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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
THEATER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
ORDER OF BATTLE BRANCH

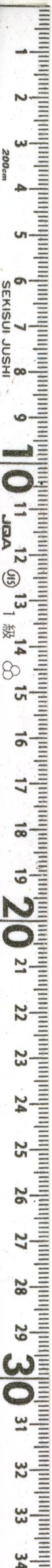
**S U P P L E M E N T**

**ORDER OF BATTLE  
INFORMATION  
NORTH KOREAN ARMY  
GENERAL HISTORY OF NKA UNITS**

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THE EAST COMMAND  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION  
THEATER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

16 September 1951

This supplement, "General History of NKA Units," has been prepared by the Order of Battle Branch, G2, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

It is intended to make available to commanders and intelligence personnel in the field basic information on the North Korean Forces. This publication is supplemental to Tab IV, in booklet published by the Military Intelligence Section, FEC, dated 20 August 1951 titled "Order of Battle Information, North Korean Army."

The information contained herein is transitory in character and will be brought up to date from time to time through the medium of the FEC Daily Intelligence Summary.

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NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

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	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
I CORPS	167, 169	40,951	HWANGHAE PROVINCE (WESTERN FRONT)
8th Div			
17th Div			
23d Div			
47th Div			

General History

Originally formed, according to one PW, at Pyongyang on 17 Jun 50. The Corps directed operations in the western sector during initial attack on ROK and advanced along the axis Uijongbu-Seoul-Suwon-Taejon. During the fighting on the Naktong River, its divisions (2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th) fought and suffered very heavy casualties in attempting to break the UN line. Shortly after the UN breakout, the divs of I NK Corps were surrounded or dispersed. Even the Corps Rear Hq was ordered dissolved but the Corps Commander, Lt Gen LEE, Kwon Mun, and many of his staff escaped to North Korea. The Corps was next encountered in Oct 50 in extreme northwestern Korea with the 17th and 46th NK Divs and the 105th Tk Div under command. On or about 6 Nov 50, the I NK Corps withdrew to Chosan (YF 3020) and reformed around the 8th, 17th and 47th NK Divs. Here the divs received replacements and trained. In Dec, the Corps marched southward via Pyongyang and Sariwon, and on 27 Dec was in the Imjin area near Korangpo-ri with the 47th NK Div leading. It entered Seoul and set up defenses around Inchon and Suwon. In late Jan, the Corps and neighboring CCF units unsuccessfully attempted to halt the UN offensive. After suffering heavy casualties near Suwon, the Corps slowly withdrew across the Han River into Seoul. Its last counter-attack, near Kwangju, in mid-Feb, cost the 8th NK Div nearly an entire Regt. The Corps defended Seoul until it withdrew North of the Imjin in mid-Mar. At this time, the 19th NK Div, VI NK Corps moved south of the Imjin and became attached to I NK Corps to cover its retreat. This div took the brunt of the UN airborne attack of 23 Mar and lost several hundred PWs before it too could withdraw across the river. I NK Corps continued its withdrawal across the Yesong River to the Paekchon-Kumchon area. Here it received a few thousand replacements and was refitted for the Communist "5th Phase Offensive." Beginning on 22 Apr, the 8th and 47th NK Divs attacked across the Imjin near Munsan-ni and suffered heavy casualties from air and artillery action. When UN Forces withdrew in the face of heavier Chinese pressure further east, the I NK Corps followed but suffered severe casualties near Karhyon. The 19th NK Div again showed up under I NK Corps this time in place of the 17th NK Div. The enemy drive lost its impetus within a few days and I US Corps soon retaliated with a short-term offensive specifically aimed at I NK Corps which, was forced to withdraw in some disorder across the Imjin. On 16 May, I NK Corps, again advanced against UN outposts but did not press an attack on the MLR. In late May it withdrew for the third time across the Imjin, but under pressure and with considerable personnel and materiel losses. It continued its withdrawal on or about 1 Jun to the west bank of the Yesong River in the general vicinity of Myorak-san (BT 5542) for a much needed rest and reorganization. It remained out of contact until the first part of Jul, when patrol contact was established east of the Yesong River in the general vicinity of Tosong-ni (BT 7504). Shortly afterwards the 8th NK Div was accepted as being located in this area o/a 18 Jul, meanwhile, the 19th NK Div remained in the general Paekchon (BT 6409) area. During mid-Aug significant changes began to take place, in that the 19th NK Div began displacing to the Namchomjon (BT 7446) area and by 24 Aug such move was accepted as having taken place with indications of a continued movement of the div to the east. With the movement of the 19th NK Div to the Namchomjon area and the southward displacement of the 17th NK Div to the Onjong area, indications were that the 19th NK Div had reverted to control of VI NK Corps being replaced by the 17th NK Div in I NK Corps. Prior to the Communist April offensive the 17th NK Div was organic to the I NK Corps while the 19th NK Div was organic to the VI NK Corps. The reconversion of these two NK Divs to their former parent units was accepted by 31 Aug. Beginning in the latter part of Aug reports indicated that elements of the I NK Corps began to displace northward, namely the 8th NK Div, and by 2 Sep the

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8th NK Div was accepted as having displaced to the general Kumchon area after having been replaced by CCF elements in the area south and southeast of Kaesong. The 8th NK Div minus the 82d Regt continued to displace to Sinchon subsequent to 2 Sep and is presently carried in that area. When the VI NK Corps displaced to the eastern front during mid-Aug the 23d NK Div remained behind in the general Haeju-Ullyul area on a coastal defensive mission. Since it had remained behind and with some indications that the I NK Corps may replace the VI NK Corps, the div was tentatively accepted as being subordinate to the I NK Corps. At present the Corps is disposed as follows: 8th NK Div in the Sinchon-Kumchon area; 17th NK Div in the Onjong area; 47th NK Div in the Yonan area and the 23d NK Div in the Haeju-Ullyul area.

Combat Efficiency: Considered as good since the Corps has operated continuously in the west against I US Corps, and has developed the ability to delay against superior, tank-led forces without sustaining undue losses. Better armed than other NK units, I NK Corps has employed artillery and mortars (and armor, so long as it had the 17th NK Div) on a relatively large scale (for the NKA). PW reports have also indicated that elements of the corps received considerable amounts of new equipment including weapons on or about 1 Aug which would increase its fighting effectiveness. Also during Jun the Corps received a considerable number of replacements from replacement training centers who were partially trained, therefore, cutting down considerably the time that the Corps would have to train them if they had been raw conscripts. This factor coupled with the receipt of new equipment and past combat experiences greatly increases the Corps over-all fighting effectiveness. Based on the reports of replacements received and the time that it has had for reorganization the divs subordinate to the Corps are carried at near T/O&E.

Commander: Lt Gen LEE, Kwon Mun, age 41 was born in Yenchi, Manchuria and fought in the anti-Japanese army. LEE reportedly attended a university in Moscow in 1934 and later served as a Captain in the Soviet Army. After the war he was Chief of Staff of the Korean Volunteer Army, 5th Detachment, then in April 1946, head of the staff office of the Chi-Tung Army. In May 1946 he returned to Korea to become Chief of the Peace Preservation Department in South Pyongan Province. In Sep 1946 was appointed commander of the 3d Brigade. Reportedly returned to Russia to attend a school about Jun 1948, returning in Aug 1948.. He substituted as Chief of the General Staff while Gen Kang Kon was in Russia. When Gen Kang Kon returned from Russia it was reported that LEE was relieved of official duties for showing discontent over having a political office, since he himself was educated in Russia. He was recalled shortly after and by Jun 1950, he commanded the 4th NK Div. He was appointed commander of the I NK Corps, when Gen KIM Ung was elevated to the position as commander of the NK GHQ Advance Hqs upon the death of Gen KIM Chaek, in early 1951. LEE is considered as one of the better corps commanders in the NKA.

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
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	CODES	STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951	LOCATION
II CORPS	271, 272, 275	21,182	PAKTAL-SOKSADONG-NI AREA (EASTERN FRONT)
2d Div			
13th Div			
27th Div			

General History

This Corps was probably formed during the summer of 1950. On the Pusan Perimeter, it directed units on the northern and eastern front. With the UN breakout in mid-Sep, Corps elements plus remnants and stragglers of many other units withdrew in confusion to the Hwachon-Kumhwa-Yangdok area of central Korea. Here the Corps, reportedly directed by KIM, Chaek, then NKA Front Commander, reorganized and conducted guerrilla warfare until the UN withdrawal from North Korea. Beginning in Mid-Dec 50, and prior to the general Communist New Year's offensive, the II NK Corps, led by the 2d NK Div infiltrated through the UN line in the vicinity of the 38th parallel south of Inje. Elements of the Corps were briefly engaged at Hongchon, Hoengsong and Wonju before they sideslipped to the East in an effort to bypass UN forces, and infiltrate further south to the vicinity of Andong. Because of aggressive action on the part of UN forces, only the 10th NK Div was able to reach the Andong area. The remainder of the II NK Corps bypassed Chechon and became heavily engaged in the Yongwol-Tanyang Pass area. The 2d NK Div in particular suffered heavy casualties as a result of these engagements and was considered non-effective for a time. Shortly after mid-Jan, the 27th NK Div was relieved of assignment to the V NK Corps and moved to the area north of Chechon to reinforce the II NK Corps. In spite of this reinforcement the II NK Corps (consisting of the 2d, 9th, 27th, and 31st Divs) withdrew north of Pyongchang to rest and regroup. During Feb, the Corps conducted a delaying action in the face of the UN advance until the 12th of Feb when an enemy counter-offensive was launched in the Hongchon-Hoengsong area. At this time the 31st NK Div was deactivated and one regt was sent to each of the remaining three divs (the 2d, 9th and 27th). The II NK Corps advanced in the Pyongchang area until the latter part of Mar when the Corps withdrew to the Inje area. The 10th NK Div, having reached the Andong-Uisong area in late Jan, split into small guerrilla type forces. It suffered heavy casualties as a result of aggressive UN ground and air action, disease, and the severe weather. As a result it was not successful in its attempt to harass UN lines of communication. In late Feb it departed to withdraw north through the zone of the I ROK Corps. During this withdrawal it was under constant attack. Although a few members of this division succeeded in reaching the enemy lines in the latter part of Mar, the unit suffered heavy losses including most of its principal commanders and staff officers and it therefore was considered an in-effective unit. By the end of Mar, the Corps had withdrawn to the Hoeyang area where it was reorganized. The 13th NK Div was received in exchange for the 9th NK Div, and other replacements, possibly through deactivation of the 42d NK Div, considerably strengthened the 2d and 27th NK Divs. In mid-May, the Corps again appeared on the Eastern Front. According to PWs the mission of the II NK Corps in the Communist offensive which began on 16 May was to infiltrate friendly units. Before being halted, elements of the Corps penetrated to the vicinity of Hajinbu and undoubtedly contributed to the considerable disorganization of ROK forces in the east. In late May the Corps began to withdraw slowly but offered somewhat stiff resistance to UN units by launching local counter-attacks until it reached the general Pia-ri-Changjong area. While in the area the corps dug-in and continued to offer determined resistance to local counter-attacks of UN units until the latter part of Aug when elements of the III NK Corps began to effect a relief of its units. By the first part of Sep, the 2d, and 13th NK Divs were relieved on line by the 1st and 15th NK Divs, III NK Corps respectively. The 27th NK Div remained in contact until 9 Sep when it was relieved by the 13th NK Div. On 15 Sep the 2d NK Div relieved the 13th and is opposing US X Corps elements. The relief of the 27th NK Div by the 13th NK Div, who in turn relieved by the 2d NK Div, all in the space of one week indicates that the NKA intends to leave the II NK Corps committed between the III and V NK Corps with, apparently, elements of one div on a narrow sector. PWs since late Jun have related that the VII NK Corps would

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relieve the II and/or V NK Corps but since the III NK Corps has relieved the majority of the II NK Corps, the VII NK Corps may relieve the remaining elements of the II NK Corps and V NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: The II NK Corps has proved to be very competent in infiltration tactics which are so well suited to the difficult terrain on the Eastern Front and has always shown a great deal of aggressiveness even during its withdrawals. It suffered heavily up to its withdrawal in Mar, but its set-back was tempered by local successes in which it captured considerable number of ROK PWs and equipment. Its divisions have a hard cadre of fanatics who have fought well despite unwilling conscripts and impressed ROK PWs. Its subordinate units also received their organic artillery during May in which only part was employed during the May Offensive while the remainder was undergoing extensive training in the Hoeyang area. With the receipt of new weapons and equipment as has been indicated by PWs coupled with better trained artillery troops the efficiency of this Corps will undoubtedly increase. Recent PWs have related that in event of a future offensive the II NK Corps has the mission of infiltrating and destroying UN artillery and disrupt UN lines of Communications.

