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Date OCT 19 1953

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HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS

[REDACTED]

JUN 21 1965

COMBAT OPERATIONS COMMAND REPORT

Reports Control Symbol
CSGPO-28 (R1)

AUG 1953

1953

GROUP 3 - Downgraded at 12 year intervals; not automatically declassified. DOD DIR 5200.10

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REQUEST FOR/OR NOTIFICATION OF REGRADING ACTION

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DATE
22 Aug 83

FILE
CSI - LTC Hixson

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TO: (Include ZIP Code)

HQDA (DAAG-AMR-D)
Hoffman I
Alexandria, VA 22331

FROM: (Include ZIP Code)

Commandant
US Army Command & General Staff College
ATTN: ATZL-SWS-L (Classified Branch)
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

83146

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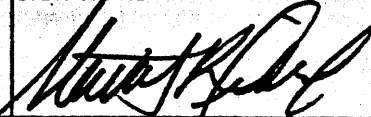
CONTROL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION (TYPE, FILE REFERENCE, UNCLASSIFIED SUBJECT OR SHORT TITLE, INDORSEMENTS, INCLOSURES)	CLASSIFICATION/ REGRADING INSTRUCTIONS	
		OLD	NEW
C-17055.89	Document, Subj: Defensive Tactica (Korea) (U), dated July 1952, by LTC Maurice J. Reynolds, CGSC.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17055.91	Document, Subj: Logistical Capability of Communist Forces in Korea to Support a Major Offensive (U), dated 28 February 1953, by Assistant Chief of Staff J-2, FEC.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17055.95-A	Document, Subj: Inter-Allied Co-Operation During Combat Operations (U), dated 15 August 1952, by FEC.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17055.95-B	Document, Subj: Inter-Allied Co-Operation During Combat Operations (U) Annex, dated 1953, by FEC. Cy 56.	Conf XGDS	UNCLAS
C-17055.117	Document, Subj: Lessons Learned in Korea (U), dated 17 February 1955, by CONARC. Cy 28.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17056.13	Document, Subj: Combat Operations Command Report (U), dated May 1953, by IX Corps. <i>June 53, Jul 53, Aug 53, and Sep 53 (Added per Mr ABC, TAG, Wash. DC on 5 Oct 83).</i>	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17160.3	Document, Subj: Administrative Order No. 3 (U), dated 16 July 1952, by Japan Logistical Command.	Conf XGDS	UNCLAS
C-17160.4	Document, Subj: Logistic Plan No. 3-50 (U), dated 28 December 1950, by Japan Logistical Command.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS
C-17160.13	Document, Monograph, Subj: Logistical Problems and Their Solutions (25 August 1950 - 31 August 1951) (U), dated 15 February 1952, by Japan Logistical Command.	Conf Gp 3	UNCLAS

FOR THE DEPUTY COMMANDANT:

PRINTED OR TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF OFFICER

STEWART R. KIDD
Colonel, Armor
Secretary

SIGNATURE



REMARKS**ACTION TAKEN OR RECOMMENDED BY RECIPIENT****INSTRUCTIONS**

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DAAG-AMR-D (22 Aug 83) (83146) 1st Ind
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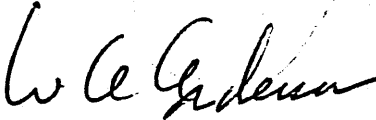
HQDA, TAGO, Alexandria, VA 22331, 13 SEP 1983

TO: Commandant, US Army Command and General Staff College, ATTN: ATZL-SWS-L
(Classified Branch), Ft Leavenworth, KS 66027

In answer to basic request, above, subject documents have been declassified.
They are returned herewith.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

9 Incl
nc


JOHN HENRY HATCHER, PHD
Archivist of the Army

Per FONECON, Mr. Qbt, TAG (DAAG-AMR-D) on 5 Oct 83,
the following documents may be declassified
based on declassification of the one
dated May 1953 (see C-17056.13 on the
attached DA Form 1575, 22 Aug 83):

Combat Operations Command Report (4),
IX Corps, dated June 1953, Jul 1953,
Aug 1953 and Sep 1953.

