7. Canton factory contributes to Korean Army: A Canton factory states that it has decided to comply with a request of the Canton Bureau of Industry and Commerce to furnish the Korean Army Headquarters with a machine for making hose. (SUEDE 3653 Canton-Shanghai 14 Nov 51)

Comment: This message indicates that donations to Korea are still being actively "requested" as part of the "Resist America and Aid Korea" campaign, inaugurated about a year ago. The donation of manufacturing equipment rather than the manufactured product is unusual, and this case is probably an exception.

8. Surplus Shanghai flour shipped to Manchuria: A 21 November message states that Shanghai contracted to send 8,600,000 bags of wheat flour to Manchuria between July and November. By 21 November 3,350,000 bags had been issued, and deliveries were to be completed "within a month." (SUEDE 3645 Shanghai-Mukden 21 Nov 51)

Comment: In August 1950 the East China wheat flour conference set a quota of 19 million 49-pound bags of wheat flour to be produced there in the year June 1950 to May 1951. This quantity is only one-third of the annual capacity of East China flour mills, although still in excess of the normal amount consumed in the East China area. This message indicates that much of East China's flour surplus is now being delivered to Manchuria, with Korea as the possible ultimate destination.

9. 
10. KOREA. Minimum 30-day Communist forward area military stockpiles in Korea indicated. A Chinese Communist military message of 8 December reveals that an unidentified artillery battalion in Korea, probably subordinate to the 2nd Chinese Communist Artillery Division, was to draw its January quota of rations and gasoline on or about 12 December.

Far East Command comments that this message indicates the stockpiling of sufficient food and gasoline in a forward area to permit at least one battalion to draw supplies 15-20 days prior to their anticipated use. FECOM further suggests that the depot from which the supplies are drawn maintains at least a 30-day supply. (SUEDE SIE 413, 1245Z, 21 Dec 51)

Comment: While this message covers the logistical situation in only one battalion, a similar stockpile presumably exists for a large part of the enemy's forward area.

11. North Korean II Corps reports increasing rate of desertions: The North Korean II Corps reported, on 3 December, to the Supreme Command Headquarters in Pyongyang, an increasing number of defections for the months of August through November. The number of men involved in each of the four months was 36, 72, 100 and 206, while the number of men deserting with their weapons also rose gradually from 14 to 50, 61 and finally 85 in November. (SUEDE RED 3010, 3 Dec 51)

Comment: While North Korean military traffic has previously revealed frequent desertions in the rear area Railway Security Division, these defections were probably due to the division's mission as a training unit and the presence of a high ratio of recent conscripts. The reported trend of desertions from a front-line unit, such as the North Korean II Corps, however, would appear to be more significant and may be an indicator of the state of morale in this corps.