Gen Whitney's sect.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1325
16 August 1950

Korean Release No. 259

American and South Korean units seized commanding terrain in their advance on Chidong-ni and Kigye in the Pohang-dong area.

The U.S. 24th Infantry Division's attack against the enemy bridgehead southwest of Changnyong was stopped yesterday by a heavy enemy counterattack. The Division continues to hold the ground it had previously gained.

In the vicinity of Tuksong-dong, an attempted enemy crossing supported by tank and artillery fire was repelled by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division.

The ROK 1st Division fought off heavy enemy tank and infantry attacks north and northeast of Waegwan. With the support of tactical air units the South Koreans were able to contain the Communists, although some enemy armor succeeded in penetrating their lines. A counterattack by the ROK 1st Division later in the day forced the enemy back approximately 2,000 yards.

The ROK 6th Division repulsed an enemy attack south of Hajang-dong.

In the extreme south, Task Force Kean continued to mop up enemy pockets in its rear.

United Nations Naval Forces continued their patrol and blockade operations on the east and west coasts of Korea while carrier aircraft provided close support of ground forces on the southern flank.

Sorties flown by the UN Air Forces included bombing, strafing and close support missions in the Waegwan, Suwon, Kimpo, Taechon and Andong areas. Preliminary strike reports indicate the following were destroyed: one tank, four trucks, two boxcars, 15 miscellaneous vehicles, one bridge, eight field pieces, 6 miscellaneous buildings, two barges, one emplacement and three supply dumps.

One tank, 14 trucks, 13 boxcars, 16 miscellaneous vehicles, three bridges, nine field pieces, one locomotive and radio station at Seoul were damaged.

Fighters strafed and bombed with good results an unknown number of troops and rocketed vehicles and other troop concentrations.

Fifth Air Force night intruder missions were flown in the Seoul, Sunchon, Yongdok, Suwon, Kuwangju and Chochiwan areas, starting many fires.

Leaflets were dropped five miles behind enemy lines and along the enemy front by a B-29.

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Gen Whitney's Sect.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1315
16 August 1950

Korean Release No. 258

British carrier-based aircraft attacked and damaged three ships near Chinnampo yesterday. The three ships were a 2,000-ton freighter, an 800-ton freighter and a minesweeper.

Carrier-based Marine flyers operating in close support of the ground forces set up a fast and effective roadblock three miles southeast of Sachon yesterday. At the request of the Army, 1,000-pound bombs were dropped on the road. The resulting craters were immediately filled by overflowing waters from a nearby river. Another such roadblock was made five miles east of Chinju. A road bed and rail junction near Hot'An-Ni was destroyed.

The Marine tally for the day included, all destroyed, five military warehouses, one oil storage tank, one gasoline dump, one factory and four horse-drawn artillery pieces. One bivouac area west of Chinju was obliterated by bombs and napalm. A vehicle and artillery concentration near Youi-Ri was wiped out. Two other vehicle concentrations were badly damaged.

Naval blockade and support forces on the east coast blasted vehicular traffic on the coastal road and continued efforts to make the road impassable. Units of the force continued working closely with shore fire control parties in the Yongdok area, firing on enemy troop concentrations and road junctions.

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Gen Whitney
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 257

2000
15 August 1950

U. S. Air Force F-80 jet fighters and B-26 light bombers struck a variety of targets Tuesday, August 15 as they hammered North Korean communication lines and supply dumps. Excellent results were obtained in fighter strikes against a marshalling yard in the Waegwan area, and warehouses north of Yongdok, while the light bombers attacked bridges in the Chonju and Yongju areas.

Major James E. Hill, 28, 1020 Duck Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma, led a flight of F-80's to a marshalling yard north of Waegwan. "We found 11 box cars in the yard which we hit with rockets and our machine guns. Two of them blew up and we damaged the rest," Major Hill said. "We were drawing some light flak, but none of us were hit."

Another F-80 flight leader, 1st Lt. Orin E. Mutting, 27, 3531 Sacremento Street, El Paso, Texas, took his flight on a strafing and rocket attack of North Korean supplies north of Yongdok. "We strafed a warehouse, several ammunition dumps and a schoolhouse being used as supply warehouse, with good results," Lt. Mutting said on his return from the mission.

High and medium level attacks were launched by B-26 Invaders on railroad bridges near Yongju, and a highway bridge was blasted north of Chonju. Another flight of the light bombers struck a troop concentration in the Naktong-river area, northwest of Taegu, with excellent results.

No enemy opposition was encountered during the day by the B-26's but a navigator was injured in a low level mission when struck by shrapnel from the bursting of the bombs dropped by the plane ahead.

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Gen Whitney's Sect.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 256

1320
15 August 1950

Yesterday's attack by the U.S. 24th Infantry Division resulted in a gain of over 1,000 yards against the enemy bridgehead east of the Naktong river southwest of Changnyong. A heavy counterattack late yesterday failed to dislodge this Division from its newly won position. The 24th resumed its attack this morning.

The ROK 1st Division has succeeded in containing a tank-supported crossing of the Naktong river near Opyong-dong.

Enemy attempts to cross the Naktong near Tuksong-dong have been completely nullified by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division with Communist dead numbered at 1,000.

In the eastern sector, the South Korean Capitol Division succeeded in capturing Imam-ni in its drive on Chidong-ni from the north. Elsewhere in this sector, U.S. elements of United Nations forces advanced to within 1/2 mile of Pohang-dong.

In the extreme south, Task Force Kean is continuing to mop-up enemy pockets at Pongam-ni and Haman.

Naval bombardment scored hits on a railroad bridge tunnel and the marshalling yards at Tanchon.

Fifth Air Force F-80s, F-51s and Navy F-4Us flew bombing and strafing missions in the Andong, Kunchon, Poksong-dong and Waegwan areas. Preliminary reports show that 2 tanks, 9 trucks, 2 vehicles, 1 oil storage tank, 2 boxcars and 2 gun emplacements were destroyed and an additonal 6 tanks, 6 trucks, 6 vehicles, 4 gun emplacements and 2 small bridges were damaged.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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1320
15 August 1950

Korean Release No. 255

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

In spite of adverse weather conditions in south and central Korea, the U. S. Far East Air Forces and Australian Mustangs carried out another full-scale program of strafing and bombing tactical and strategic targets during the 24-hour period ending last midnight.

More than 400 sorties in the 50th consecutive day of operation were flown, including interdiction missions far above the 38th parallel and low-level bombing, strafing and rocket attacks on enemy concentrations along the entire battle front in the south.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters assaulted communication routes and troop concentration centers at Yechon in the north sector, to Yosu, a southern port, and at Namwon and Koryong.

In medium-altitude bombing attacks, B-26s struck at three bridges, damaging one at Yanpyong, 21 miles east of Seoul, and another 7 miles west of Wonju. These aircraft also strafed several columns of troops.

The diminishing flow of supplies to the North Koreans was further hampered by night missions, in which B-26s harassed the enemy by bombing and strafing targets of opportunity. They set fire to military installations and other military targets in 15 major towns and cities where North Korean troops and equipment were located. These strikes caused two large explosions--one on the north section of Seoul and another at Sunchon. An antiaircraft position near Seoul also was hit.

Night intruders attacked troops and convoys at numerous points from Yechon northwest to Inchon and south to Kwangju. One B-26 was seen to go down in North Korean territory, the cause being unknown.

Superfortresses of the bomber command hammered at five primary bridge targets from the 40th to 41st parallel on the east coast. One-fourth of a railroad bridge, 18 miles below Chongjin, was knocked out and severe structural damage was inflicted on a railroad bridge 8 miles southwest of Chongjin. Another bridge near Nanam was heavily damaged by the strikes, the bridge being knocked off the supports. Other bridges attacked were between Konan and Hamhung.

Bombing and strafing with napalm, fragmentation and general purpose bombs, 300 Fifth Air Force fighters and 6 Marine, F-4Us, flying under operational control of the Fifth Air Force, strafed troop concentrations along the battle lines and caused numerous casualties. The railroad yards at Kumchon was set on fire and enemy bridge reconstruction at Andong was hampered and equipment damaged. A radio tower at Seoul and another at Punwon were hit.

Claims for damaged items of North Korean materiel also included 10 gun positions, 2 fuel dumps, 29 vehicles, trucks and tanks, one oil tank and numerous buildings housing enemy troops.

One F-51 failed to return to its base.

While fighters and bombers were carrying on their operations, T-6s made constant observations along the entire battle front directing attacking aircraft to pinpoint targets frequently within sight of the UN ground troops.

Cargo aircraft lifted over 131 tons of essential military supplies and equipment to the UN forces on the Korean battle front.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1205
15 August 1950

Korean Release No. 254

Patrol craft of the Republic of Korea Navy yesterday sank nine junks in the approaches to Inchon. The South Korean naval units also bombarded and demolished two blocks of barracks buildings.

A U.S. Navy P2V Neptune patrolling the west coast of Korea sighted and sank a 200-ton vessel between the 39th and 40th parallels. Another Neptune patrolling far north along the east coast rocketed and damaged a North Korean vessel and sustained slight damage from the vessel's antiaircraft fire.

A U.S. Navy heavy cruiser seeking worthwhile targets on the east coast yesterday steamed north of the 41st parallel to bombard railroad yards, railroad bridges, tunnels and factories. Rails and roadbeds in two locations were destroyed, as were a locomotive and five boxcars. In another area a steel railroad bridge was damaged. In yet another area a concrete railroad bridge and a tunnel were bombarded. A large number of direct hits were scored on the bridge, two pilings were destroyed, the tracks were destroyed and the roadbed was heavily damaged. The tunnel sustained moderate damage.

While their carrier base was skirting the edge of a small tropical storm, Marine flyers carried on with their close support of the ground forces in the southwest sector. The Marine Corsair pilots wiped out one troop concentration near Sachon with 500-pound bombs, rockets and napalm. The bag for the day included five trucks and one tank destroyed. One strike was sent over Yosu to attack the railyards. One warehouse and a loading platform were set afire.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

12 August 1950
2105

Immediate Release:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA - Headquarters Eighth Army in Korea tonight issued Communique No. 36 as follows:

Bypassed Communist forces in the 25th Division sector today remained the only serious enemy activity as the southern flank of Task Force Kean approached its objective. While enemy resistance in front of the advancing U. S. troops continued light, friendly units were under attack by Communist infantry 12 miles behind the leading elements of our attacking forces. The Marines reported capture of many enemy vehicles on the Kosong-Sachon road.

The enemy forces in the 24th Division area have been reinforced, and North Korean troops outside the bridgehead today threw two road blocks across the road to Miryang.

The North Korean force which crossed into the 1st Cavalry sector this morning was hit severely with artillery and mortar fire and at last reports was trying to withdraw. Several other corssings were made today in the Song-dong bend of the Naktong River. The enemy strength in the 1st Cavalry sector is estimated as over 1,000. This mornings tank supported attack on the right flank of ROK 1st Division was repulsed with heavy losses to the Communists. Enemy strength in this sector appears to be thinning. The ROK 8th Division made a limited attack in which 147 enemy were killed and prisoners taken.

ROK troops in the Pohang-dong area made small gains in their counter-attack action.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gen Whitney's Sect.

0100
15 August 1950

Korean Release No. 253

Operation Kean forces in the south consolidated positions along the high ground four miles ~~west~~ east of Chinju while rear elements continued to clean out pockets of Communist troops bypassed in the offensive. An estimated 1,000 troops remain under attack in these pockets.

Although the enemy is still moving reinforcements across the Naktong Rover southwest of Changnyong to reinforce the North Korean 4th Division, American troops attacked and pushed the 4th back approximately a thousand yards. One enemy tank has been reported on the east bank in this sector.

In the east coast sector combined American and ROK forces are engaging what is believed to be the North Korean 12th Division west of Pohang. The airfield near Pohang is still in friendly hands although the town is held by 200 uniformed Communist troops and an undetermined number of guerillas. The situation in the vicinity of Yongdok was unchanged.

A second underwater bridge is believed across the Naktong north of Waegwan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 252

1400
14 August 1950

U. S. Navy carrier planes of Task Force 77 went to work again yesterday on North Korean rolling stock with devastating results. "Tiny Tim", a 12 inch rocket, was used for the first time.

Thirteen locomotives were destroyed and 23 were damaged. In the vicinity of Haeju two fuel oil trains were set afire with smoke visible from 60 miles. At Sinanju the marshalling yard and three trains were worked over with rockets and napalm, with major damage to all. Many fires were started among 100 boxcars at Songjan.

Near Yontan seven coach cars loaded with troops were heavily strafed, and eight boxcars loaded with ammunition were blown up. Elsewhere a total of 15 boxcars were destroyed and 21 badly damaged.

At Chinnampo an LST-type vessel and a minesweeper were exploded, and a two-hundred foot freighter and a previously damaged Liberty-type vessel were set afire. Depth bombs were dropped on a chemical plant and on a smelting plant at Chinnampo with resulting large fires and explosions.

The day's tally for the Navy pilots of Panthers, Corsairs, and Skyraiders included 34 trucks destroyed, 10 of them at Pyongtaek loaded with ammunition, and 17 badly damaged. Four railroad warehouses were destroyed and one damaged. Two power stations were badly damaged. Two factories were destroyed. One bridge, at Chungju, was knocked out with a Tiny Tim. One gun emplacement was destroyed and another was damaged. Direct bomb hits were scored on a supply dump at Haeju and on warehouses in the marshalling yards. Large fires were started in an oil storage area at Pyongyang.

In the scuthwest sector carrier based Marine pilots flying Corsairs continued close-support of the ground forces of Task Force Kean. The Marine flyers destroyed seven trucks, two tanks and a fuel storage dump. They also blasted, with rockets, bombs, napalm, and 20 mm cannon fire, troop concentrations in six villages in the vicinity of Sachon.

The Naval blockade and support force operating off the east coast of Korea continued with its program of support and interdiction fire, working closely with shore fire control parties. Road junctions and vehicle traffic along the coast road were the principal targets for units patrolling to the north.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 252

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Gen Whitney
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 251

1350
14 August 1950

American armor is fighting in close support of South Korean and United States forces to clear the Pohang-dong area of Communist troops. The situation in this area, from the United Nations Forces' point of view, is generally satisfactory.

On the southern anchor of the line, Marine elements of Task Force Kean reached their objective by occupying the high ground southeast of Chinju.

The 24th Infantry Division launched a coordinated attack at dawn designed to drive the Reds southwest of of Changnyong back into the river. Over the last 24 hours the Communists had succeeded in reinforcing this crossing by a third regiment. Latest reports are that the 24th Infantry Division attack is proceeding satisfactorily. Two enemy road blocks, previously held on Yongsan-Pugong-ni Road have been eliminated.

South of Waegwan, the US 1st Cavalry Division yesterday attacked several small pockets of the enemy which had succeeded in crossing the Naktong on the night of Aug. 12-13. During the day this division killed 125 Communists and took 13 prisoners.

The ROK 3rd Division repulsed a limited scale attack in the Yongdok area. Elsewhere along the front action was relatively light.

Carrier based aircraft of the 7th Fleet flew 150 sorties on bombing and strafing missions at Ongjin, Sunchon, Pyongyang-Kaesong, Chinman-po, Kumchon, and Seoul. Results reported the destruction of 10 locomotives, 46 vehicles, 23 boxcars, and 2 fuel oil trains, and the damage of an additional 13 locomotives, 27 vehicles, 138 RR cars, 3 trains and 8 vessels.

Fifth Air Force fighters flew 172 sorties on bombing and strafing and ground support missions in the Korean battle area. Preliminary strike reports of these operations indicate that 3 tanks, 14 trucks, 13 vehicles, 1 locomotive and 2 villages housing troops were destroyed; and that 6 tanks, 18 trucks, 11 vehicles, 1 locomotive, 6 warehouses, 2 supply dumps and 2 small bridges were damaged.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1240
14 August 1950

Korean Release No. 250

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

U.S. Far East Air Forces and Royal Australian Air Force combat aircraft continued to mount successful day and night strikes at North Korean tactical and strategic targets on Aug. 13.

Primary attention was placed on direct support of U.S. and South Korean ground troops fighting to repel North Korean Communist infiltrations in the west central and northeast sectors of the defense lines.

Fifth Air Force and RAAF fighters laid down a constant barrage of machine gun and rocket fire directed at North Korean equipment and troop concentrations along the Naktong river and in the Pohang-Kigye-Yongdok sector to the northeast.

North Korean casualties from air assaults in the Pohang-Kigye-Yongdok sector alone were estimated at more than 300 and similar heavy tolls were taken in strikes north and south of Waegwan on the Naktong line.

The airstrip near Pohang-dong has been closed because of harassing enemy ground fire at aircraft flying normal traffic patterns. All assigned aircraft have been moved to positions which will permit more effective utilization without the threat of ground fire on landing and take-off.

Claimed totals for North Korean materiel damaged in fighter strikes included 8 tanks, 56 trucks and other vehicles, 2 locomotives, 2 supply dumps, 10 warehouses, 3 bridges and 5 gun emplacements.

U.S. Marine pilots, flying under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force and receiving target instructions from Air Force ground and air controllers, bombed and strafed troops in the southern sectors of the Naktong line.

RAAF fighter operations in the Chinju area resulted in damage to two small bridges and several vehicles. The Mustangs fired a fuel dump and strafed North Korean troops in hill positions, causing casualties.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers scored in night intruder attacks on convoys, marshalling yards and enemy troop and supply distribution centers at numerous points behind the lines. Night strikes were flown to the areas centering around Seoul, Chinju, Chongju, Kwangju, Taejon, Yechon and Andong. Fires were started in several towns and villages housing Communist troops and the Seoul radio station, one target for the light bomber attacks, went off the air after a bomb drop.

B-29 Superfortresses of the FEAF Bomber Command flew missions against selected key bridges north of the 38th parallel. A railroad bridge at Pokkye-ri, three miles northwest of Pyonggang on the important Seoul-Wonsan rail line, lost one span during a Superfortress attack and other bridges were damaged. Full reports on all bridges hit during the day were not available.

The B-29s struck again at remote portions of the Konan chemical plant still rated as operational after the successful bombing of the main plant on Aug. 3 and 12. The bombs landed squarely in the target areas, but a final evaluation of the results will depend on photographic reconnaissance.

Further Superfortress attacks were made on the west railroad bridge at Seoul, which has undergone severe damage in many previous strikes. Direct hits were scored, causing further damage to the structure, but the bridge was observed to be still standing and was presumed to be at least partially usable.

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No American or Australian aircraft were lost or damaged in the course of operations and all returned safely to base.

More than 129 tons of priority military supplies and equipment were airlifted to Korea in Fifth Air Force cargo flights during the day.

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Gen Whitney

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 249

0050
14 August 1950

American infantry and Marines consolidated their gains in the Chinju sector. Infiltration still remained a threat to the mission of Task Force Kean as North Korean resistance stiffened.

The 1st Cavalry Division reported that an undetermined number of Communists troops crossing the Naktong river has been destroyed or scattered. Enemy buildup continued in the Waegwan area with heavy pressure being exerted by Red units.

In the northern sector, enemy activity was reported quiet with light patrol actions and reports indicating that enemy strength was "thinning". The total enemy troops in the Pohang-Kigye area is estimated at two regiments. American and South Korean units are holding firm in the area and repulsing North Korean attacks.

The most serious threat to the defense are remained in the Changnyong area where reports indicated three understrength enemy regiments had breached the river. However, these Communist troops were being contained by the 24th Infantry Division.

During the day (12-13 August) South Korean units estimated that the enemy suffered 1,588 casualties and 101 prisoners of war. American units reported they had inflicted 503 casualties and taken 35 prisoners of war.

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Gen Whitney

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 248

13 August 1950
1730

U. S. Air Force fighter pilots concentrated on attacking military buildings west of the Naktong river line in missions flown Sunday, Aug. 13. Most of the buildings were warehouses containing day to day supplies for the North Korean forces.

1st Lt. Donald L. Goedering, Minneapolis, Minn., flew his F-80 jet to Koryong, west of Taegu, and was directed by the controller to one of the warehouses. "We got our rockets off nicely and left four buildings burning," he said.

There was supposed to be 20 mm. flak in the area, but Lieutenant Goedering said some of the other fliers must have put the gun positions out of order before he arrived. "We watched for the flak and there wasn't any," he said.

1st Lt. Leonard A. Levin, Owosso, Mich., another F-80 pilot, was directed after vehicles on the road between Tuksong-dong and Yaro-ri. "When we got there we found them already burned out by an earlier air attack," he said. "We set fire to a couple of buildings at Yaro-ri."

Capt. James E. Anderson, Chatom, Ala., flew his "Shooting Star' in strafing runs on some big buildings in Tuksong-dong. "We strafed them with 50s and left several burning," he said.

The Third Bomb Group with its B-26s continued its night intruder missions against Communist convoys, factories and other targets Saturday night and early Sunday morning.

1st Lt. Robert Martin, 901 Freeman Place, Tucson, Ariz., and his crew particularly had a good night. They scored on a bridge near Seoul, causing two explosions, strafed a gun battery and damaged six buildings at Inchon and hit a tank east of Yongdong. "The tank was burning when I left it, and later confirmed to be out of commission," he said.

1st Lt. Monte Ballew, Shreveport, La., made hits on seven trucks in the Taejon area. "It isn't easy to see at night, but there was no mistaking those trucks," he said.

Also flying a B-26, 1st Lt. Wayne A. Yoeman, 1110 Springdale Road, Austin, Texas, further harassed the enemy by firing on trucks, a jeep and a tank southeast of Seoul. "I made several bombing runs and am satisfied that considerable damage was done," he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 247

1350
13 August 1950

Precision work of Task Force 77 carrier pilots paid off yesterday in a heavy toll of North Korean rolling stock. Twenty-five box cars were exploded, 27 were set afire and 40 were damaged. Three locomotives were destroyed and two damaged. Three tank cars were damaged.

Five Yak airplanes were destroyed on the ground and five others damaged in strikes that found the carrier based pilots raking the western side of Korea between the 36th and 38th parallels.

In addition to the heavy toll of rolling stock and airplanes, the Navy Panthers, Skyraiders and Corsairs blasted supply centers, troop concentrations, gun emplacements, factories, power stations, tanks and trucks. The bag of trucks for the day was 22 destroyed. A total of 40 warehouses were either destroyed or damaged.

Two ammunition dumps were blown up. Two power stations were destroyed. The marshalling yard at Seoul was damaged. A hangar at Kimpo was damaged. One oil tank and one radar station were destroyed. Three supply dumps were destroyed. Three troop concentrations were neutralized. Four factories were damaged. One railroad station was damaged. Twenty-four horsecarts were destroyed. Two antiaircraft gun emplacements were neutralized. One bridge was knocked out and one damaged. One transformer station was destroyed. Eleven tanks were damaged. One ammunition truck was exploded.

Carrier-based Marine pilots continued in close support of ground forces in Task Force Kean in the southwest sector, blasting troop and vehicle concentrations. A large troop concentration covering the south side of the road to Sachon was neutralized. Twenty-one vehicles and a supply dump in the same area were damaged. The enemy-occupied village of Tundok was set afire and destroyed by Napalm. Two ammunition dumps near Chojon-ni were set afire. A large number of troops on a slope north of Kogan-ni were strafed.

