GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1050
12 December 1950

Korean Release No. 720

As the main body of the 1st Marine Division marched out of the hills and on to the Hamhung plain yesterday carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft swarmed over the flanks and rear to insure safe passage for the last elements to withdraw.

Performing one of the many specialized tasks for which they are specifically trained the Navy and Marine pilots raked the entire avenue of escape at tree-top level, blasting a total of 16 different troop concentrations and killing an estimated minimum of 500 Chinese Communist troops.

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 ddstroyed 30 tents and huts and 35 buildings used as hideouts by enemy troops. An additional 35 buildings were damaged.

One tank and 12 vehicles were destroyed. One railroad car was destroyed.

With a rapidly dwindling number of targets remaining in the area south of the Chosin reservoir, carrier-based Marine Corsairs destroyed 2 tanks and damaged 1, destroyed 3 buildings while damaging 2, and destroyed 4 trucks.

One strike of Navy planes flying in deep support of the ground forces pounded troops and vehicles on the road running between Kanggye and Huichon.

Ships of England, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia and the Republic of Korea continued with patrol operations on the west coast and stood by to render gun fire support of the ground forces. 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 British carrier Theseus. Naval vessels of Thailand were out on patrol. The French sloop La Grandiere, after a long tour of patrol and general support duty in Korean waters, is visiting a port in Japan.

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

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

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts. Continued effective use is made of helicopters in spotting mines.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
11 December 1950

Korean Release No. 719

On Dec. 10, aerial sightings again emphasized an enormous exodus of North Korean refugees toward South Korea. Entire populations of North Korean towns are seemingly migrating southward in the face of the Chinese Communist advance. By midmorning the number of refugees in Haeju had reached 20,000, while other large columns were sighted to the north.

A concentration or supply area for the Communists approximately 110 square miles in area appears located in a rough circle, with its center at Chudong and its northern extremity at Koksan. In enemy rear areas, continued sightings of ox carts and pack animals, including camels, indicate the enemy's determination to build up his supplies by using whatever means of transportation are available.

Troop movements on the main road from Sinuiju to Sinanju continue, and friendly air has been able to take a heavy toll of these enemy reinforcements.

North Korean forces, which have been regrouping and reorganizing for some weeks, now are showing a greater degree of organization and cohesion, and a concentration of these forces now is apparent in the Sibyon area.

On the east coast, in the approaches to the Hungnam-Hamhung area, strong enemy concentrations are apparent on both sides of the road from Koto-ri, in spite of very heavy losses inflicted on the Chinese Communist forces by friendly ground action and by the continuous attacks of United Nations air forces.

- - - -

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division continued their movement from the Koto-ri area. Elements of the U.S. Army 3d and 7th Divisions, supported by artillery and close air support, covered the movement of the Marines. Other United Nations elements of the U.S. X Corps maintained patrol contact with the enemy and improved positions.

UN forces in the western battle area of Korea reported very little enemy activity throughout the day as friendly defensive positions were improved.

A patrol of the U.S. Army 24th Division engaged an enemy patrol in a sharp 45 minute fire fight before contact was broken.

UN forces made limited advances of several thousand yards against guerrilla groups in the Yonchon-Hwachon area.

Elements of the Philippine unit dispersed two enemy guerrilla groups after destroying a small number of the enemy.

British Commonwealth Forces maintained positions and patrolled in their sector without enemy contact.

Elements of the Thailand force swept their assigned area and reported no conflict with the enemy.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1510
11 December 1950

Korean Release No. 718

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

Heavy and successful air attacks against large groups of Chinese Communists marked the 168th consecutive day of combat operations by the U.S. Far East Air Forces Sunday. Fifth Air Force fighters inflicted more than 1,900 enemy casualties, principally in the U.S. Army I Corps sector.

F-80 and F-84 jets joined by F-51 fighters, killed an estimated 650 Communists just northeast of Sariwon, inflicted another 500 casualties on enemy troops near Haeju, killed or wounded an additional 200 Reds at Paegu, northwest of Haeju, and heavily strafed two entrenched companies of Communists at Hwachon, killing at least 200 of them. The fighters rocketed and strafed about 1,000 enemy troops between Miryok-tong to Songwol-li, inflicting an undetermined number of casualties.

Armed reconnaissance aircraft hammered troop concentrations at more than 25 locations behind the battle line, rocketed and strafed vehicular traffic, destroyed enemy occupied buildings from Pyongyang to Charyongwan and left fuel dumps ablaze at several points. Royal Australian and South African Air Force F-51s, controlled by the Fifth Air Force, attacked troop positions and supply dumps at Oum-ni, Sinpyong-ni and Kyesong-ni.

B-26 light bombers bombed, rocketed and strafed enemy encampments and vehicular traffic throughout the night with excellent results. An explosion and eight separate fires followed a rocketing attack on a small convoy in Chinji-ri. Secondary explosions were observed among vehicles at Samgo-dong, Kyomipo, Puksu-dong and Sinhung-ni after strafing attacks. One flight of B-26s hit two convoys of approximately 50 vehicles each between Sariwon and Toktong-ni.

Enemy jets engaged F-80s on two occasions yesterday. No damage was suffered by either side in the first air fight. In the second engagement a MIG-15 was heavily damaged and was last observed pouring heavy smoke as it headed earthward. A second MIG was probably damaged.

In addition to the casualties inflicted on the Communists Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 48 vehicles, 7 boxcars, 160 fortified buildings, 4 fuel dumps, 43 supply carts and 2 supply dumps.

Bomber Command B-29s attacked airfields and lines of communication with excellent results. Thirty-two tons of demolition bombs cratered the runway on the airfield at Kanggye and 20 tons of general purpose bombs covered the runway at Pyongyang airfield. Marshalling yards at Kunu-ri, Sunchon and Kanggye were heavily damaged in successful attacks.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1205
11 December 1950

Korean Release No. 717

An estimated minimum of 800 Chinese Communist troops were killed in searing air attacks yesterday by Navy and Marine carrier-based pilots, flying in close support of ground forces withdrawing south of the Chosin reservoir.

Sunday marked the 10th day that Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets and Marine Corsairs have concentrated their main effort on carving a retreat route for the embattled ground forces.

More than 30 troop concentrations were hit in yesterday's strikes. Nineteen buildings used as hideouts for enemy troops and equipment were destroyed and 26 were damaged. An estimated 50 cavalry horses were killed in addition to a previously-unreported 100 killed the preceding day. Eight vehicles were destroyed and one warehouse was destroyed.

Fleet units of England, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea continued with patrol and general support operations on the west coast. Yesterday's operations were hampered by snow storms and high seas.

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

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

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast continued to provide interdiction, harassing and call fire support of the ground forces. The destroyers Lind and Massey fired approximately 300 rounds against troops and tanks north of the city of Songjin and at artillery emplacements firing on the city.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Strait.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 716

1645
10 December 1950

A curtain of naval gun fire during the past five days completely isolated the city of Wonsan and resulted yesterday in the successful completion of the evacuation of United Nations ground forces from the area.

Providing the protective round-the-clock bombardment were the U.S. Navy heavy cruiser Saint Paul and the destroyers Sperry, Hank and Zellars. The Saint Paul flies the flag of Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillinkoetter.

Commanding the evacuation operation was Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, Commander of the Amphibious Force of Naval Forces Far East.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine aircraft, flying more than 270 sorties, yesterday went into the eighth day of all-out close air support of embattled ground forces south of the Chosin reservoir.

More than 45 different troop concentrations were attacked by the Navy Sky-raiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and the Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group. Estimated heavy casualties were inflicted.

A tally of Navy and Marine damage inflicted by air attacks showed 76 buildings used as hideouts for troops and equipment destroyed and 31 damaged.

Two bridges were destroyed and 4 were damaged. Twenty-two vehicles were destroyed and 15 were damaged. Two locomotives were damaged. Also destroyed were 4 railroad cars, 1 warehouse, 1 supply dump and 50 oil drums.

The fast carrier component of Task Force 77 includes the Essex-class carriers Philippine Sea, Leyte and Princeton. Task Force 77 is part of the Seventh Fleet, under the overall command of Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble.

Escort carriers comprising the group from which the Marines operate are the Badoeng Strait and the Sicily.

A delayed report from the British carrier Theseus reveals that planes from that carrier, flying 45 sorties, on Friday inflicted heavy damage to enemy communications lines north of Pyongyang and near Chinnampo.

Railroad bridges were destroyed by the British fliers at Chinnampo, Yonghung-ni and Pingjang-ni. Four box cars were destroyed and a number of troop concentrations were attacked. Large fires were started in an oil drum storage area at Pyongyang airfield.

Elsewhere along the west coast fleet units of the Netherlands, England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Republic of Korea continued with patrol and general support operations.

United Nations naval forces operating on the west coast of Korea are under the command of Vice Adm. J. G. Andrewes, who flies his flag in the British carrier Theseus.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 715

1620
10 December 1950

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

Fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces hammered Chinese Communist troops, vehicles, war materiel and lines of communication in more than 90 separate areas Saturday. Fifth Air Force combat operations concentrated in the Eighth Army sector where columns of Red troops were under rocketing and strafing attacks that cost the enemy an estimated 1700 killed or wounded.

The heaviest casualties were inflicted on Communist elements fanning out to the south and southeast near Sariwon. A flight of F-80 jets made repeated sweeps over the enemy, inflicting at least 1,000 casualties. Near Ichon, Air Force fighters killed 200 Reds, attacked another 300 in Anhyop and inflicted 150 casualties on entrenched Communists at Kangpo-ri.

Continuing their attacks on lines of communication and supply areas in and around Chinnampo and Pyongyang the fighters knocked out 20 rail oil tank cars and 1,000 barrels of fuel. In the city of Pyongyang fifteen tanks were brought under attack, four being destroyed and the remainder damaged.

Three direct hits were made on a rail bridge at Huichon with 500 pound general purpose bombs. Two small rail bridges in the vicinity of Tongbung-ni were damaged and another near Charyongwan suffered direct hits.

B-26 light bombers made night attacks against troop positions at Taechon, Yongbyon and Namsong-dong. Fragmentation bombs hit in the middle of large groups of camp fires at Yongyu, Chaejong-ni and just north of Sukchon.

Enemy jets attacked Fifth Air Force F-80s and F-51s in the Sinuiju area on four separate occasions yesterday. No damage was suffered by any of the friendly aircraft. One MIG-15 was damaged by an F-51 in the second air fight.

Fif th Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 22 tanks, 46 vehicles three locomotives, 32 box cars, five supply dumps, an ammunition storage area, 108 supply buildings, 1,150 drums of fuel, 23 carts and 7 small rail bridges.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 714

1600
10 December 1950

In the Eighth Army area, 2,000 to 3,000 enemy, wearing black and grey uniforms, were attacked by friendly air as they moved east from Haeju. Friendly air also reported enemy troops intermingled with an estimated 10,000 refugees who were formed in a long column along the railroad tracks from Sariwon to a point five miles south of Pyongyang.

Additional information relative to a huge refugee column in the vicinity of Chaeryong indicates that as the column passes through towns most of the townspeople appear to join it in their flight before the Chinese Communist armies.

In the X Corps area, significant enemy activity continued to be focused within the Koto-ri - Majon-dong - Samhung triangle.

Reconnaissance indicates that a substantial concentration of Chinese Communist forces are in an area west of Samhung and appear to be drifting toward the friendly main supply route. In the town of Sinhung, a smaller concentration was detected as well as an undetermined number of enemy throughout the area. In addition, pilots observed hostile troops digging-in and occupying positions on the high ground west of Sudong.

In the Koto-ri area, Chinese Communist attacks continued to be made on friendly forces. Most of these attacks were made from the north and the northwest. A hostile battalion opened fire on combat engineers repairing the main supply route north northwest of Sudong. This threat was quickly eliminated by a Marine air attack. A group to the east was also dispersed by the air strike. Another air strike in the hills northwest of Sudong destroyed five to six hundred enemy troops as they prepared to close in on friendly forces. On 9 December strong Chinese Communist forces attacked southeast from hill positions in an area southwest of Koto-ri and at 1530 yesterday a heavy ground fire fight occurred north of Sudong.

- - - - - - - -

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division have regained contact with other elements of X Corps south of Koto-ri. This link-up of X Corps forces was accomplished despite intense efforts of Chinese Communists to prevent the juncture of Marine and U.S. 7th Division elements from the north with other Marine and U.S. 3d Division elements from the south.

On the Eighth Army front little enemy contact was reported as UN Forces moved to defensive positions. Elements of two ROK divisions reported small engagements with ROK guerrillas south of Chorwon.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 713 1615
9 December 1950

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

Although low hanging clouds and snow fluries shrouded most of the operational area Friday, planes of the United Nations Far East Air Forces maintained the steady tempo of combat operations for the 166th consecutive day. Flying 309 of the days 450 sorties, Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers took a heavy toll of enemy war materiel and inflicted at least 1100 casualties on Chinese Communist troops.

F-80 jets and F-51s, sweeping from forward areas deep into North Korea, found an attempted enemy buildup in and around Communist-held Pyongyang. Just north of that city F-80s destroyed a 24-car train. Violent explosions among the cars indicated that it was an ammunition train. An additional 27 rail cars in the marshalling yard at Pyongyang were heavily attacked, eight fortified buildings rocketed and strafed, three vehicles destroyed and more than 330 Chinese Reds killed or wounded. Near Yangdok the fighters destroyed 72 open-air supply stacks.