TL

5 Oct 83

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS
APO 264 US ARMY

CNCS-H 314.7

30 September 1953

SUBJECT: Command Report for August 1953
Reports Control Symbol CSGPO-28 (R1)

THRU: Chief, Army Field Forces
Fort Monroe, Virginia

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TO: The Adjutant General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

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matically declassified. DOD DIR 5200.10

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SECTION I

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

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Part 1 Intelligence

1. Enemy Operations: The first month of the military armistice was completed the latter part of August. The enemy continued demolishing and removing bunkers, wire, and mine fields between the Military Demarcation Line and the Northern Boundary. Generally, the activities north of the Northern Boundary consisted of the construction of fortifications and the preparation of other defensive works. Many sightings were recorded of the enemy engaged in normal housekeeping duties and physical training. Minor incidents consisted of eight possible truce violations during the month of August.

a. Artillery: At the time of cessation of hostilities a total of 256 confirmed hostile artillery positions and 373 suspected artillery positions were carried on the Hostile Battery List. Based on current order of battle information an estimated 405 artillery pieces and an estimated 80 heavy mortars (120mm) were in forward areas capable of firing on IX US Corps.

b. Armor: Ground observation posts reported a total of 11 armored vehicles sighted during the period.

Strength of enemy armor capable of intervention in the IX Corps sector continued to be accented as two regiments of 44 tanks each. Each regiment consists of five companies, four of which are equipped with nine T-34/85 tanks and one with four JS-II heavy tanks, and four JSU-122 SP guns.

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c. Supply: The enemy's supply and transportation situation was considered to be better than at any other time since the outbreak of hostilities. Prisoners captured during the latter days of combat indicated that all front line units were storing sufficient supplies for 60 to 90 days of operation.

d. Enemy Propaganda: No enemy loudspeaker broadcasts were heard in the IX Corps sector during the period. There were no reports of leaflets distributed by the enemy. All known enemy propaganda was being conducted at higher levels.

2. Counter Intelligence: There were no positive reports of bandit activity in the IX Corps sector during the period. The anticipated influx of enemy agents into IX Corps sector, since the signing of the truce, has either failed to materialize or has not been detected. It is entirely possible that some agents have infiltrated and are presently inactive.

Intelligence agencies have reported that enemy agents have received instructions to obtain positions of responsibility in South Korea, and, upon the receipt of orders, to cause discord and confusion. This is expected to include assassination of key civilian and military leaders, sabotage, and other allied activity, such as, demonstrations and riots.

The enemy is in all probability utilizing agents to obtain information of our forces and to hamper our mission. Exploitation of this source of information by the enemy is practically mandatory.

Statistical summation of Corps-wide investigations and other activities was as follows:

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	US	KOR	TOTAL
Espionage		0	0
Sabotage	0	0	0
Treason	0	0	0
Sedition	0	0	0
Subversive Activity	0	0	0
Disaffection	0	0	0
Background Investigations	2	261	263
Security Violations	7	0	7
Security Inspections	143	0	143
Refugee Screening	0	910	910
Total	152	1180	1332

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3. Order of Battle:

23rd CCF Army (Corps): No order of battle changes were made during the period concerning this unit. The 73rd Division, 23rd CCF Army (Corps) was still accented as being on line opposing the IX US Corps. The 219th Regiment, 73rd Division continued to be accepted on line with the 217th and 218th Regiments in division reserve.

At the close of the period the strength of the 23rd CCF Army (Corps) was estimated at 29,600. The combat efficiency and morale were considered good. This Army has been carried on line since 26 February 1953. As of 31 August 1953 units of the 23rd CCF Army (Corps) were carried between the north-south grid lines listed below:

23rd CCF Army (Corps)	CT 33-35
73rd Division	CT 33-35
219th Regiment	CT 33-35
218th Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
217th Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
67th Division	I Corps Sector
69th Division	Reserve Unlocated

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UNCLASSIFIED 16th CCF Army (Corps): The 63rd AA Battalion, 47th Division, 16th CCF Army (Corps) was identified during the period. At the beginning of the period, the 32nd and 46th Divisions and an unidentified Division were accepted as being organic to the 16th CCF Army (Corps). Based upon information received from Eighth Army, the 47th Division was accepted on 26 August 1953 as also being organic to the 16th CCF Army (Corps), and the Unidentified Division, 16th CCF Army (Corps) was dropped from order of battle.

At the close of the period the strength of the 16th CCF Army (Corps) was estimated at 39,600. The combat efficiency and morale were considered good. This Army has been carried on line since 16 July 1953. As of 31 August 1953, units of the 16th CCF Army (Corps) were carried between the north-south grid lines listed below:

16th CCF Army (Corps)	CT 35-58
32nd Division	CT 35-45
95th Regiment	CT 35-42
U/I Regiment	CT 42-45
U/I Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
46th Division	CT 45-58
137th Regiment	CT 45-49
136th Regiment	CT 49-55
U/I Regiment	CT 55-58
47th Division	Reserve Unlocated

24th CCF Army (Corps): No order of battle changes were made during the period concerning this unit. Elements of the 70th, 72nd, and 74th Divisions, 24th CCF Army (Corps) were still accepted as being on line and opposing the IX US Corps.

