

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
11 October 1950

Korean Release No. 544

In the area north of Kaesong, elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division overcame stiff resistance on the high ground and drove several miles north, repulsing two heavy enemy counterattacks during the advance. Other divisional units reached the vicinity of Paekchon after being slowed by minefields.

On the east coast, the Wonsan Airfield was attacked by the ROK 3d Division during the early morning and elements of the division entered Wonsan around noon. Elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced from the south and assisted the ROK 3d Division in clearing the town. During its advance, the Capitol Division captured 5,000 rifles, 500 sub-machine guns, 30 heavy machine guns, 6 tanks and 4 artillery pieces.

Elements of the ROK 6th Division captured Kumhwa this morning and advanced several miles northwest against moderate resistance.

In the Chorwon area, elements of the ROK 8th Division destroyed 7 tanks, 14 vehicles and captured 236 prisoners yesterday. Other units of the division continued to advance north.

In the sectors of the U.S. 2d and 25th Divisions, combat patrols dispersed several groups of enemy attempting to flee north. One group of approximately 1,100 was dispersed near Taean.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

1425
11 October 1950

Korean Release No. 543

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 10 October 1950)

In their 106th consecutive day of combat operations the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued their steady pounding of North Korean forces and lines of communication between the 38th and 40th parallels. Communist armored forces, making their first large scale effort in days, were brought under damaging attack by F-80 jets and F-51s supporting the advancing ground forces.

Fifth Air Force fighters, flying in close support of ROK elements and the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, destroyed six tanks and damaged four others at Chorwon, destroyed two at Pyonggang and another two were left burning in the streets of Wonsan, following rocket attacks.

The fighters struck at other targets throughout the battle area, destroying trucks, gun positions, enemy occupied buildings, supply areas and attacked many enemy troop concentrations in and near Munchon, Chorwon, Wonsan, Kumhwa, Pyonggang and Numchon. Of the day's total of 501 sorties, 134 were flown in close support.

F-80s, flying counter air missions against airfields at Konan, Sentokoju and Kanko, found no evidence of air build-up. An artillery position along the strip at Konan airfield was destroyed.

Fighter-bombers on interdiction sorties hammered railroad rolling stock, supply buildings, vehicles, ammunition dumps, camouflaged areas and enemy troops at Pyongyang, Taedong-ni, Yangdok, Namsi, Kunu-ri, Songchon, Chiktong and Yonghung. B-26 light bombers, in daylight operations, attacked a train at Hwadong-ni, destroying an ammunition laden boxcar and damaging 18 others. Rail lines were cut at several points, a highway bridge just southwest of Wonsan damaged and a supply dump left burning.

Destroyed or damaged by Fifth Air Force airplanes in Tuesday's attacks were 15 tanks, 91 vehicles, 10 artillery positions, a fuel dump, 59 enemy occupied buildings, two warehouses, 50 rail cars, 13 ammunition carts and 1 large oil tank.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft, in lifting more than 800 tons of cargo into Korea Tuesday, maintained its steady daily flow of almost 1,000 tons of essential materiel across the aerial bridge into the battle zone.

FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses concentrated their attacks on northwest Korea hitting nine small marshalling yards, eight highway bridges, four rail bridges, a military training camp, and hammered rail lines from Sinanju to Namsi-dong, Hamhung to Hoyang-dong, Pyongyang to Sinanju and to Tokchon. At least 31 separate cuts were made along these lines. Northwest of Anju a highway bridge had two spans knocked out, a span was knocked out of a highway bridge at Kwaksan and two highway bridges at Singhung-dong damaged. A span was destroyed on a rail bridge at Singhung-dong.

Marshalling yards at Chukchon-ni, Kilchu, Chongju and Kanggye were pounded, with direct hits being made on choke points at each yard. A small marshalling yard at Huichon was saturated with 500-pound bombs.

At Konan a formation of the B-29s attacked the military training area.

Many general purpose bombs fell into the area, causing extensive damage to the installations.

Flak continued to be heavy in sensitive locations. No aircraft were lost.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1205
11 October 1950

Korean Release No. 542

U.S. Navy carrier planes aided ROK troops rapidly sweeping up the east coast of Korea in blasting open the gateway to the North Korean city of Wonsan. North Korean troops attempting a stand two miles south of the North Korean city were blasted from their positions when the carrier planes strafed the Communist positions with rockets.

On October 9, British carrier-based planes bombed the dock area at Chinnampo with excellent results. The carrier aircraft also strafed the administration buildings and hangars at the Chinnampo airfield. Late in the day on the 9th, the British carrier-based planes strafed a North Korean troop concentration at Haeju, scattering the forces.

U.S. Navy Mariners and R.A.F. Sunderlands, both patrol planes, continued their intensive search along the east and west coast of Korea for mines.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1815
10 October 1950

Korean Release No. 541

Korean-based fighter bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces concentrated almost entirely on close support of Republic of Korea ground forces today as the United Nations offensive above the 38th parallel increased in tempo, particularly in the Wonsan area.

Some B-26 light Invaders hit Communist targets in the same sector in support of ROK forces, while about 40 B-29 Superforts struck marshalling yards, rail lines and bridges as far north as the 40th parallel.

Weather in all parts of Korea today favored air strikes. Some Japan-based airplanes were unable to operate because of rain and low visibility in the southern part of Japan.

The Fifth Air Force's F-80 jet Shooting Stars and F-51 Mustangs returned to the Wonsan sector today to continue the major support missions begun yesterday. They attacked vehicles, supply warehouses, fuel and ammunition dumps, rail lines and other Communist targets up and down the east coast, coordinating their efforts with ground movements of friendly forces. Other jets and F-51s flew interdiction missions -- from coast to coast.

The FEAF Bomber Command's B-29s flew from both Japan and Okinawa bases to continue an uninterrupted 24-hour interdiction schedule.

They struck three marshalling yards at Kanggye, Huichon and Chongju with good results. They also hit rail lines and bridges on the east and west coasts, and to the northeast and northwest.

The B-29 attacks were visual and all results reported excellent by returning crews. Again they had complete freedom in the air, with no opposition from enemy fighters.

Some flights of B-26 light bombers operated in the Wonsan area today, while others fanned across the peninsula as far west as Pyongyang and up the east coast to Hungnam.

