GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
14 November 1950

Korean Release No. 643

The ROK 6th Division regained some of the ground lost yesterday to an enemy attack. After the enemy attack was contained, pressure eased along the division front.

Elements of the ROK 7th Division attacked enemy positions in the Wolbong-san area and registered gains up to several miles against moderate enemy resistance.

In the area south of Yongbyon, elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division gained several miles against moderate enemy resistance and seized commanding high ground, forcing the enemy to withdraw to the northwest.

U.S. 24th Divisional units and the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade advanced up to two miles and sent patrols to the front.

The ROK 1st Division conducted extensive patrols throughout its sector in order to maintain contact with enemy units.

Combat patrols from the ROK 8th Division destroyed an enemy road block near Sansong-ni and continued east. Other divisional elements conducted strong patrols north of the Taedong river.

Elements of the U.S. 25th Division engaged and cleared enemy bands in the Chorwon area.

The enemy continued its attempt to develop an enveloping attack against elements of the ROK Capitol Division along the Orang-chon river line. After firing artillery and mortars across the river, an enemy force supported by four tanks attempted to infiltrate ROK positions. Close air support destroyed or damaged three of the tanks. Another ROK Capitol Divisional unit neared the vicinity of Hapsu against light resistance.

Patrols from the U.S. 7th Division reached the east side of the Fusen reservoir.

Several small enemy attacks against road blocks in the Majon-ni area were repulsed by elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division. Other Marine units continued to advance north to Koto-ri.

U.S. Army units destroyed several enemy road blocks west of Wonsan yesterday and artillery scattered a small enemy group in the same area.

United Nations forces continued to seek out and destroy enemy bands in rear areas. ROK army elements engaged one such force near Sunchang, killing 146 and capturing eight.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1445
14 November 1950

Korean Release No. 642

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 13 November 1950)

U.S. Far East Air Forces B-29s eliminated the military usefulness of three more Communist supply and distribution centers in far northern Korea Monday near the Yalu river boundary in part of a day-long aerial offensive that cost the enemy heavily as all types of USAF planes flew 559 sorties.

Sakchu, Namsi and Chosan were fire-bombed effectively by Superforts, and the Korean spans of the two principal traffic bridges from Sinuiju across the Yalu river to the north were damaged, with at least one span of one of the twin bridges in the water. The marshalling yard at Nanam was bombed, with good results reported. About 40 B-29s of the FEAF Bomber Command participated in these strikes. The B-29s dropped more than 28,000 ten-pound incendiary bombs, as well as 1,000 and 500-pound general purpose bombs.

The three centers through which supplies and reinforcements for the Communist ground units flow from the north toward the battle lines were attacked in the coldest weather experienced by B-29 crews since the war began. The strikes were made simultaneously and fire and smoke were seen long after medium bombers, covered by F-80 jets, left the target areas. Namsi is not far from the boundary on a main rail and highway line about 12 miles north of Chongju, Chosan is two miles from the Yalu river and Sakchu is five miles south of the river and inland from Sinuiju.

Fifth Air Force planes flew 382 of the total sorties Monday, with 128 on close support chiefly in central Korea just below the 40th parallel where UN ground forces face determined opposition in the Republic of Korea and I Corps sectors. Some of the sorties were by land-based Marines and Royal Australian Air Force.

The F-80 jets, F-51 Mustangs and B-26 Invader light bombers together accounted for 279 enemy troops killed and equipment destroyed or damaged as follows: 77 vehicles of all types, 133 buildings used for military purposes, 2 railroad tunnels, 10 supply and fuel dumps and 4 gun positions. B-26s again flew almost 50 sorties with planes of the 452nd Bomb Wing from the U.S. having joined the veteran 3rd Bomb Group in combat.

A flight of 17 B-26s started three fires and destroyed 60 percent of the target area at Taegwan-dong where vehicles and supply caches were concentrated. The light bombers also damaged a bridge and railroad tunnel west of that town.

In support of I Corps troops large flights of F-80s and F-51s heavily attacked the Unsan and Taechon areas, destroying and damaging 20 supply buildings, a self-propelled gun, another tunnel and set fires on varied dumps. At Hwasan-dong, in the ROK sector, fighter bombers leveled four supply buildings and damaged six others. At Tokchon five supply concentrations were destroyed and at Unbong-dong 16 buildings containing troops and supplies were fired.

X Corps troops were aided by B-26s and F-80s at Hakalwoo-ri and other small villages where large fires were started in military buildings, and enemy troops strafed and killed. Fighter bombers on armed reconnaissance covered a wide area of northern Korea particularly at Sakchu, Manpojin, Chongyang-dong, Yowonjin, Yongnim-dong, Taesan-dong and Yudam-ni, attacking vehicles, buildings troops and other targets. Enemy aircraft failed to appear yesterday except for a single MIG-15 spotted over Sinuiju. At sight of U.S. planes, the enemy jet disappeared over the border to safety.

Superforts also dropped 1,500,000 leaflets Monday along the bomb line and at Sonchon, Kwaksan, Kasan, Taechon, Pakchon, Onjong, Kujang-dong and other towns, offering humane treatment for those who surrender.

A total of 1,115 tons of priority freight was flown to Korea yesterday by the FEAF Combat Cargo Command in 242 individual sorties. The airlift included 733 Japan to Korea passengers, ammunition, fuel, clothing, equipment, and 237 patients evacuated from Korean forward positions either to hospitals in southern Korea or to Japan.

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General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1040
14 November 1950

Korean Release No. 641

The U.S. Navy heavy cruiser Rochester steamed north of the 41st parallel yesterday to bring her eight-inch guns to the support of the ROK Capitol Division facing the enemy along the Myonggan-chon river.

Making use of helicopter spotting the Rochester bombarded enemy troop concentrations and gun positions. Throughout the night the cruiser maintained a steady stream of harassing fire.

A military camp at Hyesanjin, on the Korean side of the border, caught the full force of a morning strike by Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Task Force 77.

Bombs, rockets and napalm left the camp a burning mass of destruction. Two ammunition storehouses disintegrated in a tremendous blast.

Heavy smoke over the area prevented a full assessment of the damage inflicted.

A second strike, at Kapsan, resulted in the destruction of four buildings of a barracks area.

Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts of Korea. U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes and Royal Air Force Sunderlands were out on regular anti-mine and armed reconnaissance patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1605
13 November 1950

Korean Release No. 640

The enemy launched a determined counterattack against elements of the ROK 6th Division yesterday. The enemy force of about regimental size forced the ROK units to withdraw about two miles where the attack was contained. United Nations air support inflicted approximately 1,000 casualties on the enemy's reserves attempting to support the attack.

Patrols from the ROK 1st Division found 300 enemy dead in the area of yesterday's attack southeast of Pakchon. The ROK patrols reported the enemy to be withdrawing from the scene of the battle.

The U.S. 24th Division conducted aggressive patrols throughout its zone.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division advanced slowly through difficult terrain and against stubborn enemy resistance in the vicinity of Won-ni.

Philippine army units attacked a group of approximately 300 enemy near Singye, inflicting 117 casualties and forcing the rest to disperse.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 2d Division discovered two underground munitions factories in the Hyangmong-ni area.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division continued to be heavily engaged with enemy forces in the Tokchon sector.

ROK army units and special troops attacked enemy bands in the Pyonggang-Hwachon area inflicting many casualties and dispersing the groups.

An attempted double envelopment by the enemy against leading elements of the ROK Capitol Division forced the ROK unit to withdraw to positions south of the Orang-chon river. A subsequent counterattack by ROK forces forced the enemy units to withdraw north across the river. The enemy was reported to be digging in along the river's north bank.

The ROK 3rd Division conducted patrols in the area north of Sinpo.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division patrolled north of captured Kotori with little enemy contact. A Marine unit inflicted many casualties in repelling three small attacks near Majon-ni.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 7th Division destroyed an enemy pillbox and killed the 27 occupants.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
13 November 1950

Korean Release No. 639

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 12 November 1950)

Three more communication and resupply centers in Communist-held Korea underwent incendiary attacks Sunday, one of them for the second time. FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped fire bombs on Manpojin, along the north central border, Sonchon, along the northwest coast and Puckchin, northwest of Onjong. Cloud coverage over one of the primary targets resulted in one formation striking at Puckchin, the second such attack on that town within four days. Each target was blanketed by fire bombs, with fires and smoke indicating excellent results in all areas.

B-26 light bombers of the Fifth Air Force mounted a record number of sorties flying 49. This number was possible due to the effort put out by the newly arrived 452nd Bomb Wing, a reserve unit called to active duty since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Mounting almost half of the sorties Sunday the 452nd hit military targets at Huchang with excellent results. Many fires were left burning in the area after a large warehouse exploded under the impact of fragmentation and napalm bombs. Other B-26s struck at Pihyon. In a lengthy attack the light bombers set fire to many military areas with napalm. Many fragmentation bombs and thousands of rounds of .50 caliber ammunition were expended as well in the attack.

Operating in and out of snow flurries in support of advancing United Nations forces F-80 jets and F-51s of the Fifth Air Force pounded the enemy in front of the advancing United Nations forces in the Yongbyon area. Four artillery positions were knocked out in recketing and strafing attacks, three tanks destroyed, five others damaged, ten supply buildings burned to the ground and 30 others left aflame in the heavy air attacks. The fighters attacked seven different enemy troop positions in the ROK area, causing casualties, damaging two rail tunnels and destroying a tank at Kangjong.

A flight of F-51 fighters located a large fuel dump near the town of Sakchu, along the northwestern border of Korea. In two attacks they destroyed the dump and 55 fuel trucks that were attempting to deliver their loads to the Communists to the south. Violent explosions rocked the area during the attacks and flame and smoke poured upward to 3,000 feet. Two antiaircraft positions protecting the dump were destroyed as well. At Namsi another flight of F-51s destroyed two tanks, three supply carts and damaged a rail tunnel and two trucks. Troops were attacked in over a dozen different locations; supply buildings and fortified buildings set afire throughout the rear of the battle line.

Two formations of enemy jets were observed very high in the vicinity of Sinuiju. On each occasion the enemy formation disappeared across the border upon the approach of Fifth Air Force F-80s on offensive combat air patrol in that area.

At the end of Sunday's combat operations by planes of the Fifth Air Force destruction stood at 11 tanks, 81 vehicles, 6 artillery positions, 6 supply dumps, 1 large fuel dump, 51 supply or fortified buildings and 8 supply carts destroyed or damaged.

The steady flow of essential materiel continued across the aerial bridge from Japan to Korea, with Combat Cargo Command aircraft delivering 1,080 tons of cargo, 404 passengers and carrying 467 medical evacuees during Sunday's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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Korean Release No. 638

1545
12 November 1950

United Nations forces registered limited gains along the Korean front yesterday.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division advanced up to three miles in the Yongbyon sector yesterday against moderate enemy resistance. The division reported that the enemy was using many mines in an effort to slow the attack.

U.S. 24th Divisional units made slight gains southeast of Yongbyon against moderate enemy opposition.

Advancing units of the ROK 1st Division dispersed several enemy groups and repelled a battalion size counterattack.

The 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, attacking in conjunction with U.S. and ROK Army units in the Pakchon area, advanced several miles against light to moderate resistance.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 25th Division dispersed an enemy band near Ichon. Elements of the division killed 42 and captured 6 from a group of approximately 100 enemy attempting an ambush near Sibyon-ni.

In the northeastern sector, elements of the ROK Capitol Division crossed the Myonggan-chon river in two places south of Chuchonhujang.

Advancing elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division captured Koto-ri and drove to the north toward Hagaru-ri. An enemy attack against divisional units west of Wonsan was quickly repulsed.

All units of the U.S. 7th Division conducted aggressive patrols throughout the division sector.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1515
12 November 1950

Korean Release No. 637

This morning more than 100 carrier-based Panther jet fighters, Corsair fighter-bombers and Skyraider dive-bombers from Task Force 77 blasted the bridge at Sinuiju in one of the greatest concentrations of Naval air power of this war.

Close to 55 tons of explosives were used during the strike and pilots described one span of the railroad bridge as "dumped and demolished" after a 2,000-pound bomb hit. One span of the highway bridge was knocked flat by a barrage of "Tiny Tim" rockets.

Planes from the Philippine Sea, Valley Forge and Leyte dove in a steady stream for more than an hour to deliver Task Force Commander Admiral E.C. Ewen's "Sunday punch".

One pilot reported sighting a flight of nine MIG-15 type enemy aircraft but no engagement was made.

The antiaircraft fire during the attack was described as "light" and all the Navy's planes returned safely.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1445
12 November 1950

Korean Release No. 636

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 11 November 1950)

The constant combat offensive air patrol maintained by Fifth Air Force F-80 jets along the northwest Korean border proved profitable Saturday. Enemy jets, crossing into Korea were immediately engaged by the F-80s who sent two of the enemy planes spiralling earthward pouring smoke and flames. Another enemy jet received heavy bursts of machinegun fire in the tail section, fuselage and wing as it attempted to evade an attack by an F-80. Two other Communist formations fled across the border when Fifth Air Force fighter patrols appeared.

By-passed enemy elements, engaging a ROK unit in the Pyongyang area, were brought under attack by planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces. ROK forces later reported that 450 Communists were killed in the successful air pounding. Five miles south of Yongbyon heavy aerial attacks by jets and F-51 fighters in a coordinated air-ground operation cost the enemy another 600 casualties.

Supporting attacking UN forces in both the ROK and I Corps areas, fighters and bombers battered the Communists in entrenched positions along the battle line and pounded at their supply routes to the rear. At Kasan one tank was destroyed and an armed reconnaissance F-80 knocked out another at Kwasan-dong. The biggest single fighter target of the day in rear areas was 25 fortified buildings in Huichon, which were damaged in rocketing and strafing attacks.

B-26 light bombers of the Fifth Air Force napalmed and bombed troop and supply areas at Kusong and Taesan-dong, leaving many fires burning. The light bombers destroyed a small bridge at Unsan-dong with direct hits.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 3 aircraft, 2 tanks, 8 carts, 22 vehicles, 5 artillery pieces, 9 supply dumps, and 74 fortified buildings during Saturday's operations.

Combat Cargo Command transport aircraft carried 1,194 tons of cargo, 657 passengers and 291 medical evacuees during yesterday's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1045
12 November 1950

Korean Release No. 635

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner yesterday destroyed nine mines off the west coast in the vicinity of Chinnampo. In the same general area the U.S. minesweeper Pelican destroyed a tenth mine.

Four mines were destroyed off the east coast near Hungnam.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy P2V Neptunes and PBM Martin Mariners were out on regular anti-mine and armed reconnaissance patrols.

Carrier-based aircraft of Task Force 77 continued to pound military targets across the entire breadth of North Korea, concentrating on rail and highway bridges.

One bridge northwest of Kanggye and another at Changjin (north of the Choshin Reservoir) were destroyed. Six other bridges were damaged by the Navy Skyraiders and Corsairs, flying under protective cover of Panther jets.

U.S. Marine Corsair pilots operating from the escort carriers USS Badoeng Strait and USS Sicily continued to provide close air support for elements of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division. Most of the Marine flying artillery attacks were in the area north of Pungsan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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Korean Release No. 634

1600
11 November 1950

The day's activities in Korea were generally characterized by small patrol actions against light enemy resistance on all fronts.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division patrolled aggressively in their sector, dispersing small enemy groups, but encountered no determined resistance. The tempo of the enemy's artillery against the 1st Cavalry Division, however, increased during the day.

Elements of the U.S. 25th Division, in conjunction with ROK troops, engaged a sizeable enemy force in the vicinity of Yonchon. The friendly patrol withdrew in the face of the enemy's superior numbers and fire.

A patrol from the U.S. 2d Division advanced to the east as far as Nojon-ni before encountering any hostile forces. At last report the patrol was still engaged with the enemy. The division reports 90 POWs captured.

The 8th ROK Division maintained contact with enemy forces in its sector. Units as large as battalions were encountered in the Tokchon area.

Units of the U.S. 1st Marine Division engaged an enemy force of about 100 men and killed 70 in the vicinity of Majon-ni. Other units of the division dispatched strong patrols north and east of Sinhung and succeeded in dispersing enemy groups by fire. Still other Marines advanced to Sunama without encountering any effective resistance.

The ROK Capitol Division continued its attack from positions north of the Myonggan-chon river.

Troops of the U.S. 7th Division attacked an enemy force estimated at battalion strength in the rugged terrain of Ansu-myon. Other elements of the division continued patrolling in their sectors with little enemy contact.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 633

1510
11 November 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 10 November 1950)

Incendiary attacks on key communications and resupply centers in North Korea were continued Friday when FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses hit Uiju, on the Yalu river just northwest of Sinuiju. Almost 11,000 fire bombs saturated the target area at Uiju, leaving fierce fires burning. Clouds of smoke obscured the target long after the attack. A similar strike was made on the warehouse and dock area at Chongjin. Both attacks were made visually.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26 light bombers gave the enemy no respite, hammering at his forces and materiel along the battle lines and throughout rear areas. Attacks were made in over 50 separate areas, accounting for many vehicles, supply or fortified buildings, rail cars and tanks. The Communist losses included 12 tanks. At Sonchon a flight of F-80s destroyed 7 tanks in rocketing attacks; 1 was destroyed in Kwaksan, 2 were knocked out at Hwasan-dong and 2 were damaged near Taechon.

B-26 light bombers attacked troop positions, rail lines, and supply areas at Pyorha-ri, Uisan-dong, Taegwan-dong, Pakchon and Myongmun-dong. Fires were left burning at each target. Over a dozen troop positions were attacked in the I Corps area alone, with undetermined results. Fires were observed burning in most of the areas after the attacks. Five vehicles and 4 fortified buildings were definitely destroyed and another 7 buildings damaged. Close-support operations in the ROK area of action knocked out 20 fortified buildings, 3 supply buildings, a supply dump and 3 vehicles. Many troop positions were rocketed and strafed with unknown results.

Armed reconnaissance fighters pinned down a small convoy near Taegwan-dong, destroying 10 trucks and damaging another 5. The F-80s and F-51s attacked vehicles, carts, supply or fortified buildings and railroad rolling stock in 14 villages and towns.

F-51 fighters of the ROK Air Force destroyed a fuel dump and damaged six vehicles in Wiwon near the northern border. RAAF Mustangs and Marine F7Fs, also flying under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, accounted for vehicles and supply buildings in their attacks.

Enemy air activity yesterday lessened with but one actual engagement. A flight of two F-80s observed a flight of four enemy jets southeast of Sinuiju but the enemy aircraft showed no desire to fight. Later four F-80s spotted seven MIG-type jets northward, along the Yalu river, and attacked them. The enemy jets broke into two formations, one high and one low and darted for the west in a maneuver apparently intended to lure the Fifth Air Force jets across the border. The F-80s broke off the attack prior to reaching the river.

At the end of Friday's operations known Fifth Air Force destruction claims stood at 86 vehicles, 3 locomotives, 29 boxcars, 5 supply dumps, 37 fortified buildings, 41 supply buildings and 22 supply carts destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued to fly essential cargo into Korea, delivering supplies to the Eighth Army, X Corps, Fifth Air Force and other units. Partial reports indicate that the 1,000-ton mark was surpassed again yesterday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1105
11 November 1950

Korean Release No. 632

Precision divebombing Skyraider attack bombers of U.S. Navy Task Force 77 attacked the international bridges crossing the Yalu river at Sinuiju for the second straight day yesterday morning. Six hits were positively observed. Extent of the damage could not be determined because of heavy smoke obscuring the area.

Eleven Russian-type MIG-15 jets were encountered. One was damaged by a Navy Panther jet. All of the enemy planes escaped across the border to Manchuria.

Morning strikes against the bridges at Sinuiju were followed up by afternoon strikes against airfield installations at Chongjin. Several 1,000 pound bomb hits were scored on a brick hangar building.

Elsewhere across the entire breadth of North Korea south of the border Navy planes pounded communications lines, supplies and troop concentrations. One span of a railroad bridge at Kulsongpyong was knocked out. A concrete highway bridge at Musan, near the border, was damaged. One section of a wooden highway bridge near Kyongsong was destroyed.

U.S. Navy ships negotiated the 70-mile mine-cleared channel into Chinnampo yesterday for the first time and began unloading supplies and equipment. Efforts to clear the channel have been in progress for weeks. The mineclearing operations were performed under cover of British carrier-based aircraft and British Commonwealth surface units.

Quick action by Navy Lt. C. M. Miller, commanding officer of LST 883, prevented the burning out of the entire waterfront at Wonsan Thursday evening. Fire broke out in a waterfront warehouse used by service group personnel as a barracks. The warehouse was destroyed but prompt efficient action in leading out fire hoses by Miller, whose LST was beached at the time, prevented a major waterfront disaster. The fire was brought under control without major loss of equipment. Two men suffered minor burns.

