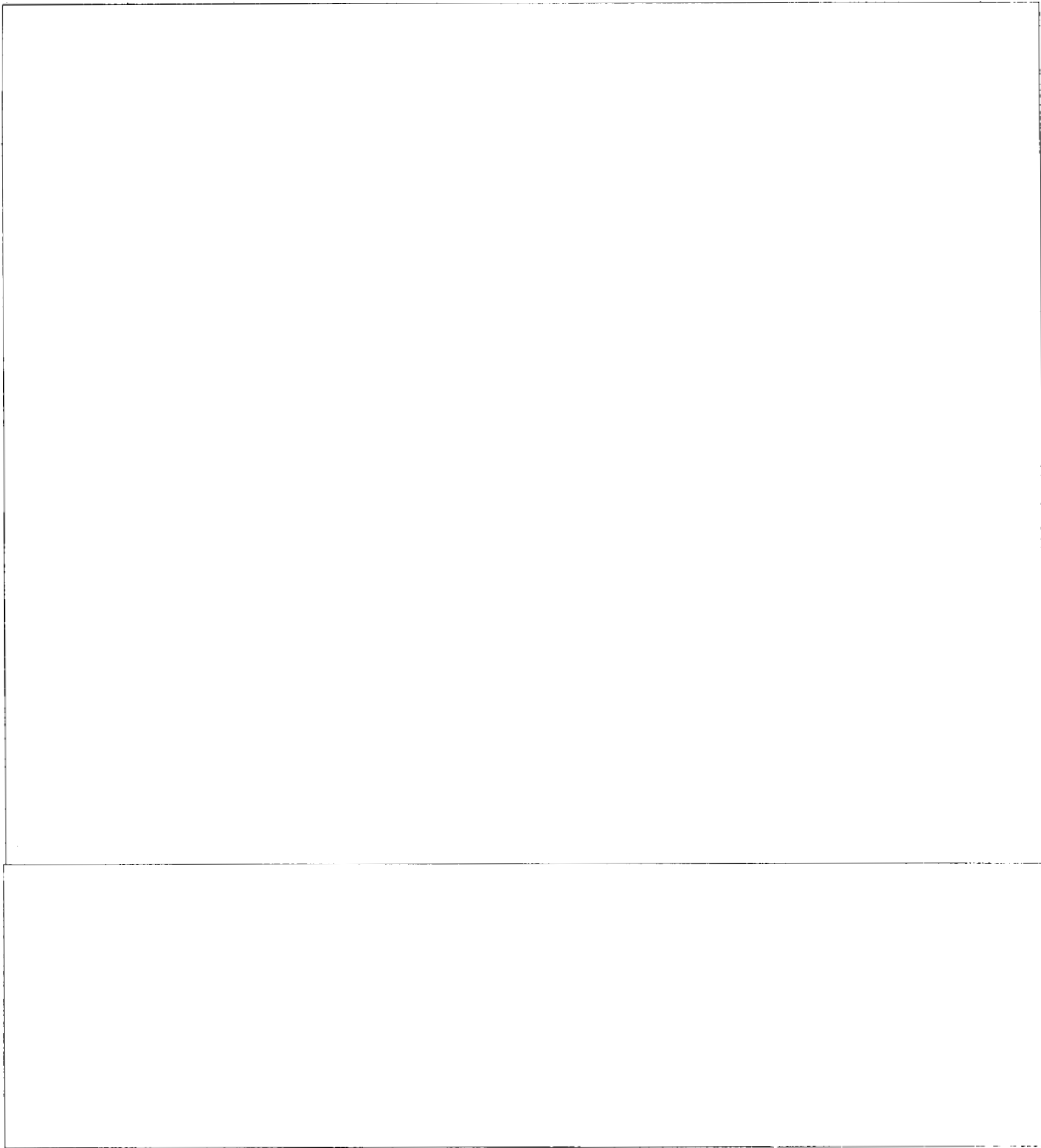


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10. Communists may expand jet operations in Yalu River area: The Chinese Communist Air Force is reported to be developing another jet operational airfield (at Takushan) in the lower Yalu River area, according to FEAF, which comments that a new field there would enable the CCAF to expand by 100 its jet fighter strength in the Korean border area. FEAF believes that 50 jet fighters are now based at each of the two operational fields (Antung and Tatungkou) at the border, and an additional 100 from the Anshan-Liaoyang-Mukden area of south-central Manchuria operate daily over Korea by staging through Antung and Tatungkou. [redacted]

11. KOREA. [redacted] Chinese Communists unwilling to continue war; [redacted] that "the Chinese Communists desire a negotiated peace because of the possibility that the United Nations

will eventually bring the Chinese Nationalists into the war on the mainland of China." Allegedly, the Chinese Communists fear that such actions would "stir the people into revolt." [redacted]

Comment: While frequent reports have been received indicating Chinese Communist unwillingness for a variety of reasons to continue the war in Korea, this is among the most implausible to date. [redacted]

12. Korean war reported as springboard for Communist invasion of Japan;

[redacted] the following explanation for continuation of the war in Korea and of Soviet plans to invade Japan:

(1) Continuation of the war in Korea is part of the "long-range Soviet plan for invasion of Japan." A cease-fire now would remove the pretext for launching "air raids against Japan before Japan can prepare by rearming."