Supply lines rolling from North Korea to forces around the cities of Yongdok and Pohang were severely damaged last night both at sea and on land on the east coast of Korea by blockading U. S. ships. Blockading forces cruising off Mayang-do trapped tugs towing three barges and two motor vessels carrying supplies. In the firing that followed the barges were left awash and in a sinking condition while the motor vessels were beached by their crews in an effort to escape the gunfire.

Off Yongdok the blockading forces spotted a truck line of 50 vehicles on the shore road. The truck line was shattered by the gunfire and many of the vehicles destroyed or disabled.

Road blocks, troop concentrations and junctions were also shelled by the blockading force in the vicinity north of Yongdok.

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Gen Whitney's Sect

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 246

1355
13 August 1950

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

U.S. Far East Air Force B-29 Superfortresses struck heavy blows at the North Korean industrial potential and transportation system Saturday while maintaining, along with the Royal Australian Air Force, full-scale tactical support of United Nations ground troops in the South Korean battle area.

Superfortress strikes were made on the strategic bridge system, port facilities, and supply handling points north of the 38th parallel.

The primary target for the B-29 medium bombers was the important North Korean port and rail transhipment center of Najin-dong (Rashindo) on the north-east coast 17 miles from the Tumen river.

More than 500 tons of bombs were dropped by three successive waves of Superfortresses. Heavy cloud cover over the target area made it necessary to bomb with radar sighting and prevented an analysis of damage to the dock areas, marshalling yard and storage facilities for oil and other military supplies which were the objectives of the bomber strike.

Positive identification of the target was made by the radar operators since the industrial objectives were located on a distinctive promontory which extends into the Japan Sea.

The Superforts struck at several other targets north of the 38th parallel, including the key marshalling yards at Hamhung on the east coast rail line and at a remote section of the Bogun Chemical plant at Konan (Hungnam) which had not been included as a target in the previous major assault Aug. 3.

Rail and highway bridges given high priority for attack in the current effort to slow or stop the flow of Communist supplies and reinforcements were Superfortress targets for the day.

Two and possibly three spans of a railway bridge at Hwangju, 23 miles south of Pyongyang, were downed by high altitude bombing strikes and a second railroad bridge at Namsi, 29 miles northwest of Sinanju, was seriously damaged. Full reports were not available on other bridges attacked by the Superfortresses Saturday.

Aerial reconnaissance of the east coast transportation net has confirmed the paralyzing effect of the strategic interdiction program now in progress. Flights over the rail line from Chongjin to Wonsan reported a complete absence of rail movements over the entire route. More than 250 miles of the main rail network were surveyed without sighting a single supply train.

Night combat operations, particularly by Fifth Air Force B-26s, in the rear of the battle area, continued to mount in importance as daylight air activity forced the North Korean forces to rely almost entirely on night movements of supplies and troops in the zones south of the 38th parallel.

Night intruder missions attacked nearly 100 targets of opportunity in their assigned sectors, including troop and supply convoys, vehicular concentrations, rail targets and towns and villages in the North Korean-occupied areas which are being used as operational bases or supply storage depots.

A 12-truck convoy was bombed near Kunsan and numerous other convoys bombed or strafed in central and southern sectors. A convoy of half-tracks pulling artillery pieces was heavily strafed seven miles south of Chonan. The B-26s also hit and damaged a power station at Pongnyong-ni, near Mokpo.

Night missions were flown to Kumchon, Yongdong, Kunsan, Kwangju, Sunchon, Seoul, Inchon, Chonju and Taejon.

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Fifth Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force fighters flying in direct support of U.S. and South Korean ground troops on the battle fronts took a heavy toll of Red Korean troop and materiel strength.

North Korean infantry and artillery units were strafed and bombed from low altitudes in all seetors. Particularly effective was the cooperation between ground and air in the Chinju area where North Korean troops on high ground pinning down American infantry with continuous fire were strafed and rocketed with good results.

North Korean troops were under constant air attack in the Sinban-ni... area. xxxxxxx At Kumchon, a railroad tunnel being used as a shelter by ground troops was hit with rockets causing large numbers of casualties. Similar attacks were concentrated in the Kigye-Pohang-dong sector on the east coast.

Thirty-six trucks and other vehicles and 10 tanks were damaged in Fifth Air Force fighter strikes. Four additional tanks not claims in pilot reports were credited to the fighters by South Korean ground forces.

Two fuel dumps were fired in fighter attacks east of Chinju and another was left burning 10 miles northeast of Yosu. Near Yongdok, the fighters struck at a radio transmitter station and six fishing vessels and set fire to fuel and supply storage facilities in the same area.

Fighter armed reconnaissance sweeps were flown to the major North Korean airfields at Pyongyang, Yonpo, Kimpo, Suwon and Wonsan. No North Korean aircraft were observed on the ground or in the air, but ground installations were strafed and damaged at Yonpo and Wonsan.

Cargo airlift for the day was more than 152 tons of military supplies, medical equipment and other priority essentials.

No North Korean air opposition was encountered and none of our aircraft was lost as the result of ground or antiaircraft fire which was reported as moderately heavy in some sectors.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gen Whitney's Secd.

Korean Release No 245

1350
13 August 1950

Marine elements of Task Force Kean continued to advance in the rugged mountainous area Southeast of Chinju. The Marines reported the capture of 25 motorcycles and 44 Russian-type jeeps along the Kosong-Sachon road. In the northern part of the sector, a small-scale enemy attack in the vicinity of Pansong was repulsed.

On the East Coast, American and South Korean forces were heavily engaged against Red forces in the Pohang-dong area. U. S. elements of the force were attacking toward Pohang-dong while ROK elements continued their advance toward Chidong-ni. Twelve miles north and west of Chidong-ni, ROK units seized the town of Top'yong-dong, capturing significant stocks of arms, vehicles and rations.

South of Waegwan elements of the U. S. 1st Cavalry Division attacked and destroyed several enemy forces that had succeeded in crossing the Naktong River. More than 400 enemy were killed by this division during the day's operations.

Farther to the north, the Red invaders attempted a tank-supported crossing southwest of Naksong-dong. Air support destroyed 5 of the 10 tanks observed while 2 more were destroyed and 1 was captured by the ground elements repelling the attack.

The ROK 8th Division succeeded in making a deep penetration into the enemy's lines which resulted in the capture of two 120mm mortars, 60 assorted small arms, and 55,000 rounds of ammunition. One hundred fifty Communists were killed and 10 prisoners taken. Elsewhere along the front, the ROK 6th Division captured 35 prisoners, among whom ere 3 officers, one of them a company commander.

The U. S. 24th Infantry Division continued to contain the enemy crossing Southwest of Ch'ang yong and took action to reduce two guerrila-held road blocks southeast of Yongsan.

The Seventh Fleet flew upwards of 200 sorties over Korea yesterday with excellent results. At Kimpo 5 Yaks were burned and 2 were damaged; hangars, warehouses and antiaircraft positions were strafed. At Inchon, an AA station, radar station, several warehouses and oil tanks were strafed, rocketed and bombed. Two ammunition dumps were exploded north of Taejon. Naval aviation flying close support of Task Force Kean destroyed one artillery and three mortar positions in the Chinju-Sachon area and strafed, rocketed and bombed numerous troop concentrations. A motor convoy of over 100 vehicles moving west of the Sachon-Kosong road was attacked, causing heavy casualties and destroying 26 vehicles. A supply dump was damaged and a large concentration of troops was neutralized near Sachon.

Fifth Air Force fighters flew close to 200 sorties on armed reconnasissance, night intruder and ground support missions. Preliminary reports indicate that 13 trucks, 1 village, 1 tank and 1 bridge were destroyed and 3 tanks damaged. Thirty B-26 sorties were flown on night intruder missions. Preliminary reports indicate that a convoy of 12 trucks was bombed at Kunsan and a convoy of half-tracks pulling field pieces was hit 7 miles south of Chonan.

Seventy-five B-29 sorties were flown by the FEAF Bomber Command to targets in northern Korea. Marshalling yards, port, naval and transportation facilities were bombed at Rashin. Results have not yet been reported.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

0015
13 August 1950

Korean Release No. 244

Fighting in Pohang continued, and while the situation is not yet clear it was believed to be "much improved."

The Communists continued to move reinforcements across the Naktong in both the Changnyong and Waegwan sectors. A prisoner of war claimed that the 16th, 17th and 18th Regiments of the Communist 4th Division have crossed the Naktong River southwest of Changnyong in the 24th Division area. Fighting continued heavy in and around this bridgehead. The two roadblocks reported earlier on the road to Miryang continued to hamper vehicle and wire communication.

Task Force Kean continued to be plagued by heavy infiltration of enemy troops and guerrillas dressed as refugees who attacked supporting field artillery units in the rear areas. The Marines moving west from Kosong, have captured 45 motorcycles, 24 foreign-made jeeps and other equipment.

Traffic continued to be observed and attacked along the roads leading to the south, by both United Nations aircraft and by Naval units along the coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
12 August 1950

Korean Release No. 243

A heavy force of United States Far East Air Forces B-29s, in a concentrated attack about noon today, bombed military objectives in the extreme northeast corner of North Korea. The Superforts approached the target from the sea and bombed from a mass formation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 242

1355
12 August 1950

Task Force Kean has attained its objective by capturing the high ground east of Chinju. Marine elements of the Task Force are continuing their advance West of Kosong against stubborn enemy resistance. Other units of the Task Force are continuing to mop up isolated groups and enemy pockets by-passed by front line attack groups.

The U.S. 24th Infantry Division launched a coordinated attack against the enemy bridgehead Southwest of Ch'angnyong which succeeded in forcing the enemy back one mile along the entire front. This action drove the Red invader from the high ground and forced him into a pocket three miles long and less than two miles from the river.

In the Pohang sector, American and South Korean forces were fighting in close coordination against the Reds who had infiltrated through the mountains into the area. Street-fighting was reported within the town limits of Pohang-dong. To the north, the ROK 3rd Division withdrew to a new position near Kanggu-dong, four miles south of Yongdok.

South of Waegwan, the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division thwarted an enemy attempt to cross the Naktong, while north of the town a second attempted crossing was thrown back by the ROK 1st Division.

Elsewhere along the front the 6th, 8th and Capitol Divisions of the ROK Army continued to repulse small scale attacks and succeeded in making several limited gains as a result of their own attacks.

Delayed reports indicate that Naval elements bombarded Yongdok and six targets to the north on Aug. 10. One tank was destroyed and several enemy mortars silenced. Naval aircraft bombed and strafed four troop concentrations north of Kosong, and an artillery battery near Uiryong with good results.

Further delayed reports for Aug. 10 reveal the following results by Naval air strikes of two buildings, six trucks, and three railroad cars destroyed in the Inchon-Suwon area and one ammo dump, three power stations, two bridges, three trucks destroyed in the Taejon-Kumchon area.

Fifth Air Force fighter destruction included three locomotives and four railroad troop cars. B-29 strikes were made on the marshalling yards and locomotive works at Wonsan, marshalling yards at Ilsin-Dong, and marshalling yards at Pyongyang. Results were described as being "good" to "excellent".

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NOTE TO ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS: The Honorable R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, will hold a news conference, Commonwealth House at 11:30 a.m. Monday, Aug. 14.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1250
12 August 1950

Korean Release No. 241

(Covering period 0000K-2400K 11 August 1950)

United States Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force combat units maintained a steady pattern of tactical and strategic air attacks on the North Korean invading forces on Aug. 11.

B-29 Superfortresses of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command launched heavy attacks on the transportation and supply net north of the 38th parallel with strikes at more than 20 rail and highway bridges carrying supplies and reinforcements for the North Korean armies fighting in the south.

The bridges were selected after reconnaissance as being of particular value to the North Koreans and attacks are being made according to a carefully planned interdiction program aimed at cutting the flow of supplies and materiel to a minimum.

Two railroad bridges were hit and damaged north of Pyonggang on the Wonsan-Seoul rail link and six others were attacked on the east coast rail line from Chori, 45 miles northeast of Konan, to Songjin. A bridge near Tanchon lost one span. Other bridges were hit but damage could not be accurately determined without further reconnaissance.

The B-29s also bombed a railroad bridge four miles south of Pakchon and destroyed two spans of a second across the Chongchon river about 37 miles northeast of Shinanju. Another railroad bridge, also across the Chongchon just north of Sinanju, was hit with unobserved results.

Night combat sorties flown rose to more than 40, the highest figure attained in 47 days of continuous operations by the Far East Air Forces in Korea.

Fifth Air Force F-80 and F-51 fighters continued to fly night intruder missions in company with the B-26 light bombers and F-82 all-weather fighters which have been assigned night combat duties for several weeks.

Night intruder fighters and bombers struck at convoys, troop concentrations and supply or transportation centers over large sections of the North Korean rear areas. Towns attacked included Chonan, Suwon, Seoul, Inchon, Kumchon, Yechon, Waegwan, Chungju, Sangju, Sunchon, Anui, Andong and Chongju.

Several of the target areas were fired and explosions observed from fuel or ammunition fires. Troop concentrations were bombed and strafed at many locations.

Fifth Air Force B-26s on a daylight medium altitude bombing run attacked and damaged a bridge five miles north of Poksong-dong.

Flying under excellent weather conditions, fighter aircraft of the Fifth Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force staged more than 350 combat missions over the North Korean lines.

The heaviest concentration of fighter attacks was thrown at North Korean lines from the Chinju sector north to Kumchon but the F-80 jets and F-51s were active on the northern battle lines east to Pohang-dong.

All fighter-bomber sorties were flown in close support of United Nations ground troops. Bombing and strafing was under the direction of Air Force tactical air controllers who received information of North Korean targets directly from ground observers or from spotters flying T-6 training airplanes at low altitudes over the combat zone.

(more)
(over)

Large numbers of North Korean troops were strafed and bombed in all sectors. Pilot claims for ground targets brought under attack and damaged in the course of the day included 46 vehicles of all types, two locomotives, four gun positions and three barges.

Numerous villages and towns along the Naktong river line known to be serving as hiding places for North Korean troops and materiel were strafed and burned. The fighters hit Waegwan, Hyopchon, Chinju, Sinban-ni, Manghodong, Kumchon, Hamchang, Koryong, Kosong and other points on the perimeter of the fighting front with excellent results.

Cargo aircraft carried more than 110 tons of priority supplies and equipment to Korean bases in the course of the day.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1225
12 August 1950

Korean Release No. 240

A Navy P2V Neptune patrolling the east coast of Korea yesterday strafed and left burning 10 small steam vessels sighted between Wonsan and Musudan.

Carrier-based Marine Corps pilots continued their close support of Task Force Kean in the southwest sector. The Marine tally for the day included 45 vehicles destroyed, 125 enemy-occupied houses set afire, two troop concentrations wiped out, one mortar position and one artillery position neutralized, and one tank destroyed. The big bag of vehicles was the result of sighting a fast moving convoy on the road between Kosong and Sachon.

On the south coast of Korea a U.S. Navy destroyer bombarded gun positions at Yosu with good results. The same destroyer sank three small boats with 40 mm gun fire.

The naval force on the east coast of Korea continued working closely with shore fire control parties in support of troops in the vicinity of Yongdok. Units of the force patrolling to the north fired at vehicular traffic on the coastal road and continued with the work of making the road unusable.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

0050
12 August 1950

Korean Release No. 239

Task Force Kean forced back the 6th North Korean Division to within two miles of Kosang and five miles of Chinju as the enemy employed self-propelled and direct fire against the attacking American units. Small, by-passed enemy pockets are being "mopped-up".

Heavy fighting continued in the breaches of the Naktong River defense line. Enemy strength at Changnyong is estimated at two regiments supported by artillery. However, all other Communist bridgeheads have been erased by American units all along the river front. Four enemy aircraft were observed over the Naktong area this afternoon.

Heavy concentration of enemy troops, is reported at Sungo on the west bank of the Naktong River. Isolated pockets of infiltrating Red troops are being liquidated by American and South Korean troops.

In the Kigye sector, United Nations elements were counteracting the plunge of the North Koreans down the corridor separating the east coast and the South Korean defense positions.

A report states that the North Koreans are preparing to move the seat of government to Seoul August 15, thereby demonstrating to the world the unity of North and South Korea and justifying their "liberation" policies.

Far East Naval Forces reported numerous buildings and factories destroyed in the Inchon area and marshalling yards damaged at Seoul by air strikes of the Seventh Fleet. Suwon, Chonan, Waegwan and Yosu were also included in the air strikes.

The Fifth Air Force flew 273 sorties destroyed 3 Yaks on the ground, vehicles, dumps and buildings destroyed at Kimpo, Kigye and Waegwan. Night Intruder missions were conducted by B-26 hitting targets of opportunity.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1700
11 August 1950

Korean Release No. 238

Fighters were airborne today in a sustained assault against North Korean forces and their thinning lines of communications.

Second Lt. Burtram D. Wilkins, Boerne, Texas, flew an F-80 jet against supply dumps at Sinban-ni, northeast of Waegwan, leaving them burning. "We also rocketed military buildings, setting them in flames, and damaged two trucks by machine gun fire," he said.

Leading an element of F-80s against North Korean troops crossing a river near Waegwan, 2d Lt. Thomas C. Wadsworth, Uvalde, Texas, was credited with good hits against them and against a well-concealed medium tank. "I fired rockets and 50 caliber shells at it and am convinced I damaged it," he said.

Late reports from Thursday night's intruder missions told of approximately 30 missions flown against supply lines, convoys and targets of opportunity. The attacks were carried out in the Inchon, Pyongtaek and Seoul areas with good results despite spasmodic rains which usually decrease flying efficiency.

First Lt. Robert J. Martin Jr., 901 Freeman pl., Tucson, Ariz., reported two large fires at the Inchon docks after his B-26 had unloaded its bombs.

In a strafing mission near Pyongtaek, Capt. Floyd E. Singleton, Placerville, Calif., said: "We strafed a convoy near the town and saw four separate fires after turning from the target."

A large explosion was made by a B-26 on a train near Seoul. The train was headed toward the front lines, apparently loaded with supplies.

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Gen Whitney
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 237

1320
11 August 1950

Navy pilots from two Essex class carriers hung up their greatest kill over a territory ranging from Kaesong and Haeju on the north to the port of Yosu in South Korea in a series of strikes over a two day period. The toll of damage was announced by Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, U.S. Navy, Commander Seventh fleet.

Factories and warehouses in the Inchon area bore the brunt of the two day strike. The Inchon Metal Works factory and warehouses were struck with 1,000 pound bombs while warehouses and oil tanks in the same area were fired by incendiaries and rockets. The transportation assembly factory at Inchon was also a target. This plant was fired by three 500 pound bombs and rockets. Fliers leaving the scene of the attack reported clouds of smoke ascending thousands of feet were visible for miles distant from the west Korean port.

Strafing pilots attacked a supply dump in the tidal basin section of Inchon and obtained four hits with 1,000 pound bombs on warehouses. Two of these were completely destroyed. East of the warehouses the carrier pilots uncovered a camouflaged fuel dump and destroyed between 500 and 1,000 drums of oil.

Troops concentrations at Waegan and Yogu were strafed with heavy casualties. North of Yosu one flight group uncovered a train that had stopped in a tunnel to avoid attack. An attacking pilot lobbed a bomb into the tunnel. The damage to the train was undetermined but the railroad in the vicinity was ripped up for considerable distance.

A direct hit with a 1,000 pound bomb was scored on the Seoul bridge Wednesday with results undetermined.

Tabulation of the results of the two day strike follows:

Warehouses, destroyed	16
Warehouses, damaged	18
Bridges, destroyed	5
Bridges, damaged	14
Ammunition dumps, exploded	4
Supply dumps, fired	3
Box Cars, destroyed	3
Box Cars, damaged	9
Locomotive roundhouses, damaged	2
Marshalling Yards, damaged	4
Fuel Tanks, destroyed	4
Tank cars damaged	6
Locomotives destroyed	3
Trucks, damaged	63
Trucks, destroyed	14
Tanks, destroyed	3
Tanks, damaged	12
Trains, damaged	2
Troops concentrations attacked	20
Gun emplacements attacked	9
Junks strafed	13
Sampans strafed	66
Factories damaged	5
Factories destroyed	12
Power stations, damaged	2
Power stations, destroyed	4
Transformers, attacked, destroyed	3

Carrier-based Marine Corsair pilots continued their hard-hitting close support of ground forces in the southwest sector August 10, taking a heavy toll of enemy troops concentrated on ridges and knolls.

(more)
(over)

The marines went to work with rockets, bombs, napalm, and 20 mm cannons. One artillery position near Uriyong was destroyed by 500-pound bombs. One hundred and fifty troops on one knoll were wiped out. Two 75 mm guns and caissons were knocked out.

U.S. Navy bombardment forces on the east coast of Korea at Yongdok reported increased movement at night of supply trains to the North Korean forces. Harassing fire on the moving columns was conducted for more than an hour, disrupting the supply trains.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1240
11 August 1950

Korean Release No. 236

Task Force Kean continues to advance in the direction of Chinju against stiffening resistance. At latest reports leading elements have advanced to within six miles of Chinju; other units of the task force are mopping up enemy pockets in rear areas.

The 24th Infantry Division continues its assault on the enemy bridgehead on the east side of the Naktong river southwest of Changnyong. Extremely heavy fighting is reported in this area as a result of U.S. attacks attempting to throw the expanding Red force back across the river.

South of Waegwan, elements of the 1st Cavalry Division completed the elimination of the enemy force which had previously crossed the Naktong river.

The ROK 3rd Division continued to hold its position one mile south of Yongdok in the face of heavy enemy attacks. Farther south elements of the division withdrew under heavy attack to positions 3,000 yards southeast of Kigye.

The ROK 8th and 6th Divisions launched attacks which gained several miles all along the front to a position generally six miles north of Uisong. Elements of the ROK 1st Division continued mopping-up operations against the enemy trapped in the front salient east of the Naktong river north of Waegwan.

Naval forces continued patrol operations off the east and west coast of Korea. Elements of the east coast patrol bombarded targets in the Yongdok area and fired on enemy transport vehicles north of Yongdok.

Delayed reports on Naval aviation acting in close support of Task Force Kean showed results including the destruction of two tanks, a machine gun nest, four artillery positions and five troop concentrations.

Fifth Air Force fighter sorties on night intruder and fighter bomber missions destroyed three aircraft, two boxcars, two automatic guns, three artillery pieces, five vehicles, four buildings, one supply dump and one fuel dump.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gen. Whitney

0045
11 August 1950

Korean Release No. 235

Communist troops in the Naktong River bridgehead southwest of Changnyong battled desperately to hold their ground east of the river against increasing attacks and artillery fire. Although supported by self-propelled artillery and tanks on the west bank, the enemy has been unable to build-up this force, partly because of heavy losses and partly because of extreme difficulty in crossing the river.

Regarding the two remaining bridgeheads further north: the one at Waegwan is contained and under attack, and the one five miles north of Waegwan is said to be"isolated" by ROK forces.

Operation Koan continued to advance under air and artillery support. Latest reports place the main advance some six miles east of Chinju. This force includes the 35th and 5th Infantry Regiments. The Marines are mopping up to the southeast, north of Kosong.