One B-26 flight on armed reconnaissance bombed a marshalling yard 12 miles east of Pyongyang with extensive damage to rail lines and shops. The flight then flew eastward and cut rail lines leading out of Pyongyang in two places. "We also got 12 boxcars that won't be used again," said Capt. William S. Neighbors, Luling, Texas.

One B-26 crew reported destroying a truck and damaging a main highway five miles southwest of Wonsan.

The light bombers also flew last night, damaging Communist vehicles and supplies being moved along highways in the Pyongyang and Wonsan areas.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1645
10 October 1950

Korean Release No. 540

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division attacked north of Kaesong yesterday, reaching the vicinity of Sinchon-ni against stubborn enemy resistance supported by small arms, mortar and artillery fire.

The cavalymen attacked with armor, artillery and air support. A unit of the division crossed the Yesong river and drove northwest repelling three enemy counterattacks this morning.

Units of the U.S. 25th Division patrolled and mopped up throughout the division zone. One patrol dispersed an enemy group east of Poun and captured 479 prisoners while another unit dispersed an enemy group of 400, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

The attack of the ROK 3rd Division reached high ground southeast of Wonsan. The division reported the capture of more than 1,000 prisoners and large quantities of war materiel during the advance.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced several miles north of Yongji-won against light resistance.

Hwachon was cleared by the ROK 6th Division and units of the division drove north of Hwachon.

The ROK 8th Division continued its attack in the Yonchon area against stiff opposition.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

1435
10 October 1950

Korean Release No. 539

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 9 October 1950)

Clearing weather Monday afternoon permitted the United States Far East Air Forces to step up the tempo of its operations and to mount a total of 458 sorties for the day. Attacking targets between the 38th and 40th parallels and from coast to coast, bombers and fighters continued their disruption of the Communists facing the advancing forces of the United Nations.

Bomber Command Superfortresses concentrated their attacks in the northwestern portion of North Korea, hitting 63 separate objectives, including 19 rail bridges, 2 highway bridges, 13 secondary marshalling yards and 3 warehouse areas, while severing rail tracks in 26 different places on the line southward from Kanggye to Sinanju and to the northwest toward Namsi-dong.

A rail bridge south of Chongju was destroyed by direct hits, another north of Sonchon had two spans knocked out, and one was destroyed at Chuurongjang, just south of Kyongsong. A rail bridge at Chongjin on the east coast had one span knocked out.

A small marshalling yard south of Changgi was left burning and yards at Tongbung-ni, Koin-dong and Gungu-ri were bombed. A warehouse area at Chonchon-ni was destroyed and another at Haksan hit.

B-26 light bombers of the Fifth Air Force destroyed two bridges in the vicinity of Kowon, cut rail lines at two points near Yongchung and attacked vehicles and railroad rolling stock at Hamhung and Sinpung-ni.

Interdiction sorties by F-80 jets and F-51s against military targets in and near Koksan, Munchon, Munpyong-ni, Pyongyang, Namchonjom, Sonchon, Yonghung and Oro-ri, destroyed rail cars, trucks, fuel storage areas, military buildings and supply dumps. Fifteen F-80s flew counter air missions against airfields at Konan, Sentokoju, Pukchong and Hamhung. No activity was found at any of the fields and targets of opportunity in the vicinity of the fields were brought under attack.

Of the 94 close support sorties, F-80s and F-51s flew 90 of them in coordinated attacks with ROK forces along the east coast. Gun positions, supply dumps and supply carts were destroyed in Wonsan, while supply buildings and vehicles were attacked at Kumhwa. An ammunition warehouse at Hoehang-ni exploded when rocketed and strafed and a fuel dump left burning at Hwachon.

Fifth Air Force reports Monday totaled 77 vehicles, 1 locomotive, 58 rail cars, 7 gun positions, 9 fuel storage areas or ammunition dumps, 65 enemy occupied buildings, 13 supply carts, 2 bridges, and 1 tank destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command airplanes airlifted a total of 708 tons of cargo and 773 passengers into Korea yesterday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1520
9 October 1950

Korean Release No. 538

During the past 24 hours the prisoners-of-war count continued to mount, with a total of 4,531 Reds being captured during the period. This raises the total of prisoners taken to date to more than 55,000.

Yesterday, United Nations activity consisted largely of continued advances in the eastern sector and mopping up and consolidation throughout the remainder of liberated Korea.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division drove to within 10 miles of Wonsan against moderate resistance.

Other ROK forces captured Hoeyang and continued to advance to the northwest. In the Hwachon and Chongang-ni areas United Nations forces continued to attack against increasing resistance.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1505
9 October 1950

Korean Release No. 537

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 8 October 1950)

Aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces pounded North Korea Sunday as bombers and fighters concentrated their attacks on military targets between the 38th and 40th parallels.

In their 104th consecutive day of combat operations FEAF planes, seeking to isolate Communist defensive forces from their sources of supplies, destroyed bridges, main highway junctions and tunnels, as well as hammering numerous small marshalling yards beyond the enemy defensive perimeter.

Thirty-nine Bomber Command Superfortresses, carrying 500 and 1,000 pound bombs, individually and in small elements, attacked 75 separate targets from the west coast to the east coast. Fifteen rail bridges, 7 highway bridges, 30 secondary marshalling yards, 21 sections of rail lines and a major rail tunnel were bombed with generally excellent results.

A span was knocked out of a rail bridge at Tondae-dong, one span destroyed in another at Songjin and two others in the vicinity of Wangsang lost a span each by direct hits. A highway bridge was partially destroyed at Namsi. At Fukchong an important rail tunnel was closed with direct hits on both entrances.

Secondary explosions followed a successful attack by the Superfortresses on a secondary marshalling yard just southeast of Chongju. The yard was undergoing extensive repairs at the time of the attack. Several warehouses were destroyed in the Hamhung marshalling yards when a large force of B-29s attacked the area. Trackage was destroyed at widely scattered points throughout the areas under attack.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters struck at targets in the same general area hit by the B-29s. F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters hammered vehicles and supply areas in and around Pyongyang, Hungnam and Suan.

At Chaeryong enemy occupied buildings were destroyed by repeated rocketing and strafing attacks, while warehouses in Haeju were left burning. Small scale vehicular traffic at Chunghwa, Yongju, Sukchon, Chigyong and Kowon was successfully attacked. A large supply area was left burning at Kumhwa.

