15. 20,000 Soviet troops allegedly arrive in southeastern Manchuria.

20,000 Soviet troops arrived in mid-September at Touteskou (just southwest of Yenki, in southeastern Manchuria near the Korean border). These troops, which came from Siberia by rail, were stationed in the Touteskou area as of 15 October.

Comment: For the past year have periodically reported the movement of Soviet combat forces into Manchuria. US Army G-2 accepts the presence in Korea of Soviet anti-aircraft artillery units which presumably passed through Manchuria. However, it does not accept the presence in Manchuria of any Soviet combat units.
17. believes Peiping desires cease-fire in Korea; as a "possible indication" of Peiping's expectation of an agreement in the talks, a reported "upsurge" of economic "efforts" in Shanghai and in Tientsin.

Comment: It is questionable that the Shanghai press would take an independent line on a major matter; the Peiping press, as presented by Peiping radio, has not indicated such a "desire" except on Communist terms or such a "concern" except for a possible relaxation of Chinese vigilence. The unspecified "upsurge" of economic activity could as well be an indication of an expectation of continued hostilities as of a peaceful settlement.

18. KOREA. UN fighter pilots' observations of enemy jet aircraft: During the course of an encounter between 50 MIG-15's and 32 F-86's in the Sinuiju-Sinanju area on the afternoon of 12 October, UN pilots observed the following:

(1) One enemy aircraft in a flight was "a shoulder wing type and was believed to be a Type-15." The UN aircraft passed within 100 feet of the enemy plane and observed the figure "1" but no other markings.

(2) A MIG pilot was "wearing a dark colored, close fitting helmet. The enemy pilot also wore an oxygen mask but no goggles, and appeared
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20. ROK takes action to relieve housing shortage in South Korea: On 14 October the ROK Minister of Social Welfare announced that, in view of excesses committed by landlords, refugees would now be allowed free lodging in any living space they can locate.

Comment: The acute housing shortage in both rural and urban areas of South Korea has further worsened the lot of the estimated four million refugees in the southern provinces (the Chollas and the Kyongsangs). Landlord excesses, such as charging exorbitant rents and turning refugees out for non-payment, have forced the ROK Government into this corrective action.

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