The Communists are reported to be preparing defense positions on the high ground just east of Chinju.

The enemy force moving south from Yongdok in the vicinity of Kigyo supported by guerrillas, artillery and two tanks has been halted just south of Kigyo and at a point eight miles west of Kigyo by ROK forces. Yongdok still remains in the hands of the enemy.

The North Korean 7th and 8th Divisions are pressing heavily against ROK forces in the vicinity of Uisong, south of Andong. Republic of Korean troops counter-attacked and drove the enemy back, but pressure in this area by the enemy continued according to late reports.

The front lines ran generally from Kosong northwestward to six miles east of Chinju, northward to the Nam-gang River, down (northward) the Nam to the Naktong River, up the Naktong to the vicinity of Sensan eastward to Uisong and on to just south of Yongdok.

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Note to Correspondents: Make the following corrections in Eighth Army Communique No. 32: Second paragraph should read 5th Marine Regiment has leading elements..... Fourth paragraph should read 20 prisoners not 220.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gen. Whitney

2015
10 August 1950

Korean Release No. 234

U.S. Air Force light bombers and fighter airplanes threw the full power of their bombs, rockets and machine gun fire in support of the actions by U.S. ground troops in Southern Korea Thursday August 10.

The B-26s flew chiefly against convoys and vehicles transporting North Korean troops and supplies to the battle lines. In some instances the light invaders flew behind the enemy troops, bombing highway and railroad bridges with excellent results.

Captain Joe Stein, 185 Finley Street, Athens, Georgia, flew a B-26 against communication supply lines back of the Communists' front Wednesday night and spotted a building surrounded by vehicles. He bombed it. Instead of a normal explosion, there were a series of explosions mingled with large fires. "The fires could be seen when we were 40 miles from the target," said Captain Stein. "I believe it was an ammunition dump since the explosions resembled white phosphorus or magnesium."

Flying with Captain Stein were Cpl. Julius E. Stivers, Blanchester, Ohio, and Tech Sgt Foster V. Powell, Jasper, Tenn., engineer and gunner, respectively. They confirmed the results of the successful mission.

Capt. Harold M. Everett, Napa, California, flew successive missions Wednesday and Thursday in an F-80 jet. He hit a railroad tunnel at Andong with a rocket Thursday and left some oil cars burning south of Suwon Wednesday. He also hit two locomotives and reported they blew up. "In the Suwon railroad yard there were only wrecks from previous missions," he said.

First Lt. John A. Martin, 205 East 69th Street, New York, N.Y., led an element of F-80s Thursday to Masan. He said the jets found trucks on a road and in the valley, strafing and firing rockets at them. He said they were damaged pretty badly. "Then we strafed some troops running out of a coal mine and then fired three rockets into a railroad tunnel," he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1945
Korean Release No. 233 10 August 1950

The heaviest strike to date was made Thursday, August 10 by B-29 Superforts of the U.S. Far East Air Forces when approximately 625 tons of explosives were dropped on major North Korean targets. Bombing was visual and early reports point to extensive damage done to the Communist war potential.

More than 400 tons of bombs were dropped on three separate targets in the Wonsan industrial area, and more than 200 tons against strategic interdiction targets in the transportation network north of the 38th parallel.

Today's heavy assault was carried out by about 70 B-29s. The tonnage delivered on the targets today (625 tons) would have required 250 World War II B-17s.

Strikes in the Wonsan area were made against the railroad rail center and switching yard, the railroad repair shops and the Chosen Oil Refinery.

The 24-track-wide switching center, located southwest of the oil refinery, handled all supply train traffic moving through Wonsan from the north and south, in addition to cargo unloaded from ships in the harbor for later rail movement. The center was filled with loaded trains Thursday as the B-29s made their massed accurate formation bomb drops.

The locomotive and car repair shops covered an area of 2200 by 1300 feet. It was used chiefly for repair of North Korea's crippled transportation system. It is located two miles southwest of the oil refinery and was built by the Japanese during their occupation of Korea. Heavy forge equipment, machine shops and warehouses were in the area.

The final target on the triple attack against Wonsan was the Chosen Oil Refinery, part of which went up in gasoline and oil bed flames seen to rise as high as 3,000 feet, according to the returning crews. They said they saw the flames as they turned away from the target, and also saw for a long distance (75 to 100 miles) smoke in the area rising to an estimated 10,000 feet.

Bombs were seen to strike the heart of the refinery which was selected as a target after reconnaissance photographs taken August 8 revealed that only a small portion of the important industrial installation had been damaged in the previous small air strikes.

The refinery included the important cracking and distillation plant, a research laboratory and glycerine and potash production unit.

Major Pete Sianis of Washington, D.C., riding one of the B-29s as an official observer, said: "The black smoke rose from the center of the refinery. We could still see the column rising 10,000 feet in the sky after leaving the target miles behind."

S/Sgt Richard F. York of Whiting, Ind. a tail gunner in the last B-29 in the second wave to bomb Wonsan, said: "As we were going away from the target I saw smoke and flames pouring up from the refinery. Then it suddenly seemed to explode and a smoke column was pushed up even above our altitude which was more than 15,000 feet." Sgt. York still had the smoke column in sight when his aircraft was well over 100 miles from the target.

Capt. Herbert R. White of Tempe, Ariz, pilot of the last plane in the second wave, said: "I could see the bombs of the preceeding wave strike in the big rail center. There seemed to be a small explosion and then flames raced across the entire marshalling yards. It probably was caused by loaded ammunition cars going up."

FEAF Bomber Command planners intentionally placed the Pyongyang

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marshalling yards on the target list ahead of the Wonsan rail center. Traffic from the north and east pass through Wonsan onroute to Pyongyang. The destruction of Pyongyang marshalling yards on August 7 undoubtedly caused rail transportation to back up into the Wonsan yard which was one of today's targets.

The third wave of B-29s experienced considerable difficulty in locating their aiming points in the Wonsan area because of the pall of greasy black smoke which rapidly spread over the target area.

"Wonsan was another target in our planned strategic bombing system designed for Communist North Korea," Major General Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., FEAF Bomber Commander, said this afternoon. "The men did a grand job in delivering a record bomb tonnage in precision fashion."

The Wonsan oil refinery, the largest in Korea, and probably the largest oil and gasoline refinery built by the Japanese outside their home islands, was rated as having an annual capacity well in excess of 1,500,000 barrels of crude oil.

The plant was capable of producing large quantities of motor fuels and aviation gasoline as well as lubricating oils and other petroleum products.

Storage capacity of the plant estimated from photographs made on August 8 was in the neighborhood of 20,000 barrels at all times.

The plant was well situated for handling marine oil shipments and had its own pier and other dock-side installations. It lies on the southeastern side of Wonsan, well out of the heavily populated areas of the city.

The other Superforts were sent against North Korean main transportation routes, railroad lines and bridges which are the links joining supply and demand of the enemy in the battle area.

All attacks were made under good weather conditions. Very little flak was encountered. The B-29s flew from Japan and Okinawa bases.

Complete results of the missions will be announced as soon as post-strike photos can be studied.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Immediate release: 2300
13 July 1950

COMMUNIQUE NO. 72

Losses sustained by the American forces in Korea have been greatly exaggerated in press reports from the front. This is the result of an experiment being tried perhaps for the first time in modern combat; that of avoiding any military censorship or undue restriction of the movements of war correspondents.

Reports of warfare are, at any time, grisly and repulsive and reflect the emotionalsstrain normal to those unaccustomed to the sights and sounds of battle. Exaggerated stories obtained from individuals wounded or mentally shocked have given a completely distorted and misrepresentative picture to the public.

The total American losses to the present time are less than 500, amounting to 42 killed, 190 wounded and 256 missing. Many of the missing are undoubtedly men who in the confusion of fighting have lost touch with their own units and will eventually return.

Probably the most flagrant of those exaggerated reports dealt with the so-called "lost-battalion" of the 34th Infantry which was reported as being completely annihilated whereas its actual losses amounted to only 2 killed, 7 wounded and 12 missing.

American ground units in Korea are fighting one of the most skillful and heroic holding and rear guard actions in history. Their excellent peacetime training is reflected in the combat record they are now compiling. They have been overwhelmingly outnumbered, in some instances more than 20 to 1, and the casualties inflicted on the enemy have been immeasurably greater than those they have sustained. They have filled a breach without which the North Korean forces would have, long ere this, completely overrun and destroyed South Korea. This has provided time for the rapid movement of re-enforcements forward in exploitation to the fullest extent of the logistical capabilities at hand. Each day we reduce the enemy's relative superiority in numbers and weapons.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1640
31 December 1950

Korean Release No. 775

EIGHTH ARMY

Field artillery and T-34 tanks have been appearing for the past several days in sizeable concentrations north of the Imjin river on the Eighth Army's west flank.

Late reports concerning an engagement involving United Nations elements southeast of Kuhwa on Dec. 29 reveal that Chinese Communist forces patrols were engaged on the north bank of the Imjin while another 100 Chinese Communist forces troops unsuccessfully attempted an envelopment of a UN patrol. After a four hour fight the friendly patrol withdrew after killing 25 of the enemy, wounding 15 and destroying a pillbox. Several other pillboxes were observed by friendly patrols in this area. One Chinese Communist forces company and two unidentified companies were observed southeast of Kuhwa.

On the 30th, UN patrols encountered a Chinese Communist forces patrol southwest of Yonchon; a short fire fight ensued in which two of the Chinese Communist forces troops were killed.

Friendly air reported destruction of five artillery pieces and a strike against an undetermined number of similar weapons west of Yonchon. Hostile tanks were included in the strike. Air also attacked Communist artillery in five other locations in the area south and east of Kuhwa. Other targets included vehicular convoys, tanks, troop concentrations and supplies in the area to the enemy's immediate rear.

In the Sinyu area the enemy made scattered attempts to establish ground contact with the UN forces. These hostile troops were engaged by friendly artillery when they were observed near friendly positions and were dispersed.

In the Inje area UN elements advanced northward over lost ground for approximately 3,000 yards without contact; however, later reports mention engagements with 300 to 500 enemy troops. UN patrols report more than 3,500 enemy troops distributed throughout the area northeast and southeast of Inje.

Other UN elements in the Kwidun-ni area engaged 400 enemy, killing 84 and capturing 5. Indications of troop movements to the east have been noted. A large concentration of Chinese Communist forces and North Korean troops was reported southeast of the Inje-Kwidun-ni area.

As the buildup of enemy forces and materiel opposite the Eighth Army progressively approaches a climax, certain significant changes in movements behind the enemy lines become apparent.

In the first half of December, heavy enemy rail movements were concentrated along the Kanggye-Huichon-Kunu-ri-Pyongyang line, with Pyongyang the focal point.

In the same period, heavy enemy vehicular traffic was concentrated in the northwest sector, along the Sinuiju-Pyongyang and Kanggye-Pyongyang highway nets, with Pyongyang as the focal point.

In the second half of December, rail sightings along the Kanggye-Pyongyang line continued heavy, but there was a significant extension of movement along the Pyongyang-Sariwon-Kumchon route. There was also an increase in sightings along the Wonsan-Chorwon-Yonchon line, which indicates that this rail route may play an increasingly important role in the southward extension of traffic from the east coast.

General vehicular sightings during this period continued very heavy (1,150 vehicles sighted in the period Dec. 22-25, for instance), increasing along the

(more)
(over)

Pyongyang-Sariwon route and in the Singye-Changdori-Yonchon triangle. There are also increased sightings on the east coast, both above and below Wonsan.

The pattern, therefore, in the first half of the month concentrated on Pyongyang, with traffic flowing toward that city both from the northeast and the northwest.

In the latter half of the month, although Pyongyang continued to receive much traffic, the flow south and southeast from Pyongyang increased greatly, with recent activity on the east coast above and below Wonsan.

In view of the traffic pattern, which of course means both troop and supply movements, the largest buildup of the enemy on the Eighth Army front appears astride the Yonchon-Seoul axis and the Kumhwa-Sinyu-Uijongbu road. In the past 72 hours troops, supplies and artillery moved into forward areas on all roads and trails leading south from Sibyon, Chorwon and Kumhwa.

A combination of all factors suggests that enemy capabilities include (a) a very wide enveloping movement from the east, (b) an especially strong thrust along the Yonchon-Seoul axis, and (c) a direct frontal assault, supported by great mass, from the general direction of Kaesong. The manpower potential of the enemy is such that all three of these movements could be projected at the same time.

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An enemy force, estimated at regimental strength, continued its pressure against UN troops southwest of Yangyang. An infiltrated enemy group in the vicinity of Kapyong has been surrounded by our forces. Near Hongchon an enemy road block was attacked by UN troops.

In the Yonchon area, a vigorous attack by an enemy company forced a UN outpost platoon to relinquish its position and withdraw.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1240
31 December 1950

Korean Release No. 774

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

Mounting more than 500 combat sorties, fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces ranged from the battle line to the international border Saturday, inflicting heavy damage on Communist war materiel.

Fifth Air Force F-84 jets, F-80 jets and F-51 fighters pounded enemy build-ups along and just to the rear of the battleline. Jets, on a sweep from Chung-myon to Sajong-ni, knocked out 20 artillery pieces, destroyed 20 supply buildings and damaged a secondary highway bridge. A flight of F-80 jets rocketed and strafed a 24-truck convoy near Wacho-ri, destroying 12 vehicles and damaging the remainder. A tank nearby was damaged in a rocketing attack. Enemy military buildings were once again heavily attacked, 63 of them left ablaze at Hwachon, 35 knocked out at Sanyang-ni, 30 destroyed near Yongu and 20 more damaged in Sinhung-dong. F-84 Thunderjets destroyed 54 fortified buildings, 1 large supply dump and 8 vehicles and damaged 13 additional buildings between Chorwon and Oum-ni. F-80s and F-84s teamed up to kill or wound 300 enemy troops in Oum-ni.

A formation of the Thunderjets, on a sweep from Choksong to Tuilchang, destroyed 1 tank, 1 self-propelled gun and 32 supply buildings. A small train was rocketed and strafed in Kumchang-ni, the locomotive and six cars destroyed.

South African Air Force F-51s destroyed 8 vehicles at Samdong and left 14 buildings ablaze in Sinwon-ni. Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs attacked troops and supplies near Sindae-ri, damaging at least nine supply buildings.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers attacked a concentration of armored cars and artillery emplacements in Panbu-ri. One half-track and 3 artillery pieces were destroyed, 9 of the armored cars and 17 artillery pieces damaged. Five other guns were knocked out in Tuilchang and two gun emplacements destroyed at Inmong-myon. A seven-vehicle convoy was destroyed at Imokchong, 53 fortified buildings bombed and rocketed in Naegoya and the airfield at Sinanju damaged in a bombing attack.

Air-to-air engagements continued near the international border, two separate battles occurring Saturday. The first fight was between four F-86 Sabre jets and a like number of enemy MIG-15 jets. One MIG was destroyed and another damaged in the short battle. Later the largest number of airplanes to engage in aerial combat so far in the Korean conflict tangled over Sinanju. Sixteen Sabre jets were jumped by 35 to 40 MIGs. Two of the MIGs were damaged in the attack, with the F-86s returning to base unscathed.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 761 supply or fortified buildings, 103 vehicles, 5 tanks, 9 fuel dumps, 123 pack animals, 63 supply carts, 52 artillery pieces, 6 rail cars, 11 ammunition dumps, 1 small highway bridge, 1 locomotive and 1 warehouse. In addition, 450 enemy casualties were inflicted.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the enemy's extended supply lines, dropping 176 tons of demolition bombs on communications targets at Chorwon and rail bridges near Kunu-ri and Manpojin. Excellent results were achieved in all attacks, which were visual.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 950 tons of cargo and 1,195 passengers in 256 sorties Saturday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1540
30 December 1950

Korean Release No. 773

EIGHTH ARMY

Reports indicate continued thickening of hostile dispositions on the left flank of the army front. In the Chogyo-Oron-ni area UN forces made minor gains in order to adjust their lines. Ground lost in the Yongpo area appears to have been partially regained by friendly units; however, large numbers of enemy troops are reported to be operating in the area south of Yongpo.

In the Sinan area reports indicate the enemy intends to bridge the Imjin river. North Korean engineer units were engaged by UN patrols south of Kuhwa. Artillery observers report the Communists moving bridging material south toward the river in the Korangpo area.

Southeast of Kuhwa a UN patrol engaged an undetermined number of Red troops in a four hour fire fight. After killing several of the enemy which the patrol believed to be Chinese Communists, they were forced to withdraw.

In the Tongduchon area reports indicate that the Communist front lines have moved south. Three Chinese Communist forces companies and a North Korean platoon were located in the area south-southeast of Yonchon. Indications are that supply and troop movements in the immediate rear of the front lines have been accelerated. Southwest four companies of mixed Chinese Communist forces and North Korean troops, two North companies, a mortar position and one Chinese Communist forces company dug-in, were located.

Hostile patrols attempting to probe friendly lines north-northeast of Sinyu were driven off by small arms and mortar fire. The Communist unit fled to the north when engaged by artillery.

Sizeable enemy groups were observed at several locations in the vicinity of Inje; an enemy battalion was northwest, and two enemy regiments were north of the town. In addition three other companies of Red troops were reported in various locations north of the same town. Air observers also report a large troop concentration extending 5 to 17 miles north of Oron-ni.

The Communist forces were more aggressive in the Kwidun-ni area than at any other point along the Eighth Army line. The enemy in undetermined strength, on Dec. 27, forced UN elements to withdraw from positions northeast of the town. Both night and day attacks were employed by the enemy on UN forces in this area. Late reports indicate enemy forces estimated to be from 2,000 to 2,500 conducted these attacks.

Enemy concentrations were reported in several locations in the vicinity of Yongpo; the total estimated strength of these concentrations was reported to be approximately 10,000 Red troops.

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Activity in the Korangpo-ri and Yonchon sectors of Korea yesterday was confined to UN patrol clashes. One friendly patrol engaged an enemy group in a four-hour firefight which resulted in 40 enemy casualties and the destruction of one enemy pillbox. At another location a friendly patrol discovered a number of enem casualties which had been inflicted by a previous friendly air and artillery attack.

Friendly units to the west of Taedong-ni made a limited advance against lig enemy opposition. In the Yongpo area, UN units which had been forced to withdr the previous day regained some of the ground lost. Contact with the enemy in th area diminished considerably during the day.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 772

1205
30 December 1950

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

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces struck at the Communists for the 186th consecutive day Friday. Continuing the campaign against enemy supply and troop concentrations along and near the battle line, combat planes of the Fifth Air Force knocked out more than 1,000 buildings being utilized for those purposes.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51s were active throughout all areas, bombing, rocketing and strafing targets at more than 90 different locations. Jets on a sweep from Kuhwa-ri to Kaesong destroyed 68 fortified buildings, damaged 14 others, knocked out 8 artillery pieces and left a tank ablaze. Pounding the Yonchon-Chigyong-dong area, the fighters accounted for 150 fortified buildings, 20 trucks, 10 fuel dumps and at least 50 troop casualties. An additional 120 buildings were burned out, 20 vehicles successfully attacked, at least 75 enemy troops killed or wounded and 6 tanks rocketed and strafed in the Yanggu area. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hammered 125 supply buildings near Yonghung, killed 30 Reds in Sukchon and destroyed 7 artillery emplacements near Singye.

B-26 light bombers inflicted heavy damage on enemy buildings at Hwachon, Chokhyon-dong, Changdong-ni and Kumchon during daylight operations. Near Kyrangpo-ri the B-26s caught 200 Communists in the open and killed the entire group.

Night intruder attacks by the light bombers left many fires burning at Sinanju, Anju, Yonghung, Chongju, Pyongyang, Sariwon, Chorwon and Wonsan.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total eight tanks, 75 vehicles, 1,001 supply or fortified buildings, 17 box cars, 31 artillery pieces, 24 supply or fuel dumps, 3 ammunition dumps, 24 supply carts, 85 horses and 4 small bridges during Friday's operations. In addition, more than 450 troop casualties were inflicted.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped 170 tons of demolition bombs on the military area and marshalling yards at Songjin. All bombs struck in the designated target areas.

The Combat Cargo Command continued the airlifting of essential supplies into Korea carrying medical evacuees on return flights.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
29 December 1950

Korean Release No. 771

EIGHTH ARMY

Enemy action in the Oron area forced limited friendly withdrawals and in the Yongpo area United Nations units were engaged south of the 38th parallel. Patrol and air reports furnished continuing evidence of a hostile buildup of enemy troops, supplies and equipment in the forward areas of the battle field.

In the Munsan area movement of both enemy troops and refugees in various numbers continue to be reported by patrols and civilians. On the west side of the Imjin river 4,000-5,000 people were observed. It was also reported that 3,000 North Korean troops were observed northwest of Kaesong and 3,000 observed in Pungang.

Patrol reports and air observations continued to confirm previous indications of hostile strength astride the Yonchon-Uijongbu axis. Patrols observed North Korean units in platoon strength south of Yonchon and Chinese Communist forces in company strength southeast of the town as well as mixed North Korean and Chinese Communist forces company unit. Air observed hostile troops in prepared positions and dugouts southwest of Yonchon. At the same time a number of camouflaged objects which appeared to be vehicles were observed north of the town. Air attacks were made on hostile troops, supplies, pack animals and tanks in the vicinity of Yonchon.

In the Chogye area pressure from an enemy force estimated at two regiments forced friendly elements to yield high ground northwest of Oron-ni. Ground sources reported numerous hostile units to the west and northwest of Oron-ni. These reports indicated a buildup of approximately three regiments and two companies of enemy troops in the Oron-ni area.

In the Yongpo area 100 enemy were dispersed by friendly elements. The enemy in this area at first was offering only moderate resistance to attacking UN elements; however, later the enemy in regimental strength forced friendly units to withdraw southeast of the town of Yongpo. Air observation showed continuous movement of enemy troops in small groups south and east from Inje and indicates that this city just above the 38th parallel is used as an assembly area by the enemy.

A delayed report indicates that friendly units engaged and dispersed 150 enemy northwest of Kangung. Air observers report an undetermined number of enemy on a ridge west of Yongyang.

The following is taken from the North Korean War Communique for Dec. 28, which was broadcast from Pyongyang this morning:

"The enemy forces which have received heavy damages by the offensives of the People's Forces and the Chinese People's Volunteer Corps have built up their defenses in the area south of the 38th parallel with the concentrated remnants of their forces and are attempting to resist our forces. Local actions are being developed at present along all fronts on the parallel.

"The People's Forces operating in the Kangwon province inflicted blows upon the enemy's powerful units in the area south of the 38th parallel on Dec. 24 and 25 with immense results. According to a part of the war records, our forces inflicted about 320 casualties upon the enemy forces and captured about 110 troops in the said actions."

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United Nations forces in the western sector of Korea continued active patroling and improvement of positions. Friendly patrols in the Korangpo-ri area engaged a small engineer force in a short fire fight, and captured several prisoners. To the southeast of Yonchon, friendly patrols continue to engage small enemy patrols. Close air support and artillery destroyed and dispersed several enemy groups in the Yonchon area.

