail-highway intersection and made a road impassable at Wonsan, and bombarded ten locations along the Han River estuary near Yonan.

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Air

Land-based aircraft flew 733 sorties, of which 383 were combat. Twenty close support missions were flown in the US I, IX and X Corps sectors. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 68 areas. Medium bombers flew only one effective sortie, a night leaflet mission. Vehicle sightings totalled 475, of which 188 were moving south.

II. General Situation

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

DKB - 179

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17 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN patrols encountered light to moderate resistance along the front. In the western sector, UN units engaged several moderately-resisting enemy groups, while in the east-central sector an enemy company offered stubborn resistance.

Army

ROK 1st Division patrols in the US I Corps zone made contact with enemy groups from squad to company strength, while US 1st Cavalry Division elements had a day-long engagement with an enemy patrol. Other zone units maintained positions, patrolled and made minor contacts.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division troops resisted and dispersed several probing attacks; over 160 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell on division positions. Other IX Corps units maintained positions, and fought scattered patrol clashes.

An enemy force of several companies continues to resist advancing elements of the ROK 7th Division in the US X Corp zone. Other Corps units patrolled, and resisted light enemy probing attacks. Relief of front-line units continues.

ROK Capital Division units in the ROK I Corps zone established new positions, while other division units maintained positions and patrolled. ROK 3rd Division elements engaged several platoon-sized enemy groups and continued to occupy defensive positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 203 sorties, including support missions in all Corps zones.

East coast aircraft, in offensive operations in the Songjin, Hamhung and Wonsan areas, attacked enemy gun positions, communications and shipping facilities. Blockade vessels bombarded troop concentrations, rail and highway areas and gun emplacements.

Aircraft based off the west coast flew offensive missions in the Chinnampo and Yonan vicinities, striking enemy shipping, supply lines and troop areas. Surface vessels fired on troop concentrations and gun emplacements in the Yonan area.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 729 sorties, including 82 support missions and 282 other combat sorties. About 185 armed reconnaissance aircraft attacked targets in 73 rear areas, while 66 night intruders hit targets in 124 areas. Medium bombers flew nine effective sorties, with two aircraft shoran-bombing Humu-ri and the others hitting troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Political

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, in a "Liberation Day" address, stated that in the event of an American-caused breakdown of the truce talks, "they will be annihilated ... not only on land but also in the air."

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SIC 9649

18 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

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UN forces continued to probe enemy defenses, encountering the most determined resistance in the central and east-central sectors, where enemy groups up to company strength were engaged.

Army

US I Corps units made only minor contacts with the enemy. Patrols of the ROK 1st Division engaged an estimated force of two platoons, while other corps units encountered smaller enemy groups. Small-scale probing attacks were repulsed by elements of the US 1st Cavalry and US 25th Divisions.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division patrols engaged four enemy platoons and repulsed a platoon-strength probing attack. Friendly artillery in the US 7th Division fired on an enemy squad. A ROK 6th Division patrol clashed with an enemy company.

US X Corps units, patrolling aggressively and making limited advances, encountered stubborn resistance. In the ROK 7th Division sector, elements of the division received sporadic small arms and automatic weapons fire from an enemy company, while other elements attempted unsuccessfully to advance. US 2nd Division elements clashed with several enemy groups of platoon to company strength. Elements of one regiment of the ROK 8th Division made a limited advance, while other elements contacted several enemy platoons and received moderate enemy artillery and mortar fire.

No significant action was reported in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totaled 135, the majority of which were against enemy targets along the east coast.

Surface vessels in the west bombarded eight enemy positions in the Han River area. In the east, blockade ships bombarded six railroad and highway areas in the vicinity of Chongjin and shelled communications points in the Songjin area.

Air

Land-based UN planes flew 542 sorties, including 211 combat. Targets in 69 areas were attacked by 107 armed reconnaissance aircraft.

II. General Situation

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

DKB - 181

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20 August 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy groups up to battalion strength reacted strongly as UN units continued to probe enemy lines. Several enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy launched three small probing attacks against the US 1st Cavalry Division and continued to resist the division's advance. Elements of the US 3rd and 25th Divisions forced the withdrawal of small enemy groups, while making a limited advance.

In the US IX Corps zone, elements of the ROK 2nd and US 7th Divisions were engaged by small enemy groups which were, in most cases, repulsed. One regiment of the US 7th Division was forced to withdraw after a short advance.

In the US X Corps zone, enemy groups up to battalion size held up the advancing ROK 7th Division. US 2nd Division units repulsed enemy probing attacks. Other Corps units reported no change.

In the ROK I zone, one enemy counterattack was repulsed.

Navy

Due to replenishing and bad weather, there were no naval air operations.

Off the east coast, surface units successfully fired on communications targets from Chongjin to Wonsan.

In the west, an approaching typhoon precluded surface operations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 424 sorties, including 267 combat.

Medium bombers flew 17 sorties, mostly against railroad targets at Pyongyang, with good results.

A total of 1,650 vehicles was sighted, with 1,114 moving south.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

According to a French news agency report from Korea, a UN command investigation of the Communist-alleged UN violation of the Kaesong neutral zone has "failed to identify ... any UN command military formation" responsible for the violation. The UN communique is reported to have added, however, that the violation may have been "the work of a politically guided civilian group operating under instructions" to create a situation that might cause the failure of the Kaesong talks.

(The general area of Kaesong has, since early 1951, been an area of ROK guerrilla activity.)

DKB - 182

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21 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The most significant ground action occurred along the east-central and eastern fronts, where UN units encountered determined resistance as they continued to probe enemy defenses. Elsewhere along the front UN forces adjusted positions and patrolled with light to moderate contact.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st and US 1st Cavalry Division patrols engaged many enemy groups, ranging from squad to company strength; 170 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell on ROK 1st Division positions. Several probing attacks were repulsed by the US 25th Division. Other Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

Elements of the ROK 2nd Division, in the US IX Corps zone, advanced and recaptured the area from which they had been forced to withdraw. The US 7th Division repulsed a minor probing attack while elements engaged several strong patrols. Other Corps units maintained positions and made light patrol contact.

In the US X Corps zone, advancing elements of the ROK 7th Division forced an enemy withdrawal and then repulsed a probing attack. Other advancing elements encountered determined resistance and repulsed several counter-attacks. Units of the ROK 8th Division similarly encountered strong resistance while continuing to advance. Other Corps units made light patrol contacts.

In the ROK I Corps zone, advancing elements of the ROK Capital Division engaged an undetermined number of enemy troops on high ground north of Sohwa-myon while other elements continued to attack north. Units of the ROK 3rd Division made a slight gain. Other zone forces maintained positions and patrolled.

30 Soviet tanks in the Songhyon-ni vicinity, about nine miles northwest of Kaesong.

Navy

In the east, air operations were cancelled by poor weather. Blockade vessels in the Chongjin and Songjin vicinities bombarded four rail and highway areas and several bridges. At Wonsan, naval fire was directed on troop concentrations, an industrial area, and several gun positions.

Off the west coast, weather conditions cancelled both air and surface operations.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 761 effective sorties, including 34 support missions and 326 other offensive sorties. Strikes in 89 rear areas were made by 201 armed reconnaissance aircraft, while 39 night intruders hit targets in 61 areas. Medium bombers flew two sorties; one leaflet mission and one photo-radar reconnaissance were made with good results.

Air observers reported a total of 3,420 vehicle sightings, of which 1,928 were moving south.

II. General Situation

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

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22 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity in the western sector was again limited to minor patrol clashes. In the east-central and eastern sectors where UN units are attacking to secure commanding terrain, Communist resistance is described as stubborn and an enemy attack in regimental strength forced a slight UN withdrawal.

Army

The western and central portions of the front line held by the US I and IX Corps were quiet during the period with only sporadic patrol activity on both sides. Enemy mortar and artillery fire was received.

Sharp activity flared in the US X Corps zone north of the Hwachon reservoir where the ROK 7th Division received a strong attack by an estimated reinforced enemy regiment. Farther to the east other attacking X Corps elements received minor counterattacks of up to company strength.

The ROK I Corps on the east coast made limited advances. The ROK 11th Division, however, was forced to withdraw by an enemy attack by two battalions.

North Korean soldiers captured in the past few days in the US X Corps zone have reported that a "general offensive" was to have been launched during the night of 21 August.

Navy

Bad weather restricted naval air activity to 25 sorties, and hampered the blockading activity of UN surface craft on the west coast.

UN surface craft patrolled and continued the blockade on the east coast. Naval gunfire harassed the North Korean ports of Songjin, Chongjin and Wonsan.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 370 combat sorties out of a total of 651. While only four medium bomber missions were flown, 175 armed reconnaissance sorties were directed against targets behind the enemy lines.

II. General Situation

Political

US Ambassador Muccio reports that the news of the US Congressional committee's recommended slash of 100 million dollars from Korean aid has caused "considerable consternation" in Korea. The local Korean press has characterized the action as "frightening" and "disheartening," and the ROK Government has been subjected to strong questioning by the National Assembly on the matter.