Flying 141 close support sorties of the day's total of 576, F-80s and F-51s ranged along the east coast hammering targets in front of the advancing ROK forces. Quantities of enemy materiel were destroyed in repeated attacks on fuel dumps, vehicles, gun emplacements, warehouses, supply carts, bridges, troop movements and railroad rolling stock.

B-26 light bombers, in both day and night operations, struck at military targets in 20 different cities and towns, cutting rail lines, damaging bridges, boxcars and vehicles. Targets were hit in Sunchon, Sariwon, Anju, Yonghung, Sukchon and Hungnam with excellent results. A small convoy just north of Pyongyang containing approximately 25 vehicles was brought under attack and at least 12 of the trucks destroyed.

Antiaircraft fire continued to be active and an F-51 and an F-80 were lost behind enemy lines when hit by flak.

Fifth Air Force claims Sunday totalled 103 vehicles, 7 locomotives, 56 rail cars, 4 gun emplacements, 16 supply areas, including fuel dumps, 40 military buildings, 14 warehouses, 6 oil tanks, 3 ammunition storage areas and 16 supply carts destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted a total of 99 tons of cargo and 674 passengers into Korea Sunday.

Gen. Seay

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1050
9 October 1950

Korean Release No. 536

Carrier aircraft ranged far north of the 38th parallel on the west coast of Korea from the 28th to 30th of September, according to delayed reports received today. Troop concentrations were hard hit by the naval airmen. A North Korean tank was destroyed by two direct bomb hits, troops were strafed at Yonchon and a warehouse containing ammunition supplies at the same town destroyed. The announcement was made by Vice Adm. C. T. Joy, USN, Commander Naval Forces Far East.

Troops in barracks fled for their lives when the carrier airmen blasted the concentration at Yonchon. In addition a supply dump and two tank cars were destroyed. An unknown number of North Koreans moving northward from the battleline north of Seoul were killed when the naval airmen strafed their columns. The airfield at Ongjin was also a target of the flyers. Here the administration building and hangars were set ablaze by rocket fire.

Ships of the east coast bombardment force are giving fire support to units of the ROK 3rd Division now sweeping northward.

Floating mines are still being reported by patrol planes. A Mariner yesterday spotted and destroyed one in the vicinity of Fankochi point while ROK naval forces destroyed several in the waters off the Mokpo peninsula.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Mariners continued their patrol along the east and west coast of Korea.

General's Log

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 535

1615
8 October 1950

United Nations forces continue to capture large numbers of North Korean troops, approximately 10,000 having been taken in the last two days. This raises the grand total of prisoners of war to over 50,000.

In the area north of Seoul, elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division secured Kaesong against scattered enemy resistance. All UN units in the sector continued patrolling and mopping up.

Elements of the U.S. 25th Division engaged an estimated 600 enemy attempting to withdraw north near Hwanggan. The infantry, with air and artillery support, inflicted approximately 250 casualties on the enemy. A patrol from the division engaged in a fire fight with an enemy group near Kochang. The division captured 350 prisoners, two large tractors and an enemy ammunition dump in the last 24 hours.

The ROK 8th Division advance north in the Chongong-ni area against moderate enemy resistance was slowed up by mines, mortar fire and anti-tank guns.

The ROK 6th Division met heavy enemy resistance near Hwachon.

A unit of the ROK Capital Division drove six miles southwest of Tongchon to the vicinity of Chungdae-ri encountering only light resistance; other elements of the division continued their attack to the north nearing Mundung-ni against scattered resistance.

On the east coast, the ROK 3rd Division had reached the Sinjang-ni area.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 534

1300

8 October 1950

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 7 October 1950)

The U.S. Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers supported the United Nations offensive yesterday with 564 sorties that proved to be generally effective.

Cargo and troop-carrying planes continued the uninterrupted schedule of supply by air. In addition aerial observers detected remnants of enemy forces on the ground in isolated places in South Korea and friendly troops were directed to wipe them out.

Again the U.S. combat planes operated almost entirely above the 38th parallel. Fighters of the Fifth Air Force flew close-support missions in the ROK and I U.S. Corps sectors, and also made strong attacks on interdiction targets that included enemy convoy movements in the Pyongyang and Sinanju sectors.

The F-80s and F-51s were conspicuous all day in the Pyongyang area and also at Sunchon, Chunghwa, Tokchon, Sariwon, Kumchon, Chochiwon and along the east coast where ground movement by UN forces is continuing northward. They attacked vehicles, trains, warehouses, troop areas, supply dumps and other equipment needed by the enemy to continue fighting.

Jet planes made airfield sweeps at Kangdong, Pyongyang, Konan and up the east coast above the 40th parallel, but no activity was detected. The F-80s then proceeded to interdiction targets.

Invader B-26s flew through the night from Pyongyang to the east coast, destroying rail equipment and generally helping to seal off the enemy from his supply sources. The B-26s also flew day attacks, with about 70 rail cars destroyed or damaged near Yonghung, Sonchon, Kujan-dong and other small towns. They also damaged vehicles and blew up an ammo dump in the vicinity of Pyongyang.

Fifth Air Force reports for the 24-hour period include 80 vehicles 4 locomotives, 76 rail cars, 3 warehouses, 8 supply, fuel or ammo dumps, 13 gun positions, 22 supply carts, 3 water towers, 7 oil cars and 14 enemy-occupied buildings or barracks either destroyed or damaged. Flak was encountered in some areas. One F-80 was lost north of Hwangju but the pilot was seen to bail out.

FEAF Bomber Command B-29s continued to hammer key rail and highway networks and marshalling yards above the 38th parallel. A large formation visually bombed the rail lines between Pyongyang and Pakchon, destroying a bridge and making many cuts in the rails. Others fanned out from Pyongyang to Kunu-ri, with generally excellent results.

The Superforts also struck marshalling yards at Pakchon, Hoyang-dong, Namchonjon, Sinwon-ni, Chori and several other North Korean centers. At Chori crews reported secondary explosions continued for at least five minutes with red and white flashes filling the sky.

Additional rail lines crisscrossing Northern Korea and connecting Sariwon and Kumchon, and Chongju and Anju, were severed by B-29s with delayed-action bombs. The B-29s went after anything that might be utilized by the Reds for supply and reinforcement, including a vehicle convoy and five boats. No enemy planes were seen but flak was reported, chiefly in the Pyongyang area.