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In the eastern sector near the east coast of Korea, units of the Eighth Army engaged the enemy in several localities against varying intensity of enemy pressure. West and southeast of Taedong-ni, friendly units continued to resist an enemy attempt to penetrate friendly position. Farther to the east near Yongpo, UN units were forced to withdraw against increased enemy pressure before the impetus of the enemy attack subsided.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 770

1400
29 December 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 28 December 1950)

The U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted 728 sorties Thursday, 432 of them by combat planes of the Fifth Air Force. Heavy fighter and bomber attacks continued against enemy supply build-ups, principally along and just to the rear of the battle line.

Fifth Air Force F-84 jet, F-80 jet and F-51 fighters struck at more than 60 targets in forward areas, knocking out vehicles, supply buildings, tanks and artillery positions. Troops were rocketed and strafed in all areas.

A flight of jets on a sweep from Yanggu to Yachon-ni destroyed 40 supply buildings, killed an estimated 15 troops and knocked out 3 artillery positions. Air Force fighters destroyed or damaged 130 supply buildings between Chung-myon and Sinsul-li in heavy rocketing and strafing attacks. About 50 fortified buildings were successfully attacked at Songdong-ni, 20 left ablaze in Korangpo-ri and 17 destroyed at Pyongyang. Six tanks were destroyed in a rocket attack near Kumhwa.

F-51 fighters teamed with F-80s to attack a small rail yard at Majon-ni where two electric locomotives were destroyed, four others damaged, a roundhouse rocketed and damage inflicted on a rail bridge. F-84s damaged 30 rail cars between Chonul-ni and Kawnpyong-ni, damaged a rail tunnel at Huichon and rocketed a tank in Hyon-ni.

B-26 light bombers, in round-the-clock operations, cratered runways on air-fields at Sinanju, Pyongyang and Sinmak, killed or wounded 200 Red troops near Kyesong-ni and attacked numerous troop positions in the Hwachon-Chorwon area. Night intruder B-26s attacked convoys, enemy encampments, supply areas and rail-road rolling stock at 40 points with generally excellent results.

Air-to-air fighter engagements took place near the international border again Thursday, in four separate battles between enemy MIG-15 jets and F-80 jets. In the initial contact three F-80s were attacked by five MIGs. One MIG was damaged. The second air battle took place between the same F-80s and two MIGs a few minutes later. The F-80s shot down one MIG and damaged the other in the brief fight. The same flight of F-80s was jumped by 8 to 12 MIGs, with no decisive results. The last air engagement was an ineffective single pass by one MIG against four F-80s. All F-80s returned to base safely.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 7 tanks, 75 vehicles, 12 loco-motives, 33 rail cars, 3 artillery positions, 2 supply dumps, 564 supply build-ings, 1 rail tunnel, 38 supply carts, 6 small bridges and inflicted nearly 300 enemy troop casualties.

Bomber Command Superfortresses hit the communication centers of Sinmak, Namchonjom and Kumchon with 160 tons of demolition bombs. Each target area was covered with direct hits. Chipo-ri, near the battle line, was also attacked and secondary explosions followed hits by 32 tons of general purpose bombs.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 1,164 tons of cargo yesterday, including 594 passengers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1120
29 December 1950

Korean Release No. 769

Navy planes of fast carrier Task Force 77 returned to battle yesterday, attacking in close and deep support of ground forces deployed along the 38th parallel.

Twenty-seven buildings including one regimental command post were destroyed and 67 were damaged by the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets.

Yesterday's operations marked the first day of strikes with the USS Princeton as the flagship of Task Force 77. The Princeton flies the flag of Rear Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie, who recently relieved Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen as commander of the task force.

Marine Corsair pilots operating from an escort carrier group on the west coast went into their second day of close support strikes in close support of ground forces in the vicinity of the 38th parallel.

The Marine tally of damage for the day included the following destroyed: 116 buildings, 5 warehouses, 10 vehicles, and 1 observation post. Damaged were 1 bridge, 3 warehouses and 30 buildings.

Four troop concentrations were hit with bombs, napalm, rockets and 20 mm cannon fire.

The United Nations fleet deployed along the west coast continued with patrol and general support operations. Included in the fleet are ships of Canada, Australia, England, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States.

U.S. Navy ships continued with patrol and support operations along the east coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 768

1655
28 December 1950

1. Statistical Rates of Advance of the Chinese Mass:

a. Yalu to Sinanju-Huichon-Kanggye Line:

15 October (first crossing) to 25 November: The entry of Chinese Communist forces coincides with the period of the initial United Nations sweep toward the Yalu river, in columns of pursuit against remnant North Korean forces. The leading echelon, the 24th United States Division, was approaching Sinuiju. Parallel attacks by Chinese Communist forces, so-called "volunteer" armies, actually the 54th, 55th and 56th units (later identified as 38th, 39th and 40th Armies (corps)) against their right-rear (ROK sector) forced United Nations forces to withdraw to the Anju-Kunu-ri river line. Distance: 60 to 90 miles. Formation: Three to four corps abreast, in column of divisions. A relatively slow rate of advance was probably due to security in echeloned night movements to effect surprise and to obtain protection against air attack. However, there were a number of very large motor convoys making single night runs.

b. Attack and Breakthrough: Sinanju-Huichon-Tokchon:

15 November to 12 December: This is the period of the Eighth Army main attack, a reconnaissance in force, to determine the extent of Chinese Communist participation. This attack unmasked the myth of the so-called "volunteer" nature of the Chinese Communist forces. Chinese Communist counteroffensive envelopment and breakthrough on the Eighth Army's right flank forced United Nations withdrawal below Pyongyang. Distance: 75 to 100 miles. Formation: Three to four corps abreast, in column of divisions. It is likely that the Chinese Communist armies (corps) remained echeloned in depth, for supply, bivouac assembly and staging. Forward echelons: 42d, 38th and 39th armies (corps). Second echelon: 40th, 66th and 50th armies (corps).

c. Displacement of Eighth Army to the Rear:

This is the period of complete disengagement of the Eighth Army toward a defensive position to the line Kaesong-Yonpyong-Hwachon-Pupyongni, roughly along the 38th parallel, covering the approaches to Seoul and the principal avenues of entry into South Korea. With contact temporarily broken, information on the enemy movements depended largely on the interpretation of air sightings, interrogation of refugees and the intermittent reports of agents drifting in through the lines. Distances: 80 to 100 miles. Formation: Three to four armies (corps) in line.

In the period 18 to 27 December, enemy pressure, primarily in probing attacks, was exercised along the entire front, with the principal activity in the eastern area. It is likely that the enemy will use his usual maneuver of attacking on the flank of the United Nations ensemble. The pattern suggests an observation and counter-reconnaissance force along the entire front furnished by a number of North Korean divisions, with possible corps organizations, from east to west: 1st, 5th, 2d and possibly 3d Corps, with an aggregate of eight to twelve divisions; behind this screen, the follow-up of the Chinese Communist forces, in slow forward movement, deployed with three to four armies (corps) abreast.

2. The Forward Displacement of Chinese Communist Armies:

Deployment of Chinese Communist units on successive lines facing the United Nations forces is graphically portrayed on the accompanying map. The 25 November line, represents the deployment of the Chinese Communist armies (corps) prior to the enemy counter-offensive on 28 November. As United Nations forces withdrew under heavy enemy pressure, the six Chinese Communist armies (corps) on the Eighth Army front followed this withdrawal at a very slow rate of advance. Last positive contact and identification as of 12 December placed the Chinese Communist forces generally along the Taedong and Han rivers, in the vicinity of Pyongyang. The general forward movement continues slowly. General forward areas, as of 27 December, are shown on accompanying map, along a general line: Kaesong-Kumchon-Kumhwa.

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On the X Corps perimeter, in mid-December, firm reports accounted for a Chinese Communist force of the Third Field Army, consisting of the 20th, 26th and 27th, and elements of the 24th, 30th and 32d Chinese Communist armies (corps).

The projection of Chinese Communist units to positions immediately in the rear of the present line of contact (27 December line) is based on the assumption that the enemy will continue to employ these same units; however, other Chinese Communist units reportedly have crossed the border from Manchuria. While not fully confirmed, the 55th, 56th, 67th, 68th and elements of the 37th and 44th Chinese Communist armies (corps) are reported now as being in Korea, or on the move thereto.

Another factor to be considered is the future employment of Chinese Communist and North Korean units now released from the Hungnam area. These forces, consisting of four to six Chinese Communist armies (corps) and two North Korean corps, represent a reinforcement potential which may come into play at any time.

Considering time-distance factors from last known locations, it is estimated that units of the Fourth Field Army totaling six armies (corps), or 19 divisions, could launch a coordinated attack against present Eighth Army positions in the period 1 January to 10 January 1951; limited attacks in a lesser strength of one or more armies (corps) could be launched at any time. This potential could be enhanced by the commitment of the Chinese Communist Air Force in support of the attack, and reinforcements from the Hungnam area.

The character of a major military effort by the Chinese Communist government, though initially masked under the treacherous ruse of a "volunteer participation," is only too apparent in the deployment of all or elements out of the 3d and 4th Field Armies, which represent two out of the five field armies constituting the entire military structure of China. This war effort on a national scale is recognizable in their military budget. According to reliable sources, the Chinese Reds in Peiping have approved the spending of $8,000,000,000 for war purposes in 1951. This is probably the biggest military budget in Chinese history. It is estimated that it is three times greater than the Chinese Communist military budget for 1950, and eight times more than the Chinese Nationalist government has ever spent in one year.

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United Nations patrols operating in the western sector of the Eighth Army, supported by friendly air strikes, destroyed and dispersed several enemy groups in the Changdon area yesterday afternoon.

In the area southeast of Taedong-ni, UN units continued to repulse enemy attempts to penetrate friendly positions. By late afternoon another friendly unit regained several thousand yards against light enemy opposition. Air strikes in this area destroyed and dispersed enemy groups located by ground patrols.

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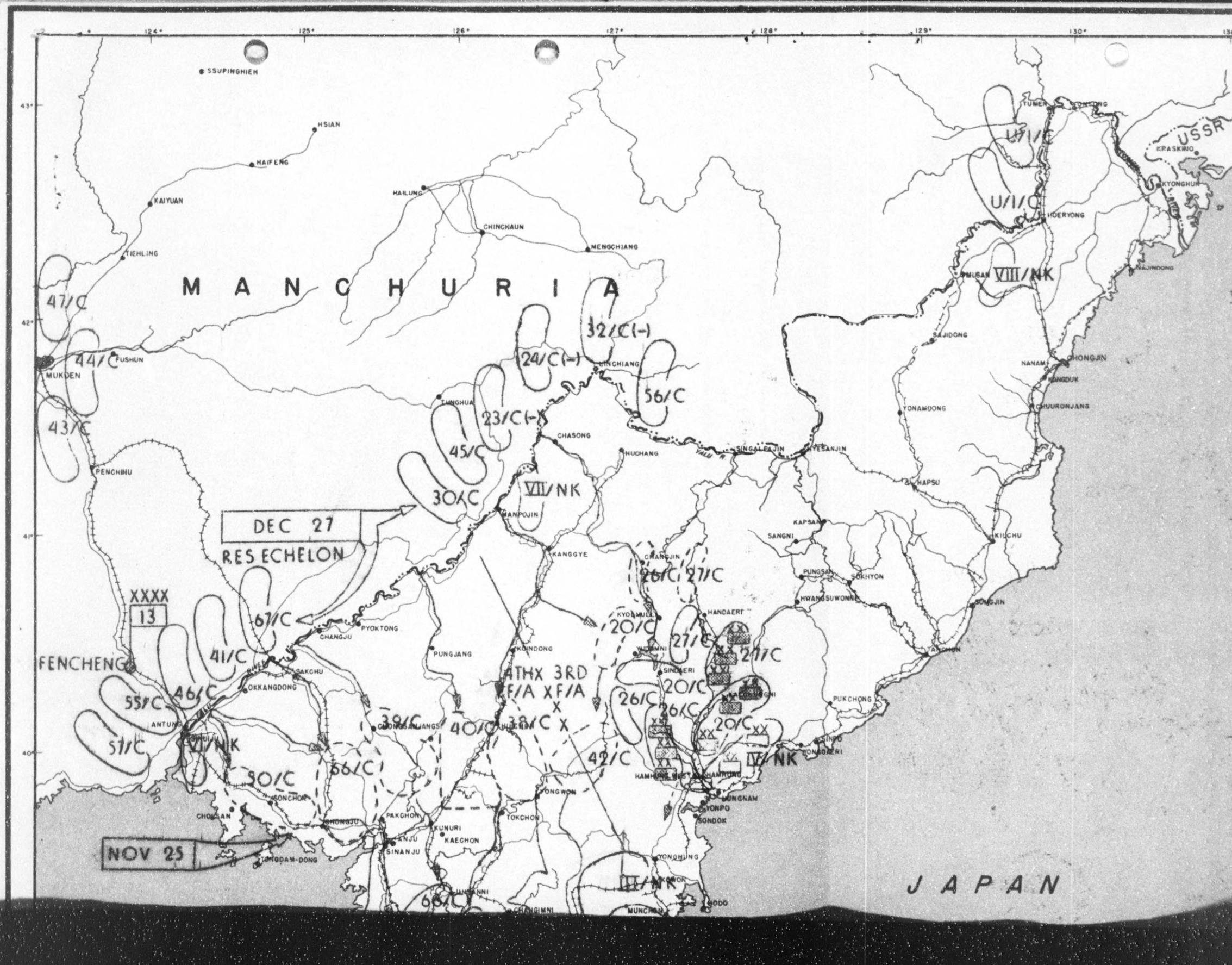
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TIEHLING
MANCHURIA
47/C
44/C
FUSHUN
MUKDEN
43/C
PENCHIHU
32/C(-)
24/C(-)
LINCHIANG
56/C
TUNGHUA
23/C(-)
CHASONG
45/C
30/C
HUCHANG
VII/NK
MANPOJIN
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XXXX
13
FENGCHENG
67/C
CHANGJU
PYOKTONG
41/C
SAKCHU
OKKANGDONG
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46/C
ANTUNG
51/C
VI/NK
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SINANJU
KUNURI
KAECHON
66/C
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KOINDONG
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KYOMUL
WIJAMNI
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26/C
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42/C
HUICHON
CHONGSANJANGS
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TOKCHON
YONGHUNG
KOMOK
III/NK
MUNCHIN
SODO
CHANGJIMNI
YALU
SINGALAJIN
YESANJIN
HAPSU
KAPSAN
SANGNI
PUNGSAN
SOKHYON
HWANGSUWONNI
KIUCHU
SONGJIN
TAECHON
PUKCHONG
SINPO
HAMHUNG
HUNGNAM
YONPG
SONDOK
IV/NK
U/1/C
TUMEN
YONGJONG
USSR
KRASKINO
KYONGHUN
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HOERYONG
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NAJINDONG
SAJIDONG
NANAM
SANGDUK
YONAMDONG
CHUURONJANG
VIII/NK
JAPAN

NORTH KOREA

DEC 21
RES ECHELON

DEC 12

NOV 25

DEC 27

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FENCHENG

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KILCHU
SANGNI
PUNGSAN
SOKHYON
HWANGSUWONNI
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YANGDOK
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NAEKUMGANG
SOSONG
SOKCHORI
YANGYANG
SOKCHO
KUMHWA
YANGGU
INJE
HWACHON
CHUNCHON
CHAJANGNI
SEOUL
YANPYONG
KOKSURI
WONJU
YONGWOL
SUWON
SAMCHOK
KOKSAN
SINGYE
KAESONG
CHONGDAN
KYEJUNG
KIRINNI
KUNGCHON
SARIWON
SONGHWA
CHANGYON
KUMPO
TAETAN
CHINNAMPO
SOPO
KOMPO
PYONGYANG
SUNCHON
YONGDUNG
ONGJIN
UPCHORO
PONGGANGNI
CHONGJU
SINJU
SAKCHU
OKKANGDONG
PYOKTONG
CHANGJU
PUNGJANG
KOINDONG
ANTUNG
CHONGSANJANGS
SONCHON
CHOKSAN
TONGDAM-DONG
HUNGNAM
PUKCHONG

JAPAN SEA
KOREA BAY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff

FORWARD DISPLACEMENT
OF CCF FORCES

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
MILES

CCF STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION IN KOREA 27 DEC 50

ARMY/CORPS	UNIT	ESTIMATED STRENGTH	RPTD PWS	PW RPTS	LOCATION
FOURTH FIELD ARMY					
Army (Corps)					
	U/I Cav Div	2,928			Unlocated
38	Corps Troops	5,000			Chongwon Area
	112th Div	7,728	32	24	
	113th Div	7,580	21	21	
	114th Div	8,299	16	1?	
39	Corps Troops	5,000			Sibyon-ni
	115th Div	7,970	7	3	
	116th Div	7,970	2		
	117th Div	7,976	15	15	
40	Corps Troops	5,000			Kumchon
	118th Div	7,981	14	3	
	119th Div	7,970	18	14	
	120th Div	7,721	122	12	
42	Corps Troops	5,000			Ichon
	124th Div	3,479	54	28	
	125th Div	7,580	37	5	
	126th Div	7,218	26	9	
50	Corps Troops	5,000			Sariwon
	148th Div	8,129	5		
	149th Div	8,135	4		
	150th Div	8,136			
66	Corps Troops	5,000			Namchonjon
	196th Div	8,124	28	1	
	197th Div	8,127	14	2	
	198th Div	8,126	3	1	
TOTAL OPPOSING EIGHTH ARMY		**171,117**			
THIRD FIELD ARMY					
Army (Corps)					
	U/I Cav Div	2,928			Hungnam Area
20	Corps Troops	5,000	12		Hungnam Area
	58th Div	5,245	12		Hungnam Area
	59th Div	5,264	3	2	Hungnam Area
	60th Div	5,248	10	2	Hungnam Area
24					
	70th Div	5,254	2		Hungnam Area
26	Corps Troops	5,000			Hungnam Area
	76th Div	8,866	2	4	Hungnam Area
	77th Div	8,868	2	1	Hungnam Area
	78th Div	8,858	27		Hungnam Area
27	Corps Troops	5,000			Hungnam Area
	79th Div	4,268	4		Hungnam Area
	80th Div	4,269			Hungnam Area
	81st Div	9,576	4		Hungnam Area
30					
	89th Div	3,516	21	6	Hungnam Area
	90th Div	9,630			Hungnam Area
32					
	94th Div	9,628	2		Hungnam Area
TOTAL IN HUNGNAM AREA		**104,056**			
TOTAL CCF IN KOREA		**277,173**			
1ST, 3D, 4TH CCF FIELD ARMIES		**350,000**			**YALU RIVER BORDER**
NORTH CHINA SPECIAL ARMY GROUP		**65,000**			**MANCHURIA**
AGGREGATE CCF, 14 MISC CORPS		**492,173**			**MANCHURIA, KOREA**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1315
28 December 1950

Korean Release No. 767

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

Heavy and concentrated close support attacks marked the 184th consecutive day of U.S. Far East Air Forces combat operations in Korea. Mounting 717 sorties, 490 of them by the Fifth Air Force, fighters and bombers pummelled the Communist army supply build-up.

Fifth Air Force F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51s killed or wounded nearly 1,000 Red troops, knocked out more than 450 fortified buildings, pounded communication lines and left supply areas ablaze throughout central Korea.

A ground attack by a large enemy group southeast of Hwachon was thrown back by coordinated air-ground action. Air Force fighter planes inflicted heavy casualties on the attacking force causing their withdrawal. An estimated 400 enemy troops were killed or wounded by jet fighters in Chung-myon, 100 casualties inflicted at Inge, 200 Reds wiped out near Oum-ni and additional 50 Communists killed to the north of Oum-ni.

A flight of jets caught three tanks in the open at Wacho-ri and destroyed them in a rocketing attack. Continuing the campaign to deny the enemy his war materiel the strafing fighters knocked out 22 supply buildings at Inge, burned three fuel dumps at Hwachon, and destroyed 40 fortified buildings in a sweep from Majon-ni to Kaesong. A small convoy was knocked out near Chichon-ni in a strafing attack.

Armed reconnaissance aircraft hammered at all areas, harrassing enemy attempts to move supplies. Small convoys and individual vehicles were attacked at many points, 20 fortified buildings being destroyed at Kang-dong, 20 left burning at Singye and 25 more successfully attacked in Sochang.

B-26 light bombers struck 26 places in a 24-hour operation that cost the enemy 75 fortified buildings between Majon-ni and Kuhwa-ri, 50 others in Oum-ni and left the runway at the Kang-dong airfield cratered by direct hits with 500-pound bombs. Night intruder B-26s hit troop concentrations, small convoys and camp fires at Kaesong, Sinanju, Pyongyang and Sukchon.

South African Air Force F-51s, controlled by the Fifth Air Force, destroyed a locomotive and damaged 16 boxcars at Yongdang-ni, damaged 12 railcars in Imong-ni and destroyed a small road bridge at Yongbyon. Royal Australian Air Force F-51s struck at enemy troops and occupied buildings in the Sinanju-Anju-Kunu-ri area.

Enemy air activity was intensified in the northwest sector Wednesday, although only one air engagement occurred. An F-86 combat air patrol along the Yalu river engaged two MIG-15 jets in a brief battle that resulted in no damage to either side. Later an F-86 CAP attempted to engage a 14-plane formation of MIGs but the enemy fled across the border before contact could be made. Eight MIGs made diving turns and fled for the border when a formation of F-86s tried to close in on them near Namsi-dong. Two MIGs sighted late in the afternoon southeast of Sinuiju also darted for the border when four F-80s attempted to close in.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 70 vehicles, 577 supply or fortified buildings, 4 tanks, 3 locomotives, 49 supply carts, 24 box-cars, 5 fuel dumps, 11 supply dumps and 3 small bridges, Wednesday.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped nearly 200 tons of demolition bombs on supply centers at Pyongyang, Singye, Changdo-ri, and Kumhwa with generally excellent results.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 496 tons of cargo and 451 passengers during Wednesday's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1855
27 December 1950

Korean Release No. 766

Rehabilitation of the North Korean Forces: During the past six weeks many reports have stated that the North Korean army is undergoing an extensive training and expansion program in North Korea and in Manchuria. This is substantiated by the identification of several North Korean corps, or higher headquarters. Considering that each of these corps might have organic to it from three to five divisions, there is a definite possibility that the North Korean army may emerge in the near future with a considerable number of major units of division and brigade size.

More recent indications have pointed to the buildup of the rehabilitated North Korean forces. Following the Nov. 25-28 assault on the United Nations lines by the Chinese Communist forces, reconstituted North Korean forces began to displace forward.

These indications lead to the conclusion that the North Korean army is continuing to augment its manpower rapidly and substantially. Eleven reconstituted North Korean divisions have reappeared in the last 12 days, thus bringing the total identified North Korean units to 26. Twenty-two of these are infantry divisions, one an armored division, and three brigades.

There have been reports that as many as 130,000 North Korean troops were undergoing training in Manchuria in late November. Other reports have stated that new North Korean units were being organized and old units reconstituted in November and early December in the Kanggye, Manpojin and Hoeryong areas. With the manpower potential that is currently available to the North Korean army, it is reasonable to assume that the enemy has the capability of placing several additional North Korean divisions in the field in the very near future.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1720
27 December 1950

Korean Release No. 765

United Nations forces in Korea continued active patrolling and improvement of positions throughout the day while some units were engaged in repulsing enemy attacks northeast of Chunchon.