When the fire broke out the fleet tug Arikara, immediately went alongside a merchant vessel tied up to the dock to render assistance in getting underway if necessary.

Men aboard the heavy cruiser USS Rochester destroyed two more floating mines in the channel at Wonsan yesterday.

Carrier-based U.S. Marine Corsair pilots continued with close air support efforts on behalf of ground forces north of Pungsan. Troops and supplies at Sang-ni, Yaksu-ri and Saksan-ni were hit. Enemy troops on a slope and in buildings near Yaksu-ri were attacked permitting a cut-off platoon to rejoin the 7th U.S. Infantry Division.

The U.S. Navy destroyer J.W. Thomason destroyed a mine off the west coast north of Songjin.

U.S. Navy ships of the east coast support force were deployed from Wonsan on to the north of Songjin to provide direct naval gunfire support as necessary. Night illumination missions were fired in the Wonsan area.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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1615
10 November 1950

Korean Release No. 631

Yesterday's action in Korea was again characterized by patrol actions and small skirmishes.

An armored patrol from the U.S. 24th Division inflicted heavy casualties on an enemy group of about 300 near Pakchon. The enemy fled north to a village where a United Nations airstrike inflicted further casualties.

Patrols from the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade scattered several small enemy groups in the Pakchon area.

Elements of the ROK 7th Division continued to advance in the Won-ni sector against moderate enemy resistance.

The advance of the ROK 8th Division north of Tokchon continued in the face of stubborn resistance from dug-in enemy units.

U.S. 25th Divisional patrols scattered enemy bands and captured 70 prisoners of war yesterday.

During the last several days, the U.S. 1st Marine Division reported 386 enemy killed in action and 577 enemy prisoners of war. Elements of the division advanced to the vicinity of Huksu-ri against moderate enemy resistance, while another Marine unit continued to advance slowly against heavy enemy resistance in the Koto-ri area.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division, registering gains up to 18 miles, reached the vicinity of the Myonggan-chon river.

Patrols of the U.S. 7th Division were strongly resisted by enemy positions dug in along the Ungi river line.

An enemy force, using grenades, automatic weapons and mortars, attacked a U.S. Army unit in the vicinity of Yonghung, but was driven off after suffering many casualties.

A ROK Marine unit, operating against enemy bands in a southern area, reported 62 enemy killed and 405 captured during the last week.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 630

1500
10 November 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 9 November 1950)

Another communications and resupply center in North Korea underwent an incendiary attack Thursday when FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses, making their third major strike within a week, hit military targets in Puckchin, about 10 miles northwest of Onjong.

In a campaign designed to choke off reinforcements and supplies for the Communist army along the battle line, more than 10,000 fire bombs were cascaded on the target. All the incendiaries fell within the designated target areas, setting fire to military supplies. Smoke rose to 9,000 feet after the strike. Another smaller formation of B-29s made a radar drop on military targets in Chongjin.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters, joined by aircraft of the RAAF, Marines and ROK Air Force, maintained the steady tempo of close support and armed reconnaissance action against the enemy throughout the battle line and into rear areas. The major effort of close support operations was in the ROK area where friendly elements were engaging the enemy.

Entrenched Communists were attacked all along the ROK front, with an undetermined number of casualties being inflicted by the Fifth Air Force in its 136th consecutive day of combat operations. F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s rocketed and strafed artillery positions and fortified buildings, destroying or damaging at least three field pieces and 30 buildings in the area.

In the I Corps area of operations fighters hammered supply dumps, troop positions, tanks and vehicles. Two tanks, one two miles south of Pakchon and the other four miles southwest of that town, were destroyed. Twenty-two supply buildings in the vicinity suffered damage in air attacks.

Armed reconnaissance jets hit a small convoy near Puckchin, destroying six trucks. Fighter sweeps from Myongmun-dong to Huichon to Kusong to Chongju cost the enemy 13 fortified buildings, 6 rail cars, 1 locomotive and 43 vehicles destroyed or damaged. The largest single target hit was a 30 vehicle convoy at Myongmun-dong. Twenty-nine fuel trucks and ammunitions trucks were destroyed in the attack.

Communist jet and propeller driven aircraft remained active, with five separate air to air fights taking place. Two enemy jets made passes at a B-29 in the Sinuiju area, and one was promptly shot down. Four F-80 jets attacked a formation of 6 to 10 enemy jets. The Communists broke off the engagement and fled to the west. In a third air battle four F-80s engaged three Yak-type aircraft, shooting down two of them. Two Red jets made an aggressive attack on four F-80s and both enemy planes were damaged in the battle. The fifth engagement was a brief fight between two four plane formations, with possible damage inflicted on one enemy plane. None of the Fifth Air Force jets was lost or damaged.

Incomplete reports from Combat Cargo Command indicates that the transport continued to surpass the 1,000 ton mark, when more than 1,100 tons were flown into Korea yesterday. In addition to cargo 495 passengers and 297 medical evacuees were carried.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1225
10 November 1950

Korean Release No. 629

Rail and highway bridges crossing the Yalu river were the primary targets of U.S. Navy aircraft of Task Force 77 yesterday.

Bridges crossing the river at Sinuiju, Chongsongjin, Kangguri and Manpojin were hit by precision divebombing Skyraiders and bomb-laden Corsairs under protective air cover of Panther jet fighters. A fifth bridge at Samsu, seven miles south of the border, also was hit.

The Navy pilots flew through antiaircraft fire of varying intensity and accuracy from both sides of the river.

Navy pilots from the USS Philippine Sea, flagship of Rear Adm. E.C. Ewen, Commander Task Force 77, swooped in over two bridges crossing the Yalu at Sinuiju, scoring direct hits with 1,000 and 2,000 pound bombs. Pilots from the same carrier scored four hits on the railroad bridge crossing the river at Manpojin, damaging one span and possibly knocking down a second. In the attack at Manpojin heavy, intense and accurate antiaircraft fire was encountered from both sides of the river.

Pilots from the Valley Forge scored four direct hits on a highway bridge crossing the river at Kangguri, leaving one span supported at one point by a single girder. Returning pilots estimated the bridge to be completely unusable by vehicular traffic.

Three direct hits by Valley Forge pilots on a bridge crossing the river at Chongsonjin left that bridge completely unuseable.

Seven miles south of the Manchurian border Valley Forge pilots scored four hits on a highway bridge at Samsu, damaging one span.

In the attacks by Philippine Sea pilots at Sinuiju four Russian-type MIG-15 jet aircraft were engaged. One was shot down by a Navy Panther jet. The others fled.

Task Force 77 pilots were under strict orders from Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, not to violate the Manchurian border and to attack only the Korean side of the bridges.

Other aircraft of Task Force 77 ranged over the entire breadth of North Korea in day and night attacks against communications lines, supplies and troops. The Naval air effort was divided between close and deep support of the ground forces.

Meanwhile U.S. Navy ships of the east coast support force provided round-the-clock direct naval gunfire support of ground forces from Wonsan on to the north of Songjin and illuminated battle areas at night with star shells.

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner yesterday destroyed four mines by machine-gun fire off Chinnampo, bringing to a total of 42 the number of mines destroyed by the Mariners in recent weeks.

The U.S. destroyer S.N. Moore destroyed a floating mine off the east coast near the 40th parallel. Intensive minesweeping operations continued on both coasts. Operations on the west coast were carried out under protective cover of British Commonwealth ships.

U.S. Marine flyers operating from the escort carriers USS Badoeng Strait and USS Sicily continued to provide close air support of elements of the Seventh Infantry Division in the Pungsan area and to the north.

Troop concentrations and military buildings at Soksan-ni, Yuha-ri, Sang-ni and along the banks of the Ungi river were hit with bombs, rockets, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1640
9 November 1950

Korean Release No. 628

An armored patrol from the U.S. 24th Division engaged an enemy force in the area south of Yongbyon, forcing the enemy to withdraw to the north. All elements of the division, together with the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade, conducted aggressive patrols to the front. Little enemy resistance was encountered but many enemy dead were found and large quantities of arms and ammunition were overrun.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division received artillery fire in front line positions and patrolled aggressively throughout the sector.

The ROK 8th Division continued to attack northeast and northwest of Tokchon.

Units of the ROK 7th Division reported receiving heavy mortar fire during their advance in the Won-ni area.

A combat patrol from the U.S. 2d Division captured four T-34 tanks, six self-propelled artillery pieces and 18 boxcars of ammunition in the vicinity of Yongwon. Another patrol captured four tanks and several carloads of ammunition and gasoline. Elements of the division registered slight gains against stubborn enemy resistance south of Yongwon.

Patrols from the U.S. 25th Division, in conjunction with ROK Army units, dispersed several groups of enemy, inflicting casualties and capturing 122 prisoners yesterday.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division attacked several enemy groups north of Sinpo and dispersed them.

Enemy attacks against elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division in Majon-ni area were repulsed without loss of ground. Another Marine unit advanced up to four miles in the vicinity of Tokhung-ni.

An attack by the ROK Capitol Division northwest of Kilchu reached the vicinity of Pojon and Kwan-dong against light resistance.

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General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1220
9 November 1950

Korean Release No. 627

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 8 November 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces struck at North Korean communications centers, supply areas and military forces Wednesday. Joined by Marine, RAAF and ROK fighters, operating under the control of the Fifth Air Force, fighters and bombers pounded the Communists, particularly in the northwest area of operations.

Fifth Air Force claims totaled 9 tanks, 91 vehicles, 3 locomotives, 22 gun positions, 7 supply dumps and 77 supply or fortified buildings destroyed or damaged during yesterday's operations.

For the first time in aerial history jet met jet in combat near Sinuiju when a flight of four F-80s engaged four enemy jets. One of the enemy jets was destroyed. Later in the day, in the same area, enemy jets attacked four F-51s. Two jets were damaged and a third probably damaged. After breaking off the fight the jets fled to the west. In still another engagement the F-51s probably damaged another Communist jet. None of the Fifth Air Force planes was damaged in these attacks.

Seventy-nine B-29s attacked the key communications and supply center of Sinuiju. Two double rail bridges were attacked, with hits being scored on each. Military targets in Sinuiju were bombed with incendiary bombs. Damage cannot be evaluated until poststrike reconnaissance is made.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft delivered 1,286 tons of cargo into Korea yesterday. In addition 774 passengers and 359 medical evacuees were carried by the transports in Wednesday's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1040
9 November 1950

Korean Release No. 626

For the second straight day U.S. Navy aircraft of Task Force 77 scoured the entire breadth of North Korea south of the Manchurian border in search of military targets.

Primary targets for the Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets were rail and highway bridges, rolling stock, supplies and vehicular transport.

Night intruder planes from the fast carrier task force combed the highways in search of enemy troop and vehicle movements.

Carrier-based U.S. Marine pilots continued with attack operations in close support of ground forces in the Pungsan area.

Extensive minesweeping operations continued on both coasts of Korea under cover of Navy guns and carrier-based aircraft.

U.S. Navy ships at Wonsan, Iwon and Songjin stood by to render direct naval gunfire support as necessary. The U.S. destroyer English provided star shell illumination of the Wonsan area during the night.

U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes and Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
8 November 1950

Korean Release No. 625

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division advanced north towards Pakchon in conjunction with the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade. Limited gains were made against light enemy opposition. During the attack, approximately 800 enemy were flushed from the hills and United Nations forces inflicted heavy casualties on this group.

Two enemy probing attacks directed against elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division in the Kunu-ri sector were quickly repelled and the enemy broke off contact by withdrawing to the north.

Units of the ROK 1st Division conducted aggressive patrols and improved positions in their zone.

A small enemy attack against elements of the ROK 7th Division in the Kunu-ri sector was repulsed with no loss of ground.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division attacked north in the Tokchon area against stubborn enemy resistance.

An attack by elements of the ROK 6th Division in the Won-ni area made limited gains.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 25th Division dispersed several enemy groups in the Kumchon-Sibyon-ni area.

A heavy enemy attack against elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division in the area south of Koto-ri early yesterday was repulsed after severe hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy was supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire during the attack. In the area south of the Fusen reservoir divisional units advanced three miles against light enemy opposition. Other divisional elements repelled an enemy attack near Majon-ni.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced to the vicinity of Myong-chon, about 15 miles north of Kilchu, against light enemy opposition.

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General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1235
8 November 1950

Korean Release No. 624

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 7 November 1950)

With excellent flying weather throughout Korea Tuesday the U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted over 650 sorties, including a constant offensive air combat patrol over extreme northwest Korea at Sinuiju.

Enemy jet aircraft made their appearance once again, engaging F-51 fighters on five separate occasions. The F-51s, maintaining a constant patrol throughout northwestern Korea, observed the first formation of jets coming out of the west. Machine gun fire was exchanged and the jets broke off the engagement and headed to the northwest. Later another formation of four jets engaged a like number of F-51s briefly, flying off to the northwest as had the previous formation. The third attack followed the pattern of the other two, with a rapid pass being made by the jets and their heading to the northwest immediately thereafter. In the fourth air fight the F-51s were able to hit three of the four attacking jets, causing damage to all three. Pilot claims indicate probable damage to one jet in the fifth and last engagement of the day. The Fifth Air Force fighter pilots reported the enemy airmen to be aggressive.

With most enemy contact broken off by the Reds in the I Corps area the Fifth Air Force shifted its main air support effort to the Tokchon area where ROK forces were under attack. ROK F-51s joined the F-80 jets and F-51s in attacking large numbers of troops, artillery, supplies and tanks.

The Communists paid heavily in artillery, tanks and personnel just north of Tokchon. Four tanks, 8 artillery pieces and 3 self-propelled guns were knocked out, 27 fortified buildings and 2 fuel dumps destroyed and more than 60 casualties inflicted on Red troops. A flight of ROK F-51s trapped an estimated 600 Communists northeast of the town and killed 400 to 500 of them in napalm attacks.

In other attacks throughout the area, 92 supply buildings were either destroyed or damaged, 19 vehicles, 1 tank and 4 supply dumps successfully attacked.

Beyond the I Corps battle line the fighters attacked enemy positions and equipment in a coordinated attack that cost the enemy many casualties. At Pakchon 27 supply buildings were destroyed and another 15 damaged. A group of 5 tanks was destroyed in rocket attacks at Kasan.

F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s carried the aerial pounding of the Communist rear areas to 30 separate points. These attacks were made on marshalling yards, war materiel, vehicular traffic, fortified buildings, tanks, artillery and troops.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 4 small marshalling yards, 208 fortified or supply buildings, 14 tanks, 71 vehicles, 31 supply carts, 10 artillery pieces, 3 self-propelled guns, 5 supply dumps, 4 fuel storage areas and 20 barges, and inflicted over 500 casualties.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft delivered a total of 1,243 tons of essential supplies into Korea during Tuesday's operations. In addition, 975 passengers and 628 medical evacuees were carried.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1045
8 November 1950

Korean Release No. 623

U.S. Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Task Force 77 ranged over the entire breadth of North Korea south of the Manchurian border yesterday blasting military targets in deep support of the ground forces.

While Navy pilots were pounding enemy means of communication and resupply, U.S. Marine flyers operating from the carriers USS Sicily and USS Badoeng Strait were concentrating their entire effort in close support of the ground forces.

Flying a total of 186 sorties, the Navy pilots destroyed four railroad and highway bridges and damaged three. A 60-foot boat north of the Chosen reservoir was destroyed; one small boat was damaged.

Destroyed were 7 military buildings, 7 trucks and 1 warehouse. Damaged were 2 military buildings, 1 roundhouse, 12 railroad cars, 2 tanks, 15 trucks and one warehouse. Five troop concentrations were badly mauled.

Marine Corsair pilots sighted and attacked a three-mile column of enemy troops proceeding from Tongha-ri to Yonghung, inflicting heavy casualties. Yonghung is north and west of Wonsan.

Elsewhere the Marines destroyed approximately 150 boxes of supplies lining a road north of Pungsan, bombed, rocketed and napalmed troop concentrations on a ridge near Changpyong-ni and other troops in a draw west of Yuha-ri and on a ridge north of Pungsan. The attack on enemy troops at Yuha-ri enabled friendly forces to evacuate wounded from the area.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and Neptunes were out on regular patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1650
7 November 1950

Korean Release No. 622

The enemy launched two heavy attacks against elements of the U.S. 24th Division south of Yongbyon yesterday morning. One divisional unit was forced to make a slight withdrawal; however, a subsequent counterattack restored the positions. The enemy then withdrew to the north. Patrols from the division recovered much equipment and counted many enemy dead. All divisional elements were patrolling aggressively at the close of the period.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division were in light contact with the enemy in the area north of Kunu-ri.

The 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade engaged in a sharp fire fight with the enemy yesterday and conducted patrol actions to the front.

Sharp attacks against elements of the ROK 6th and 7th Divisions were quickly repulsed and the enemy withdrew to the north. All ROK units were patrolling to maintain contact.

Kilchu was secured by elements of the ROK Capitol Division yesterday and divisional units advanced to the north against light scattered resistance.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division registered limited gains against stiffening resistance in the Koto-ri sector. The enemy was defending from the high ground with small arms and automatic weapons fire supported by artillery and mortars.

In the Pungsan area, elements of the U.S. 7th Division conducted extensive patrols to the north and west.

ROK Marine units continued operation against enemy bands in the Kosong area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 621

1310
7 November 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 6 November 1950)

Enemy aircraft put in another appearance in northwest Korea yesterday and engaged United States Far East Air Force planes in aerial combat on two occasions. Jet aircraft were definitely identified as such in one air fight.

A flight of four Fifth Air Force F-51s were attacked by four jet aircraft southeast of Sinuiju. After brief combat three of the four jets were observed to regroup and head to the northeast. An undetermined amount of damage was inflicted on one of the jets as it passed before the guns of two of the F-51s.

Two YAK type aircraft were destroyed earlier in the day when four of them attacked four F-51s. This engagement also took place in the northwestern sector of North Korea. The Fifth Air Force fighters returned to their base unharmed.

Close support operations by F-80 jets, F-51 fighters and B-26 light bombers were concentrated in the First Corps and ROK areas of action yesterday as blue-clad Communists attacked friendly forces. At Chonghyon 12 buildings were destroyed, two gun positions damaged and many troops rocketed and strafed. A tank was damaged in the vicinity of Yongbyon and four antiaircraft positions destroyed near Pakchon. Rail lines, rail yards, supplies and a roundhouse at Chongju were heavily rocketed and strafed in fighter-bomber and bomber attacks.

Troop positions and supplies all along the battle lines were kept under constant attack by the Fifth Air Force planes in a concerted effort to impede the Communist forces.

Armed reconnaissance jets and F-51s caught a convoy of fuel trucks east of Changsong and destroyed 16 of them, damaging another three. Eight other vehicles were destroyed at Chosan.

B-26 light-bombers set large fires in the marshalling yards at Kuhyon-dong, Sonchon and Sakchu. At Kangjong a supply building was destroyed, six others damaged and a railroad station damaged in a rocketing attack.

Marine fighters, operating under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force attacked enemy forces in the X Corps area destroying 45 vehicles, damaging another eight. Sixteen artillery pieces and an antiaircraft position were reported destroyed and 11 troop concentrations strafed.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted a total of 1033 tons into Korea during Monday's operations. Of this total 878 tons were delivered to the Eighth Army at Pyongyang. In addition 765 passengers were carried and 272 medical evacuees airlifted.

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General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1100
7 November 1950

Korean Release No. 620

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, has ordered Task Force 77 of the Seventh Fleet to provide a continuing maximum air effort in North Korea.

Arriving off the far northern east coast of Korea yesterday, Task Force 77 immediately went to work on communications lines, supply areas and troop concentrations.

Task Force 77 is commanded by Rear Adm. W. C. Ewen, who flies his flag in the USS Philippine Sea. The Seventh Fleet is commanded by Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, who flies his flag in the USS Missouri.

Elsewhere along the east coast yesterday three floating mines were destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the heavy cruiser USS Rochester, the destroyer USS Lind and the oiler USS Cimarron.

U.S. Navy ships of the east coast support force were deployed along the coast to render direct naval gunfire support as necessary.

Minesweeping operations on the west coast continued without letup with British Commonwealth ships providing protective fire cover for the operations.

Unloading operations from the amphibious fleets at Wonsan and Iwon continue on schedule.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 619

1600
6 November 1950

Enemy attacks against UN positions in the area south of Yongbyon decreased in intensity yesterday.

Last night, an attack against elements of the U.S. 24th division was repulsed without loss of ground. Some enemy that had infiltrated during the fight were eliminated by American patrols.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade repulsed an enemy probing attack in the Pakchon area.

Units of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division patrolling in the Kunu-ri area captured 42 enemy, destroyed 2 self-propelled guns and several truck loads of arms and ammunition. Other divisional elements repelled 2 enemy probing attacks.

The ROK 1st Division patrolled the Chongchon river sector to maintain contact with the enemy.

Elements of the ROK 6th Division repulsed an enemy attack in the Kunu-ri area without loss of ground.