FEAF Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 807.3 tons of cargo and 394 passengers from Japan into Korea yesterday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Korean Release No. 533

1545
7 October 1950

The highlight of United Nations operations was the rapid advance of the 3rd ROK Division along the rugged east coast of Korea. Latest reports place elements of the division north of Tongchon.

Elements of the ROK Capital Division were continuing to advance to the north pursuing approximately 1,000 North Koreans whom they had driven from the vicinity of Yanggu. Last reports placed the advance of the division in the vicinity of Songhyon-ni.

In the Seoul area elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division expanded their bridgeheads over the Imjin river against scattered enemy resistance.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division, attacking north from Uijonbu, met light enemy resistance and advanced through Tongduch'on-ni to the vicinity of Sosong-ni.

In the liberated areas south of Seoul the UN forces continued their mopping up of isolated enemy troops. In the vicinity of Chekai-ri elements of the 2d U.S. Division engaged an enemy group, inflicted 200 casualties and captured 125 prisoners.

Indicative of the rapid reconstruction and rehabilitation being undertaken by the UN forces is the fact that the rail lines from Seoul to Pusan, and practically all lateral lines, are now in operation. This is a great tribute to the ingenuity and untiring energy of the Engineer units and others that contributed to the rapid rehabilitation of this rail net.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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Korean Release No. 532

1440
7 October 1950

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 6 October 1950)

With Communist activity practically non-existent south of the 38th parallel, aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces pounded enemy points of resistance in North Korea in their 102nd consecutive day of combat operations. Flying more than 550 sorties yesterday, close support operations were stepped up once again as the rapidly moving ROK forces continued their movement northward along the east coast.

Fighters, both F-80 jets and F-51s, hammered artillery positions, vehicles, supply carts, warehouses, enemy troop positions and military buildings in and near Pyonggang, Hwachon, Chorwon, Koje and Singosan. Further north, beyond Wonsan, the fighters attacked supply lines in or near Munchon. Sweeps were made over airfields at Pyonggang, Kanko, Sinnak, Hoyang-dong, Konan, Sentokoju, Chongjin and Yonghung to prevent any aerial activity by the Communists. No operations of any kind were noted.

B-26 light bombers, in both night and day operations, attacked military targets in and near twenty cities, including Pyongyang, Kaesong, Sinanju, Hamhung, Anju and Sariwon. At least nine fuel supply points and six warehouses were destroyed in these attacks. Flak continued to be encountered at key points, one F-51 being lost in North Korea due to anti-aircraft fire.

Armed reconnaissance flights in South Korea uncovered two pockets of disorganized Communist troops in the vicinity of Isang-bong and Chunnim-ni. Ground elements in the area were notified.

Fifth Air Force claims Friday totalled one tank, 86 vehicles, 12 locomotives, 94 rail cars, 6 artillery positions, 9 fuel dumps, 64 enemy occupied buildings, 22 supply carts, 6 warehouses and 2 bridges destroyed or damaged.

Striking at North Korean rail and highway nets, FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses hit targets along both the east and west coasts. Concentrating on sealing off the northeastern sector of Korea from the battle area, the B-29s dropped tons of delayed action bombs along the rail lines from Chongjin to Hamhung. Fuses were so timed as to keep up an intermittent chain of explosions. At least 30 cuts in rail lines resulted from this action.

Bridges, highways, secondary marshalling yards and highway and rail junctions were heavily hit by the medium bombers. A rail bridge, east of the Choshin Reservoir, had a span knocked out, another near Tanchon had one span destroyed and a railroad bridge on the northwest coast, in the vicinity of Chongju had the entire center section destroyed by direct hits. A highway bridge was destroyed just north of Pyongyang.

The rail lines north of Pyongyang to Sonchon, Sinanju and Chongjin were cut in many places, while the marshalling yards at Sariwon were attacked once again with excellent results.

Secondary marshalling yards at Pachunjang, Susong, Hamhung, and Changgi were bombed to eliminate the already greatly diminished supplies. A return mission, the second within as many days, was made to the Kan-ni Arsenal near Pyongyang to discourage further activity at that installation. All bombs fell within the target area.

Combat Cargo Command planes airlifted a total of 700 tons of cargo and 854 passengers into Korea Friday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1535
6 October 1950

Korean Release No. 531

With the capture of 14,028 Red prisoners during the past three days, the total prisoners captured by United Nations jumped to more than 40,000. This total figure represents the equivalent of approximately four full-strength North Korean divisions. In addition to this formidable total of North Korean prisoners lost to slashing United Nations columns, a huge amount of heavy equipment including crew-served weapons and tanks, was captured.

On the east coast the ROK 3rd Division continued its drive northward to the vicinity of Changjon against moderate resistance.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division turned west, raced 12 miles, overcame stubborn enemy resistance near Yongdae-ri and advanced an additional 15 miles to the vicinity of Yachon-ni and Inje.

The ROK 6th Division cleared enemy resistance in the Chunchon area and advanced north.

All UN units conducted extensive patrols and continued to seek out and destroy enemy forces throughout liberated areas.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1520
6 October 1950

Korean Release No. 530

THREE MORE MINES DESTROYED

Three more mines were destroyed yesterday on the east coast above the 38th parallel by U.S. Navy ships.

Intensified patrols are being made by U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners to locate and destroy mines or lead surface ships to them to effect the destruction.

Cruiser-based helicopters are being used effectively to scout for mines out ahead of the force.

U.S. Naval support forces on the east coast are standing by to perform call-fire support missions for the rapidly advancing ROK Third Army Division.

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Immediate Release:

AERIAL TROOP MOVEMENT

An aerial troop movement in Korea which would have required an estimated week by ground transportation was accomplished in a few hours yesterday by the U.S. FEAF Combat Cargo Command.

Elements of the British and Australian United Nations forces were flown in C-119 Flying Boxcars and C-54 Skymasters from Taegu to Kimpo for transfer to new forward areas in the Seoul area. Airplanes that hauled high octane aviation gasoline from Japan to Kimpo for use of U.S. Air Force and Marine aircraft based there were utilized for the troop airlift.

The troops were assembled at Taegu airstrip after being moved by truck from their front line positions. They were quickly loaded into the big transport and flown to Kimpo, where they boarded trucks for further movement to new positions.