Friendly forces contained an enemy attack near Taedong-ni which began early yesterday afternoon and lasted approximately one hour. Some small ground losses were sustained but counterattacking friendly forces, with close air support, reported good progress was being made in restoring original positions. Air support operating in close coordination with ground forces in this area, successfully destroyed and dispersed three enemy groups.

Farther to the east, a friendly unit which had been surrounded on Dec. 24 northeast of Yongpo engaged the enemy in an all night battle. By late afternoon of the 25th the friendly unit broke through the enemy lines and joined with other friendly forces. Another friendly force in this area attacked an estimated 400 enemy with no report of progress at the end of the period.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1300
27 December 1950

Korean Release No. 764

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

In its third day of an intensified aerial hammering of Communist troop and supply build-ups in the immediate rear of their front line positions, the U.S. Far East Air Forces yesterday knocked out nearly 1,000 buildings being used by the enemy for shelter or supply storage, and killed or wounded about 800 of his combat forces.

Fifth Air Force planes flew 450 of Tuesday's total of 605 sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars concentrated on the Red supply and communications center of Hwachon where 240 buildings were left ablaze in rocketing and strafing attacks. In and near Chorwon the jet fighters wiped out 150 buildings, successfully attacked 52 more at Pongo-ri, burned out 42 in Inje and attacked smaller groups of buildings in more than 30 places.

B-26 light bombers continued the destruction throughout the night destroying 40 buildings in Tosong-ni, near Pukchong. A bright moon enabled the B-26s to locate and attack many small convoys throughout the central area. Convoys were knocked out at Kaechon, Koksan, Pyongyang, Sinanju and Chunghwa. Troop areas were bombed and rocketed at many points.

A flight of F-84 jets killed an estimated 325 Communist troops north of Tajon-ni, F-51s inflicted another 100 casualties in Puksanmyon and killed 30 more near Kumchon. Fifth Air Force controlled South African and Royal Australian Air Force F-51s attacked enemy troop positions southwest of Wonsan, in Tosong-ni and Sinsul-li with undetermined results.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 995 enemy buildings, 42 vehicles, 32 supply carts, 3 locomotives, 15 boxcars, 6 fuel dumps, 1 artillery piece and 1 tank in addition to the nearly 800 enemy casualties.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped more than 150 tons of demolition bombs on four targets in North Korea. Striking at a large supply area in Chorwon, the attack was followed by large fires and secondary explosions in the target area. Direct hits were made on main line rail bridges at Hwangju, where one span was dropped, Singosan, where two spans were destroyed, and Midon-ni, where a span was knocked out and the approaches damaged.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted a total of 545 passengers and 370 tons of cargo during operations Dec. 25.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 763

1605
26 December 1950

Despite a deceptive appearance of quiet along the Eighth Army front, the enemy continues his preparations for offensive operations. Movement of troops, supplies and artillery to positions in close proximity to the front and establishment of command posts in forward areas are indications. Numerous reports received during the past 48 hours have established the fact that Chinese Communist Forces are now deployed in forward areas.

Nor does the enemy make any secret of his intentions. The war communique of the North Korean People's Forces for December 25, which was broadcast from the re-established Radio Pyongyang last night, says:

"On all fronts troops of the People's Forces are continuing their forward advance with the accomplishment of successful results. The enemy has retreated south of the 38th parallel, after having suffered a decisive blow from our heavy attacks. At present, our forces are strengthening their positions while exerting pressure upon the enemy." An earlier exhortation to guerrillas from the same source said: "The war situation is favorable to our side. Revenge yourselves thoroughly on the enemy and advance courageously toward final victory."

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United Nations units of the Eighth Army reported a relatively quiet day yesterday with only patrol contacts with the enemy in scattered areas.

In the area southwest of Yonchon patrol encounters diminished throughout the day; however, one friendly patrol exchanged small arms fire with the enemy which began just after dark and lasted for approximately 30 minutes.

United Nations patrols engaged an estimated 200 enemy southeast of Yonchon last night in an exchange of small arms and mortar fire which developed into a sharp fire fight before the action subsided. Artillery support in the area successfully destroyed and dispersed several separate enemy groups.

Other areas remained quiet while friendly units continued active patrolling and improvement of positions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1330
26 December 1950

Korean Release No. 762

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

The U. S. Far East Air Forces flew around the clock on Christmas Day in Korea, mounting a total of 522 sorties--383 being combat sorties by Fifth Air Force and FEAF Bomber Command warplanes, and 139 being sorties by FEAF Combat Cargo Command.

New F-84 Thunderjets of the 27th Fighter Escort Group loomed large in the air offensive launched against the enemy by the Fifth Air Force Monday. The Thunderjets flew more than 50 of the Fifth Air Forces' total 355 combat sorties. The F-84s operated in close support, and made tactical thrusts against the Communists at more than a dozen centers where the enemy has located troops and supply stores.

The Thunderjets inflicted casualties on an estimated 270 enemy troops between Yonghung-ni and Oro-ri in the Hamhung area of eastern Korea, while other F-84 flights were destroying 34 supply buildings and damaging 72 others in the Pyongyang area on the west coast. Thunderjet pilots also reported damage to structures and some enemy troop concentrations at Taegwan-dong, Unchon-ni, Koto-ri, Wonpyongjang, Yosolsang-ni, Kojo, Chorwon, Chungwha, and Myongmundong. Some missions were in close support and others behind the enemy lines. The Thunderjets also damaged enemy rail cars near Pusung-ni.

They were joined by F-80 jet Shooting Stars, F-51 Mustangs and B-26 Invader light bombers in the Fifth Air Force's Christmas offensive that cost the enemy about 400 troop casualties, 290 supply structures, 200 troop buildings, 50 vehicles, two tanks, 12 railroad cars, in addition to supply and fuel dumps, pack animals, bridges and other fruitful targets.

Air Force fighters furnished close support for U. N. forces in the I and IX Corps sectors, and in the II and III Republic of Korea Corps sectors. On armed reconnaissance they attacked the enemy and his equipment at Wonsan, Sohung, Kumchon, Songjong-ni, Pyongyang, Pyonggang, Sinhung-dong, Sariwon and about 25 additional centers. An effective strafing and bombing attack was made on the Wonsan airfield, and rail cars and bridges were destroyed in the area.

Light bombers flew throughout the day and from midnight December 24 to midnight December 25. The night intruder planes were diverted by weather from their primary targets in the Huichon area of north central Korea and they struck the enemy along the battle line. Some of the B-26s dropped flares to illuminate targets which they attacked with bombs. Invaders operating in day-time rocketed and bombed the Pyongyang airfield, and struck the enemy hard in the Kangso, Suan and Sudong-ni sectors.

FEAF Bomber Command Superforts dropped 200 tons of bombs on Sariwon, an enemy military barracks area behind the lines; Pyongyang, key west coast transportation center, and Singye, staging area and rail center north of Seoul. The B-29 bombing was done visually and with excellent results. Crews reported the Sariwon area, where half of the day's tonnage was directed on rail and other transportation facilities, was covered with fire and smoke. Explosions indicated that the bombardiers hit their aiming points cleanly.

Some flak was encountered at Sariwon. The B-29 crews saw no enemy planes, nor did other combat pilots flying Christmas Day sorties.

FEAF Combat Cargo Command transports lifted 387 tons, including 499 passengers, into Korea from Japan in 139 sorties December 25. A large percentage of these sorties was devoted to Christmas mail and packages for U. N. fighting forces. On December 24 the transports flew 188 sorties, lifting 556 tons that included 880 passengers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 761

1135
26 December 1950

WITH TASK FORCE 90 OFF KOREA--Under cover of Naval gunfire from warships and carrier-based aircraft, Task Force 90, commanded by Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, USN, brought to a close late Saturday afternoon the successful withdrawal of all United Nations troops in northeast Korea from the seaport of Hungnam. The two-week rearward mass movement, probably without precedent in military history, concluded as the last of 193 ship loads of men, material and equipment was moved out of Hungnam harbor by Navy transports to an unnamed destination.

Final elements of the U.S. Army's 3rd Division embarked in landing craft at about 2:35 p.m., after an orderly withdrawal from the hills surrounding the North Korean seaport. The situation was in hand at all times and proceeded as planned. As troop-carrying amtracks and LCVP's headed for awaiting Navy transports, the battleship USS Missouri, heavy cruisers Rochester and St. Paul and seven destroyers continued firing.

Navy and Marine piloted Corsairs and Skyraiders from Task Force 77 and an escort carrier group rocketed, bombed and napalmed nearby North Korean troop emplacements. Napalm tanks could be seen tumbling down from the planes. Huge clouds of black smoke spouted from behind the surrounding hills a minute or two after they exploded.

Where merchant ships had been loading only the night before, a great explosion shot flame and smoke into the sky as testimonial to the work by the Navy's underwater demolition team led by Lt. Cmdr. William R. McKinney of San Jose, Calif., who directed planting dock area and long breakwater with explosives. Other fires could be seen on "Yellow Beach" north of the piers.

Starting on December 11 with the embarkation of the tired, battle-weary 1st Marine Division, the carefully-planned withdrawal was as unspectacular as the Inchon landing was spectacular. Aided by superior artillery, Naval gunfire and Navy and Marine air cover, the United Nations forces tightened the perimeter without incident as the ROK 1 Corps was evacuated. The U.S. Army's 7th Infantry Division then withdrew followed by remaining elements of the Third Division.

Loading ships day and night for two weeks in freezing temperatures Navy and Marine personnel moved 350,000 tons of supplies and equipment aboard the Navy transports, cargo ships, LST's, LSD's and Military Sea Transport Service vessels. Tiny Navy tugs worked tirelessly warping the merchant ships alongside piers. At one time eight of the large cargo ships were being loaded at the piers. Shallow water prevented large Navy ships from tying up alongside docks in the inner harbor.

As the gigantic loading operation continued, endless streams of ice covered landing craft ran seaward, carrying casualties to the hospital ship Consolation or carrying troops, vehicles and supplies to the transports and cargo ships. About 18,000 vehicles of every type from tanks to jeeps were loaded aboard outward bound vessels.

Hundreds of Army and Navy men worked endless hours to remove the monumental mass of equipment, material and supplies that had been taken into the X Corps area, by many of the same ships moving it off. The Hungnam dock loading areas were bombed during early phases of the Korean war. Very little of the Korean equipment for handling ship loading was usable. Cold weather with the temperature

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down to fourteen degress at one time, added to the discomfort of everyone as did snow and rain for two days midway in the evacuation period.

When Admiral Doyle assumed full command of the forces ashore as well as afloat in the final five days of the withdrawal, Naval gunfire and air support intensified as the perimeter gathered more closely around Hungnam. Cruisers and destroyers fired on enemy troop concentrations and supply routes with eight and five-inch guns day and night. During the two-week operations the warships fired a total of 34,000 rounds of sixteen, eight, and five-inch ammunition, and five-inch rockets. The rocket launchers of the LSMR's threw several hundred of the lethal projectiles at Communist Koreans on two nights before the final departure.

About 5,000 illuminating projectiles lighted up the Red-held positions during the fourteen days, enabling gunfire spotters to select targets during the night firing. Over 1,000 rounds of "star-shells" were shot over enemy territory in one night.

During the operation, over 2,500 sorties were flown by Navy and Marine fighters and attack bombers in close support. Their daily raids, coupled with Army artillery, kept the Communists well dug in and prevented any big push at the ever decreasing perimeter. With napalm, bombs, rockets and strafing runs the pilots kept a rain of steel pouring down on enemy troops, transportation, supply routes and gun positions.

As the withdrawal continued with clock-like precision, drama was not lacking. United Nations ships removed from the Hungnam area almost a hundred thousand refugees who feared reprisals by the North Korean and Chinese troops. Crammed aboard ROK LST's and other vessels the refugees braved the cold weather in a gamble for safety. As many as 8,000 embarked in one LST. Arriving with little food and clothing the Koreans packed every available inch of space on the ships both above and below decks. Naval officers assisting with the loading wondered how the unfortunates would be able to withstand the freezing cold weather at sea.

Many sailors in ships near one of the anchored LST's gave the very clothes off their backs to the shivering North Koreans. The USS Bayfield, a transport in the squadron of Capt. Samuel G. Kelly, furnished over a ton of boiled rice for the 8,000 cold, hungry people on board.

Admiral Doyle indicated he was very pleased with the outcome of the withdrawal operation. He praised the great coordination of the three services, saying "it was as fine an example of teamwork as any in which I have ever been involved."

He noted that in addition to the Navy and Marine officers on his staff coordinating gun-fire and air support, an Air Force and several Army officers had worked aboard ship with them enabling closest liaison.

Commenting that the operation probably had no precedent, Admiral Doyle said, "I do not think there is a precedent for a withdrawal of this size. At least not as far as I am personally concerned. With the amphibious forces it has always been "Attack"."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
25 December 1950

Korean Release No. 760

EIGHTH ARMY AREA:

United Nations forces along the Eighth Army front maintained and improved their positions throughout Sunday. Enemy forces continued the pressure against our lines northeast of Chunchon; counterattacking United Nations troops have regained ground taken by the enemy on Saturday.

There are continued indications of CCF units in forward areas while a number of reports indicate concurrent movement of NK or CCF forces in rear areas. Major enemy concentrations appear in the Kuhwa-Yonchon area with an estimated 3-1/2 CCF divisions.

Friendly patrols report an estimated 300 NK and CCF troops in a village 10 miles northeast of Sinyu. Two thousand CCF are reported moving into the area south of Kumhwa.

In vicinity of Sinsan, several mortar rounds, fired by a small enemy group southeast of Kuhwa, constituted the principal enemy activity in this sector during 23 December. On 24 December, various hostile elements were reconnoitering the area for commanding terrain on which to position troops, guns or observation posts. An enemy battalion was dug in southeast of Kuhwa and additional heavy troop activity was observed in the same general area.

A hostile force of undetermined strength was contacted east of Korangpo. The initial engagement forced the enemy to withdraw; later on the enemy in battalion strength retook the lost ground.

In the Yonchon area, reports indicate that a CCF battalion was assembled in the town, that two NK companies were concentrated just east thereof, and that an estimated 300 CCF troops were housed in a small village southeast of Yonchon.

The hostile attack in the vicinity of Chogyo-ri has been halted. Small enemy groups, housed in various villages, in the Oron sector were attacked by friendly air. Air observed a small CCF cavalry detachment southeast of Hwachon.

In the Kapyong area, friendly patrols maintained light contact with the enemy, but reported an estimated 1500 enemy in prepared positions near Taegok.

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COMMUNIST BROADCASTS BLAST U. N. FORCES

The trend of recent Chinese (Peiping) and North Korean (Pyongyang) broadcasts is revealing in the unqualified viciousness of its attacks on the United Nations Forces as well as an inferential admission that we are not dealing with a transient "volunteer" enterprise, but the calculated employment of every military and political resource available to the Communist High Command to achieve a global ambition. The Peiping broadcast is significant: "In Korea we are fighting the last decisive phase of the war. The United States of America has lost her position in Asia. The power of the people is increasing daily in Japan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Burma. The liberation of all Asia which is the sole mission of the Chinese Communist Party is near at hand. The Chinese People should do their utmost in accomplishing this mission."

While the erratic release of some U. N. PWs was probably designed to offset the impact of earlier atrocities in the wanton killings of American prisoners with their hands tied, the Pyongyang radio is now openly inciting the guerrillas to continue this barbarous practice. Pointing out that the "War Situation is favorable to our side", the Communist radio made a special appeal to "members of all male and female guerrilla units to cut off the retreat of the enemy forces without delay." Seeking to stir the hatred of the guerrillas, the broadcast pointed out that "the enemy forces had burned to ashes all properties and cultural installations in our fatherland and murdered or violated our parents, brothers, or sisters. Revenge yourselves thoroughly on them and advance courageously to final victory."

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In keeping with the interlocking solidarity of Communism, regardless of nationality, the top officials of the Japanese Communist party expressed the pious wish and opinion that a general uprising of Communist guerrillas in South Korea would occur the moment North Korean and Chinese Forces crossed the 38th parallel. The Japanese Communist leaders considered that these guerrilla forces are of sufficient strength and possess adequate arms and ammunition to drive the UN Forces out of Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1400
25 December 1950

Korean Release No. 759

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

The United States Far East Air Forces rounded out six consecutive months of combat operations Sunday, striking at troop and supply build-ups throughout North Korea.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers knocked out a record number of supply or fortified buildings amid indications of an enemy build-up along the battle line. F-84 Thunderjets destroyed 40 fortified buildings and left another 30 ablaze at Oum-ni. During the heavy attack an estimated 100 Communist troops attempted to flee one of the buildings and were killed in strafing sweeps. Hitting Suogu the jets burned another 40 enemy occupied buildings and damaged six trucks in a small convoy. An attack on 14 fortified buildings near Taehung-ni flushed about 90 Red troops, who were killed or wounded. Sweeping northward the Thunderjets destroyed an additional 100 supply buildings in a dozen locales. Near Sinhung-dong a small train was rocketed, the locomotive destroyed and several cars damaged.

F-80 jets and F-51s were very active, principally along and just to the rear of the battle lines, hammering supply dumps, ammunition storage areas and buildings. The fighters left storage areas in flames at several points and destroyed or damaged 200 buildings, the majority near and in Hwachon. Ten large warehouses were destroyed in fighter attacks at Pyongyang, a large fuel dump and 25 buildings destroyed at the airfield in Sinanju and 30 others burned out at the Kang-dong airfield. A reconnaissance aircraft spotted an estimated 1000 "peculiarly shaped haystacks" surrounding the town of Sachang-ni. Fifth Air Force fighters were dispatched to the area and were attacking them at the last report.

A ground force report states that 300 Communists were killed by jet fighters just southeast of Hwachon late Sunday afternoon.

B-26 light bombers, in both day and night operations, took a heavy toll of enemy supplies, successfully bombing, rocketing and strafing 250 enemy occupied buildings just to the rear of the battle line. Night intruder operations left fires burning in troop areas at Pyongyang, Wonsan, Sinmak, Sariwon and Sohung. Forty rail cars were rocketed and strafed northeast of Pyongyang with undetermined results, a locomotive destroyed near Sinanju and several vehicles destroyed in Changjin.

Fifth Air Force destruction claims yesterday included 754 supply or fortified buildings, one tank, 30 pack animals, 17 vehicles, three locomotives, an artillery piece, one large fuel dump and ten warehouses destroyed or damaged and more than 500 troop casualties inflicted.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped 340 tons of demolition bombs on communication targets, the heaviest attack being made against a military storage area at Kosanjin. The 132 tons of general purpose bombs blanketed the target area. Another successful heavy attack was made on military targets in Pyongyang. Smaller formations hit targets at Ichon, Koksan and Chorwon.

Combat Cargo Command reports for 23 December reveal that 676 tons of cargo and 960 passengers were carried during that day's operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1555
24 December 1950

Korean Release No. 758

EIGHTH ARMY AREA:

Reports received during the past 24 hours continue indications of preparations for an offensive against the United Nations forces in the near future. Troop activity and build-up of supplies continue in forward enemy areas; enemy troop and supply assemblies were also reported in front line localities one to two days' march from rear concentrations.

Two recently captured CCF PWs stated in preliminary interrogation that they belonged to the 116th Division, 39th Army. This confirms the presence of CCF troops in the general vicinity of Kuhwa and indicates further that CCF troops are deploying into attack positions. Additional reports indicate sizeable numbers of CCF troops in the vicinity of Kaesong.

Friendly elements, while on patrol in the vicinity of Korangpo, encountered a hostile company. After a fire fight of approximately one hour's duration, our patrols withdrew.

Three days of aggressive enemy attacks in the Hwachon area achieved a two-thirds mile local penetration of UN lines; the momentum of this attack was arrested by mid-day of Dec. 23.

X CORPS AREA:

Enemy forces in the Hungnam area continued to press against the UN perimeter. Enemy mortar fire fell on UN positions, but no enemy attacks developed during Dec. 23. Air sightings of substantial troop concentrations continued to be reported. In the vicinity of Taepyong, two enemy bivouac areas were observed. Several thousand troops were reported south of Oro-ri and large number of enemy in the northwest of Hungnam. The enemy was reported using houses as concealment from UN aircraft searching for targets.

Evidence that the Manchurian "sanctuary" as a supply depot area is able to resume its steady flow of heavy equipment is emphasized by the appearance, in increasing numbers, in the NK battle area of Communist tanks and heavy artillery during the past three weeks.

Of the total of 117 tanks sighted by UN air during the period, 43 have been destroyed and 11 claimed damaged. This enemy armor ranged in location from as far north as the Chosin reservoir to as far south as a point two and one-half miles north of Kaesong. The heaviest concentration of armor, however, was sighted in the area extending from Chunghwa south to Sariwon; the largest concentration of artillery observed and attacked was in the vicinity of Kanggye en route south.

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A strong enemy force, estimated of regimental strength, attacked UN positions at dawn Saturday northeast of Chunchon. The attack was contained late in the afternoon. Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front the situation remained stabilized with patrol and reconnaissance elements active.

The UN defense perimeter at Hungnam maintained its positions throughout the day against light to negligible contact.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 757

1305
24 December 1950

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

Heavy aerial attacks against enemy supply build-ups marked the 180th consecutive day of combat operations by the United States Far East Air Forces Saturday.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers accounted for the major portion of nearly 500 supply buildings destroyed or damaged in central and northwest Korea during yesterday's operations. On a sweep from Chorwon to Chisong-ni the B-26s knocked out 72, bombed, rocketed and strafed 44 others at Ichon and left 36 more burning in Waryongdae. Fifty-three fortified buildings were successfully attacked between Pangyo-dang and Wichon-ni. F-80 jets and F-51 fighters took a heavy toll of supply buildings as well, knocking out 42 at Kosong-ni, rocketing 38 others in Yanggu and destroying or damaging 22 more near Yangdok.

In night operations the B-26s concentrated on many small convoys, principally in and near Pyongyang, Anju, Sinanju and Anbyon. Twenty-six trucks were left burning in the attacks. The largest single convoy, numbering 17 vehicles, was knocked out at Unhung-ni, southeast of Pakchon. Heavy damage was inflicted on a rail bridge at Chayong-dong in a bombing attack. Fires were left burning in many troop and supply areas.

Fifth Air Force fighters, including Royal Australian and South African Air Force F-51s, ranged throughout Korea, striking at targets of opportunity in more than 50 locales. Fourteen rail cars were damaged in the yards at Pyongyang, a rail bridge damaged south of Namsi and enemy casualties inflicted at Taedong-ni, Chaeryong, Pyonggang, Wonsan, Hongjang-ni and Namchonjom.

F-84 Thunderjets attacked the airfield at Onjong-ni, destroying 10 buildings and damaging another nine. Striking along and just to the rear of the battle line the F-84s rocketed and strafed troop positions with undetermined results.

No enemy air activity was reported during yesterday's operations.