All units of the ROK II Corps continued to improve positions throughout the sector.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced about 6 miles east of Kilchu after having repelled an enemy counterattack and clearing road blocks along the route.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division continued their advance north toward Koto-ri.

Operations against enemy groups in liberated areas were continued by UN units.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1545
6 November 1950

Korean Release No. 618

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 5 November 1950)

The U.S. Far East Air Forces struck heavily at the North Korean Communists Sunday in their 132d consecutive day of combat operations. Superfortresses bombed key supply areas as Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers continued to hammer at the reinforced Reds facing the United Nations army in North Korea.

In the largest single effort in several weeks the Bomber Command put 22 Superfortresses over the vital resupply and communications center at Kanggye. This strategically located area has served as a focal point for the large amounts of equipment and personnel later poured into the battle line. Concentrations of military supplies were hard hit in the first incendiary attack of the Korean conflict. Clouds of billowing black smoke rose to as high as 12,000 feet as violent explosions followed the strike. Single B-29s attacked bridges in the same area, in a plan to cut off the supply route from the northern highway net. Direct hits were made on a major highway bridge.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters pounded troops and military equipment from one end of the battle line to the other as the enemy once again attempted to engage friendly air units in combat. Just northwest of Sonchon a flight of four Yak type aircraft attacked a three-plane formation of B-26s. The Yaks broke off the engagement without damage to the light bombers. One of the Yaks was pouring black smoke as they fled to the north.

Communist armor was effectively hit and a total of 16 pieces of equipment was destroyed or damaged. Seven tanks were rocketed and strafed in Yongbyon with one definitely destroyed and the remainder damaged. At nearby Kangjong another tank was destroyed. Armed reconnaissance aircraft on a sweep between Chongju and Kwaksan destroyed five more tanks, and another at Hadan-dong was left ablaze. Two self-propelled artillery pieces were knocked out at Kogunyong-dong, north of Sonchon.

Fortified buildings, supply dumps, artillery, vehicles and troops were brought under rocketing and strafing attacks by F-80 jet fighter-bombers, F-51 fighters and the B-26s at 56 different places in the widespread action. Many of the targets, located by Air Force forward controllers in jeeps and T-6 aircraft, were in the I Corps sector where 30 fortified buildings, 3 supply dumps, 1 locomotive, 2 artillery pieces and 21 vehicles were successfully attacked. In addition, at least 400 casualties were inflicted on Communist troops in these strikes.

In the ROK sector at least 11 vehicles, 3 supply dumps, 15 supply buildings, 2 warehouses and 1 locomotive were destroyed or damaged. Many fires were started in supply areas. Vehicles and supplies in the X Corps zone were attacked throughout the day. Known results include 3 vehicles, 3 supply buildings and 4 supply carts damaged or destroyed and large quantities of exposed supplies rocketed and strafed.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted almost 1,200 tons of cargo into five airfields in Korea Sunday. In addition 895 passengers and 374 medical evacuees were carried during these operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
6 November 1950

Korean Release No. 617

U.S. Marine Corsair pilots operating from the escort carriers USS Sicily and USS Badoeng Strait were out in force yesterday in close and general support of U.S. 7th Infantry elements in the Pungsan and Kapsan area.

Four troop concentrations impeding the advance of U.S. ground forces were severely mauled by the Marine fliers with bombs, rockets, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire.

Destroyed by the hardhitting Corsairs were two command posts, four military buildings, one fuel dump, several trucks and several gun emplacements.

The carrier group from which the Marine pilots operate is under the command of Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble.

Just before dusk last evening a lookout aboard the heavy cruiser USS Rochester sighted a floating mine in the harbor entrance channel at Wonsan. Bluejackets armed with rifles were immediately dispatched by boat to sink or detonate the drifting menace.

When rifle fire failed to do the job, the Rochester got underway for the danger area and destroyed the mine with a few bursts from her 40 mm guns.

Commenting on the incident, Captain E.L. Woodyard, commanding officer of the heavy cruiser, said: "Mines are like enemy submarines — once sighted contact must be maintained until they are either sunk or otherwise destroyed."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1715
5 November 1950

Korean Release No. 616

The enemy continued their heavy drive toward Kunu-ri again yesterday. Three attacks by an estimated 3,000 troops within 10 hours were launched in the Won-ni area. The third of these attacks was supported by tanks, artillery and automatic weapons with the main effort a few miles southeast of Won-ni. All were repulsed by determined counterattacks and defensive fires by the United Nations forces. At least 4 enemy tanks were destroyed in this area during the afternoon by friendly air. Latest reports indicate that the town of Won-ni was in enemy hands.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division repulsed an enemy attack northwest of Kisong-dong.

A combat patrol of the U.S. 2d Division engaged an estimated 200 enemy in the vicinity of Tokchon resulting in 20 enemy killed.

Elements of the 1st U.S. Marine Division were reported to be receiving small arms and mortar fire during their attack in the vicinity of Su-dong. An enemy counterattack was repulsed and latest reports state that the Marines were continuing their advance northward. Other divisional elements continued to eliminate enemy in their area.

The 10th Philippines BCT reported the capture of 165 POWs during the period.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1330
5 November 1950

Korean Release No. 615

WITH A CARRIER TASK GROUP OFF KOREA--Marine Corsairs from the Escort Carrier Task Group 96 flew under heavy coastal weather today to support ROK troops in their advance against strengthening North Korean positions in the mountains of northeast Korea from Pungsan to Kilchu. Some of the flights encountered heavy snowfall over the higher ridges.

Morning flights from the Sicily worked with ground controllers of the ROK Capitol Division to knock out two enemy tanks, two trucks, a jeep, a building housing Red troops and to hit the regimental command position itself in Kilchu.

Succeeding flights from the USS Badoeng Strait and from 1st Marine Air Wing units ashore pounded enemy artillery, mortars and troop positions on the surrounding ridges and gutted several buildings in a factory area on the outskirts of the city.

All flights were directed to specific targets by the ground controllers in the front lines.

Maj. Arnold Lund of Flagstaff, Ariz., reported a fierce artillery duel between the ROK troops, who were south of Kilchu, and the North Koreans who held the city and flanking ridges.

One Red-held ridge appeared to be holding up against incessant ROK attacks and Lund's flight was directed to pummel it with napalm and bombs. Other Marine flights reported for duty with the controller and the streams of rockets, bombs, napalm and 20 mm shels, from all directions, drove the Reds from one protecting slope to another. Still the artillery duel continued, and air strikes were directed against the enemy gun positions.

Capt. Warren Nichols of Beaumont, Texas, dived down in a napalming attack on a concentration of Red troops. His second squadron, led by T/Sgt. Leo Ihli of Pierre, S.D., followed with 500-pound bombs to tear up the area not covered with the flaming napalm bombs.

"The Reds were shooting at us and the ROKs were shooting at them. There were bullets flying all over the place," Nichols related.

"After we had chased the Reds across the valley a few times, the ROKs began to move forward, standing up. They just picked up the panels marking their front lines and started walking up the ridge."

The ground coordinators called for rockets and strafing on the enemy in front of the advancing ROKs. The five-inch rockets and 20 mm shells ripped up the ground in front of the panels as they moved up the hill. Enthusiastic South Korean troops stood up on boulders to get a better look at the show, the pilots reported.

When the Marines left the area the panels were on top of the ridge and the ground coordinator was profuse in his thanks. His troops had been trying to seize the ridge for two days.

Other support flights from the jeep carrier task group hit trenches and heavy gun emplacements on ridges near Pungsan, and a reconnaissance flight up the coastline knocked out an artillery piece and three carts loaded with ammunition, and damaged a tank in a village 10 miles north of Chongjin. The flight met intense and quite accurate antiaircraft fire over the airfields near that city, but fortunately none of the planes was hit.

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Gerald Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1145
5 November 1950

Korean Release No. 614

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 4 November 1950)

Low cloud coverage and storm activity in both the battle area and enemy zone of communications hampered aerial operations of the U.S. Far East Air Forces Saturday.

Activities in the I Corps sector were limited to a strike on Yongbyon by Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and B-26 light bombers where large concentrations of Communist troops were observed. Friendly air bombed, rocketed and strafed fortified positions and supply buildings, a tank and the troops with undetermined results. The light bombers enjoyed the biggest success of the day at Chongju where they located a large body of Red troops. In the attacks that followed an estimated 500 were killed. The B-26s also attacked the marshalling yards at nearby Kwaksan, leaving many fires.

F-80 jets, operating in the ROK sector, attacked troops in the Kaechon area, inflicting many casualties, and strafed 11 supply buildings at Kangjong. At least 50 enemy troops were killed in a sweep over Communist positions at Won-ni. F-51 fighters destroyed a locomotive, a small river boat and an unknown number of supply carts in the vicinity of the Choshin reservoir.

Although returning Air Force fighter pilots were unable to make confirmed reports following their attack on tanks north of Kunu-ri, a report from the U.S. Eighth Army states that five enemy tanks were destroyed by the F-80 jets north of the town.

Twenty B-29 Superfortresses of the Bomber Command attacked military targets in Chongjin on the east coast, making a radar drop due to weather conditions.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted 732 tons of cargo, 415 tons of which were delivered to Pyongyang, and 475 passengers into Korea. A total of 214 medical evacuees were carried during yesterday's operations.

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CORRECTION: In Immediate Release timed 0900, 5 November 1950, 5th paragraph 1st line, make name of town Chongjin not Songjin.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1020
5 November 1950

Korean Release No. 613

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner destroyed six mines by machine gun fire at Chinnampo yesterday.

U.S. Marine Corsair pilots operating from the escort carriers USS Sicily and USS Badoeng Strait, concentrated their efforts in close support of ROK troops in the Kilchu area.

Enemy troops and artillery on a ridge overlooking Kilchu were taken under attack by two different groups of Corsairs. The Marines poured in bombs, napalm, rockets and 20 mm cannon fire, killing an estimated 100 Communist troops. ROK troops then took the ridge on the run.

In and near Kilchu the flying artillery of the Marines set afire a large factory and surrounding buildings, destroyed two large buildings housing a command post, troops and artillery, destroyed three trucks, destroyed one tank and damaged another.

A large horse-drawn field piece and three caissons proceeding north on a road out of Chongjin were destroyed. Troops concentrated on a ridge north of Chanpyong-ni were strafed and rocketed.

The carrier group from which the Marine pilots operate is under the command of Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble.

Unloading operations at Wonsan and Iwon continue on schedule. Ships are now alongside the dock at Wonsan following the completion of minesweeping operations in the inner harbor.

U.S. Navy ships of the east coast fire support force were deployed along the coast from Kojo on to the north of Songjin to render direct gunfire support of the ground forces as necessary.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and antimine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1730
4 November 1950

Korean Release No. 612

Fighting eased somewhat in the Unsan-Suhyon area yesterday as United Nations forces adjusted positions. Elements that had been isolated earlier in the day continued to return to their respective units.

Early yesterday morning, a strong enemy attack was launched north of Kunu-ri and succeeded in gaining some ground. However, friendly troops launched counterattacks and are still holding the town of Won-ni, several miles north of Kunu-ri.

Enemy resistance appeared south of Wonsan, where a UN convoy was attacked several miles west of Pyonggang; the fighting continued throughout the afternoon. An enemy attack was repulsed just south of Pyonggang, resulting in 40 enemy killed and 23 POWs taken.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division are still fighting their way into Kilchu while other elements of the X Corps reported enemy contact two miles west of Munchon and near Su-dong.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 611

1235
4 November 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 3 November 1950)

Mounting a total of 583 sorties, with T-6 control aircraft flying a record number of 64 of these, the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued to give maximum aerial support to embattled United Nations ground forces Friday as they fought a reinforced Communist army in North Korea.

Activities of the Fifth Air Force fighters were directed toward both close support and isolation of the battle field as they attacked heavy supply concentrations to the rear of the lines. The enemy lost considerable artillery, supplies and vehicles during yesterday's fighter-bomber attacks.

In the I Corps area of operations F-80 jets and F-51s attacked military targets near Unsan, destroying eight flak positions and damaging another, rocketed and strafed five supply buildings, four trucks and numerous troops positions. At least 160 casualties were observed during the attacks. At Ipsok and nearby Ipsokha-dong, just south of Unsan, eight fortified buildings were destroyed and another four left ablaze. A fuel dump was destroyed, two gun positions successfully attacked and troop and supply areas heavily attacked with undetermined results.

Hammering the Communists in the ROK sector Fifth Air Force fighters destroyed six trucks, damaging three more, knocked out two artillery pieces and set several supply buildings afire. At Hagu-dong, southeast of Unsan, many troops were strafed, as well as supplies, with unknown results. The biggest single success of the day by armed reconnaissance flights was 18 vehicles destroyed and another 16 damaged in a sweep from Pungjang to Chosan, near the northern border. Ten rail cars were destroyed and 10 others damaged in an attack on rail lines near Kuchang-dong.

At Chungok-tong four large camouflaged objects were destroyed and another damaged. Between Hoedok-pong and Changsong seven vehicles and three flak positions were destroyed. Artillery at Kujang-dong was attacked, with three self-propelled weapons and two antiaircraft guns being destroyed. Another four artillery pieces were damaged just south of Taegwan-dong and a tank destroyed near Huichon. Five vehicles and two supply dumps in the vicinity were attacked successfully. Large amounts of supplies were destroyed at Pyorha-ri when eleven supply dumps were rocketed and strafed and 12 barracks were burned to the ground at Sakchu.

Marine aircraft, operating from Wonsan airfield under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, gave close support to United Nations elements near the northeast coast. Detailed results of these operations were unreported.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft kept the steady flow of essential cargo and personnel at a high level by flying a total of 1,319 tons of supplies and 475 passengers into Korea. Two hundred and fourteen medical air evacuees were carried out on return trips. A routine resupply drop was mde to troops in the vicinity of Pungsan where 30 tons of ammunition and rations were parachuted in.

Bomber Command Superfortresses, hammering at supply lines, dropped a span from both a rail bridge and highway bridge at Kanggye and cut the rail lines south of that city. Excellent results were obtained on a strike at the marshalling yards at Chongjin.

At the end of yesterday's operations known enemy losses stood at 160 vehicles, 2 tanks, 3 self-propelled guns, 26 artillery and antiaircraft weapons, 1 locomotive, 31 rail cars, 17 supply dumps, 1 fuel storage area, 27 fortified buildings, 10 supply buildings and 25 supply carts destroyed or damaged.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 610

1040
4 November 1950

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, announced today the completion of minesweeping operations in the inner harbor at Wonsan.

Admiral Joy added, "Of course, you can never be positive you have cleared all of them."

Ships of the invasion fleet commanded by Rear Adm. James H. Doyle stood in to the harbor this morning and went alongside the dock, climaxing almost a month of intensive effort to clear what has been described as the most intensive minefield in history.

Elsewhere on the east coast, as on the west coast, mine sweeping operations continued without letup. A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner destroyed two mines in the harbor at Chinnampo.

Unloading of the 7th U.S. Infantry Division and ROK Army personnel at Iwon from an amphibious fleet commanded by Rear Adm. L. A. Thackrey continued at a rapid rate. Admiral Thackrey flies his flag in the amphibious command ship USS El Dorado.

From Kojo on to the north of Songjin U.S. Navy ships of the east coast support force stood by to render direct naval gun fire support of the ground forces as necessary.

U.S. Marine Corsair pilots flying from the escort carriers USS Badoeng Strait and USS Sicily were out in close and general support of elements of the 7th U.S. Infantry Division.

The Marine pilots spearheaded the advance of ground forces in the Pungsan area by clearing a ridge of enemy troops. Eleven heavily laden ox carts proceeding south on a road out of Kapsan were destroyed. Two large oil stowage tanks and adjacent structures were set afire in a refinery area southwest of Chongjin. Two antiaircraft gun positions near Koogu were knocked out. A number of trucks were destroyed or damaged.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
3 November 1950

Korean Release No. 609

Heavy fighting raged all day yesterday in the Unsan sector as the enemy threw repeated attacks at United Nations forces.

An attempted encirclement of a unit of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division was unsuccessful as the unit fought its way clear. Other elements of the division are attacking north in the Unsan area to contact a divisional unit which has been temporarily cut off by a heavy enemy attack supported by mortars, artillery and rockets.

The enemy attacked southeast of Unsan with increasing intensity against elements of the ROK 1st Division and made limited gains. These attacks were contained with little loss of ground.

Reconnaissance elements of the U.S. 24th Division advanced to the vicinity of Namsi-dong and engaged an enemy force, killing 150. The remainder of the enemy withdrew toward the west. Other divisional elements engaged the enemy near Igu-dong.

Elements of the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions continued to organize and strengthen new defensive positions.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capitol Division patroled in the Kilchu area to maintain contact with the enemy. Another unit of the division repulsed an enemy attack near Pungsan.

An enemy attack against elements of the U.S. 7th Division north of Pungsan was repulsed and the Americans advanced to the north.

Patrols from the U.S. 1st Marine Division engaged enemy forces south of Majon-ni.

United Nations units in rear areas reported the capture of several hundred prisoners and the dispersal of some enemy bands.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1520
3 November 1950

Korean Release No. 608

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 2 November 1950)

The U.S. Far East Air Forces stepped up their aerial offensive to 560 sorties as they engaged enemy aircraft for the second consecutive day in aerial combat. Pounding a reinforced Communist army in North Korea for the 129th successive day, large amounts of war materiel were destroyed in attacks along the battle line and supply routes north of the combat zone.

A formation of four Yak-type aircraft engaged a like number of Fifth Air Force F-51 fighters in the northwest sector between Sonchon and Namsi-dong. The F-51s quickly shot down two of the Yaks and the remainder broke off the engagement and fled to the west.

Enemy tanks were located near Unsan and at least seven were destroyed and another damaged. Hitting large troop concentrations in the same area F-80 jet fighter-bombers, F-51 fighters and B-26 light bombers inflicted more than 400 casualties on the Reds, destroyed or damaged 34 fortified buildings, 68 vehicles, many gun positions and left many fires burning in troop and supply areas.

South of Huichon additional tank formations were brought under rocketing and strafing attacks. Four were destroyed at Kujang-dong, two near Sinhung-dong and another at Nohadong. Close support and armed reconnaissance sorties cost the enemy at least 100 casualties in the Kilchu area, another 50 near Mupyong-ni, while undetermined casualties resulted from liberal strafing attacks on troop positions at Musong, Songchang and Chongjon-dong.

In a concerted effort to knock out supplies intended for Communist forces Fifth Air Force planes attacked supply buildings, carts and dumps in many separate areas. The largest single number of supply carts were destroyed between Yonbong-ni and Chonma-dong where a total of 20 were knocked out by a flight of F-80s.

B-26 light bombers, armed with both rockets and bombs hit military targets in and near Yongpyong, Sonchon and Kuup, cutting rail lines, damaging supply buildings and attacking troop positions with undetermined results.

At the end of Thursday's operations Fifth Air Force claims totalled 16 tanks, 106 vehicles, 5 gun positions, 5 supply dumps, 46 fortified or supply buildings, 20 supply carts and two enemy aircraft damaged or destroyed.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at key interdiction targets beyond the present battle line with good to excellent results. Secondary explosions followed an attack by a small formation of the B-29s on a military staging area just southeast of Namam. A combination rail and highway bridge in the vicinity of Suwon-dong suffered direct hits and a marshalling yard to the south of that town was attacked with good results.

A rail and highway complex at Chuuronjang on the east coast was bombed, with a span being knocked out of each bridge. A rail bridge in the vicinity of Unsong-dong in the central sector of North Korea was probably damaged by direct hits and a highway cut was made near that village. Three bridges in the Kanggye area were bombed with unobserved results.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued their airlifting of essential cargo into the battle areas. Another airfield was placed in operation yesterday, this one at Yonpo and the cargo planes immediately put it to use, delivering 129 tons of cargo there. Totals for Thursday's cargo operations were 1,110 tons of cargo, 875 passengers and 139 medical evacuees carried in 238 sorties.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
2 November 1950

Korean Release No. 607

In the past week over 5,000 more enemy troops have been reported as captured by United Nations forces. Reports from the battle areas indicate the grand total of prisoners of war captured is now approximately 135,000.

The enemy continued to exert heavy pressure in the Unsan sector throughout last night and this morning.

An initial enemy attack yesterday, supported by automatic weapons and mortar fire, made a slight gain against elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division west of Unsan. A tank-infantry counterattack stabilized the division lines. The enemy continued to attack steadily all last night. The attacks were held without loss of ground.

A heavy attack forced elements of the ROK 1st Division to withdraw to new positions in the area north of Yongpo-dong, where the line was stabilized and the intensity of the attack decreased.

Forward elements of the U.S. 24th Division reached the vicinity of Igu-dong against moderate resistance. Another divisional unit neared Chongko-dong against light resistance.

In the area east of Unsan, elements of the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions withdrew to new positions, defending against heavy enemy attacks. Enemy pressure weakened and the positions were stabilized.

