Chinese artillery unit seeks "mighty victory" to celebrate anniversary: On 22 October, a Chinese Communist rocket launcher artillery element, supporting enemy troops in the battle for Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge in central Korea, noted that "tomorrow will mark one year since our regiment left China, so we must send all of our comrades out in full strength to fight. In this battle we must obtain a mighty victory to celebrate our regiment's first anniversary since leaving China." (CANOE L_U7 T-1542, 23 Oct 52)

Comment: No enemy rocket fire was reported by UN troops in this sector on 23 October and the volume of artillery fire was generally light.

Emergency subordination of North Korean rear-area east coast units noted: On 21 October the 24th North Korean Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment requested a subordinate to pass a message to the "Tong Hung Antiaircraft Artillery Department" instructing it to "first of all obey the 5th Corps operations command during the period of emergency." (CANOE IL_U7 T-1593, 23 Oct 52)

Comment: North Korean antiaircraft artillery units were previously believed subordinate to an "Antiaircraft Command" at Supreme Headquarters. This message indicates that the subordination of the unit shifts to the major local command in an emergency situation. It has been indicated that the East Coast Defense Command, of which the 5th Corps is the principal element, is currently on an alert status as a result of the 15 October UN amphibious feint off Kojo.

Korean coal provided for Chinese artillery troops: The transportation company of the Chinese 26th Artillery Regiment reported that an individual had "left for Sam-dung to make arrangements for the coal." The message further reports that "if the coal is not good, it is still usable."

The existence of a Chinese supply headquarters at Sam-dung is also revealed by the statement that "the 1st branch headquarters at Sam-dung... hereafter... will handle your coal needs." (CANOE L_U7 T-1546, 23 Oct 52)
Comment: Sam-dung is the location of the nationalized Toksan Coal Mine. This installation has an approximate annual capacity of 60,000 tons of low-grade anthracite which, however, must be made into briquettes for most efficient use.

This message suggests that the mine is presently under at least partial control of a Chinese supply organization.