Commander: Lt Gen CHOE, Hyon, age 44, a native of Hamyong Province, is a famous anti-Japanese patriot who fought in the area of Paik Tu San during the Japanese occupation of Korea and Manchuria. Reportedly was a prisoner of the Japanese from 1925 - 1932, escaped and became a commander of the anti-Japanese Army. He was referred to, by the Japanese, as Sai Ken, and gained an enviable reputation as a guerrilla fighter against them. He is a former Soviet Senior Lt and an extreme leftist. After the war he returned to Korea and became deputy commander of the Kanggye Special District and third secretary of the Kanggye Party Branch. In Sep 46 he was made commander of the 3d Regt, 1st Div, but was somewhat unpopular with the local groups and because of this he was transferred to command the 2d Regt. When the regiment moved to Pyongyang in Oct 47, he reportedly neglected his duties for outside matters and lost the confidence of Deputy CG NKA Gen Choe Yong Gun, and was discharged. In Aug 48 he was personally recalled and appointed by Kim Il Sung as commander of the 38th Parallel Garrison Brigade. He was later transferred to the 2d NK Div where he held the position as Chief of Staff and in Jun 50 he was appointed CG of the div. In Dec 49 he was awarded the National Flag Decoration by Kim Il Sung. In Nov 50, he was appointed CG II NK Corps and promoted to Lt Gen in Jan 51. Choe reportedly has had no formal education although he speaks Russian fluently. He is described as diligent, brave and resolute, upright, with a strong will power and abrupt in manner. He is a personal friend of Kim Il Sung and reportedly that at one time Kim Il Sung was his subordinate in a guerrilla unit in Manchuria. In 1941 he left Manchuria with Kim Il Sung and went to the USSR, for training as an officer in the Soviet Army.



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	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
III CORPS	250	24,404	IPO-RI-NORUMEGI AREA (EASTERN FRONT)
1st Div			
15th Div			
45th Div			

General History

The III NK Corps was first encountered in central Korea along the 38th Parallel in Oct 50. It was next identified at Chisong-dong (BS 6309) near Kanggye on 15 Nov 50. After reconstituting its 1st and 3d NK Divs, the Corps moved south and was identified in contact in mid-Dec on the Hungnam Perimeter. These two divs then moved south to the Inje area where they remained in reserve during Jan. In Jan, also, the 15th NK Div was moved to the east coast and was briefly engaged at Kangnung. The Corps was not again identified until the latter part of Feb when the 1st and 15th NK Divs were committed in the vicinity of Pyongyang to reinforce II and V NK Corps. Shortly after mid-Mar, the Corps disengaged and withdrew to the vicinity of Inje where it took up positions to cover the withdrawal of the other two Corps. The 3d NK Div was not firmly identified in Feb and Mar; and with the committal of the 45th NK Div in late Mar, it dropped from sight altogether. From the end of Mar until V NK Corps was recommitted on or about 22 Apr, the III NK Corps (1st, 15th, and 45th NK Divs and 69th NK Brig) held the entire Eastern Front from the Hwachon Reservoir to the sea. During this phase, the Corps suffered heavily. During the Communist offensive beginning on 22 Apr, the Corps attacked in the Yanggu sector but was held for no appreciable gain. After the Apr offensive was stopped, the Corps fought a delaying and screening action for the II and V Corps during their withdrawal. It remained in the Yanggu area and continued to screen until the May offensive when CCF and NKA elements passed through the elements of the Corps and attacked south. The Corps remained in contact only a short time at the start of the May offensive, then withdrew to the Hwachon-ni-Sinpung-ni area, for rest and reorganization. The Corps also has the mission of defending the east coastal area south of Wonsan against a probable UN amphibious landing. Upon the arrival of ROK forces in the Kansong area, elements of the Corps (namely 15th NK Div) was dispatched to defend in that area. The 15th NK Div remained in defensive positions in this area until the latter part of Jul, when it was relieved by the 45th NK Div. The 15th NK Div then withdrew to the Singpung area for rest and reorganization. Beginning in mid-Aug, PWs related that the III NK Corps would relieve the II NK Corps and by the 3d of Sep the 15th NK Div had relieved the 13th NK Div, II NK Corps. The 1st NK Div, which has been out of contact since shortly after the beginning of the Communist May Offensive, displaced south beginning the latter part of Aug, and by 4 Sep had relieved the 2d NK Div, II NK Corps. As a result of the 19th NK Div, VI NK

	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
IV CORPS	269, 276	40,834	SOUTH PYONGAN PROVINCE
4th Div			
5th Div			
10th Div			
105th Tank Div			
26th Brig			

General History

This Corps was charged with the defense of the Seoul-Pyongyang area in Sep-Oct 50. It was again identified in Nov-Dec opposite I ROK Corps in Northeastern Korea with the 24th and 41st NK Divs under its command. These units followed up the UN withdrawal into the Hungnam beachhead. The Corps next appeared in Pyongyang area in late Dec and has been there ever since. Its primary effort has been the preparation of coastal defenses in the Chinnampo-Hanchon-Chongju areas. During the early part of Jul, the Corps furnished several thousand replacements for units on the eastern front. PWs have also reported that the 4th and 5th NK Divs have been employed extensively in airfield construction and repair in addition to their defensive mission. Several changes have taken place recently, namely the 10th NK Div and the 105th NK Tank Div. The 10th NK Div which is believed

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Corps arrival on the front on the east flank and the relief of the 2d and 13th NK Divs, II NK Corps by the 1st and 15th NK Divs respectively, the 45th NK Div was squeezed out and reverted to Corps reserve. The Corps presently occupies positions in the general Ipo-ri-Norumegi area opposite elements of the US X Corps with the 1st and 15th NK Divs on line and the 45th NK Div in reserve.

Combat Efficiency: The III NK Corps to this date has not made a distinguished record for itself. Initially its divisions were committed without ample training and as a result suffered serious set-backs. From Jun until just recently the Corps has had only one div committed on the east coast while the remainder of the Corps remained in the Hwachon-Sinpang areas completing its reorganization and training. During this time the Corps received replacements from the IV Corps elements who had ample training, and the organic artillery of the divisions joined their respective units after having received their artillery weapons and have had considerable training in the Hoeyang area. These factors will probably lend to a better showing of the Corps in future operations.

Corps Commander: Lt Gen Yu Kyong Su, age 45, was born in Yenchi, Manchuria and joined the anti-Japanese Army when rather young. At the age of 18 he joined the Korean volunteer army in Manchuria, and later became a Lt in the Independent Brig. Reportedly served as a Lt for 10 yrs in the Chinese 8th Route Army. Returned to Korea following the war and initially he became commander of the Railway Garrison and when that force was reorganized into the 3d Ind. Brig. he became its commander. Because of some scandal he was demoted in Aug 47 and given command of the 7th Regt at Hoeyong. In Sep 48 he was appointed commander of the tank regt formed under the Ministry of National Defense and continued to command the unit when it expanded to a brig and after Jun 50 to the 105th Tank Div. Yu was wounded in Sep 50. It is believed that he continued to command the 105th NK Tank Div until approximately Mar 51 when he took over command of the III Corps when its commander, Kim Kwang Hyop was wounded and subsequently appointed Chief of Staff, Front Hqs. Yu is a strong Communist and reportedly is a very close friend of Kim Il Sung. He speaks Chinese, Russian and Korean fluently in spite of not having had a formal education. Yu was an excellent division commander and established an enviable record while commanding the 105th NK Tank Div but his record so far as a Corps Commander is not as good.

to have reorganized in the general Chongju area and presently is performing a coastal defensive mission in that area, was tentatively accepted as being subordinate to the Corps. The 105th NK Tank Div which had been carried in the general Pyongyang area undergoing extensive training and re-equipping until about 11 Aug when it displaced southward to the general Sariwon area where it is presently tentatively accepted. This div is carried at near full T/O&E and is believed to have approximately 120 tanks. With the exception of the 105th NK Tank Div, the units subordinate to the Corps are presently carried in the South Pyongan Province and continuing on a defensive mission.

Combat Efficiency: The IV NK Corps saw only limited combat last year and has not been in contact this year; therefore its combat efficiency is unknown. Its divisions having been out of contact, are carried at near full strength. Both the 4th NK Div and the 105th NK Tank Div were regarded as elite troops last year.

Commander: Unknown

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	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
V CORPS	327	18,867	SUDONG-RI-MUNDUNG-NI AREA (EASTERN FRONT)
6th Div			
12th Div			
32d Div			

General History

The earliest report on V NK Corps placed its Rear Hq in Yongwon (BS 8912) on 4 Oct 50. The Corps, consisting of the 6th, 7th, and 12th NK Divs, was reorganized in the Kanggye area in Nov-Dec 50. It headed south to the Yanggu-Inje area in Nov and was joined there by the 27th, 38th, and 43d NK Divs. The 12th NK Div with the 2d NK Div of the II NK Corps, led the V NK Corps across the 38th Parallel in the vicinity of Hyon-ni in the latter part of Dec. From here, the 12th NK Div moved to Hongchon, Hoengsong, and Wonju, arriving northwest of the latter city on 5 Jan. Here the remaining divs of the Corps joined the 12th and a series of attacks were launched on Wonju. For the first time, the Corps encountered an enemy who did not withdraw from their advance. An all out attempt was made in mid-Jan to take Wonju. The Corps suffered heavy casualties as a result of this effort and withdrew north of Hoengsong to reorganize. To accomplish this reorganization, the 38th and 43d NK Divs were deactivated and the remaining personnel reassigned to the 6th, 7th, and 12th NK Divs. The 27th NK Div was transferred to the II NK Corps. After being relieved north of Hoengsong by the 66th CCF Army in early Feb, the V NK Corps displaced eastward. On 12 Feb, it bypassed Wonju to the east and attacked south toward Chechon. This attack was repulsed and the Corps again took to the defensive. For the remainder of Feb and until mid-Mar, it conducted a delaying action. An outstanding example of an effective delaying action was displayed by the V NK Corps during this period. For one week beginning 27 Feb, it stubbornly defended the Chunchon River corridor in the vicinity of Haanlung-ni. Tenacious defense of key terrain coupled with well coordinated and aggressive counter-attacks exemplified its action. In mid-Mar, the Corps started to withdraw along the Hongchon-Inje axis. By the end of Mar, V NK Corps had withdrawn to the Komisong area where a substantial reorganization took place. The 7th NK Div was replaced by the 32d NK Div from VII NK Corps and the full-strength 41st NK Div from VIII NK Corps was deactivated and its men used as replacements. The Corps re-entered combat on the eastern front in the latter half of Apr. It had the mission of infiltrating ROK positions, but achieved only indifferent success. In the offensive beginning 16 May, its success was much greater; one officer PW claims 1,200 PWs and a substantial amount of materiel were captured when several ROK units were encircled in

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the Hyon-ni area. Since late May when the Corps began a slow fighting withdrawal, punctuated by sharp counter-attacks, it has remained in contact on the eastern front and opposing elements of the US X Corps. Like the II NK Corps, PWs from its subordinate units have indicated that the VII NK Corps would relieve the V NK Corps and then participate in a future offensive. Although such a relief remains a possibility, the V NK Corps presently remains in the general Mundung-ni area and opposing US X Corps elements.

Combat Efficiency: This Corps, like the II NK Corps, is proficient in mountain warfare and infiltration tactics. On the defense, it has fought hard with frequent counter-attacks. Of its divisions, the experienced 6th and 12th have the best record while the 32d NK Div initially disclosed deficiencies in training and the will to fight. The Corps has made extensive use of captured ROK personnel as replacements. Since suffering heavy losses during their May offensive and the UN counter offensive, the Corps has received considerable number of replacements to bolster their strength. In view of the fact that the divisions of the Corps maintain an excellent nucleus of combat-trained key personnel and their past record in their use of new replacements and/or ROK PWs, it is felt that this Corps can also maintain a highly efficient fighting force.

Commander: Lt Gen Pang Ho San, age 40, was born in the USSR and a graduate from a Soviet Military College. Also a graduate of the Whampo Military Academy in China. He is a firm Communist and has had extensive combat experience with the CCF in Manchuria. He was the political commissar of the 166th CCF Div and after the division entered Korea it was redesignated the 6th NK Div and Pang became its CG. In Oct 50 he became the CG of the V NK Corps which he still commands. He was promoted to Lt Gen in Feb 51.

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	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
VI CORPS		29,763	KOMISONG-NI-TONGCHON- HWACHON-NI AREA
9th Div			
18th Div			
19th Div.			