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SC 9653

23 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces repulsed several company to battalion strength attacks in the east-central and eastern sectors. Elsewhere along the front, friendly units patrolled with minor contact.

Army

In the western sector, US I corps patrols probing enemy defenses encountered light to moderate resistance. A small enemy probing attack in the Kumhwa area was repulsed by friendly units.

An enemy battalion strength attack on a US IX Corps unit eight miles northeast of Kumhwa was repulsed after friendly elements withdrew 1,000 yards. Elsewhere in the zone, IX Corps units maintained positions and patrolled.

In the east-central sector enemy forces continued to show strong opposition to friendly efforts to seize key terrain features and eliminate the enemy's salient east of the Pukhan River. Northwest of Yanggu enemy attacks forced friendly elements to withdraw from two areas, although one of the areas was subsequently recovered. An estimated enemy battalion was engaged in one of these attacks and another battalion-sized enemy group was observed in the area. Other US X Corps elements continued to advance on high ground east and west of the Punch Bowl area against moderate resistance.

ROK I Corps units continued to attack in the eastern sector, meeting moderate resistance.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 94 sorties as weather hampered flight operations. Carrier aircraft continued attacks on communications centers along the northeast coast, while surface craft maintained coastal patrol and blockade. Air and surface operations off the west coast were suspended due to weather conditions.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 812 sorties, of which 431 were combat. Medium bombers flew 14 effective sorties, including an eight-plane attack on the Sunchon railroad marshalling yards.

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## II. General Situation

### Truce Negotiations

Admiral Joy's preliminary report on the breakoff of conference negotiations, broadcast by Central News in Tokyo, emphasized the fraudulent nature of the Communist claim of an attack by a UN aircraft. According to the report, the obvious inability of the Communists to reach a high level decision in the interval from 22 August to noon 23 August, the nature of the damage -- which suggested that small explosive charges (possibly grenades) were scattered or dropped from an aircraft -- and the statement of a Chinese soldier that the aircraft had its lights on, strongly suggest that the whole incident was staged.

A preliminary report from the 5th Air Force indicates that no UN planes were in the Kaesong area during the night and that no UN planes were off course, lost, or in difficulties. However, the 5th Air Force reports that an unidentified plane was picked up by radar west of Kaesong at 2130.

The phraseology of the North Korean announcement that the Kaesong cease-fire talks would be broken off "from now on" left unclear whether the break was a clear-cut and final one, or whether Nam Il had intended to leave the way open for resumption after an effort to settle the problem of the "bombing." Whatever the answer, there seemed to be several possibilities open to the Communists, most of them tied in with the approaching San Francisco Conference.

DKB - 185

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24 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action in the western sector was limited to patrol clashes, while to the east several enemy groups of up to two-battalion size made probing attacks and counterattacks, all of which were repulsed.

Army

All five divisions of the US I Corps reported numerous clashes with small enemy groups while conducting patrols and small raids.

There was little change in the zone of the US IX Corps, but the US 7th Division repulsed an enemy reconnaissance in force.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division withdrew temporarily before a two-battalion attack, but counterattacked and regained the ground. The 2nd Division repulsed a small enemy probing attack, while the ROK 8th Division met stubborn resistance during a limited advance.

ROK I Corps units repulsed two small probing attacks.

Navy

In the east, UN carrier aircraft flew only 73 sorties owing to weather conditions. Surface operations were also limited.

Off the west coast, there were no air or surface operations.

Air

Because of poor weather conditions, UN land-based aircraft flew only 132 sorties, including 46 combat.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

A 23 August North Korean radio broadcast accuses the US of having "finally plunged the Korean truce conference into its biggest crisis."

A revealing commentary on Communist strategy in breaking off the conference may be seen in a 22 August article (written prior to the break-off) by Alan Winnington, correspondent for the British Communist "Daily Worker." Winnington notes that "it becomes increasingly clear the Americans are trying to maintain tensions to pressurize the Japan peace signatories." He warns that "further measures will certainly be taken by the Koreans and Chinese ... to guarantee the neutrality" of the zone, if the UN does not provide a satisfactory answer for an earlier incident.

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DKB - 186

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25 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces consolidated newly-won positions and repulsed several determined enemy counterattacks. Action was heaviest in the east-central and eastern sectors where the enemy tried unsuccessfully to dislodge UN units from strong defense positions.

Army

Units of the US I and IX Corps maintained positions and patrolled, making only light contact with enemy forces. The enemy placed 600 rounds of mixed artillery and mortar fire on UN positions south of Otan in the western sector.

US X and ROK I Corps elements in the east-central and eastern sectors successfully repulsed enemy probing attacks. Some units made slight advances, while others maintained positions and patrolled.

The Far East Command now locates the CCF 20th Army at Wonsan and has tentatively accepted the enemy's 1st and 3rd Armored Divisions as being in Korea, but has not definitely located them.

Navy

Naval aircraft, flying 52 sorties, struck various targets along the east coast from Tanchon to Wonsan. No sorties were flown in the west.

Blockade vessels along the east coast bombarded targets, principally railroad and highway facilities, from Songjin to Wonsan. An enemy shore battery firing on UN vessels was silenced.

UN vessels off the west coast made no enemy contacts.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 501 combat sorties in a total of 849 missions. In addition to numerous sorties flown by armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft, medium bombers flew 17 sorties, attacking the marshalling yards at Sinanju and a supply center at Chinnampo.

Air observers sighted 2,200 vehicles, 970 of which were moving southward.

II. General Situation

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

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No. 009



27 August 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the east-central and central sectors of the front, UN forces made limited gains against heavy enemy resistance and successfully contained several enemy counterattacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all five UN divisions reported only patrol clashes with small enemy groups.

Action in the US IX Corps zone was a little heavier, as minor probing attacks by company-sized enemy groups were repulsed. Elements of the US 7th Division made limited gains against moderate enemy resistance.

In the US X Corps zone, the US 2nd Division was heavily engaged when company size penetrations were made in the lines of attached ROK troops. UN counterattacks are in progress. In the eastern half of the corps zone, UN artillery was active against numerous enemy targets.

Action in the ROK I Corps zone was limited to patrolling.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew a total of 249 sorties, striking enemy communications targets along both the west and east coasts of North Korea.

Surface ships maintained blockade and patrol of coastal waters and bombarded key enemy installations.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 1,051 sorties, including 570 combat missions. Medium bombers flew 22 sorties with major attacks on the marshalling yards at Kunu-ri and Sinmak.

## II. General Situation

Political

A Korea Times article states that the Korean reaction to the breakoff in armistice talks was "one of no surprise at the Communist frameup." The article quoted a source close to President Rhee as saying the Korean Government "rather welcomes" the breakoff "unofficially," but that the "best thing for the government to do is keep quiet."

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The newspaper further claimed that members of the ROK Assembly likewise were not surprised at the lack of good faith on the part of the Communists, and that they feel President Rhee's consistent stand on negotiations with the Communists "has been proven right."

DKB - 188

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28 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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*Flash*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

No. 009

In the eastern and east-central sectors advancing UN forces secured local objectives against moderate to stubborn enemy resistance and repulsed counterattacks by enemy groups up to regimental size.

Army

In the western sector US I Corps units patrolled with light enemy contact. Jeeps of a tank-infantry patrol were ambushed in the Chorwon area but tank fire dispersed the enemy troops.

US IX Corps elements repulsed enemy attacks at two points east of Kumhwa. Friendly elements continued the engagement and occupied advance positions.

In the area northwest of Yanggu US X Corps units repulsed enemy attacks in platoon to company strength. Northeast of Yanggu friendly elements repulsed several attacks by company size enemy groups. An estimated enemy battalion forced elements of a US regiment to make a slight withdrawal before the attack was contained.

Units of the ROK I Corps captured an important local objective in the eastern sector against light to moderate resistance. An estimated enemy regiment counterattacked in an effort to recover this objective but was repulsed.

Several recently captured prisoners are reported to have referred to a general offensive personally ordered by Kim Il Sung for the first part of September; they expected it to be the greatest assault launched against UN forces.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 47 sorties with flight operations hampered by deteriorating weather conditions. Carrier aircraft bombed key points on the rail line along the northeast coast. Other aircraft off the west coast attacked secondary targets in the Haeju area. Surface craft continued patrol and harassment activity.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 547 sorties, of which 221 were combat missions. Four effective medium bomber sorties were flown, with one aircraft bombing the enemy rear area supply and communication center of Yangdok and the other planes flying leaflet and surveillance missions.

II. General Situation

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

*Just*

29 August 1951

*Flash*

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the area north of the Hwachon Reservoir, the enemy mounted several battalion-size attacks which UN units repulsed.

Army

Action in the US I Corps zone was limited to patrol clashes while elements of the US 3rd Division regrouped.

Units of the US IX Corps also reported only patrol action.

In the zone of the US X Corps, however, ROK 7th Division troops repulsed several probing attacks including four of battalion strength in the area north of the Hwachon Reservoir. In the adjacent zone to the east, the US 7th Division and an attached ROK regiment contained several attacks from enemy groups up to company strength.