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UNCLASSIFIED At the close of the period the strength of the 24th CCF Army (Corps) was estimated at 26,100. The combat efficiency was considered fair and the morale good. This Army has been carried on line in its currently accepted location since 11 July 1953. As of 31 August 1953, units of the 24th CCF Army (Corps) were carried between the north-south grid lines listed below:

24th CCF Army (Corps)	CT 58-72
70th Division	CT 58-64
208th Regiment	CT 58-62
210th Regiment	CT 62-64
209th Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
72nd Division	CT 64-69
215th Regiment	CT 64-69
214th Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
216th Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
74th Division	CT 69-72
220th Regiment	CT 69-72
221st Regiment	Reserve Unlocated
222nd Regiment	Reserve Unlocated

54th CCF Army (Corps): Based on information obtained from Eighth Army, the 68th CCF Army (Corps) was accepted as being relieved by the 54th CCF Army (Corps) on 26 August 1953. The 54th CCF Army (Corps) was previously accepted as having organic the 130th, 134th, and 135th Divisions. The 130th Division was accepted on line with the 390th Regiment between the (CT 72) and (CT 78) north-south grid lines and two (2) Unidentified Regiments unlocated in division reserve. The 135th Division was accepted on line from the (CT 78) north-south grid line east to the PUKHAN River. The 134th Division was accepted as unlocated in army reserve.

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At the close of the period the strength of the 54th CCF Army (Corps) was estimated at 31,400. The combat efficiency and morale were considered good. At the close of the period the units of the 54th CCF Army (Corps) were carried between the north-south grid lines listed below:

<u>54th CCF Army (Corps)</u>	CT 72-77
130th Division	CT 72-77
390th Regiment	CT 72-77
U/I Regiment	*Reserve Unlocated
U/I Regiment	*Reserve Unlocated
134th Division	Reserve Unlocated
135th Division	II ROK Corps Sector

*Tentative

Enemy Rear Areas: (The 68th, 67th, 15th, and 47th CCF Armies (Corps)).

The 68th CCF Army (Corps) was accepted as relieved by the 54th CCF Army (Corps) on 26 August 1953, and as being located in the vicinity of SEPORI (CT 5777). This Army is considered capable of intervention in the IX US Corps sector within 18 hours. Estimated strength and combat efficiency of this Army is reflected below.

The 67th, 15th, and 47th CCF Armies (Corps) continued to be accepted in their old locations. These units are considered capable of intervention in the IX US Corps sector within 16, 22 and 24 hours respectively. Accepted location, estimated strength and combat efficiency of these units are:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>COMBAT EFFICIENCY</u>
68th CCF Army (Corps)	SEPORI (CT 5777)	23,200	Fair
67th CCF Army (Corps)	SIMPO-RI (CT 7147)	27,900	Fair
15th CCF Army (Corps)	SINGOSAN (CU 6301)	37,400	Good
47th CCF Army (Corps)	KOKSAN (CT 9795)	37,400	Good

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4. Conclusions: The enemy indicates by his actions that he intends to abide by the terms of the Armistice. The enemy might test our mettle by provoking small incidents. All of our observations show, however, that the Chinese Communists opposite IX US Corps have been dutifully living up to the truce and carrying out normal activities during the truce period. They are, and will continue to be vigilant for possible truce violations on the part of UN Forces. Any incidents or manufactured incidents will be blown up and exploited by the enemy for propaganda purposes.¹

(1) G-2, Staff Section Report, August 1953

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Part 2 Operations and Training

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5. General: The IX Corps continued to occupy, and improve main battle positions and outpost positions south of the demilitarized zone during the month of August 1953. The following divisions occupied main battle positions in the Corps sector:

2D ROK Division (Co B, 64 Tank Battalion);

2D US Division (French, Thailand Battalions, and Netherlands Detachment attached);

9th ROK Division (Tank Company, 223rd US Infantry attached);

40th US Division relieved the 3rd US Division on main battle positions and assumed responsibility for the division sector at 071405 I August 1953. (See inclosure 1).

The 3rd US Division (Greek Expeditionary Force and Belgium UN Command attached) was relieved on main battle positions by the 40th US Division at 071405 I August 1953, and reverted to IX Corps reserve in the vicinity of CT 443096 at the same time. The division reverted to Eighth Army reserve at 280001 I August 1953, with IX Corps responsible for logistical support, and training.