The airplanes which originally hauled gasoline into Kimpo and took care of the troop airlift, then returned to their base in Japan yesterday with outgoing cargo including wounded personnel.

The busy day for the Cargo Combat Command added to a total of 1,086.3 tons hauled, including 2,618 passengers, in 212 sorties. In the Korea airlift alone, the command moved 1,024.6 tons, including 2,381 passengers, in 185 sorties. Twenty-seven intra-Japan flights carried 61.7 tons, including 262 passengers.

Figures for the command to date, which include 26 days of operation, are as follows: 15,608 tons of cargo, including 19,337 passengers, in 3,457 sorties.

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Gen. J. O.
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

1240
6 October 1950

Korean Release No. 529

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 5 October 1950)

Only the Onjin peninsula in the northwest corner of the Republic of Korea remained beyond the bombline as aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces struck at military targets, lines of communication and vehicular traffic through North Korea Thursday.

FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the Kan-ni Arsenal just north of Pyongyang, for the second time. Severely damaged in the strike, on Sept. 12, recent activity indicated the North Koreans were using the area for ammunition storage. Yesterday's attack in force touched off a series of heavy secondary explosions and fires that sent billowing clouds of smoke 5,000 feet in the air. Secondary explosions and fires also followed the bombing of the marshalling yards at Yongban-dong indicating the Communists are still attempting to move ammunition over the battered rail system north of the 38th parallel.

The B-29s flew rail interdiction along both the east and west coasts. Two bridges, a highway and a rail bridge, were destroyed at Nongpo-dong, near Kyongsong. Two rail bridges in the vicinity of Tanchon were damaged by direct hits. Secondary marshalling yards at Oro-ri, Yusang-ni and Nanam were hit with excellent results. Much trackage was destroyed just north of Anju, a tunnel heavily damaged southeast of Chongju and another closed at Kwaksan by hits at both ends.

Flak continued to be intense at sensitive points in North Korea and two fighters were lost. One of the pilots was rescued by an Air Force helicopter that flew behind enemy lines for the pickup.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, F-80 jets and F-51s flew armed reconnaissance and interdiction sorties north of the bombline, hitting targets in and near Pyongyang, Changyon, Sinanju, Muchon, Yonghung, Suan, Sariwon, Kumhwa and Sinpo destroying supply dumps, vehicles, power stations, railroad rolling stock, enemy occupied buildings flak positions, bridges and gun emplacements. Night intruder B-26 light bombers operated against military targets at Pyongyang, Kojo, Wonsan, Haeju, Sanchon and Sariwon with excellent results.

Close support sorties continued on a reduced scale with but 74 being flown, 70 in the ROK area alone. Artillery positions, small river boats, rail cars, bridges, tunnels, vehicles, enemy occupied buildings and troops were attacked in support of the ROK forces.

Destroyed or damaged yesterday by Fifth Air Force airplanes were 2 tanks, 35 vehicles, 3 locomotives, 101 rail cars, 9 gun emplacements, 5 flak positions, 9 fuel dumps, 2 ammunition storage areas, 87 military buildings, 4 tunnels, 4 river boats, 16 supply carts and 1 hangar. Counter air missions over enemy airfields failed to produce anything of a target nature and no activity was noted at any of the installations.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted more than 645 tons of cargo and 1,252 passengers into Korea Thursday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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Korean Release No. 528

1550
5 October 1950

United Nations forces continued to search out and destroy enemy forces throughout South Korea. The U.S. 24th Division captured 541 prisoners October 2, 3, and 4. While mopping up enemy remnants, the ROK 1st Division inflicted 90 casualties on the North Korean forces and captured 628 prisoners. The ROK II Corps reported 500 enemy casualties and 3,939 prisoners in its zone.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division advanced north of Uijongbu against scattered resistance. ROK Marine units drove east and captured Masogu-ri. All units in the Seoul area conducted extensive patrolling.

On the east coast, elements of the ROK 3d Division secured Kosong and sent patrols several miles north. Enemy resistance in the Kosong area consisted in the most part of small arms fire with some mortar and automatic weapon support.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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1145
5 October 1950

Korean Release No. 527

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 4 October 1950)

The 100th consecutive day of combat operations for the U.S. Far East Air Forces saw seven fighter squadrons ready to operate from advanced bases in Korea. F-80 jet Shooting Star fighter squadrons as well as F-51 propeller driven airplanes have moved up to bring all of North Korea within easy range of their rocket and napalm attacks.

Heavy cloud coverage and rain severely limited air operations Wednesday. Attacks on rail and highway traffic in North Korea were on a reduced scale and both B-29 medium bombers and B-26 light bombers found few significant moving targets on the battered rail or highway net.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at 12 secondary marshaling yards with generally excellent results. The most important of them, the yards at Sinmak, suffered direct hits on both choke points and main track area. The choke point in the marshaling yards at Yongban-dong was closed by direct hits. Two highway bridges near Hamhung were damaged, a span being knocked out from one and the northern approach to the other severed.

B-29s bombed a military training camp at Munpyong-ni with good results. A group of tanks along a roadway were bombed by the Superfortresses, destroying seven. Rail lines from Wonsan to Hamhung and northward from Pyongyang were attacked with several cuts being made.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers attacked military targets from Kaesong to Namchonjon. Railroad rolling stock near Sinmak was attacked, destroying many cars. Rail tracks and rolling stock were bombed and strafed near Sariwon.

Night intruder sorties by B-26s were flown against military targets in and near Hwangju, Chunghwa, Kaesong, Pyonggang, Pokkye-ri and Sanghae-ri.

Fifth Air Force pilots yesterday destroyed or damaged 6 vehicles, 49 box cars, an ammunition dump, 2 enemy occupied buildings and 1 rail tunnel.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted 760 tons of cargo and 183 passengers into Korea.

General Joy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1055
5 October 1950

Korean Release No. 526

Moored and floating mines continue to pose the most serious threat to the forces afloat on both the east and west coasts of Korea, Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, disclosed today.

The ROK Navy YMS 504 yesterday destroyed three mines in the vicinity of Mokpo. The U.S. Navy destroyer Eversole exploded two floating mines off the west coast north of the 38th parallel. Two more mines were destroyed off the east coast north of the 38th parallel by the U.S. Navy destroyer Lyman K. Swenson.