Air Force fighters struck at rail bridges to slow down and disrupt the massing of large enemy assault forces. Rail bridges at Pyongyang, Won-ni, Okchonchan, Songsan-ni and Huichon were damaged in bombing and rocketing attacks. Supply or fortified buildings throughout the Communist-held northwest sector were brought under fire, small convoys hammered and numerous supply carts destroyed.

B-26 light bombers operated round-the-clock, hitting targets in the Eighth Army sector and to the north. Supply areas at Pumun-dong, Chinnampo, Sinpyong, and Onjang-ni suffered heavy damage as the B-26s poured bombs, napalm and rockets into them. Night intruder sweeps by the B-26s cost the enemy an undetermined number of vehicles. Near Tokchon two convoys, one numbering 60 vehicles, were brought under attack. Darkness precluded an accurate assessment of the damage inflicted, although many fires were observed throughout the length of the convoys. Large groups of camp fires were saturated with fragmentation bombs near Koksan, Anak, Kangso and Unsan.

Fifth Air Force controlled Royal Australian and South African Air Force F-51s attacked vehicular traffic and supply areas in and near Koksan, Sinpyong, Onjong-ni and Changnyon. South African Air Force planes destroyed a large military supply area at Koksan.

Friday's operations by the Fifth Air Force cost the enemy a total of 2 tanks, 60 vehicles, 61 rail cars, 4 ammunition dumps, 5 supply storage areas, 164 supply or fortified buildings, 56 supply carts, 2 gun emplacements, 5 bridges and 72 supply stacks destroyed or damaged, all in addition to the 1,100 personnel casualties.

Bomber Command Superfortresses hit military supply areas at Anju and Kanggye. More than 100 tons of general purpose bombs were dropped on the targets under radar conditions.

Transport planes of the Combat Cargo Command airlifted 500 tons of supplies and 646 passengers Friday. Medical evacuees were flown out of Korea on return flights.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 712

1540
9 December 1950

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division continued to engage the enemy in the Koto-ri area. Other X Corps elements continued to push north toward Koto-ri against enemy patrol action.

Elements of X Corps engaged the enemy in a fire fight early yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sinhung.

Fighting in the Eighth Army sector yesterday was limited to patrol engagements with the enemy. Divisional units continued to improve positions throughout their zones of operation.

UN patrols swept the area near Changhwa-ri yesterday and with the support of friendly artillery and air strikes dispersed an enemy group of approximately 300.

UN forces in the Yonchon - Hwachon area continued to maintain contact with the enemy and improve positions during the day.

- - - - -

In the Eighth Army area, the flow south of Chinese Communist elements continues unabated. A considerable number of enemy troops with ox carts have been observed using roads and trails converging on Chinnampo. A train north of this town was observed carrying 13 tanks. Chinese Communists using every available type of water borne craft are attempting to cross the Taerdong river east of Chinnampo.

Refugees in large numbers are fleeing before the Chinese Communists. In some instances observers report that enemy troops have been noticed intermingled with these refugees.

Sinuiju and Sakchu were points of origin from which stemmed a steady stream of vehicular traffic during the night of 7 December. From various points south and east of these two towns a total of 244 vehicles were observed and attacked by friendly air. In this manner plus the use of numerous ox carts and pack animals, the Chinese Communists are resupplying their armies in Korea from the Manchurian sanctuary.

In the X Corps area, enemy pressure is concentrated around the Choshin reservoir sector.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
8 December 1950

Korean Release No. 711

In the Chunghwa area numerous groups of hostile troops were observed. A 15-man hostile patrol armed with a machine gun was observed southeast of Pyongyang. A small group of hostile troops on the eastern edge of Pyongyang were dispersed by friendly patrols.

Friendly air operating over this sector continued to report several concentrations of enemy. One pilot observed 10-15 vehicles on the Chinnampo - Pyongyang road and numerous encampments in the same area. Other air observations included 18-19 small boats in the Chinnampo - Kyomipo area which were attacked and the observation of thousands of refugees in a solid line along the roads and railway south from Sinanju.

Friendly air attacked a waterborne hostile troop movement in the Taedong river estuary near Chinnampo to prevent the use of the estuary to reinforce Communist troops south of the river.

Civilians report a large number of guerrillas of whom only 50 percent are armed in the Kuwol-San area south-southwest of Chinnampo and also Chinese Communist forces troops crossing the Taedong river south of Pyongyang.

In the Sariwon area only scattered contacts with the enemy were reported. A hostile force of company size, believed to be North Korean, was contacted north-northeast of Changyon. In this engagement 50 enemy were killed and two captured. A prisoner of war reported that 1,500 guerrillas were in the area south-southwest of Chinnampo.

In the Koksan area numerous patrol skirmishes and small-scale contacts with the enemy were reported. One friendly patrol contacted 30 enemy northwest of the town. A civilian in the area stated that the enemy were part of large columns moving to the east through the area.

In the Suan area other patrol contacts were made, the largest being 400 hostile troops north of the town.

In the Singye area the only reported hostile activity was light resistance offered by a hostile company as friendly elements advanced to Koksan. At this point four 105 mm howitzers were captured by friendly elements.

In the X Corps, stiffening resistance was met northwest, north and northeast of the Hungnam - Hamhung area. On the far west flank a delayed report stated that a large unit of mixed Chinese Communist and North Korean forces had moved south. The force included 800-900 horses and 100 motors, but no field pieces.

Farther east, it was reported that 5,000 Chinese Communist forces had occupied the town of Sinhung and that 1,000 were digging in southwest of Sudong. Friendly patrols made contact with the enemy in this vicinity. This is the first confirmation of reports that enemy troops had arrived in the area northeast of the Hamhung - Hungnam complex.

In the Koto area, friendly elements remained under pressure being fired upon from the hills on both sides of the highway. South of Koto, air observers report the enemy strength appears to be increasing.

- - -

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division stubbornly fought their way through heavy resistance from Hagaru-ri to the vicinity of Koto-ri yesterday, where they joined forces with other elements of the division. By late afternoon enemy resistance lessened materially due to intense air action in dispersing small enemy groups.

(more)
(over)

Other divisional units of the X Corps maintained close contact in the Majon-dong area while a strong United Nations force pushed north towards Koto-ri against continued enemy pressure.

Elements of the ROK 3d Division successfully ambushed and destroyed approximately 200 enemy in the vicinity of Kilchu before retiring to the southwest.

On the western front, south and southeast of Pyongyang, divisional units of the U.S. Eighth Army continued to improve defensive positions and maintain contact with the enemy by strong patrol actions.

Early yesterday morning, patrols of the U.S. Army 24th Division engaged enemy patrols in the area southeast of Pyongyang. However, by nightfall those enemy patrols had broken contact.

A strong force of the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division patrolled to Koksan, but reported no contact with the enemy.

ROK forces in the Yonchon - Hwachon area continued to successfully engage enemy guerrilla groups.

British Commonwealth Forces continued to occupy blocking positions in assigned sectors.

The Netherlands Battalion moved north and occupied blocking positions.

Elements of the Thailand Battalion relieved elements of ROK forces north of Seoul yesterday.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1410
8 December 1950

Korean Release No. 710

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

Planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued their all-out aerial attacks against the Chinese Communists Thursday, with a major portion of the air effort sent against the Reds in the Chosin reservoir area. In close support operations, described by X Corps as "strong and effective," fighters and bombers heavily attacked enemy elements engaging friendly forces.

Bomber Command Superfortresses joined Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers in northeast Korea, attacking supply and troop concentrations at Sachang-ni, Changjin and Yudam-ni. Excellent results followed the dropping of nearly 100 tons of demolition bombs on the three targets.

Another formation of B-29s struck at the military supply center at Manpojin. The target area was blanketed by general purpose bombs that set off large secondary explosions and left the target ablaze.

Fifth Air Force controlled Marine fighters, F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s hammered the Reds throughout the northeast area, causing damage to many fortified buildings and inflicting casualties reported as "heavy." At Homong-ni a large number of enemy troops fled fortified buildings under B-26 attacks and most of the Communists were cut down by the light bombers' machine guns.

The fighters and light bombers also hit the enemy in the Eighth Army sector, destroying tanks, supply buildings, fuel storage areas, rail cars, supply carts and inflicting at least 400 casualties. F-80 jets rocketed and strafed 24 rail cars on a siding at Pyongyang, destroyed a nearby ammunition dump, fired seven supply buildings and killed an undetermined number of Communists. A strike on military targets in the port city of Chinnampo cost the enemy three locomotives and six supply buildings.

Near Charyongwan two MIG-15 jets attacked four F-80 jets. The MIGs fled across the international border after one of the enemy jets was damaged. Another formation of six MIG-15s engaged four F-80s in the vicinity of Sinuiju, breaking off the attack when an F-80 badly damaged one of the MIGs during the initial pass. The MIGs raced across the Yalu river to their sanctuary.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 6 tanks, 19 vehicles, 41 boxcars, 2 supply dumps, 2 ammunition storage areas, 210 supply or fortified buildings and 38 supply carts Thursday.

Combat Cargo Command transports continued to airdrop essential supplies to United Nations forces in the northeast. In addition, more than 460 tons of cargo, 322 passengers and medical evacuees were carried during yesterday's operations.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
8 December 1950

Korean Release No. 711

In the Chunghwa area numerous groups of hostile troops were observed. A 15-man hostile patrol armed with a machine gun was observed southeast of Pyongyang. A small group of hostile troops on the eastern edge of Pyongyang were dispersed by friendly patrols.

Friendly air operating over this sector continued to report several concentrations of enemy. One pilot observed 10-15 vehicles on the Chinnampo - Pyongyang road and numerous encampments in the same area. Other air observations included 18-19 small boats in the Chinnampo - Kyomipo area which were attacked and the observation of thousands of refugees in a solid line along the roads and railway south from Sinanju.

Friendly air attacked a waterborne hostile troop movement in the Taedong river estuary near Chinnampo to prevent the use of the estuary to reinforce Communist troops south of the river.

Civilians report a large number of guerrillas of whom only 50 percent are armed in the Kuwol-San area south-southwest of Chinnampo and also Chinese Communist forces troops crossing the Taedong river south of Pyongyang.

In the Sariwon area only scattered contacts with the enemy were reported. A hostile force of company size, believed to be North Korean, was contacted north-northeast of Changyon. In this engagement 50 enemy were killed and two captured. A prisoner of war reported that 1,500 guerrillas were in the area south-southwest of Chinnampo.

In the Koksan area numerous patrol skirmishes and small-scale contacts with the enemy were reported. One friendly patrol contacted 30 enemy northwest of the town. A civilian in the area stated that the enemy were part of large columns moving to the east through the area.

In the Suan area other patrol contacts were made, the largest being 400 hostile troops north of the town.

In the Singye area the only reported hostile activity was light resistance offered by a hostile company as friendly elements advanced to Koksan. At this point four 105 mm howitzers were captured by friendly elements.

In the X Corps, stiffening resistance was met northwest, north and northeast of the Hungnam - Hamhung area. On the far west flank a delayed report stated that a large unit of mixed Chinese Communist and North Korean forces had moved south. The force included 800-900 horses and 100 motors, but no field pieces.

Farther east, it was reported that 5,000 Chinese Communist forces had occupied the town of Sinhung and that 1,000 were digging in southwest of Sudong. Friendly patrols made contact with the enemy in this vicinity. This is the first confirmation of reports that enemy troops had arrived in the area northeast of the Hamhung - Hungnam complex.

In the Koto area, friendly elements remained under pressure being fired upon from the hills on both sides of the highway. South of Koto, air observers report the enemy strength appears to be increasing.

- - -

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division stubbornly fought their way through heavy resistance from Hagaru-ri to the vicinity of Koto-ri yesterday, where they joined forces with other elements of the division. By late afternoon enemy resistance lessened materially due to intense air action in dispersing small enemy groups.

(more)
(over)

Other divisional units of the X Corps maintained close contact in the Majon-dong area while a strong United Nations force pushed north towards Koto-ri against continued enemy pressure.

Elements of the ROK 3d Division successfully ambushed and destroyed approximately 200 enemy in the vicinity of Kilchu before retiring to the southwest.

On the western front, south and southeast of Pyongyang, divisional units of the U.S. Eighth Army continued to improve defensive positions and maintain contact with the enemy by strong patrol actions.

Early yesterday morning, patrols of the U.S. Army 24th Division engaged enemy patrols in the area southeast of Pyongyang. However, by nightfall these enemy patrols had broken contact.

A strong force of the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division patrolled to Koksan, but reported no contact with the enemy.

ROK forces in the Yonchon - Hwachon area continued to successfully engage enemy guerrilla groups.

British Commonwealth Forces continued to occupy blocking positions in assigned sectors.

The Netherlands Battalion moved north and occupied blocking positions.

Elements of the Thailand Battalion relieved elements of ROK forces north of Seoul yesterday.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1410
8 December 1950

Korean Release No. 710

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

Planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued their all-out aerial attacks against the Chinese Communists Thursday, with a major portion of the air effort sent against the Reds in the Chosin reservoir area. In close support operations, described by X Corps as "strong and effective," fighters and bombers heavily attacked enemy elements engaging friendly forces.

