Document No. _____ 04
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Date: ____ /8/06/18 By: 021

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SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. ▇▇▇▇▇ 25X1A

CD NO.

COUNTRY	China/Korea
SUBJECT	Chinese Communist and Mongolian Military Activities in China and Korea
PLACE ACQUIRED	25X1C ▇▇▇▇
DATE OF INFO.	25X1A ▇▇▇▇

DATE DISTR. 10 Sept. 1951

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

REFERENCE COPY
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25X1X

Mongolian Technicians, Mukden

1. On 20 July 1951, 560 Soviet-trained Outer Mongolian technicians arrived in Mukden and were billeted temporarily in the Huangshan (荒 山), Pa-shih-tzu (八 矢 子) section, Mukden. It is rumored that these Mongolians are en route to Korea.

Chinese Military Training Activities in Manchuria

2. In early August the Chinese Communist military authorities in Manchuria established two receiving centers for recruits at K'uantien (124-46, 40-44) and Yukoutzu (于 溝 子) northwest of T'unghua (125-57, 41-43). All recruits in Manchuria are to be assembled at one of these places before being sent to the front.

3. On 21 August, the Chinese Communist authorities at Hengyang (112-35, 26-56) sent 1,200 young students, who were recruited as volunteers, to Manchuria by train for military training.

Chinese Communist and Mongolian Cavalry Troop Movements

4. YEH Chien-ying was ordered by the Central and South Military and Administrative Committee to order the 382 and the 304 Regiments of the 128 Division, 43 Army, to leave for Korea as soon as possible. These regiments, totalling 5,000 men, arrived at Canton 23 August and started north by train on the Canton-Hankow railroad 25 August1.

5. Elements of the 7 Army, commanded by HO Ping-wen (贺 炳 文 P), were transferred from Hsining (101-49, 36-37) to North Korea. On 12 July they left Chinchou (121-07, 41-07) for Korea.

6. On 15 July the 3 Regiment of the armored division of the 4 Army left Sian and Shensi for Chinchou.

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7. On 15 July the 8 Artillery Division of the Chinese Communist Army General Headquarters was transferred to Antung from T'angshan (118-11, 39-38).

8. On 26 August 1,000 Chinese Communist Marines and 1,200 local public security troops were at Yingk'ou, but no regular Chinese Communist ground forces were reported in the area .

9. In late August, 2,000 Mongolian cavalry troops were stationed on the outskirts of Mukden. Most were armed with Soviet-made sub-machine guns, and some with American side arms. Since 20 July these troops have been gradually transferred to Mukden from Kirin Province.

10. In early August Chinese Communist military authorities commandeered a large number of vehicles and stretchers in the Liaoning area and concentrated them at Chantienho (124-48, 40-25) and Chiuliench'eng (124-27, 40-12).

The 3 Army Group, Korea

11. In mid-August the 3 Army Group in Korea comprised the 5, 12, and 60 Armies. HSIAO Yung-yin (蕭 永 銀) was commander of the 12 Army.

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1. ████████ Comment. One regiment of this division is believed to be in Korea. The main strength of the 43 Army was reported moving northward

25X1A ████████ and by other intelligence sources .

25X1A 2. ████████ Comment. While the elements may be commanded by HO, according to information available to this office, SUN Ch'ao-ch'un commands the 7 Army.

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3. ████ Comment. ████ reports that a Mongolian cavalry division .

25X1A passed through Harbin en route to North Korea between 7 - 10 June 1951. ████reporting two divisions of Mongolians near Soebaek, Korea, 14 August.

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4. ████████ Comment. Presumably this reconstitution of the army group was made to fit the needs of the Korean war, since, according to available information, the 3 Army Group comprises the 10-12 Armies. WANG Chin-shan has previously been reported as commander of the 12 Army.

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