1. USSR. Reappearance of messages to Moscow from Soviet Military Mission in Korea: Messages from a radio station which is believed to serve the Soviet military advisers in Korea to an office in Moscow previously identified as the "Military Administration of Areas outside the USSR" reappeared on 21 January 1952 after a period of inactivity since 29 October 1951. The unusually high volume of this traffic to Moscow on 12, 20, and 24 February may indicate military activity of some sort. The station was heard as recently as 26 February.

An apparent correlation between battle activity and the volume of messages, presumably of a military nature, from the administrative office in Moscow to this station in Korea is suggested by the fluctuation of traffic in this direction during the last seven months; traffic volume was high in the period from August to October 1951 when fighting was comparatively heavy. The last time the station was heard was on 28 October, after which date fighting has been at a virtual standstill.

AFSA suggests that the resumption of combat activity on a large scale might be accompanied by reappearance of military messages to Korea but cautions that such an analysis is not definitive since the radio traffic is believed to be an overflow from landline traffic. (SUEDE RU-TIS 1667, 6 Mar 52)

Comment: The period of high volume of this traffic to Moscow noted in February coincides roughly with that of "Operation Clam-up", a tactical feint by UN forces to develop indications of enemy intentions.
2. KOREA. Ex-South Korean soldiers in Communist army again listed separately: The North Korean 82nd regiment, guarding Kaesong, reported on 8 March that "supplemental investigation" revealed "15 liberated soldiers" in the organization. (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, 15RSM/7883, 10 Mar 52)

Comment: "Liberated soldiers" is the term the Communists generally apply to the 30,000 to 50,000 ex-South Korean soldiers impressed into their armies. The enemy's special handling of these prisoners suggests that the Communists may be preparing to negotiate this pressing issue at the truce talks. They have continued to deny, however, the existence of any more prisoners of war than those listed in December.

3. Sickness due to BW reported by enemy unit: A North Korean anti-aircraft unit in the Hamhung area of northeastern Korea reported on 10 March that "a man who ate

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ice using the hand with which he had touched the leaflets of the enemy forces, fell prey to the sickness." (SUEDE 501st Comm Recon Grp Korea, 15RSM/8108, 11 Mar 52)

Comment: This would appear to be a farfetched rationalization for a possible outbreak of disease in a North Korean unit.