The 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team was in Corps reserve with the mission of improving positions on Line WYOMING SWITCH.

The 5th Regimental Combat Team remained in Eighth Army Reserve with IX Corps responsible for logistical support and training.

The CAPITOL ROK Division (-) remained in IX Corps reserve.

6. Changes in the Composition of IX Corps:

The 40th US Division was relieved from attachment to

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X Corps and attached to IX Corps at 071405 I August 1953.

The 5th Regimental Combat Team (-) was relieved from attachment to X Corps and attached for logistical support, and training to IX Corps effective 111200 I August 1953, and reverted to army reserve on closing in assigned areas in IX Corps sector.

The 22nd ROK Division (-) was relieved from operational control of IX Corps and passed to the operational control of X Corps upon closing in assembly areas in X Corps at 141800 I August 1953.

The 3rd US Division was relieved from attachment to IX Corps for operational control and reverted in place to Eighth Army reserve effective 280001 I August 1953.

7. Changes in Boundaries and Limiting Points:

Effective 051500 I August 1953, limiting point between IX US Corps and II ROK Corps changed from CT 765400 to CT 762408.

Effective 141715 I August 1953, division rear boundaries were established as follows:

2nd ROK Division: From CT 380220 to CT 444218 to CT 480202 to CT 493202.

2nd US Division: From CT 493202 to CT 514241 to CT 540240 to CT 570228 to CT 599199.

9th ROK Division: From CT 599199 to CT 630190 to CT 668190.

40th US Division: From CT 668190 to CT 731190.

Limiting points were established as follows: CT 380220, CT 493202, CT 599199, CT 668190, and CT 731190.

Effective 191200 I August 1953, the 40th US Division main battle position from CT 697372 to CT 721384 to CT 762408 was redesignated as the general outpost line. Sector from CT 697352 to CT 721327 to CT 755341 was designated as main

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battle position effective at the same time. Limiting points on main battle position were designated at CT 697352 and CT 753338.

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Effective 250001 August 1953 the boundary between I Corps and IX Corps changed as follows: From a point on present boundary at CS 355933 South-Southeast to CS 380888 - CS 415810 - CS 445793 - CS 463775, and South-Southeast to CS 453740 to rear boundary limiting point at CS 418667.

Effective 280001 I August 1953, the rear boundary of 2nd US Division changed as follows: CT 506228 to CT 530228 to CT 540242.

8. Training: With the cessation of hostilities there was a shift in the emphasis from combat operations to training. While the 2nd and 9th ROK Divisions, and the 2nd and 40th US Divisions were engaged in preparing new battle positions, other units within the Corps underwent training in order to maintain combat effectiveness.

Additional training areas and ranges were established. Demonstrations by the 5th Infantry Demonstration Unit were scheduled for the various units undergoing training.

At a conference of G-3 Air personnel within the Corps on 25 August, a training program was planned. In implementing this program the division personnel will submit immediate close air support training messages and the Joint Operations Center will process these in accordance with established procedures. In addition, training exercises will be coordinated with the Joint Operations Center wherein all divisions will work with T-6 Mosquito type aircraft and fighter bombers (less ordnance) once each week. This training program is designed to insure that the "Air Ground Net" and the technique of requesting and conducting close air

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support operations are immediately available in the event combat operations are resumed.

9. Troop Information and Education: During August, Troop Information and Education media was received and distributed to subordinate units to enable them to conduct the weekly Command Conferences and the monthly Officers Call Conference. Receipt and distribution of the Stars and Stripes, Newsweek, Time, and News Map were normal for the month with the exception that the number of copies of Stars and Stripes was reduced 25 percent due to a paper shortage.

A Discussion Leaders Course based on the 40 hour program outlined in Department of the Army Pamphlet 20-125 was begun in each US division. The purpose of this school was to develop capable and confident discussion leaders to conduct the Troop Information Command Conferences.

The continued use of the Armed Forces Korean Network radio station GYPSY and unit publications in the dissemination of spot announcements and other promotional items of interest to the troops continued to contribute to the success of the Information Program.

An education level survey was conducted by all US units of the command during the month. The purpose of this survey was to show the number and rank of individuals falling in the various levels of education in order to enable the commander to plan an education program to raise the educational level of his command.²

(2) G-3 Staff Section Report, August 1953

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UNCLASSIFIED Part 3 Logistics

10. Engineer: Road maintenance and new road construction continued to be the largest effort required of engineer troops, amounting to 67 percent of all engineer effort. There were no new projects started, all efforts being continued on road projects begun in July.