Admiral Joy revealed that more than 65 mines have been destroyed in the past month.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 525

1515
4 October 1950

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division advanced into Uijongbu yesterday afternoon against light resistance. ROK Marine units attacking east of Seoul made slow advances against mortar fire and stubborn enemy resistance. All other units in the Seoul sector continued patrolling and blocking actions and engaged small enemy groups attempting to infiltrate north.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division conducted aggressive patrol actions and reported the capture of 194 prisoners in its sector.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division engaged an enemy force attempting to flee north while another divisional unit reported the capture of 755 prisoners near Oksan-dong.

All U.S. units in the southern sector continued mopping up and patrolling.

The U.S. 25th Division bagged 506 prisoners during the day. A patrol from the division operating with the South Korean police engaged in a four-hour fire fight in Tamyang, killing many enemy and taking six prisoners.

Advanced elements of the ROK 3d Division have reached Kosong on the east coast. Other units consolidated newly won ground.

United Nations forces reported the capture of 4,106 prisoners during the period.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1210

4 October 1950

Immediate Release:

Korean Release No. 524

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 3 October 1950)

Airplanes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces concentrated on targets north of the 38th parallel yesterday as little activity was noted south of that line where ground forces were mopping up scattered elements. Only 27 of the 459 sorties flown Tuesday were in close support.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked military targets throughout Northern Korea. One formation of B-29s bombed an armored force training camp ten miles southeast of Pyongyang leaving most of the area afire. Secondary marshalling yards at Sariwon, Sunan, Masan, Kiyang-ni and Yongdong-ni were hit with excellent results.

Bridges and rail lines from Pyongyang to Kumchon and in the vicinity of Chorwon were attacked, with rail lines being severed at several points. A rail bridge near Changin-ni had three spans knocked out and a rail bridge south of Pyongsan had one span knocked out. Heavy damage was done to a combination rail and highway bridge at Kowon and a highway bridge at Chinhun-ni.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters attacked vehicular traffic in the vicinity of Pyongyang. Targets of opportunity were attacked in and near Haedong-ni, Suan, Kowon, Wonsan, Taepo-ri and Munchon.

Fifth Air Force claims totaled 1 tank, 75 vehicles, 7 locomotives, 45 rail cars, 3 bridges, 13 artillery pieces, 3 fuel storage areas, 22 enemy occupied buildings, 4 railroad tunnels, 7 warehouses, 1 power plant, 1 railroad station and 2 machine gun positions destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command airplanes airlifted 750 tons of cargo and 664 passengers into Korea Tuesday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

0925
4 October 1950

Korean Release No. 523

ROK Marines landed in force and captured Mokpo against light enemy resistance Oct. 2. Prior to withdrawing from the town enemy troops massacred an estimated 500 civilians.

ROK forces landed and secured Wondo Island at dawn Oct. 2. ROK Marines landing at Yosu have effected a juncture with the U.S. 25th Division at Suncheon.

The British cruiser Ceylon bombarded military targets on Paengnyong Island with effective results Oct. 2. The surface bombardment, made with aerial spotting, was coordinated with air strikes by aircraft of Task Force 77.

The U.S. Navy destroyers Eversole and Chandler sank three floating mines north and south of the 38th parallel on the west coast yesterday. A screening destroyer of Task Force 77 sank a fourth mine. An additional three mines were destroyed in the approaches to Kunsan by U.S. Navy ships. U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners have been conducting intensive patrols to locate mines. Once a mine is located the Mariners lead surface units to the area to effect the destruction.

Task Force 77 pilots rounded out 23 days of continuous operations by blasting targets in the western half of Korea north of the 38th parallel. Panther jet sweeps of airfields at Kangdong, Ongjin, Haeju, Pyongyang and Sinmak were made with no signs of enemy air activity.

Five miles north of Pyongyang the Navy pilots dropped two spans of the west bridge crossing a river and one span of the east bridge. Forty miles north of Pyongyang Skyraider attack bombers dropped the center span of a railroad bridge.

Four anti-aircraft positions were destroyed at Munsan, two at Hwangju, four at Kumchon, and one at Namchonjom. Destroyed were an ammunition dump at Kumchon, a warehouse at Changyon, a warehouse at Haeju and six trucks on a road leading into Pyongyang.

Carrier-based U.S. Marine Corsair pilots continued effective close air support of ground forces advancing north of Seoul. The Marines mauled ten troop concentrations and destroyed 16 military buildings. One gun position was destroyed and two were damaged.

Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boats, U.S. Navy long-range land-based P2V Neptunes and Martin Mariner PBM seaplanes were out on regular patrols.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1545
3 October 1950

Korean Release No. 522

United Nations ground operations throughout South Korea consisted of consolidation of positions, blocking enemy escape routes and clearing out pockets of resistance.

In the Seoul area elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division advanced against moderate resistance to the southern outskirts of Uijongbu. All other UN units in the area continued aggressive patrolling and pursuit of the enemy. In the Seoul area 356 Reds were killed in action and 95 prisoners taken yesterday.

Elements of the U.S. 2d Division reduced an enemy road block in its sector. The division reported the capture of 1,066 prisoners during the last five days.

An enemy road block west of Kumchon, manned by approximately 60 Reds, was eliminated by elements of the U.S. 24th Division.

Chunchon was secured by elements of the ROK 6th Division.

The enemy force opposing elements of the ROK 8th Division in the area northwest of Chechon withdrew to the hills after suffering heavy casualties. All units of the division continued their northward advance.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division cleared enemy pockets in the vicinity of Kangnung. Other divisional units advanced to Tongcho-ri.

General's Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
3 October 1950

Korean Release No. 521

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 2 October 1950)

Mounting a total of 588 sorties, airplanes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued to attack remnants of the Communist Army in South Korea and military targets north of the 38th parallel.

With an extreme scarcity of targets in South Korea most efforts yesterday were on interdiction targets to the north. Light bombers and fighters of the Fifth Air Force hit targets in and near Hamhung, Chunchon, Chorwon, Pyongyang and Tokchon, bombing and strafing vehicles, supply carts, locomotives, rail cars, small boats and warehouses.

Close support sorties numbered but 27 as fighter pilots reported very little of a target nature could be found. In the ROK area a small enemy force was brought under attack and destroyed in the only positive activity south of the 38th parallel.