Bomber Command Superfortresses joined Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers in northeast Korea, attacking supply and troop concentrations at Sachang-ni, Changjin and Yudam-ni. Excellent results followed the dropping of nearly 100 tons of demolition bombs on the three targets.

Another formation of B-29s struck at the military supply center at Manpojin. The target area was blanketed by general purpose bombs that set off large secondary explosions and left the target ablaze.

Fifth Air Force controlled Marine fighters, F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s hammered the Reds throughout the northeast area, causing damage to many fortified buildings and inflicting casualties reported as "heavy." At Homong-ni a large number of enemy troops fled fortified buildings under B-26 attacks and most of the Communists were cut down by the light bombers' machine guns.

The fighters and light bombers also hit the enemy in the Eighth Army sector, destroying tanks, supply buildings, fuel storage areas, rail cars, supply carts and inflicting at least 400 casualties. F-80 jets rocketed and strafed 24 rail cars on a siding at Pyongyang, destroyed a nearby ammunition dump, fired seven supply buildings and killed an undetermined number of Communists. A strike on military targets in the port city of Chinnampo cost the enemy three locomotives and six supply buildings.

Near Charyongwan two MIG-15 jets attacked four F-80 jets. The MIGs fled across the international border after one of the enemy jets was damaged. Another formation of six MIG-15s engaged four F-80s in the vicinity of Sinuiju, breaking off the attack when an F-80 badly damaged one of the MIGs during the initial pass. The MIGs raced across the Yalu river to their sanctuary.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 6 tanks, 19 vehicles, 41 boxcars, 2 supply dumps, 2 ammunition storage areas, 210 supply or fortified buildings and 38 supply carts Thursday.

Combat Cargo Command transports continued to airdrop essential supplies to United Nations forces in the northeast. In addition, more than 460 tons of cargo, 322 passengers and medical evacuees were carried during yesterday's operations.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1105
8 December 1950

Korean Release No. 709

By ground controller estimates more than 1,300 Chinese Communist troops were killed in the Chosin reservoir area yesterday in slashing attacks by carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine aircraft.

In addition a large number of troop concentrations were heavily hit with results unobserved by ground controllers.

Yesterday marked the seventh straight day that Navy and Marine carrier aircraft concentrated their main effort in close support of ground forces in the reservoir area.

Pilots from Task Force 77, recently augmented by the carrier Princeton, destroyed a total of 88 buildings used as hideouts by enemy troops and damaged 27. One ammunition dump, two gun positions and nine vehicles were destroyed. Three villages overrun by enemy troops were extensively damaged. Thirty-two different troop concentrations were mauled by the Navy pilots.

Marine pilots operating from the escort carriers Badoeng Strait and Sicily worked over 14 different troop concentrations, destroyed 1 ammunition dump, 2 artillery positions, 16 buildings and 4 vehicles. Nine buildings were damaged.

The Netherlands destroyer Evertsen, the Australian destroyer Warramunga and the British cruiser Kenya, under protective cover of aircraft from the British carrier Theseus, stood by to render naval gun fire support to ground forces in the Chinnampo area. Air strikes from the Theseus were launched against troops and supplies north of Chinnampo with good results.

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast rendered harassing, interdiction and call fire support of the ground forces. More than 200 rounds were fired in the Wonsan area by the heavy cruiser Saint Paul and the destroyers Sperry, Zellars and Hank.

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

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1545
7 December 1950

Korean Release No. 708

The enemy continued to exert heavy pressure against elements of the U.S. X Corps in the Hagaru-ri - Koto-ri area yesterday. Other elements of the U.S. X Corps successfully repulsed enemy attacks in the vicinity of Majon-dong, while friendly artillery pounded enemy concentrations with excellent results. Strong United Nations patrols maintained contact with the enemy without change in positions.

U.S. Eighth Army reports that the sector south and southeast of Pyongyang remained generally quiet yesterday, except for patrol clashes with the enemy in the area southeast of Pyongyang. UN forces in this sector continued to occupy and improve defensive positions.

A strong force from the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division occupied Koksan yesterday afternoon where light enemy opposition was overcome by midafternoon. Four artillery howitzers were captured prior to returning to defensive positions by midnight.

ROK forces continued to engage and destroy guerrilla groups in the Chorwon - Hwachon area. Friendly artillery placed concentrations of fire on two enemy groups in this area, killed 50-100 enemy and destroyed a small number of trucks, horses and oxcarts.

- - -

Chinese Communist forces, in increasing numbers, continue to press forward in their invasion of North Korea. In the extreme western sector the Chinese, sometimes intermingled with refugees, streamed southward from the Pyongyang area toward Chinnampo, with the objective of crossing the Taedong river.

South and southwest of Pyongyang, the Chinese were advancing by making use of ditches and secondary trails.

The enemy is paying much attention to the Koksan area, and to the Koksan - Namchonjom highway, and is apparently trying to establish a river crossing site north of Koksan. Enemy troops crossing the Nam river above Koksan in small boats were strafed by friendly air and several concentrations of enemy forces were sighted to the north of that town. Despite heavy air attack, there were signs of a large concentration being built up in this general area.

Eleven Chinese Communist divisions are disposed along the general line of the Taedong river and its tributary, the Nam, and seven more are echeloned in depth.

Seven Chinese divisions are either in the Chosin reservoir area or disposed on both sides of the road from Hagaru to Hamhung, while additional Chinese forces are arriving in the central area, from which they could be committed readily in a movement toward the east coast, or to the south.

An enemy broadcast from Peiping announced this afternoon that Pyongyang was occupied on Dec. 6.

In the enemy rear, heavy enemy vehicular traffic was observed crossing the border into Korea northwest of Sakchu. Farther down, a convoy seven miles long moving southwest from Huichon to Kunu-ri early yesterday morning was heavily attacked by friendly air. Near Anju, masses of enemy with oxcarts and pack-horses were brought under friendly air attack. Both north and south of Suwan (Suan) one large enemy force and numerous small convoys were attacked by United Nations air forces with excellent results.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1510
7 December 1950

Korean Release No. 707

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

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s continued to pummel heavy concentrations of Chinese Communists in both the Eighth Army and the X Corps sectors as more than 1,600 enemy troops were killed or wounded in napalm, rocket and machine gun attacks. Tanks, supply buildings, storage areas, railroad rolling stock and vehicles were under constant attack throughout the day.

For the second time within three days, enemy jet aircraft pressed home aggressive attacks on planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces. A formation of Bomber Command Superfortresses was attacked by six MIG-15 jets northwest of Sinanju. In two sweeps against the bombers the jets approached as close as 50 feet, enabling aerial gunners to damage at least two of the MIGs.

Communist attempts to utilize the battered airfield at Sinuiju were discouraged when a flight of Fifth Air Force fighters strafed 20 Yak-type planes on that field. Returning to the field after rearming, the fighters found that those Yaks able to fly had gone elsewhere. Two destroyed and two damaged enemy planes were counted.

F-80 jets knocked out 12 supply buildings, damaged 3 tanks and inflicted 50 casualties in attacks on Pyongyang airfield. At least 100 Chinese Communists were killed near Chigyong-dong, another 200 casualties inflicted in Omhwa-ri and an additional 200 troops attacked with excellent results at Sanggu-ri. An estimated 300 troops were heavily strafed in the Chinnampo area, a group of 200 neutralized south of Chonchon-ni and many troop positions attacked between Sinanju and Sunan.

South African Air Force F-51s, under the control of the Fifth Air Force, attacked rail cars in Kunu-ri, destroying seven box cars and cutting rail lines to the north and northeast of that town.

Fifth Air Force controlled Marine fighters in the Chosin reservoir area were joined by F-80s, F-51s and B-26 light bombers which heavily attacked the Reds in that combat zone. Attacking more than 20 different targets, bombs, napalm and rockets were poured into enemy positions. Undetermined casualties, although known to be heavy, were inflicted on the attacking enemy forces.

In addition to the enemy casualties, Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 8 tanks, 48 vehicles, 32 horses, 20 rail cars, 15 supply or ammunition dumps, 180 supply buildings and 55 supply carts.

Bomber Command Superfortresses used radar bombing techniques due to cloud coverage as they dropped more than 150 tons of general purpose and incendiary bombs on military supply areas at Kanggye and Sinanju.

Combat Cargo Command transports airdropped 126 tons of ammunitions and supplies to UN forces in the Koto-ri area Wednesday. In addition, medical evacuees and 693 tons of cargo were carried.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1100
7 December 1950

Korean Release No. 706

The U.S. Navy destroyers Hank, Sperry and Zellars yesterday fired approximately 600 rounds of five-inch ammunition into the Wonsan area in support of the ground forces.

British Commonwealth fleet units and the Netherlands destroyer Evertsen fought snow storms and heavy seas to render support to the ground forces on the west coast of Korea. British Seafuries operating from the light carrier Theseus destroyed 13 box cars and damaged three south of Sunan. Returning pilots reported Pyongyang a mass of flames.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine planes for the sixth straight day expended the full might of their attacks in close support of ground forces in the Chosin reservoir area.

Marine pilots operating from the escort carrier Badoeng Strait, flying the flag of Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble, raked seven different troop concentrations, inflicting an estimated 650 casualties.

Navy pilots of Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen, struck at 18 different troop concentrations inflicting heavy casualties.

The combined tally of destruction by Navy and Marine pilots included 16 military buildings destroyed and 18 damaged; 7 machine gun and mortar positions destroyed; 7 trucks and vehicles destroyed and 3 damaged, and 1 road block emplacement destroyed.

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts. The U.S. Navy destroyer Maddox destroyed a mine off the east coast north of Hungnam.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 705

1600
6 December 1950

Chinese Communist Forces reinforcements continue to flow across the border into Korea from the enemy's mass of armies in Manchuria. Additional units of at least divisional strength are in movement south in both the eastern and possibly the western sectors of the Korean battle area.

The largest single concentration observed was sighted in the vicinity of Changjin. This was reported as being 30 miles in length yesterday on first sighting. Further information estimates that it is transporting an approximate division well equipped and including artillery and/or self-propelled guns. Although heavily attacked by friendly air, with very severe casualties, its units must be considered as effective.

Another concentration of about 2,000 was observed moving south near Sinhung-ni on the road to Hagaru. On the western front, in the period 4-5 December, movement was heavy also, with the heaviest air sightings made 20 miles southeast of Sakchu. One convoy totalling 200 vehicles was seen moving south, with additional small convoys scattered throughout the same area. However, it is not known whether this convoy was transporting personnel or material to supply the multiple divisions now facing United Nations forces.

It can be expected that large-scale reinforcements can and will be committed with no warning whenever such a move will further the interests of the Chinese Communists.

Very few contacts with North Korean units of the North Korean Army have been made since 20 November, and it is logical to assume that these forces have withdrawn to rear areas to regroup and reorganize. The probability that many North Koreans are training and regrouping in Manchuria must not be overlooked, for in that privileged sanctuary they would be safe from United Nations air attacks.

- - - - - -

Light and scattered enemy contact generally characterized UN Forces action in Korea yesterday.

In the Hagaru-ri area, enemy pressure relaxed somewhat against elements of the US 1st Marine Division. Other divisional units received small arms fire in the vicinity of Koto-ri.

UN Forces along the western sector continued to establish new defensive positions in the area south of Pyongyang with little or no enemy contact reported.

An attack against US Army units in the Uichon area by an enemy band was repelled and the enemy dispersed.

ROK Army units swept the Yonchon - Chunchon area for enemy groups, engaging several enemy forces. Approximately one thousand enemy troops were reported killed during yesterday's actions.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 704

1500
6 December 1950

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

In a determined effort to slow down the advancing Chinese Communist army, planes of the United States Far East Air Forces poured bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire into massed enemy forces throughout Korea Tuesday. More than 2,600 Reds were killed and large amounts of war materiel destroyed in continuous air attacks that penetrated deep into North Korea.

Fifth Air Force fighters, joined by South African Air Force F-51s, concentrated on Communist troops exerting pressure against the Eighth Army. At least 600 Reds were killed as they attempted to ford the Taedong river just northeast of Pyongyang. F-80 jets attacked a large force of Chinese near Maengjung, killing 700. In Sanpo-ri another 500 casualties were inflicted in rocketing and strafing attacks. Enemy troops were brought under fire at 60 other points with excellent results.

B-26 light bombers operated in both the 8th Army and X Corps sectors, inflicting heavy damage on the Communists. Military targets in and near Sachon, Sachang-ni and around the Chosin Reservoir were heavily hit. They destroyed a large ammunition storage area near Pyongyang.

In addition to the more than 2,600 Communist casualties inflicted by aircraft of the Fifth Air Force large scale attacks were carried out against fortified buildings or supply buildings, vehicles, supply carts and railroad rolling stock. Total destruction yesterday included 200 horses, 87 vehicles, four artillery pieces, 307 fortified or supply buildings, 63 rail cars, 73 supply carts, 430 fuel drums and eight supply areas.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped 32 tons of 500-pound general purpose bombs into the marshalling yards at Kanggye and fire-bombed supply areas in Sukchon, Songchon and Sunchon. Large fires were left burning at each target.

Transports of the Combat Cargo Command continued airlifting battle casualties from the improvised air strip in the area of the Chosin Reservoir.