Leading elements of the U.S. 7th Division contacted the enemy several miles northwest of Pungsan.

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General's Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1430
2 November 1950

Korean Release No. 606

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 1 November 1950)

U.S. Far East Air Forces planes encountered Communist aircraft in the air and attacked them also on the ground yesterday in Korea for the first time in weeks as support of battling United Nations ground forces continued.

FEAF Bomber Command B-29s returned to action for the first time in five days to further assist friendly troops driving toward the border. They bombed rail and highway communications, and rail centers, still being used by the Communists for supply purposes. The Superfort attacks were made from coast to coast near the border.

Engagements with enemy aircraft centered at Sinuiju on the border of northwestern Korea where three Yak-type planes were shot down by F-51 fighters and a B-26 light bomber. Enemy planes on the ground at an airfield near Sinuiju were under attack by F-80 jets, with nine destroyed and eight damaged. In addition one jet-type enemy plane was reported damaged and one probably hit by F-51s in an air battle near Sonchon.

One F-80 jet was lost in the strike against enemy planes on the ground at Sinuiju, where flak was reported.

Yesterday's sorties totaled 504, with 96 being in close support of Eighth Army and other ground units making progress against stiff Communist opposition in far northern Korea. Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers destroyed or damaged 56 vehicles, 65 supply carts, 3 tanks, 2 railroad tunnels, 18 supply buildings, 7 gun positions and 2 fuel dumps in addition to killing more than 100 Communist troops. The planes supported UN forces as they drove past Sonchon, Kusong and other northwestern cities. They also were active in Unsan, Yongpo-dong, Taepyong, Kanggye and Huichon areas.

A long railroad tunnel north of Huichon was heavily bombed yesterday by B-26 light Invaders, with openings and tracks at both ends damaged. Other B-26s in the Huichon area attacked troop concentrations and eliminated half a dozen vehicles.

Superfort bombing was visual and excellent results reported on all targets. which included principal rail and highway lines leading from Songjin on the coast to the north and to the east, the transfer point and marshalling yards at Kanggye, and communications between Kilchu and Chongjin, and Kilchu to Hapsu in the northeast.

The rail line running north to south between Kanggye and Koindong was cut in several places. Bridges and tunnels in both the northwest and northeast were under attack by B-29s. The marshalling yard at Chongjin was damaged heavily, as was the warehouse area at Nanam where explosions were detected after the bombs hit in the target area.

(more)
(over)

Leaflet drops were made on a number of Communist-held Korean cities.

FEAF Combat Cargo Command airlifted 1,493 tons into Korea from Japan, including 946 passengers, and also made an important parachute airdrop to advanced Republic of Korea troops fighting northwest of Huichon. The airdrop consisted of rations, ammunition and gasoline.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1640
1 November 1950

Korean Release No. 605

The enemy continued to react strongly to United Nations advances by launching an attack against ROK Army units in the Unsan area.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division made a limited withdrawal in the face of a determined enemy attack north of Unsan but a subsequent counterattack restored the lost positions. The division reported 210 prisoners yesterday.

After an air strike in the vicinity of Kusong, advance elements of the U.S. 24th Division entered Kusong, mopped up snipers in the town and drove north against a well-dug-in enemy. Another divisional unit overran an enemy battalion east of Sonchon inflicting 300 casualties and destroying 7 tanks. The American force captured Sonchon and continued to advance west of the city.

An enemy attack against elements of the ROK 7th Division near Sinhung-dong was repelled without loss of ground.

Heavy attacks forced advanced elements of the ROK 8th Division to make a slight withdrawal in the Namsinhyon-Myon sector.

Leading elements of the ROK Capitol Division reached Kilchu against little opposition. Other divisional units continued to develop newly won positions.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division repulsed an enemy attack near Wonpyong-jang and the enemy withdrew to the north.

U.S. Marine units patrolled the Wonsan sector, dispersing small groups and capturing prisoners.

In the liberated areas, an enemy band that attacked elements of the U.S. 25th Division near Chinsan was dispersed with heavy enemy losses.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 604

1230
1 November 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 31 October 1950)

The U.S. Far East Air Forces continued to hammer the Communist forces in North Korea as the Reds attempted to establish a defense line in the northwest sector. Flying 168 close support sorties of Tuesday's total of 446, fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air Force found targets to be plentiful.

In support of advancing United Nations forces in their successful drive on Sonchon, F-80 jets and F-51s inflicted undetermined casualties on retreating Communists, destroyed a fuel dump, one tank, two trucks and an artillery position, while damaging three enemy occupied buildings.

At Kusong the enemy lost much artillery to fighter sweeps. Five artillery positions and an antitank gun were destroyed and five other artillery weapons and four antitank guns were damaged. In addition two fuel areas and three trucks, as well as troops, were rocketed and strafed in successful attacks.

Fifth Air Force planes attempted to relieve the pressure on friendly forces in the Onjong-Unsan area by attacking troops, vehicles and supply points. At Onjong 11 vehicles, 20 fortified buildings, 11 supply dumps and 5 fuel storage areas were rocketed and strafed and an estimated 200 Communists killed.

Northward, near Huichon, two ammunition dumps, one gun position, a tank and four oil tank cars were destroyed and another ammunition dump left burning. Southwest of that town, at Kukhwacham, enemy attempts to build up supplies on a large scale were upset when 41 buildings being used for storage were destroyed or damaged in rocketing attacks.

At Wonhung-dong, northeast of Kusong, 15 supply dumps and two trucks were damaged. Supplies and troops were attacked in at least eight other areas.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, attacked fortified buildings and Red troops in front of the X Corps, destroying at least 15 buildings and 2 trucks.

The toll of enemy war materiel destroyed or damaged in Tuesday's attacks by Fifth Air Force planes totaled 101 supply or fortified buildings, 3 ammunition dumps, 35 vehicles, 4 oil tank cars, 2 tanks, 18 fuel dumps, 15 artillery positions, 5 antitank guns, 25 supply carts and 13 supply dumps.

Combat Cargo Command lifted 1,469 tons of cargo, 378 passengers and 58 medical evacuees yesterday. Of the tonnage delivered to Korea 1,126 tons was for Eighth Army units and the remainder for X Corps and Fifth Air Force organizations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
31 October 1950

Korean Release No. 603

Chongju fell yesterday to the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade after a stiff fight. The Commonwealth troops repulsed a counterattack and destroyed several tanks before entering the city.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division, operating in conjunction with the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade, reached the vicinity of Kwaksan, about five miles west of Chongju. Another divisional unit advanced to the vicinity of Kusong after overcoming stubborn resistance in which the enemy used mines, mortars and self-propelled guns.

An attack launched against elements of the ROK 1st Division cost the enemy a considerable number of casualties yesterday. After an unsuccessful attack in the area north of Unsan, approximately three enemy companies, attempting to retreat, were almost annihilated by ROK artillery fire.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division began landing at Iwon, on the east coast of Korea, on Oct. 29.

A unit from the U.S. 1st Marine Division captured more than 100 enemy prisoners of war in the Majon-ni area.

An enemy force, supported by 15 tanks and artillery, continued to stubbornly resist the ROK 3rd Division near Sudong.

United Nations units continued mopping-up operations in rear areas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1225
31 October 1950

Korean Release No. 602

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 30 October 1950)

In the 126th consecutive day of combat operations against the North Korean Communists, the U.S. Far East Air Forces concentrated on close support of both advancing United Nations forces and others being hard-pressed by resisting enemy forces.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers, in rocketing and strafing attacks in and near Kusong, destroyed 2 gun positions, 3 trucks and 9 supply buildings with an additional 6 supply buildings, 13 supply carts, 1 artillery piece and 1 tank being damaged.

Assisting the British Commonwealth Brigade's successful drive on Chongju, F-80 jets destroyed 27 supply buildings, 1 artillery position and 5 open air supply dumps and damaged at least 21 supply buildings in that town.

Hammering at attacking Communist forces in the vicinity of Onjong, the fighters destroyed 3 vehicles and 9 fortified buildings, setting fire to 25 others and damaging 1 locomotive. Ranging forward of the battle lines, other vehicles, supply areas and enemy troops were rocketed and strafed. An undetermined number of Reds were killed in strafing sweeps at Hadan-dong, Chonsu-dong and Idap-tong.

One tank, 13 vehicles, 2 locomotives, 3 rail cars, 4 gun positions, 132 supply or fortified buildings and 17 supply carts were destroyed or damaged in yesterday's attacks by Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers.

The FEAF Bomber Command continued to stand down, with routine surveillance of the enemy-held portion of North Korea accomplished.

Combat Cargo Command air lifted 1,214 tons of supplies into Korea during Monday's operations. Of this, 832 tons were flown into Pyongyang for the Eighth United States Army, 77 tons into Wonsan for the X Corps and the Marine Air Wing and 220 tons into Sinanju. Included in the cargo flown into Sinanju was 100 tons of ammunition.

A total of 658 passengers and 100 medical evacuees were carried during yesterday's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
30 October 1950

Korean Release No. 601

The enemy launched a heavy attack in the Onjong area yesterday in an effort to slow the United Nations drive to the Manchurian border.

The ROK 6th and 8th Divisions defended against strong attacks in the area southeast of Onjong. Some anti-tank guns and vehicles previously lost were recovered by elements of the ROK 6th Division.

To the south, the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade continued its attack in the vicinity of Chongju against stubborn resistance; several enemy tanks were destroyed in the fighting.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division neared Chabok-tong in their advance west of Taechon.

Changdong was occupied by ROK 7th divisional units and the enemy withdrew to the northwest.

The ROK 1st Division continued its attack north and west of Unsan, against stubborn resistance.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced three miles north of Songjin against moderate enemy resistance. Other units of the ROK I Corps continued their attacks in the Pungsan-Fusen Reservoir area against a stubborn enemy supported by mortars, artillery and tanks.

The enemy force that had attacked elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division near Kojo was driven from the town and dispersed in small groups into the hills to the north.

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General's Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1435
30 October 1950

Korean Release No. 600

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 29 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces were out in force Sunday, mounting 446 sorties, as a desperate Communist army tried to stem the tide of the advancing United Nations forces. Using their dwindling armored forces and artillery in this attempt the North Koreans offered many targets to the fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air Force.

Air action was centered in three separate areas. In the British Brigade area near Napchongjong three tanks, four ammunition dumps, a supply area and two artillery positions were destroyed and two tanks damaged. Northward, at Kusong, where ROK forces were engaged, Fifth Air Force fighters hit five tanks, damaging four and burning one. In addition three vehicles, seven supply buildings, a supply area and an ammunition factory were destroyed. Communist concentrations in and near Taechon were attacked in advance of U.S. troops. Four tanks were destroyed, three damaged and at least 200 casualties inflicted on Red troops. Eleven vehicles and eight supply buildings were also destroyed in the attacks.

F-80 jets and F-51s supported ROK forces in and near Unsan as the North Koreans attempted to stop their northward advance. As the enemy resistance stiffened, air strikes dispersed a body of Communist troops northwest of Unsan, with an unknown number of casualties being inflicted, three gun positions damaged and two vehicles destroyed.

In fighter sweeps near Onjong 21 vehicles and an artillery piece were destroyed, while two tanks near Sonchon were attacked with unknown results.

Marine F4U and F7F aircraft, operating from Wonsan Airfield under the tactical control of the Fifth Air Force, hammered enemy forces near Kojo. A large force, estimated to be 2,000-3,000, was dispersed by the fighters. Two tanks were damaged, 17 vehicles successfully attacked and 139 fortified or supply buildings destroyed or damaged in the Marine sweep.

Totals for Fifth Air Force-controlled planes Sunday included 19 tanks destroyed or damaged, 65 vehicles, 8 artillery positions, 7 ammunition or supply dumps, 137 supply or fortified buildings and at least 17 supply carts destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command began operations into Sinanju, airlifting 100 tons of cargo into the newly operational airfield there. Incomplete reports for Combat Cargo operations Sunday indicate that more than 1,500 tons of supplies were flown into advanced airfields in Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 599

1220
30 October 1950

The U.S. Navy destroyers English and Hank teamed up with carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft yesterday to help U.S. Marines secure the Kojo area. During the preceding night the two destroyers effectively illuminated the battle area with star shells.

The destroyers Lind and Southerland are patrolling out ahead of advancing ROK forces north of Songjin.

A U.S. Navy helicopter now based aboard the British carrier Theseus is sharing mine-spotting duties on the west coast with British Navy Furies and Fireflies.

Unloading of the 7th Infantry Division and ROK Army personnel at Iwon continues at a rapid rate following the initial landing yesterday morning. The amphibious assault force is under the command of Rear Adm. L. A. Thackrey, Commander Amphibious Group Three. Admiral Thackrey flies his flag in the USS El Dorado.

U.S. Marines and their equipment continued to stream ashore at Wonsan from the amphibious fleet commanded by Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, flying his flag in the USS Mt. McKinley.

Joint operations on the east coast are under the overall command of Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, flying his flag in the battleship USS Missouri.

On Saturday a reconnaissance party of Royal Marines from the British cruiser Ceylon landed on Cho-do, off the west coast, and found that all communist troops had withdrawn. The Royal Marines were put ashore by ROK Navy ships 313 and 336.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 598

1600
29 October 1950

United Nations Forces reported over 3,000 enemy prisoners of war captured yesterday. Reports from the battle areas indicate that the grand total of prisoners captured is now more than 130,000.

Enemy resistance stiffened throughout the Korean battlefront yesterday as UN forces continued their drive to the Manchurian border.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade advanced to the vicinity of Chongju after eliminating stubborn resistance near Kasan. Ten enemy tanks were destroyed by air-ground actions during the advance.

To the north, elements of the U.S. 24th Division, attacking toward Taechon, were engaged by an enemy battalion. The Americans destroyed this unit and were continuing their advance when they struck another enemy force supported by 4 tanks and 2 self-propelled guns. An enveloping movement eliminated this group and 300 enemy dead were counted in the area. Eight enemy tanks and 3 self-propelled guns were destroyed during the day's actions.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division were engaged with a stubborn enemy northeast and northwest of Unsan. Two enemy counterattacks were successfuly repulsed yesterday.

The enemy resisted strongly as elements of the ROK 7th Division drove toward Kandong.

A successful air drop was made to elements of the 6th ROK Division in the Kojang area. Other divisional units repulsed two enemy attacks near Onjong.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division reached the vicinity of Onjong and assisted the ROK 6th Division in repelling several enemy attacks.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK Capitol Division entered Songjin. Another unit of the division was driving on the Fusen Reservoir against enemy supported by tanks, artillery and mortars. Other divisional elements advanced north toward Pungsan.

An enemy attack in the Majon-ni area against elements of the ROK 3rd Division was repulsed. Divisional patrols encountered many groups of stragglers throughout the sector and accepted their surrender.

A large enemy group attacked elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division near Kojo on the eastern coast of Korea.

UN units in liberated areas continued to sweep areas to seek out and destroy enemy bands.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 597

1525
~~28~~ October 1950
27

Korean release No. 221

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 28 Oct. 1950)

For the first time in several days aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces found suitable targets as the North Korean army tried to use armored units to halt the advancing United Nations forces. Saturday's action by Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers cost the enemy many vehicles, at least six tanks and over a dozen artillery pieces.

At Onjong, in advance of the ROK forces moving northward, F-51 fighters attacked a concentration of vehicles, destroying 22 and damaging another 13. Six artillery emplacements also were destroyed. Close-support operations by both F-51s and F-80 jet fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air Force in the First Corps area cost the Communists 2 tanks, an artillery piece, 12 vehicles, and 7 supply buildings which were destroyed at Taechon. Damaged in the same rocketing and strafing attack were 2 vehicles, 6 gun emplacements, and 4 supply buildings. At least 40 casualties were inflicted on Red troops. One tank was destroyed and 3 others damaged at Napchongjong and 2 vehicles destroyed at Kusong.

Aircraft of the U.S. Marine First Air Wing, operating from Wonsan Airfield under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, attacked Communist forces near Kojo as the North Koreans attempted to re-take the town. Detailed results of these attacks have not been reported.

RAAF Mustangs flew armed reconnaissance sorties over Taechon, Kusong, Kanggye and Mupyong-ni, destroying at least one vehicle.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft, in near record operations, lifted a total of 659 passengers, 269 medical evacuees and 1,407 tons of cargo Saturday. Of this total 1,201 tons of essential supplies were flown into Pyongyang Airfield.

Bomber Command aircraft continued surveillance operations throughout enemy-held portions of North Korea.

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General Secy.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 596

1320
29 October 1950

Approximately 150 trucks were destroyed or left in flames by aircraft of Task Force 77 yesterday. A large number were damaged.

A concentration of more than 100 trucks was trapped on a three-mile stretch of road out of Kilchu. Another large concentration was caught near Chongjin.

In their "field day" on enemy transport the U.S. Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets flew 189 sorties. Also destroyed were three tanks, three supply dumps, one oil storage area, and one 70-foot motor boat. Damaged were two gun emplacements, two small craft and one supply dump.

Carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft and U.S. Navy ships rushed to the aid of embattled U.S. Marines at Kojo.

The flying artillery of the Marines and U.S. Navy guns lambasted a large guerilla force which had taken over Kojo and Tongchon and two intermediate villages. The Marine Corsairs started large fires in Kojo, strafed 100 troops on a levee, damaged 10 buildings in Tongchon, destroyed or damaged 32 buildings in nearby villages, and mauled a large troop concentration on a ridge north of Tongchon.

Intensive mine-clearing operations were carried out on both coasts of Korea.

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner destroyed a mine with machine-gun fire north of the 38th parallel off the west coast. Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy P2V Neptunes were out on regular anti-mine patrols.

U.S. Marines and their equipment continued to stream ashore at Wonsan from the amphibious fleet commanded by Rear Adm. James H. Doyle.

-C-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 595

1600
28 October 1950

The ROK Capitol Division continued its advance northward with a gain of approximately 12 miles in one sector. Elements of the division were reported nort of Tanchon and Myongdangdok.

Elements of the ROK 3d Division were also advancing north; latest reports place them only a few miles south of Koto-ri.

In the Wonsan area U.S. Marines continued their landing operations.

Heaviest fighting of the day centered in the Onjong-Unsan area where the ROK 1st and 6th Divisions were hammering away at stubborn enemy resistance and counterattacks. Elements of the ROK 6th Division were surrounded by a large enemy force but were able to break out after some fierce fighting. All elements of the ROK 1st Division were driving hard, both to the north and south of Unsan.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade was reported to be meeting heavy ene resistance from dug-in positions along the road running west from Kasan. This enemy was supported by tanks and self-propelled guns. Eight enemy tanks were destroyed by air and ground action during the day.

UN forces in the southern areas of Korea continued to patrol and clear out remaining enemy groups. The 2d and 25th U.S. Divisions reported the capture of 811 enemy prisoners.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1520
28 October 1950

Korean Release No. 594

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 27 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces, in the 123rd consecutive day of combat operations, attacked dug-in elements of the Communist army and other military targets beyond the battle lines Friday.

The British Commonwealth Brigade encountered Red forces in the vicinity of Kasan, supported by both tanks and self-propelled artillery. Responding to a call for air support, fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air Force reported destroying three tanks. However, the British later said that eight tanks and two self-propelled weapons were actually destroyed in the rocketing and strafing attacks.

Troop positions in Kasan were rocketed and strafed, fires started in supply and fortified areas in Chongju and eleven vehicles destroyed and two others damaged in fighter sweeps from Sangsonggan to Sangsangchong.

F-80 jets destroyed six supply carts, a gun position and two vehicles at Ansim-dong. Armed reconnaissance aircraft, hitting targets of opportunity, destroyed 13 trucks and damaged two others at Pyorha-ri, while at Mupyongni five trucks loaded with fuel were blown up.

Marine aircraft, operating from Wonsan Airfield under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, struck at targets along the northeast coast of Korea. Thirty-two supply carts, two trucks and two fortified buildings were destroyed, an additional 14 carts damaged and an estimated 200 casualties inflicted on North Korean troops.

A routine supply air drop was made by aircraft of the Combat Cargo Command to United Nations forces near Unsan. Forty tons of ammunition and fuel were parachuted to friendly troops in this operation. A total of 552 tons of cargo, 944 passengers and 152 medical evacuees were carried by the transport planes in Friday's operations. Of that tonnage, 385 tons of essential supplies were lifted into Pyongyang Airfield.

The 152 evacuees flown from Korea yesterday brings the total airlifted since the beginning of the Korean conflict to 21,576, which includes those flown from southern Japan to the Tokyo area.

Bomber Command aircraft confined their operations to routine surveillance of enemy lines of communication.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1145
28 October 1950

Korean Release No. 593

Troops, supplies and vehicles continued to pour ashore at a rapid rate yesterday from the amphibious fleet at Wonsan.