An enemy counterattack forced a slight withdrawal of a ROK regiment which had seized some high ground.

In the ROK I Corps, the ROK Capital Division received a heavy volume of artillery fire. Counterattacking elements of the ROK 11th Division forced a slight enemy withdrawal.

Navy

Owing to poor weather conditions, UN carrier aircraft flew only 33 missions on the east coast and none on the west coast.

East coast surface vessels continued to bombard communications targets; on the west coast, surface units patrolled.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 312 sorties, including 88 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 missions, but the results have not been reported.

Air observers sighted 683 vehicles, with 277 moving south.

II. General Situation

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

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30 August 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was still heaviest in the east-central and eastern sectors, where UN forces made limited gains against moderate to stubborn enemy resistance. Several counterattacks by enemy groups of up to company size were repulsed by friendly units while consolidating positions on high ground.

Army

US I Corps units patrolled and maintained positions. The enemy placed approximately 70 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in the US 1st Cavalry Division sector.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 2nd Division received 150 rounds of artillery and mortar fire. Other units in the corps zone patrolled and maintained positions, making light contacts with enemy forces.

In the US X Corps zone, an estimated force of two enemy companies attacked the ROK 7th Division, but the attack was repulsed. The enemy placed approximately 110 rounds of artillery fire in the division sector. In the US 2nd Division sector, several engagements with enemy forces of up to company strength occurred, as friendly units made slight advances. Sporadic enemy mortar fire fell in the US 1st Marine Division sector, while units of the division regrouped. Elements of the ROK 5th and 8th Divisions regrouped and patrolled.

In the ROK I Corps zone, attacking elements of the ROK Capital Division met stubborn resistance from an enemy company along a ridge, and, in the face of an enemy minefield and heavy fire, withdrew several hundred yards eastward. Elements of the ROK 11th Division secured a hill after meeting stubborn enemy resistance and 120 mm. mortar fire at the rate of one round per minute.

The enemy pattern, according to the Far East Command, remains one of active defense, featuring strong and persistent counterattacks. Unconfirmed reports state that enemy forces are regrouping; these shifts could be a prelude to the offensive which recently captured prisoners of war have reported will begin on 1 September. According to other prisoners of war, the NK VII Corps is to move from Wonsan to relieve either the NK II or V Corps in the eastern sector before the next offensive, and the NK VI Corps is now moving northeast from Haeju across the peninsula, possibly to relieve the VII Corps at Wonsan. The NK I Corps is also reportedly moving to the eastern front from the western sector.

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A possible increase in armor near the western sector is indicated, with the NK 105th Tank Division (L20 Tanks) tentatively accepted at Sariwon, and the CCF 1st Armored Division tentatively accepted in the Singye area.

Navy

Naval aircraft from UN carriers flew approximately 117 sorties, attacking numerous targets along both coasts. Blockade vessels off both coasts continued to patrol and to bombard various targets, including enemy troop positions in the Han River area.

Air

Of 895 sorties flown by land-based UN aircraft, 528 were combat missions. Targets in 227 areas were attacked by 366 armed reconnaissance planes and 56 night intruder aircraft. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties, attacking the Maengjung-dong supply center, Yangdok, and enemy troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

Two 29 August radio broadcasts from Peiping fail to shed any further light on the fate of the truce talks. Both broadcasts re-examine in detail the circumstances surrounding the "investigation" by liaison officers of the alleged 23 August aerial bombing of Kaesong and attempt to place the onus for breaking off the talks on the UN Command.

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SC 9660

31 August 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

II Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the Korean front continued heaviest in the east-central sector, where advancing UN elements met stubborn resistance and repulsed several probing attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 1st Division engaged one enemy company and several enemy groups in squad to platoon strength. US 1st Cavalry Division artillery dispersed an undetermined number of the enemy while division patrols engaged a reinforced enemy company and several smaller groups. US 3rd Division elements repulsed a small-scale enemy probing attack on a friendly patrol base.

Enemy groups of undetermined strength were engaged and repulsed by patrols of the US 25th Division in the US IX Corps zone, and ROK 2nd Division patrols engaged one enemy platoon and dispersed an enemy squad. In the US 7th Division sector, an Ethiopian patrol forced two enemy platoons to withdraw, while the Ethiopian Battalion repulsed separate attacks by one enemy platoon and one company; slight advances were made by division elements. ROK 6th Division patrols dispersed two enemy squads.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division elements repulsed several platoon strength probing attacks, and friendly patrols engaged enemy squad-strength groups; elements of one regiment made a slight advance. Platoon and company strength attacks were repulsed by elements of the US 2nd Division. The US 1st Marine Division turned back several small-scale enemy probing attacks while division elements attacked northward.

ROK I Corps units generally maintained and adjusted positions. Artillery fire was placed on two enemy companies by the ROK Capital Division.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 142. In the east, Task Force 77 planes struck at enemy installations and ten enemy troop concentrations along the coast and across the front lines, while surface vessels bombarded enemy coastal targets. West coast aircraft destroyed several enemy buildings and attacked an enemy troop concentration, while surface craft continued to patrol.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 922 sorties, of which 537 were combat. Six light bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations with good coverage. Medium bombers struck at several enemy targets, including the Yongni-dong marshalling yards, where fires were observed in the target area.

II. General Situation

Political

There is continued keen Korean interest in the scandals currently being aired. Rhee reportedly has refused to approve the arrest of four National Assemblymen implicated in the scandals. Former Defense Minister Sihm Jung-mo still refuses to return from Japan to testify before the court-martial trying the "Kochang Massacre" case. The Premier promised the National Assembly, however, that both Sihm and former Chief of Staff Chung Il-kwan would be recalled if cases were developed against them.

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1 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

Highlights

Attacking UN forces along the central front met heavy resistance which slowed up the advance.

Army

In the US I Corps zone action was limited to patrol clashes.

US 25th Division units in the US IX Corps zone repulsed an enemy probing attack near Kumha. Farther east in the corps zone elements of the advancing US 7th Division met stubborn resistance and received several counter-attacks which forced one UN unit to withdraw. ROK 6th Division elements which were taking part in the same UN advance were able to make little progress owing to enemy resistance.

In the US X Corps zone ROK 7th Division units attacking north of the Hwachon Reservoir were heavily engaged by two enemy regiments and were initially forced to withdraw; an air strike aided the units to regain the lost ground. The US 2nd Division made limited gains against stubborn resistance. US 1st Marine Division units encountered strong resistance and also extensive minefields.

ROK I Corps units were involved only in patrol action.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew approximately 125 missions in attacks against communications targets on the east and west coasts.

Surface craft continued to bombard coastal targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 547 sorties including 254 combat.

Medium bombers flew thirteen sorties; twelve of them, with unreported results, were against the railroad bridge at Sunchon. Air observers sighted 3,344 vehicles, 1,055 of which were moving south.

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## II. General Situation

Disputes between the ROK Army and Air Force regarding control and utilization of light aircraft are beginning to assume serious proportions. It is now rumored that the Army will take over light aviation in the near future, certainly by 1 January. The Air Force Chief of Staff states he will not release the pilots in training. The US Army Attache, Seoul, believes the Chiefs of Staff of both services could reach agreement were it not for pressure from outside military authorities. The ROK Air Force has recently been successfully utilized in several anti-guerrilla operations, especially in southwest Korea.

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OCI 1937

4 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

*Flash*  
I. Military Situation

Highlights

In sporadic ground engagements, UN forces in the central and east-central sectors encountered moderate to heavy enemy resistance, meeting some enemy groups of up to regimental strength.

Army

Units of the US I Corps generally maintained positions and patrolled. In the ROK 1st Division sector, an unidentified aircraft flew over Munsan and dropped four yellow flares 1500 yards north of the UN peace camp, while, at the same time, a number of flashlights were seen blinking skywards to the northeast. Another unidentified aircraft in the US 3rd Division sector dropped a bomb on the main supply route, blowing a six-foot crater, and then strafed several vehicles, causing only minor damage.

In the US IX Corps zone, numerous patrol clashes occurred as UN units maintained positions and patrolled. Two unidentified aircraft and three Yak type aircraft strafed UN positions in the central sector and on the eastern edge of the corps zone.

Heavier encounters occurred in the US X Corps zone, with UN forces meeting enemy groups of up to regimental strength. The activity was principally in the ROK 7th Division sector north of the Hwachon Reservoir. Other units in the zone, while engaging enemy forces of smaller size, maintained positions and patrolled.

Only minor patrol activity occurred in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

UN naval aircraft continued strikes against various targets along both coasts, while surface vessels bombarded shore targets and patrolled.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 885 sorties, including 549 combat. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft continued to strike at numerous targets in over 350 areas. Medium bombers flew 27 sorties, attacking the railroad bridge at Sinanju, the marshalling yards at Chongju, and targets in Wonsan and Chinnampo.

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Air observers reported sighting 2100 vehicles, with 892 moving south (in the previous 24 hours, over 3000 vehicles were sighted, with 1639 moving south). UN planes attacked along several roads, destroying 126 vehicles and damaging 329.