General History

This Corps was probably formed in North Korea in late Sep 50. In early Oct, it retreated with a mass of conscripts and remnants to Manchuria where it reorganized and trained the 18th, 19th and 36th NK Divs. The Corps received new Soviet equipment in Jan 51. About 1 Feb, it departed Manchuria and arrived in Kwangae Province a month later. Here it took over command of the 23d NK Brigade which was already located there. In mid-Mar, the 19th NK Div was transferred to I NK Corps in exchange for the 17th NK Div, and in Jun, the 9th NK Div formerly of the II NK Corps was tentatively accepted as subordinate to the VI NK Corps. The 36th NK Div was deactivated in May-Jun and its men assigned as replacements to the 23d NK Brig and the 9th NK Div. Like the IV and III NK Corps, the VI NK Corps furnished replacements to front-line units during Jun-Jul. Until approximately 10 Aug, the primary mission of the Corps had been coastal defense except for an occasional brush with guerrillas and ROK landing parties. On or about 10 Aug changes began to take place within the Corps. The 17th NK Div displaced south to the general Onjong area and increasing evidence pointed to the fact that the 23d NK Brig was upgraded to div size and on 23 Aug this change was fully accepted. At the same time that the 17th NK Div displaced, the 19th NK Div, I NK Corps began displacing north to the vicinity of Namchomjon (BT 7246) and was accepted as being located in that area before 24 Aug. With the movement of the 17th and 19th NK Divs as such, reported indicated that the 17th was reverting to control of I NK Corps in exchange for the 19th NK Div, as they formerly were prior to mid-Mar. The reconversion of these two divs to their former parent units was fully accepted by the latter part of Aug. During mid-Aug and beginning with the movement of the 19th NK Div, the Corps began displacing eastward and was accepted as being tentatively located in the Sepo-ri area by the latter part of Aug. At this time the Corps was accepted as being composed of the 9th, 18th and 19th NK Divs. The 23d NK Div remained in its positions in the Haeju-Ullyul area and based on several reports was accepted as being subordinate to the I NK Corps. Later the Corps was accepted in the Hwachon-ni area minus the 19th NK Div which continued to displace to the Eastern Front to relieve elements of the III NK Corps in contact and opposing elements of I ROK Corps where it is still carried. The 9th and 18th NK Divs remain in the immediate rear areas in the vicinity of Hwachon-ni with elements apparently relieving the remainder of the III NK Corps who had a coastal defensive mission in that area. With the appearance of the 19th NK Div on the front and in contact, it is likely that in event of an offensive, that the 9th and 18th NK Divs will appear also on the extreme right flank.

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Combat Efficiency: With the exception of the 19th NK Div the divs of this Corps has not seen combat this year. The 19th NK Div made a poor showing initially however since it had time for training and reorganization following their withdrawal to the area west of the Yesong River in Jun it may show considerable improvement. The actual efficiency of the 9th and 18th Divs is unknown however, they have had considerable time for extensive training and may make a rather good showing when committed.

Commander: Lt Gen Choe Yong Jin, age 39, was born in Manchuria and served in the anti-Japanese Army and also commanded a company in the Independent Brigade. During World War II he served in the Soviet Army as a Lt. After the war he returned to Korea and became head of the Peace Preservation Department in South Pyongan Province. In Apr 46, he was appointed commander of the 5th Regt, 2d NK Div. Left this post in Jun 48 to go to a school in Russia. Upon his return in Aug, he was appointed commander of the 2d Regt. In Sep, was appointed Commandant of the Central Military Academy. By Jun 50 he commanded the 13th NK Div and took it into combat. He commanded the 13th NK Div until Sep 50 when it is believed he took command of the VI NK Corps which was organized in Sep 50. Choe is reputed to have a violent temper which had caused several of his higher staff officers to desert when he commanded the 13th NK Div.

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

SECRET

	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
VII CORPS		53,093	WONSAN AREA
3d Div			
7th Div			
24th Div			
37th Div			
46th Div			
63d Brig			

General History

Early history of the VII NK Corps is obscure. In the latter part of Oct 50, the Corps (13th, 32d, and 37th NK Divs) was reorganized in the Chilingcheng, Manchuria area from stragglers and raw conscripts, many of whom were from South Korea and Koreans living in Manchuria. In this area the divs received basic and small-unit training utilizing wooden rifles. Shortly after receiving new Soviet equipment in Jan 51, the Corps returned to Korea. At first, it appears that it was scheduled to garrison an area north of Pyongyang but it was shifted instead to the Wonsan area on the East Coast to meet a UN invasion threat. The Corps arrived near Wonsan in late Feb and took over command of the 24th NK Div, which was already there in coastal defense positions. Significant changes in the Corps composition soon took place; the 13th NK Div was dispatched to II NK Corps in late Mar, the 32d NK Div was sent to V NK Corps in exchange for the 7th NK Div, and the 46th NK Div and probably the 63d Brig were acquired from the VIII NK Corps. Additionally, the 3d Div, formerly of the III NK Corps, has been reported in the Wonsan area and is tentatively accepted under the VII NK Corps. In Jun, large numbers of replacements were sent from the 3d, 37th and 46th NK Divs to units on the Eastern Front. These divisions then received new conscripts and presently believed to be undergoing extensive training. Since Late Jun PWs from the II NK Corps, as well as the V NK Corps have reported that the VII NK Corps would relieve the II and/or V NK Corps and would participate in a future offensive. One PW captured 3 Sep from the 27th NK Div, II NK Corps stated that an advance party of the VII NK Corps had

	<u>CODES</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
VIII CORPS		1,681	(?)
(?)			

General History

Early History of this Corps is similar to that of the VI and VII Corps. VIII NK Corps originally consisted of the 42d, 45th, and 46th NK Divs. It trained in the Kirin, Manchuria area from Oct 50 to Jan 51. After receiving new Soviet equipment it re-entered Korea in late Jan and early Feb. The 45th NK Div went direct to III NK Corps on the Eastern Front while the remainder of the Corps moved to the Hamhung area where the 41st NK Div and 63d NK Brig already in the area, probably came under its command. The 41st and 42d NK Divs were soon broken up for replacements and the other corps units transferred to the VII NK Corps. PWs have stated that the Corps was never more than a training unit and there have been many hearsay reports that it has been deactivated or returned to Manchuria to form new units. This latter view is given credence by a number of reports that three or more new divs were formed in the Yalu River region beginning in Mar. Neither the location nor composition are known of the Corps at present.

SECRET

arrived at the Div CP on an unknown date. Although such a relief and mission remains a possibility it is not accepted at present and the corps remains to be carried in the general Wonsan area.

Combat Efficiency: With the exception of the 7th NK Div, the Corps has not seen combat this year. Its units have furnished considerable number of replacements to front-line units until Aug, therefore the combat efficiency is probably low due to having lost considerable number of partially trained personnel and lack of adequate training. Recent reports by PWs and other intelligence sources have indicated that the Corps would relieve elements presently in the front lines. Since the Corps has not been committed and has had time for receiving replacements and some training while carrying out a coastal defensive mission in the Wonsan area its units are carried near T/O&E strength.

Commander: Lt Gen Lee Yong Ho, age 43, was born in Yenchi, Manchuria and reportedly educated in Russia. Served in the anti-Japanese Army and the Independent Brigade as a Lt and Platoon Leader. Lee served in the Soviet Army as an officer during World War II. After the war he returned to Korea and was appointed commander of the 6th Regt, 2d NK Div. In Jun 48 he went to Russia to study and upon his return in Sep 48, was appointed as commander of the 1st Regt, 1st NK Div. After the war began in Jun 50 he succeeded Maj Gen Kim Kwang Hyop as commander of the 3d NK Div after Kim was made a Corps Commander. Lee established an excellent record for himself as a Div CG and for the 3d NK Div. It is believed that he became CG of the VII NK Corps during its re-organization in Sep-Oct 50.

Combat Efficiency: Unknown

Commander: Unknown



SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
1st Division	115-146-151-157	Maj Gen Kim Chun Dong	8,420	III
1st (14th) Regt	121	Col Pak Chon Mun		
2d Regt	127	Col Kang Chong Su		
3d Regt	117-133	Col Kang Bom Mo		

General History

Originally formed in Sep 46, at Pyongyang. The div, supported by armor, participated in the initial attack on ROK in the Kaesong area and continued in the steady drive to the Pusan Perimeter. At the time of the UN breakthrough from the southern perimeter, the div was located in the Haang area; it suffered heavy casualties in an attempt to withdraw to NK. It is estimated that 1,500 troops from the div were able to withdraw to the Kanggye area where it was reorganized about 1 Nov 50. In mid-Dec 50, the div moved southward to Hamhung where it was repulsed by X US Corps. Next the div moved to Wonsan and then to Kumhwa where it remained until early Feb. Moving south under III Corps, the 1st Div reached the Pyongchang area about 21 Feb where it was engaged. The div suffered heavily in delaying actions until withdrawn on 6 Mar. Recommitted in late Mar, as III NK Corps covered the withdrawal of II and V NK Corps, the 1st Div again fought a delaying action in the Yanggu area until the start of the Communist Apr offensive. After the start of the Apr offensive, the div remained in contact a short time after which it withdrew north for reorganization and training. The div withdrew to the Hwachon-ni-Sinpung area where it

received replacements and new equipment. Upon a defensive mission of the East Coastal region conducted an extensive training program. The div which had been undergoing extensive training in the Hoeyang area joined the div to bolster its combat strength. The div remained in this area until the elements of the Eastern Front and relieved the div. Upon being relieved, the div and relieved the 2d NK Div of the II NK Corps. The div maintained contact in the Changpyong (DT 2748) area and conducted training.

Combat Efficiency: This unit has a consistent record of a number of replacements so that its efficiency is believed to be rather well trained since it has been in the area for reorganization and training prior to

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
2d Division	235-247-251-252-253-254	Maj Gen Lee Chol Yong	6,150	II
4th Regt	238	Col Kim Song		
6th Regt	244	Lt Col Kim Chong Mon		
17th Regt	241-274	Col Kim Tong Chol		

General History

Originally formed in 1946, at Nanam and composed of the 4th, 5th and 6th Inf Regts. In late 49, when the div moved from Nanam to Wonsan, the 5th Regt remained in the Nanam area and later moved from Pyongyang where it was absorbed by the 4th NK Div. A 17th Regt was organized at Wonsan and became a part of the 2d NK Div. This is one of the original NK Divs and gave a good account of itself throughout the early stages of the campaign. On 25 Jun, the div participated in the attack on ROK in the Chunchon area and it remained in contact with UN Forces until its arrival on the Pusan Perimeter. The div was located in the Hyopchon area at the time of the UN breakthrough from the southern perimeter. About 2,000 men escaped to the Manpojin-Kanggye area where the div was reformed in Nov 50. The reconstituted 2d Div led the southward drive of II NK Corps in Dec 50 and was engaged briefly near Hongchon, Hoengsong and Wonju in early Jan. The div then bypassed UN forward elements and moved into the Sobak Mtns between Chechon and Tangyang in mid-Jan. Here its strength fell to 2,000 under UN attack before it retreated northward. Strengthened by a replacement regt from the deactivated 31st NK Div, the 2d Div fought a delaying action until it withdrew from contact in mid-Mar and reorganized in the Hoeyang area. It was recommitted near the East Coast in mid-Mar. In the Communist May offensive, the 2d Div attacked elements of the ROKA Capitol Div, but met with no success. However, on the ordered withdrawal of the ROK Capitol Div, the 2d Div advanced as far south as Hajinbu-ri. In the face of the prompt UN counteroffensive, the div was

again forced to retreat north, fighting a delaying action with only light resistance until its arrival in the Chunchon area where it fought stubbornly from well prepared positions from Jun until late Aug. During this period the div's organic artillery greatly assisted in the conduct of the May offensive only part of the div's organic artillery remained. The remainder continued training in the Hoeyang area. The div's organic artillery is presently with the 2d NK Div. The div was relieved in the Norumegi area by the 1st NK Div. Upon being relieved it withdrew to the immediate rear for reorganization. By 15 Sep it again made its attack and relieved the 13th NK Div. It is committed in a narrow front and offering determined resistance.

Combat Efficiency: The 2d NK Div has been commensurate with the beginning of the Korean conflict, excepting periods of reorganization and refurnishing. The unit has been an efficient fighting force and is classed as such.