The attack force, commanded by Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, off loaded under cover of carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft, while warships of France, British Commonwealth nations and the United States stood by to render naval gun fire support as necessary. Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, is in overall command of the joint operation at Wonsan.

While U.S. Marines with their equipment streamed ashore, mine-clearing operations in the area continued without letup.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 were hard-pressed in finding targets along the coast between Songjin and Chongjin. Two trucks were destroyed and nine were damaged. One motor boat suspected of minelaying was seriously damaged near Chongjin. One troop concentration was strafed and rocketed, and one gun position was knocked out.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1405
27 October 1950

Korean Release No. 592

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division landed in Wonsan and were reported to be deploying rapidly. Further north, the ROK Capitol Division continued to pursue the North Korean forces toward the Manchurian border. Leading elements were last reported in the vicinity of Tanchon on the east coast, while other elements advanced several miles beyond Chik-tong against some enemy resistance. Elements of the ROK Capitol Division were reported in the vicinity of Sokkochi.

In the ROK II Corps area, elements of the ROK 6th Division are reported to have advanced to the Manchurian bor[illegible] against little or no resistance. Elements of the ROK 6th Division are reported to have been stopped by heavy resistance in the vicintiy of Onjong.

The ROK 1st Division was also rep[illegible]ted stopped by heavy enemy resistance in the Unsan area.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade crossed the Taeryong river and is advancing to the west against light enemy resistance.

To the south, UN forces continued to sweep and patrol throughout the liberated areas. Elements of the U.S. 25th Division reported the capture of 226 enemy and killing of unknown numbers. Elements of the ROK 11th Division engaged, captured and destroyed small enemy groups in their area of responsibility.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1435
27 October 1950

Korean Release No. 591

Forty tons of ammunition and gasoline were parachuted by the U.S. Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command shortly before noon today to troops of the ROK 1st Division engaged against a Red force far up in North Korea.

The drop was made near Unsan, northwest Korea, by ten C-119s flying at low altitudes. It consisted of gasoline, grease and oil for motor vehicles and 75 mm, 90 mm, .45 caliber and carbine ammunition, loaded at a supply base in southern Japan.

Today's drop was the fifth in recent days and was accomplished in three elements. It was completed according to plans and without interference from the enemy.

Soldiers of the 11th Airborne Division flew in the C-119s and provided so-called "kicker crews" as the planes passed low over the drop zone. They shoved the ammunition and gasoline from the cargo hatches.

Fifth Air Force fighter planes provided cover during the operation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200
27 October 1950

Korean Release No. 590

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 26 October 1950)

A lack of targets, coupled with poor flying weather, reduced U.S. Far East Air Forces operations Thursday.

FEAF Combat Cargo Command aircraft, in flying 160 sorties, airlifted a total of 580 tons of essential supplies and equipment, 610 passengers and 155 evacuees during yesterday's operations. Forty-seven tons of cargo were flown into Wonsan Airfield and 293 tons into Pyongyang Airfield.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jet fighter-bombers and Marine F4Us, hampered by a cold front that passed through North Korea and into the south, flew 59 close support and armed reconnaissance sorties. Five buildings were damaged at Napchong-dong, two others destroyed near Kandong and three supply carts destroyed in Kwaksan.

Approximately ten miles south of Puckchin jets attacked Communist troops that were threatening to encircle advancing ROK troops. Many fires were started in troop and supply areas. Five trucks and a supply cart were destroyed near Songhyon-dong in fighter sweeps, and ten vehicles damaged in Chondae-ri. Marine aircraft accounted for five vehicles, one supply cart and a supply building destroyed.

Bomber Command activities were once again confined to a leaflet drop over enemy held cities and surveillance flights along lines of communication.

An unidentified light airplane attempted to bomb 24th Division positions, dropping three small bombs that were ineffective.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
26 October 1950

Korean Release No. 589

Elements of the ROK 6th Division raced north and reached the vicinity of Kojang, about 18 miles from the Manchurian border. Another divisional unit reached a position approximately six miles northwest of Onjong, against heavy enemy resistance. Other elements of the division entered Hoemok-tong, about 15 miles south of Kojang, against no opposition.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade expanded its Chongchon river bridgehead, advanced north and seized Pakchon.

After overcoming stubborn resistance, the ROK 1st Division advanced north of Unsan.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division, advancing 10 miles north of captured Cho-ri, reached the vicinity of Myongdangdok; another spearhead raced 18 miles east of Pukchong to the Chin-chon area.

United Nations mopping-up operations in rear areas yielded a total of 228 prisoners yesterday.

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General's Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1205
26 October 1950

Korean Release No. 588

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 25 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces attacked what few targets they could find in North Korea yesterday.

For the second consecutive day cargo sorties outnumbered those flown by combat aircraft. Only 24 close support sorties were flown as against 252 by C-54s, C-47s and C-119s of the Combat Cargo Command.

One hundred and twelve of the airlift flights were flown into Pyongyang Airfield, now operational 24 hours per day, and delivered 711 tons of essential cargo. An additional 34 tons were flown into Wonsan Airfield for the 1st Marine Air Wing and the X Corps headquarters. More than 870 tons of cargo, 580 passengers and 140 medical evacuees were carried Wednesday.

Fifth Air Force aircraft destroyed seven supply buildings, three supply carts and two vehicles and inflicted at least 100 casualties on Communist troops in their limited close support operations. Marine F4Us, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, attacked targets from Kilchu northward to Nanam, and destroyed 9 vehicles, 31 supply carts, 4 supply buildings and 4 rail cars. An estimated 200 enemy casualties resulted from strafing attacks.

Armed reconnaissance F-80 jets and F-51 fighters destroyed vehicles, locomotives, supply dumps, rail cars and supply buildings in attacks beyond the battle lines. The most profitable targets of the day were hit in Kanggye, where 2 locomotives, 1 vehicle, 5 rail cars and 2 supply carts were destroyed and 5 locomotives and 1 truck damaged. Sweeping from Kwaksan to Sonchon and to Nonsan-dong a flight of jets destroyed 1 tank, 8 vehicles, 3 supply carts and 1 supply dump and damaged 1 rail tunnel and 1 supply building.

Bomber Command activities were confined to a leaflet drop at Sonchon, Chongju, Pakchon, Huichon, Songjin and Chongjin advising the population of the futility of further resistance. Two other B-29s continued surveillance along main lines of communication.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 587

1600
25 October 1950

United Nations Forces continue to capture large quantities of enemy weapons and equipment. In addition, advancing UN troops in North Korea, as well as those mopping up in South Korea, report an ever increasing total number of prisoners of war taken.

Elements of the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade crossed the Chongchon river in the Sinanju area yesterday against light opposition consisting mainly of small arms fire.

To the northeast the ROK 1st Division crossed the Chongchon in force and advanced north and west beyond Yongbyon. During the attack the ROK forces capture 4 tanks and destroyed 6.

The ROK 6th Division continued their advance in the Hwasan-dong-Huichon area.

An enemy force supported by artillery retreated before the advance of the ROK 8th Division north of Tokchon and Yongwon.

Iwon was seized yesterday by elements of the ROK Capitol Division driving up the east coast. The enemy was reported to be withdrawing north and east.

Elements of the ROK 3d Division engaged an enemy force near Changhoong-ni while another divisional unit advanced to the vicinity of Yongsan-ni.

In the liberated areas, UN forces including United States, Republic of Korea and Philippine troops patrolled aggressively to seek out and destroy enemy bands.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1250
25 October 1950

Korean Release No. 586

While U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 mauled remaining North Korean rolling stock, transport and communications lines along the northeast coast, carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft provided an air umbrella over the fleet of minesweepers working to clear mine fields on the east coast.

The Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets destroyed 24 trucks and damaged 12, destroyed 4 railroad cars and damaged 6, destroyed 1 locomotive and damaged 2. Two railroad bridges were damaged.

The precision flying Navy pilots pounded military targets at Hapsu, Kosong, Songjin, Kilchu, Osang-dong and Chongjin.

Minesweeping operations continued without letup on both coasts. ROK Navy ships destroyed mines at Kunsan and Mokpo. U.S. Navy ships destroyed numerous mines along the east coast.

Helicopters figured in the destruction of several of the mines. Scouting out ahead of the operating forces the helicopters would hover over a mine until a destroyer arrived to explode it. A U.S. Navy tanker, the USS Cimarron, destroyed one mine southeast of Wonsan.

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NOTE TO ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS: Rear Adm. Edward C. Ewen, Commander Task Force 77, and Rear Adm. Charles C. Hartman, Commander of the East Coast Naval Support Force, will attend the 4 p.m. GHQ press briefing today.

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GENERAL HE' QUARTERS
UNITED NATI S COMMAND
Public Information Office

12 30
25 October 1950

Korean Release No. 585

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 24 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces completed four months of continuous combat operations Tuesday as they attacked North Korean Communist forces for the 120th consecutive day. Of the 500 sorties total cargo flights outnumbered those made by combat aircraft for the first time in the Korean conflict.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft, in flying 307 sorties, lifted 1,589 tons of essential cargo into combat areas. The biggest lift was into Pyongyang where 1,182 tons of critical supplies were delivered to the United States I Corps.

Logistical support of that organization demands a daily minimum of approximately 1,000 tons. It is a difficult task to deliver that amount over the aerially battered and tortuous highway net from Seoul to Pyongyang.

Still isolated by an extensive mine field, X Corps and Marine air units in Wonsan were once again supplied by air. The Combat Cargo Command lifted about 50 tons of supplies into Wonsan Airfield for the 1st Marine Air Wing, which flew 53 of yesterday's sorties under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force. Airlift totals yesterday included 581 passengers and 140 medical evacuees.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bomber F-80 jets and F-51 fighters in close support and armed reconnaissance sorties found few targets as a defeated North Korean army rapidly faded away in front of the advancing United Nations forces. The biggest success was scored at Mupyong-ni, south of Kanggye, where a concentration of miscellaneous vehicles was brought under attack. Fifty-five of these were destroyed and 40 damaged. Elsewhere targets were meager.

Northeast of Huichon the jets destroyed one tank and four vehicles, and damaged another five vehicles. Near Kwanjin-dong, east of Kanggye, rocketing and strafing attacks destroyed three vehicles and 14 supply carts and damaged one tank and two vehicles. A tank was damaged in the vicinity of Sonchon, seven vehicles, eight supply carts and a small ammunition dump destroyed at Kwaksan and six vehicles and three supply carts destroyed at Unsong-dong.

FEAF Bomber Command put up but 12 Superfortresses Tuesday. Flying the main coastal route from Songjin to Chongjin the B-29s insured the continued neutralization of that escape route by bombing the marshalling yards at Songjin, Kilchu and Nanam and the dock and port area at Chongjin. Excellent results were observed at each target.

General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
24 October 1950

Korean Release No. 584

Elements of the ROK 1st Division linked up with a unit of the ROK 6th Division and entered Yongbyon yesterday. Another unit of the division advanced to the vicinity of Kujangdong while other divisional elements contacted the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade in Anju. The division reported the capture of 1,134 prisoners yesterday.

The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade advanced to the Chong-chon river near Anju after dispersing an enemy delaying force south of the town. The Commonwealth forces inflicted 500 enemy casualties during the brief action.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division continued security of the Pyongyang-Chinnampo area.

In the largest advance of the day, leading elements of the ROK 6th Division reached Huichon, 80 air miles north of Pyongyang, against slight opposition. Twenty-three tanks and 50 boxcars full of ammunition were captured during the advance. Another unit of the division joined up with the ROK 1st Division entering Yongbyon.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division captured Tokchon and forced the enemy to withdraw to the northeast. Other divisional units reached the vicinity of Ocheng.

Pukchong fell to the advancing ROK Capitol Division and leading elements drove five miles northeast of the city. Air reported disorganized enemy retreating in the vicinity. The division reported capturing 150 prisoners and killing 150 enemy troops during the operation.

United Nations forces continued to locate and destroy enemy groups in liberated areas of South Korea. In one such action an ROK Army unit reentered the coastal town of Kangnung, forcing the enemy to flee to the hills.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division attacked an enemy concentration in the mountains southwest of Kojo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1220
24 October 1950

Korean Release No. 583

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 23 October 1950)

A routed North Korean army offered little in the way of targets Monday as planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces and Royal Australian Air Force flew but 36 close support sorties. The total sorties for the day amounted to 308.

The advancing British Commonwealth Brigade encountering stiff resistance from an estimated 1,000 Communist troops south of Sinanju, called for air support. F-80 jets and F-51 fighters responded and within two hours the Brigade was able to continue its advance northward.

Fighters destroyed seven vehicles and damaged three gun positions at Huichon. Three gun positions and a truck were destroyed at Maengjung-dong, northwest of Sinanju, and four vehicles were damaged at Anju.

Fifth Air Force armed reconnaissance aircraft, scouting from Taechon to Kusong destroyed three vehicles, one supply cart and four fortified buildings. Thirty supply carts were destroyed at Usongdong, while at Sonchon nine supply buildings were rocketed and strafed, destroying six of them. Three tanks were damaged at Kwaksan.

Materiel destroyed or damaged in yesterday's attacks by Fifth Air Force aircraft totaled 34 vehicles, 3 tanks, 6 gun positions, 13 enemy occupied buildings and 44 supply carts.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft delivered more than 260,000 pounds of critically needed supplies, including food and ammunition, to the Marine Air Wing stationed at Wonsan Airfield and to X Corps units. Another air drop in the Sunchon-Sukchon area was made, resupplying airborne units with 54 tons of supplies. More than 245 tons of supplies were airlifted into Pyongyang. More than 580 tons of essential cargo, 332 passengers and 242 medical evacuees were carried in Monday's operations.

Twelve B-29 Superfortresses of the FEAF Bomber Command flew rail and highway interdiction along the east and northwest coasts. Twelve separate points between Ilsong-dong and Chongjin on the east coast were attacked. The three major lines running out of Chongju in the northwest were bombed, with 24 attacks being made along the Chongju-Namsi-dong and Chongju-Taegwan-dong lines.

Two spans were knocked out of a rail bridge and a highway bridge destroyed at Kogunyong-dong, north of Sonchon. Twenty points along the Hoedok-tong line were bombed with good results.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1155
24 October 1950

Korean Release No. 582

Moored and floating mines continued to claim the major share of Navy attention.

Fleets of minesweepers on both the east and west coasts of Korea worked around the clock Monday to clear the fields and reduce the menace.

Minesweeping operations on the east coast were conducted under the protective air cover of carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft. French, British Commonwealth and U.S. Navy ships patrolled the coast and stood by to render direct naval gunfire support as necessary.

Minesweeping operations on the west coast were performed under cover of British Commonwealth fleet units.

Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, is supervising operations on the east coast. Rear Adm. W. G. Andrewes, Commander of British Commonwealth fleet units in Korean waters, is supervising operations on the west coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
23 October 1950

Korean Release No. 581

An increase of more than 26,000 prisoners of war was reported by United Nations Forces in the last 24 hours. More than 120,000 North Korean troops have now been captured since the Korean hostilities began.

A Task Force from the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division returned to Pyongyang after contacting airborne elements at Sunchon and Sukchon, repulsing a small enemy attack near Noji-Myon and contacting elements of the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade in the same area. The Task Force captured six antiaircraft guns, four 76 mm guns and two trucks during the operation. Other divisional elements dispersed an enemy force supported by 40 mm antiaircraft guns and was clearing the Chinnampo area of antitank and antipersonnel mines.

The ROK 1st Division advanced north to the vicinity of Anju and Kunu-ri and a task force from the division reached the vicinity of Somin-dong.

U.S. Airborne units continued blocking operations in the Sukchon-Sunchon area and liberated a number of U.S. prisoners-of-war. Three to four companies of enemy attempting to infiltrate north thru Sukchon were dispersed into the hills leaving many dead. A small group of enemy infiltrated into Sukchon but were destroyed early yesterday morning.

Elements of the ROK 6th Division advanced north and reached the vicinity of Hwasan-dong against light resistance.

The stiffest resistance of the day took place in the Pukchang-ni area, where an enemy battalion supported by artillery was attempting to slow the advance of leading elements of the ROK 8th Division.

Elements of the ROK I Corps continued their advances on the east coast, reaching the vicinity of Oesang-ni and Hungbong-ni against light opposition.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 580

1220
23 October 1950

(Covering period 00001-24001, 22 October 1950)

Although excellent flying weather prevailed throughout Korea Sunday, fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces, joined by RAAF Mustangs, had difficulty in ferreting out targets. Many roads were found to be empty of traffic while it was meager on others.

Fifth Air Force armed reconnaissance and close support F-80 jet fighter-bombers damaged three vehicles at Kangdong-dong, destroyed three supply carts and damaged one locomotive and six rail cars at Chunghwa. At Suha-ri, Omsang-dong and Soncho fighter sweeps found but one vehicle in each place to attack.

More lucrative targets were found in Pakchon, Chongju, Taechon, Huichon and Kujang-dong, although not on the scale that existed previously. At Pakchon a truck was damaged, the small marshalling yard liberally strafed and 20 to 30 fortified buildings attacked. Six locomotives were trapped at Chongju, two of which were destroyed and the remainder damaged. Near Taechon one vehicle, five supply carts and four supply buildings were destroyed and two supply buildings damaged.

At Huichon two vehicles and eight supply carts were destroyed with two vehicles and five supply carts being damaged. Eight supply carts, two trucks and three fortified buildings were destroyed at Kujang-dong and two vehicles, 10 supply buildings and 12 rail cars damaged.

B-26 light bombers bombed and rocketed troop positions near Huichon, Kuhyon-dong, Kwaksan and Onjong as retreat routes were kept under continuous attack. Fires were started in supply areas and at least one vehicle and three rail cars were damaged. Night intruder strikes by the B-26s left fires burning in troop concentrations at Taechon, three vehicles were damaged at Anju and 10 vehicles were damaged and fires started near Sinhungdong, northwest of Tonchon.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft maintained the flow of supplies to forward areas by delivering essential cargo to Pyongyang Airfield for the advancing Eighth Army and to Wonsan Airfield for the U.S. Marine Corps air wing flying from that field under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force. Tonnage figures for Sunday were 545 tons of cargo and 292 passengers lifted into Korea.

Bomber Command Superfortresses, in their campaign to cut off enemy escape routes, bombed rail lines leading northward and northwest from Sinanju and along the east coast from Ilsingdong to Kyongsong. Striking at 27 separate targets in their rapidly dwindling area of operations the 12 B-29s airborne yesterday left a small marshalling yard ablaze at Huichon, and bombed the rail lines and paralleling highways at 26 separate points.

A leaflet drop was made on the cities of Chongju, Pakchon, Huichon, Pukchong, Sinchang, Songjin, Kilchu, Nanam, Chongjin and Najin-dong, pointing out to the residents the trouble caused by their irresponsible leaders, headed by Kim Il Sung.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
23 October 1950

Korean Release No. 579

Minesweeping operations in the Wonsan area continued with sustained intensity yesterday. Carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft flew protective cover for the minesweeping fleet while U.S., British Commonwealth and French warships stood by to lend direct naval gun fire support as necessary.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy aircraft of Task Force 77 scoured the east coast north to Chongjin blasting at a rapidly dwindling number of military targets. Communications lines, shipping and transport were the principal targets of the Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets.

British Fireflies and Seafuries flying from the carrier Theseus Saturday pounded targets in the Pakchon and Chongju areas. The British pilots damaged ten railroad cars and a number of trucks. One railway tunnel was obstructed at both ends. Planes from the Theseus made regular sweeps along the west coast in search of enemy shipping.

U.S. Navy P2V Neptunes and PBM Martin Mariners along with Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boats were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Tuesday at 9 a.m., Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander Naval Forces Far East, will break his flag in the Exchange Hotel, new headquarters building for the command. The Exchange Hotel is on 15th st., one long block north of W ave.

The primary telephone number at the new headquarters building is 26-7211.

In addition to the staff and flag allowance of Admiral Joy the new headquarters building will house the staff of Commander Fleet Air, Japan (Rear Adm. George R. Henderson) and the staff of Deputy Commander Military Sea Transportation Service, Western Pacific (Capt. A.F. Junker).

The headquarters of Commander Naval Forces Far East has been in the Bank of Tokyo since the beginning of the Occupation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 578

1525
22 October 1950

Over 13,000 North Korean troops were reported as captured by United Nations forces in the last 24 hours. This raises the grand total of prisoners of war to over 95,000.

Yesterday was another day of rapid UN advances.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division driving southwest of Pyongyang entered Chinnampo before a cheering populace. A Task Force from the division advanced north and contacted airborne units in the Sunchon-Sukchon area. The remainder of the division cleared enemy resistance in and around Pyongyang against light sniper fire.

The 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade advanced north and contacted airborne elements near Sunchon after dispersing a small enemy group near Yongyu.

The U.S. 24th Division consolidated newly won positions and captured 526 prisoners during mopping up operations south of Pyongyang.