During yesterday's operations, in addition to medical evacuees, 314 passengers and 934 tons of cargo were carried.

-0-

6 December 1950

BRIAN MEREDITH
Information Officer
United Nations
Meiji Building, Room 274
(Tel: 26-6480)
Tokyo, Japan

For immediate release

SEOUL--Thousands of Koreans attended public meetings of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) Tuesday at Seoul Theater and Stadium.

Ambassador Mian Ziaud Din of Pakistan, UNCURK chairman, said that the countries UNCURK represents have no interests of their own in Korea and all are completely neutral so far as Korean internal affairs and relations with neighbors are concerned.

"However," he said, "we are not neutral in one thing. We believe freedom is the right of the people of the world and anyone who takes away freedom is not our friend."

A message from Korean President Syngman Rhee to UNCURK at the theater meeting, which was organized by the Mayor of Seoul, said: "I am sure that recent developments are as frustrating to you as they are to all Koreans, since they postponed decent and proper solution of the division of the country. Your presence here brings home the realization that the problem of suffering Korea is the concern of the whole civilized world and the certainty that the free world will never compromise with the slave world to the abandonment of our just cause. The United Nations has never meant so much to Koreans as during our periods of greatest suffering, when the United Nations Commission men from all parts of the world have lived among us and shared our troubles."

Miss Helen Kim, representing the Korean people, said to UNCURK: "You who have come from so far and at such risk of danger are indeed friends."

She added that no cost was too great to win the war and that compromise would be putting one's hand in a tiger's mouth. The more we give up, she said, the more will be demanded.

Seoul Stadium was packed with people during the bright, cold afternoon. Banners welcomed UNCURK and asked for arms to fight the enemy. A resolution, addressed to the President of the UN General Assembly, was passed. It said that only when the Korean case was settled could the United Nations fulfill its mission.

UNCURK met for the first time Monday with representatives of the Republic of Korea for discussions and an exchange of views.

-30-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

PRESS CONFERENCE BY HAROLD E. STASSEN
RADIO TOKYO BUILDING
1330

6 December 1950

In answer to the Trans Pacific telephoned question, of Arthur Krock of New York Times, it is my carefully considered personal judgment that the following course of action should be followed in order to rekindle the flickering hopes of a just world peace and freedom for mankind.

I emphasize that these are personal views and they are not to be taken by inference or otherwise to represent the views of the United States Government nor of any other individual.

1. The United Nations should at once call for a cease-fire order of both the Chinese Communist forces and the United Nations forces to be executed at midnight Korea time on December 8, 1950.

2. If the cease-fire is agreed to and is carried out, the United Nations should appoint one outstanding mediator who is a citizen of some member of the United Nations which has not been involved in any way in either the fighting or the arming on either side in Korea.

3. This mediator should then proceed to seek a settlement, which presumably will involve the withdrawal of all non-Korean forces, the laying down of arms by the Koreans of both North and South, and a supervised election of all Korea. It may involve other considerations concerning the reservoirs and power plants and other matters in the mediator's discretion. The settlement should be subject to approval by the United Nations Assembly.

4. If the cease-fire order is not agreed to, the United Nations Commander should be directed to retaliate against the attacking Chinese Communist forces by striking in any manner any objects of military significance in either Korea or China. This would undoubtedly result in the blockade of the China coast and heavy air attacks upon the military and industrial centers of China. He should also then be directed to withdraw his land forces from Korea in an orderly manner at such time as may be feasible, as it is clear that his limited forces cannot now be asked, in the face of the new overwhelming unlawful attack of the huge masses of the Chinese Communist forces, to endeavor to carry out the present United Nations directive under which he is ordered to clear all of Korea of opposing armed forces. This task this outstanding Commander had almost completed when the new fresh force invaded Korea and struck his heroic, battle-weary forces in many times their numbers. It is also clear that reinforcements in the numbers needed to carry out the present United Nations directive on the ground are not available.

5. These alternate directions must be included in the original cease-fire order of the United Nations so that all may know the consequences of a disregard of the cease-fire order.

6. If the cease-fire order is not agreed to, and the prolonged retaliation by sea and air begins, the United Nations should continue to make repeated attempts to mediate a settlement with all concerned of all Korean issues and to then at some future hour upon such settlement, cease the retaliation and restore peace in this area of the world.

7. It is my sincere conclusion after a review of what I believe to be all of the facts of the present situation and a study of the months and years of background to the present crisis, that any United Nations course more belligerent than this recommended action, or any United Nations course more soft than this recommended action, will multiply the present tragedy and increase the ultimate dangers of an all out third World War.

HAROLD E. STASSEN

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

British Commonwealth
Release to Correspondents
at PIO GHQ Office

No. 17
6 Dec 50

At a Korean Air Base, Wednesday.

Australian Mustang pilots of 77 (F) Squadron RAAF last night destroyed the town of Koksan, east of Pyongyang, which was reported to hold a concentration of enemy troops.

Flight Lieutenant Gordon Harvey of Wollongong, New South Wales, led a flight against the town after an air controller told him it was loaded with enemy troops. For nearly two hours Harvey's flight dropped fire bombs and fired rockets and .50 calibre ammunition into the town completely destroying it. Harvey estimated that Koksan would have a normal population of 5,000.

The Australians drew no enemy anti-aircraft fire as they circled, dived and attacked. They observed artillery fire south of the town but could not see what was happening there.

During yesterday other Australian flights struck at small groups of enemy cavalry which they found on tracks and pathways off the main roads. They also destroyed quantities of United Nations supplies to keep them from enemy hands.

Again they are faced with the difficult problem of the appearnce of thousands of desperate refugees among whom Chinese soldiers are mingling.

When pilots return to their airfield after missions they climb from their cockpits and help groundstaff men to re-arm and re-fuel the Mustangs. Squadron Leader Richard Cresswell and Flight commanders all join in the common task of loading rockets and hand-pumping fuel into the Mustangs. In spite of the difficulties now being met morale is kept at a very high level throughout the squadron by the "All-in" work of all members.

Dakotas of the RAAF Communications Squadron in Japan are rushing supplies to Australian and British troops in Korea.

CBE FOR BRIGADIER COAD

Award to Brigadier Basil Coad, Commanding the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade in Korea, of the distinction of Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE), has been announced by the GHQ Far East Land Forces, Singapore.

Lieut-General Sir Horace Robertson, who is exercising administrative command of British Commonwealth troops in Korea, has sent congratulations to Brigadier Coad.

- 0 -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1000
6 December 1950

Korean Release No. 703

Yesterday for the fifth straight day carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine flyers concentrated their striking power in close support of ground forces in the Chosin reservoir area.

Masses of Chinese Communist troops continued to be the primary target of the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets and Marine Corsairs.

Flying at tree-top level the carrier-based planes worked over numerous troop concentrations in the area southwest of the reservoir, attacking with bombs, rockets, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire.

In the course of the attacks on enemy ground forces more than 100 military buildings and houses were damaged or destroyed. When air attack is imminent the Communist troops rush for the nearest building, driving their trucks and tanks into the shelter closest at hand.

Four warehouses and several gun positions were destroyed in the round-the-clock air attacks.

British Commonwealth fleet units deployed along the west coast stood by to render interdiction, harassing and call fire support of the ground forces, as did U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast.

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

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Strait. The Seventh Fleet is commanded by Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1625
5 December 1950

Korean Release No. 702

Enemy pressure yesterday was again restricted generally to the Hagaru-ri area. Units of the U.S. 1st Marine Division continued to defend against enemy attacks in the Hagaru-ri area.

Elements of the U.S. X Corps repulsed an enemy attack in the Huksu-ri sector while another divisional unit fought off an attack in the Majon-dong area.

In the western sector of Korea, United Nations forces continued to readjust and consolidate defensive positions south of Pyongyang. A small enemy guerrilla force was dispersed by friendly elements in the Sibyon-ni area.

Elements of the ROK forces engaged in several fire fights in the Yonchon area, resulting in enemy losses of 65 killed.

- - - -

On Dec. 1, an outline of the Chinese Communist forces identified in North Korea was made public, and on Dec. 4 an indication that these forces had received reinforcements was received. At that time, the Chinese facing the western part of the United Nations sector were estimated at 18 divisions, with at least seven more in the area north of, and immediately around, the Chosin reservoir.

A continued effort to supply and reinforce the Communist divisions from north of the Yalu river is evident. This is especially noticeable on the eastern front.

At Changjin, which lies directly north of Chosin reservoir, a convoy of vehicles 30 miles in length was observed moving south at 0330 hours on Dec. 4. Still farther north, a large body of troops, towing artillery and supplies, was observed moving south. These movements were taken under heavy friendly air attack.

In this eastern zone, reinforcements available for immediate use are estimated at at least three divisions.

In the western zone, a convoy of 18 vehicles one mile north of Huichon late the night of Dec. 3 was attacked by friendly air. Later, 30 vehicles moving southwest were attacked, and six vehicles moving north. Still later, a convoy of 30 to 40 vehicles heading south in this area was attacked. Some of these vehicles exploded.

The heaviest vehicular traffic in the enemy rear areas during the night of Dec. 3-4 was on the road from Huichon to the southwest. However, on the main road down the coast from Sinuiju, between Sonchon and Chongju, traffic was heavy that night, and a total of 25 trucks were taken under fire at various points.

A rising tempo of both rail and road movement in enemy rear areas indicates a maximum effort to resupply and reinforce the Chinese Communist forces already committed to the Korean battle.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1420
5 December 1950

Korean Release No. 701

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

Good weather enabled U.S. Far East Air Forces to increase air strikes Monday on the Chinese Communists in Korea throughout the fighting areas and in sectors where the enemy is reported to be massed in large numbers.

More than 570 sorties were flown by FEAF aircraft on the 160th consecutive day of combat operations in Korea with at least 2,100 enemy troops killed, 350 supply or troop buildings destroyed or damaged, and effective attacks made on 90 vehicles, 4 locomotives, 8 rail cars, 2 tanks and varied Red targets as Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers concentrated on the area between Pyongyang and the Chongchon river, and the Chosin reservoir area to the northeast.

Superforts of the FEAF Bomber Command made fire and demolition bombing strikes on the Communist supply centers at Tokchon, Anju and Huichon. Traffic routes in the Huichon area were bombed and damaged by 500-pound general purpose bombs. All Superfort crews reported excellent results.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers operated around the clock and F-80 and F-51 fighters flew from dawn to dusk, providing a cover for evacuation of UN personnel in several sectors including wounded men from Hagaru airstrip near the Chosin reservoir. The light bombers and fighters also flew in close support of the Marine and U.S. Army infantry men who affected a linkup in the Hagaru area, and fighters flew close support for UN units along the northwestern front.

Mustangs flown by Royal Australian Air Force and South African pilots converged with U.S. F-51s, F-80 jets and B-26s for crippling blows on the Communists with most of the 2,100 enemy troops killed and 350 supply buildings leveled being in areas around Sunchon, Pakchon, Kachang-ni, Hajong-ni, Hapyong, Tokchon, Taechon, Kaechon, Chunghwa, Yonghung-ni, Anju, Sukchon, Won-ni, Sinanju, Kunu-ri, Sinhung-ni and Pukchang-ni.

Two F-80 jets (one armed and one unarmed reconnaissance plane) were attacked by five MIG-15 type jet enemy planes near Sinuiju. The armed jet damaged one of the MIGs, then took evasive action. The chase ended in the hills near Pyongyang, where the enemy planes turned for the north as the F-80s escaped.

FEAF Combat Cargo Command transports continued their double duty of flying in ammunition and supplies, some being airdropped to friendly forces, and flying out personnel who require medical attention. Of yesterday's total air evacuation of 3,053 personnel, 1,046 medical evacuees were airlifted from the Hagaru airstrip near the Chosin reservoir. This makes a total of more than 2,700 evacuees from Hagaru since the daring operation began last Friday.

Cargo Command's total tonnage for the 24-hour period was 1,430, which included the 3,053 medical evacuees and 438 passengers airlifted in 261 sorties. Included in the total tonnage is 195 tons of emergency supplies and ammunition airdropped to Marines by 38 C-119s.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 700

1055
5 December 1950

The combined all-out effort of carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine Corps aircraft yesterday was spent in close support of elements of the 1st Marine Division and the U.S. Army 7th Infantry Division withdrawing in the Chosin reservoir area.

Performing one of the many specialized tasks for which they are specifically trained the Navy and Marine flyers, flying at tree-top level, blasted scores of Chinese Communist troop concentrations around the entire perimeter of the reservoir.

Attacking often within 50 yards of friendly forces the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets and the Marine Corsairs cleared the way for the withdrawing ground forces.

Incident to the searing attacks on enemy troops the carrier-based pilots destroyed 52 military buildings and damaged 44. A frequent tactic of the Communists when air attack is imminent is to drive trucks, tanks and field pieces into the nearest building.

In addition to the destruction of troops and buildings the Navy and Marine pilots destroyed four field pieces, five trucks and one observation post.

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

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast provided round-the-clock call-fire support of the ground forces.

British Commonwealth fleet units operating along the west coast continued with patrol and blockade operations to thwart any enemy attempts at reinforcement or resupply by water.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
4 December 1950

Korean Release No. 699

Contact with the enemy was again light yesterday along the western sector of Korea; however, heavy enemy pressure continued in the Chosin reservoir area.