Fifth Air Force claims totalled 472 supply or fortified buildings, 52 vehicles, 32 pack animals, 18 boxcars, 2 fuel tanks, 1 supply dump, 23 carts, 2 bridges and 4 artillery pieces destroyed or damaged. In addition, an estimated 230 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Combat Cargo Command totals for Dec. 22 included 604 tons of cargo and 1,228 passengers airlifted.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 756

1125
24 December 1950

The big guns of the Navy tripled the volume of gunfire sealing off the Hungnam beachhead yesterday.

A steady stream of harrassing, interdiction and call fire effectively prevented the enemy from grouping or massing for an attack and, in effect, established a steel wall surrounding the defense perimeter.

The rain of destruction by heavy cruisers, destroyers and rapid firing rocket ships (LSMRs) was supplemented by the flying artillery of Navy and Marine carrier-based aircraft flying 295 sorties in close and deep support of ground forces holding the beachhead.

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group blasted troop concentrations, gun positions, supplies and communications lines with bombs, rockets, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire.

During the past week coordinated Naval air and surface bombardment has completely thwarted any enemy attacks in force against the perimeter.

The fleet off Hungnam is under the overall command of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, who flies his flag in the USS Mt. McKinley.

The United Nations fleet on the west coast of Korea continued with patrol and general support operations under the protective cover of British carrier-based planes operating from HMS Theseus.

Nations represented in the west coast fleet are Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand, England and the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 755

1705
23 December 1950

EIGHTH ARMY FRONT:

Strong enemy probing attacks in the area a few miles northeast of Chunchon continued on Dec. 22. By shifting his weight slightly to the east and increasing pressure, the enemy achieved a total penetration of approximately 5,000 yards.

Patrol reports, contacts and observations confirm previously received information regarding the presence of Chinese Communist Forces in the Chogye area, probably leading elements of Armies (Corps) previously identified in the Battle Operations of Nov. 24-Nov. 28.

X CORPS FRONT:

Renewed, persistent, but unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the Hungnam defense perimeter continued Dec. 22. Both artillery and mortars are employed by the enemy in this sector, while the volume of small arms fire indicated the presence of large forces.

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Reinforcement and resupply continued at an accelerated pace in the areas behind the enemy lines, indicating the forward displacement of large Chinese Communist forces. Recent reports on these movements state that artillery pieces have been sighted in a number of columns. These may be North Korean artillery units attached to Chinese infantry organizations, or the existence of joint North Korean-Chinese Communist task forces. During the period from Dec. 18-21 inclusive, 1,261 vehicles were sighted in enemy rear areas, plus five convoys of undetermined number of vehicles. Four additional Chinese Communist Armies (Corps) believed to be operating under the 4th Field Army are reported to have entered North Korea recently.

Continued aggressive, probing actions, the presence of artillery with the Chinese columns, and the accelerated reinforcement and resupply are all indicative of an impending enemy offensive, for which sufficient mass now is available.

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United Nations units successfully repulsed a second attempt by the enemy to penetrate friendly positions southeast of Hwachon. The enemy attack started yesterday afternoon but was contained by friendly units shortly after dark. Counterattacking friendly forces regained several hills during the engagement.

Patrol fire fights with the enemy continued in the Yonchon sector while close air support again destroyed and dispersed small enemy groups.

The United Nations forces in the Hungnam area successfully denied enemy attempts to penetrate perimeter positions throughout the day. Close air support, naval and artillery fire continued to disperse and destroy enemy groups to the north, east and west.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gen MacArthur

1335
23 December 1950

Korean Release No. 754

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 22 December 1950)

In the most active day of air-to-air combat since the start of the Korean conflict combat planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces engaged enemy jets on three separate occasions Friday.

The first encounter yesterday morning was brief and inconclusive. Eight enemy jets made a hit-and-run pass on a like number of Fifth Air Force F-86 Sabre jets near the international border. After one pass the enemy planes fled into Manchuria.

Later in the day eight F-86s engaged between 15 and 25 MIG-15 jet fighters 20 miles southeast of Sinuiju. Six of the Communist jets were shot down and a seventh damaged in the 20 minute aerial battle that raged from 30,000 feet to 100 feet above the ground. The battle came to an end when the surviving MIGs fled across the border to safety.

Three MIGs made an ineffective pass on a flight of B-29 bombers in the Sinuiju area at mid-afternoon. Neither side suffered any damage in the attack.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers continued their 24-hour operations, seeking out enemy targets from the battle line to the international border. A flight of F-80s knocked out the largest number of artillery pieces to date when they destroyed 10 guns and damaged another 10 at Kanggye. Heavy rocketing and strafing attacks destroyed many supply buildings at Wonsan, Kobi-ri, Popyong, Munchon and Samchong-ni.

Fighters continued their pounding of bridges, damaging rail spans at Puji-dong, Yongbyon, Sakchu and Anbyon. A convoy of 12 vehicles was knocked out by F-80s in Kunu-ri, a tank destroyed and another damaged near Kaechon and enemy casualties inflicted at Chorwon, Pyongyang, Chon-ni and Samchong-ni.

B-26 light bombers, in round-the-clock operations, struck at enemy airfields, small convoys and supply areas. The runway at Sinmak airfield was cratered with demolition bombs and 34 supply buildings on the field destroyed. Direct hits were made on the airfield at Onjong-ni.

Night intruder B-26s attacked a 40-vehicle convoy near Chaeryon, knocking out at least 10 trucks. Three ton truck convoys were bombed, rocketed and strafed along highways between Kanggye and Huichon and a troop concentration south of Kyomipo attacked.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 7 enemy aircraft, 2 tanks, 5 bridges, 65 vehicles, 23 pack animals, 3 boxcars, 20 field pieces, 224 supply buildings, 10 carts and a rail tunnel. An estimated 225 Communist troops were killed or wounded in Friday's strafing attacks.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at lines of communication and military supply areas, utilizing both radar and visual bombing techniques. A radar attack was made on a supply area at Pyongyang. Near Sunchon a large rail bridge was covered with 64 tons of demolition bombs and another suffered direct hits at Soiryu.

Final reports for Combat Cargo Command operations for Dec. 21 show that 508 tons of cargo and 1,387 passengers were airlifted.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
23 December 1950

Korean Release No. 753

U.S. Navy ships and carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft yesterday continued to make a death trap of the area surrounding the Hungnam beachhead.

Heavy cruisers, destroyers and rapid-firing rocket ships poured a steady stream of high explosives into the outer edge of the defense arc, thwarting any enemy attempt to mass for an attack.

Navy and Marine aircraft bombed, rocketed, napalmed and strafed the fringe of the perimeter and raked all avenues of enemy reinforcement and resupply.

Thirteen troop concentrations were mauled with an estimated several hundred casualties. More than 230 military buildings were destroyed or damaged.

In addition Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group heavily damaged 11 supply areas, three bridges, one tunnel and one railroad station. Destroyed were three command posts, one ammunition dump and nine vehicles. Three mortar emplacements were neutralized.

Ships in the screen of Task Force 77 destroyed six floating mines.

The fleet off Hungnam is under the overall command of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, who flies his flag in the USS Mt. McKinley.

British Fireflies and Sea Furies operating from the carrier Theseus destroyed eight enemy tanks and a large supply dump 20 miles southeast of Pyongyang Thursday.

Flying 35 sorties, the British carrier pilots also damaged three bridges on the road between Pyongyang and Singye. Planes from the Theseus continued to fly protective air cover for the United Nations fleet operating off the west coast.

Nations represented by ships in the west coast fleet include Australia, Canada, England, the Netherlands, New Zealand, France, Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States. The west coast patrol and support force is under the command of Vice Adm. W. G. Andrewes, RN, who flies his flag in HMS Theseus.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and Lockheed Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
22 December 1950

Korean Release No. 752

EIGHTH ARMY FRONT:

On Dec. 21, the enemy mounted strong probing attacks in regimental strength a few miles northeast of Chunchon. Friendly forces were initially forced to retreat about 3,000 yards, but the attack was contained through the intervention of adjacent units. No positive identifications were obtained, but the fact that horses and camels were reported to have been seen in the immediate area suggests that the attackers were Chinese Communist forces. Immediately north of this area, in the line Kuhwa-Yanggu, signs of enemy buildup increase, while one report states that Chinese Communist forces entered Yonchon, in force, on Dec. 20. In rear areas, roads were reported clear of snow but there were continued signs of heavy enemy traffic.

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Continued strong probing attacks in various frontal areas indicate the enemy's determination to seek out the details of the United Nations main line of resistance. This is normally the initial phase of an impending attack. Up to this moment, the enemy has been satisfied to await reinforcements and supplies, while securing tactical information in regard to the United Nations alignment of forces.

Enemy units in the general Ichon-Kumhwa-Hwachon-Yonchon area have been persistently probing the United Nations front for the past eight days. The bulk of these actions have been aimed at feeling out the United Nations strength astride the three main arteries leading south to Seoul, viz: The Yonchon-Uijongbu, the Kumhwa-Uijongbu and the Hwachon-Chunchon highways. Increasing activity in the vicinity of Hwachon suggested an impending probe in the direction of Chunchon, an important communications center, from which roads lead not only towards Seoul, but also south towards the vital communications centers of Wonju, Chungju and Chechon. This attack actually took place Dec. 21. The three highways mentioned form the backbone of the road net leading south from these areas to the Seoul-Inchon complex.

All recent reports point conclusively to a large progressive enemy buildup in these areas. At least one, and probably two, rehabilitated North Korean Corps are in the immediate area, plus one Chinese Communist Army (Corps) which appears to have been concentrating in the general vicinity. The Chinese forces have made a slow but definitive displacement south to a general east-west line through Sariwon.

The positioning of these enemy forces, totaling a possible three corps as a forward echelon in a potential of 10-12 enemy divisions, and the persistent aggressive probing actions in these areas indicate the enemy intention to repeat his late November offensive.

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United Nations patrols in the area southwest of Yonchon engaged enemy patrols in a series of fire fights starting late yesterday afternoon and continued until after midnight. These engagements were broken off after short periods of fighting.

An enemy attack against United Nations positions southeast of Hwachon yesterday afternoon succeeded in forcing a limited withdrawal. By late evening the attack was contained by counterattacking friendly units.

Close air support and artillery fire continued to disperse enemy groups in the battle area.

United Nations forces in the Hungnam perimeter defended their positions against several enemy attacks which began shortly after midnight and lasted until dawn. The impetus of these enemy attacks was stopped, but sporadic small arms firing continued.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 751

1340
22 December 1950

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

The United States Far East Air Forces continued to take a toll of enemy war materiel as the aerial offensive entered its 178th consecutive day Thursday.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck in force at a main supply center and lines of communication. Sixty-four tons of demolition bombs fell into the military supply area at Kujang-dong, leaving the target in flames. Systematically attacking rail lines leading from the international border into the interior, the B-29s bombed a tunnel near Sakchu, made direct hits on a rail bridge at Namsi and bombed a twin bridge in Chongju. Other B-29 formations attacked the main rail line leading from Kanggye to the battle area. Hits were scored on two rail bridges at Kanggye, an entrance to a rail tunnel closed with direct hits in Koin-dong and a nearby rail bridge attacked. Along the east coast the Superfortresses hit the marshalling yards at Wonsan with excellent results.

Fifth Air Force F-80, F-84 and F-86 jet fighters, along with F-51 conventional fighters, ranged throughout Korea, attacking enemy supply build-ups near the battle line and striking at targets of opportunity. In attacks just north of the battle line F-80 jets knocked out 86 buildings containing war supplies.

Hitting 32 locales in rear areas the fighters killed or wounded an estimated 300 enemy troops. The bulk of the casualties were inflicted at Pyongyang, Chunghwa, Hyophung-ni and Manpojin. Supply or fortified buildings were attacked in all target areas, a tank knocked out in a rocketing attack near Chongju and a locomotive destroyed in Mupyong-ni.

B-26 light bombers were active throughout the night, hitting convoys throughout contral Korea. Darkness precluded an accurate estimate of damage inflicted, although returning crews reported it as "heavy". One flight of B-26s attacked the airfield at Yonpo and strafed nearby enemy troops after the bombing.

A flight of MIG-15 jets was engaged by F-86 Sabre jets southeast of Sinuiju. One MIG was possibly destroyed in the brief air fight. No damage was inflicted on the F-86s.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 40 vehicles, 196 supply or fortified buildings, 61 pack animals, 1 tank, 1 locomotive, 1 gun emplacement and 15 supply carts Thursday, in addition to the 300 enemy troop casualties.

Combat Cargo Command reports for Dec. 20 show a total of 343 tons of cargo and 1,569 passengers being airlifted.

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Also Wireless Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1130
22 December 1950

Korean Release No. 750

Deadly U.S. Navy rocket ships went into action in defense of the Hungnam perimeter for the first time yesterday.

The rapid firing rocket ships greatly augmented an already tremendous volume of naval gun fire ringing the defense perimeter.

Carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft in coordination with the bombarding surface units continued to make a no man's land of the area surrounding the beachhead, effectively preventing the enemy from massing for an attack.

Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group were in the air around the clock carrying the fight to the enemy.

Enemy troops, gun positions, vehicular traffic and buildings used as hide-outs were the primary targets of the carrier-based flyers. Heavy damage was inflicted in all categories.

British Fireflies and Sea Furies operating from the carrier HMS Theseus continued to carry the burden of naval air support, armed reconnaissance and protective air cover for the United Nations fleet operating off the west coast.

Flying 49 sorties on Wednesday the British pilots damaged three bridges on the road running between Pyongyang, Sariwon and Kumchon. Near Hwangju two locomotives and several vehicles and boxcars were damaged.

Comprising the fleet on the west coast are ships of France, England, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Australia and the United States.

The United Nations fleet on the west coast is under the command of Vice Adm. W. G. Andrewes, who flies his flag in the Theseus. The fleet off Hungnam on the east coast is under the overall command of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, who flies his flag in the USS Mt. McKinley.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1650
21 December 1950

Korean Release No. 749

EIGHTH ARMY FRONT

On Dec. 20, the most significant activity was the appearance of a number of larger hostile units, where action previously had been limited to sporadic patrol clashes.

A number of enemy battalions presently are deployed in the area south of Kuhwa. Further evidence of aggressive enemy probing, which has been continued throughout the last seven days, was encountered south of Yonchon, and eight to nine miles northeast of Sinyu.

Near Kapyong the enemy maintains light contact, but a number of enemy battalions are moving into position. Northeast of Yonchon there is an obvious buildup of enemy strength, equipment and supplies, while rear areas show signs of heavy traffic. There was a heavy movement of freight cars toward the front during the night.

X CORPS FRONT

In the Hungnam area the encircling enemy forces continue to receive reinforcements, although friendly air and naval gunfire attacks have forced the Communists to make the most extensive use of camouflage.

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Unofficial, persistent and speculative casualty reports from the Korean Theater continue the artificial nuance of "disaster" that has been given to UN military operations that are not unusual in comparison with similar situations in other wars. Personnel replacements are furnished on experience tables which make a distinction between intensive periods of combat and other activities, between battle casualties and non-battle casualties, which include incidents of illness or disease. These experience tables normally consider approximately one percent of overall strengths a day as a common yardstick. The casualties of every category on all fronts in Korea are well within this bracket. Total losses since June, over a period of 5-1/2 months, have not even approximated the battle losses in certain comparable operations of World War II.

For the reportorial "disaster" period, Nov. 27 to Dec. 12, which includes the UN probing attacks beginning Nov. 24, the statistics on battle casualties, i.e., killed, wounded and missing in action, are as follows (exclusive of Republic of Korea forces):

U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division.....443
U.S. Army 2d Infantry Division.....4,131
U.S. 1st Marine Division.....2,891
U.S. Army 3d Infantry Division.....650
U.S. Army 7th Infantry Division.....2,097
U.S. Army 24th Infantry Division.....146
U.S. Army 25th Infantry Division.....1,606
Other UN Forces.....1,011

Field commanders report corresponding enemy losses in a ratio of 10 to 1. The effect of these losses is already noticeable in a perceptible slowdown of the enemy's current rate of advance. The withdrawal after the battle of Sinanju was not dictated by battle losses or the acceptance of defeat but by the obvious discrepancy between the Chinese Communists and the UN potential, a discrepancy between 9 Chinese Communist Forces corps of 27 divisions and 4 UN corps of 12 divisions. Incidentally, the 9 Chinese Communist Forces corps, as the forward or combat echelon, represent only 20 percent of China's organized military manpower, with 15-25 additional divisions known to be massed in a second echelon along the Yalu and within Manchuria. Under such conditions, the assumption of the defensive in a position of readiness and a tightening of frontages is an almost commonplace military maneuver.

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The United Nations perimeter at Hungnam continued to hold firmly yesterday with round-the-clock artillery and naval gunfire support. Late in the day small enemy groups attempted probing attacks, which were repulsed.

Activity of UN units on the Eighth Army front consisted of localized patrol actions. Southeast of Yonchon, a UN combat patrol disengaged from contact after a one-hour fire fight with enemy forces.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1410
21 December 1950

Korean Release No. 748

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 20 December 1950)

Although murky weather prevailed throughout most of North Korea Wednesday, combat planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted nearly 300 sorties, striking at the Communists in 100 different areas.

Fifth Air Force fighters were active from the battleline to deep into enemy-held territory, attacking troops, lines of communication, supply areas and military targets of opportunity. Beyond the battleline, at Wacho-ri, north of Yonchon, an enemy supply buildup was destroyed when F-80 jet fighters razed 15 buildings in a rocketing and strafing attack. Fires were left burning at many places along the battle line by both F-51s and F-80s.

A flight of Air Force jets, on a sweep from Chunghwa to Yokpo, knocked out 9 rail cars, 3 supply buildings and inflicted 25 enemy casualties. In the north central and northwest areas, from Pyongyang to Namsi, F-80 and F-84 jets destroyed 19 vehicles, 30 supply buildings and inflicted an estimated 50 casualties. At Pyongyang a rail bridge was damaged in a rocketing attack and another attacked near Namsi. Rail lines were cut between Kwaksan and Namsi. In the Wonsan area, along the east coast, 40 fortified buildings were successfully attacked and a large camouflaged area left burning.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers continued their 24-hour per day operations, concentrating principally on supply buildings and enemy encampments. Heavy bombing, rocketing and strafing attacks were carried out against targets at Kumhwa, Kangdong, Kunchon, Anju, Sinanju, Chinnampo, Chorwon, Wonsan, Singye and 40 other locations.

Air Force forward controllers directed one flight of B-26s to a concentration of enemy troops dug in near Chunghwa. The controllers reported the results as excellent although no estimation was made of the total casualties inflicted.

Fifth Air Force planes accounted for a total of 378 supply or fortified buildings, 30 vehicles, 5 supply dumps, 16 supply carts, 18 rail cars, 2 bridges, 1 self-propelled gun and 1 artillery piece destroyed or damaged.

Complete Combat Cargo Command reports for Dec. 19 show that 350 tons of cargo were lifted in addition to 1,175 passengers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200
21 December 1950

Korean Release No. 747

Coordinated naval air and gunfire attacks yesterday continued to prevent enemy troops from massing for an attack on the Hungnam defense perimeter.

Naval gun fire has been credited by X Corps headquarters with thwarting enemy night attacks. Carrier-based air attacks have forced the enemy to disperse and hide during the day.

Flying 216 sorties yesterday Navy pilots of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine pilots of an escort carrier group concentrated their entire effort in close and deep support of ground forces in the Hungnam area.

Twenty-one scattered troop concentrations were attacked with resulting heavy casualties. Approximately 140 buildings and sheds used as hideouts were destroyed or damaged.

Destroyed were nine vehicles and one tank. Damaged were four supply dumps, two highway bridges, one small ship yard (northeast of Hungnam), one blockhouse, four railroad cars, one railroad roundhouse, three railroad tunnels and four vehicles.

U.S. Navy fire support ships, including heavy cruisers and supporting destroyers, continued to ring the Hungnam area with a steady stream of harassing, interdiction, illumination and call fire support bombardment.

The fleet off Hungnam is under the overall command of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, who flies his flag in the USS Mt. McKinley.

On Tuesday Sea Furies and Fireflies operating from the British carrier Theseus flew 45 sorties in effective attacks against military targets south of Pyongyang.

A bridge southeast of Pyongyang was bombed. At Hwasan-ni and Hukkyori two trucks, one building and one fuel dump were destroyed. Damaged were eight trucks, six tanks, and one locomotive. One large troop concentration was attacked with estimated heavy casualties.

In addition to the strikes against military targets pilots from the Theseus flew protective air cover for the United Nations fleet operating on the west coast. Represented in the fleet are ships of the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, France, Thailand, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, England and the United States.

Armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols were flown by Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Lockheed Neptunes and Martin Mariners.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
20 December 1950

Korean Release No. 746

As the reconstituted North Korean Army begins to emerge into plain sight, the pattern of its rebuilding is delineated in the interrogation of recently captured prisoners of war. Rather complete reports received from members of the 7th North Korean Division are characteristic of procedures and indicate that orders were received to retreat to the north after United Nations forces broke out of their perimeter in the middle of September.

Although badly hurt, the remnants of the division retained some cohesion, and they moved north along mountain trails, mostly at night, for 17 days. Practically all of their heavy equipment had been lost. Nevertheless, there was intermittent radio contact maintained between groups and about 1,500 stragglers from other North Korean units joined them during this part of their march. After crossing into North Korea, the units were able to travel by day and rest at night, and they finally arrived at Koksan on Nov. 12. Orders were then received for all units to assemble near Hwachong. At that time, the 2nd Regiment had built up to a strength of 3,000 men.

By Nov. 17, the division had received increments from at least six other units and also had managed to pick up 2,000 conscripts. According to the prisoners, the 7th Division by that time had built up to its normal strength of approximately 10,000 men. New equipment had been progressively received, although winter clothing still was in short supply. Since this padded cotton clothing was being made in nearby villages, there was little uniformity in color. Food also was requisitioned from the "Peoples Committee," i.e. the local Communist fronts, in each village.

It is evident from the indications of North Korean Corps organization that a very large build-up of Korean Communist armed forces has been and is in process. A potential of at least 15 divisions, possibly considerably more, is planned, as evidenced by the existence of at least five, and possibly more, North Korean Corps organizations, a Headquarters unit indicative of planning for sizeable formations.

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United Nations forces in the Hungnam perimeter had a relatively quiet day yesterday. Enemy attacks during the early morning hours were repulsed without loss of ground. For the remainder of the day, friendly units exchanged sporadic small arms fire with the enemy.

Eighth Army units in the Hwachon sector engaged the enemy in a series of fire fights yesterday without change of positions. To the west of Hwachon, United Nations patrols engaged small groups of enemy in short fire fights. These enemy groups were dispersed with small arms and artillery fire. Another United Nations patrol contacted and partially destroyed a small enemy group in an area east of Hwachon.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 745

1510
20 December 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 19 December 1950)

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces pounded the Communists for the 176th consecutive day Tuesday, striking at more than 60 different targets from the battle line to the international border.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at the military storage area in Pakchon, dropping 64 tons of general purpose bombs on the target. Three rail bridges and a highway bridge leading into the communications center of Chongju were attacked, with direct hits being made on at least three.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers continued their round-the-clock operations, hitting supply and troop areas beyond the battle line. Near Sariwon the light bombers attacked a body of horse cavalry, killing or wounding an estimated 250 horsemen. Twenty-three supply buildings and one tank were destroyed in the same attack. At Namchonjom 40 supply buildings were successfully attacked and 23 others heavily rocketed and strafed near Ichon.