General engineer support of IX Corps units continued during the period. The logging camp continued in operation producing logs for bunkers for the new main battle position and artillery positions. Efforts were continued to improve facilities at the IX Corps Rest Center.

Weather conditions during August continued unfavorable to engineer construction. Rainfall in the Corps sector averaged 9.58 inches with some rain falling 16 days of the month, however, no floods occurred. The average high temperature was 87 degrees with an average low of 64 degrees. The humidity continued to be high.³

11. Ordnance: During the period ammunition inspection and instruction teams were organized and visits were made to divisions and units in the Corps for the purpose of aiding them in the safety, proper care and handling and storage of ammunition in unit ASP's. Three accidental explosions of Ordnance ammunition were reported during the month. Twenty deaths resulted from these explosions. As a result added emphasis was placed on safety precautions by the teams. Turn-in of both serviceable and unserviceable ammunition was in excess of basic loads and authorized excess. Thirty tons of ammunition were transferred laterally between Corps Units to be used for training purposes. An inventory of all ammunition in the hands of troops was accomplished and turn-in of excess was being made as space in ASP's became available.

(3) Engineer Staff Section Report, August 1953

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A proposed plan for ammunition logistical support in IX Corps was approved during the month. In general, the plan provides for the re-establishment of ASP 64 with 4,000 tons of fast moving ammunition items. ASP 71 is to be reduced to 5,000 tons of fast moving ammunition items to provide forward support. The establishment of a 10,000 ton level at ASP 76 is to provide intermediate support.

Technical inspections of all Ordnance equipment in the Corps was initiated and was approximately 35 percent completed. Inspections in the three ROK Divisions are 70 percent completed.

Continued emphasis was placed on reducing the number of non-operational vehicles in Corps. The average for the month of August was 2.5 percent.

Inspection and Instruction teams visited the three ROK Divisions and checked the Ordnance General Supply System. Generally it was found that ROK Units had incomplete standard nomenclature lists. Action was taken to procure the necessary publications to complete their files. The turn-in of unserviceable supplies was also found to be unsatisfactory. These units were instructed in the necessity of such turn-in being accomplished in order that supplies could be rebuilt and returned to depot stocks for re-issue. A shortage of spare parts for small arms developed in ROK channels due to the 100 percent technical inspections of small arms. Many weapons had to be evacuated due to this shortage. The 3rd ROK Ordnance Depot supporting this Corps had a zero balance on all except wooden components. The KMAG Advisor reported that parts were due in from the depot at PUSAN but had not been received by the 3rd Rok Ordnance Depot at the end of the month.⁴

12. Quartermaster: During August considerable savings were effected in mogas and diesel fuel over the allocation

(4) Ordnance Staff Section Report, August 1953

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given IX Corps by Eighth US Army. The large savings in mogas was due primarily to administrative deadlining of vehicles.

Plans for expanding the Class I truckhead at YUJONG (CT 4709) were effectively implemented. Capacity of the loading and unloading platform was doubled, ice storage more than doubled, a quonset hut for housing ice cream machines and hardening cabinets was constructed and the area in general was improved. The Class I truckhead, which began operation on 18 June serving approximately 10,000 troops and representing 26 accounts, was, at the end of this period servicing approximately 22,000 troops representing 40 accounts.

The Class I situation was not as good as it has been in the preceding periods. There were less perishable items arriving at division DP's, railheads, and at the Corps truckhead. This was apparently due to insufficient refrigerator cars to haul perishables from PUSAN. Hydroponic foods were received in extremely small quantities. Items were frequently deleted from the menu without substitutions. Ice issues from the Class I truckhead generally did not meet the prescribed allowance of one-half pound per man daily. This was attributed to ice being hauled approximately 30 miles in 2 1/2 ton trucks to the truckhead without compensation for meltage. The same applied to units hauling from the truckhead. Ice issues were increased by 25 percent during the extreme hot weather to alleviate this condition. The Class I situation began to improve during the last five days of the period and was considered adequate at the close of the period.

An eight hour course of instruction in the operation and maintenance of the Herman Nelson Heater was initiated at Service Center #4 for IX Corps units on 24 August. Quotas were given to all units authorized Herman Nelson Heaters. Purpose of the course was to familiarize operators with the

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operations of the heater and to stress the various hazards inherent to the heater.