SECRET

LE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
8,420

CORPS  
III

LOCATION  
CHANGPYONG  
(EASTERN FRONT)

received replacements and new equipment. Upon arrival in this area the div assumed a defensive mission of the East Coastal regions and at the same time its units conducted an extensive training program. The artillery regiment, organic to the div which had been undergoing extensive training with new artillery pieces in the Changpyong area joined the div to bolster its combat strength and effectiveness. The div remained in this area until the elements of the VI NK Corps arrived on the Eastern Front and relieved the div. Upon being relieved the div displaced southward to relieve the 2d NK Div of the II NK Corps. At present the div continues in contact in the Changpyong (DT 2748) area and opposing elements of the 1st US Marine

Combat Efficiency: This unit has a consistently high combat rating and received a number of replacements so that its efficiency has remained high. The div is believed to be rather well trained since it has had considerable time in the rear area for reorganization and training prior to being recently recommitted.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
6,150

CORPS  
II

LOCATION  
ILHYON-NI  
(EASTERN FRONT)

was forced to retreat north, fighting a delaying action. Initially it offered only light resistance until its arrival in the general Inje area, from where, it fought stubbornly from well prepared positions and effected only limited withdrawals from Jun until late Aug. During this period the receipt of the div's organic artillery greatly assisted in the conduct of their defense. During the enemy's offensive only part of the div's organic artillery was employed while the remainder continued training in the Hoeyang area. With the exception of the artillery destroyed and destroyed by UN ground and air action, it is believed that all the div's organic artillery is presently with the div. During late Aug the 2d NK Div was relieved in the Norumegi area by the 1st NK Div of the III NK Corps. Upon being relieved it withdrew to the immediate rear area for some needed rest and reorganization. By 15 Sep it again made its appearance in contact after having relieved the 13th NK Div. It is committed in the Ilhyun-ni (DT 2438) area, occupying a narrow front and offering determined resistance to elements of the 5th ROK Div.

Combat Efficiency: The 2d NK Div has been committed against UN Forces since the beginning of the Korean conflict, excepting periods of withdrawal necessary for rearming. The unit has been an efficient fighting force, and continues to be assessed as such.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
3d Division	365-395	Maj Gen Kim Tae Yun	9,255	VII
7th Regt	347-389	Col Kim Sung Chuk		
8th Regt	338-377-383			
9th Regt	371			

General History

Originally formed in Oct 48, at Hamhung, from an Independent Mixed Brigade, elements of the 2d NK Div and 7-800 former KVA troops. The div, supported by armor, participated in the initial attack on ROK in the Pochon area, and drove as far south as Uijongbu, where it was initially contained by ROK forces. Later, the div participated in the attack on Seoul and continued to move south to the Pusan perimeter. It was located in the Waegwan area on 20 Sep, where it suffered heavy casualties, both before and at the time of the Eighth Army advance. The div spearheaded many of the enemy drives and was considered one of the best units in the NKA. After the allied breakout from the Pusan perimeter the history of this div is obscure. PWs say it was reorganized from remnants in Manchuria and/or Iwon, while the 8th Regt reportedly holed up in the Hwachon area until the UN withdrawal. A few PWs were taken on the Hungnam beachhead in Dec and later, on the Eastern Front, where the div was accepted under the III NK Corps. The div was removed from subordination to the III NK Corps in Mar upon arrival of the 45th NK Div. Whereabouts of the

unit were unknown until mid-Jul when it was accepted in the general area vicinity of Anbyon (CU 7223) Corps. During Jun-Jul the div furnished a considerable number of replacements to frontline units on the Eastern Front and subsequent units were filled with new conscripts to train. Since the div related an impending relief of frontline units and if actually carried out, the 3d NK Div may be expected as part of an attacking force in event of an enemy

Combat Efficiency: Considered low at present due to having transferred a considerable number of its personnel to the III and V NK Corps. Its efficiency undoubtedly improved by training in its present position and providing for additional replacements.

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
4th Division	247-485	Maj Gen Pak Chong Dok	9,203	IV
5th Regt	241-482	Pak Sung Hak		
16th Regt	478	Col Choe Man Bok		
18th Regt	476	Col Song Tok Man		

General History

Originally formed in late 49 at Chinnampo, from an Independent Mixed Brigade and the former 5th Regt of the 2d NK Div. The div spearheaded the enemy attack in the Seoul area and remained in constant contact with UN Forces until it arrived at the Pusan Perimeter. This was a well-trained unit and in the early days of the conflict the morale and combat efficiency was considered good. Prior to, and during the UN offensive from the Pusan Perimeter, the div suffered heavy casualties both from air and ground action. Information on the reorganization of the 4th NK Div is rather meager although it is believed that only remnants of the div were able to withdraw to NK. Indications are that the div was reconstituted about 1 Nov and was composed of three regts, each with an estimated strength of 800. The 4th NK Div followed up the Allied withdrawal from North Korea and in early Dec was

engaged with the 8th ROK Div in the vicinity of Anbyon on 4 Jan near Seoul. The div then moved to the general area of IV Corps where it was brought up to strength. The div furnished considerable number of replacements to frontline units. It is believed that the div received new conscripts to bring it up to strength again. It is presently tentatively accepted in the Chungghwa area undergoing training while continuing to

Combat Efficiency: Low, due to having sent considerable replacements to the III NK Corps. It has also been noted that diverting considerable time necessary to make it

SECRET

OF BATTLE  
(951)

STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951  
9,255

CORPS  
VII

LOCATION  
ANBYON

unit were unknown until mid-Jul when it was accepted as being tentatively located in the general area vicinity of Anbyon (CU 7223) and subordinate to the VII NK Corps. During Jun-Jul the div furnished a considerable number of replacements to frontline units on the Eastern Front and subsequently believed that its ranks were filled with new conscripts to train. Since late Jun, numerous reports have related an impending relief of frontline units by elements of the VII NK Corps and if actually carried out, the 3d NK Div may possibly play a more active role as part of an attacking force in event of an enemy offensive.

Combat Efficiency: Considered low at present due to its present role as having transferred a considerable number of its personnel as replacements to the units of the III and V NK Corps. Its efficiency undoubtedly will increase if it continues training in its present position and providing it is not called upon to furnish additional replacements.

STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951  
9,203

CORPS  
IV

LOCATION  
CHUNGHWA

engaged with the 8th ROK Div in the vicinity of Yonchon. The last contact was on 4 Jan near Seoul. The div then moved to the general Pyongyang area under control of IV Corps where it was brought up to strength. During Jun-Jul the div reportedly furnished considerable number of replacements to the III NK Corps and subsequently believed that the div received new conscripts to train and bring it to near T/O&E strength again. It is presently tentatively accepted as being located in the general Chunghwa area undergoing training while continuing on its defensive mission.

Combat Efficiency: Low, due to having sent considerable number of personnel and replacements to the III NK Corps. It has also been used in repair of airfields thus diverting considerable time necessary to make it a trained unit.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
5th Division	615	Maj Gen Lee Tok Won	9,209	IV
10th Regt	617			
11th Regt	619	Lt Col Pak Chae In		
12th Regt	621			

General History

Originally formed from the former 164th CCF Div at Nanam, in late 49. The div, supported by armor, participated in the initial attack on ROK in the Chumunjin area. The div operated continuously along the East Coast Sector and advanced as far south as Pohang, with elements side slipping to Kyongju when it was contained by UN Forces. On 29 Sep, the div began to withdraw to the north of the 38th Parallel, under the circumstances, in fairly good order; and it is estimated that about 2,000 troops of the div were able to reach North Korea. The route of withdrawal included Kangnung, Chumunjin, Yangyang, Tongchon, and Anbyon. On 7 Nov, rear guard elements of the div were contacted in the Kowon area. By then, however, the bulk of the div had closed into the vicinity of Chongsong-myon (EC 6738) where it was rapidly reconstituted. It moved from this vicinity the latter part of Nov 50 and arrived in the Yangdok (BU 9743) area on or about 20 Dec. On 31 Dec, it was ordered to the Pyongyang area, arriving there on or about 5 Jan 51. During the first part of Feb 51, reports indicated it received

replacements while in the Pyongyang area. On general area of Yonggang-gun (YD 0403), where has the mission of guarding the West Coastal a div reportedly are deployed from the Chinnampo (YD 0111).

Combat Efficiency: Since the div has not been reorganization in Nov 50, the battle effective. Reportedly the div is composed of 50% South Ko the occupation of parts of South Korea. Report was used in the construction of airfields and

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
6th Division	101-655-659-819	Maj Gen Hong Nim	4,722	V
1st Regt	121-651	Col Kim Hu Chin		
13th Regt	482	Lt Col Kwon Sun Ik		
15th Regt	476-657-662-671	Col Han Chong Pa		

General History

The div was originally formed at Sariwon in Mar 50, from elements of the former 166th CCF Div and by the integration of the former 1st Regt, 1st NK Div. The unit participated in the initial attack on ROK in the Ongjin Peninsula area, later moving to Kimpo and on to Inchon. Later the div moved down the West Coast without encountering UN Forces until its employment in the Chinju area in mid-Aug, where it gave a good account of itself. It is believed that only remnants of the div were able to withdraw to NK, while most of the personnel dispersed in small groups and possibly reorganized in the Mokpo area for guerrilla warfare. The 6th Div was reorganized in Oct-Nov 50. Departing Kanggye in late Nov, the div arrived in Hongchon in early Jan and was soon engaged in the vicinity of Hoensong and Wonju. On 12 Feb, the div side-slipped to the south-east in order to make a deep penetration with the 12th NK Div. By 21 Feb, the 6th had reached Chunchon-ni but was effectively held there. A general withdrawal followed soon thereafter in which the div delayed stubbornly until relieved in late Mar. Battle casualties and typhus took a high toll during the retreat. The div rested in the Komisong area for approximately one month and, while there, received a substantial number of replacements from the deactivated 41st NK Div.

The 6th Div was recommitted on the Eastern Front Communist May offensive also. During this off success against the ROK Forces and succeeded in (DS 6081) on 21 May 51. From this area, on 22 to the east in an attempt to cut the escape ro were stopped and forced to withdraw to Odae-sa draw, fighting a delaying action, in the face suffered heavily during these actions. The di to UN units in the Mundung-ni area until appro line by the 12th NK Div. The div retired to t Here it reportedly received replacements and u part of Aug elements of the div were recommitted front in the general Mundung-ni (DT 1141) area relieved elements of the 27th NK Div, II NK Co considerable resistance to UN Forces.

Combat Efficiency: The div has a long and fai suffered heavily and being in combat for a lon ness is carried as fair. Like other units of to stage a quick comeback after receiving repl period.

SECRET

FILE

LENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951  
9,209

CORPS  
IV

LOCATION  
YONGGANG

placements while in the Pyongyang area. On or about 1 Mar, the div moved to the general area of Yonggang-gun (YD 0403), where it has been carried to this date and the mission of guarding the West Coastal areas under IV NK Corps. Units of the reportedly are deployed from the Chinnampo area north to Yongwol-myon area (0111).

Combat Efficiency: Since the div has not been committed in combat since its reorganization in Nov 50, the battle effectiveness is unknown but felt to be low. Reportedly the div is composed of 50% South Koreans who were conscripted during occupation of parts of South Korea. Reports further indicated that the div was used in the construction of airfields and furnished replacements to other units.

LENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951  
4,722

CORPS  
V

LOCATION  
MUNDUNG-NI

6th Div was recommitted on the Eastern Front about 25 Apr, and took part in the Communist May offensive also. During this offensive they met with some initial success against the ROK Forces and succeeded in advancing as far south as Odae-san (6081) on 21 May 51. From this area, on 22 Jun 51, they attempted to sweep wide the east in an attempt to cut the escape route of the retreating ROK Forces, but were stopped and forced to withdraw to Odae-san. Afterwards, they continued to withdraw, fighting a delaying action, in the face of the UN counter-offensive. The div suffered heavily during these actions. The div continued to offer determined resistance to UN units in the Mundung-ni area until approximately 23 Jul when it was relieved in place by the 12th NK Div. The div retired to the immediate rear area as Corps reserve, where it reportedly received replacements and underwent training. During the latter part of Aug elements of the div were recommitted on the frontlines and occupied a narrow front in the general Mundung-ni (DT 1141) area. When recommitted in this area the div offered elements of the 27th NK Div, II NK Corps. It continues in contact and offering considerable resistance to UN Forces.