Striking along main highways the B-26s, in night intruder attacks, hit small convoys, knocking out an undetermined number of vehicles near Chongju, Huichon and Pyongyang. Fires were left burning at the airfield in Pyongyang following a bombing strike.

Fifth Air Force fighters attacked vehicles, tanks, troops, fortified buildings and artillery emplacements, principally behind enemy lines. At Sariwon two tanks, two trucks and 11 supply carts were strafed and 35 enemy casualties inflicted. A locomotive was destroyed in Imong-ni and a train rocketed at Huichon. Near Yongsan-dong F-80 jets destroyed an entire convoy of 23 trucks.

F-86 Sabre jets engaged 12 MIG-15s over Sinuiju and damaged one of the enemy planes. Breaking off the encounter, the MIGs fled across the international border to safety. None of the F-86s suffered damage.

At the end of Tuesday's operations, Fifth Air Force planes had destroyed or damaged a total of three tanks, 57 vehicles, 19 pack animals, a locomotive, 14 rail cars, an artillery emplacement, 300 supply or fortified buildings and 31 carts. In addition, at least 475 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Transports of the Combat Cargo Command continued the airlifting of the essential supplies and passengers into Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1040
20 December 1950

Korean Release No. 744

Navy guns and the flying artillery of carrier-based aircraft continued yesterday to make a death trap of the area surrounding the Hungnam defense perimeter.

U.S. Navy heavy cruisers and supporting destroyers continued to ring the area with a steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call fire support. During the night the area was effectively illuminated by star shells.

One ground force regiment reports that night illumination prevented them from firing on friendly forces. Another regiment reports that its position would have been lost without star shells lighting up the contested area.

One patrol withdrawing under attack called for a naval fire support mission. On returning to the position they counted 70 dead Chinese Communists.

Navy pilots of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine pilots from an escort carrier group flew more than 200 sorties yesterday in close and general support of ground forces in the Hungnam area.

Twenty-four troop concentrations were attacked with an estimated 1,300 casualties. More than 300 buildings used as hideouts for troops and equipment were destroyed or damaged.

Gun positions, ammunition and supply dumps, rail installations and vehicles completed the day's tally of destruction by Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets and Marine Corsairs.

British naval aircraft operating from the carrier HMS Theseus continued to blast military targets on the west coast in the Chinnampo area and to the north. The British Sea Furies and Fireflies also flew protective air cover for the United Nations fleet operating off the west coast. The west coast patrol and support force includes fleet units of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, England and the United States.

U.S. Navy destroyers patrolling north along the east coast bombarded rail and highway bridges, rail and road junctions at Songjin, Chuuronjang and Kyongsong.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and Lockheed Neptunes were out on regular anti-mine and armed reconnaissance patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
19 December 1950

Korean Release No. 743

Information concerning the reorganization, retraining and re-equipping of North Korean Army units continues to be received from prisoners of war and captured documents. Earlier releases (actually 14 December) listed eight North Korean divisions by number, with the statement that more were believed to be in process of reorganization. New information indicates the presence of additional units, although some of them have had less training than those previously mentioned and are in various stages of organization and equipment.

Three full months have elapsed since the disorganized North Korean Army fled northward from the United Nations perimeter after the Inchon landings; and the North Koreans evidently, with obvious assistance from their allies, have made good use of this time in reorganizing their forces.

Prisoners now list the following North Korean divisions or brigades and indicate that the bulk of these forces are grouped generally in the central and western areas of North Korea: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, 27, 31, 32, 41 and 43.

The total organized strength of these North Korean Army forces now in North Korea must approximate 150,000 men at this time. However, as previously mentioned, it has been reported from different sources that some North Korean units are being trained in Manchuria, where they are safe from United Nations air attacks, and it is probable that another 50,000 conscripts and recruits are available, even though they are not actually in North Korea at the moment. Since the crossing of the Yalu from Manchurian border points and a penetration of many miles into North Korea can be accomplished in one winter's night, the actual physical location of these units in training does not preclude their use as reinforcements in a relatively short time.

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Enemy attacks against United Nations positions along the Hungnam perimeter increased during the night and continued on through the early morning hours. By noon, however, the enemy attacks had decreased in intensity. Air, naval and field artillery support poured relentless fire into the area as ground troops held their positions.

United Nations units of the Eighth Army experienced another day of only patrol contact with the enemy. These engagements resulted in localized fire-fights without change in friendly positions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1530
19 December 1950

Korean Release No. 742

Carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft and the big guns of the fleet, in coordinated round-the-clock attacks yesterday, continued to seal off the Hungnam defense perimeter.

Flying 212 sorties, the Navy and Marine pilots blasted 22 troop concentrations inflicting more than 800 casualties. Eight mortar positions were knocked out. Seventy-eight buildings used as warehouses or hideouts were destroyed while 14 were damaged. Twenty-one vehicles were destroyed and five were damaged.

The eight-inch guns of the heavy cruisers Rochester and Saint Paul and the five-inch guns of supporting destroyers took a total of 37 targets under fire. One large group of attacking Communist troops was dispersed with heavy casualties as a result of an emergency call for naval gun fire support.

Results of the bombardment by the heavy cruisers and supporting destroyers was described as excellent by ground observers.

Night illumination of the battle area was effectively accomplished by star shells. A steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call fire support was furnished by the bombardment force.

The fire support force is under the command of Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillinkoetter, who flies his flag in the Saint Paul. Rear Adm. James H. Doyle is in overall command of the fleet at Hungnam.

Fast carrier Task Force 77 is commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen, who flies his flag in the Philippine Sea. The escort carrier group from which the Marine flyers operated is commanded by Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble, who flies his flag in the Badoeng Strait.

Republic of Korea, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Netherlands, British and American fleet units continued with patrol and general support operations on the west coast, under protective air cover of British planes operating from the carrier HMS Theseus. United Nations naval forces operating on the west coast are under the command of Vice Adm. W. G. Andrewes, who flies his flag in the Theseus.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1515
19 December 1950

Korean Release No. 741

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

U.S. Far East Air Forces again flew around-the-clock in Korea Monday, with a total of 519 sorties reported -- 355 by combat planes and 164 by transports on airlift of cargo and personnel.

Another heavy toll on the enemy was scored, with confirmed destruction and damage including 635 enemy troops casualties 350 supply or troop buildings, 82 vehicles, 56 railroad cars, 7 locomotives, 5 tanks, 7 gun positions, 4 bridges and other damage inflicted on pack animals, supply carts and ammunition dumps.

Fifth Air Force's fighters, with new F-86 Sabre jets joining the F-80 and F-84 jets, plus F-51 conventional Mustangs and B-26 Invader light bombers, operated in several dozen sectors of North Korea in attacks on more than 100 individual enemy targets. Rail movements by the enemy were detected at Chunghwa, Huichon, Yokpo, Onpung-dong and Pyongyang, and destruction made on locomotives and rail cars by Air Force fighters. Enemy troop casualties were reported after attacks at Yonchon, Yokpo, Pyongyang and Namchonjom. Structures used to house enemy troops or supplies were leveled in large numbers at Pyongyang, Poptong-ni, Pyonggang, Ipsok, Kumchon and Sibyon-ni.

Light bombers again flew day and night sorties. The Sinuiju airfield was bombed by B-26 Invaders and small flights located enemy targets in the Pyongyang area during night missions.

Four communications centers, Wonsan, Pyongyang, Chongju and near Sonchon, were bombed by B-29 Superforts dropping 160 tons of bombs. All strikes were visual except the attack on Pyongyang, where radar was used to locate the target. Excellent results were reported and the B-29 crews faced no opposition from the enemy.

In 164 sorties Monday, FEAF Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 591 tons, including 827 passengers. Complete reports for Sunday show 568 tons, including 883 passengers, flown in 156 sorties.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
18 December 1950

Korean Release No. 740

Expanded operations by guerrillas against friendly forces can be expected as the United Nations forces establish new defensive positions. During the first 12 days of December, while United Nations forces were engaged in establishing new lines of defenses, 87 separate contacts with guerrillas were reported. These contacts were divided generally into the following classifications:

a.	Attacks and raids against United Nations forces	45
b.	Attacks and raids against villages and police	9
c.	Raids on Lines of Communications	33

The attacks were widespread, varying and show some evidence of having been coordinated.

These guerrillas are widely dispersed in bands varying in strength from a few to a thousand men. It seems likely that the leadership of the majority of these units probably is vested in a well trained and indoctrinated cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers who served with regular North Korean divisions earlier in the war. There is evidence that at least two general officers and their staffs are in this cadre group, and probably they are responsible for the over-all coordination of these forces. It is logical to assume that these forces have had time, since they originally were by-passed by United Nations forces, to reorganize and to obtain some training.

These guerrillas frequently are mentioned in enemy radio broadcasts, which may be one source of command and coordination. The following is taken from an enemy radio broadcast of Dec. 16:

"A Tass dispatch from North Korea states that, responding to the advance of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Corps, the North Korean guerrilla units are inflicting heavy damages upon the enemy and enlarging their field of activity in the rear of the enemy forces.

"Guerrilla units have liberated many towns in the enemy occupied areas south of Pyongyang. They are also active in the North and South Kyongsang, North and South Chungchong Provinces and in the Taepaik Range and Chirisan areas. Especially in the areas along the railroad line connecting Seoul and Pusan, the Taejon-Mukpo line and in the Masan area, they are constantly active. They are blocking the enemy supply lines and attacking enemy headquarters."

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United Nations forces successfully repelled several probing attacks against perimeter positions west of Hungnam yesterday. Naval gunfire and field artillery fire succeeded in dispersing what appeared to be an intended enemy attack in the same general area just prior to daylight today. In the area north of Hungnam, other UN forces were engaged in fighting off an enemy attack which began early this morning.

The Eighth Army yesterday continued to maintain and improve positions throughout the entire sector. Action in the Hwachon sector yesterday diminished to sporadic patrol fighting from outpost positions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 739

1520
18 December 1950

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 17 December 1950)
Improved weather conditions in Korea Sunday permitted the U.S. Far East Air Forces to mount 465 combat sorties, as fighters and bombers struck at more than 125 different targets.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the marshalling yards at Chinnampo, saturating the area with 122 tons of demolition bombs. Another formation of B-29s bombed a large military storage area in Wonsan, covering ninety percent of the target with 500-pound general purpose bombs.

Fifth Air Force F-51s, F-80 jets and F-84 jet fighters pounded enemy vehicles, supply buildings, artillery, troops and lines of communication. Jet fighters rocketed and strafed two locomotives at Kunsong, two others in Sainjang and another at Yokpo. A flight of Fifth Air Force controlled Marine F9Fs damaged seven locomotives in the yards at Hanpo-ri.

In Chorwon 33 enemy supply buildings were knocked out in an attack, 38 others heavily damaged at Pyongyang, 11 more destroyed at Yanggu and 24 fortified buildings successfully rocketed and strafed in Sinmak.

Small convoys and individual vehicles were strafed in 25 different locales, the largest single number destroyed by South African Air Forces F-51s at Pyongyang, where eight trucks were left ablaze. Fighters destroyed a rail bridge at Kujang-dong, damaged one at Sunchon, another near Won-ni, rocketed and strafed a fourth at Sariwon and damaged a highway bridge near Sariwon. Nine self-propelled artillery pieces were knocked out in a jet attack at Won-ni.

At least 650 enemy casualties were inflicted in fighter attacks throughout Korea, the largest number, 130, being killed at Kunsong and 50 others killed or wounded in Inong-ni. Royal Australian Mustangs attacked entrenched enemy troops beyond the battle line.

B-26 light bombers, in round-the-clock operations, harrered railroad rolling stock, fortified or supply buildings and vehicular traffic. Twenty rail cars were destroyed or damaged in a bombing attack at Chosangchan. Three locomotives were destroyed in Kujang-dong. The B-26s also destroyed 60 supply buildings between Kanggye and Chorwon. Many fires were left burning in supply areas throughout the central and northwest sectors.

Total destruction claims by the Fifth Air Force included 4 tanks, 92 vehicles, 77 pack animals, 17 locomotives, 465 supply or fortified buildings, 32 supply carts and 5 bridges Sunday, in addition to the 650 enemy casualties.

Complete reports from the Combat Cargo Command for 16 December show that transport aircraft lifted a total of 1,215 tons, including 1,174 passengers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
18 December 1950

Korean Release No. 738

The big guns of the Navy yesterday began to establish a steel curtain surrounding the Hungnam defense perimeter.

Coordinated with carrier-based air attacks, bombardment by the heavy cruisers Rochester and Saint Paul and supporting destroyers made a no man's land of the outer edge of the defense arc.

Making use of aerial spotting, the Navy ships were able to pinpoint troop concentrations, road junctions and vehicular traffic.

For their part in sealing off the area planes of fast carrier Task Force 77 pounded 12 different troop concentrations inflicting an estimated 500 casualties. Fifty-three buildings were destroyed and 35 were damaged.

In addition the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets destroyed 13 warehouses and damaged 3. Two tanks and two railroad cars loaded with ammunition were destroyed. An eight-mile stretch of railroad running out of Sinhung was torn up by bomb hits.

To the north, in the vicinity of Songjin, the destroyers Hank, English and Borie effectively bombarded rail installations, rolling stock and bridges.

On the west coast fleet units of the Netherlands, Canada, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, England and the U.S. conducted intensified patrol and general support operations.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and Lockheed Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and antimine patrols.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
17 December

Korean Release No. 737

Fighting heavy weather, carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine pilots were out in day-long attacks in close and deep support of ground forces in the Hungnam defense perimeter yesterday.

Military targets south and east of the Chosin reservoir, in the vicinity of Yonghung and in the Pukchong area were hit by Navy planes of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group.

The tally of destruction and damage for the day showed the following destroyed: 22 military buildings and warehouses, 6 tractors, 6 field pieces, 1 barracks, 1 tank and several vehicles. Damaged were 1 highway bridge, 1 railroad bridge, 2 locomotives, 1 tank and 1 tractor. Numerous troop concentrations were attacked.

Yesterday and throughout the preceding night the big guns of the heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul rained a steady stream of eight-inch shells on a variety of interdiction targets on the outskirts of the defense perimeter.

New Zealand, Canadian, Australian, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, British and U.S. fleet units continued with patrol and general support operations on the west coast. United Nations naval forces operating on the west coast are under the command of Vice Adm. W. G. Andrewes, who flies his flag in HMS Theseus.

A delayed report from the carrier Theseus shows that on Thursday British pilots flew 48 sorties attacking in a general area of which Changyon is the center. One Sea Fury encountered and engaged a MIG-15 but the enemy jet got away

At Changyon spans of a railroad bridge and a highway bridge were damaged. Rail installations at Pyongsan were heavily bombed. At Sinchang a radio station was damaged and an oil drum storage area was destroyed.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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1615
17 December 1950

Korean Release No. 736

In the Eighth Army area, friendly artillery dispersed a small enemy group and destroyed two ammunition dumps north of Sinyu.

Southeast of Yonchon an undetermined number of enemy fired small arms on friendly artillery positions.

A hostile company crossed the Imjin river at a ferry site south of Yonchon. Shortly thereafter, 300-500 enemy dug in southeast of Yonchon were fired on by friendly artillery. Nevertheless, this group later launched a company strength attack which compelled friendly elements to withdraw from their outpost positions.

Although the vigor of hostile probing attacks in the Kapyong-Chunchon area tapered off, a pattern of enemy buildup in this area is indicated.

Northwest of Kapyong, 1,000 enemy troops were forced to withdraw three miles in the face of a friendly drive. One hundred and twenty enemy soldiers were killed before hostile elements disengaged.

To the east of Kapyong the enemy, estimated to be of regimental strength, strongly resisted friendly efforts to regain their lost ground.

Various reports continue to indicate an enemy buildup to the north and northeast of the X Corps area. The presence of enemy cavalry to the west of Hamhung is reported. In the past 48 hours evidence has been obtained of a Chinese Communist force movement along the road east of and parallel to the Fusen reservoir-Sinhung road.

Enemy pressure continues along the Oro-ri - Hamhung axis. In the early morning an enemy force succeeded in penetrating the defense perimeter which was contained after a few hours' fight. In a counterattack to reestablish the position and subsequent mopping up operations, 50 prisoners of war were taken. A later attack on the north outskirts of Hamhung was repulsed with the capture of another 50 Chinese Communist forces prisoners.

In late afternoon no enemy contact occurred but the buildup of Chinese Communist forces was reported continuing. Air reconnaissance reported 1,000 enemy southwest of Hamhung, and at Chigyong an undetermined number were observed digging in. Additional enemy forces were observed, both mounted and on foot, moving south on a well traveled trail northeast of Hungnam.

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United Nations units of the X Corps again repelled enemy attacks in the Hamhung area during the early part of yesterday. By late afternoon, the enemy action was reduced to short fire fights in the vicinity of Hamhung. A previously reported enemy attempt to penetrate friendly positions was repulsed without loss of ground.

Ground action in the Eighth Army sector yesterday was generally limited to a series of fire fights in the Hwachon area without material change in friendly positions. Some of these short-lived fire fights resulted in restoring previously lost friendly outpost positions, while other engagements with the enemy ended with some ground gains for the United Nations forces.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1515
17 December 1950

Korean Release No. 735

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 16 December 1950)

Although low hanging clouds, mixed with snow showers, obscured most target areas in North Korea Saturday, the U.S. Far East Air Forces were able to mount a limited number of combat flights in their 173d consecutive day of operation.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers attacked 20 areas in night intruder sorties, bombing and strafing small convoys and enemy encampments. They attacked vehicular traffic at Changjin-ni, Huichon, Kanggye, Pyongyang, Yongu, Sinanju and Inpung-ni. Camp fires at Pongam-ni were bombed and supply areas at Sonchon, Anju and Pyonggang rocketed and strafed with undetermined results.

F-80 jets and F-51 fighters were able to find few targets, although they inflicted 90 enemy casualties in both close support and armed reconnaissance operations. Near Chongong-ni, F-80s killed or wounded an estimated 50 enemy troops. Small groups of Communist troops were strafed at Namchonjom, Kichang, Yonchon and near Sinanju with an undetermined number of them killed or wounded.

A flight of F-80s destroyed a supply building at Tongchon and knocked out a locomotive at Kosong in a rocketing attack. Near Kumchon fighters strafed a tank along the road, putting it out of action.

Final reports from Combat Cargo Command for Dec. 15 show that 1,000 tons were airlifted into Korea, including 2,294 passengers.

FEAF Bomber Command did not operate yesterday because heavy cloud cover over North Korean targets precluded visual bombing.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
16 December 1950

Korean Release No. 734

The civilian exodus from Chinese Communist forces controlled areas in front of the Eighth Army continued with many refugees crossing the Imjin at points between Kyodong and Munsan and with 20,000 others, some leading oxcarts, moving south along the Namchonjom-Kaesong road. The presence of oxcarts (estimated 250) is reminiscent of the practice employed earlier in the war by the North Koreans of having supply laden oxcarts led to the front by civilians or by soldiers disguised as such.

Friendly air attacked 300-400 enemy, clad in blue and brown uniforms, as they crossed the Yesong river in the vicinity of the Choum-ni Ferry north-northwest of Kaesong. Two hundred to three hundred similarly uniformed troops with 30-40 oxcarts were strafed as they marched from Onjong toward Choum-ni.

In the Choriwon-Sinyu area the enemy in undetermined strength attacked friendly elements.

In the area northeast of Sinyu, the enemy conducted three probing attacks, all of which were repulsed after a brief fire fight. North of Sinyu, United Nations aircraft strafed small enemy groups, destroyed pillboxes and buildings concealing enemy troops.

Five hundred enemy troops were contacted by friendly patrols just south of Yonchon. After the contact was made friendly air was called which attacked this group with good results. Pilots report that 150 brown-uniformed troops were located southwest of Yonchon and 150 enemy were located in Sibyon.

The enemy in the vicinity of Kapyong-Chunchon has been stubbornly resisting the advance of friendly units. Recent reports indicate that at least one enemy regiment is engaged with friendly troops in this area.

Early yesterday afternoon an attack by a hostile force of undetermined strength caused friendly elements to withdraw several thousand yards. However, by mid-afternoon, resistance collapsed and friendly units reoccupied their former positions.

Air reports point to the Hwachon area as the location of an enemy buildup. Increased troop and supply movements were observed in this area.

Recent air sightings indicate that enemy troops have been observed moving south and east from Sariwon, and into Namchonjom, Ichon, and Pyonggang. These sightings range in size from a few hundred to as much as 5,000 troops in one column. Included with these columns are reports of tanks and supply trains consisting mostly of oxen and ox-carts and some camels. Motor convoys have also been observed moving south and east from Pyongyang.

Pressure from the west by Chinese Communist forces stepped up south of Oro-ri, in the X Corps area, as numerous attacks were launched against UN outposts. Three consecutive days of Chinese Communist forces attacks in this area have caused the withdrawal of some friendly outposts. A friendly road block west of Hamhung was attacked by 150 Chinese Communist forces troops, by noon time this force had grown to an estimated 1,000 enemy troops.

Chinese Communist attacks continued throughout yesterday morning at several locations south and north of the road block. These attacks were launched by enemy groups varying in size from 50 to 300 troops.

Civilian reports continue to indicate Chinese Communist Forces concentrating in the Sanjing-ri, Singhung and Sinso-ri area.

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United Nations units of the X Corps fought off several strong enemy attacks yesterday in the area northwest of Hamhung. One slight enemy penetration of

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friendly outpost positions was contained. During some of the enemy attacks, friendly units were forced to withdraw to prepared positions. Other UN units improved positions along the Hamhung perimeter.

The U.S. I and IX Corps reported little to no enemy contact yesterday while positions were improved. Friendly artillery fire effectively dispersed small groups of enemy and destroyed two enemy ammunition dumps. Other UN troops of the Eighth Army, supported by friendly aircraft, engaged a stubborn enemy in the Hwachon area yesterday and by mid-afternoon the situation was stable with no material change in ground positions.

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The 27th British Commonwealth Brigade and 29th Independent Infantry Brigade continued patrolling and blocking tasks in their areas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1320
16 December 1950

Korean Release No. 733

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 15 December 1950)

U.S. Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers mounted nearly 450 combat sorties against enemy forces and lines of communication in North Korea Friday.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked four marshalling yards and a main rail tunnel in the continuing campaign to prevent the Communists from utilizing rail networks for resupply and reinforcement. Secondary explosions followed the B-29 strikes on the marshalling yards at Chongko-dong (near Namsi-dong), Chongju and Sinanju. Thirty-two tons of demolition bombs blanketed the rail yards at Sonchon. A main rail tunnel near Sonchon was blocked by direct bomb hits on both openings.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers hit enemy troops, vehicles, rail cars, bridges, supply buildings and enemy airfields in attacks that covered 130 different points.