## II. General Situation

### Political

President Rhee on 2 September stated that South Korea can muster 250,000 new troops but that "arms and training are needed" for them. He cautioned against a new Communist offensive or a limited offensive in connection with Communist arguments at the San Francisco conference. His statement closed on the note that the sooner the ROK strengthens its forces with additional troops the earlier democratic nations will be able to attain their ultimate aims.

Radio Pyongyang on 28 August carried an account of the "impressive welcome" in Pyongyang accorded to "the Vietnam people's delegation which had come to Korea to comfort and inspire the Korean people in their struggle... and to cement their friendship with the Korean people."

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OCI 1938

5 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action declined sharply along the entire front as UN forces continued to patrol and to consolidate and adjust their positions on high ground.

Army

UN patrols in the US I Corps zone encountered only slight resistance as they engaged and dispersed several enemy groups of squad to platoon strength. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry and US 3rd Division repulsed several squad-sized probing attacks.

In the US IX Corps zone, small enemy groups were dispersed by US 25th and ROK 2nd Division patrols. All enemy activity ceased in the US 7th Division sector. Aggressive ROK 6th Division patrols drove two enemy platoons to the north.

Numerous small enemy groups were dispersed and several small-scale probing attacks were repulsed by units of the US X Corps, although enemy activity was characterized as light. Elements of the ROK 7th Division reported that enemy action ceased after friendly elements had secured a hill against resistance from an estimated reinforced battalion. Several enemy squads were dispersed by elements of the US 2nd Division, while attacks by enemy units in undetermined strength were repulsed in the US 1st Marine Division sector.

In the ROK I Corps zone, little enemy activity was reported except in the ROK Capital Division sector, where one enemy battalion was driven to the north and one enemy company, engaged by a friendly patrol, was forced to withdraw.

Navy

Naval air sorties from carriers off both coasts totalled 260, with strikes in the west against miscellaneous enemy installations and three troop concentrations, and in the east against transportation targets and seven troop areas.

Surface vessels in the west bombarded several enemy gun and troop positions, while in the east blockade ships fired on numerous transportation targets and shore installations.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 678 sorties, including 348 combat. Close support missions totalling 67 were flown in all corps zones, and 157 armed reconnaissance planes attacked targets in 78 areas. Medium bomber effort was limited by poor weather conditions.

II. General Situation

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

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OCI 1939

6 September 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units in the east-central and eastern sectors adjusted their positions, meeting light to moderate resistance from the enemy. Activity in the western sector was limited to minor patrol skirmishes.

Army

In the western sector, held by the US I Corps, UN patrols encountered scattered resistance from small enemy units. Two company strength probing attacks were repulsed in the US 1st Cavalry Division sector and 12 enemy T-34 tanks were sighted along the west bank of the Imjin River.

Activity in the US IX Corps zone was limited to minor patrol contacts.

As elements of the US X Corps adjusted positions in the east central sector, small scale enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

In the coastal eastern sector, the ROK I Corps was engaged by small enemy units of up to battalion strength as ROK units continued to adjust positions.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 78 sorties in support of ground units and in attacks against enemy rear area installations. Air activity in the east was curtailed as Task Force 77 replenished.

UN surface craft patrolled and bombarded enemy coastal installations and lines of communication on both the east and west coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 868 sorties. Of the 551 combat sorties flown, 74 were in close support of ground units, 314 were armed reconnaissance in the enemy's rear areas, and 87 were counter air. Only two medium bomber missions were flown.

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## II. General Situation

### Political

A US military observer in Korea notes that the tenor of public opinion as expressed in editorials and public statements expresses thinly veiled satisfaction over the fact that an armistice seems to have been "averted." Public demonstrations against the cease-fire talks have ceased.

President Rhee in a recent interview with newsmen is reported to have pointed to the imminence of another Communist offensive and to have stated that the UN should fight back with the "intention of winning."

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OCI 1940

7 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces of battalion to regiment size counterattacked against UN troops in the west and west-central sectors and forced minor withdrawals.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, a US 1st Cavalry Division patrol base came under constant attack by enemy troops which increased in strength from a company to an estimated four battalions supported by tanks. The patrol base was withdrawn and defensive positions established. The US 3rd Division repulsed several company and two-company attacks.

Elements of a US 25th Division patrol base in the US IX Corps zone were reportedly cut off by an estimated enemy battalion. Other division units repulsed probing attacks. The identification of shell fragments recovered in the US 7th Division sector as coming from Soviet 132 mm. rockets has been tentatively accepted by the Far East Command.

In the US X Corps sector, elements of the ROK 7th Division advanced slightly, engaged an enemy company and established a perimeter defense area. Elsewhere in this corps and in the ROK I Corps zone, action was limited to patrol and small-scale probing attacks, all of which were repulsed.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 333, of which 40 were close support missions. Offensive air operations in the vicinity of Pukchong, Hamhung, Wonsan and the battleline resulted in the destruction of a bridge, several buildings, one gun position and several railroad cars. Surface vessels started fires in a mine depot in the vicinity of Songjin and, at Wonsan, damaged gun emplacements, dispersed troops and bombarded four gun positions, a highway bridge and a highway. Enemy troops, gun positions, and installations in twenty-six areas along the north bank of the Han River were also bombarded.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 787 sorties, of which 467 were combat. The 79 close support missions were divided between the US I, IX, and X Corps areas. Medium bombers flew 29 effective sorties against targets which included the Yangdok marshalling yards, the Sinanju railroad bridge, the Wonsan supply center, and the Chongju and Hwangju marshalling yards. THE C.I.A. HAS NO OBJECTION

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## II. General Situation

### Kaesong Peace Talks

A 6 September Chinese Communist radio broadcast gives the text of General Nam Il's latest communication to the UN Command. Nam is quoted as saying that the UN's reply to the most recent Communist charges is "absolutely unsatisfactory" and confirms "the inescapable responsibility of your side" for the violations at Kawsong.

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8 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces repulsed several counterattacks by enemy groups up to battalion size in the west and west-central sectors, and turned back a number of light probing attacks in the east-central sector.

Army

Friendly elements engaged in a reconnaissance in force on the US I Corps left flank, and dispersed a two-company enemy group before returning to main friendly positions. An adjoining I Corps unit continued to advance in a similar exploratory move without significant contact.

In the west-central sector, US IX Corps units repulsed enemy company to battalion-sized attacks northwest of Numbwa. Elements relieving an advance patrol base under attack forced enemy elements to withdraw and seized advanced positions, permitting the withdrawal of friendly elements. East of this action, another outpost was attacked by an estimated 450 enemy troops. Friendly elements withdrew to main defensive positions after repulsing the attack. Elsewhere in the sector, enemy light probing attacks were repulsed.

In the east-central sector, US X Corps units repulsed a number of light probing attacks with the aid of artillery and air support. Friendly elements north of Yanggu adjusted positions. Other units attacking to reduce the last enemy-held high ground in the "punchbowl area" withdrew in the face of moderate resistance.

ROK I Corps units in the eastern sector patrolled and adjusted positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew a total of 253 sorties. Carrier aircraft and surface craft continued to attack the enemy-held northeast coast, inflicting damage on important enemy rail centers. Other naval aircraft attacked targets along the west coast. Surface craft bombarded enemy installations on the Han River estuary and maintained patrols off the Korean west coast.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew a total of 716 sorties, of which 405 were combat. The Far East Bomber Command launched five effective medium bomber sorties, including attacks by three aircraft with ground control radar assistance against enemy forward troop concentration, one aircraft radar-bombing Chinnampo, and one aircraft conducting a leaflet drop.

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II. General Situation

Economic

Ambassador Muccio has received a letter from the ROK Minister of Finance in which the latter advises that there was an increase of approximately 15.5 billion won in bank note circulation during August. Loans to UN forces increased by 36.8 billion won, raising the outstanding balance to 291 billion. This inflationary pressure pushed the commodity price index during August from 2,682 to 3,067. The Minister of Finance reports that if the settlement of the loan is delayed, the inflation may get out of control. Muccio inquires about the possibility of a partial settlement of the won advances to UN forces, since harvest time normally brings a seasonal upswing in currency circulation in Korea.

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OCI 1942

10 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Along the west-central front attacking UN forces made limited gains against light to moderate resistance. Friendly units met heavy resistance in the east-central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 1st Division contacted several enemy groups in squad to platoon strength. US 1st Cavalry Division positions received over 100 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. Units of the US 3rd Division generally maintained positions and patrolled.

US IX Corps units made limited attacks and continued to patrol aggressively. Elements of the US 25th and 7th Divisions made limited advances against light to moderate resistance from enemy groups of up to battalion strength. Several platoon strength probing attacks were repulsed by corps units. Numerous contacts with small enemy groups were reported by friendly patrols.

In the US X Corps zone, enemy resistance was heavier as UN forces made slight advances in the ROK 7th, 5th, and 8th Division sectors. Numerous small enemy groups resisted the advance of friendly patrols, while several probing attacks of up to company strength were repulsed with the assistance of artillery and mortar fire.