(2) North Korea and the Soviet Union are not prepared for all-out war in the Far East, and action against Japan "is not expected until the summer of 1952."

(3) The Soviet timetable for aggression in the Far East includes: Korea, June 1951; Japan, August to October, 1952; Taiwan, Indochina, and Burma, to follow Japan; and the Philippines plus "the other South Pacific Islands," to be conquered under the supervision of a "Japanese-Soviet planning board."

(4) The invasion of Japan would be accomplished by using Japanese troops from "Siberia, Sakhalin, and Manchuria" to invade and secure Hokkaido. Following the establishment of a base, Korean, Chinese, and "other Asiatic troops" would follow for the invasion of Honshu and Kyushu. [redacted]

Comment: [redacted]

[redacted] It is probable that such statements, if they were made, were for morale and propaganda purposes.

13. Communists charge UN employs Kaesong negotiations for military advantages: A 29 September Chinese Communist broadcast stated that the UN forces in Korea "since the beginning of the negotiations" have been

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preparing to make amphibious landings on both the Korean east and west coasts in order to drive "the Korean and Chinese forces back to the Yalu river." The Communists further characterized recent UN activity as "wrecking of the Kaesong negotiations." [redacted]

Comment: This latest Communist claim may be an effort to counter effective UN propaganda that the Chinese and North Koreans have successfully utilized the respite of the Kaesong talks to rebuild their offensive potential. Additionally, it is known that Communist forces in Korea have a genuine fear of UN amphibious capabilities.

14. Communist air interdiction program moves south: The Far East Command, commenting on Communist air activity in the Korean war, observes that while previously most encounters with enemy jet aircraft took place over the Yalu river in the vicinity of Sinuiju, during "the past two weeks, the majority of encounters between friendly and enemy jets occurred in the Sinanju area, with occasional engagements in the immediate Pyongyang vicinity, and only a small number in the Sinuiju area." FECOM comments that it is "evident" that the Communists have "expanded the normal area of counter-air operations to include most of northwest Korea, almost to Pyongyang." [redacted]

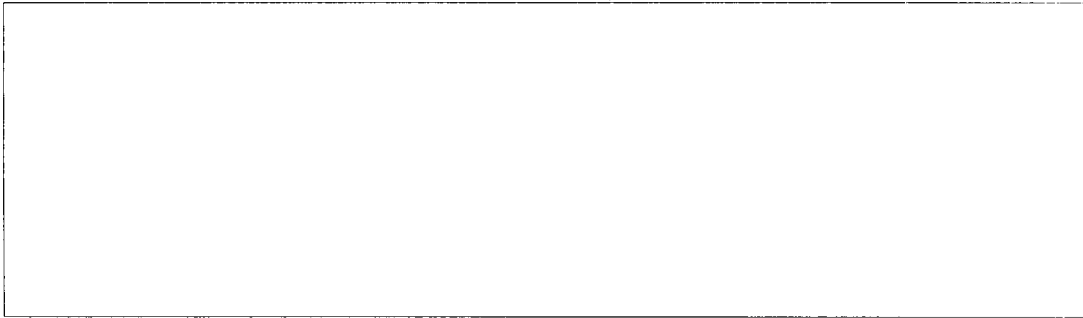
15. Communist prisoners report seeing Soviet antiaircraft personnel in the Antung area this summer: Preliminary field interrogation of recently captured Communist soldiers reveals that in late May and early June 1951 one soldier observed "thousands of Russian antiaircraft troops deployed along the Yalu river in the vicinity of Antung and in the hills surrounding Antung." Another prisoner claims to have seen 5,000 Soviet antiaircraft troops, dressed in Chinese Communist uniforms, detraining in Antung in early June, 1951. [redacted]

Comments: The presence of a considerable number of Soviet troops in North Korean rear areas is accepted. Although not a firm estimate, it is possible that they number in excess of 20,000. While generally performing a technical, advisory, or service function, some organized antiaircraft units are believed to be operating in northwestern Korea. These dated and still unconfirmed reports although dealing with the Antung area are further evidence pointing to the presence of a relatively large number of Soviets in the Korean-Manchurian theater.

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