5. **Message mentions new Chinese division in Korea:** On 9 July, an element of the Chinese Communist 7th Artillery Division's supply unit reported its entry into Korea, apparently from Sinuiju, on 5 July. This element stated: "we advanced to the north of Sunchon and ran out of gas... found the 64th Division's fifth ta-tui (unit) and obtained gas..." (CANOE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, K-4330, 9 July 52)

Comment: It is possible that the "64th Division" referred to in this message is an antiaircraft artillery division deployed in northwestern Korea. While identification cannot be accepted on this message alone, a Chinese Communist 61st Antiaircraft Artillery Division has been accepted in western Korea, south of Pyongyang, and a 63rd Antiaircraft Artillery Division has been tentatively identified in eastern Korea.

6. **Self-propelled artillery battalion operates with North Korean defense force in northeastern Korea:** A North Korean coastal security unit in northwestern Korea, probably the 25th Mechanized Artillery Brigade of the V Corps, informed one of its subordinates that "the Corps' automatic self-propelled battalion was permitted to operate from our...

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forces defense front." The message continued with instructions about providing infantry cover for this armor and concluded with the statement that "you will have the automatic self-propelled artillery attached operationally to the company commander." (CANOE 330th Comm Recon Grp Korea, ALT 043, 10 July 52)

Comment: This message may be a reflection from North Korean infantry elements of the recently observed trend of attaching armor to major tactical units.

7. Pyongyang authorities continue to express concern over radio communications: A message passed between two west coast security units on 11 July stated that the "Pyongyang. . .higher authorities are asking about the wireless problem." In addition, the originator stated that his unit was plagued by communication difficulties. (CANOE 15RSM/970, 12 July 52)

Comment: While this message may illustrate the effect of the UN's bombing of the North Korean power plants, shortage of communication equipment may also be causing this concern.

8. Chinese Communist artillery unit's move may presage offensive against UN-held islands: The 27th Artillery Regiment's rear area command post on 11 July informed its subordinate 3rd Battalion that "your battalion's 3,000 rounds of ammunition will go to Songhyon-ni," a town located on the southern Yonan Peninsula. The message indicated that the ammunition was to be shipped in the immediate future. (CANOE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, K-4383, 12 July 52)

Comment: It is possible that elements of the 27th Artillery Regiment, heretofore in support of the CCF 39th Army, may be moving into southern Yonan Peninsula, west of Kaesong, to support the 564th Regiment, 63rd Army, which recently moved into that area.

It is not known whether this move indicates a purely defensive maneuver or whether the Communists intend to initiate offensive action against the UN-held islands in the vicinity of the peninsula.

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9. North Korean 82nd Infantry Regiment returns to its division: After a number of messages from the North Korean 8th Division welcoming its long absent 82nd Regiment back into the unit, a 9 July message indicates that the 82nd is to relieve a "Hunting Infantry Regiment" in the Tongchon area of coastal eastern Korea. The message discusses details of the relief. (CANOE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, SK-L-223, 10 July 52)

Comment: The 82nd, after over a year in the Kaesong area away from its parent division, apparently began reaching its destination on 9 July. The regiment left Kaesong in two echelons in late June. No information is available as to the identity of the "Hunting Infantry Regiment" which the 82nd is relieving. It is possible that this is a local security unit.

10. Chinese 20th Army still in Wonsan area: An element of the supply unit of the Chinese Communist 7th Artillery Division on 9 July reported a trip along the north-south road from Wonsan to Pyongyang. The message stated that "our camouflage position is not too good... the 20th Army has many vehicles camouflaged along the highway." (CANOE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, K-4325, 9 July 52)

Comment: This major element of the Chinese 9th Army Group has been located in the area south of Wonsan for the past six months. It probably serves a line of communication and supply function while retaining its tactical unity.

11. Soviet MIG's in Manchuria move nearer Korean border: Several recent Chinese messages scheduled "airfield transfer" flights of Soviet aircraft between Manchurian airfields.

Since 6 July, two groups of 32 MIG-15's each were to transfer from Mukden to Antung and from Tungfeng to Fengcheng, a new jet base near Antung. The latter transfer was evidently completed because 26 Soviet MIG's were scheduled for two training flights from Fengcheng on 11 July. (CANOE 6820 Security Grp Johnson AB Japan, AP 758, 9 July; AP 801, 10 July 52)

Comment: These transfers represent a considerable, although possibly temporary, increase in enemy air combat strength in the Antung area. Probably five or six of
the nine Russian-manned units in Manchuria are now based within 50 miles of Korea.

Approximately 41 MIG-15's of the Chinese 12th Air Division also moved from Takushan to Fengcheng on 12 and 13 July. Of the four jet airbases in the Yalu River area, Fengcheng is the most difficult for American pilots to observe.

12. Antung-based MIG's on photo reconnaissance mission: Chinese Communist messages scheduled flights of as many as 16 MIG-15's on "photo reconnaissance" missions from Antung over an unknown area on 9 and 10 July. (CANOE Air Force Roundup 134, 11 July 52)

Comment: The only previous reference in messages to photo reconnaissance by MIG-15's in Manchuria was in August 1951. This later message suggests that an unusually large number of MIG-15's at Antung are equipped with cameras instead of guns. Single Communist aircraft have occasionally engaged in what appeared to be reconnaissance over Korea.