A tank-infantry task force from the ROK 1st Division raced 50 miles north of Pyongyang against little opposition. The division mopped up in its sector and reported the capture of 2,400 prisoners.

Motorized elements of the ROK 6th Division advanced north of Unsan.

One the east coast of Korea, the ROK Capitol Division continued advances north and west of the Hamhung-Hungnam area.

United Nations units in rear areas continued to seek out and destroy enemy groups.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1425
22 October 1950

Korean Release No. 577

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 21 October 1950)

Air activity Saturday was once again concentrated north of the captured capital city of Pyongyang as aircraft of the United States Far East Air Forces, in their 117th consecutive day of aerial operations, battered a disintegrating Communist military machine.

Close support and armed reconnaissance sorties by Fifth Air Force F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters continued unabated although targets continued to be scarce. At Kujang-dong, northeast of Anju, the fighters attacked a column of tanks and vehicles, destroying nine tanks, four trucks and a 20 mm antiaircraft gun. In the same area a nine car train was attacked. Large explosions followed the rocketing of the cars, indicating that it was an ammunition train. One fortified building was destroyed and 10 others damaged in rocketing and strafing attacks at Yongdong-ni.

Fighter operations in the Sukchon-Sunchon area cost the North Koreans two gun positions, three vehicles and two supply carts destroyed and over 100 casualties. Many enemy occupied buildings in the besieged city of Chinnampo were destroyed or damaged in heavy aerial attacks. An ammunition dump was destroyed and a fuel area left ablaze in the town of Yongbyon, 8 vehicles destroyed and 10 supply carts damaged at Kyongmun-dong, and at least 13 vehicles destroyed at nearby Tongnim-dong. Near Pakchon 4 trucks, 10 rail cars, 1 warehouse and 12 fortified buildings were damaged in strafing attacks.

Light bombers of the Fifth Air Force attacked military targets at Kumu-ri, where at least one vehicle was destroyed and at Tokchon where an area occupied by troops and supplies was attacked with unknown results. B-26s, in night operations, set fire to a fuel dump at Chongju, damaged four vehicles in the area and made direct hits on a small convoy in the vicinity of Anju.

Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs destroyed seven vehicles, an ammunition dump and damaged two trucks in the Sunchon area.

Nine tanks, 74 vehicles, 2 locomotives, 42 rail cars, 2 gun positions, 3 supply areas, 44 fortified buildings and 4 small boats were destroyed or damaged by Fifth Air Force aircraft Saturday.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft made the second air drop within as many days at Sukchon, 62 C-119 transports dropping both equipment and troops into the area. In addition, their daily airlift of essential cargo and the evacuation of wounded continued uninterrupted. Two hundred forty-nine tons of cargo, 273 passengers and 98 air evacuees were lifted yesterday. The latter brought the total of air evacuation cases lifted since the Korean conflict started to a grand total of 20,534 patients, 11,227 of which were flown out of Korea. The remainder represents intra-Japan lift from various bases to airfields in the vicinity of general hospitals.

Nineteen Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked 85 individual targets, 68 of which were rail and highway objectives. Rail lines northward from Sinanju to Kanggye and to the northwest as far as Namsi-dong were pounded, with at least 18 cuts being made. Key highways were severed at 14 separate points.

A highway bridge at Huichon had one span knocked out and another at Pungsan, northwest of Tanchon, lost a span when direct hits were scored on it. A railroad overpass near Chongju was destroyed. A marshalling yard at Huichon and two others south of Kanggye were bombed with excellent results.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 576

1105
22 October 1950

Floating and moored mines on both coasts of Korea continued to claim the major share of Navy attention yesterday.

Although hampered by foul weather there was no letup in naval air and surface efforts to reduce the menace.

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner machine gunned and destroyed one mine off the east coast in the vicinity of the 39th parallel. Three other mines were destroyed by ships off Wonsan.

Carrier-based U.S. Marine aircraft provided protective air cover for the fleet of minesweepers operating off the east coast, while U.S. and British Commonwealth fleet units along with the French sloop La Grandiere stood by to render naval gunfire support as necessary.

Minesweeping operations on the west coast were being performed under cover of British Commonwealth naval air and surface units under the command of Rear Adm. W. G. Andrewes, R.N.

Seafuries and Fireflies operating from the British carrier Theseus on Friday blasted military targets in the Chongju and Sonchon areas. Heavily hit were industrial buildings, train sheds and warehouses. Pilots returning to their carrier base reported that good targets were hard to find.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 575

1530
21 October 1950

United Nations forces continue to capture large numbers of North Korean troops. During the last 24 hours approximately 7,000 enemy troops have been captured to raise the grand total of prisoners of war to more than 82,000.

A successful air drop was made by the 187th Airborne RCT in the Sukchon-Sunchon area against little or no enemy opposition. Latest reports indicate all units securing their assigned areas. To the southeast, elements of the 6th ROK Division and the 8th ROK Division were advancing west of Songchon toward Sunchon.

In the Pyongyang sector all elements of the United Nations forces continued to mop up the scattered enemy remnants prior to pushing north to join with the Sunchon forces. Just south of Pyongyang the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade was mopping up by-passed enemy groups along the route of advance.

In the Wonsan sector the 3d ROK Division continued to clean out and secure the area.

In the Hamhung-Hunghang area the ROK Capitol Division is expanding its perimeter with elements in the vicinity of Yongsan-ni, Tokhung-ni, Majon-dong and Hongwon.

In the areas south of the 38th parallel, United Nations forces continued to ferret out enemy personnel and equipment.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 574

1400
21 October 1950

(Covering period 00001-24001, 20 October 1950)

A disorganized and retreating North Korean army once again underwent a 24 hour round-the-clock pounding by aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces. Fighters and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force hit troops and war materiel from the northern outskirts of Pyongyang to Sinanju, as Bomber Command Superfortresses in their patrols continued to demolish what small sections of rail lines that remaine in the northwest of Korea.

Combat Cargo Command C-119 and C-47 transports dropped airborne infantry and artillery at Sukchon and Sunchon as an aerial cover of F-80 jet and F-51 fighters attacked and destroyed ammunition dumps, tanks, fortified buildings and troops in the area before and during the drop. At Sukchon the fighters, directed by Air Force tactical controllers in T-6 aircraft, destroyed one artillery piece and a tank, damaging two tanks, ten vehicles and two buildings housing enemy troops. More than 100 enemy casualties resulted from strafing attacks. Three ammunition dumps at Sunchon were destroyed in rocketing attacks.

Bomber Command B-29s concentrated their attacks on rail lines, highways and bridges in the Sinanju-Taegwan-dong-Namsin-dong triangle. Flying in small formations and individually 21 Superfortresses attacked 54 targets, making 13 rail cuts, 4 highway cuts and dropping delayed action bombs in several areas. Thirteen attacks were made on small rail and highway bridges.

A leaflet drop was made on Chongjin, Songjin, Kanggye, Anju, Sinanju, Pyongyang, Chinnampo and Haeju. These informed the people of the latest war developments and the futility of further resistance. Yesterday's drop made the total dropped so far in the Korean conflict nearly 68,000,000 leaflets.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers, although enjoying a successful day, found that suitable targets were beginning to dwindle. In the ROK area fighters destroyed 1 vehicle, 2 supply cars and 6 enemy occupied buildings and damaged 4 supply carts near Unsan-ni, northeast of Pyongyang. Four tanks, 17 vehicles, 17 supply carts were destroyed and 10 supply carts, 2 vehicles, 1 rail tunnel, 2 locomotives and 6 rail cars were damaged in rocketing and strafing attacks in the vicinity.

Near Yongu the jets, continuing their attacks on fleeing Communist troops destroyed six vehicles and an artillery piece, damaged five vehicles and a gun, while inflicting an estimated 100 casualties on North Korean troops. Northwest of Pyongyang at Opari 30 buildings housing troops and supplies were damaged in attack while another 20 were rocketed and strafed at Yonghung-ni.

B-26 light bombers, in night intruder sorties, bombed vehicular traffic i and near Pohang-ni, Yongdong-ni, Sukchon, Anju, Sinanju and Chongju, destroying at least two vehicles and damaging five others. Darkness precluded an accurate count of others hit. Daylight operations by the light-bombers resulted in an enemy command post being destroyed and a warehouse damaged at Chasan and five rail cars destroyed and troop positions damaged at Sunchon.

Fifth Air Force planes accounted for 91 vehicles, 100 fortified or supply buildings, 49 rail cars, 1 tunnel, 1 command post, 3 locomotives, 12 tanks, 4 gun positions and 3 ammunition dumps destroyed or damaged Friday.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft, in addition to the paratroop lift, carried 319 tons of cargo, 213 passengers and 140 medical evacuees yesterday.

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Gen W's Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
20 October 1950

Korean Release No. 573

United Nations forces have now captured more than 75,000 prisoners of war. During the last two weeks, Red prisoner-of-war losses have averaged more than 2,400 per day.

United Nations forces smashed into Pyongyang from three sides yesterday.

First to reach the city were elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, which entered from the south at 11:30 a.m. ROK Army elements reached Pyongyang at 2:15 p.m.

The attack of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division initially met heavy resistance south of the city. One unit of the Division was counterattacked by an enemy force supported by tanks. Four enemy tanks were destroyed and the attack repulsed. Elements of the Division seized a bridge and crossed the Taedong river. Enemy resistance which was initially heavy and supported by artillery and mortars, slackened as the Americans pushed into the heart of the city.

ROK 1st Division units attacking from positions about eight miles east of Pyongyang seized the airfield and then entered the city from the east and north. The ROK elements also captured a bridge and have crossed into the western section of the city. Enemy opposition was heavy at first, but decreased as the ROK troops advanced.

The 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade mopped up by-passed enemy groups in the area south of Pyongyang, capturing many prisoners.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division drove north from the Chaeryong area and reached the south bank of the Taedong river in the vicinity of Chinnampo. Other divisional units consolidated positions and mopped up in newly won areas.

The ROK 6th and 8th Divisions continued their advances to the northwest of Yangdok.

After clearing the Hamhung-Hungnam area, units of the ROK Capitol Division fanned out to the north and east.

All other United Nations units continued patrol and mopping up operations yesterday.

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Gen. Doyle -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1235
20 October 1950

Korean Release No. 572

(Covering period 0000I- 00I, 19 October 1950)

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces pummelled the remaining Communist defensive positions and retreating columns of vehicles and troops Thursday in coordinated attacks that cost the enemy huge amounts of war materiel. Resisting North Korean elements in and near Pyongyang were attacked in round-the-clock operations and those attempting to flee the city northward were under constant fire from the FEAF planes that were constantly overhead.

Fifth Air Force fighters hammered a large convoy heading northward from Pyongyang, destroying 50 vehicles and damaging 39 others. Eight gun positions were destroyed and 10 others damaged in the vicinity of the capital city. One flight of F-80 jets pounced on a train just as it entered a tunnel headed north, destroying the locomotive and sealing the end of the tunnel as the North Koreans attempted to use their battered rail system in a desperate attempt to get away from advancing United Nations ground forces. The fighters attacked and destroyed two fortified buildings and damaged eight more. Two road blocks to the north of Pyongyang were eliminated in rocketing and strafing attacks.

Four miles southeast of Pyongyang, at Kajojong, 10 enemy occupied buildings were damaged and 2 vehicles destroyed. At Sunan 4 gun positions, 30 vehicles and 1 tank were destroyed and 3 gun positions damaged. Near Unsong-ni, northeast of Chinnampo, 10 vehicles, 20 supply carts were destroyed and 1 tank and 3 vehicles damaged when a small convoy was brought under attack. Another small convoy in Sagot-tong was hit, 8 trucks being destroyed and 3 others damaged. At Songchon 9 vehicles were destroyed and 8 others damaged.

Twenty-two Bomber Command Superfortresses staged concentration attacks on communications targets to the northeast, north and northwest of Sinanju, to seal off escape routes. Seventy individual targets, including secondary rail and highway bridges, tunnels, rail lines and small marshalling yards as well as targets of opportunity were hit with 500 and 1,000 pound general purpose bombs.

Forty-nine targets were rail and highway points, so selected as to seal off every route out of Sinanju to the north. A bridge had a span knocked out at Taechon, another was heavily damaged by direct hits near Huichon and seven others were damaged to varying degrees.

A small marshalling yard was bombarded at Huichon, with direct hits being made on the choke point. At Kunu-ri secondary explosions followed an attack on the yards by the B-29s. West of Kwaksan a Superfortress knocked out a convoy of trucks with 500-pound bombs. South of Taesan-dong hits at the entrance of a rail tunnel effectively sealed it.

Night intruder B-26 light bombers of the Fifth Air Force attacked vehicles in Sinanju, Sunchon, Kunu-ri, with results unknown due to darkness. At Pyongyang four vehicles were destroyed and four fires followed the attack on military targets at Sukchon.

Yesterday Fifth Air Force airplanes destroyed or damaged 231 vehicles, 3 tanks, 7 boxcars, 2 locomotives, 36 gun positions, 34 fortified buildings, 2 tunnels and 2 roadblocks.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted 350 tons of cargo, 549 passengers and 52 medical evacuees during operations Thursday.

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Gen Wb secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1110
20 October 1950

Korean Release No. 571

While a fleet of minesweepers worked to clear the most intensive mine fields in history, carrier-based U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 yesterday continued with methodical reduction of remaining military targets along the east coast between Hungnam and Chongjin.

Seven locomotives, ten railroad cars, two highway bridges, four railroad bridges and nine warehouses were destroyed by the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets. Two locomotives, two railroad cars, two highway bridges, five railroad bridges and five warehouses were damaged. Railroad yards at Sinpugni and Hapsu were heavily hit. Three trains near Chongjin were strafed and rocketed.

Flying a total of 198 sorties, the Navy pilots worked over targets at Kilchu, Kyongsong, Tongmyon, Tanchon, Songjin and Chongjin. One power plant was destroyed. Seven trucks were destroyed and 20 were damaged. One coastal steamer and four small craft were sunk; 14 small craft were damaged. Two tunnels were bombed and temporarily put out of commission. Sixteen carts, some loaded with ammunition, were destroyed.

British carrier-based Seafuries and Fireflies and British Commonwealth surface units on the west coast maintained a tight blockade of all enemy sea escape routes. The Canadian destroyer Cayuga destroyed a floating mine.

Four mines were destroyed by naval gun fire off Wonsan yesterday bringing to 224 the total number destroyed in that area.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners were out on regular anti-mine patrols.

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Gen Do secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1555
19 October 1950

Korean Release No. 570

The enemy stiffened his resistance south and east of Pyongyang yesterday in an effort to hold back the advancing United Nations forces.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division continued its attack north and west of captured Hwangju against increasing resistance. Elements of the Division are within 18 miles of Pyongyang. More than 2,000 prisoners were reported captured yesterday by the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade while clearing the area near Sariwon.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division advanced to about eight miles east of Pyongyang against heavy resistance. The enemy was using tanks, small arms and mortar fire in an effort to halt the ROK drive. Five enemy tanks were destroyed by close support aircraft.

After an advance of about 16 miles, elements of the ROK 7th Division reached the vicinity of Sokchu-ri against light enemy resistance.

In the Yangdok area, enemy resistance increased against the ROK 8th Division. Elements of the Division cleared Yangdok and advanced to the west. The resistance eased as enemy troops started to withdraw to the west. An estimated 700 enemy were killed yesterday and 18 prisoners captured by the division.

On the east coast, the ROK Capitol Division continued its occupation of Hamhung and Hungnam. Numerous prisoners of war were taken in Hamhung.

Other ROK I Corps units consolidated newly won positions.

UN units continued mopping up operations in liberated areas in South Korea. Patrols dispersed enemy groups, causing many casualties and capturing 300 prisoners.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1435
19 October 1950

Korean Release No. 569

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 18 October 1950)

Bombers and fighters of the U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted a total of 529 sorties Wednesday as Communist forces were pounded in all sectors. Fifth Air Force fighters, flying 272 of the day's total, destroyed gun positions, supply carts, and fortified buildings ahead of the ground forces.

In the I Corps area F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters hammered at Chunghwa, just south of Pyongyang where 24 fortified buildings, 5 vehicles, 8 supply carts, 9 gun positions and 1 fuel storage area were destroyed and and additional 30 enemy occupied buildings and 1 gun emplacement damaged. In the same vicinity, at Paengni-ri 8 buildings and 4 trucks were destroyed in rocket attacks.

In the ROK area fighters destroyed four guns and eight supply buildings at Taedong-ni, an ammunition dump and four vehicles at Yangdok and two tanks in the village of Paup. Armed reconnaissance aircraft destroyed 1 locomotive, 4 rail cars, 3 vehicles and 1 tank in Pyongyang and damaged 14 supply carts at Yongju. In the town of Mamyong-ni, near Chinnampo, 6 .50 caliber machine guns and 4 flak positions were destroyed, and another 6 gun emplacements destroyed at Tonjang-ni.

B-26 light bombers attacked vehicles in and near Pyongyang, Anju, Sunan, and Sukchon in night intruder missions. An unknown number of trucks were left burning. In daylight operations yesterday afternoon the B-26s hit military targets at Sukchon, Sinanju, Paesanjon and Yongyu. Nineteen rail cars, a large supply building and 15 supply carts were destroyed.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 2 locomotives, 19 rail cars, 79 vehicles, 36 gun emplacements, 105 enemy occupied buildings, 7 tanks, 3 fuel dumps and 83 supply carts in Wednesday's operations.

Bomber Command Superfortresses continued to pound enemy lines of communication, hitting 37 separate targets in North Korea. To the northeast of Pyongyang the Superfortresses bombed the Namgung-ni arsenal and ammunition storage area with excellent results. Rail lines between Kilchu and Tanchon were cut in seven places and another six points hit on the rail line between Kanggye and Sinanju. Direct hits on the marshalling yards at Yongmi-dong destroyed trackage and rail cars.

A highway bridge southeast of Chongju, at Worun-dong, was destroyed and another northeast of Anju damaged by 1,000 pound bombs.

A leaflet drop was made on the cities of Haeju, Chinnampo, Kyomipo, Pyongyang, Sinanju, Hamhung, Hungnam, Songjin and Chongjin, advising the population of the United Nations efforts to rehabilitate and unify all of Korea.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft maintained the steady flow of essential cargo into Korea, lifting a total of 7[illegible] tons of cargo and 336 passengers Wednesday.

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The number of the Korean Release issued at 1040 hours 19 October 1950 has been corrected to 568 (repeat 568).

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Gen Wd copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 568?

1040
19 October 1950

In a rapidly shrinking area of operations U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 carried the fight from Hungnam to Chongjin yesterday, seriously crippling what is left of North Korean transport, rolling stock and shipping.

Navy Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets operating from the carriers Philippine Sea, Valley Forge, Boxer and Leyte destroyed or damaged 70 railroad cars, 31 trucks, 22 carts and 21 coastal craft.

Marshalling yards at Chongjin, Kilchu and Susong were heavily hit by bombs and rockets. Three rail and highway bridges were destroyed and three were damaged. Three gun emplacements were knocked out and three were damaged. Two troop concentrations were neutralized. An oil storage tank was set ablaze, a warehouse was destroyed and a supply dump was damaged. Two locomotives and one tank were damaged.

Carrier-based Marine pilots returned to battle yesterday, providing combat air patrols over the minesweeping fleet off the east coast.

Seven mines off Wonsan were destroyed by naval gun fire yesterday.

British Commonwealth naval air and surface forces on the west coast are maintaining a tight blockade of all enemy sea escape routes.

U.S. Navy Martin Mariners (PBMs) and Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats were out on regular anti-mine patrols of both coasts.

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Gen. Wo Kay

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 567

1600
18 October 1950

United Nations forces continue to capture large numbers of North Korean troops; over 5,000 prisoners were reported as captured in the last 24 hours. The grand total of prisoners of war now exceeds 70,000.

The important communications centers of Haeju, Sariwon and Hwangju all fell to onrushing UN forces yesterday, and ROK units entered the twin cities of Hamhung and Hungnam on the east coast.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, driving northwest from the Sinmak-Sohung area, captured Hwangju and advanced north toward Pyongyang. Elements of the division are within 20 miles of Pyongyang. In the Sinmak area, enemy forces either surrendered or fled northward, abandoning large quantities of equipment.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division raced westward and secured Haeju and advanced north to the vicinity of Chaeryong where the enemy resistance stiffened. Enemy forces attempting to withdraw from Sinwon-ni by train were strafed by close support aircraft.

Suan was cleared by elements of the ROK 1st Division and large amounts of equipment captured in the area. Enemy resistance collapsed and the enemy withdrew to the northwest in small, scattered groups. ROK units advancing north and west out of Suan reached the vicinity of Taedong-ni approximately 18 miles from Pyongyang.

Elements of the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade cleared the area southeast of Sariwon against moderate enemy resistance.

Leading elements of the ROK 8th Division attacked north and west out of Yangdok, while the ROK 6th Division drove west in the Tongyang area.