Fighter sweeps against airfields in North Korea were continued. No aircraft or major activity was observed at any of the fields.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked bridges, rail lines, highways, tunnels, secondary marshalling yards and a large military training camp in North Korea. Eight marshalling yards, seven rail bridges and five highway bridges were bombed with excellent results. Rail lines were cut at seven different points.

A large formation of B-29s struck at a military training camp near Nanam. Fires and secondary explosions followed direct hits.

Claims yesterday totaled 3 tanks, 46 vehicles, 9 locomotives, 6 artillery pieces, 59 supply carts, 16 enemy occupied buildings, 101 rail cars, 1 fuel dump, 1 hangar, 6 oil trucks, 3 ammunition dumps, 1 power station, 1 radio station and 3 tractors.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted a total of 877 tons of cargo and 1,083 passengers into Korea Monday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1035
3 October 1950

Korean Release No. 520

The British destroyer HMS Cockade sank three floating mines the morning of Oct. 1 in the vicinity of Paengnyong Island, just south of the 38th parallel on the west coast.

U.S. Navy support forces on the east coast provided direct naval gun fire support for the rapidly advancing ROK Third Army Division.

While carrier-based Marine Corsair pilots continued their close support of ground forces north of Seoul carrier-based U.S. Navy pilots of Task Force 77 were raking airfields across the entire breadth of the Korean peninsula north of the 38th parallel.

Other Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets attacked targets on Paengnyong Island and in the vicinity of Sinanju and Uijongbu. Morning and afternoon strikes were made on fortifications on Paengnyong Island. Four gun positions were destroyed and six were damaged. A railroad bridge and a highway bridge at Sinanju were severely damaged. Warehouses in the supply center at Uijongbu were bombed.

Task Force 77 is commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen. The carrier group from which the Marine pilots operate is commanded by Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1555
2 October 1950

Korean Release No. 519

Yesterday ground operations throughout South Korea consisted generally of mopping up and consolidation of positions.

In the Seoul area United Nations forces cleared the Kumpo peninsula against moderate resistance. Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division advanced approximately 10 miles north of Seoul encountering only scattered sniper fire and numerous anti-personnel mines.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division seized Ichon.

U.S. 1st Cavalry Division units reported the capture of 1,134 prisoners in their area yesterday while troops of the ROK 1st Division captured 978.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division captured 15 artillery pieces with tractors and 7 tanks on the Taejon-Kunsan road yesterday.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division engaged in a heavy fight with enemy forces northwest of captured Chechon.

United Nations forces inflicted an estimated 1,154 casualties on the enemy and captured 6,765 prisoners during the period. The enemy was reported to be surrendering in small groups throughout the entire area.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1225
2 October 1950

Korean Release No. 518

(Covering period 0000K-2400K, 1 October 1950)

With a disintegrated North Korean army south of the 38th parallel offering little in the way of targets, airplanes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces concentrated on the interdiction program Sunday, as the total of close support sorties, 56, fell to its lowest number since the early days of the Korean conflict.

No targets were found in the IX Corps area, while claims for the I Corps area totaled but one truck. In the ROK area targets were as scarce, although 8 trucks were destroyed, 2 damaged, an enemy-occupied building damaged and an estimated 30 North Korean troops killed.

Of the 682 sorties flown yesterday, 629 were by Fifth Air Force aircraft. F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters flew 210 interdiction sorties against targets in and near Chorwon, Yangyang, Chunchon, Pyongyang, Kumchon, Sohung, Hwangju, Sariwon, Sonchon, Wonju, Ichon, Sinanju and 15 other cities and towns. Successful attacks were made against railroad rolling stock, locomotives, troops, supply areas, antiaircraft positions, enemy-occupied buildings, power plants, bridges, warehouses and vehicles.

B-26 light bombers continued their round-the-clock hammering of other military targets in the Communist homeland in daylight low-level bombing missions and night intruder sorties. Ranging north of the 38th parallel the B-26s bombed and strafed targets in Pyongyang, Chang-ni, Haeju, Tongchon, Pyonggang, Kumhwa, Kosong, Sariwon and other areas. A flak trap was reported at Kansong, where the enemy lured FEAF airplanes by turning on a white light, indicating a lucrative target. No friendly aircraft was damaged or lost due to this ruse.

Fighter sweeps over airfields at Pyongyang, Konan, Sentokoju, Pyonggang and Kanko were unproductive, with an absence of the previous day's activity. Work on damaged airfields was apparently at a standstill and no combat-ready aircraft noted.

Fifth Air Force claims yesterday totaled 3 tanks, 60 vehicles, 6 locomotives, 120 railroad cars, 1 bridge, 6 artillery pieces, 1 supply dump, 7 enemy-occupied buildings, 5 warehouses, 1 ammunition dump, 1 power plant, 2 small boats and 1 railroad station destroyed or damaged.

FEAF Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked 37 individual targets along the east and west coasts of North Korea. Five secondary marshalling yards, five railroad bridges and three highway bridges were attacked with excellent results. A large warehouse area was bombed and secondary explosions and fires sent columns of smoke 6,000 feet into the air. Rail lines were cut at 12 separate points.

An F-51 fighter of the ROK Air Force was lost when hit by small caliber automatic antiaircraft fire north of the 38th parallel.

Combat Cargo Command airplanes airlifted a total of 1,000 tons of cargo and 706 passengers into Korea Sunday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1110
2 October 1950

Korean Release No. 517

The North Korean capital Pyongyang yesterday bore the brunt of U.S. Navy carrier-based air attacks.

The Navy pilots destroyed a large power station, set afire a large oil drum storage area, knocked out 12 anti-aircraft positions, destroyed two aircraft on the ground and set a government building afire.

Elsewhere in North Korea the Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets destroyed two anti-aircraft positions and a warehouse at Kyomipo, bombed a warehouse at Ponchon, destroyed two anti-aircraft positions at Sinanju, knocked out three anti-aircraft positions at Chungwa, dropped spans of two bridges at Sukchon, and 15 miles west of Sinmak destroyed two bridges. Just south of the 38th parallel, at Uijongbu, the Navy pilots destroyed 15 oil storage warehouses and bombed a number of mortar positions.

Carrier-based Marine pilots yesterday concentrated their close air support efforts on behalf of advancing friendly troops in the vicinity of Uijongbu. The Marine Corsairs destroyed three large buildings and badly damaged seven others. Four troop concentrations were bombed and rocketed and two anti-aircraft positions were destroyed. A command post and an observation post were hit.