Maintenance of Quartermaster refrigeration equipment continued to improve due to the assignment to Service Center #4 of two refrigeration teams. These teams were available on call by units requiring their services.⁵

13. Transportation: Direct support provided IX Corps by Eighth Army truck units during August 1953 was as follows:

Class II and IV	200 tons
PX Supplies	388 tons
Engineer Supplies	95 tons
Total	683 tons

Personnel (Number transported) 426

On 25 August the IX Corps established an emergency reserve truck pool of 256 2½ ton cargo trucks which were to be made available on two hours notice when required. This pool was to consist of 64 vehicles from each of the US divisions, 32 from Corps Artillery, and 16 from each of the Regimental Combat Teams. It was anticipated that this arrangement will make the Corps more independent of Eighth Army transportation assistance than in the past.

The number of vehicle road clearances granted during August increased to a total of 686 as compared to 467 for the previous month. These clearances concerned the movement of 6,117 vehicles as compared to 3,562 for the month of July 1953. The major movements consisted of the movement of the 40th US Division into the Corps, the relief of the 3rd US Division by the 40th US Division, the movement of the 22nd ROK Division to X Corps, and the movement of the 5th Regimental Combat Team to the IX Corps.

In the interest of economy, vehicle maintenance, POL consumption, and road conservation, 50 percent of the ½ ton

(5) Quartermaster Staff Section Report, August 1953

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trucks, 3/4 ton trucks, and 2½ ton trucks in all of the major Corps units except Engineers, were administratively dead-lined until further notice. Exceptions were authorized for emergency missions only on clearance by this headquarters.⁶

14. Signal: At the end of August, the Corps Signal Battalion was furnishing communications to the following major units: 2nd US Division; 3rd US Division; 40th US Division; 2nd ROK Division; 9th ROK Division; CAPITOL ROK Division; 5th Regimental Combat Team; 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team; 36th Engineer Combat Group; Unit Training Center #2 (KWAG); IX Corps Artillery; IX Corps (Rear); and 2nd ROK Corps.

To provide telephone and teletype communications to the above units, it required 1,245 circuit miles of wire and radio circuits, of which 75 percent were obtained through the use of radio and land line carrier systems.

During the month of August the Corps Signal Battalion operated two telephone switching centrals. One at IX Corps (Main) and the other at IX Corps (Rear). The average number of telephone calls handled for a 24 hour period, for the two switchboards, during the month of August was 10,685.

Throughout the month, eight of the 101st Signal Battalion's AN/GRC-26 Radio Sets were utilized and six were on standby basis as spares. All spares were in operating condition. On 10 August 1953, IX Corps Command Net Number Two was opened utilizing radio teletype and voice. On 30 August 1953 this net expended to include the US Divisions in the Corps area as well as the ROK Divisions who were originally in the net.

One AN/GRC-26 was operated by the 101st Signal Battalion in each of the following nets: Army Radio teletype (point-to-point, full duplex), Army Command Net 1; (Radio teletype),

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and the AGL Air Request Net (Radio teletype). Three AN/GRC-26's were operated by the 101st Signal Battalion in IX Corps Command Number 2; one at IX Corps (Main), one at the 2nd ROK Division and one at the 9th ROK Division. Two sets were operated in IX Corps Command Net Number 1; one at IX Corps (Main) and one at IX Corps (Rear).

Throughout the month 12 of the 18 AN/TRC-3 Radio Terminal Sets and three of the six AN/TRC-4 Radio Relay Sets were in operation.

IX Corps provided one VHF radio link from IX Corps (Main) to each of the following units: II ROK Corps; 2nd ROK Division; IX Corps (Rear); 2nd US Division; 9th ROK Division; and 40th US Division.

One AN/TRC-4 Radio Relay Set was employed in each of the VHF circuits to II ROK Corps, 9th ROK Division and 40th US Division.

The teletype circuit changes for the month of August consisted of establishing Command Net Number 2 with radio-teletype, one-way-reversible circuits to 2nd US Division, 3rd US Division, 40th US Division, 2nd ROK Division and 9th ROK Division. These units were removed from Corps Command Net Number 1 (CW) upon being installed in Command Net Number 2 (RTT). The 5th Regimental Combat Team was added to Corps Command Net Number 1 (CW). Teletype circuits now provided include circuits to Eighth US Army (VHF and RTT); 2nd US Division (VHF and RTT); 3rd US Division (VHF and RTT); 40th US Division (VHF and RTT); 2nd ROK Division (RTT); 9th ROK Division (RTT); IX Corps Artillery (LLC); 36th Engineer Combat Group (LL); IX Corps (Rear) (VHF); and I US Corps (VHF). There was in addition a local circuit to G-2 Operations. The receiver and keying unit for IX Corps Command Net Number 1 (CW) were located in the Comcenter.