ROK I Corps units patrolled to the north, encountering small enemy groups and resisting several probing attacks of undetermined strength.

Navy

Naval air sorties in the west totaled 106; air activity in the east was canceled owing to replenishing operations.

Surface vessels in the west fired on 14 troop positions in the Han estuary area, while in the east blockade ships bombarded several railroad and highway areas in the vicinity of Chongjin and communications points and buildings in the Songjin and Wonsan areas.

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Air

A total of 757 sorties were flown by land-based UN aircraft, including 436 combat, of which 73 were in close support of US I and X Corps troops. In a total of 14 missions, six medium bombers hit the Huichon railroad bridge, one bombed the Wonsan supply center, and three gave close support to UN ground forces.

II. General Situation

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

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11 September 1951

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

## I.    Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the west-central sector continued to adjust positions and made light contact with enemy groups up to company strength. On the central and east-central front, UN troops consolidated positions along high ground and encountered light to heavy resistance from groups up to battalion strength.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division patrols made numerous light contacts with enemy units up to platoon strength; a total of 120 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell on division positions. The US 3rd Division repulsed a small enemy probing attack with mortar fire. All Corps zone units maintained or adjusted positions.

In the US IX Corps zone, UN units maintained positions and made numerous patrol contacts with enemy groups up to platoon size.

ROK 7th Division elements in the US X Corps zone repulsed a company sized probing attack while other units made patrol contact with numerous enemy groups. Attacking elements encountered heavy resistance from an enemy battalion. Probing attacks were repulsed by some US 2nd Division elements while other elements continued to attack. Attacking elements of the US 1st Marine Division continued to advance in the Sohung area. Elements of the ROK 8th Division also continued to advance despite increasingly heavy resistance.

ROK troops in the ROK I Corps zone repulsed several probing attacks and made light to moderate patrol contact. All division units maintained positions.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 255 and included 29 close support

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missions. On the east coast, naval aircraft conducted offensive operations in the Kilchu, Hamhung and Komsong areas, striking enemy gun positions, supply centers and communications facilities. Blockade vessels in the Songjin and Wonsan vicinities bombarded gun positions, troop concentrations, supply dumps and communications. Aircraft in the west conducted operations in the Haeju, Ongjin and Yonan areas, hitting enemy lines of communications. Surface vessels fired on 14 enemy positions in the Han estuary vicinity.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 814 sorties, including 49 close support missions and 424 other offensive strikes. Over 200 armed reconnaissance aircraft hit targets in 102 areas and 88 night intruders attacked targets in 248 areas in the enemy rear. Medium bombers flew 22 effective sorties; eight B-29's visually bombed the Sariwon marshalling yards and the Hungnam supply center. Two aircraft under ground radar control bombed several troop concentrations, and nine aircraft hit the Namchonjom marshalling yards and Asand cement factory. In air-to-air combat, five MIG-15's were damaged.

Air observers reported 2,323 vehicle sighting, with 858 vehicles moving south.

## II. General Situation

### Kaesong Truce Talks

A 10 September Chinese Communist radio broadcast, in English, again charges UN insincerity in dealing with the Communist-alleged violations of the Kaesong neutral zone. The broadcast declares that "negotiations can proceed on an equal and normal basis in order to reach...armistice agreement, only if the United Nations forces changes its arrogant and unreasonable attitude..."

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12 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Advancing UN forces in the east-central sector encountered heavy resistance from battalion size enemy units. UN forces in other sectors adjusted positions and patrolled, meeting only enemy groups.

Army

In the US I and IX Corps zones friendly patrols generally encountered enemy groups up to platoon strength. One patrol of the US 7th Division, US IX Corps, however, fought a day-long engagement with an enemy company, and a company-size unit also freed a patrol of the ROK 6th Division, US IX Corps, to withdraw. Over 200 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell on division positions in the US I Corps zone.

In the US X Corps zone, elements of the ROK 7th Division, attacking toward an objective three miles northwest of Songhyon-ni encountered determined resistance from an enemy battalion. The US 2nd Division repulsed small-scale probing attacks and then attacked to within 50 yards of an objective approximately ten miles north of Yanggu, against stubborn resistance. Pressure from two enemy companies forced outposts of the ROK 5th Division to withdraw 200 yards. Units of the US 1st Marine Division advanced toward their objective near Changjong against resistance from two enemy battalions. The ROK 8th Division repulsed one company strength attack, then launched an attack against positions occupied by two enemy battalions. A counterattack by one of the latter forced a slight withdrawal and the Division eventually broke contact.

In the ROK I Corps, the ROK 3rd Division repulsed an enemy attack of undetermined strength.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 233, including 28 close support missions and 41 sorties flown for the US 1st Marine Division. In offensive operations along both coasts aircraft destroyed bridges, buildings, gun positions,

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locomotives and railroad cars. Surface vessels bombarded rail highway areas in the vicinity of Chongjin and at Wonsan, fired on bridges and troop areas near Songjin, and shelled ten Han River troop positions.

#### Air

Land-based aircraft flew 901 effective sorties of which 570 were combat. Most of the 79 close support missions were flown in the US X Corps area. Medium bombers flew 18 effective sorties; five aircraft bombed the Manchonjom and Masan-ni marshalling yards, six struck the Sinanju marshalling yards, and one bombed Wonsan.

In an engagement between 16 MIG-15's and ten F-84's in the Chongjin area, one MIG-15 was destroyed. An encounter between 11 MIG-15's and an unreported number of F-80's at an unreported location resulted in the loss of one F-80 and the damaging of one MIG-15.

## II. General Situation

### Kaesong Peace Talks

[redacted] the North Koreans are unwilling to resume peace negotiations. This unwillingness is reportedly based on the fact that Communist decisions are made by a "joint Soviet-Chinese Political Mission on the Truce Talks" from whom the Korean delegates take orders. North Koreans are opposed to this, feeling that they should have the "deciding voice in the Korean theater."

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13 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

The front remained generally quiet, except in the west-central and east-central sectors where advancing UN units encountered enemy resistance.

Army

In the western sector, US I Corps elements patrolled in their zone with only minor enemy contact.

US IX Corps units, north of Chorwon in the west-central sector, met scattered resistance and small probing attacks as they advanced. Other units farther east met similar resistance as they advanced.

In the east-central sector, US X Corps elements continued the attacks to secure commanding terrain. Enemy resistance in up to regimental strength was encountered and minor enemy probing attacks were repulsed.

The ROK I Corps along the east coast continued to adjust positions against scattered enemy resistance.

Navy

Aircraft under UN naval control flew 241 sorties in close support of ground units and against enemy rear area installations. Naval surface craft off the east and west coasts maintained the blockade and shelled enemy shore installations.

Air

Owing to transmission difficulties, information concerning UN ground-based air operations was incomplete. UN jet aircraft encountered

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four Soviet-made MIG jet aircraft north of Pyongyang with no damage to either side. In another air encounter east of the Korean-Manchurian border town of Sinuiju, 53 US F-86 "Sabre" jet aircraft encountered 30 enemy MIG's, with no damage to either side.

## II. General Situation

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

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14 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the east-central sector continued to make limited gains against resistance which varied from moderate to stubborn. In the other sectors, UN patrols probed enemy defenses and made scattered light contacts with platoon to company-size enemy groups.

Army

US I Corps troops probed defenses set up by elements of the CCF 26th Army and by the CCF 64th Army and 140th Division. Contacts were limited and involved only small groups.

In the US IX Corps zone, advancing forces of the US 25th Division forced an undetermined number of the enemy to withdraw. An enemy company attacked elements of the ROK 2nd Division but was repulsed. Enemy forces opposite the US IX Corps consist of the CCF 27th Army and elements of the CCF 26th Army and CCF 199th Division.

Units of the US X Corps continued to advance in their sectors, while repulsing several platoon to company-strength enemy probing attacks. Enemy resistance to these advances was most stubborn in the ROK 8th Division sector. Enemy troops facing the US X Corps are from North Korean 1st, 12th, 27th and 32nd Divisions.

ROK I Corps forces, faced by the North Korean 15th and 19th Divisions, continued to adjust positions with only minor patrol contacts.

Latest estimates of enemy strength place 210,000 troops in the front line and 392,000 in rear areas.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 121. In offensive sorties along both coasts, naval aircraft destroyed enemy installations and communications facilities. Surface vessels continued the bombardment of enemy shore installations and rail and highway nets.

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Air

Land-based aircraft flew 949 sorties, of which 592 were combat. Approximately two-thirds of the 70 close support missions were flown in the US X Corps sector. Seventeen effective medium bomber sorties were flown. The principal target was a Pyongyang highway bridge, but the Wonsan airfield and the Munpyong-ni marshalling yard were also bombed. UN aircraft continued to encounter enemy MIG-15's. In one engagement between four F-51's and three MIG's, one F-51 was lost, and in an encounter between 35 F-86's and an unreported number of MIG's in the Chongjin area, no losses have been reported on either side.