On the west coast the British destroyer HMS Warramunga bombarded gun emplacements north of Kunsan.

U.S. Navy ships in the Inchon area provided round-the-clock gunfire support of ground forces on the Kumpo peninsula.

General Log

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 516

1545

1 October 1950

X Corps troops continued tactical operations to consolidate, expand and strengthen our positions in the Seoul-Suwon area. Throughout the areas of the US 1st Marine Division and the US 7th Infantry Division, strong combat groups patrolled to maintain enemy contact. Approximately 222 enemy were killed and 11 prisoners captured by elements of the US 7th Infantry Division. Other X Corps elements continue to advance along the Kumpo Peninsula west of the Han river. Elements advanced to the northern tip of the Peninsula and were attacking west against moderate enemy resistance. ROK Army troops repulsed two minor enemy attacks in the area northeast of Seoul.

In the US IX Corps sector, troops of the US 25th Infantry Division advanced to the west coastal city of Kunsan. Other elements of the division eliminated an enemy road block in the vicinity of Hanyang. Forces of the US 2d Infantry Division advanced to Kanggyong overcoming light enemy resistance. An estimated 300 POWs were captured in the Namwon area 30 Sept.

The US I Corps continued to hold key communication cities blocking enemy movement north. Elements of the 1st ROK Division, attached to the Corps, are clearing enemy pockets in the zone. Two enemy tanks, which attacked a US 1st Cavalry Division convoy, were destroyed by combined infantry and armor action.

ROK I Corps troops of the ROK Capital and 3d Divisions continue their steady progress up the eastern portion of Korea. Elements of the 3d ROK Division advanced to position approximately 3 miles south of the 38th parallel. Forces of the ROK Capital Division, employed in the mountains in Central Korea, also advanced to positions just south of the 38th parallel.

ROK II Corps continue to advance north in the mountainous belt area of Central Korea. Elements of the ROK 6th Division, after a sharp engagement with an enemy group along the advance route, continued to Hoengsong. Wonju was seized during the advance. ROK 8th Division cleared Chechon of Red forces.

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General's Log

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 515

1440

1 October 1950

(Covering period 0000K-2300K, 30 September 1950)

Increased determination on the part of the Communists to continue resistance to the United Nations air effort north of the 38th parallel was evidenced yesterday in stepped-up antiaircraft opposition and the sightings of probable jet type aircraft on North Korean airfields. A total of 568 combat sorties were flown.

Intense flak was encountered by bomber and fighter aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces Saturday in the largest volume and concentration so far in the Korean conflict. Major or minor damage was suffered by eight of our aircraft and one B-26 light bomber was lost due to automatic weapons fire. At Wonsan, Pyongyang and Chungwa, the intensity of the antiaircraft fire surpassed any previously experienced.

Possible build-up in North Korean air strength was indicated by several sightings and the first productive attacks in weeks on airfields in North Korea. A Superfortress crew observed what appeared to be six single-engine jet fighters on Konan Airfield. A sighting made shortly after showed those planes had departed. A fighter sweep still later caught four conventional-type fighters on the ground. Two IL-10 aircraft were destroyed and a Yak-3 and an IL-2 damaged in the attack.

Hurried repairs and the construction of new revetments have been observed at Sinmak, Wonsan and Pyongyang Airfields. At Sentokoku Airfield taxi strips are being graded and debris cleaned out of damaged revetments, indicating the possibility that efforts will be made to operate planes from them in the near future. Twelve unidentified aircraft were observed on the field at Pyongyang, although these could be previously damaged or dummy planes.

Tactical targets were becoming increasingly hard to find as Fifth Air Force planes pounded the fleeing Communist army in South Korea. In the IX Corps area close support aircraft returned to bases without having sighted or attacked any kind of target. In the ROK and I Corps area strikes were more successful, with artillery, vehicles, troops and supply areas being attacked with excellent results.

Interdiction missions were flown by F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters against military targets in and near Pyongyang, Chunchon, Chechon, Pyongyang, Wonju and Wonsan. Fighter sweeps were made against Pyongyang, Konan, Sentokoku, Sachon and Kanko airfields. Convoys, ammunition supply areas, railroad rolling stock and bridges were brought under attack.

B-26 light bombers, in daylight low-level and night intruder missions, struck at military targets in Kansong, Hwangju, Chunghwa, Ansan-ni, Pyongyang, Chorwon, Pyongyang and Kosong, with excellent results.

Fifth Air Force claims totalled 102 vehicles, 3 locomotives, 62 railroad cars, 4 aircraft, 22 artillery positions, a supply dump, 45 enemy-occupied buildings, 43 supply carts and 4 ammunition dumps destroyed or damaged.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked rail and highway targets, secondary marshalling yards and tunnels along the east and west coasts of North Korea. Excellent results were observed in attacks on the marshalling yards at Hamhung, Chongju and Pyongyang. Rail lines were cut at 12 separate points, highways cratered in 6 places and a highway bridge at Tosan had 2 spans knocked out.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted 505 passengers and 1040 tons of cargo into Korea Saturday.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 514

1045
1 October 1950

The British cruiser HMS Ceylon and the destroyer HMS Cockade bombarded military installations on Paengnyong island yesterday. In the course of the bombardment both ships were taken under fire by shore batteries, with the Cockade being straddled at a range of seven miles. Direct hits by the six-inch guns of the Ceylon silenced the battery, estimated to be four 75-mm guns. Paengnyong island is off the west coast just south of the 38th parallel. In the past two days the Ceylon and Cockade have destroyed three floating mines.

Throughout the day and night enemy troops in the Kumpo area were bombarded by U.S. Navy ships standing off shore.

U.S. Navy support forces on the east coast continued to assist the advance of the ROK 3rd Division north of Samchok. Units of the naval gunfire support force maintained effective roadblocks at intervals along the coastal road north of Samchok.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine fliers continued to provide close and general support of the ground forces.

The Marine pilots operating north and east of Inchon destroyed 10 buildings housing troops, destroyed a motor pool, destroyed 2 artillery pieces and destroyed 3 buildings reportedly serving as an enemy headquarters. Enemy troops, transport and gun emplacements were the primary targets of the Marines.

U.S. Navy pilots mauled communications lines and supply centers north of the 38th parallel. Warehouses, rolling stock, rail installations, vehicles and bridges were the first choice targets for the Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets.