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2. Korea - North China - Japan

As of 11 October, a North Korean force of 132,500 was believed available for combat north of the 38th parallel, including 80,000 in ten fairly cohesive line divisions with their supporting units and remnants from the southern front, 22,500 in seven security brigades, and 30,000 in police-type organizations. An additional 50,000 men are believed still in training. New units are being organized.

Despite reverses, North Korean messages indicate the intention to continue the fight. Prior to the South Korean attack on Wonsan, there was an effort to withdraw equipment from the area, and there has been an attempted supply build-up in the Pyongyang area.

There are continuing indications of plans for air operations. Airfield construction continues, new Air Force radio stations have appeared, and equipment and personnel have been ordered back from the forward areas. A 10 October message requested information about potential air targets, particularly at the Kimpo and Suwon airfields, and established visual night recognition signals between North Korean air and ground units. There is no information on the availability of aircraft.

North Korean difficulties are illustrated by a deterioration of radio communications between combat units and by messages which mention small uprisings of "reactionary" civilians, and the formation of "Combat Stimulation Units" to prevent front line defections. Shortage of vehicles has impeded both supply and salvage operations.

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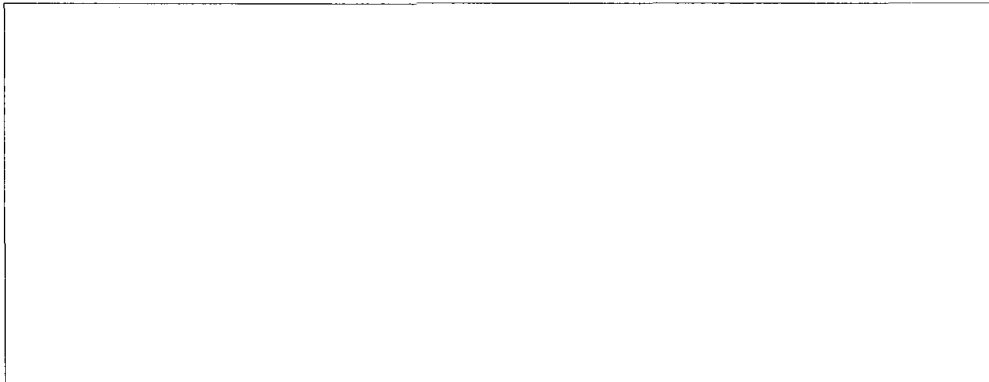
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Soviet, North Korean, and Chinese Communist messages continue to show Soviet and Chinese logistic support.

There is still no reliable evidence that Chinese Communist units, as such, are in Korea. There is no further firm evidence of additional units in Manchuria, but communications intelligence shows the development of a new air radio net in Manchuria and indicates increasing activity in the Korean-Manchurian border area.

On 3 and 4 October communications intelligence showed a very high level of aircraft activity in the Soviet Far East. During this period 49 aircraft, 7 previously identified in Europe and 42 previously unidentified, appeared active for the first time in the area. It is not known whether this activity represents (1) continuing Far East buildup, (2) preparations for tactical operations, (3) logistical operations, or (4) a change in normal air communications procedures.

Soviet air units in China have been conducting extensive cross-country flights between airfields in North China and possibly Manchuria. Messages of 6 October reported the return of 19 (or 29) TU-2 bombers and 10 transport aircraft from Peking to Nanking, the largest flight yet noted. Messages continue to direct that equipment be turned over to the Chinese Communists.



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