II. General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 13 September ridicules Vice-Admiral Joy's explanation of the 10 September accidental UN strafing of the neutral zone. The broadcast ends on the theme that the UN, since it denies the other charges, has no intention of ending its provocative acts in order to resume the negotiations, which have been suspended for 22 days.

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OCI 1947

15 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN *W/C*

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity remained heavy in the east-central sector where UN elements continued to encounter stubborn resistance from enemy units up to regimental strength. Two enemy regiments were sighted entrenched in the immediate rear of this sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the 1st Commonwealth Division observed five T-34 tanks and three self-propelled guns, while 100 enemy in a village west of Chorwon came under US 3rd Division artillery fire. Otherwise only minor patrol activity occurred. The CCF 42nd and 65th Armies replaced the CCF 26th Army on the US I Corps front.

In the US IX Corps zone, the Turkish Brigade, attached to the US 25th Division, forced a withdrawal of several small enemy groups. A tank-infantry task force of the US 25th Division engaged an undetermined number of enemy troops and withdrew. ROK 2nd Division troops repulsed two small and one company-size probing attacks and received 230 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire. The entire CCF 26th Army is now in position in the US IX Corps zone where the CCF 67th Army replaced the CCF 27th Army.

In the US X Corps zone, all units continued to attack against stubborn resistance. Elements of the ROK 7th Division broke contact and withdrew after encountering resistance from an enemy regiment. The entire US 2nd Division made small gains against determined opposition. The US 1st Division repulsed nine probing attacks during the night and then attacked in its sector. An enemy regiment offered stiff resistance to the advancing ROK 8th Division. The North Korean 6th and 13th Division appeared on the US X Corps front.

There was no significant activity in the ROK I Corps zone and no change in enemy identifications.

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Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 244 of which 20 were close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. In offensive air operations near Songjin, Hamhung, and Wonsan, bridges, buildings, gun positions and rail equipment were destroyed. Communications facilities and short installations were bombarded by surface vessels in the vicinity of Chongjin, Songjin and at Wonsan.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 846 sorties of which 517 were combat. The approximately 115 close support missions were mainly divided between the US I and X Corps. Medium bombers flew 17 effective sorties against such targets as the Huichon railroad bridge, the Wonsan and Chinnampo supply centers, and the Kowon marshalling yards. The report of air sightings listed two enemy regiments entrenched in the area four miles southwest of Nungdong.

II. General Situation

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

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OCI 1948

17 September 1951

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

I.      Military Situation

Highlights

Heavy fighting took place on the east-central front as UN forces continued to advance against enemy units entrenched in well fortified positions.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, action was limited to sporadic patrol clashes and small enemy probing attacks. Three CCF Armies, the 65th, the 47th and the 64th, and elements of the 42nd are still along the I Corps front.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 25th Division repulsed a reinforced battalion sized attack as well as several platoon sized probing attacks. The US 7th Division continued to patrol vigorously and reported one small probing attack. Other corps units reported little action. The 26th and 67th Armies are now facing the US IX Corps.

On the US X Corps front, the ROK 7th Division continued to advance against heavy resistance. Five North Korean Divisions are facing the X Corps.

Owing to a transmission breakdown, further information on the Army as well as the Navy and Air Force operations is not available.

II.      General Situation

Propaganda

On 15 September, Radio Pyongyang broadcast a statement by Pak Hun Yong, North Korean foreign minister, protesting the "unilateral treaty which the United States and its satellites concluded with Japan at

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San Francisco." The treaty was described as an "unlawful document" which represents the "most dangerous step taken by American imperialism toward a further expanding of its war of aggression." North Korea "takes exactly the same stand as the Soviet Government." The broadcast attempts to arouse the Koreans by commenting that Japanese imperialism will now "challenge Korea once again." The revival of Japanese imperialism which the treaty permits will prove a constant threat to Japan's neighbors and the document is declared "illegal and null and void."

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18 September 1951

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

## I.      Military Situation

Highlights

Heavy fighting continued on the east-central front where advancing UN forces encountered well entrenched enemy groups. In the east, UN units made limited gains while in the west there were numerous patrol clashes.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, action was limited to patrolling with the exception of a limited advance by the US 3rd Division. There are still three CCF armies and elements of a fourth opposing the corps.

In the US IX Corps zone, several small enemy probing attacks were repulsed. Enemy order of battle remains unchanged with two CCF armies facing the IX Corps.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division repulsed a company sized attack and then counterattacked, making limited gains. The US 2nd and ROK 5th Divisions continued to attack, making minor gains against strong resistance. There were several small enemy counterattacks. Other corps units regrouped or maintained positions. Five North Korean divisions are facing X Corps units.

ROK I Corps units made short gains against light resistance. Two North Korean divisions are facing the ROK I Corps.

Navy

A total of 187 sorties was flown from east coast carriers as coastal communications targets were attacked. Surface units also continued interdiction fire on coastal targets.

There were no air operations on the west coast. Surface units continued to patrol.

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Air

UN land based aircraft flew 727 sorties including 402 combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, including an attack with fair results against the marshalling yards at Hwangju.

II. General Situation

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

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19 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was heaviest in the central sector as advancing UN forces met stiff resistance. Enemy counterattacks forced some local withdrawals.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st and Commonwealth 1st Divisions patrolled with little contact. Units of the US 3rd Division made limited attacks and then withdrew to the perimeter; several small enemy counterattacks were beaten off. Four CCF armies still face the I Corps.

In the US IX Corps zone, US 25th Division units regrouped and repulsed one small probing attack. Other units reported little action. Three CCF armies are still opposite the IX Corps.

The ROK 7th Division in the US X Corps zone continued its attack against stiff enemy resistance. One enemy counterattack during the night forced a slight withdrawal. One regiment of the US 2nd Division repulsed enemy counterattacks, as the division resumed its attack against stiff resistance. Another regiment was forced to withdraw a short distance by a battalion sized counterattack. ROK 5th Division units made slight gains. The US 1st Marine Division repulsed several small counterattacks. Some ROK 8th Division elements were also forced to withdraw by a counterattack, as the division resumed its general advance.

Navy

A total of 155 sorties was flown from east coast carriers in attacks against communications targets. Fierce fires were started in Wonsan. Surface units continued interdiction missions.

No air missions were flown in the west. Surface units patrolled.

Air

UN land based aircraft flew 731 missions including 443 combat. Medium bombers flew 19 missions against various targets.

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II. General Situation

Political

Radio Pyongyang has been playing up a visit by the "Vietnam people's delegation" to North Korea, the most recent publicity covering a call on Vice Premier Pak Hun-Yong and Hong Myong-hui on 11 September. The Vietnam delegation, after presenting a "congratulatory banner and gifts", expressed appropriate sentiments by offering "hearty congratulations to the Korean people who are fighting heroically ... against the common enemy." The "priceless experiences gained in exchange for blood by the Korean people... were a source of profound inspiration to the Vietnam people."

Ambassador Muccio cables that during a visit to the front on 14 September, President Rhee declared Korea and Japan should enter into negotiations to establish friendly relations. The President was reported as declaring that the signing of the Japanese peace treaty does not necessarily establish friendly relations and that relations would come into being after direct negotiations are completed. The President's remarks are part of the present ROK sentiments in favor of a bilateral agreement which the Koreans hope will entitle them to the benefits of the San Francisco Conference. Japan, on the other hand, sees no advantage to entering into the negotiations and haggling over the price the Koreans would demand.

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OCI 1951

20 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was heavy in the east central sector as UN and enemy forces attacked and counterattacked. All enemy attacks, including one by two regiments, were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, there were several patrol clashes, but little other action. Units of the 1st Commonwealth Division sighted three tanks and took them under fire with undetermined results. The enemy order of battle remains unchanged with three CCF armies and elements of a fourth on the corps front.

There was little action in the US IX Corps zone, although small enemy attacks forced withdrawals of observation posts in the US 25th and ROK 6th Division sectors. Other minor enemy probing attacks in the corps zone were repulsed. There are still two CCF armies facing the IX Corps.

Action was heavy in the US X Corps zone. The ROK 7th Division continued its advance but ran into heavy resistance. The US 2nd Division repulsed a two regiment counterattack and made limited gains against strong resistance. ROK 5th Division elements made several short gains against heavy resistance. In the US 1st Marine Division zone, one small enemy attack was repulsed. ROK 8th Division units repulsed an attack by two enemy battalions. Five North Korean divisions are facing the X Corps.

There was only one squad sized clash in the ROK I Corps zone. Two North Korean divisions are still on the corps front.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 193 missions against east coast targets. Surface units fired successful interdiction missions.

No air missions were flown in the west. Surface units engaged in minor action against shore targets.

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Air

UN land based aircraft flew 990 sorties, including 645 combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, attacking railroad targets with fair results. There were two actions between MIG-15's and F-86's. Five MIG's were damaged and one destroyed.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Cease Fire Talks

A 19 September broadcast from Peiping announces Communist willingness to resume negotiations at Kaesong. Recalling UN bad faith regarding previous alleged UN violations at Kaesong, the Communists intimate that UN admission of the 10 September accidental strafing by UN aircraft of the zone showed sufficient UN good faith to enable resumption of negotiations.

The Communists proposed that the first meeting of the negotiators should deal with setting up "appropriate machinery" for guaranteeing the future neutrality of Kaesong.

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21 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Bitter fighting occurred in the east-central sector as UN forces continued their slow advance. Action elsewhere was limited to patrol clashes and small probing attacks.

Army

Action in the US I Corps zone was limited to patrol clashes with the exception of a small enemy probing attack which was repulsed by the US 3rd Division. One CCF army and elements of three more are facing the I Corps.

Several small enemy probing attacks were repulsed by US IX Corps units. UN tank-infantry task forces met stubborn resistance and made only limited gains. Two CCF armies face the IX Corps.

In the US X Corps zone there was bitter fighting. ROK 7th Division units resumed the advance against stiff enemy resistance. Units of the 2nd Division after making slight gains against an estimated enemy regiment withdrew to former positions. Elements of the ROK 5th Division were also unable to register any gains. One regiment of the US 1st Marine Division was forced to withdraw slightly under an enemy attack. The ROK 8th Division repulsed a company strength attack. Five North Korean divisions are facing the X Corps.

ROK I Corps units made slight gains against light enemy resistance. Two North Korean divisions are opposite the ROK I Corps.

The latest estimates of enemy strengths are as follows:

1. Enemy forces on the immediate front:

CCF	187,000
North Korean	<u>94,000</u>
	281,000

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2. Enemy reserves capable of intervention:

CCF	241,000
North Korean	<u>140,000</u>
	381,000

3. Trainees and guerrillas: 37,000

The total of 699,000 in Korea represents an increase of 60,000 over previous estimates. The increase reflects the acceptance of two additional Chinese Communist armies in Korea.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft in the east flew 200 sorties against coastal targets. Surface units continued interdiction fire.

There were no carrier operations on the west coast. Surface units patrolled.

Air

UN land based aircraft flew 1045 sorties including 606 combat. A total of 18 medium bomber missions was flown. A railroad bridge on the main line east of Sariwon was destroyed, and Wonsan airfield was bombed with fair results.

II. General Situation

Political

The ROK Ambassador to Nationalist China, Lee Bum Suk, announced on 19 September his resignation from his post "due to certain circumstances." Lee, in his announcement, praised the Chinese Nationalists' anti-Communist efforts.

According to unconfirmed speculation in South Korea, Lee Bum Suk is slated to replace the present ROK Minister of Defense Yi Ki Bong.

Kaesong Truce Talks

A 20 September broadcast from Peiping claims "new light was thrown on the American violations of the Kaesong neutral zone," when four unarmed ROK soldiers, captured in the neutral zone, were handed over to a UN liaison officer. The Communists state that this is the "first time" a ground violation of Kaesong was admitted by the UN.

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OCI 1953

22 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action intensified along the front as advancing UN reconnaissance elements, encountering heavy resistance in both the west-central and the east-central sectors, inflicted substantial casualties on enemy forces.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, patrols of the ROK 1st Division and the 1st Commonwealth Division made light contact with enemy forces. Units of the US 1st Cavalry Division repulsed several attacks, one of which was in reinforced battalion strength, and withstood 109 rounds of artillery fire while maintaining positions. US 3rd Division units encountered land mines which damaged several tanks and vehicles, but all disabled equipment was recovered.

Enemy forces opposing the US I Corps units are still the CCF 65th Army, and elements of the CCF 42nd, 47th, and 64th Armies.

Task forces from the US 25th Division in the US IX Corps zone met heavy resistance, encountering mines, antitank fire, and 132 rounds of artillery and mortar fire. Elements of the Ethiopian Battalion engaged enemy forces in hand-to-hand combat. Farther to the east, a battalion of the ROK 6th Division also engaged enemy forces, estimated to be two companies, in hand-to-hand combat. Other UN units in the corps zone maintained positions and patrolled. Opposing enemy forces in the zone are the CCF 26th and 67th Armies.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 7th Division continued to attack, but made no material progress. US 2nd Division and ROK 5th Division units engaged enemy forces in light contacts. Elements of the US 1st Marine Division repulsed an enemy probing attack. ROK 8th Division units closed in assembly areas. The North Korean 1st, 2nd, 6th, and 12 Divisions face the US X Corps units.

ROK I Corps units, faced by two North Korean Divisions, patrolled, making light contact with the enemy forces.

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### Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 202 sorties, attacking targets in the vicinities of Songjin, Pulchong, and Wonsan in the east, and Haeju and Chinnampo in the west.

Surface vessels continued the bombardment of communications facilities, warehouses, gun positions, and other targets along both coasts.

A naval patrol plane reported sighting Soviet naval forces apparently in training exercises in the Japan Sea about 90 miles south-east of Vladivostok, at 42°20'N, 133°00'E. The forces consisted of seven submarines, two major war vessels, seven destroyer type vessels, two Catalina type aircraft, and one conventional fighter plane.

### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1016 sorties, including 625 combat missions. Close-support sorties totaled 101. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 358 missions against targets in numerous areas. Strikes against 28 targets were made by night intruder aircraft. Medium bombers flew 22 sorties, attacking various targets, including airfields, at Wonsan, Sondok, Sariwon, and Yonpo. Eight medium bombers shoran-bombed Maengjung-Dong marshalling yards.

## II. General Situation

### Political

Ambassador Muccio, commenting on President Rhee's 19 September statement that the cease-fire should proceed only if the Chinese Communists leave Korea and the North Koreans disarm, considers these views as confirming Rhee's "basic adamant dislike of any cease-fire settlement."

In view of this attitude, Muccio suggested to the UN Command that the "Korean alternate to the UN delegation" be ordered to the Kaesong area as a precaution against "any last minute sabotage" on the part of Rhee.

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OCI 1954

24 September 1951

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

I.      Military Situation

Highlights

In the east-central sector UN reconnaissance elements encountered heavy resistance from enemy forces up to regimental strength and repulsed several counterattacks. Elsewhere along the front UN units repulsed several light probing attacks in scattered brief encounters.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the four UN divisions and attached smaller units maintained positions and patrolled, making only light contact with enemy forces.

The five UN divisions in the US IX Corps zone, with the smaller units attached, also maintained positions and patrolled, meeting enemy forces of up to platoon size only.

In the US X Corps zone, the US 2nd Division units engaged enemy forces in several sharp encounters. Attacking UN units in one area reached a high ground objective but were forced to withdraw in the face of determined enemy resistance. A UN counterattack was unsuccessful, and the enemy forces followed up by a counterattack on their part. Other UN divisions and attached smaller units maintained positions and patrolled. The US 1st Marine Division located and removed 64 anti-personnel mines.

UN units in the ROK I Corps zone made scattered light contacts with enemy forces while adjusting positions and patrolling.

Navy

Naval and Marine aircraft flew a total of 232 sorties. Naval aircraft based on east coast carriers flew offensive missions in the Nanam, Hamhung and Wonsan areas, striking enemy communications and supply dumps. Blockade ships in the Changjin and Wonsan vicinities bombarded railway and highway junctions, other communications facilities, gun and troop positions and one small arms depot.

West coast aircraft, operating in the Chinnampo, Sariwon and Chanyong

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areas, struck at enemy shipping, communications lines and troop concentrations. Surface vessels bombarded rail targets west of Chongju and troop positions in the Han River estuary vicinity.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew a total of 884 sorties, including 54 support missions and 500 other offensive strikes. Targets in the enemy rear areas were struck by 299 armed reconnaissance aircraft; 77 night intruders made 149 strikes. Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties. Eight aircraft shoran-bombed communications facilities at Sunchow while others hit airfields at Wonsan, Sandok and Yonpo.

## II. General Situation

### Kaesong Peace Talks

A 23 September broadcast from Peiping reiterates Communist willingness to resume negotiations at Kaesong. The text of the broadcast, however, continues to suggest that the Communists will demand UN admission of the alleged previous violations of the neutral zone before matters concerning the cease-fire can be brought up.

Meanwhile, the Communists have claimed another violation of the neutral zone. The British Communist correspondent, Burchett, claims in a 23 September broadcast that he interviewed 11 teen-age South Korean boys who were captured in the neutral zone while performing an intelligence mission for the UN forces.

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OCI 1955

25 September 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the east-central sector of the front continued to encounter heavy resistance from dug-in enemy units and repulsed several probing attacks. Elsewhere only scattered contact was made with small groups.

Army

The nine divisions of the US I and IX Corps maintained or slightly adjusted their positions. Patrols made only minor contacts with units no larger than a company. One CCF Army and elements of three others face US I Corps troops, while two CCF armies face the US IX Corps.

In the US X Corps zone, elements of the ROK 7th Division repulsed a probing attack of undetermined strength, and continued to attack against resistance from enemy troops estimated to number 200. The US 2nd Division and its attached units repulsed several probing attacks; one regiment attacking in its sector made no progress against elements of an enemy regiment. The US 1st Marine Division repulsed eight different probing attacks. Five North Korean divisions continue to furnish the opposition to this Corps.

Troops of the ROK I Corps, engaged by two North Korean divisions, encountered small enemy groups while on patrol missions.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 228, including 11 close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. Offensive air activity along the east coast included attacks on anti-aircraft positions, bridges, vehicles, and a factory. In the west, aircraft provided support for a UN guerrilla raid. Surface vessels fired on communications targets and gun positions.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 827 sorties of which 535 were combat. Over half the 70 close-support missions were flown in the US X Corps zone.

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26 September 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces repulsed a number of enemy probing attacks and made slight gains against diminishing resistance in the east central sector. Elsewhere UN troops adjusted and consolidated while repulsing some small probing attacks.

Army

Four divisions of the US I Corps maintained their positions and patrolled, while the US 3rd Division repulsed an attack by an estimated 200 enemy troops.

The five divisions of the US IX Corps maintained or adjusted positions while encountering small enemy groups on patrol missions. A ROK 6th Division patrol repulsed an attack by two enemy platoons.

In the US X Corps zone, elements of the ROK 7th and US 2nd Divisions combined to take a strategic hill top above Yanggu. Other elements of the ROK 7th Division made small gains against light resistance and consolidated new positions.

The ROK 11th Division in the ROK I Corps zone repulsed three small enemy probing attacks.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 228, including 20 close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. Owing to transmission difficulties, no other information on naval operations is available.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 845 sorties of which 514 were combat. The US X Corps continued to get the benefit of nearly all the close support sorties, which totalled approximately 60. Medium bombers flew 12 effective sorties against targets which included Yonpo and Sondok airfields. Far East Command claims that five MIG-15's were destroyed and five damaged but no details were given.

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II. General Situation

Economic

In a 24 September North Korean broadcast, Communist farmers in the Pyongyang area pledged their support in an all-out harvest effort to crush "the American imperialists." The farmers on the program assured their listeners that they would make their "tax payments in kind" promptly.

(Lack of farm manpower, recent serious flood conditions, and lack of fertilizer will probably cut North Korean grain production this year.)

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Medium bombers flew 11 effective sorties attacking the town of Chinnampo and photographing the town of Chongjin and the marshalling yards at Kilchu. There is a preliminary report of an engagement between 36 F-86's and 30 MIG-15's in which one F-86 was damaged.

II. General Situation

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

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OCI 1957

27 September 1951

DAILY MORNING BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN units in the west-central sector repulsed a series of sharp attacks from enemy elements ~~which~~ increased to regimental strength. In the east-central sector UN forces made limited advances in the face of heavy resistance from units of battalion strength and then repulsed a series of probing attacks. UN aircraft totalling 238 spotted or engaged over 400 enemy MIG's.

Army

In the western sector of the US I Corps zone, activity centered around patrol action as enemy troops in company strength forced patrols of the ROK 1st and 1st Commonwealth Divisions to withdraw. Artillery of the US 1st Cavalry Division fired on an estimated 50 enemy troops seen carrying a 57 mm. recoilless rifle and a 3.5 rocket launcher. US 3rd Division elements repulsed two platoon sized enemy probing attacks but a third attack resulted in hand to hand combat until enemy troops reached battalion strength. The action continued to gain in intensity and the enemy increased his strength to a regiment. After a brief lull, the enemy resumed the attack but the UN division troops held their positions and eventually the enemy drive diminished to sporadic small arms fire. Some 1500 rounds of enemy artillery and mortar fire fell on US 3rd Division positions.

US IX Corps forces patrolled and repulsed several small probing attacks.

Elements of the ROK 7th Division in the US I Corps zone resumed their attack against an enemy battalion and other troops of undetermined strength. New positions were secured after a limited advance, and probing attacks repulsed. US 2nd Division forces repulsed probing attacks and maintained positions. The attached French Battalion attacked, engaged an enemy regiment, and withdrew.

ROK I Corps troops were adjusting positions.

Naval

Naval air sorties totalled 62, of which 15 were close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. Few offensive missions were flown on the east coast as carrier-based planes replenished. Along the west

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coast a railroad car, trucks, supply dumps, buildings, and warehouses were destroyed.

Surface vessels fired on enemy troops and installations, inflicting damage to gun positions on both the east and west coasts,

#### Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1040 effective sorties of which 661 were combat. All four of the Corps areas shared in the 75 close support missions although half were flown in the US X Corps zone. Medium bombers flew 33 effective sorties. Targets included the Sinanju marshalling yards, Yonpo airfield, Hamhung supply center, Songchon railway bridge, and Sinmak marshalling yards. A total of 238 US aircraft (F-86's, F-80's, F-84's) sighted over 400 MIG's but actually engaged only about 200. Total claims include one MIG destroyed, one probably destroyed, 14 damaged, with only one US aircraft lost.

#### II. General Situation

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

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28 September 1951

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

## I.      Military Situation

Highlights

Fighting along the front continued active. There were several brisk encounters, as UN forces repulsed enemy attacks and rescued UN troops that had been temporarily surrounded in the west central sector.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all divisions engaged enemy forces. A battalion penetrated US 1st Cavalry Division positions, but was repulsed and the positions restored. The US 3rd Division repulsed one attack by an estimated 300 troops, two other attacks by an estimated two companies, and sent a relief column to aid reconnaissance elements who had been circled by 300 enemy troops. Heavy artillery and mortar fire fell in the corps sector.

US IX Corps troops generally maintained positions and patrolled. ROK 6th Division elements, however, were forced to withdraw temporarily when attacked by five enemy battalions. A division counterattack rescued the positions and forced the enemy to withdraw.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division troops maintained or adjusted positions while repulsing several enemy thrusts. Elements of the US 2nd Division maintained a hilltop position and repulsed two attacks by enemy forces.

In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK Capitol Division attacked and secured the high ground approximately three or four miles forward in its sector.

Combined enemy ground strength in Korea is now estimated at 684,000, a decrease of 15,000 from the previous estimate. Of this figure of 684,000 troops, 271,000 are in the combat zone, 376,000 in the rear areas and the remainder are North Korean trainees or guerrillas.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 218, including 41 close support missions flown for the US 1st Marine Division. Offensive air operations were conducted along both coasts against various targets. Blockade ships on the

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east coast bombarded railway and highway areas, while surface vessels in the west fired on troop positions.

#### Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,068 effective sorties of which 695 were combat, including 84 close support missions, over 60 in the US X Corps zone. Twenty-two effective sorties were flown by medium bombers. Targets included Sinanju railroad bridge, Sariwon, Sinanju, Sunchon, Masan-ni and Yangdok marshalling yards, Chinnampo supply center, and Sinmak and Sariwon airfields. There were engagements between 62 US aircraft (F-86's, F-84's, F-80's) and 82 MIG's in which two MIG's and one F-86 were damaged.

## II. General Situation

### Kaesong Truce Talks

The South Korean people continue to remain generally silent on the subject of Kaesong. No major policy statement has been made since President Rhee's blast calling for withdrawal of the Chinese Communists and disarmament of the North Koreans before resuming negotiations.

### Political

The "skeptical and sulking " attitude of the Koreans towards Japan has taken a noticeable change for the better. While making numerous reservations, the ROK government seems to have seen the wisdom of abandoning its "peace treaty" stand towards Japan and now is seeking to negotiate a simple agreement "similar to a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation."

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OCI 1959

29 September 1951

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

I. Military Situation

Highlights

There was vicious fighting in the east-central sector, where one UN unit was forced to make a limited withdrawal. Elsewhere, action was generally limited to patrolling and minor local attacks.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 1st, US 1st Cavalry, and British 1st Commonwealth Divisions reported only patrol action. The US 3rd Division, however, encountered and repulsed several platoon-size probing attacks. The enemy order of battle remains unchanged, with one CCF army and elements of three others facing the I Corps.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 25th, ROK 2nd, and US 7th Divisions sustained several small probing attacks, which were repulsed. Action in the ROK 6th Division sector was heavier, with the enemy mounting an attack by two companies; the attack was repulsed. Two CCF armies still face the IX Corps.

There was vicious fighting in the US X Corps zone, where elements of the ROK 8th Division were forced to withdraw 200 yards during hand to hand fighting. Counter-attacking UN forces encountered heavy resistance. US 2nd Division units repulsed more than a dozen small probing attacks. The ROK 5th and the US 1st Marine Divisions reported light action. Five North Korean divisions still face the X Corps.

There was light action in the ROK I Corps zone as UN forces made limited gains. Two North Korean divisions are on the ROK I Corps front.

Navy

A total of 82 carrier aircraft sorties were flown along the east and west coasts, as poor weather limited air operations. Successful attacks were made on communications points and targets of opportunity. Surface craft continued to patrol and to provide interdiction fire.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1002 sorties, including 661 combat. Medium bombers flew 28 sorties, attacking supply and railroad centers at Kyomipo and Pyongyang.

A total of 1,382 vehicles was sighted, with 976 moving south.

II. General Situation

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

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