Combat Efficiency: The div has a long and fairly effective combat rating, but having suffered heavily and being in combat for a long sustained period, its combat effectiveness is carried as fair. Like other units of the V Corps, however, it has the ability to stage a quick comeback after receiving replacements and reorganizing for a short period.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORP</u>
7th Division	851	Maj Gen Lee Ik Song	9,221	VII
51st Regt	852	Lee Tong Hyon		
53d Regt	853	Choe Tong Su		
54th Regt	854	Pak Ha Yong		

General History

The original 7th NK Div was an ill-trained unit that was formed at Haeju in Jul 50 from a nucleus of the 7th Border Constabulary Brigade and ROK conscripts. The div arrived in the Uiryong area about 15 Aug, where it made its first contact with UN Forces. The div was never an outstanding unit and its combat efficiency was considered only fair. The 7th Div reportedly reorganized in the Hoechang area of North Korea in Nov 50 from stragglers and remnants of several units. The div was next committed in the Hoengsong area about 17 Jan, but was withdrawn about 22 Jan. On 12 Feb, V NK Corps launched a new attack. The 7th NK Div attacked Northeast of Wonju where it fought a two-day fierce action with the 3d ROK Div. It then continued south to the Chechon area where V NK Corps was stopped with heavy casualties. In the ensuing general enemy withdrawal, the div was reduced to regimental size. It was withdrawn from combat with the V NK Corps in late Mar but did not re-appear when the Corps was

recommitted in early Apr. PWs stated it was exchanged for the 32d NK Div. Since late Mar the div was reorganized and received replacements while retraining in the Wonsan area since the latter part of the year. Based on intelligence reports the div received and trained replacements in conjunction with the East Coastal regions. During Jul-Aug 51, the div received raw conscripts to be carried in the Wonsan area, however, retraining of VII NK Corps elements may relieve some units.

Combat Efficiency: Based on past performance and the time for replacements to frontline units, the combat effectiveness is fair, however, it will have sufficient time for exchange to make a better showing.

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>STRENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORP</u>
8th Division	415-419	Maj Gen Kim Pong Mun	9,740	I
81st Regt	416	Col Pak Hang Lim		
82d Regt	417-418	Lt Col Choe Hang Man		
83d Regt	421	Col O Yun Sup		

General History

Originally formed in Jul 50, from the 1st Border Constab Brig and new recruits in the Wonju area. The div made its first contact with UN Forces at Yechon about 20 Jul, at which time it had an estimated strength of 5,500. The div was located in the Uihung area when the UN offensive began in Sep. Fewer than 2,000 men made their way to Songchon (northeast of Pyongyang) where a partial reorganization was effected in late Sep. The div then continued its retreat to the Chonsan area near the Yalu River in early Oct. Here the div recruited to an estimated strength of 4-5,000 and trained for two months. In late Dec, first elements started south with I NK Corps via Pyongyang and arrived in Yongdong-po on or about 1 Feb. Replacements received here brought the div up to 8,000 strength. In the ensuing UN offensive, the div suffered heavily and lost almost the entire 81st Regt in an ill-fated counter-attack near Kwangju in mid-Feb. The 8th Div, along with other elements of the I NK Corps, withdrew from Seoul in mid-Mar, and after delaying for a time on the Imjin River, continued to the Pyongsan area where it arrived about 26 Mar. After a month's rest, the div again crossed the Imjin River near Munsan-ni on 23-25 Apr in the Communist drive on Seoul. In subsequent fighting near Munsan and Sarihyon, the div lost heavily,

possibly as much as 50%, from UN artillery and armor during the latter half of May, the div was reorganized and retrained in the Imjin area before the early part of Jun, the div was replaced and the div withdrew to the west of the Yesong River for rest and reorganization. While in this area, the div received replacements and was retrained until about 5 Jul when elements of the div moved to the east side of the Yesong River. On 15 Jul, the div moved south and west of Kaesong where it remained in patrol contact in this area until the 82d Regt, began to displace northwest via the Imjin River, arriving there about 12 Sep. It is presently believed to be near T/O&E strength. It has received replacements and training therefore is still carried as an offensive

Combat Efficiency: Fair, the div is experienced in several periods of combat. Although having suffered heavy losses west of the Yesong River, it is considered to be reorganized and prior to re-commitment, the div is being trained to bring the combat effectiveness close to the state it maintained during its

SECRET

TITLE

LENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951

9,221

CORPS  
VIILOCATION  
WONSAN AREA

committed in early Apr. PWs stated it was transferred to the VII NK Corps in exchange for the 32d NK Div. Since late Mar 51, the div has had sufficient time to organize and receive replacements while remaining in operational control of VII Corps. Based on intelligence reports the div has been tentatively located in the general Wonsan area since the latter part of Jun. In this area the div received and trained replacements in conjunction with carrying out a defensive role in the East Coastal regions. During Jul-Aug the div furnished replacements to front line units and subsequently received raw conscripts to fill their ranks. It continues to be carried in the Wonsan area, however, recent reports have indicated that the VII NK Corps elements may relieve some units presently on the frontlines.

Combat Efficiency: Based on past performances of the div and the recent supply of replacements to frontline units, the combat effectiveness could be considered as low, however, it will have sufficient time for extensive training if committed and possibly to show a better showing.

LENGTH AS OF 15 SEP 1951

9,740

CORPS  
ILOCATION  
SINCHON AREA  
(WEST FRONT)

possibly as much as 50%, from UN artillery and air action. With the next Communist offensive in the latter half of May, the div advanced again against UN outposts, but soon withdrew north of the Imjin before the prompt UN counter-offensive. During the early part of Jun, the div was replaced by CCF elements west of the Imjin River, but the div withdrew to the west of the Yesong River in the general (BT 6330) area for rest and reorganization. While in this area the div received replacements and remained until about 5 Jul when elements of the div began to displace southeastward to the east side of the Yesong River. On 15 Jul, the div was tentatively accepted in the area south and west of Kaesong where it maintained patrol contact with UN forces. It remained in patrol contact in this area until the latter part of Aug when the div minus the 82d Regt, began to displace northwest via Kumchon to the general Sinchon area, arriving there about 12 Sep. It is presently carried in the general Sinchon area and is believed to be near T/O&E strength. It has had sufficient time for reorganization and training therefore is still carried as an offensive potential.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, the div is experienced, having participated in considerable periods of combat. Although having suffered heavily in engagements prior to withdrawing west of the Yesong River, it is considered that the div maintains a good nucleus for reorganization and prior to re-commitment, it will have had considerable time for training to bring the combat effectiveness considerably higher than at present and possibly to the state it maintained during its last engagements.



SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
9th Division	415-419	Maj Gen Pak Sung Chol	9,285	VI
1st Regt	416	Lt Col Hyong Chung Uil		
2d Regt	417-418	Col Chang Ik Sei		
3d Regt	421	Col Kang Tae Mu		

General History

The div was originally formed at Seoul in Aug 50 from the former 3d Border Constab Brig. At the time of the UN breakthrough in Sep, two regts of the div were located in the Changnyong (DQ 5433) area while the other was located in Seoul. The units that were located in the southern sector suffered heavy casualties and only remnants are believed to have been able to withdraw to NK. The 3d Regt participated in the defense of Seoul and remained in contact with UN Forces until about 25 Oct. The 9th Div did not retreat with the main NK Forces but instead reassembled in the Kumbwa-Ichon area where it accumulated a strength of about 4-5,000. In Jan 51, the div marched to the south under II NK Corps with the mission of infiltrating allied lines and cutting communications in the Yongwol area. Though achieving some initial success, the unit was forced to retreat with heavy casualties about 22 Jan. The 9th Div fought defensive and delaying actions until withdrawn in mid-Mar. Although the II NK Corps was recommitted in

mid-May, the 9th Div remained behind and by late May was in the general Yonan area. While in the Yonan area, the 9th Div NK Corps and reports indicated that it received reinforcements which were deactivated. The div remained on a defensive posture until mid-Aug, when it began displacing to the north. It is presently carried in the Tongchon area, under the III NK Corps. With elements of the VI NK Corps on its left flank it is possible that the 9th NK Div may move to the north in the near future.

Combat Efficiency: Previously estimated as being low due to a considerable number of partially trained replacements. The div is being reorganized for complete reorganization and training which will be completed in the near future. Based on this the div can once again be

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
10th Division	745	Lee Pang Nam (?)	9,291	IV
25th Regt	747	Kim Chol Man (?)		
27th Regt	7	Ho Myong Peng (?)		
29th Regt		Choe Li (?)		

General History

The div was activated during the rapid expansion of forces that took place in the NKA during early 1950. In May and Jun 50 the personnel of the Democratic Youth Training Center located at Sukchon, were transferred to Pyongyang and inducted into the div. During the latter part of Jul 50, the div moved to Seoul, then south through Pyongtaek and Taejon. From Taejon it moved eastward through Kumchon and arrived in the vicinity of Tuksong on 11 Aug. Elements of all three regts crossed the Naktong with Taegu as its objective. The div was stopped, but maintained a bridgehead on the east bank of the Naktong until the UN offensive in Sep 50, at which time the div was virtually destroyed with the remnants retreating north through Kumchon-Wonju-Chunchon. By the middle of Nov 50, the div with 2,000 strength, was accepted in the Koksang-Singye-Suan triangle where it remained and conducted guerrilla activities on the UN lines of communications. It later moved to the vicinity of Hwachon, arriving on or about 8 Dec 50. The div participated in limited attack against the ROK Forces in the Chunchon area and succeeded in advancing to the vicinity of Chongsyong-ni (CT 9600), where it was dispersed and again forced to withdraw but remained in contact in the Chunchon area. During the latter part of Dec, the div shifted east with the II NK Corps to the Yanggu area. In the meantime the div had built-up to a strength of approximately 4,000. From this vicinity the div moved south between the break in UN lines along the Inje-Wonju axis beginning in mid-Dec 50. By 11 Jan 51, it had moved south to the Chechon area in the vicinity of (DS 3306) in which area they were engaged by elements of the 7th US Div. During this move south, reports indicated that the div was diverted and headed towards Andong with the ultimate objective being Taegu. It continued to move southeast, and by 25 Jan 51, was located in the vicinity of Korandong at (DR 9228). In the meantime, the UN Forces began to attack and close the gap in efforts to cut off the II NK Corps.

During this offensive all elements of the II NK Corps were in contact with the UN Forces in escaping the trap, however suffered casualties. The div was sealed off, and knowing this they diverted to the north. In late Mar, the div began to withdraw to the north in contact with the IV NK Corps. Meanwhile they were constantly being engaged and their strength was reduced considerably. By the last part of Mar, the div had a strength of 1,500, who succeeded in getting north of the UN lines. Due to the heavy losses heavily due to weather and disease, the div was dropped from the NKOB. Beginning in mid-Jun, the div was reorganized. Other intelligence sources identified the 10th Div as being reorganized in the Chongju area. Based on such reports, the div was organized in the NKOB and was tentatively located in the Chongju area. Due to the nature of its mission and location, the div was assigned to the IV NK Corps. Recent reports have related the div as being displacing south.

Combat Efficiency: Believed low, in view of the heavy losses and the loss of key personnel in previous operations.

SECRET

LE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,285CORPS  
VILOCATION  
TONGCHON AREA

May, the 9th Div remained behind and by late Jun 51, appeared on the West Front the general Yonan area. While in the Yonan area it became subordinate to the VI Corps and reports indicated that it received replacements from the 36th NK Div which was deactivated. The div remained on a defensive mission in the Yonan area until mid-Aug, when it began displacing to the Eastern Front with the VI NK Corps. It is presently carried in the Tongchon area, after having relieved the 1st NK Div, VI NK Corps. With elements of the VI NK Corps (19th NK Div) in contact on the East Front it is possible that the 9th NK Div may make its appearance in the front also in the near future.

Combat Efficiency: Previously estimated as being low, however, it had received a considerable number of partially trained replacements and since has had ample time for complete reorganization and training which could increase its combat effectiveness. Based on this the div can once again be considered as an offensive potential.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,291CORPS  
IVLOCATION  
CHONGJU AREA

During this offensive all elements of the II NK Corps except the 10th Div succeeded in escaping the trap, however suffered casualties in doing so. The 10th Div was broken up, and knowing this they diverted to organized guerrilla tactics. By mid-Mar, the div began to withdraw to the north in an apparent attempt to rejoin the II Corps. Meanwhile they were constantly being engaged by UN Forces and the strength reduced considerably. By the last part of Mar, the div was reduced approximately 50%, who succeeded in getting north of the UN lines. Since the remnants had suffered heavily due to weather and disease, the div was considered as being non-effective and dropped from the NKOB. Beginning in mid-Jun several PW reports and reports from other intelligence sources identified the 10th NK Div and indicated that it was reorganized in the Chongju area. Based on such reports the 10th NK Div was reinstated in the NKOB and was tentatively located in the Chongju area on a defensive mission. Due to the nature of its mission and location, it was accepted as being subordinate to the IV NK Corps. Recent reports have related that the div was in the process of moving south.

Combat Efficiency: Believed low, in view of being reconstituted with new replacements and the loss of key personnel in previous operations.

## SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
12th Division	825	Maj Gen Choe Am Lim	4,762	V
30th Regt	827	Col Lee Jae Hak		
31st Regt	829	Col Kim Song In		
32d Regt	830-831	Col Pak Yong		

General History

In Apr 50, two understrength independent CCF divs (composed entirely of Koreans), the 15th and 156th arrived at Wonsan where they were combined into the 7th NK Div. When the 7th NK Div crossed the 38th Parallel on 25 Jun 50, it was redesignated the 12th NK Div and the regiments were designated the 30th, 31st, and 32d. In the early days of the conflict, the div operated continuously on the east coast and was located in the Kigye area when the UN offensive began in Sep 50. Remnants of the div withdrew to Kanggye where the unit was reorganized in Nov 50. Departing Kanggye on 5 Dec, the div took part in the New Year's Offensive. Ordered to infiltrate UN lines, very heavy casualties were sustained near Wonju and Hoengsong in early Jan. The div took part in the CCF-NKA counter-offensive of 11 Feb near Hoengsong and three days later began another infiltration attack, this time directed at Chechon. The effort, though determined, was stopped on 19 Feb five miles short of the town. The div then conducted a slow withdrawal characterized by stiff counter-attacks. When finally relieved at the end of Mar, it had been reduced to regimental strength. After reorganizing for one month in the Komisong area, and receiving several thousand replacements from the deactivated 41st NK Div, the 12th Div was recommitted with V NK Corps on or about 20 Apr in the Inje sector. PWs indicate that the 12th NK Div was to have infiltrated ROK positions and conduct guerrilla warfare in the Chechon area. This objective however, was not accomplished. On 25 Apr, the div, and especially the 3d Regt, is reported to have suffered heavy casualties due to Artillery and mortar fire. On 2 May, the div was relieved. In the May offensive, the div launched their

attack against ROK III Corps elements in the Inje area and assisted in afflicting heavy losses in part of the counter-offensive, causing considerable disorganization and subsequent withdrawal and on or about 26 Jun 51, arrived at the Inje area (DS 6265). However, by the 28th of Jun the div was displaced by the UN counter-offensive. Initially it offered stiff resistance, but upon arriving in the Inje area, it began to fight tenaciously. The div was reinforced by approximately 2 arty bns and reorganized into 3 regts in the Chinnampo area. During latter part of Jun it was ordered to reorganize and train. It remained out of contact until 15 Sep 51 when it was displaced and relieved the 6th NK Div on line. It offered stubborn resistance to the ROK 7th Div.

Combat Efficiency: Considered good, because of the high quality of the cadre which has proven entirely capable of handling the unit in battle.

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
13th Division	715	Maj Gen Chong Pyong Kap	7,438	II
19th Regt	717	Col Kim Chung Son		
21st Regt	719	Lt Col Choe Tap		
23d Regt	721	Col Tae Pyon Yol		

General History

The original 13th Div was formed in Jun 50, at Yongampo from a nucleus of Koreans that had served with the CCF. The div was located in the Sangjong area when the UN offensive began in Sep 50, and it had suffered heavy casualties at that time. Reports indicate that remnants and stragglers of the unit assembled in the Chunchon area, then moved to the Kanggye area where they were organized into the reconstituted 13th NK Div about 25 Oct 50 by the VII NK Corps. The div then moved into Manchuria where it underwent three months of training. By mid-Mar the div was reported in the general Chongju area. On 29 May, it joined the II NK Corps at Hoeyang. From Hoeyang it marched south arriving in the vicinity of Won-ni (DT 1710), on or about 22 May 51. The div remained in reserve to the rear of the 27th Div until approximately 26 May,

when it was engaged by ROK Forces and forced to withdraw. It took part in the May Communist offensive in view of the UN counteroffensive and forced to fight a delaying action to the Norumegi area, and suffered rather heavy casualties. The div was relieved Aug when the 15th NK Div of the III NK Corps displaced it. The div then withdrew to the immediate rear area where it remained out of contact until about mid-Sep when it was reconstituted as the 13th Div in the Ilbyon-ni area.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, having been initially engaged in May, it was unable to give a good showing, but in action it displayed considerable aggressiveness and was determinedly defensive.

SECRET

FILE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
4,762

CORPS  
V

LOCATION  
CHONMI-RI AREA  
(EAST FRONT)

back against ROK III Corps elements in the Inje (DT 2813)-Hyon-ni (DT 4000) area assisted in afflicting heavy losses in personnel and equipment on the ROK Forces causing considerable disorganization and subsequent withdrawal. The div pursued its withdrawal and on or about 26 Jun 51, arrived in the vicinity of Hajinbu-ri (S 6265). However, by the 28th of Jun the div was forced to withdraw north in face of the UN counter-offensive. Initially it offered only light resistance, but upon moving in the Inje area, it began to fight tenaciously. In this area also the div was reinforced by approximately 2 arty bns which arrived after having trained in the Chinnampo area. During latter part of Jun the div withdrew from contact to reorganize and train. It remained out of contact until the latter part of Jul when it was displaced and relieved the 6th NK Div on line. It remains in contact and continues to offer stubborn resistance to the ROK 7th Div, Chonmi-ri area.

Combat Efficiency: Considered good, because it has a seasoned and battle trained force which has proven entirely capable of handling reluctant conscripts and replacements in battle.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
7,438

CORPS  
II

LOCATION  
ILHYON-NI  
(EAST FRONT)

When it was engaged by ROK Forces and forced to withdraw. The div took only a minor part in the May Communist offensive in view of initially being engaged during the UN counteroffensive and forced to fight a delaying action. The div fought a delaying action in the Norumegi area, and suffered rather heavy casualties until the latter part of May when the 15th NK Div of the III NK Corps displaced south and relieved the div. The div then withdrew to the immediate rear area for reorganization, remaining out of contact until about mid-Sep when it was recommitted, having relieved the 27th NK Div in the Ilbyon-ni area.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, having been initially engaged during the UN counter-offensive in May, it was unable to give a good showing, but several times during its delaying action it displayed considerable aggressiveness and presently it is conducting a rather determined defensive.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
15th Division	775	Maj Gen Chu Yon	5,853	III
45th Regt	777	Col Cho Chang Ho		
48th Regt	779	Lt Col Yong Tak		
50th Regt	781	Lt Col Han Chang Duk		

General History

The div was originally formed in Mar 50, in the Nanam area, from the 7th, 8th, and 9th Branch Training Centers. The div was committed on 25 Jun 50 against ROK forces. It has never been considered an efficient fighting unit. The div was located in the Chidong area in late Sep 50, and due to the UN offensive at that time, suffered heavy casualties. Some organized elements of the unit were able to withdraw to the Chunchon area where they assembled and moved to Kanggye. After reorganization, the div marched south in late Dec under III NK Corps. The 2d Regt was committed at Kangnung on 28 Jan, but the div as a whole did not see action until committed near Pyongchang in late Feb. The div has fought with determination under III NK Corps covered the reorganization of II and V NK Corps. The div played a very minor role in the Communist Apr offensive and apparently took no part in the May offensive. Several hundred replacements were received in Apr from elements of the deactivated 69th NK Brig. After the beginning of

the May offensive, it remained in contact brief elements of the III NK Corps to the general Hwa forced threatened the east flank, the div was r the middle of Jun. During Jun-Jul, the div rec elements from the IV NK Corps who had ample traini in the Pohyon-ni area on about 30 Jul, and the of Sinsung. In this area it is believed that t trained until the first part of Sep when it dis NK Div of the II NK Corps in the general Norume area and presently offering considerable resist 11th Divs.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, since the div has ha reorganization and training after having receiv The div has a nucleus of key personnel with con coupled with the above factors the div could de operations.

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
17th Division		Maj Gen Chong Chol Wu	9,741	I
1st Regt		Pak Chon Sik		
2d Regt		Col Kim Bon (?)		
3d (Tank) Regt		Pak Yong Wol		

General History

The div was organized at Sinuiju about mid-Aug 50, as a mecz div using the 17th Armd Regt as a nucleus. Due to the critical need for additional offensive punch, the div was committed in piecemeal fashion on the Pusan Perimeter. Initially a tank regt was committed, then infantry and arty in battalion-size units, and finally, after the threat to the Inchon-Seoul area developed, that part which was on the Pusan Perimeter was extricated and sent northward where it was joined by other elements of the div. The 17th NK Div remained in contact with UN Forces until about 27 Nov, when the counteroffensive was launched by the Chinese. PWs report the 17th Mecz Div was reorganized at Sinuiju in mid-Nov as a rifle div. Interrogations seem to bear this out in that two regts have been identified and a third reported. However, latest information indicates there are 15-20 medium and light tanks still remaining. In late Mar, the div withdrew north of the Imjin River with the I NK Corps

but has not appeared in contact since that date NK Corps in exchange for the 19th NK Div. In m vicinity of Paekchon (BT 6307) and by mid-Jul While in the Anak area reports indicated that t in conjunction with carrying out a training prop began displacing south passing through Sariwon a vicinity of Onjong-ni, where it is presently ca of the I NK Corps displaced to the Namchomjon a reports at the time indicated that the 17th NK Corps with the 19th NK Div reverting to the VI This reconversion was fully accepted by 31 Aug.

Combat Efficiency: Actually unknown, however, late Mar, it has had sufficient time for complet presently carried at near full T/O&E strength.

SECRET

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
5,853

CORPS  
III

LOCATION  
NORUMEGI AREA  
(EAST FRONT)

May offensive, it remained in contact briefly, then withdrew north with other elements of the III NK Corps to the general Hwachon-ni area. However, when ROK forces threatened the east flank, the div was recommitted south of Kosong during middle of Jun. During Jun-Jul, the div received considerable number of replacements from the IV NK Corps who had ample training. The 45th NK Div relieved the div in the Pohyon-ni area on about 30 Jul, and the div withdrew to the general vicinity Sinpung. In this area it is believed that the div received replacements and remained until the first part of Sep when it displaced south and relieved the 13th Div of the II NK Corps in the general Norumegi area. The div remains in this area and presently offering considerable resistance to elements of the ROK 8th and 1st Divs.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, since the div has had sufficient time for complete reorganization and training after having received replacements who had ample training. The div has a nucleus of key personnel with considerable combat experience, therefore based on the above factors the div could demonstrate better efficiency in future operations.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,741

CORPS  
I

LOCATION  
ONJONG-NI AREA  
(WEST FRONT)

has not appeared in contact since that date. When it was transferred to the VI NK Corps in exchange for the 19th NK Div. In mid-Apr the div was located in the vicinity of Paekchon (BT 6307) and by mid-Jul had displaced northwest to Anak (YC1864). Intelligence in the Anak area reports indicated that the div was used on airfield construction in conjunction with carrying out a training program. Beginning about 4 Aug the div was displacing south passing through Sariwon and by 24 Aug was located in the general vicinity of Onjong-ni, where it is presently carried. At the same time the 19th NK Div of the I NK Corps displaced to the Namchomjon area from the vicinity of Paekchon and reports at the time indicated that the 17th NK Div had reverted to control of the I NK Corps with the 19th NK Div reverting to the VI NK Corps, as they were prior to late Mar. The reconversion was fully accepted by 31 Aug.

Combat Efficiency: Actually unknown, however, since it has remained out of contact since late Mar, it has had sufficient time for complete reorganization and training. It is presently carried at near full T/O&E strength.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
18th Division	863	(Chong (Fnu) ?)	9,256	VI
1st (20th) Regt	565	or		
2d (22d) Regt		(Yim Han Sik ?)		
3d (24th) Regt				

General History

The 18th NK Div is believed to have been organized at Chorwon in Jul-Aug 50 as the 18th Independent Brigade. In early Sep, the div marched to the Seoul area where it incorporated the 70th Regt and 22d Arty Regt, and was redesignated the 18th NK Div. After its failure to hold UN Forces at Seoul and Suchon, the div withdrew to Manchuria, where it was reorganized at full strength and trained under VI NK Corps. The reconstituted div is believed to have departed Manchuria with the 19th NK Div in early Feb; a month later, it was reported in the Yonan area. Subsequently the

division displaced northward again to the Chung Aug, when it displaced to the vicinity of Hwach VI NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Poor. The div has not seen no better than the 17th NK Div or 36th NK Div b

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
19th Division	332-281-304	Maj Gen Kim Chang Bong	8,782	II
35th Regt	296	Lee Sung Jun		
36th Regt	297	Lee Chong Bom		
37th Regt	298	Yom Myon Sun		

General History

This div was originally organized from an Independent Mixed Brigade at Sukchon in mid-Aug, and was first committed in the Kaesong area about 20 Sep. After suffering heavy casualties, the div withdrew to Namchonjom and thence to Sariwon where it re-grouped. About 13 Oct 50, the div again withdrew to the north. The 19th Div was reorganized and trained with the 18th Div in Manchuria under VI NK Corps. About 1 Feb, the div marched from its training area to Kaesong where it arrived on or about 1 Mar. In mid-Mar, the div was attached to I NK Corps and moved to defensive positions near Munsan to cover the withdrawal of that Corps from Seoul. The UN advance beginning with the Airborne drop of 23 Mar, netted 450 prisoners from this div in less than one week; before it withdrew to Nuchon-ni, west of the Yesong River. This action indicated poor training and low morale in one of the first full strength divs to be committed after the general reorganization of the NK Army. At Nuchon-ni the div received an estimated 1,500 raw recruits and trained for a month before the next action. On 25 Apr it was

heavily engaged and forced to withdraw and regr heavy casualties and drove the div back to the beginning on 16 May, the div again moved southwa Injin to the Sokchong San area where the div reg preparation for further operations. Having reg area during the middle of Aug proceeding to the VI NK Corps, and made contact with friendly forc div is presently still in contact on the Eastern

Combat Efficiency: Poor, due to its weak perfor trained personnel.