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A summary of the wire recovery, salvage, and rehabilitation program for August indicated that a total of 8,179 miles of wire were recovered; 489 miles salvaged; and 3,808 miles rehabilitated. Based on the cost figure of \$88.00 per mile, the value of the wire recovered was \$719,752; salvaged wire was valued at \$43,032; and rehabilitated wire was valued at \$335,104. Thirty-nine miles of spiral-four cable was rehabilitated by the 101st Signal Battalion. This was valued at \$26,720.⁷

15. Medical: Incidence of diseases during the month of August has been average for this season of the year. There have been no serious outbreaks of food infection. There were eight confirmed cases of Hemorrhagic Fever reported during the month as compared with 27 cases reported for the same period of 1952.

There were two small outbreaks of dysentery reported among US troops. Source of the infection was traced to consumption of unpurified drinking water. In both instances, immediate corrective action was taken.

Treatment of water throughout the IX Corps Sector has been improved during the month by implementing uniform use of the Batch system of water purification.

The 49th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance) evacuated 106 patients during the period. The 562nd Ambulance Company (Sep) transported 1,500 patients.

Rail evacuations by Hospital Train decreased. A schedule of a train every three days was instituted by the 30th Medical Group, Eighth Army. This schedule has proved adequate.⁸

(7) Signal Staff Section Report, August 1953

(8) Medical Staff Section Report, August 1953

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16. Cost Consciousness and Supply Economy: Frequent staff visits were made to Corps units in order to monitor the Cost Consciousness and Supply Economy Program. Particular emphasis was stressed on salvage operations in the Demilitarized Zone.⁹

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(9) G-4 Staff Section Report, August 1953

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Part 4 Personnel

17. Strength and Casualties: The total strength of Corps units, both assigned and attached, as the month ended was 136,050. This total consisted of 77,044 US personnel, 54,178 Korean personnel, and 4,828 United Nations personnel.

Battle casualties for the month totalled eleven. These casualties were sustained prior to 27 July 1953, but were not evacuated until August.¹⁰

18. Morale: The morale of the troops of IX US Corps continued to be excellent during the month. Contributing factors to the high morale were as follows: The reduced rotation criteria announced for the month of September which decreased the number of points needed for rotation from 40 points to 36 points; the new Rest and Recuperation program which now permits seven days in Japan; and the increased accommodations at the IX Corps Rest Center from 300 enlisted spaces to 500 spaces and 30 officer spaces to 60 spaces.¹¹

a. Special Services: Post Exchange Activities reported a gross sale of \$479,901.13 during August, while drawing merchandise valued at \$534,848.29; 28 accounts are handled by Corps Branch Exchanges serving approximately 23,000 personnel. Motion picture films were issued to 67 units during the month and there were 109 film showings. During the same period, there were 54 performances of six USO shows, presented to an aggregate attendance of 51,000. Eleven teams participated in the IX Corps Softball Tournament. Company "A", 11th Engineer Battalion won the IX Corps Tournament and will represent IX Corps in the Eighth Army Tournament in September.

The IX Corps Rest Center was expanded and during the month 3,968 personnel enjoyed the facilities of the

(10) G-1 Staff Section Report, August 1953

(11) Ibid.

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three day rest period offered. The Rest Center was also opened to units in the vicinity for the purpose of swimming and the use of the snack bar during the day.¹²

UNCLASSIFIED b. Awards and Decorations: A total of 123 decorations were awarded members of non-divisional units assigned and attached to IX Corps, representing an increase of six over the July total.¹³

c. Postal Activities: During August, the 11th APU (APO 264) received 3,020 pouches of parcel post and dispatched a total of 1,266. Three hundred twenty-eight pouches of letter mail were received while 333 pouches were dispatched. A total of 9,545 money orders were issued, amounting to \$576,269.65. Money orders cashed amounted to \$35,389.47.¹⁴

d. Chaplain Activities: Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Chaplains of the Corps provided an uninterrupted schedule of religious services for Corps personnel during the month. A total of 1,096 services were conducted to an aggregate attendance of 51,678 persons.¹⁵

19. Provost Marshal: During the month of August 1953, there were 12 serious incidents of a criminal nature investigated by the 19th Criminal Investigation Detachment operating within the IX Corps sector, showing an increase of three cases as compared with nine cases investigated in July.