A flight of F-84 jets, on a sweep from Sinwon-ni to Kumchon, killed or wounded 600 Communists and a flight of F-80 jets inflicted another 100 casualties on the enemy at Myongmun-dong. Fighters attacked a 32-truck convoy between Kusong and Chongnyong-dong, destroying 22 of the vehicles and damaging the remainder. Fighter bomber attacks on rail bridges resulted in one being destroyed at Singye, another damaged near Pakchon and a third damaged near Sonchon.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers attacked 60 targets in a 24-hour operation that cost the enemy many vehicles and supply buildings. Small convoys were bombed and machinegunned throughout the north central area and near the east coast.

South African and Australian Air Force F-51s attacked rail and highway traffic with generally excellent results.

Fifth Air Force totals for the 24-hour period included nearly 1,500 enemy casualties. Air Force pilots also destroyed or damaged 80 vehicles, 36 rail cars, 378 supply buildings, 47 supply carts, 1 ammunition dump, 1 supply storage area, 4 bridges, 7 small boats, 2 gun positions and 60 pack animals Friday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1250
16 December 1950

Korean Release No. 732

United Nations teamwork yesterday resulted in the rescue of 23 Republic of Korea Army personnel caught behind enemy lines.

Attention of British pilots from the carrier Theseus was drawn to the group of stragglers several days ago by a sign tramped out in the snow. The group was on a promontory southwest of Chinnampo. Rescue machinery was set in motion.

A message drop from Theseus pilots directed the group to a coastal rendezvous point. Yesterday an LST with a helicopter based aboard arrived on the scene. The LST was escorted by the U.S. Navy destroyer minesweeper USS Carmick.

All of the ROK personnel were successfully transferred by helicopter to the LST.

On the east coast the U.S. Navy destroyers Borie and Lind bombarded rail installations at Ye-dong yesterday. The Borie destroyed a railroad bridge. Both destroyers blasted railroad cars, disrupted sections of track and destroyed a switch house. Ye-dong is at latitude approximately 40 degrees 30 minutes North. The railroad in that area is considered out of commission as a result of the bombardment.

South of Wonsan the U.S. destroyers Sperry and Zellars poured out a stream of interdiction fire around-the-clock. Roads and road junctions were the targets.

U.S. Navy and Marine carrier-based pilots were out in dawn to dusk attacks in close and deep support of ground forces in the Hungnam area.

Sixty-five buildings were destroyed and 26 were damaged. Three artillery positions and four machine gun and mortar positions were destroyed.

Thirteen troop concentrations were attacked with estimated heavy casualties. Six large fires were started in a supply area at Yonghung. One warehouse was destroyed.

Republic of Korea, Canadian, Australian, British, Netherlands, New Zealand and U.S. fleet units deployed along the west coast continued with patrol and general support operations.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Martin Mariners and Lockheed Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols. Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
15 December 1950

Korean Release No. 731

In the forward areas of the Eighth Army, small-scale clashes and patrol actions occurred during the reporting period. A small Communist force was encountered southeast of Sinyu and after a brief fire fight this hostile force withdrew. In the vicinity of Yonchon, a North Korean Communist group of company size was taken under fire by friendly artillery.

In the X Corps sector, enemy contact was reported as light. Northwest of Hamhung three small enemy groups were contacted. During the latter part of Dec. 14, an enemy column west of Hamhung moving east was attacked by friendly artillery and dispersed.

Evidence of Communist resupply activity and troop replacement continues to be reported by friendly air observers. In the Sinuiju-Unsan-Huichon triangle, approximately 300 vehicles were observed moving generally in a southeasterly direction.

In the Majon-Koksan-Ichon axis, there is growing evidence that the Communist mass is moving forward and to the east. Air observers have noted a minimum of 340 pack animals and 1,000 enemy were in this area. Varying from 25 to 100 per train, the animals used included camels, horses and oxen. In the vicinity of Ichon, 1,000 troops were observed moving south with 300 oxen. Northwest of Ichon another large body of troops estimated to be approximately 2,000 with 100 pack horses was observed moving south.

The bottomless well of Chinese Communist manpower in Manchuria continues to overflow into Korea. Additional units of at least divisional strength are on the move south in both the eastern and western sectors. A prisoner of war captured on Dec. 13 in the Koto-ri area states that his unit is the 81st Division, 27th Chinese Communist Forces Army (Corps); the 80th Division crossed the Yalu two days before the 81st crossing. In this connection, the 79th and 80th Divisions have been previously identified, thus with the identification of the 81st Division all the units of the 27th Chinese Communist Forces Army (Corps) have been identified in the Hungnam area. This new Corps belongs to the Third Field Army, under command of General Chen Yi.

The Peiping radio relayed a congratulatory message of General Lin Piao on behalf of the Commanding Officers of major units of the Chinese Fourth Field Army and corresponding military districts, thereby demolishing once more the fiction of a volunteer Corps, substantially as follows:

"A great epochal change has been brought forth in the Korean Theater. I fervently hope that you will exert to the utmost to annihilate the invading troops of the imperialists."

This is the normal language of an army commander addressing his troops.

Additional information now available is that the 24th (Corps) Army of the Third Field Army left for Korea on Dec. 3. The 70th Division of this particular Corps has already appeared on the front of the X Corps.

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United Nations forces on the U.S. X Corps front continued their defense of the Hamhung-Hungnam area. An enemy attack by a relatively small force was launched against a UN unit north of Hamhung but was repulsed.

In the U.S. Eighth Army zone UN units adjusted defensive positions in some local areas and continued to improve defensive positions in others. North of Chunchon stubborn enemy resistance limited the advance of UN forces. Patrols and reconnaissance elements were active along the entire front.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1500
15 December 1950

Korean Release No. 730

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 14 December 1950

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces struck at the Communists for the 171st consecutive day Thursday, taking a heavy toll of enemy war materiel and inflicting more than 450 enemy casualties.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers pounded vehicles, supply buildings, railroad rolling stock and enemy encampments throughout the 24-hour period. At Chunghwa a flight of B-26s destroyed a locomotive and 22 rail cars and set fire to a warehouse. Thirty-six supply buildings were rocketed and strafed and 12 rail cars damaged at Chorwon. The heaviest attack was made against supply areas at Chaeryong where 100 supply buildings were destroyed and 300 others left ablaze.

Night intruder B-26s hit a 20 truck convoy near Kukhwacham, destroying 15 of them and damaging the remainder. Small convoys at six other points were successfully attacked, many camp fires bombed with fragmentation bombs and fires left burning in four supply areas.

F-51s, F-80 and F-54 jets, joined by Australian and South African Air Forces and Marine fighters, attacked enemy troops, vehicles and buildings in 30 areas. Enemy casualties were inflicted at Indu-tong, Chunghwa, Sariwon and Sinwon-ni.

A small rail bridge was destroyed by fighters at Singowan, two others nearby damaged, a fourth damaged in Sakchu and another rocketed at Hwasan-dong. Eight tanks were destroyed and six damaged in the marshalling yards at Pyongyang.

Twenty-four MIG-15 jets attacked four F-80s in the vicinity of Sinuiju. One MIG was damaged. No damage was suffered by the F-80s.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 14 tanks, four supply dumps, 69 vehicles, 2 locomotives, 63 boxcars, 543 supply buildings, 29 supply carts, 4 small boats and 5 rail bridges.

Bomber Command Superfortresses returned to the Pyongyang marshalling yards, dropping 175 tons of demolition bombs into the target area as the program to cut off all resupply points continued.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1100
15 December 1950

Korean Release No. 729

More than 150 buildings used as hideouts for enemy troops and equipment were destroyed or damaged in air attacks yesterday by carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft.

In the Chosin reservoir area Marine Corsairs operating from an escort carrier group destroyed 31 buildings and damaged 32, destroyed 2 tanks and 8 vehicles, and heavily hit 5 troop concentrations.

Navy Panther jets, Skyraiders and Corsairs of fast carrier Task Force 77 destroyed 75 buildings and damaged 27. Seven troop concentrations were hit with estimated heavy casualties.

Communications lines and supplies throughout north central North Korea were blasted by the precision flying Navy pilots.

A delayed report from the British carrier Theseus shows that on Wednesday Sea Furies and Fireflies operating from that carrier flew 54 sorties in effective attacks against military targets in the Chinnampo and Haeju areas. A barracks area in Haeju was set ablaze. Small craft in the area were rocketed and strafed.

At Taewon Myon the British carrier pilots destroyed a highway bridge. Dock installations at Chinnampo were heavily hit and several small craft in the port area were sunk.

Australian, Canadian, English, New Zealand, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and U.S. fleet units deployed along the west coast continued with patrol and general support operations.

U.S. Navy ships on the east coast continued to render harassing, interdiction and call fire support of the ground forces.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1550
14 December 1950

Korean Release No. 728

Recently captured prisoners of war have mentioned the following North Korean divisions: The 1st, 4th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 19th and 43d. There is also some evidence that the framework, at least, of three Corps organizations exists. Previously, each North Korean corps contained from three to five divisions, and so it is possible that the North Koreans have been able to raise or rehabilitate from eight to twelve divisions, which may have reached some degree of combat efficiency by this time.

Sufficient time now has elapsed to permit the remnants of the defeated North Korean divisions that fled northward after the Inchon invasion in September to regroup, retrain and be outfitted with weapons and equipment, and through conscription reconstitute additional units, with either the original number or an entirely new one.

During September and October, the North Koreans maintained several training camps for conscripts, until they were overrun by the United Nations forces.

Kanggye seems to have been the objective of most of these groups, but it is entirely possible that many of them continued on into Manchuria, where they would be safe from United Nations air attacks while they were reorganizing.

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In the U.S. X Corps area units continued active patrolling and improvement of positions. An enemy company attacked United Nations positions north of Hamhung and effected a penetration. The attack was repulsed and the positions restored.

North of Chunchon, U.S. Eighth Army units advanced from two to three miles against determined enemy resistance. Elsewhere on the Eighth Army front action consisted of patrol activity by both UN and enemy forces.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1455
14 December 1950

Korean Release No. 727

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

Communist casualties continued to mount as planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces, in spotty weather, heavily attacked enemy troop concentrations. More than 2,500 Chinese and North Korean Reds were killed or wounded in fighter and light bomber attacks.

Fifth Air Force F-51s, F-80 and F-84 jets attacked troops, vehicles, tanks, fortified buildings, supply areas, lines of communication and gun emplacements in 32 different locales. In and near Sariwon large groups of enemy troops were rocketed and strafed, with at least 650 casualties resulting. Jet fighters, sweeping from Onjong-ni to Changnyon killed or wounded another 550 Reds, wiped out an additional 400 between Munam-ni and Orijong and inflicted an estimated 325 casualties at Sinwon-ni. A late report from the ground forces states that the F-80 jet attack on Communist troops northeast of Yongdong, killed 350 of the 700-man concentration.

Fortified or supply buildings were attacked by both fighters and light bombers, including Fifth Air Force controlled Royal Australian and South African Air Force planes. More than 260 such buildings were destroyed or damaged. At Chichon-ni 25 enemy occupied buildings were burned out in rocketing attacks by fighters, 17 more strafed at Changnyon and 26 others destroyed in Pyongyang. Heavy secondary explosions rocked some of the buildings several minutes after the attacks. B-26 light bombers hammered supply buildings at Sariwon, Chasan, Masan-ni and Sinchon. At Sinchon 10 locomotives were damaged in sustained strafing attacks. A flight of B-26s knocked out 10 tanks, 10 buildings and rail cars on a sweep from Pyonggang to Kumhwa.

At the end of Wednesday's operations the Fifth Air Force had accounted for a total of 10 tanks, 49 vehicles, 12 locomotives, 31 rail cars, 37 supply carts, 265 supply or fortified buildings, 4 supply or ammunition dumps, 68 pack animals, 4 artillery emplacements, 1 pillbox, 1 fuel storage area and 8 small boats destroyed or damaged in addition to the more than 2,500 enemy troop casualties.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at two communication centers in their interdiction campaign. A military supply area at Pyongyang was hit with nearly 100 tons of general purpose bombs. Although radar means were used for the bomb run, sufficient breaks in the clouds permitted crew members to observe the direct hits. A visual attack on the rail junctions at Tokchon was made, with 80 tons of demolition bombs covering the target area. One large secondary explosion resulted.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 743 tons of cargo, including medical evacuees and 902 passengers, during yesterday's operations.

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NOTE TO ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS: An important conference of interest to accredited representatives of all news media will be held today (Dec. 14) at 4 p.m. in Studio 5 (rear right corner of ground floor) Radio Tokyo building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 726

1155
14 December 1950

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine pilots flew 183 sorties yesterday in deep support of the ground forces.

Skyraiders, Corsairs, and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group blasted military targets at Kosong, Majon, Hapsu, Pungsan and other points in central and eastern North Korea.

Navy pilots destroyed 59 buildings used a hideouts for enemy troops and equipment and damaged 50. Twenty vehicles were destroyed and eight were damaged A locomotive was destroyed, and the railroad yard at Sinhung was damaged. A storage area for oil drums was set ablaze.

Eight different troop concentrations were attacked with estimated heavy casualties. One highway bridge was damaged.

Marine pilots inflicted heavy casualties on seven different troop concentrations in the Chosin reservoir area. Twenty buildings, six vehicles and one supply dump were destroyed. Ten buildings were damaged. A railroad line running south from Sinhung was severed in several places.

A delayed report from the British carrier Theseus shows that on Monday and Tuesday Fireflies and Seafuries flew a total of 87 sorties in a series of highly successful attacks in the Pyongyang, Sariwon, Chinnampo and Haeju areas.

Three railroad bridges and one highway bridge were destroyed. One highway bridge was damaged. A railroad tunnel was effectively sealed. One train was left in a shambles after rocket hits. Five oil wagons and a number of boxcars were damaged. Waterfront buildings at Chinnampo were heavily hit. Two locomotives were damaged.

HMS Theseus flies the flag of Vice Adm. W.G. Andrewes, who commands United Nations naval forces on the west coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
13 December 1950

Korean Release No. 725

Units of the U.S. X Corps continued active patrolling and improvement of positions in respective zones of operation yesterday, with only light enemy contact reported in the area northwest of Hamhung.

Fighting in the Eighth Army sector yesterday was again limited to patrol activity in the area west of Yonchon. These patrol engagements were broken off after brief fire fights. In the area east of Yonchon, only minor enemy engagements were reported.

Close air support, operating in the Hwachon sector, struck at enemy occupied pillboxes and entrenchments with good results.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1525
13 December 1950

Korean Release No. 724

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

Mounting 600 sorties, the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued the air war in Korea Tuesday as Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers inflicted nearly 1,200 enemy casualties, destroyed or damaged more than 300 supply or fortified buildings and disrupted lines of communication. Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the communication centers of Sukchon and Sinanju.

Approximately 100 Red troops, drilling on a parade ground near Haeju made a target for a flight of F-80s that wiped them out in a strafing pass. Near Yongpyong a group of 1,000 Communists was heavily rocketed and strafed. Pilots reported "excellent coverage and heavy casualties." At Kongsong-ni 200 enemy troops were killed or wounded, an additional 150 casualties inflicted in Yonan, another 125 killed in Charwang-ni and 100 more strafed at Paekchon-ni. Two hundred entrenched Reds attempted to slow down a United Nations force in one engagement. An air strike killed 100 and enabled the regiment to gain the objective.

Armed reconnaissance F-80 and F-84 jets, joined by South African and Royal Australian Air Force F-51s, ranged throughout North Korea hitting targets of opportunity. Three small rail bridges were damaged, one at Kujang-dong, another at Yonan and the third near Kumsong. A rail tunnel at Sonchon was blocked by direct hits with 500-pound general purpose bombs.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers concentrated on supply buildings at Ullyul, southwest of Chinnampo, Kujang-dong, Sariwon, Anak and Masan-ni, knocking out more than 130 of them. One B-26, on a sweep from Sariwon to Myongnyu-ri, destroyed two vehicles, burned out a large supply building and strafed troops along the road.

Eight enemy MIG-15s engaged four F-80 jets near Sinuiju during the early afternoon. Repeating their usual tactics the MIGs broke off the engagement and fled across the border after one of their number was damaged by an F-80. No damage was suffered by friendly aircraft.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 42 vehicles, 61 pack animals, 4 boxcars, 3 bridges, 1 gun emplacement, 3 supply dumps, 306 supply or fortified buildings, 3 small boats and 54 supply carts, in addition to the MIG-15 and 1,200 enemy casualties.

One F-80 was lost to small arms fire in North Korea.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 614 tons of cargo, including medical evacuees and 659 passengers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1105
13 December 1950

Korean Release No. 723

A U.S. Navy ship played the role of the good Samaritan in the Sea of Japan yesterday and 103 North Koreans were the beneficiaries.

In the vicinity of the 39th parallel a lookout aboard the Navy ship spotted the international distress aboard a battered junk. On drawing alongside, bluejackets counted 56 men, 28 women and 19 children. The junk had no motive power except paddles and tattered sails.

On questioning the man who appeared to be in charge the captain learned that the band of refugees had set sail from Sinchang on Dec. 5. Sinchang is between Songjin and Hungnam. They wanted to go anywhere in South Korea. They were without water and were down to a last small quantity of rice. Their craft was obviously unseaworthy.

The captain of the Navy ship took them aboard and they are now on their way to somewhere in South Korea.

Following the successful completion of the Marine withdrawal from the Chosin reservoir area, carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine pilots fanned out over north central and northeast Korea yesterday, raising havoc with Communist communications lines, troop concentrations and supplies.

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 struck at military targets in the Songjin area, in the vicinity of the Chosin and Fusen reservoirs, along the Kapsan-Hyesanjin road and along the Anju-Kanggye road network.

Eight troop concentrations were hit by the Navy flyers, with an estimated 200 enemy troops killed. Twenty-eight military buildings were destroyed and 18 damnged.

Seventeen vehicles were destroyed, 12 were damaged. One ammunition dump was destroyed. Four bridges were damaged. Four railroad cars were destroyed and 6 were damaged. Two locomotives were damaged.

Marine Corsairs attacking in the Chosin and Fusen reservoir areas and in the vicinity of Iwon pounded five troop concentrations, killing an estimated 150 troops. Destroyed were 2 tanks, 8 vehicles, 1 bridge, 1 artillery piece and 3 military buildings. Damaged were 5 vehicles, 1 railroad tunnel and 4 military buildings.

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast continued to render harassing, interdiction and call fire support of the ground forces.

British, Netherlands, Australian, Republic of Korea, Canadian and New Zealand fleet units continued with patrol and general support operations along the west coast.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
12 December 1950

Korean Release No. 722

Chinese Communist forces, advancing slowly with the center of mass increasingly veering toward the center of the Korean peninsula, are taking advantage of a period of no contact to reinforce and resupply.

Additional units include two divisions of cavalry, one presently located in the eastern sector, another in the central western sector. These units, presumably Mongolian, are of moderate size, about 4,000-7,000 men each. Lightly armed, they are extremely mobile, and capable of traversing the roughest terrain. Their Mongol ponies are accustomed to the extreme low temperatures and biting winds of the Mongolian plateau. They have extraordinary endurance and can operate on the barest minimum of food and water.

Such cavalry units are employed on reconnaissance and screening missions, and may also be used to cut lines of communication and disrupt rear areas. The Mongol cavalrymen are sturdy and tough. Their normal existence is one of hardship and exposure to the elements. When making long marches, each trooper may lead a spare mount. When additional supplies become necessary, camel trains are employed. The double-humped, long-haired Bactrian camel is slow moving, but capable of packing heavy loads, and is practically impervious to cold weather. Due to its unique storage system, this animal does not have to feed every day, although when its humps become depleted it requires a considerable period of rest.

The addition of these two cavalry divisions raises the total of Chinese Communist army divisions in Korea to 27.

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The U.S. 1st Marine Division and other elements of United Nations units completed an historic withdrawal from the main battle area of the Chosin reservoir area yesterday. The final phases of the withdrawal were successfully covered by elements of the U.S. Army 3d and 7th Divisions which continue to maintain contact with the enemy in the Majon-dong area. Artillery and close air support continue to pound groups of the enemy in the X Corps sector.

United Nations units in the Eighth Army sector improved defensive positions and reported only minor engagements with the enemy yesterday. Contact with the enemy in the Yonchon-Hwachon area continued with decreased enemy pressure reported.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1500
12 December 1950

Korean Release No. 721

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

Communications lines used for movement of supplies and troops by the Chinese Communists were principal targets Monday as U.S. Far East Air Forces flew the 169th consecutive day of combat in Korea.

Fighters, including the new F-84 Thunderjet in combat for the fifth straight day, light bombers and medium bombers all participated in the major attacks on Red traffic routes and transportation centers. Superforts of the FEAF Bomber Command crippled the Sinanju marshalling yards with 500-pound general purpose bombs dropped from 19 B-29s. A four-plane formation bombed the Anju communications center. Total bomb tonnage was 184, consisting of 736 individual 500-pound demolition bombs.

Superfort crews reported the attack on Sinanju as being one of the most successful since the war began.

Fifth Air Force fighters, F-80s, F-84s and F-51s, together with B-26 light bombers, flew almost exclusively on armed reconnaissance. In addition to wide spread attacks on communications systems, the pilots reported destroying or damaging 215 supply or troop buildings, 59 vehicles, 32 supply carts, 65 oil drums, 2 tanks and also inflicted casualties on more than 650 enemy troops. The attacks on traffic transportation resulted in damage to rail stations, rail yards, tunnels and bridges near Sonchon, Sinanju, Pyongyang, Munu-ri, Hwasan-dong, Kaechon, Sakchu and Kichang.

The Air Force planes struck at more than 30 separate locations with bombs, rockets, napalm and machine gun fire.

Most of the enemy supply and troop buildings were leveled at Pyongyang, Kukhwacham, Kaechon, Sunchon, Chamha-ri, Chunghwa, Sariwon and Namdong. Fighter pilots surprised a Communist troop concentration near Pyongchang-ni, with an estimated 255 enemy casualties, and between Kyomipo and Sariwon, with 150 killed or wounded.

Again B-26 light bombers operated around the clock. The 452d Bomb Wing Invaders in daylight operations attacked enemy troop positions near Koto-ri in the Chosin reservoir area, inflicting an unknown number of casualties and firing 15 buildings. The B-26 crews also slashed at Red targets along roads near Yang-dok and Yonggong-ni and generally covered the entire area around the reservoir in 32 effective sorties. At Hukkyo-ri another 15 enemy supply buildings were destroyed.

In night operations the 3d Bomb Group's B-26s flew 32 intruder sorties against the enemy moving under cover of darkness. The bombers worked the Pyong-yang sector, striking convoys with fragmentation bomb clusters and napalm. One five-truck convoy was hit and all five trucks were heavily damaged. Other enemy vehicles were destroyed near Chinnampo. Southeast of Sonchon B-26s caused fires and large explosions in a vehicle concentration.

An F-80 Air Force fighter pilot was rescued behind enemy lines by a 3d Rescue Squadron pilot flying an L-5 liaison plane. The rescue was effected in 35 minutes.

Fifth Air Force and FEAF Bomber Command flew 292 sorties, including some by South African pilots in F-51s flying under the supervision of the Fifth Air Force.

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