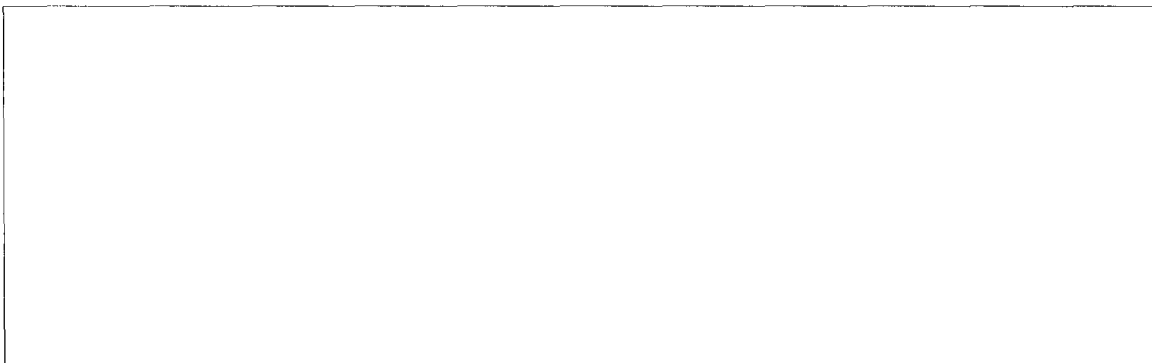


~~TOP SECRET SUEDE~~

11. Heavy activity at airfield near Korean border reported: Flights totaling possibly 78 "Chinese" and "Allied" MIG-15's from Tatungkou, near Antung, were revealed in a 30 January message. (SUEDE Air Force Roundup 23, 2050Z, 31 Jan 52)

Comment: Although communications intelligence on the activity of tactical air units in Manchuria was considerably reduced in late December by Communist security measures, messages reporting heavy activity at Tatungkou continue to be received.

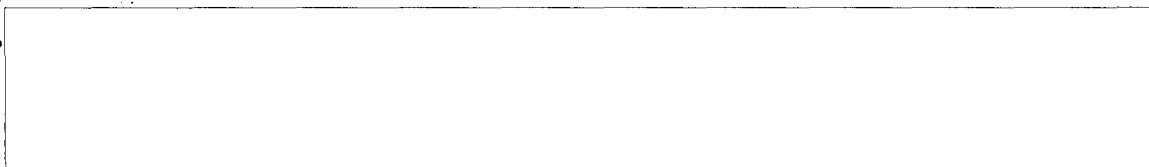


13. KOREA. Arrival of new Chinese Communist army group in Korea suggested: The "Thirty-fourth Regiment" is mentioned in a 28 January Chinese Communist message as being in a defensive position on the Korean western front. (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Group Korea, CM IN 7955, 30 Jan 52)

Comment: There have been no indications of major changes in the western sector of the Korean battle front--the area from which the UN Command expects any future Communist offensive will be launched. Recent Chinese Nationalist intelligence reports have stated, however, that the Chinese Communist 2nd Army Group, consisting of the 1st, 4th and 8th Armies, had moved into western Korea in early January. The 34th Infantry Regiment would normally be subordinate to the 4th Army of this army group.

While the introduction of this fresh army group into western Korea, if confirmed, might indicate a rotation of troops long engaged in this sector, it might on the other hand represent a significant increase in the enemy's offensive potential in this strategic area.

14.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE: 28 MAR 2018

15. Outbreak of smallpox in North Korean Army: A 20 January message from a North Korean naval unit at the northeastern Korean city of Chongjin states that "due to the outbreak of smallpox ailments...(we) have completed the inoculation, today, at the Chongjin station area." (SUEDE ASA Tokyo CM IN 7354, 28 Jan 52)

Comment: Northeastern Korea suffered heavily from epidemics of typhus and smallpox during the winter of 1950-51. An intensive anti-epidemic campaign was carried out by North Korean authorities during the summer and fall of 1951. Recent reports have cited the outbreak of typhoid and cholera in villages in the Wonsan area on the east coast.