The following offenses and incidents were investigated by Corps and Division military police investigators during the month of August:

- (12) Special Services Staff Section Report, August 1953
- (13) Adjutant General Staff Section Report, August 1953
- (14) Ibid.
- (15) Chaplain Staff Section Report, August 1953

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	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNFOUNDED</u>	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>PENDING</u>
Simple Assault	1		1		
Blackmarket	4		4		
Drunk and/or Disorderly	8		8		
Involuntary Manslaughter	2		2		
Suicide/ Attempted Suicide	1		1		
Housebreaking	24		20		4
Larceny/Wrongful Appropriation					
a. Government Property	38		30	4	4
b. Private Property	19		15		4
Robbery	6		6		
Weapons Violation	4		4		
Unauthorized Use or Possession of Government Property	3		3		
Others (SIW)	2		2		
Total	<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>

A total of 907 delinquency reports were issued during August as compared with 300 for July. This large increase in military offenses was attributed to the expected reaction of troops during the first month following the Armistice, and the fact that the figures include reports from one additional US Division assigned to IX Corps during the month. The largest increase was reflected in offenses involving Curfew, Off Limits, Pass, and Uniform Violations.

A total of 423 traffic citations were issued by Corps and Division military police as compared with 322 for the previous month. This figure includes traffic violations reported by the 40th US Division, assigned to the Corps during the month, and accounts for the increase in total,

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however, exclusive of the extra division assigned to the Corps in August the traffic violations were less than was experienced during previous months. Principal traffic violations continue to be, Exceeding the Posted Speed Limit, and Trip Ticket violations.

Government property, including Military Payment Certificates, valued at \$29,910.98, was recovered by Corps and Division military police, with the assistance of the Korean National Police. This represents the highest monthly recovery thus far during the calendar year.

Thirty-three ROKA and/or United Nations vehicles were impounded by Corps military police for illegal hauling of bunker logs, firewood, charcoal, and/or US government supplies and equipment through the Corps sector without proper authorization. This represents an increase of 10 as compared to 23 vehicles impounded during July, which was the lowest number recorded within the past six months. However, the August figure is still 50 percent less than the number impounded during the previous high month of June.

Rigid enforcement of screening vehicles for unauthorized cargo at all Military Police Check Points was maintained throughout the month, as well as command action being taken by unit commanders against violators.¹⁶

20. Civil Affairs: The problem of civilians moving north of Line KANSAS to farm in restricted areas has markedly decreased. Over 500 such farmers were apprehended and questioned. When it was disclosed that they had no land to farm in authorized areas, they were evacuated along with their dependents and belongings to the provincial KCAC Team for disposition. This has discouraged the practice of entering unauthorized areas. A few still continue to cross the line, but this is done only at night.

(16) Provost Marshal Staff Section Report, August 1953

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There were 1,168 unauthorized civilians evacuated from Corps area during the month. Of these 189 were prostitutes, 566 were farmers, and the rest were wanderers, discharged civilians, employees and shoeshine boys.

With the approaching of cold weather, the increase of illegal wood cutting by civilians has been in evidence. Also, since the signing of the Armistice more ROK units have been observed engaged in illegal cutting and transporting of wood. Such trucks, when apprehended, were impounded by the Provost Marshal. Passes for transporting wood or charcoal from the Corps are only valid if signed by the Corps Provost Marshal and counter-signed by the Civil Affairs Officer. Applications to cut or transport wood for other than military use are only recognized when approved by the Korean Minister of Forestry and further approved by the Army Commander.

No communicable diseases of epidemic proportion were reported in IX Corps during the month of August. Three cases of Relapsing Fever were reported. Nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three persons were immunized for typhoid, typhus, smallpox, and cholera during the month. Also during this period, 1,735 individuals were dusted with DDT and Lindane.¹⁷

(17) Civil Affairs Staff Section Report, August 1953

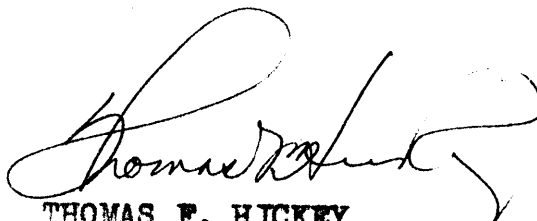
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SECTION II
COMMANDER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

None

SECTION III
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SURVEY INFORMATION

None



THOMAS F. HICKEY
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

- 1 Incl:
1. Situation Map, 1:250,000

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**36 ENG. GP.
SUB AREA**

"A"

**AMS L 552
MAP KOREA 1:250,000
31 AUGUST 1953**