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3. Rhee contravenes UN orders to South Korean Navy:
 President Rhee has directed his chief of naval operations to intercept Japanese fishing vessels in the Korean sea defense zone and escort them into Pusan, according to US Charge Lightner. This contravenes orders of the United Nations Command, which has assumed operational control of South Korean patrol craft in the area.

Lightner believes that Rhee should be told "in no uncertain terms" that this is a UN Command responsibility and that no contravention will be tolerated. He notes, however, that an effort to curb Rhee might raise the question of UN operational control over the South Korean Armed Forces, and the equally delicate problem of Japanese civilian personnel used by the UN forces. [REDACTED]

Comment: The UN Sea Defense Command was recently established to preclude threatened Japanese-Korean incidents over fishing rights near the Korean coast. The move has been incorrectly interpreted by the Koreans as excluding Japanese but not Korean fishing operations in the designated zone.

4. North Korean Navy reportedly augmented by PT boats: The North Korean Navy recently received 14 patrol-torpedo craft from the Soviet Union, [REDACTED]. These boats, with their crews, are under training in Unggi harbor on the Korean east coast a few miles from the Soviet border.

A similar report, [REDACTED] was received by the US Navy in September. [REDACTED]

Comment: The North Korean Navy lost its small patrol-torpedo boat force at the beginning of the war as a result of US naval action.

Heightened Communist efforts to defend the east coast were evidenced by MIG-15 interception of US naval aircraft over Hungnam on the east coast on 4 and 7 October, the first such incidents in over a year.

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5. Top Korean Communist reported at Soviet Party Congress:
[redacted] Ho Ka-i, Korean Labor Party central committeeman and a powerful figure in North Korea, and two other leading North Korean Labor Party men departed on 21 September for Moscow to attend the 19th Communist Party Congress.

[redacted] this group while en route to Moscow would confer with Mme. Pak Chong-ae, who is allegedly attending the Peiping Peace Conference. [redacted]
[redacted]

Comment: Official Communist press releases indicate that Mme. Pak did not go to Peiping, but instead headed the North Korean delegation to Moscow and addressed the Party Congress on 9 October.

In view of Mme. Pak's relatively low position in the North Korean hierarchy, it is possible that Ho Ka-i, reportedly the real party power in North Korea, is also in Moscow in an unpublicized capacity.

6. New enemy military plans in Korea reported: At a joint Chinese-North Korean Command conference on 20 September, it was decided to order new units into Korea and to maintain the tempo of front-line operations.
[redacted]

Allegedly a Chinese army group from the Third Field Army (about 120,000 men), presently stationed at Liaoyang in Manchuria with considerable armored strength, will move into Korea in the first two weeks of October. These forces, along with two Manchurian-trained North Korean divisions, will be deployed as a deep defense force on the Pyongyang-Wonsan line.

Also planned at the meeting was a continuation of the "limited front-line attacks" to divert UN fighter-bombers from rear area transportation and supply targets to ground support roles. [redacted]

Comment: There is no confirmation of the movement of additional Communist troops into Korea. It is possible, however, in view of widespread enemy fears of a UN offensive and amphibious operations, that the enemy will reinforce the strategic Pyongyang-Wonsan lateral with additional troops.

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