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
23d Division	159-239-250	Maj Gen Oh Paek Yong	9,265	I
63d Regt		Lt Col Han Chong Ho		
2d Regt (?)				
3d Regt (?)				

General History

The 23d NK Div was previously known as the 23d NK Brig, which was on coastal defense duty in Hwanghae Province prior to the outbreak of the war. In the fall of 1950, the Brig retreated to Antung where it reorganized. It followed up the Communist advance of Nov, and, by early Feb, was again in Haeju. The six organic bns moved from place to place along the coast, but concentrated mainly in the Haeju-Ongjin area, where they laid minefields and prepared other beach defenses. In Apr, elements of the brig, in conjunction with the 26th NK Brig, relieved the

36th NK Div in the Ulliyul area on the west coast a substantial number of replacements from the 36 deactivated, and the brig was redesignated a div div is disposed in the Haeju-Ongjin-Ulliyul areas div has seen no action this year except for coun brush with ROK landing parties.

Combat Efficiency: Low, the brig has been a sta ive combat. Both the caliber and morale of pers

SECRET

FILE

MATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

9,256

CORPS

VI

LOCATION

HWACHON-NI

Division displaced northward again to the Chungwa area, where it remained until when it displaced to the vicinity of Hwachon-ni with other elements of the NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Poor. The div has not seen combat since Oct 50 and is probably better than the 17th NK Div or 36th NK Div before their deactivation.

MATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

8,782

CORPS

II

LOCATIONTONGCHON - HWACHON-NI  
KOMISONG (EAST FRONT)

Divisionally engaged and forced to withdraw and regroup. Prompt UN counter-action inflicted heavy casualties and drove the div back to the Imjin. With the next Communist drive, beginning on 16 May, the div again moved southward and again was driven back across the river to the Sokchong San area where the div received replacements and regrouped in preparation for further operations. Having regrouped, the div left the Sokchong San area during the middle of Aug proceeding to the East Sector, with other elements of the NK Corps, and made contact with friendly forces in the Komisong area on 1 Sep. The div is presently still in contact on the Eastern Front.

Combat Efficiency: Poor, due to its weak performance in the past and lack of fully trained personnel.

MATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

9,265

CORPS

I

LOCATIONHAEJU-ONGJIN-ULLYUL  
COASTAL AREAS

NK Div in the Ulliyul area on the west coast. During May-Jun, the brig received a substantial number of replacements from the 36th NK Div, which was subsequently deactivated, and the brig was redesignated a div. Current reports indicate that the div is disposed in the Haeju-Ongjin-Ulliyul areas with a coastal defense mission. The div has seen no action this year except for counter-guerrilla operations and an occasional clash with ROK landing parties.

Combat Efficiency: Low, the brig has been a static defense unit not intended for offensive combat. Both the caliber and morale of personnel has been reported as low.



SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
24th Division	249	Maj Gen Chae Mun Chol	9,120	VII
1st Regt		Col Lee Tu Ik		
2d Regt		Lee Kyung Kyu		
3d Regt				

General History

The 24th Div was reportedly formed from the old 249th NK Brig. The brigade was at Wonsan on 25 Jun 50. When UN Forces drew near in the fall of 50, it withdrew to the Kanggye area where it was reorganized as a div in Oct-Nov 50. Reportedly, the div marched south in late Dec, but turned back from Chungni (CT 4318) to Wonsan where it arrived on 10 Jan. Since then, the 24th Div has been on coastal defense duty in the Wonsan area. Apparently it was once under Naval Command but is not accepted as an

element of VII NK Corps. Friendly

Combat Efficiency: Fair, Although the div has constant naval and air attack in the Wonsan area. reputation among PWs.

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
27th Division	768-772	Maj Gen Cho Kwang	5,150	II
7th Regt	172	Lt Col Hwang Mun Sok		
14th Regt	173	Lee Ki Won		
32d Regt	174	Lee Won Son		

General History

The 27th NK Div is believed to be the former 27th NK Brig which was originally organized at Kumchon in Aug 50, with an estimated strength of 5,000. About 14 Oct, when the UN Forces advanced on Kumchon, the 27th NK Brig retreated to the north in complete disorganization. The div was formed from remnants and stragglers in the Koksan-Yangdok area in Nov. Here it conducted guerrilla operations until the UN withdrawal from North Korea. Then the div pressed southward with the 2d and 10th NK Divs in an attempt to infiltrate UN lines, but was turned back at Wonju and Yongwol in early Feb with severe casualties. Thereafter, the 27th Div fought a stubborn delaying action under II NK Corps until withdrawn from the front line in late Mar to the Hoeyang area. The unit had no arty and only a few mortars. Very heavy casualties and sickness had reduced it to less than regimental size. The 27th Div reappeared in contact on the East coast in

mid-May with a strength of 6-7,000. In the M losses in an attack on ROK Capitol Div position up the UN withdrawal to the vicinity of Hajin forced it back through Inje. In fighting in aggressively though with heavy casualties, replacements and a trained Arty Regt, but again contact with friendly elements in the East Sea 13th NK Div o/a 12 Sep in the Sohui Ri area.

Combat Efficiency: Good. The division has fights aggressively.

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
32d Division	685-173	Kim Tae Pong	6,987	V
39th Regt	170	Pang Nam Won		
40th Regt	171	Kim Chang Hyon		
41st Regt	172	Oh Chang Hwan		
		Col Kim Tal ?		

General History

The div was originally organized at Suwon about 28 Aug, with an estimated strength of 3,000. It participated in the defense of the Seoul area before withdrawing to Pyongyang. About 25 Nov, the div arrived in Manchuria where it was reorganized and its strength was brought up to an estimated 10,000. The div trained in Manchuria with wooden rifles for two months. New Soviet weapons were received on 24 Jan, and four days later, the div marched south. On 12 Feb, it arrived in the Sunchon-Sunan area where it went into defensive positions. Soon, however, the div, with VII NK Corps, was shifted to new defensive positions in the Majon-ni area of Eastern Korea. On 10 Apr, it marched south to join V Corps and, on or about 25 Apr, it was committed to battle near Inje for the first time since its reconstitution. In the May offensive, the div saw less action than the 6th and 12th Divs of V NK Corps. During the Corps

withdrawal from Hyon-ni about 20 May, the 32d div was employed northwest of Yanggu, and is V NK Corps, along the boundary of the US IX a

Combat Efficiency: Poor, replacements are of It has a high percentage of conscripted South Koreans. In the Apr offensive, the unit demonstrated attack and frequently broke under artillery fire experience since its initial poor showing; however, unit within V NK Corps.

SECRET

LE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,120

CORPS  
VII

LOCATION  
WONSAN AREA

ent of VII NK Corps. Friendly

Combat Efficiency: Fair, Although the div has not seen combat, it has been under constant naval and air attack in the Wonsan area. The div commander has a good reputation among PWs.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
5,150

CORPS  
II

LOCATION  
IPO-RI AREA  
(EAST FRONT)

May with a strength of 6-7,000. In the May offensive, the div suffered heavy losses in an attack on ROK Capitol Div position at Sorak-san. Later, it followed the UN withdrawal to the vicinity of Hajinbu before the Allied counter-offensive pushed it back through Inje. In fighting in this area throughout Jun, the div defended aggressively though with heavy casualties. The 27th NK Div received substantial replacements and a trained Arty Regt, but again sustained heavy casualties while in contact with friendly elements in the East Sector, until relieved by elements of the 1st NK Div o/a 12 Sep in the Sohui Ri area.

Combat Efficiency: Good. The division has seen considerable combat this year and fought aggressively.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
6,987

CORPS  
V

LOCATION  
SUDONG-NI  
(EAST FRONT)

Withdrawal from Hyon-ni about 20 May, the 32d Div acted as a rear guard. Next the div was employed northwest of Yanggu, and is still in contact on the west flank of X Corps, along the boundary of the US IX and X Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Poor, replacements are of low caliber and training is insufficient. The div has a high percentage of conscripted South Koreans and old or very young North Koreans. In the Apr offensive, the unit demonstrated unwillingness to press home its attack and frequently broke under artillery fire. The division has gained considerable combat experience since its initial poor showing; however, it is still rated as the weakest unit within V NK Corps.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
37th Division	690	Maj Gen Chang Man Ik	9,120	VII
74th Regt	604			
75th Regt	605			
76th Regt	606	Col Lee Myong Il		

General History

PWs reported the existence of the 37th NK Div as early as Sep 50 in the Pyongchang area. It retreated to Manchuria where it was reorganized and retrained by VII NK Corps beginning in late Oct. The div re-entered Korea about 1 Feb with the VII NK Corps and proceeded to the general Wonsan area where it is still carried. The div has not been in contact this year.

Recent PWs from the III NK Corps reported that from the 37th NK Div in Jun 50.

Combat Efficiency: Unknown, but probably low. PWs were over 30 years of age and that the state was said to be from South Korea.

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
45th Division	696-706	Maj Gen Choe Pyong Hak	7,687	III
89th Regt	702-581	Kim Chol Won		
90th Regt	7044	Choe Chu Won		
91st Regt	705	Chi Kum Son		

General History

The origin of the 45th NK Div is obscure. From the few reports available, it seems the unit was formed in mid-Aug 50 in the Chinnampo area where it trained and had a coastal defense role. Before it was fully organized and equipped, however, it was routed by the UN advance in Oct. Elements then withdrew to Manchuria in mid-Feb and marched directly to Inje where it joined the III Corps in mid-Mar. Elements of the div have been in contact or in forward areas since that time, though generally in a defensive role. During the Communist Apr offensive, the 45th NK Div suffered very heavy casualties from UN counter attacks east of Inje. The div did not take part in the May offensive, but instead, withdrew from contact to the Kungang Mountain region where it regrouped and received replacements. The div relieved the 15th NK

Div during the latter part of Jul and remained with VI NK Corps and elements of the 15th NK Corps. Reports indicate that the 45th NK Div may again be reorganized with elements of the V NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Fair. This div was the only unit to be committed. It soon demonstrated incomplete training and low morale among its units. The div has continued to give a poor showing through

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
46th Division	736-441		9,155	VII
93d Regt	158			
94th Regt	159	Col Lee Bong Lim		
95th Regt	160			

General History

Elements of the 19th NK Div are believed to have been reorganized and redesignated the 76th (46th) NK Div about 9 Oct. The div was located in the Sukchon area on 19 Oct, and withdrew to the north after the UN airdrop in that area. Although elements remained in contact until about 1 Dec, the major portion of the div withdrew to Manchuria, probably in Nov. In Feb, it re-entered Korea with the VIII NK Corps, and occupied defensive positions in the Hamhung area and also engaged in farming. In the spring of 51, the div came under control of the VII NK Corps. In Jun, it furnished a number

of replacements to the 32d Div, V NK Corps. Its presence in the Hamhung area.

Combat Efficiency: Low. PWs report that 60% of ex-ROK soldiers and that morale is very low. The recent replacement levy on this unit, and its units, were broken up like the 41st and 42d Divs.

SECRET

FILE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,120

CORPS  
VII

LOCATION  
SOUTH OF  
WONSAN

ent PWs from the III NK Corps reported that their units had received replacements in the 37th NK Div in Jun 50.

Combat Efficiency: Unknown, but probably low. One PW reported that half of the men were over 30 years of age and that the state of training was poor. Nearly half were reported to be from South Korea.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
7,687

CORPS  
III

LOCATION  
MU-SAN  
(EAST FRONT)

during the latter part of Jul and remained in contact until relieved by the 19th Div, VI NK Corps and elements of the 15th NK Div o/a 31 Aug. Subsequent reports indicate that the 45th NK Div may again be recommitted in a possible relief of elements of the V NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, This div was the first of the full strength, fully equipped units to be committed. It soon demonstrated only fair combat efficiency, due primarily to incomplete training and low morale among its many South Korean conscriptees. The unit has continued to give a poor showing throughout its period in contact.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951  
9,155

CORPS  
VII

LOCATION  
HAMHUNG AREA

replacements to the 32d Div, V NK Corps. Current reports continue to indicate the presence in the Hamhung area.