In the ROK I Corps sector, the ROK Capitol Division entered Hamhung and Hungnam and captured the Yonpo airfield against light resistance. Other ROK units consolidated positions throughout the sector.

UN units continued to engage and destroy enemy bands in the liberated areas of Korea. The U.S. 25th Division reported a total of 810 prisoners yesterday. An enemy group of approximately 75 attacked a road block near Kumchon and was dispersed after losing a number killed and 41 prisoners. Another group of about 800 was engaged by UN artillery in the Mungyong area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 566

1400
18 October 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 17 October 1950)

Although poor flying conditions prevailed in most of North Korea, sufficient breaks in cloud coverage in the western sector permitted aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces to step-up their battlefield support and armed reconnaissance operations against Communist forces withdrawing toward the capital city of Pyongyang. In their 113th consecutive day of combat operations, fighters and bombers of the Fifth Air Force hammered at enemy traffic along routes leading from Pyongyang into the battle lines and also northward from the key city.

The steady pounding of enemy lines of communication has forced the increased use of oxen drawn supply carts which was noted yesterday. By the end of the day's operations over 130 of these had been destroyed or damaged, in addition to 63 vehicles. At Miryok-tong, north of Haeju, 18 carts were destroyed and 25 damaged when a flight of F-80 jets attacked a column estimated at 50 carts. At Haeju 10 vehicles and 28 carts were destroyed, while to the north of Sinwon-ni seven vehicles and six carts were destroyed. Ten more were ddstroyed at Sachang-ni. An armed reconnaissance flight of jets attacked a convoy of carts just north of Pyongyang, at Haksan-ni, and destroyed an additional 26 supply carts. Night intruder B-26 light bombers damaged at least 16 vehicles near Pyongyang, destroyed five and damaged five at Sunchon.

Fighters hit gun positions, supply areas, warehouses, troops and railroad rolling stock as well. At Miryok-tong three locomotives were destroyed, two damaged and 30 rail cars damaged. Rolling stock at Sinwon-ni was rocketed and strafed. Four locomotives were destroyed and 33 cars damaged. Seven gun positions in Haeju were damaged, eight supply buildings destroyed at Sariwon and seven enemy fortified buildings in the same city damaged.

Counter air missions were flown against enemy airfields at Popyong, northeast of Pyongyang and Kang-dong in the same area. No enemy aircraft was noted at either field. Three gun positions were destroyed at Popyong while gun emplacements at Kang-dong were attacked with unknown results.

B-26 light bombers in both day and night operations attacked supply areas in and near Pyongyang, Sunchon, Sariwon and Chaeryong. Supply areas were left blazing at Sariwon and troop positions attacked at Chaeryong during the early hours Tuesday.

Totals for the day included 63 vehicles, 9 locomotives, 66 boxcars, 10 gun positions, 23 enemy occupied buildings and 139 supply carts destroyed or damaged by Fifth Air Force aircraft.

With Sinmak airfield in friendly hands Combat Cargo Command aircraft started lifting critical supplies into that field yesterday in spite of anti-aircraft fire encountered in the traffic pattern. With both Wonsan and Sinmak airfields now operational, essential cargo can be flown almost directly to ground forces in the battle line. A total of 504 tons of cargo and 181 passengers were flown into Korea Tuesday.

Considerable cloud coverage north of the battle area resulted in most Bomber Command Superfortresses relying on radar to make their bomb runs. Targets at Songjin were hit with damage unobserved due to weather. Breaks in the clouds in the northwestern section of North Korea permitted some visual bombing. Direct hits on the marshalling yards at Kanggye were scored. Two major explosions were seen in the warehouse area adjacent to the yards.

On the rail line between Sinanju and Kanggye nine separate attacks were made visually and at least three cuts made at junctions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1240
18 October 1950

Korean Release No. 565

While the big guns of the USS Helena and USS Worcester bombarded military targets in the Songjin area yesterday, carrier-based U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 kept up their relentless pounding along the east coast north of Wonsan.

The cruisers Helena and Worcester, screened by the destroyers Zellars and Sperry, concentrated their heavy fire on the marshalling yards at Songjin with good effect. Moving north of the fluid front lines to cut off the escape routes of the retreating North Koreans, the two cruisers blasted away for more than an hour at this key communications center.

The sledge hammer blows of the fast moving east coast naval support force have seriously crippled the North Korean war effort. Time and again these fast moving gun platforms have swept in and delivered paralyzing punches to enemy troops and supply lines.

In air operations extending as far north as Chongjin, Navy pilots blasted military targets at Hungnam, Pukchong, Rashin, Songjin and Kilchu.

Pilots returning to their carrier bases reported a scarcity of good targets, but a tabulation of the day's damage showed three railroad bridges destroyed and three damaged, one highway bridge destroyed and two damaged, seven locomotives badly damaged, four railroad cars destroyed and four damaged, and five warehouses destroyed plus six damaged.

The Navy's Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets also destroyed two power boats, two trucks and a fuel dump. Damaged were a railroad turntable, one power boat and four junks.

On the west coast on Oct. 16, British carrier-based Seafuries and Fireflies destroyed two mine-laying junks, bringing to a total of four the number destroyed in two days. In the same general area, Monggumpo-ri, British planes destroyed four buildings reportedly comprising a mine depot. Other buildings in the vicinity were damaged. Returning to the Chinnampo area for a third successive day of attacks the Seafuries and Fireflies hit dock installations and destroyed a motor coaster.

The battle against the mines continues with increasing intensity. Fleets of minesweepers continue hard at work neutralizing known mine fields on both coasts. Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners (PBMs) are out on daily mine patrols of the entire peninsula, while cruiser and battleship-based helicopters scout out ahead of the operating forces. Helicopters have proved invaluable in locating mine fields.

A mine was destroyed yesterday by naval gunfire off the east coast near the 39th parallel.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
17 October 1950

Korean Release No. 564

Yesterday was a day of spectacular gains along the entire United Nations front in Korea.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division swept through Sinmak and Sohung and advanced to within 40 air miles of Pyongyang. The division was reported to be taking prisoners numbering into the hundreds.

Leading elements of the U.S. 24th Division advanced up to 25 miles, reaching the vicinity of Mukpang and Ch'ŏngwon-ni and are within 44 air miles of Pyongyang.

Heavy enemy resistance temporarily slowed the northward drive of the ROK 1st Division south of Suan. The division overcame the resistance and captured Suan yesterday afternoon. The enemy was reported to be withdrawing north of the city, which is about 30 miles southeast of Pyongyang. Three hundred and forty-four prisoners were captured during the day's action.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK I Corps drove to within six miles of the industrial center of Hamhung against light resistance. Other Corps troops continued mopping up in the Wonsan-Yonghung area.

UN units continued to mop up and reduce enemy groups trapped behind the fast moving forward elements. One patrol engaged an enemy force of about 300 southwest of Mungyong. Other groups were dispersed and many prisoners taken.

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Gen MS file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1500
17 October 1950

Korean Release No. 563

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 16 October 1950)

Weather throughout Korea Monday was generally bad, with a considerable portion of the battle area covered with low hanging clouds, haze and rain. To the north breaks in the cloud coverage permitted visual bombardment of rail and highway nets by Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superfortresses.

B-29s attacked 20 secondary marshalling yards, two rail bridges, six highway bridges and hit rail and highway targets at 14 separate points. A small formation of Superfortresses radar bombed the dock and warehouse areas at Songjin with unobserved results.

In visual bombings the narrow choke point on the marshalling yards at Sinpo was saturated with 500-pound bombs, as was the choke point in another small yard east of Tong-ni. Yards at Tanchon, Namyong-dong, Yongpyong-dong, Yongban-dong, Kuk-dong and Yonghyon-dong were hit, with bombs falling within the target area.

At Chongjin secondary fires followed the bombing of the marshalling yard. Considerable damage was inflicted on a roundhouse at Taesan-dong, with one stick of bombs scoring direct hits on the turntable. Rail cars and trackage were destroyed in an attack on the yards at Chuuronjang. A string of rail cars near Yongam-dong exploded and large fires were observed long after a bombing attack by the B-29s. The rail line from Sinanju northward to Kanggye was attacked once again, with seven different points bombed and four highway junctions paralleling the tracks hit.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers in close support and armed reconiassance operations hammered vehicles, supplies and enemy troops yesterday. B-26 light bombers attacked troop and supply areas at Yul-li, causing several fires. At Sachang-ni vehicles and troops were brought under attack with at least two vehicles destroyed or damaged.

F-80 jet fighter-bombers destroyed one tank, two vehicles and eight enemy occupied buildings at Sinwon-ni, damaged three other vehicles and inflicted an unknown number of casualties on a group of Communist troops. Another gun position was destroyed at Panggong-ni, while a building containing supplies in Masan-ni was destroyed in rocketing attacks. Between Sariwon and Hwangju a vehicle, three supply carts, one rail car, nine supply buildings and a warehouse were destroyed by armed reconnaissance F-80s. Just northeast of Kangdong two supply buildings and a truck were destroyed.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued to lift essential war materiel into Korea yesterday but on a reduced scale due to weather.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200
17 October 1950

Korean Release No. 562

A record number of 392 sorties were flown by U.S. Navy fast carrier-based planes Oct. 15, reports received from Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen, USN, Commander of Task Force 77, disclosed today.

In operations extending day and night through a 24-hour period, Navy planes from the fast carriers Philippine Sea, Valley Forge, Boxer and Leyte struck at will along the northeastern coast of Korea.

Romping over 6,000 square miles of enemy territory in their sweep from the sea the hardhitting Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets bombed and shot up communications facilities and transportation systems. Localities hit included Wonsan, Sinpo, Pukchong, Hamhung, Songjin and Chongjin.

A recapitulation of the damage inflicted is as follows:

Target	Destroyed	Damaged
Junk, sampans	18	6
Motor boats	16	14
PC type boats	0	6
Floating cranes	1	0
Railraod cars	33	56
Locomotives	3	3
Railroad sidings	0	10
Crane cars	1	0
Bridges, rail and highway	1	11
Gun emplacements	3	5
Warehouses	4	1
Supply dumps	0	1
Military buildings	0	3
Vehicles, trucks	9	13
Carts	15	72
Tractors	2	0
Troops	75	-

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Gen. Div
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1550
16 October 1950

Korean Release No. 561

Yesterday's action in Korea was characterized by continued United Nations advances along the entire front.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division overcame a stubborn enemy supported by automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire and captured Namchonjom, approximately 55 air miles southeast of Pyongyang. The enemy withdrew from the town into the surrounding hills. Division troops cleared Namchonjom and drove the enemy from the high ground. Other divisional elements mopped up enemy pockets in the high ground near Kumchon. The division captured 921 prisoners yesterday.

The 27th British Brigade assisted in clearing the Kumchon area against small arms and mortar fire and reported the capture of 40 prisoners during yesterday's action.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division advanced west and entered Yonan.

Enemy artillery shelled Singye yesterday morning in an effort to slow the northward thrust of the ROK 1st Division. An enemy regiment supported by tanks resisted strongly during the early morning hours, then withdrew towards Suan leaving a delaying force behind. Elements of the division reached the vicinity of Suan last night.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division reached the vicinity of Koksan and captured 240 prisoners during their northward advance.

After securing Yonghung, elements of the ROK Capitol Division drove several miles north of the town against light resistance. Other divisional units continued their advances in the Majon-ni area against moderate enemy resistance.

Other ROK units are nearing Tongyang west of Wonsan.

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Gen. MS Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1245
16 October 1950

Korean Release No. 560

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 15 October 1950)

Although poor flying weather prevailed throughout most of Korea Sunday, airplanes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted 488 sorties in their 111th consecutive day of combat operations.

Bomber Command Superfortresses pounded rail lines and bridges as well as secondary marshalling yards, along the east and west coasts. Fifteen individual attacks were made on the rail line from Sinanju to Sonchon, nine on the route from Sinanju to Kiggye and three in the vicinity of Tanchon. Marshalling yards at Yongban-dong, Yongpyong-dong, Yonchon-dong and five miles northwest of Sinanju were attacked with excellent results. Three spans were knocked out of a highway bridge at Sinanju.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters continued to hit the enemy in the field and in rear areas in round-the-clock operations. The B-26 light bombers bombed and strafed small convoys at Pyongyang, Haeju and Sunchon, destroying at least 12 vehicles and 1 locomotive south of that city in night operations. In daylight operations several enemy occupied buildings in the town of Sinmak were set afire in strafing attacks and an unknown number of supply oxcarts destroyed.

F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters, joined by Royal Australian Mustangs flew in close support and armed reconnaissance against Communist military targets throughout North Korea. At Ilsongjong four supply buildings and four pack horses were destroyed. Two gun positions and a supply building were destroyed at Hamhung and a vehicle attacked and left burning at Sinpyong. At Namchonjom a resupply train of carts was strafed, destroying at least six and damaging two others. Two supply buildings, an ammunition area and two gun positions were also destroyed in the vicinity. Near Singye six vehicles were destroyed, a gun position damaged and an ammunition dump exploded when attacked. At Sohung four enemy occupied buildings were set afire.

A fuel storage area exploded and burned under a rocketing and strafing attack at Sinmak. Twenty-five fortified buildings in the same town were brought under attack and left burning. Gun positions were destroyed in Pyongyang and Sohung, and a number of carts attacked at Sonchon.

A flight of F-80s located 20 locomotives bottled up in the yards at Sunan and liberally strafed them. Every locomotive was damaged to some degree.

Enemy losses to Fifth Air Force airplanes totaled 46 vehicles, 21 locomotives, 6 rail cars, 7 guns, 4 supply and ammunition dumps, 34 enemy occupied buildings, 1 warehouse, 39 supply carts, 76 supply buildings and 10 gun positions destroyed or damaged.

An F-51 was lost to small arms fire in the vicinity of Namchonjom. The pilot bailed out and was rescued by friendly forces.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft delivered 135 passengers and 647 tons of essential cargo into Korea Sunday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1230
16 October 1950

Korean Release No. 559

Carrier-based U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 in their sixth consecutive day of concentrated air strikes against northeast Korea yesterday blasted military targets from Wonsan to Chongjin.

The heavily armed Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets took a heavy toll of enemy shipping, rolling stock, transport and gun emplacements.

Six PC type boats were badly damaged; six motor boats were destroyed and six damaged. A total of 18 junks and sampans were destroyed. Six were damaged. The marshalling yards at Changmun-ni were 50 percent destroyed; two other marshalling yards were heavily hit. Three locomotives and three railway cars were destroyed. Two locomotives and 35 railway cars were damaged.

Six bridges were damaged. Three gun emplacements were destroyed and five were damaged. Six trucks were destroyed and eleven damaged. Three warehouses were destroyed.

Task Force 77, a part of the Seventh Fleet, is under the command of Rear Adm. E.C. Ewen.

British carrier-based aircraft destroyed two mine laden motor junks in the vicinity of Ch'o Island off the west coast north of the 38th parallel Saturday. The British Firefly attack bombers and Seafury fighter-bombers on the same day bombed, rocketed and strafed dock installations at Chinnampo with good effect. Several warehouses were destroyed and a large number were damaged.

British and Canadian fleet units patrolling off Fankochi point, on the southwest extremity of the Ongjin peninsula, destroyed two mines. West coast patrol and support forces are under the command of Rear Adm. W.G. Andrewes, RN.

A U.S. Navy destroyer exploded a mine off the east coast in the vicinity of the 39th parallel yesterday.

Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners continued with intensive mine patrols of both coasts of Korea, while U.S. Navy helicopters scouted out ahead of operating forces on the east coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
15 October 1950

Korean Release No. 558

Leading elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division reached the vicinity of Namchonjom against heavy small arms fire. Elements of the division linked up north and south of Kunchon. There is no longer any organized resistance in this area; divisional units mopped up small pockets taking 265 prisoners. Another enemy tank was destroyed to raise the total to eight for the last two days.

In the area northwest of Singye, ROK 1st Division troops drove forward against heavy mortar, artillery and small arms fire. Another unit of the division advanced to the north against scattered resistance. Divisional elements captured 250 prisoners during the day's actions.

The ROK 8th Division continued its advances northwest of Ichon, capturing 240 prisoners.

Elements of the ROK 7th Division advanced north of Pyonggang against a disorganized enemy, taking many prisoners.

Gaining approximately 12 miles, elements of the ROK Capitol Division reached the Majon-ni area, inflicting 118 casualties and capturing 76 prisoners. Other elements of the division advanced to the vicinity of Yonghung.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division occupied Kowon during the early morning.

UN units patrolling in liberated areas in South Korea yesterday engaged several small groups of enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing numerous prisoners.

More than 4,000 enemy troops were reported as captured yesterday. The grand total of prisoners of war now exceeds 65,000.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1500
15 October 1950

Korean Release No. 557

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 14 October 1950)

For the 110th consecutive day aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces attacked enemy forces and lines of communication in Korea as friendly ground forces continued their advance Saturday throughout the battle areas. A total of 538 sorties were flown.

FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses, attacking 84 separate targets, hammered at key rail and highway nets leading northward from Pyongyang to Sinanju, Kanggye and Kwaksan. Between the capital city and Sinanju the lines were bombed at 24 different places, with 17 other cuts made between Sinanju and Kanggye. On the line from Sinanju to Kwaksan 6 additional cuts were made as the B-29s further isolated the Communist capital.

Marshalling yards, bridges and key highway junctions were hit as well, with eight small marshalling yards suffering major damage in the strikes. Visual bombing of the yards at Sinpo, Yongdae-ri, Chaho, Taedong, Anui-dong, Yongchon-dong, Kusong and near Chongju caused considerable damage to trackage and choke points. Sixteen bridges were bombed with varying results, a highway bridge near Yanchon-dong having one span destroyed, another at Yanchon had one span knocked out and a rail bridge in the vicinity of Unsong-dong heavily damaged by direct hits.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers continued their round-the-clock operations against enemy targets in and to the rear of the battle lines. Night intruder sorties by B-26s against military targets at Sunchon and Sukchon resulted in an unknown number of vehicles being destroyed or damaged in two small convoys. At Pyongyang an ammunition truck exploded under the machine guns of a strafing B-26. Trucks in a small convoy near Sunan were left burning after a bombing run over it.

In daylight operations several enemy-occupied buildings were hit by the B-26s while an unreported number of vehicles were strafed at Sachang-ni.

F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters in close-support and armed-reconnaissance operations inflicted heavy damage on enemy war materiel, fortified buildings and entrenched positions along the battle lines. Under the direction of Air Force forward controllers in jeeps and T-6 aircraft the fighters attacked in 13 separate areas in front of ROK forces and the I Corps sector. At Sagi-ri a gun position, five vehicles and three enemy-occupied buildings were destroyed in rocketing and strafing attacks. Supply areas were ablaze at Majon-ni long after F-80s attacked. Considerable damage was inflicted on military targets at Singye. Three supply buildings, two gun positions, five supply carts, six vehicles and a warehouse were destroyed while 12 other fortified buildings were damaged. Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs joined in attacks on military targets at Kowon and Togwon.

At Haeju fighters hit vehicular traffic and destroyed 2 trucks, 9 supply carts and inflicted at least 60 casualties. Sixteen vehicles, including supply carts, were destroyed at Chunghwa, as were 2 gun positions and 15 enemy-occupied buildings. Fifty-two vehicles, 39 supply carts, 78 buildings, 9 gun positions, 11 supply areas, 11 rail cars and a large warehouse were destroyed or damaged during Saturday's operations.

An unidentified aircraft attempted for the second consecutive night to bomb Kimpo Airfield. The attack was ineffective when four small bombs hit in an adjacent rice paddy.

Combat Cargo Command airplanes lifted a total of 666 passengers and 846 tons of cargo into Korea yesterday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1110
15 October 1950

Korean Release No. 556

Concentrating on close and general support of ROK ground forces in the Wonsan area, U.S. Navy pilots of Task Force 77 delivered crippling blows to North Korean troop concentrations, artillery positions and supply lines yesterday. Pilots returning to the carriers Valley Forge, Philippine Sea and Boxer reported ROK troops entering Yonghung, 25 miles north of Wonsan.

Gun emplacements and ammunition dumps on the small islands of Wonsan bay were bombed and rocketed while troop concentrations and defended positions north and west of Wonsan were repeatedly strafed by the carrier-based Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets.

Roads and railways of northeastern Korea were raked to stop the flow of supplies and troops. At Pukchong, a city on the main highway about 90 miles northeast of Wonsan, pilots intercepted and destroyed a small convoy of carts loaded with ammunition and military supplies. Another group of carts accompanied by more than a hundred troops was caught on the main road to Hamhung.

At the coastal city of Hungnam, rockets and cannon fire from Navy planes burned or damaged five loaded box cars on a waterfront rail siding. A ten car train located 15 miles northwest of Hamhung was rocketed and strafed, with the locomotive destroyed and three of the ten cars set afire.

Sweeps by Panther jets were made of all airfields in northeast Korea. No enemy air activity was reported. Anti-aircraft fire along the coast and over the major cities was described as meager and inaccurate.

A 40-foot power boat loaded with cargo off the coast near Konan was strafed. Eleven rail cars near Choshin were damaged. Two trucks were destroyed.

Task Force 77 is commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen.

British carrier-based Seafuries and Fireflies inflicted heavy damage on the dock areas at Chinnampo in a series of air strikes Friday. Large fires were started in a supply center. A number of enemy small craft in the vicinity of Chinnampo were strafed and damaged.

A Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boat yesterday destroyed a mine off the west coast just south of the 38th parallel. The destruction was accomplished by machine gun fire. Sunderland flying boats and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners continue with daily mine patrols of both coasts of Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
14 October 1950

Korean Release No. 555

United Nations Forces continued to gather-in surrendering North Korean troops in ever-increasing numbers today. A total of 1,600 prisoners of war were reported taken during the past 24 hours. This brings the grand total taken since the beginning of hostilities to more than 60,000.

The heaviest fighting during this period centered in the Kumchon area where elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division by-passed the city and advanced some distance to the north, thereby cutting off and blocking attempts of the enemy to withdraw from or reinforce the city. Heavy enemy engagements were reported during this north and south blocking action. Other elements of the division closed in from the east, over-coming strong enemy resistance, and captured the strategic city, wiping out an enemy company and knocking out a total of eight .45 mm antitank guns during the action. Some distance south other elements were successfully hammering their way north against heavy enemy resistance consisting of small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and tank fire. The enemy here were fighting from pillboxes and bunkers. Two enemy counterattacks were repulsed during a seven-hour period. A total of seven enemy tanks were knocked out by friendly armor. Eastward from Kumchon, elements of the ROK 1st Division advanced beyond Chuchon-ni.

In the Ichon area elements of the ROK 8th Division engaged heavily with an estimated 800 enemy, who were supported by 5 tanks and 4 artillery pieces. United Nations rockets destroyed 2 tanks; 3 tanks and 4 artillery pieces were captured. The town was cleared and remnants of the enemy withdrew to the north.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK 3rd Division occupied Munchon early yesterday afternoon without enemy opposition. To the south other elements of the ROK 3rd Division encountered an estimated 2,000 enemy who offered only light small arms resistance before retreating north and west from the vicinity of Yomjung-ni.

ROK Marine action in the Mukhojin-ni - Samchok area continued throughout the period with the enemy still occupying Samchok. Timely naval fire support by UN naval forces on Oct. 12 prevented the enemy from capturing Mukhojin-ni. However, later reports indicate that some enemy had raided the town and both Mukhojin-ni and Samchok were burning. Student soldiers recruited in Seoul have tried to surrender but have been prevented by their leaders. Prisoners report riots in the enemy troops because of dissatisfaction and deception on the part of their officers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1440
14 October 1950

Korean Release No. 554

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 13 October 1950)

U.S. Far East Air Forces airplanes once again mounted more than 650 sorties as they pounded military targets throughout North Korea Friday. Fighters and bombers continued to take a toll of enemy war materiel in their 109th consecutive day of aerial campaigning.

Armed reconnaissance F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters hammered at gun emplacements, warehouses, bridges, fortified buildings, vehicles and railroad rolling stock in their dual role of attacking the Communist in the field and in his rear areas. At Sinanju seven artillery pieces were destroyed in rocketing and strafing attacks, seven others were immobilized at Sinwon-ni and four more at Sariwon successfully attacked. Four military warehouses were left burning at Haeju, one destroyed at Masan-ni, seven miles southeast of Sariwon, and seven fortified buildings liberally rocketed and strafed at Sariwon itself.

Close support efforts were concentrated primarily in the First Corps area where Air Force forward controllers directed the fighters to pinpoint targets. At Chongdan a bridge was destroyed, a supply area set afire at Sohung, while at Pyongsan 15 supply buildings, three warehouses and a gun position destroyed. Limited operations, in front of the advancing ROK forces on the east resulted in but three vehicles, two rail cars and a supply area being destroyed.

B-26 light bombers in night intruder operations attacked military targets in and near Haeju, Anak, Chaeryong, Sinchon, Sariwon and Masan-ni. A small convoy in the vicinity of Chaeryong was hit as was another near Sariwon. The B-26s returned to Sariwon during daylight hours, leaving a troop area ablaze after bombing and strafing attacks.

The Fifth Air Force accounted for 43 vehicles, 1 locomotive, 36 boxcars, 24 gun emplacements, 96 enemy occupied buildings, 17 supply carts, 2 bridges, 17 warehouses and three supply areas destroyed or damaged in Friday's attacks.

Bomber Command Superfortresses continued their program to cut off supply areas from the battle zone. Twenty-six B-29s attacked 78 different targets with generally excellent results. Secondary marshalling yards at Sohori, Kujang-dong and Ilsin-dong were hit, destroying trackage in each yard. Secondary fires followed the bombing of the marshalling yards at Songjin. Sixteen bridges were attacked and 30 separate points along key highways and rail lines on both the east and west coasts were hammered during yesterday's B-29 operations. Delayed action bombs will further hinder any use of the rail and highway system.

An unidentified aircraft dropped two bombs in the vicinity of Kimpo Airfield during the night. No damage resulted from the attack.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted a total of 407 passengers and 738 tons of cargo into Korea Friday.

An ROK F-51 was lost to enemy small arms fire in the Pyongyang area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1300
14 October 1950

Korean Release No. 553

ABOARD USS HELENA OFF NORTHEAST KOREA--In a five-pronged foray yesterday this heavy bombardment task group hit coastal ports of northern Korea's east coast with their large caliber shells exploding on prime military targets.

Friday the 13th was unlucky for North Korean Communists in five separate target areas as Rear Adm. C. C. Hartman's bombardment force split up during the night and raced to their individual firing assignments.

Thursday the concentrated firepower of the U.S. Navy's big guns, including the 16-inch guns of the battleship Missouri, had shattered military targets at Chongjin, with communications and a transportation complex bearing the brunt.

These same ships, with extremely mobile gun platforms for long-range firepower, turned up at sea miles away from each other and lambasted five selected military targets from southwest of Chaho in the south to Chongjin in the north, with effective results.

While the Helena, known to the enery as the "Hell Ship," raked over the remains of targets at Chongjin and mopped up partially destroyed but still smoking objectives there, other heavy units of the force bombarded targets at Tanchon, Songjin, Ssangp'o-dong and Chaho.

Retiring after her pounding of Chongjin the Helena and her screen investigated a large fishing boat carrying nine natives off Tokchin, north of No Dong. (Large fishing boats have been used as minelayers by the North Koreans.) The boat, empty except for the fishermen, a few potatoes and some rice, was riding to a sea anchor. Fish hung from lines strung athwartship, drying in the sea air and sun. The fishermen had sailed north from their village about 60 miles south of No Dong. A ROK interpreter who boarded the craft said they were waiting for a favorable wind to take them back home.

Capt. H. C. Larson, skipper of the heavy cruiser, let the native fishermen go with a pointed warning.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 552

1240
14 October 1950

Seventy-three enemy military targets were blasted by the Navy in daylong precision air and surface bombardment yesterday on both coasts of Korea.

Ships ranging in size from the battleship Missouri and the aircraft carrier Valley Forge down to small patrol craft pounded communist targets with typhoon-like fury in one of the Navy's biggest field days of the war.

One hundred and fifty miles north of the 38th parallel, the USS Missouri fired hundreds of one-ton shells on the important enemy communications, supply and rail center at Tanchon. Included in the destruction were two key bridges, one over the Namdae river and another over the Puktae river. The railroad marshalling yards at Munam and Kimchon were mangled. A string of freight cars loaded with military supplies was demolished by one direct hit from the Missouri's 16-inch battery.

U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77, flying 219 sorties in attacks coordinate with bombarding surface units, mauled targets at Tanchon, Songjin, Chongjin, Hungnam and Wonsan. The hard hitting Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets destroyed or damaged 30 junks, destroyed 31 railway cars and damaged 38, destroyed two artillery positions and badly damaged three, destroyed one locomotive and damaged two, and destroyed a total of 12 trucks.

Near Samchok, just a few miles south of the 38th parallel, three small ROK Navy patrol craft came to the aid of counter-attacking ROK Marines and saved Mukhojin-ni from falling into the hands of Red guerillas. Remnants of enemy divisions hilding in the outskirts of Samchok in effect hold the town.

Ten miles north of the strategic port of Wonsan, the Korean Military Advisory Group, working with the ROK 3d Army Division, asked the Navy for fire support on 17 enemy targets, including troop concentrations, gun emplacements and ammunition dumps.

British carrier-based Seafuries and Fireflies blasted targets between Changyon and Sinchon, north of the 38th parallel on the west coast.

British and Canadian fleet units operating on the west coast reported a fortunate accident Thursday. Six mines off Fankochi point, on the southwest extremity of the Ongjin peninsula, countermined themselves, resulting in the destruction of all six.

At about 4:00 a.m. today an unidentified low-flying airplane made a bombing run on the USS Comstock (LSD 19), anchored two miles north of Wolmi Do, off Inchon. In the glide attack from north to south the single engine plane dropped two bombs. One missed the Comstock by 300 yards, the other by 1,000.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

2000
13 October 1950

Korean Release No. 551

Fanned out in a semicircle off Chongjin on Northern Korea's east coast this afternoon, heavy bombardment ships under Rear Adm. Allan E. Smith, USN, Commander United Nations support and escort group, created a hurricane of furious naval gunfire which lay waste all military targets within the area of this important North Korean Communist port.

In their tremendous effort to implement the United Nations surrender demands, the bombarding naval units of those nations left their targets badly crippled.

The thick blanket of smoke which rose over the city and hung like a black curtain half-hid the raging fires and razed military installations and facilities which had aided the North Korea Red army.

Fires ignited by the fast salvo accuracy of the battleship Missouri, the heavy cruiser Helena, the Worcester, and Ceylon, obscured from shipboard observers a view of the fiery hell ashore by the smoke.

In less than three hours of intense firing, the Navy's biggest guns poured hundreds of shells of high capacity explosive impact into selected military targets of communications and transportation in the enemy's port stronghold. With their often overlooked advantage over aircraft bombing in providing minutely accurate aim and control which makes every shell burst count, Adm. Smith's heavy ships, screened by destroyers, pounded Chongjin's military targets.

Aircraft observers from carrier-based planes flying over the bombardment area said that these basic facilities were totally destroyed or badly damaged and of no further use to the enemy.

This operation had been undertaken in a typical naval maneuver which counts heavily on the flexibility and mobile quality which is a paramount navy characteristic.

Steaming north with carrier plane protection available overhead and destroyers flung out on screen ahead, the mobility of heavy bombardment ships to attack in any direction was limited only by their speed. Within hours the orange flames of their main batteries lit the sea approaches to Chongjin and the thunder of their roaring guns was heard for miles along the shore. Following their assault on another of the military targets on the "scratch list", the USS Helena, flagship of Rear Adm. C.C. Hartman, USN, turned and let the formation out to sea.

During the blacked out night, the big guns were cleaned, ammunition broken out, new targets assigned. Perhaps tomorrow the force would turn up at yet another port many miles away. And tomorrow night another report would be sent, "scratch another military target." Adm. Hartman is in tactical command of the ships of this striking force. He is also commander of the Korean blockade group two.

Other ships of the group included the British cruiser HMS Ceylon, and British Australian and Canadian light forces in addition to the battleship Missouri and the USS Worcester.

Supporting the ROK Army Division at Wonsan and controlling the carrier air strikes which knocked out the remaining enemy guns and resistance pockets in that area, Rear Adm. John M. Higgins, USN. Command another naval element from his flagship the USS Rochester, off Wonsan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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1535
13 October 1950

Korean Release No. 550

United Nations forces have captured more than 1,400 North Korean troops in the last 24 hours. The grand total of prisoners of war captured is now approaching 60,000.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division advanced to the vicinity of Hanpo-ri, cutting the enemy's supply route from Kumchon. The division continued its attack in the area south of Kumchon, against stubborn enemy troops using small arms and mortars and defending from concrete pill boxes.

The enemy withdrew four miles in the face of a determined attack by elements of the ROK 1st Division in the Sonam-myon sector.

The ROK 8th Division continued to advance north of captured Pyonggang.

On the east coast, the ROK 3rd Division gained up to three miles against moderate resistance in the area west of Wonsan. The ROK Capitol Division continued consolidation of position in and around Wonsan and the airfield.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
13 October 1950

Korean Release No. 549

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 12 October 1950)

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces ranged freely over North Korea from the 38th to the 42d parallel Thursday, hammering at targets of all types in the two-pronged aerial offensive designed to destroy both the Communist combat capability and his supply lines. Jet fighters took a heavy toll of enemy artillery in the battle areas, supply dumps, warehouses and lines of communication to the rear were liberally attacked in a day marked with success.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters in close coordination with advancing United Nations ground elements eliminated 37 separate artillery positions that were hampering friendly forces. At Ichon ROK forces were under a concentration of enemy field artillery fire that was eliminated when Air Force forward controllers directed the fighters to the entrenched gun positions. Thirteen dug-in guns along with their crews were destroyed by rocket and napalm attacks.

I Corps units in the vicinity of Kaesong also were experiencing enemy artillery fire which ceased after heavy F-80 attacks left 11 field pieces either demolished or damaged beyond effective use. At Sangnyong four others were destroyed in napalm attacks.

Near Togwon another advancing ROK force called for close support assistance against artillery positions and at least six pieces were silenced by air attacks. Four tanks, two at Kumchon, one at Songbung-ni and another near Kumchon, were also knocked out in the attacks.

Enemy-occupied buildings, vehicles, ammunition dumps, river boats and troops also were attacked. At Ichon a concentration of Red troops, attempting to hide from the fighter attacks in buildings, were rocketed and strafed. Sixty of the buildings were destroyed. At Kaesong an ammunition dump exploded under rocket attacks.

Interdiction sorties by fighters caught many supply carts attempting to resupply the withdrawing field forces. Seventeen of the 53 carts destroyed during the day were on the highway leading south from Hamhung. At Koksan 11 buildings containing war materiel and a large warehouse were destroyed. Counter air sweeps against North Korean airfields were again without result.

B-26 light bombers attacked a supply area and a train at Sariwon. The supply area was heavily damaged and 20 rail cars destroyed. Several small supply areas at Hwangju were left burning after bombing attacks by the B-26s. The rising toll of enemy war materiel destroyed or damaged by Fifth Air Force airplanes included 26 rail cars, 112 enemy occupied buildings, 37 artillery positions, 26 vehicles, 2 small river boats, 5 tanks, 53 supply carts and 3 ammunition dumps.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted a total of 551 tons of cargo and 300 passengers into Korea yesterday, 189 tons of which was delivered to the new Fifth Air Force airfield at Wonsan.

FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked rail lines, marshalling yards, bridges, highways and a military staging area with generally excellent results. The staging area, at Konan, was hit with 1,000-pound bombs, all of which fell into the target area. Three bridges, one rail and two highway at Chuuronjang, were knocked out by direct hits. Two spans in the rail bridge were destroyed and a span knocked out of each of the highway bridges. Attacks on small marshalling yards at Hwachang, Songchon, Hamhung, Kilchu and Tanchon were successfully made and the dock and wharf area at Songjin heavily damaged. All attacks were visual.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1120
13 October 1950

Korean Release No. 548

Firing at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute, the U.S. Navy's mighty battleship Missouri yesterday poured out in less than one hour more than 800,000 pounds of death and destruction on enemy military targets in the city of Chongjin, just 35 miles south of the Manchurian border and about 100 miles from the important Russian port of Vladivostok.

The Missouri spearheaded the largest East Coast naval movement since the start of the Korean hostilities when 37 ships including destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers worked over Communist installations from the industrial city of Songjin practically to the very edge of the Manchurian border. This was the farthest north that Navy ships have struck in force since June 25.

Among the ships participating in this major Naval movement were the aircraft carriers Philippine Sea and Valley Forge, the heavy cruisers Helena, Toledo and Rochester, as well as the light cruiser Worcester.

The first sortie of the day from the Valley Forge brought the destruction of one enemy corvette and the bombardment and silencing of four shore battery positions near Sindo. During the 24-hour period ending at noon yesterday, Navy planes of Task Force 77 flew a total of 193 sorties.

Meanwhile on the west coast British carrier-based Furies and Fireflies blasted troop concentrations, mortar positions and supply lines in the Changyon and Cho Do areas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 547

1550
12 October 1950

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division continued its attack in the area north of Kaesong. Elements of the division repelled two enemy attacks and registered gains up to four miles.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division advanced north from the vicinity of Sindong-ni against mortar, small arms and automatic weapons fire. Gains of up to five miles were reported.

A two-pronged attack by the ROK 6th and 8th Divisions reached Pyonggang against lessening enemy resistance. Other elements of the ROK 8th Division neared Chunggang-ni.

The ROK Capitol Division mopped up in captured Wonsan and secured the Wonsan airfield. The division reported the capture of 521 prisoners in the area.

The ROK 3rd Division advanced through Wonsan yesterday against a stubborn enemy supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire. The division reached the northern outskirts after heavy street fighting. Elements of the division continued their attack north of Wonsan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1310
12 October 1950

Korean Release No. 546

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 11 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces, extending their interdiction operations northward to the 41st parallel, pounded North Korean rail nets and other lines of communication Wednesday as bombers and fighters continued to isolate the battle area from supply sources.

Twenty-four FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked 70 separate targets, including 15 highway bridges, 23 rail bridges and 4 secondary marshalling yards. Many cuts were made in rail lines and highway junctions throughout the target areas.

Large fires and secondary explosions followed an attack by the B-29s on a small marshalling yard at Talli-dong. At Ssangpo-dong fires in the marshalling yards sent black smoke 5,000 feet into the air. North of Sinhung-dong a rail bridge was damaged by direct hits and one span was knocked out of a highway bridge. Two spans of a rail bridge at Tanchon were knocked out. One span each of two highway bridges in the Tanchon vicinity were destroyed, as were the approaches to a highway bridge near Taptong-ni.

Attacking rail lines between Songjin and Hamhung, Pyongyang and Sinanju and to Sonchon the medium bombers made a least 30 cuts in rails and paralleling highways.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters hammered close support and interdiction targets throughout North Korea. In both day and night operations the light bombers attacked military targets in and near Kowon, Pyongyang, Sinanju, Chonchon-ni, Hungnam, Songchon, and Sariwon. Rail lines and moving targets were successfully attacked.

Fighters operating in the ROK and 1st Cavalry sectors attacked vehicles, troops, gun emplacements, supply areas, carts and troop concentrations. Six vehicles were destroyed and an unknown number of Communist troops killed in an attack on a small convoy near Munchon, while at Imong-ni six artillery pieces were destroyed or damaged in an attack by F-80 jets.

Striking at interdiction targets at Hukkyo-ri, Kowon, Yonghung, Hyophung-ni and Paup, fires were started in several supply areas and warehouses. Counter-air sweeps against the airfields at Sentokoju, Konan and Konko by the F-80s revealed no activity.

Destroyed or damaged in Wednesday's attacks by Fifth Air Force planes were 49 vehicles, 32 boxcars, 20 enemy occupied buildings, 2 small river boats, 1 small marshalling yard, 7 artillery pieces and 3 supply areas. Rail lines were cut in several places.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued the flow of essential materiel into Korea, lifting a total of 847 tons of cargo, including 1,131 passengers Wednesday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 545

1105
12 October 1950

While carrier-based British aircraft attacked targets on the west coast south of Chinnampo yesterday carrier-based U.S. Navy planes mauled military targets from Wonsan to Chongjin on the east coast. The Canadian destroyer Sioux bombarded gun emplacements on Fankochi point, on the southwest extremity of Ongjin peninsula.

The British Seafuries and Fireflies bombed and destroyed two central spans of a railway bridge southeast of Changyon, set afire a troop depot at Sinchon, and heavily damaged 12 boxcars and sheds on a rail siding at Sariwon.

U.S. Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Task Force 77 concentrated on rolling stock, shipping and communications lines. Twenty-two boxcars, including one loaded with ammunition, were destroyed and 21 were damaged. Three locomotives were destroyed and two were damaged. An LST and a minesweeper were sunk.

Three junks were destroyed and six were damaged; two 100-foot motor boats were destroyed, and 20 medium size sailboats were strafed. Four trucks were destroyed and four were damaged; three oil storage tanks were destroyed; three gun emplacements were neutralized; one barracks was damaged, and two power plants were destroyed.

At Huisa-bong the span of a railway bridge was knocked out and at Puk-chong bomb hits were scored on another railway bridge. Two warehouses were destroyed at Mayang-do.

U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners, conducting intensive mine patrols, destroyed two mines on the west coast and one on the east coast.

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