Combat Efficiency: Low. PWs report that 60% of the personnel are South Koreans or ROK soldiers and that morale is very low. The unit has seen very little combat. The recent replacement levy on this unit, and its low efficiency, suggest it may be set up like the 41st and 42d Divs.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
(AS OF 15 SEP 1951)

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
47th Division	361-369-370-373-374-375	Maj Gen Lim Hae	9,760	I
1st Regt	367	Col Lee Sung Jung		
2d Regt	368-393	Paek Nam Chil		
3d Regt	369	Col Choe Yong Ho		

General History

The 47th NK Div was organized in late Aug 50 at Sinuiju from available personnel and with limited equipment. During Oct 50 the div was completely reorganized and equipped with the addition of recent conscripts and newly trained officers and new weapons. In late Oct, the div departed Sinuiju and proceeded to Kusong, where they stayed only a few days, then withdrew to Sakchu in the face of the UN advance. At Sakchu elements of the div continued their training for approximately a month, while the rest of the div continued to engage and harass friendly elements in the Chosan area in conjunction with elements of the 50th CCF Army. In early Dec, the entire div headed southward toward Pyongyang, where they remained for awhile awaiting orders. Again proceeding southward in late Dec, the div arrived in Seoul during the middle of Jan and followed up the withdrawal of the UN Forces south of Seoul, disposing its troops from Inchon to Suwon. With the resumption of the UN offensive in late Jan 51, the div covered the withdrawal of the enemy forces from the Suwon area to the south of the Han River. The 47th NK Div continued to defend the Seoul area during the month of Feb and in mid-Mar, the 47th NK Div withdrew from Seoul with the

I NK Corps to west of the Yesong River where it was located during the Communist offensive. On the night of 23-24 Apr, the Imjin but the 4th Regt received a surprise attack which caused a retreat with heavy casualties. Seoul but they too were soon forced to retreat by May, the div again withdrew to the west of the Yesong River at Ongong-ni. Here the div received replacement troops. The div had displaced southward to the general Yonan (BS) area where it was located.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, in view of considerable loss of personnel during the spring campaigns and the fact that replacements has undoubtedly reduced the fighting efficiency to a certain degree.

IDENTIFIED UNIT	CODE NUMBER	COMMANDER	ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951	CORPS
105th Tank Division		Sr Col Kang Chu Pil ?	5,837	IV
1st Regt	107	Lt Col Choe Yong Chol ?		
2d Regt	109	Lt Col Kim Yong Han ?		
3d Regt	203			
Tng Regt	208	Col Han Ho Guk		

General History

Originally organized as a tank battalion in Oct 48, this unit was expanded to a regt in May 49, to a brig in early 50, and to a div about Jul 50. It is believed that the tank bns from the 105th NK Tk Div were attached to NK rifle divs in the early days of the conflict, since tanks were used by all divs to spearhead their offensives. Morale and combat efficiency of this unit was good until the UN offensive began in Sep 50. It is believed that the div lost most of its personnel and equipment during the UN breakthrough from the Pusan Perimeter; however, there are indications that some elements were able to withdraw to NK. Recent reports indicate that the 67th and 94th NK Regts and some remnants of the 1st and 43d NK Divs were integrated into the reconstituted 105th NK Tk Div about 26 Oct. This, with the addition of new recruits probably augmented the div strength considerably. There have been a number of reports, mostly hearsay, that the div had few or no tanks as late as Apr 51. However, recent reports indicate that the div has once again been brought up to almost T/O&E strength with a complement of approximately 120 tanks, and that the div has displaced southward from the Pyongyang area to the Sariwon area where the

div is now carried. Conflicting reports have been received regarding its organization. The div was located within the acceptance area and, therefore, is carried as a subordinate of the I NK Corps. It is probable that it will be committed as a GHQ unit rather than as a unit of the I NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Unknown. However, since the div has a high strength in personnel and equipment, and displaced from the front it is probable that the enemy considers it a valuable unit. In consideration of previous performance, it is probable that the combat efficiency of the div is high.

SECRET

LE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

9,760

CORPS

I

LOCATIONYONAN  
(WEST FRONT)

Corps to west of the Yesong River where it rested and reorganized for the next communist offensive. On the night of 23-24 Apr, elements of the div attacked across Imjin but the 4th Regt received a surprise counter-attack and heavy artillery which caused a retreat with heavy casualties. Other elements got closer to Imjin but they too were soon forced to retreat by the UN counter-attack. In late April the div again withdrew to the west of the Yesong River in the general vicinity of Ungong-ni. Here the div received replacements and trained. By 17 Jul, the div displaced southward to the general Yonan (BS 5098) area where it is presently located.

Combat Efficiency: Fair, in view of considerable combat experience. However, the loss of personnel during the spring campaigns and the subsequent influx of raw replacements has undoubtedly reduced the fighting effectiveness of this div to some extent.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

5,837

CORPS

IV

LOCATION  
SARIWON AREA

This div is now carried. Conflicting reports have been received as to its corps subordination. The div was located within the accepted defense area of the IV NK Corps and, therefore, is carried as a subordinate of that corps. It is likely, however, that it will be committed as a GHQ unit rather than as an integral part of the IV NK Corps.

Combat Efficiency: Unknown. However, since the div has once again built up its strength in personnel and equipment, and displaced it to within operational distance of the front it is probable that the enemy considers the div ready for operations in the near future. In consideration of previous performances of this unit while in combat, it is probable that the combat efficiency of the div is good.

SECRET

NORTH KOREAN ORDER OF BATTLE  
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<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
26th Brigade	226(?) - 240(?)	Lee Chae Yun	4,855	IV

General History

The Brig is reported to have been activated at Namchom in mid-Aug 50. Before completing its training, the unit was attacked and scattered by a ROK unit in the vicinity of Yonchon in early Oct. Remnants retreated to Manpojin where the unit was reorganized from elements of the 571st NK Regt, the 226th NK Naval Brig and other units. Beginning in Nov, the 26th Brig followed up the CCF advance. In mid-Dec, it arrived in Pyongyang and by 4 Jan, it had cleared the remaining ROK elements from the Chinnampo-Yonggang area. On 7 Jan, the 5th Bn made an unsuccessful invasion attempt on Chodo Island. Currently the Brig is occupying coastal defense positions from Ulliyul to Hanchon, with small elements reported as far north as Aedo Island (XD 8080)

and Chongju. Elements, probably the 5th Bn, re the Kuwol Mountain area near Ulliyul in May, where and combatted friendly guerrillas. According to the brig received a large number of replacement Jun 51. The 6th Bn, in the vicinity of Chinnampo tanks.

Combat Efficiency: Low. See comment on the 23

<u>IDENTIFIED UNIT</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
63d Brigade	507 (601?)		4,762	VII

General History

The 63d NK Brig was organized in Jul (?) 50 in North Hamgyong Province as a coastal defense unit. The brig was committed against US X Corps and suffered heavily during late Nov and early Dec. A number of reports placed elements of the brig in coastal defense positions in the Pukchon-Songjin area in May-Jun 51. Current reports place elements of the brig in the

vicinity of Wonsan, while elements have been re Formerly subordinate to the VIII NK Corps, with VIII NK Corps the brig is now accepted as subor

Combat Efficiency: Low. Not in combat since D

LE

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

4,855

CORPS

IV

LOCATIONULLYUL-HANCHON  
COASTAL AREAS

Chongju. Elements, probably the 5th Bn, replaced units of the 36th NK Div in Kuwol Mountain area near Ulliyul in May, where they have manned beach defenses combatted friendly guerrillas. According to several recent hearsay reports, brig received a large number of replacements and was redesignated as a div in 51. The 6th Bn, in the vicinity of Chinnampo, has been reported to have a few s.

at Efficiency: Low. See comment on the 23d NK Div.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH 15 SEP 1951

4,762

CORPS

VII

LOCATIONNORTH EASTERN  
COASTAL AREAS

ity of Wonsan, while elements have been reported in the Pukchong area as well. uly subordinate to the VIII NK Corps, with the virtual disappearance of the NK Corps the brig is now accepted as subordinate to the VII NK Corps.

at Efficiency: Low. Not in combat since Dec 50. A static defense unit.



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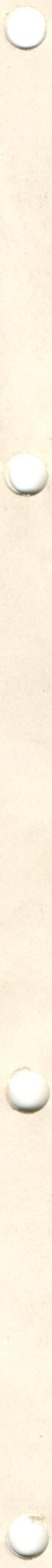
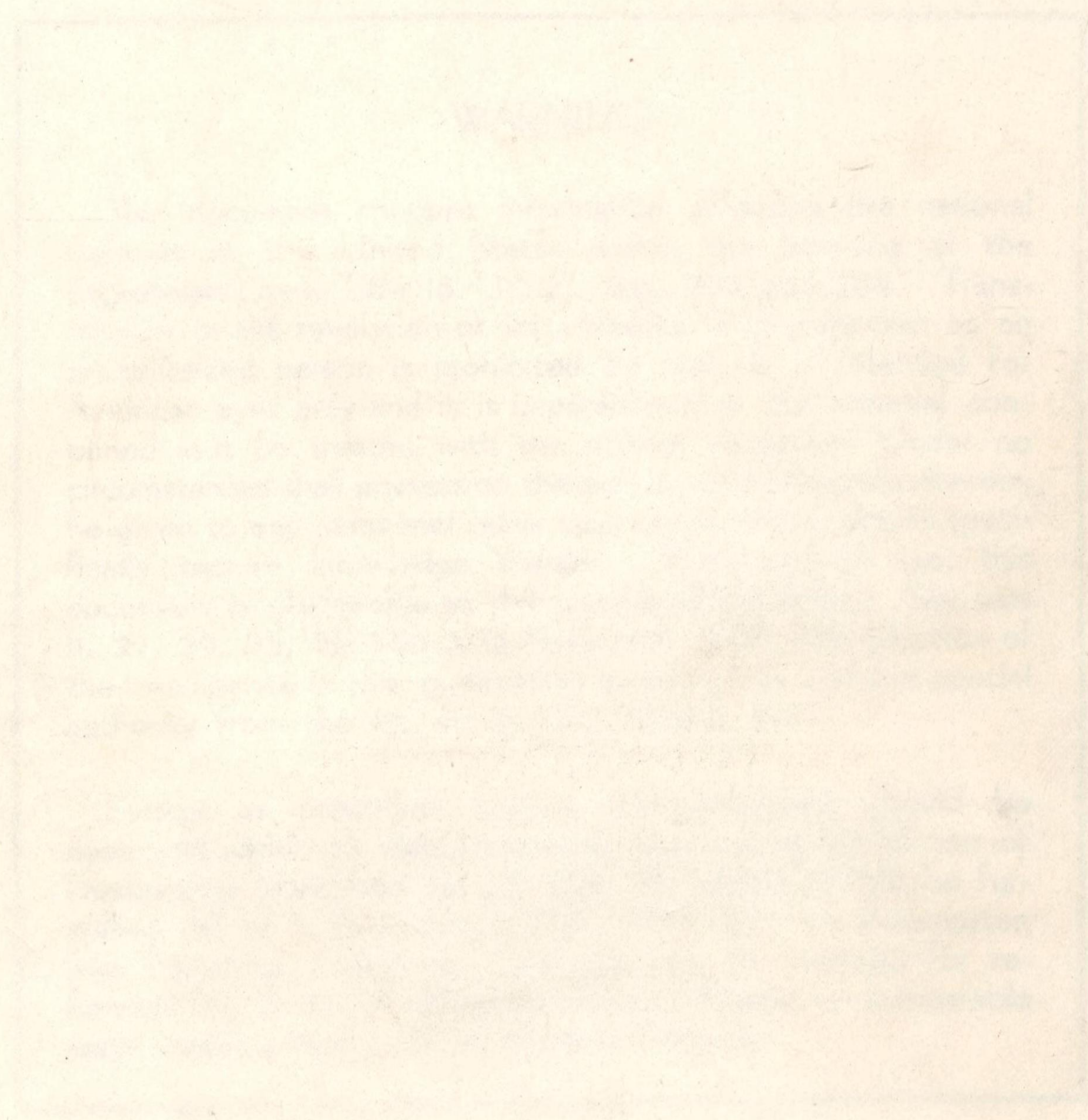
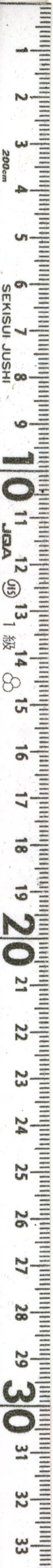
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