Several enemy probing attacks in the area south of the Chosin reservoir were repulsed by elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division. The enemy continued to exert heavy pressure against the Marines throughout the sector.

Attacks against elements of United Nations forces in the area northwest of Hamhung forced some UN units to make limited withdrawals.

UN forces in the area to the north and east of Pyongyang consolidated defensive positions and reported only scattered contact with enemy units yesterday.

- - -

It is estimated that the Chinese Communist forces now opposite the United Nations forces in North Korea now total 268,000. A further breakdown of this figure gives 194,000 Communist troops under the Fourth Field Army on the western side of the Korean peninsula, and another 74,000 on the eastern front.

These troops form the forward combat echelon. In their rear, stretching back to and across the Yalu river, is the second supporting echelon, which is available for a momentary mass buildup in the direction of projected operations.

The composition of this latter echelon includes upwards of 400,000 troops of the Fourth Field Army and the North China Special Army Group, probably 75,000 troops from the Third Field Army, and possibly 75,000 troops from the First Field Army, which have been reported in the Tumen area or enroute thereto.

Thus a minimum of 550,000 men are available as a huge reservoir in this second supporting echelon.

The remainder of Communist China constitutes a third echelon in reserve. Including all categories, the Chinese Communists have about four million men under arms. Currently there are other units of the First and Third Field Armies probably totaling 200,000 additional troops en route North to the second or support echelon.

The presence of these large Communist Chinese forces in Manchuria and North Korea was not the result of a sudden impulse, but must have been preceded by a long period of planning, followed by a considerable time necessary for troop movement, since some of these soldiers came from Central China. Preparations were made long ago: possibly the decision to commit them came after it was apparent that the military forces of the North Korean People's Republic had been decisively defeated.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 698

1440
4 December 1950

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

Although poor weather conditions prevailed throughout the operational area Sunday, planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces continued to pound a massing Chinese Communist army in Korea.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s struck at Red troops and vehicles in the northwest sector as B-26 light bombers joined other F-51s and Marine fighters in heavy attacks on the Communists attacking United Nations elements in the Chosin reservoir area.

Concentrated attacks by F-80s in the Sinanju-Anju arc cost the enemy 42 supply buildings, 1 fuel storage area and 3 vehicles. A troop train was attacked near Anju, the locomotive and 15 cars heavily damaged by rockets and napalm. Red troops, attempting to flee the train, were strafed, with many casualties being inflicted on them. Small convoys throughout the area were attacked with undetermined results. Near Kwaksan four rail cars were damaged by fighters and seven fortified buildings burned in Suu-dong.

In the Chosin reservoir area Air Force fighter planes killed an estimated 50 Red troops and burned many supply buildings at Hagaru-ri. Rocketing and strafing attacks by F-51s and F4Us, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, cost the Communists many troops in Pusong-ni, Sachang-ni and around the reservoir itself.

B-26s bombed and napalmed enemy troop positions in Sinha-ri, Changjin, Huksuri and Sojung with excellent results. Military targets northeast of Pyongyang, near Yopa, were set ablaze by napalm attacks.

Preliminary destruction claims by the Fifth Air Force totalled more than 800 enemy troops killed, 19 vehicles, 75 horses, 155 supply or fortified buildings, 1 tank and 16 boxcars destroyed or damaged.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the supply centers of Kunu-ri and Sinanju with incendiary and general purpose bombs with excellent results. Main supply routes leading north and west from Sinanju were cut in many places by direct hits with demolition bombs.

Air drops continued to be the source of supply for United Nations forces fighting the Communists along the Chosin reservoir. Transports of the Combat Cargo Command parachuted 302 tons of ammunition and supplies into the area yesterday.

Large-scale evacuation of sick and wounded continued, with an estimated 2,400 military personnel evacuated to hospitals. Of that total 470 were flown from the emergency strip just to the rear of the Chosin battle area. Cargo tonnage during yesterday's operations was 1,447 tons.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

British Commonwealth
Release to Correspondents
at PIO GHQ Office

No. 16
4 Dec 50

Imposition of censorship on the Korean operations by the United Nations Organisation to ensure the security of the United Nations Command and the soldiers fighting in it, was urged today by the C-in-C BCOF (Lieut-General Sir Horace Robertson), who also exercises administrative command of the British Commonwealth troops fighting for the United Nations in Korea.

"I am well aware of the necessity for the United Nations in its first police action to maintain peace and suppress aggression to give the world the fullest information of its actions and those of the forces carrying them out.

"Against an enemy of known limited capacity such as the North Koreans, it might well be advantageous to relax the accepted standards of security in war to enable the world to be kept fully informed. But now, against a powerful new enemy, making undeclared war on the United Nations and attacking their forces in overwhelming strength, we should no longer broadcast to them over the radio all the latest details of the disposition of our forces and their movements, nor similarly keep them fully informed through the world's press.

"Such actions must be as useful to the enemy as a first-class intelligence organisation of his own, enabling him to assess our positions accurately and act accordingly.

"While being given access to all the facts, correspondents were asked to respect the security aspects in certain matters by applying a voluntary censorship themselves regarding information fraught with possibly vital military consequences.

"This system has been honoured with very few exceptions, nevertheless many senior newspapermen found difficulties in it because of the wide variation of experience and judgement among the many correspondents engaged in reporting and commenting on the war.

"In many cases they would have preferred a censorship from outside.

"I believe that the safety of the United Nations Command and its forces is now more pressing than unrestricted reporting of the war, and that censorship should therefor be imposed by direction of the United Nations Organisation.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1700
4 December 1950

THIS IS A FUTURE RELEASE

The following statement by Joseph M. Dodge, given IN ADVANCE and IN CONFIDENCE, is for release at 6 p.m., Tokyo time, Monday, Dec. 4:

U.S. AID COUNTERPART FUND

In the published comment about the Counterpart Fund, there has been entirely too much concern about the balance in the account and too little public recognition of what the use of the Counterpart Fund has accomplished for the Japanese economy.

As of 31 October 1950, the Fund had invested in public and private enterprise nearly 82 billion yen in disbursements for these purposes. This amount has been converted into actual capital added to the Japanese economy which came from appropriations made from the tax revenues of the United States Government for the assistance of Japan.

In the category of public enterprise, the Fund has disbursed 45.3 billion yen, including 21 billion yen for Telecommunications and 18 billion yen for the National Railways, which amounts were vital factors in their rehabilitation. Supplementing that, it has disbursed 2.6 billion yen for the benefit of the National Forests, 2.6 billion yen for the Housing Corporation, and 1.1 billion yen for Public Works.

In the category of investments in private enterprise, the Fund has disbursed over 36 billion yen, including 10 billion yen for Electric Power, 12 billion yen for shipping, over 9 billion yen for other private enterprise and 5.2 billion yen for the preferred stock of financial institutions. All are important contributions to economic recovery.

These amounts all are exclusive of large allocations of funds already made for similar specific purposes and not yet disbursed and exclusive of Government debt retirement, actual or provided for.

For example, in the category of private enterprise, a large Japan Fiscal Year 1950 allocation was made to the Electric Power industry of 15 billion yen. None of this has been disbursed because of the failure to implement the deconcentration program for the Power Industry.

So long as domestic inflationary pressures exist and are multiplied by a large credit expansion and the inflationary impacts of the war in Korea on the Japanese economy, a substantial reserve will be preserved in the Counterpart Fund for debt retirement and will be retained against possible need for direct counter inflationary action. If necessary, it will be increased. It should not be overlooked that the Counterpart Fund is available for capital investment purposes only to the extent that it is not required as a counter inflationary weapon.

Other than this, the Counterpart Fund has been and will be used to the maximum possible extent to further the economic reconstruction of Japan.

There has been an exaggerated and completely unwarranted dependence on the Counterpart Fund as a means of financing public and private enterprise capital investment. Despite public warnings, there is a disposition to measure capital availability through a continued and expanded use of the Counterpart Fund into the indefinite future. Extravagant and misleading plans are made and published for public capital investment and improvements requiring the use of Counterpart Funds that are diminishing and shortly may become unavailable.

Little account seems to have been taken of the fact that as appropriations of U.S. aid funds for Japan are reduced and finally terminate the availability of loans from the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund will diminish and finally cease. The supply of capital funds from this source is not unlimited. It is definitely limited. Its continued use cannot be projected into the future.

(more)
(over)

The injection of capital into the Japanese economy from this source is a temporary phenomenom related to a readjustment period. The fundamental problem for Japan is to mobilize and improve the domestic capital resources on which its future development will depend.

The capital situation of Japan is complicated by the tremendous capital losses taken as a result of the war and by the fact that real capital is only accumulated by savings and reinvestment of earnings. Both mean a degree of self-denial. This is not a quick process under reconstruction conditions. If this process is not quick enough, the alternative is forced savings through higher taxation or less expenditures by the government in other categories so as to permit greater expenditures for capital purposes from existing taxation revenues.

If the capital needs of the Japanese economy are to be met with any degree of success, public and private expenditures of every nature will have to be controlled, not only in terms of amount but also in terms of ensuring the maximum value for the least cost. This is particularly true of public finance at every level, where there should be an unceasing demand on the part of the public, whose funds are being spent, that wasteful expenditures, ghost employees, ghost travellers, extravagance and over-obligation of funds be stopped.

The fundamental economic condition of Japan with its shortage of natural resources cannot warrant lower taxes unless these result in greater savings and greater capital reinvestment. The attempt to create capital by printing money or excessive debt expansion leads only to marking down the value of the yen and its purchasing power. All attempts at short cutting the natural process bring their own penalties.

The tempo of capital expenditure needs to be related to the capital means available if there is to be a sound foundation for the future progress of Japan.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200
4 December 1950

Korean Release No. 697

Masses of Chinese Communist troops in the Chosin reservoir area continued to feel the full fury of carrier-based Navy and Marine air attacks yesterday.

U.S. Navy Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 and U.S. Marine Corsairs of an escort carrier group were out from dawn to dusk raking and blasting enemy troops with bombs, rockets, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire.

One mass of troops numbering about 800 near Soltong-ni was heavily attacked with severe casualties. Numerous troop concentrations around the entire perimeter of the reservoir were mauled by the close air support attacks of the Marine and Navy flyers.

Incidental to the attacks on troop concentrations the carrier-based Navy planes destroyed 15 military buildings and damaged 14; knocked out several artillery positions, destroyed two observation posts and one command post. Marine Corsairs destroyed 15 military buildings and damaged 29.

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast continued to provide around-the clock call-fire support of the ground forces.

Cruiser-based helicopters continue to do double duty flying in ammunition and evacuating battle wounded.

The U.S. destroyer Chandler destroyed a mine off the east coast. Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

British Commonwealth fleet units deployed along the west coast continued with intensive patrol and blockade operations to thwart any enemy attempt at resupply or reinforcement by water.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
3 December 1950

Korean Release No. 696

The situation yesterday was relatively quiet along the Eighth Army sector, with few units reporting any contact with enemy forces.

In the vicinity of Hadan, elements of the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division and the 27th British Infantry Brigade were attacked by a numerically superior enemy force. The battle continued until the late afternoon, when the attack was repulsed with the aid of United Nations air strikes. An estimated two hundred enemy were killed by ground action and five hundred by air strikes.

Elements of the ROK 5th Division secured the town of Chunchon and by late afternoon had advanced 6,000 yards north of the town.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division made slow progress toward Hagaru-ri in the face of fierce enemy opposition. At last report they were still heavily engaged with the enemy.

- - - -

Along the western part of the front, refugees who crossed into friendly lines report "many" enemy in a village northwest of Sunchon, and an undetermined number of Communist cavalry men and infantrymen west-northwest of this same town.

Enemy artillery was reported active northeast of Sukchon.

Yesterday afternoon air observers reported a large number of men dressed in white, moving southeast and also south along the railroad line toward Sukchon.

Southwest of Sonchong enemy artillery was again active in support of a roadblock. It is believed that there is an enemy build-up in this area.

Approximately six miles northeast of Kangdong an enemy roadblock was destroyed and its 50-man defense dispersed.

Seven hundred of an estimated 2,000 enemy were killed by combined ground air action during an engagement nine miles northwest of Songchon.

United Nations air observed large Communist troop concentrations in the area northwest of Songchon. Troops from this area reportedly advanced toward the UN lines at dusk on Dec. 2.

Large numbers of Communist troops reportedly were moving east from Yangdok yesterday afternoon. This column of about 2,000 enemy was attacked by the air.

Three hundred enemy attacked a convoy east of Sachang. East of this town, the road is reported cratered in various places. A report indicates enemy troops in the area just west of Huksu and on roads in that vicinity.

In the Hagaru area the enemy continued to maintain heavy pressure. The enemy forces are heavily armed with sub-machine guns and light machine guns, mortars and rifles. Enemy attacks in the area were well commanded, determined and in considerable strength, major attacks being launched at night.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
3 December 1950

Korean Release No. 695

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

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces hammered the Chinese Communists without let-up Saturday, taking a heavy toll of vehicles and fortified buildings, and inflicting more than 1,100 casualties.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s, striking at 95 separate targets along the battle line and in staging areas, destroyed or damaged 12 tanks, 144 vehicles, 2 locomotives, 30 rail cars, 3 gun emplacements, 9 supply dumps, 2 fuel storage areas, 211 supply or fortified buildings and 18 supply carts.

Near Samso-ri a formation of F-80 jets attacked a 40-truck convoy, destroying 25 and damaging the others. Another flight rocketed and strafed a train in Sindo-dong, destroying the locomotive and four cars and damaging 21 other cars. Three nearby gun emplacements, a supply building and three vehicles were damaged.

Three hundred Communist troops were killed in a napalm and strafing attack in Tohung-ri, an additional 50 enemy troops killed at Yopa, and 200 casualties inflicted in a jet attack on Red forces just south of Sinanju. Southwest of that town fighters destroyed four tanks.

B-26 light bombers trapped a convoy in the town of Kunu-ri, destroying 20 trucks and damaging 20 others. Two enemy tanks were destroyed in the same town and three others damaged near Yongbyon. Night intruder attacks were made by the B-26s against military targets in 36 areas. Direct hits were made on a convoy in Kwaksan, six vehicles knocked out south of Tokchon and a nearby group of camp fires blanketed with fragmentation bombs. Fires were left burning in more than 20 supply areas.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked troop concentrations and stacks of war materiel at Chongju and Tongnimi-ni with general purpose bombs and hit a large supply area at Yongsapo with fire-bombs. Rail and highway targets were bombed in the vicinity of Unsongdong.

Transport aircraft of the Combat Cargo Command continued to resupply embattled United Nations forces in the Chosin reservoir area Saturday, parachuting 184 tons of ammunition, food and medical supplies to friendly troops. Other transports, landing at an emergency strip prepared just to the rear of friendly lines, evacuated 1,000 wounded army and marine personnel during the day. In addition more than 1,232 tons of cargo, including an additional 1,353 evacuees were carried during yesterday's operations.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1055
3 December 1950

Korean Release No. 694

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine pilots continued to take a tremendous toll of enemy troops yesterday in air strikes in close and general support of the ground forces.

A column of about 400 enemy troops and two smaller groups numbering about 50 each near Soksa-ri were heavily bombed and strafed with severe casualties.

At Yopa the Navy flyers caught another concentration of about 500 troops. Bombs, napalm and 20 mm cannon fire killed many and dispersed the remainder.

In the vicinity of the Chosin reservoir Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 badly mauled six different troop concentrations, destroyed seven buildings housing troops, knocked out two gun positions and destroyed two warehouses.

At Chugan-do the Navy flyers destroyed six military buildings; at Hagaru-ri they destroyed three warehouses and damaged seven; at Hwangin-dong they destroyed a camouflaged locomotive.

Adding to the total damage caused by carrier-based aircraft, Marine Corsairs attacking in the Chosin reservoir area neutralized five troop concentrations, destroyed 17 buildings and damaged 5, destroyed 3 warehouses and damaged 4.

The town of Sinhung-ni, overrun with large numbers of enemy troops, was 60 percent destroyed with napalm and bombs, by the flying Leathernecks. Sinhung-ni is south of the Chosin reservoir.

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

U.S. Navy ships deployed along the east coast continued to provide round-the-clock call-fire support of the ground forces.

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

A helicopter based on the heavy cruiser Saint Paul sighted, and the destroyer Zellars exploded a mine in the vicinity of Chongjin.

Cruiser-based helicopters continue to assist in the evacuation of battle-wounded.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

British Commonwealth
release to correspondents
at PIO GHQ Office.

No. 13
2 Dec 50

A North Korean Base, Friday.

After flying 46 sorties in two days in attacks on advancing Chinese Communist troops, Mustangs of 77 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force switched yesterday to join Corsairs of a United States Marines air group in close support of the hard-pressed US First Marine Division in the Chosin Reservoir area.

An estimated fifty of about 100 enemy troops moving down a roa on which there were hundreds of our vehicles ahead of them, were killed in an attack led by Flight Lieutenant Fred Barnes, and a num of hand carts were also destroyed.

Squadron Leader Richard Cresswell of Glen Iris, Victoria, sent more Mustangs to the target area, and himself led a second mission off in gathering darkness. They were delayed over the target area and results could not be observed when eventually they attacked in the growing darkness.

Flight Lieutenant Ralph Dawson, of Melbourne, Victoria, flying his first mission since the 1939-45 war, helped destroy a truck and another vehicle.

Ground crews working in the snow of North Korea continue to ear high praise from the pilots for their efforts. Pilot Lyle Klaffer of Adelaide, South Australia, had to change from one aircraft to another when his first became unserviceable. The ground crew were strapping him into his second aircraft while others were still fill its tanks with petrol.

Earlier in the week groundstaff swept snow from the wings and fuselages of the Mustangs with brooms before they took off in clouds of snow thrown up by the slip stream from their propellers.

During these operations Chinese Cavalry in the Tokchon area were attacked by two flights led by Flight Lieutenant Ian Olorenshaw of Renmark, South Australia and Pilot Geoffrey Thornton of Mildura, &x Victoria, and a truck was destroyed with rockets.

The Australian Mustangs also joined American Mustangs and Shoo ing Stars in attacks on a regiment of enemy, while Flight Lieutenan Ross Coburn of Newcastle, New South Wales, led his flight against other troops of this group dug in on a ridge.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1705
2 December 1950

Korean Release No. 693

United Nations forces continued to consolidate and organize defensive positions south of the Chongchon river.

Elements of the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division reported 300 prisoners captured during yesterday's operations.

An enemy roadblock in the Kunu-ri area was overcome and elements of the U.S. Army 2d Division were successful in withdrawing to new defensive positions.

ROK 2d Division units engaged an enemy force in the Pochon area.

In the Wonsan area, elements of the U.S. Army 3d Division cleared several enemy roadblocks west of Majon-ni.

Pressure against the U.S. 1st Marine Division in the Yudam-ni area continued. The Marines killed 930 of the enemy and captured 53 during yesterday's fighting. Units in the Chosin Reservoir sector continued to consolidate positions.

In the area north of Chongjin, enemy resistance was described as moderate to strong, supported by artillery.

- - - -

In the U.S. Army I Corps sector there was no report of contact along the front but there were indications of enemy activity in front of the outpost line of resistance. It was reported that small enemy forces were located a few miles south, southwest and southeast of Anju.

In the U.S. Army IX Corps sector in the vicinity of Anju - Sunchon, the enemy activity consisted of the establishment of road blocks, one located north of Sunchon and another north-northwest of the same town. While these hampered the withdrawal of friendly units they were not completely effective.

An air strike on hostile positions south of Kunu-ri was very successful in damage inflicted on the enemy. Another strike at enemy troops and gun positions on a ridge a few miles northwest of Sunchon materially assisted in reducing a road block in the area. An estimated 150 enemy were killed and two gun positions destroyed during the attack. Other strikes in the area northeast of Kunu-ri resulted in a minimum of 200 enemy killed. Air also attacked an undetermined number of enemy north of Sinanju and a large number of hostile troops with armored vehicles in the Kunu-ri area. Air observations on Dec. 1, included a large number of refugees moving south from Sinanju and the Chongchon river area and an estimated 1,000 enemy troops changing from uniforms to white clothing southeast of Kunu-ri.

The enemy action in the Sunchon - Songchon area was mostly of probing nature. An estimated 400 enemy was taken under artillery fire in an area southeast of Sunchon. Artillery pieces and an undetermined number of enemy northeast and southwest of Sinchang were reported. Air observations indicated a small group of hostile troops and horses north of Sunchon, a regiment of unidentified troops, 11 miles north of Sunchon.

In the X Corps sector in the vicinity of Sachang an enemy force estimated to be a regiment supported by mortars, automatic weapons and possibly pack artillery continuously harassed friendly troops. No definitely aggressive action has been noted here for the past two or three days, However, a friendly supply convoy was reported ambushed four miles farther east by an estimated 50 Chinese Communists.

In the Chosin Reservoir area enemy pressure was maintained during the night and continued on Dec. 1. In the vicinity of Yudam the enemy made repeated attacks from the north. In these attacks the enemy suffered very heavy casualties.

(more)
(over)

At Hagaru the enemy launched a determined attack by elements of two unidentified regiments supported by automatic weapons and artillery. The enemy's main effort was from the east and south, with a secondary effort from the west. Fighting ranged from moderate to heavy and enemy casualties were reported high.

In the vicinity of Koto-ri the enemy renewed its probing attacks generally from the southwest and were described as light. Aggressive enemy patrolling continued in this area and light small-arms fire was maintained during the afternoon.

In the Chongjin - Kilchu area the enemy resistance was described as moderate to strong supported by artillery and two to four tanks or self-propelled guns. PW's taken in the area state that the enemy are withdrawing in small groups, with instructions to assemble at Munsan.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1515
2 December 1950

Korean Release No. 692

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

Heavy close support of embattled United Nations ground forces marked the 158th consecutive day of combat operations by the U.S. Far East Air Forces Friday. A total of 727 sorties were flown yesterday with more than 500 of these operating under the control of the Fifth Air Force.

In the Kunu-ri area fighters maintained a constant aerial umbrella over rear-guard friendly forces delaying the advance of the Chinese Communists. Continuous air strikes by F-80 jets knocked out several roadblocks, two artillery pieces and killed an estimated 500 Communists. The U.S. Eighth Army reported that "very active air support" enabled one regiment and a battalion to escape encirclement by the Reds and that these units were able to rejoin the main body of United Nations forces.

Fifth Air Force F-80s and F-51s inflicted an additional 2,000 casualties on the enemy in large-scale close support strikes all along the battle line. Near Sinanju 350 Reds were killed in a sweep by fighters, two tanks damaged and an ammunition dump destroyed. Military targets in Yongyon-ni suffered heavy damage in a strike that destroyed or damaged 45 supply buildings and cost the Communists 175 troops. In and near Won-ni F-80s rocketed and strafed ridges honeycombed with enemy troops. Air controllers overhead, in T-6 aircraft, reported at least 350 Communist troops were killed, an ammunition dump destroyed and 10 vehicles fired at Taechon, Kaechon, Pyongwon-ni, Kujang-dong and Yongsan-dong.

B-26 light bombers pounded enemy troops, supplies and fortified buildings in 11 areas along and to the rear of the battle line. An ammunition train was brought under a fragmentation bomb, napalm, rocket and machine gun attack in Kunu-ri. More than a fourth of the cars exploded under the concentrated attack. Near Sonchon a formation of B-26s destroyed the greater part of a large body of horse cavalry. The horsemen neither took cover or dismounted. Military supplies were set afire at Pukchang-ni, Tokchon, Kasan, Yongbyon and Kujong-ni.

In addition to the 2,500 Communist casualties Fifth Air Force planes accounted for a total of at least 3 tanks, an armored car, 122 vehicles, 6 artillery pieces, 6 supply dumps, 5 ammunition storage areas, 473 supply or fortified buildings, 18 supply carts and 6 rail cars destroyed or damaged.

Bomber Command Superfortresses continued the interdiction of enemy supply routes and attacks on military storage areas. They made five cuts in rail lines and cratered highways with 500-pound general purpose bombs. Storage areas at Kwaksan, Namsi, Tokchon, Huichon, Singhung-dong, Sonchon and Kusong were saturated with incendiary bombs.

Six MIG jet aircraft made a series of determined attacks on a formation of B-29s east of Sinuiju. At least one MIG was damaged in the engagement, with no damage being sustained by any of the Superfortresses.

Nearly 100 tons of ammunition and supplies were dropped to United Nations forces in the Chosin Reservoir area by planes of the Combat Cargo Command. In addition 879 tons of cargo, 771 passengers and 502 medical

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1110
2 December 1950

Korean Release No. 691

U. S. Navy and Marine carrier-based aircraft roared across the entire breadth of North Korea in close support of the ground forces yesterday.

The flying Marines, operating from the escort carrier USS Badoeng Strait, concentrated their entire effort in support of ground forces in the Chosin reservoir area.

Rocket, bomb and napalm attacks were effective against enemy troop concentrations around almost the entire perimeter of the reservoir, particularly at Yudam-ni. As a result of the highly successful air attacks, isolated elements were enabled to rejoin.

U.S. Navy Skyraiders, Panther jets and Corsairs of fast carrier Task Force 77 added their striking power to that of the Marine Corsairs in the Chosin reservoir area, neutralizing a number of troop concentrations.

The Navy planes worked their way across the entire Korean peninsula blasting troop concentrations enroute. Enemy troops at Kunu-ri and Tokchon were heavily hit with bombs, napalm, rockets and 20 mm cannon fire.

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

Cruiser-based helicopters assisted in the evacuation of wounded troops.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1555
1 December 1950

Korean Release No. 690

Diminishing enemy pressure characterized the activity on the U.S. Eighth Army front.

A strong enemy force attacked elements of the 29th Infantry Brigade Group, United Kingdom, in the vicinity of Sibyon-ni. The fighting continued on into the early afternoon when the enemy suddenly broke off the engagement after suffering numerous casualties.

Elements of the U.S. Army 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team attacked and at last report were still engaged with a strong enemy force in the vicinity of Sachang-ni.

In the U.S. Army 24th Division sector, elements conducted a highly successful rear guard action in covering the withdrawal of United Nations forces to the south side of the Chongchon river. The bridges across the Chongchon river in the vicinity of Anju and Sinanju were destroyed after the withdrawal.

Elements of the U.S. Army 2d Division, in conjunction with the 27th British Brigade, attacked an enemy group in the vicinity of Yongwon-ni and by late yesterday afternoon cleared a path to facilitate the withdrawal of the division. One enemy gun was destroyed. In the vicinity of Kunu-ri other elements of the division attacked enemy troops and guns west of the town, killing an estimated 150 enemy and destroying 2 gun positions. Approximately 200 casualties were inflicted as a result of an attack on enemy troops northeast of Kunu-ri.

In the northeastern sector the ROK Capitol Division continued to make small gains against moderate enemy resistance.

Pressure against the U.S. 1st Marine Division continued. Strongest attacks were from the north against the Marines in the vicinity of Yudam-ni.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1325
1 December 1950

Korean Release No. 689

(Covering period 0000I-2400T. 30 November 1950)

Unleashing the heaviest aerial assault-since early September the U.S. Far East Air Forces hammered Chinese Communists throughout Korea Thursday. Nearly 700 sorties were mounted, 500 of them by combat planes controlled by Fifth Air Force.

B-26 light bombers continued round-the-clock operations in close support of ground troops and striking at supply lines to the rear. Troop positions from Yongbyon to Yongsan-dong were bombed, napalmed and rocketed by the light bombers with excellent results. A large fuel storage area near Hwasan-dong exploded under the rockets of one formation. Heavy enemy troop concentrations beyond Anju were hit with napalm. Rocketing attacks inflicted heavy casualties on Reds near Kunu-ri.

Night intruder B-26s pounded vehicular traffic at Tonchang, Kwaksan, Huichon and Pusangcham. Darkness precluded an accurate estimate of the damage inflicted. A sizeable convoy was attacked late last night between Yangsi and Charyongwan. Results of the attack are as yet unreported.

F-80 jets and F-51s concentrating on close support of embattled United Nations forces in the northwest sector, inflicted at least 1,300 casualties on the Communists. Near Kunu-ri the fighters trapped a large body of Red troops in the open and killed an estimated 450 of them. A cavalry unit was attacked as it attempted to ford a small river south of Yongbyon and 100 of the horsemen killed. Another cavalry unit lost 100 troops at Kachang-ni to Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge's Fifth Air Force attack. Southwest of Kujang-dong the jets inflicted 300 casualties on a group of Communists and 75 more were killed at Kwachon-dong.

Armed reconnaissance F-80 jets, sweeping the Yalu river, damaged a recently constructed pontoon bridge near Manpojin in a rocketing attack and knocked out eight artillery pieces at Inhung-ni. Seven supply dumps were left ablaze in Chongnyong-dong.

Marine aircraft, controlled operationally by the Fifth Air Force, struck heavily at Communist forces in the Chosin Reservoir area. More than 100 close support sorties were flown in the area with unreported results.

In addition to the 1,300 troop casualties, known destruction or damage inflicted by Fifth Air Force planes yesterday totalled 1 tank, 51 vehicles, 275 supply or fortified buildings, 17 supply areas, 13 artillery emplacements, 5 fuel dumps, 92 horses and 15 rail cars.

Bomber Command B-29s attacked a highway bridge crossing the Yalu river near Changtienhokou, destroying at least one span. Supply areas at Kanggye, Sinchang and Imsang-dong were successfully attacked and rail and highway cuts made along supply routes leading from the international border to rear areas.

The Combat Cargo Command airdropped more than 92 tons of ammunition and supplies to X Corps units in the Chosin Reservoir area. In addition, the transports airlifted more than 500 tons of cargo, including 386 passengers and 637 medical evacuees.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1230
1 December 1950

Korean Release No. 688

Carrier-based U.S. Navy and Marine pilots yesterday flew a total of 200 sorties, mostly in close support of ground forces across the entire breadth of North Korea.

U.S. Navy Skyraiders, F9F Panther jets and Corsairs blasted military targets in the vicinity of Anju, Huichon, Kanggye, Chasong and the Chosin reservoir

Five hundred enemy troops crossing the Chongchon river near Anju were heavily attacked with bombs, rockets and napalm. Heavy casualties were inflicted. Two other troop concentrations near Anju were badly mauled.

On the road between Huichon and Kanggye five troop concentrations were attacked. One ammunition dump was destroyed; 12 trucks were destroyed, 10 damaged; 4 warehouses destroyed, 3 damaged; 1 tank was damaged; 1 bridge was destroyed; 3 buildings were destroyed, 3 were damaged. Three trains were bombed and rocketed.

Near the Chosin reservoir napalm was used to good advantage in routing enemy troop concentrations holding ridges cutting off elements of the 1st Marine Division. Troop concentrations along ridges in the vicinity of the reservoir were napalmed with good results according to the air controller. A number of pill boxes and gun emplacements were knocked out.

In the vicinity of Chasong one warehouse was destroyed, three busses were hit. The marshalling yards were heavily bombed and rocketed.

Marine Corsair pilots operating from the escort carrier USS Badoeng Strait bombed, rocketed and strafed 16 different troop concentrations south of the Chosin reservoir with good results. Northeast of the reservoir ground controllers estimate the Marine flyers killed about 200 enemy troops, part of a larger number surrounding a Marine platoon.

While carrier-based Navy and Marine flyers were taking a heavy toll of the enemy in widespread air attacks, the eight-inch guns of the heavy cruiser Saint Paul continued to pave the way for the advance of the ROK Capitol Division north of Chongjin.

The Saint Paul provided round-the-clock pinpoint bombardment support of ROK forces in the Pugodong area.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
30 November 1950

Korean Release No. 687

In the northeastern sector of Korea the ROK Capitol Division continued to advance against moderate enemy resistance.

In the Chosin reservoir area, the enemy continued to press the U.S. 1st Marine Division with an almost fanatical determination, but paid dearly for his efforts; more than 1,000 enemy were reported killed by the Marines in the past 24 hours. The Marines remained heavily engaged in the vicinity of Yudam-ni and successfully repulsed all of the enemy's attempts to dislodge them.

In the U.S. Eighth Army sector, the enemy continued heavy pressure from a point between Chongju and Pakchon on the west, across the entire Army front.

A vigorous counterattack by elements of the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Division succeeded in eliminating a slight enemy penetration in its sector. Other elements of the Division engaged in a sharp encounter with an enemy regiment in Samso-ri and inflicted approximately 600 enemy casualties.

The Turkish Brigade, heavily engaged in hand-to-hand fighting in the Wawon area, was reinforced by elements of the U.S. Army 2d Infantry Division.

- - -

(Report on forward areas for period of 24 hours ending 0200 Nov. 30)

Throughout Nov. 28-29, the enemy continued heavy pressure in nearly all sectors against United Nations forces.

This pressure continued while some friendly units were withdrawing across the Chongchon river near Won-ni.

Early on Nov. 29, the enemy launched a powerful attack, crossing the river at several points near Pugwan and Kunu-ri, and infiltrated between friendly units.

Continued strong attacks, resulting in penetrations, were made in the Kunu-ri - Kaechon area throughout Nov. 29. Very heavy fighting in this area continued to the end of the period.

As the attack developed toward Sunchon, five enemy tanks, which have not been observed in any number during the last few days, were sighted.

Enemy activity in the eastern part of North Korea also increased and there was considerable action in the vicinity of Sachang, which is approximately 35 miles northwest of Hamhung.

In the Chosin reservoir area, the tempo of enemy aggressiveness increased, and friendly forces in the general area of Yudam were under sharp attack. Fighting was heavy near Hagaru, where the enemy sustained very heavy losses with only minor gains.

On the east shore of the reservoir in the general vicinity of Sinhung, fighting resulted in heavy enemy losses; here also enemy tanks were seen.

On the east coast, enemy resistance north of Chongjin lessened. Before withdrawing from Chongjin, the enemy mined buildings, road and beaches in the town and in the immediate vicinity.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1430
30 November 1950

Korean Release No. 686

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

The U.S. Far East Air Forces mounted another heavy air effort Wednesday as fighters and bombers took toll of attacking Chinese and North Korean Communists.

Fifth Air Force fighters, joined by the South African Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force and U.S. Marines, attacked the enemy in day-long strikes all along the battle line. Bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire poured into massed Reds at more than 90 points. A sweep against enemy positions at Pukchang-ni cost the enemy nearly 100 troops, 80 fortified buildings and a gun emplacement. Fighters killed another 300 Communists in the vicinity of Ansang-ni and inflicted many casualties in other areas. The heaviest losses suffered by the Reds from air attacks was in the ROK area where more than 700 were killed.

B-26 light bombers struck at 18 supply centers in night intruder sorties. Included in the targets were supply areas at Sonchon, Sakchu, Unsan, Kuryong-dong and Chonchon. Fires followed the strikes at most points. An undetermined number of vehicles was destroyed in strafing attacks.

Fifth Air Force attacks cost the enemy at least three tanks, 36 vehicles, 3 supply areas, 280 supply or fortified buildings, 11 artillery pieces, 7 carts and more than 1,200 Communist troops.

Bomber Command Superfortresses continued their assaults on key supply routes storage areas and bridges yesterday. One formation struck at the highway bridge at Changtienhokou.

Demolition bombs blanketed the approaches and bridge on the Korean side of the international border. Supply areas at Puckchin, Tongchang, Kanggye, Sakchu, Sonchon, Huichon and Kwaksan were heavily damaged in fire-bomb attacks. Rail lines between Sakchu and Sinon-dong, Pyorha-ri and Kanggye, and Kanggye and Huichon were severed by direct hits.

The Combat Cargo Command resupplied United Nations forces in the Chosin reservoir area by air drop Wednesday. Nearly 110 tons of ammunition and supplies were parachuted by C-119s on both the east and west sides of the reservoir. An additional 740 tons of cargo were carried by the Combat Cargo Command in routine operations.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 685

0950
30 November 1950

During the day yesterday and throughout the preceding night the heavy cruiser Saint Paul, flying the flag of Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, continued to provide pinpoint bombardment support of the ROK Capitol Division advancing north of Chongjin.

Gun crews of the heavy cruiser trained their eight-inch rifles on troop concentrations, gun emplacements and interdiction targets ten miles north of the key industrial city.

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts despite bitter cold and generally unfavorable weather conditions.

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

British Commonwealth fleet units continue intensive patrol and blockade operations on the west coast to thwart any enemy attempts at water re-supply.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Straits.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
29 November 1950

Korean Release No. 684

Strong enemy attacks continued against United Nations forces operating in the western sector of Korea yesterday.

Fierce fighting was reported throughout the area. Hand-to-hand combat was reported in the Wawon area where elements of the Turkish Brigade, using bayonets, killed approximately 200 enemy.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division continued to resist the enemy pressure throughout the day as other elements withdrew to positions farther to the southeast. The town of Yongsan-dong changed hands twice during the day's action.

Elements of the U.S. 25th Division continued to readjust and consolidate positions after breaking off from the heavy enemy engagement of the preceding day. A successful planned withdrawal to new positions was accomplished during the period.

Elements of the U.S. 2d Division disengaged with the enemy and withdrew to favorable positions as other elements of the division fought a delaying action to coordinated defensive positions farther south.

Some advances were made in the eastern sector of Korea during yesterday's actions, as elements of the ROK Capitol Division repulsed an enemy counterattack and continued to advance to the northeast.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division repulsed two heavy enemy attacks in the Yudam-ni area early yesterday morning with no loss of ground. Increasing enemy pressure was reported throughout the period.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division were reported as receiving a heavy enemy counterattack supported by tanks; other elements of the division engaged in reducing enemy road blocks.

- - - -

As the tempo of the Communist offensive increased on 28 Nov., friendly forces were forced to withdraw to new positions. As of 1800, 28 Nov., withdrawals to a designated line were progressing satisfactorily.

On 27 Nov. about 400 enemy were in the area eight miles north-northwest of Naechongjong, where they were brought under friendly artillery fire.

During the night of 27-28 Nov., a considerable force of enemy troops executed a series of frontal and flanking attacks starting from about 10 miles north-northeast of Naechongjong, eventually compelling a friendly regiment to withdraw.

In the Taechon area on 27 Nov., an enemy regiment was driven from high ground about three miles southeast of the town by counterattacking ROK forces. Later, a series of enemy counterattacks developed into an assault on the right flank of the defending ROKs, forcing a withdrawal.

On the morning of 28 Nov, the Communists breached ROK defenses two miles northwest of Yongsan, followed by a penetration of the right flank of the friendly unit. Another enemy force pushed in from west of Yongsan and, by 1000 on 28 Nov. had closed on Yongsan, where the friendly unit, although virtually encircled, continued to give battle.

In the Yongbyon area, attacking enemy were subject to heavy UN air attack on 27 Nov., but continued to press forward. By the morning of 28 Nov., considerable penetration had been achieved by the enemy, but the results of this action have not been reported.

(more)
(over)

Heavy enemy pressure continued 27 Nov against friendly forces disposed north and northeast of Kujang, on the north bank of the Chongchon river. This continuing attack forced the friendly unit to withdraw gradually across the river, with the enemy continuing to maintain close contact.

At the close of the period, friendly forces were withdrawing under pressure in the general area of Kyongdong, with the withdrawal progressing in good order.

Near Sunchon, friendly reserves moving forward encountered road blocks and ambushes, but by 1800 on Nov 28 were reported to have gained contact with the troops they had been sent to reinforce, five miles southwest of Pukchang.

Four enemy regiments were thrown into the Pukchang area and by 28 Nov had driven out defending ROK forces. By 0930 28 Nov an estimated enemy regiment was in Pukchang, with another regiment a mile west of Taepyong, south of Pukchang. However, at last report two friendly regiments were believed to be holding the high ground three miles southwest of Pukchang. There is a possibility that friendly forces are still holding out at Maengsan, a town nine miles northeast of Pukchang, which was surrounded by the enemy at noon on 27 Nov.

In the Choshin Reservoir area, two enemy forces of about three regiments each, attacked friendly forces on 28 Nov., while other enemy groups cut friendly supply lines between Hagaru and Yudam. There was some minor actions all up and down the Hagaru-Hamhung highway. Considerable enemy movements were reported east of the Reservoir, and one large enemy group, supported by tanks, attacked friendly positions in the area.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1435
29 November 1950

Korean Release No. 683

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

The U.S. Far East Air Forces maintained the momentum of its intensified tactical support of United Nations forces Tuesday. Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers, in heavy coordinated aerial assaults, hammered the Communists in at least 90 different areas, with the major effort centered along the battle line.

F-80 jets, F-51s and B-26s pounded Red troops in all sectors, inflicting heavy casualties. Near Naeyang-dong at least 100 enemy troops were killed and another 100 killed at Yongsan-song. Attacks against the Reds in the I Corps and the IX Corps zones of action took an undetermined toll of the enemy. Vehicles, fortified buildings, supply areas and artillery positions were destroyed in bombing and rocketing attacks.

B-26 light bombers, operating night and day, hit supply routes to the rear with excellent results. A 15-car train was destroyed southwest of Kanggye, a train of 20 cars heavily damaged at Kuryong-dong, near Sinuiju, and another train of approximately 20 cars strafed with undetermined results at Pihyon.

A flight of F-80 jets made direct hits on the two bridges at Manpojin with 1,000-pound bombs, knocking out at least one span on a highway bridge.

Fifth Air Force known destruction totaled 154 fortified buildings, 5 artillery emplacements, 7 supply areas, 3 rail tunnels destroyed or damaged, and more than 300 enemy troops killed.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked 21 targets in northwest Korea, including supply storage areas, communication centers and rail lines. Supply areas at Mupyong-ni, Kanggye, Huichon, Tacchon, Huchang and Kuchang-dong were left ablaze from incendiary attacks. Rail lines were cut at six separate points and a rail bridge in the vicinity of Kuchang-dong suffered direct hits.

Combat Cargo aircraft carried 1,024 tons of cargo, including ammunition and winter clothing, in addition to 593 passengers and 674 medical evacuees yesterday.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 682

1035
29 November 1950

The eight-inch guns of the heavy cruiser Saint Paul and the flying artillery of carrier-based Marine Corsairs went to work in close support of the ROK Capitol Division advancing north of Chongjin yesterday.

While the Saint Paul provided a steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call-fire support bombardment the Marine fliers pounded troop concentrations, supplies and vehicular transport. The mauling of one troop concentration enabled friendly forces to move forward immediately.

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 roared across North Korea yesterday to blast targets on the western half of the peninsula in a belt extending 15 miles south of the border.

Rail and highway bridges and troop concentrations were the primary targets of the precision flying Navy pilots.

One railroad bridge and one highway bridge were destroyed; one railroad and two highway bridges were damaged.

Approximately 200 troops near Kanggye were bombed and strafed with heavy casualties. Another concentration of about 100 troops south of Kanggye was heavily hit. Three other troop concentrations were attacked. More than 35 carts carrying supplies for the troops were destroyed.

The Navy fliers also destroyed eight warehouses and an ammunition dump.

A U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariner yesterday destroyed three mines near Chinnampo. The U.S. destroyer Norris exploded a mine on the east coast.

-0-

General Seay

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

1725
28 November 1950

COMMUNIQUE NO. 14

Enemy reactions developed in the course of our assault operations of the past four days disclose that a major segment of the Chinese continental armed forces in army, corps and divisional organization of an aggregate strength of over 200,000 men is now arrayed against the United Nations forces in North Korea. There exists the obvious intent and preparation for support of these forces by heavy reinforcements now concentrated within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary and constantly moving forward. Consequently we face an entirely new war. This has shattered the high hopes we entertained that the intervention of the Chinese was only of a token nature on a volunteer and individual basis as publicly announced and that therefore the war in Korea could be brought to a rapid close by our movement to the international boundary and the prompt withdrawal thereafter of United Nations forces, leaving Korean problems for settlement by the Koreans themselves.

It now appears to have been the enemy's intent in breaking off contact with our forces some two weeks ago to secure the time necessary surreptitiously to build up for a later surprise assault upon our lines in overwhelming force, taking advantage of the freezing of all rivers and roadbeds which would have materially reduced the effectiveness of our air interdiction and permitted a greatly accelerated forward movement of enemy reinforcements and supplies. This plan has been disrupted by our own offensive action which forced upon the enemy a premature engagement.

(sgd.) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army, United States Army
Commander-in-Chief

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

1825
28 November 1950

COMMUNIQUE NO. 14

(To be added as a final parageph to Communique No. 14)

This situation, repugnant as it may be, poses issues beyond the authority of the United Nations Military Command -- issues which must find their solution within the councils of the United Nations and chancelleries of the world.

(sgd.) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army, United States Army
Commander-in-Chief

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
28 November 1950

Korean Release No. 681

Enemy attacks against United Nations forces in the western sector of Korea mounted in intensity yesterday.

Increasing enemy pressure forced elements of the ROK 1st Division to make further withdrawals in the Taechon area. Friendly counterattacks restored some of the lost ground.

Elements of the U.S. Army 25th Division readjusted positions in the face of heavy enemy attacks.

Two heavy enemy attacks against units of the U.S. Army 2d Division were repulsed yesterday.

Heavy enemy pressure forced units of the ROK II Corps to make additional withdrawals in the Tokchon area.

Advanced elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division contained an enemy attack in the area northwest of Yudam-ni.

The U.S. Army 7th Division and the ROK 3rd Division continued aggressive patrol action throughout yesterday.

An enemy counterattack against elements of the ROK Capitol Division forced a limited withdrawal in the Chongjin sector. A subsequent attack by the ROK Capitol Division restored the lost ground.

- - - -

(This report covers the 24-hour period up to 0200 28 November.)

On Nov. 27 the enemy continued heavy pressure along almost the entire western front.

Although enemy pressure during the period was lightest on the extreme left flank of friendly forces, there were attacks in that area also.

Repeated night attacks and deep penetrations by very large enemy forces forced friendly withdrawals in the Uhyon-Tokchon area and in the vicinity of Maengsan. The outcome of this action has not yet been decided.

In the Chongju - Pakchon area a squadron of horse cavalry was observed four miles northwest of Naechongjong. Taken under friendly artillery fire and subjected to an air strike it suffered about 250 casualties. Artillery also took an undetermined number of enemy under fire seven miles southwest of Taechon.

In the Taechon - Pakchon area a hostile force infiltrated friendly positions five miles east of Taechon. At first contained, it continued to build up and increase its penetration. Two miles south of Taechon the enemy succeeded in crossing the Chonbang river and penetrating our positions.

An enemy force of foot troops combined with horse cavalry launched a three-pronged attack which up to 3:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon had advanced to a point eight miles southeast of Taechon.

In the Unsan - Yongbyon area, strong enemy attacks and considerable infiltration characterized the events yesterday. There was an attack five miles southwest of Unsan; also, four miles southeast of that place, which continued from 4 a.m. yesterday and was still strong at noon yesterday. Heavy pressure developed eleven miles northeast of Yongbyon and four and one-half miles northwest of Kujang.

In this Kujang area strong night attacks occurred Nov. 26-27 northeast of Kujang (area about four miles northeast) which were still continuing yesterday afternoon.

(more)
(over)

In the Chondong - Pukchang area heavy pressure developed the night of Nov. 25-26 and troop concentrations of one or two battalion size were observed four miles north of Kokchon and one mile north. The tempo of the counteroffensive increased in the Maengsan area.

In the Hagaru - Hamhung area, sporadic resistance occurred with enemy counterattacks developing yesterday afternoon.

In the Hyesanjin - Pungsan area, enemy action was limited to patrol contacts with some mortar and antitank fire occurring northwest of Samsu.

In the Chongjino - Kilchu area, opposition stiffened late Nov. 26 and a strong counterattack supported by two tanks and twelve artillery pieces was launched the night of Nov. 26-27.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1215
28 November 1950

Korean Release No. 680

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

Around-the-clock aerial close support by U.S. Far East Air Forces highlighted Monday's action which totaled 564 effective sorties.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers flew more than half of yesterday's sorties, 168 of the 361 Fifth Air Force total being employed directly in support of ground units. Enemy troops were strafed at more than a dozen points in the battle area, with at least 250 Reds reported killed or wounded.

Light bombers flew in continuous night intruder operations to relieve the pressure on Eighth Army ground forces as the Communists attempted to move supplies and reinforcements to the battle positions under cover of darkness. Close support was given from dawn to dusk by fighters with continuous strafing and bombing attacks carried out along the line from Taechon to Tokchon in northwestern Korea.

Fighters, including some flown by Royal Australian Air Force, South African and land-based U.S. Marines, attacked 52 separate target areas in close support and armed reconnaissance ahead of the ground fighting. All damage inflicted could not be estimated because of fires, smoke and darkness during the B-26 strikes, but known destruction, besides Red troops killed, includes the following destroyed or damaged: 21 ammunition and supply dumps, 6 gun positions, 1 locomotive, 4 rail cars, 152 buildings used by troops or holding supplies, 79 vehicles, 1 road block and 17 supply carts.

Principal attacks on Red troops and supply stores were made by fighters at Taechon, Tokchon, Puhung-dong, Sinhung-dong, Yongwon, Yongpo-dong, Yongbyon, Mupyong-ni, Kusong and Sanggu-dong. Light bombers operated over a wide area, covering roads and centers at Koindong, Sakchu, Siha-dong, Charyongwan, Songdong-ni, Sonchon, Sohung-dong, Yangsi, Ujang-ni and many others. Principal targets were convoys moving at night, supply buildings, troop positions, rail cars, barracks areas and isolated vehicles. Low level attacks were made, with incendiary bombs used liberally.

Superfortresses of the Bomber Command struck 35 separate military targets with incendiary and general purpose bombs. Results were satisfactory. Targets included the Musan supply and troop center in far northeastern Korea, Communist strongholds at Mupyong-ni, Kusong, Taendong and Sonchon, and rail and highway routes between centers close to the northern border and the battle line, including Sakchu to Kusong, Manpojin to Huichon, Huchang to Chasong, and Pyorka-ri to both Huichon and Konhadong. They caught enemy targets between Kanggye and Unsong-dong. B-29s also dropped one and one-half million surrender leaflets in the battle area.

Meager flak was reported along the Yalu river border and enemy fighter planes were seen in only two isolated instances, with neither being inclined to fight.

Airlift for Combat Cargo Command to resupply ground and air units totaled 730 tons in 179 sorties, including 156 passengers and 689 medical evacuees.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1605
27 November 1950

Korean Release No. 679

The enemy launched strong counterattacks against United Nations forces in the western sector yesterday.

Elements of the ROK II Corps effected limited withdrawals in the Tokchon area after receiving heavy attacks.

An attack against elements of the ROK 1st Division near Taechon was initially contained with no loss of ground. Later attacks resulted in slight withdrawals

Some units of the U.S. Army 25th Division made limited withdrawals in the face of heavy attacks in the Yongpo-dong area.

Elements of the U.S. Army 2d Division made limited withdrawals to high ground after being under heavy attack yesterday.

American Army patrols destroyed an enemy group of about 150 in the Tongyang area. A Korean Marine unit repelled an enemy attack in the same vicinity.

U.S. 1st Marine Division units continued aggressive patrols in the Hagaru-ri - Yudam-ni area.

Patrols from the U.S. Army 7th Division dispersed several enemy groups in the Samsu - Hyesanjin area.

The enemy offered only light resistance to elements of the ROK 3rd Division advancing north of Hapsu.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division advanced to approximately six miles north and one mile east of Chongjin against light enemy opposition.

- - - -

Enemy activity in the I Corps zone increased in intensity on Nov. 25-26, particularly in the ROK 1st Division's zone.

A number of enemy contacts, resulting in firefights of varying intensity, were made by friendly forces advancing on Chongju on Nov. 25. On Nov. 26, having taken Chongju, friendly forces continued active patrolling.

Civilians reported sizeable enemy forces had recently withdrawn from villages in the vicinity of Chongju, and were regrouping in the immediate vicinity. However, no accurate estimate of the number of these enemy forces was obtained.

Enemy cavalry, in about troop strength, were reported northwest of Naechong-jong, and were attacked by friendly air, with an estimated 50 percent loss.

In the Taechon - Pakchon area, the enemy unsuccessfully counterattacked during the morning and early afternoon of Nov. 25. Late that night, the enemy launched a series of attacks from the northwest, north and northeast which kept the ROK forces in that area occupied throughout Nov. 26.

In the Unsan - Yongbyon area, advancing friendly forces received stubborn resistance during Nov. 25, culminating in a series of attacks beginning about 2100 hours that date. The attacks were repulsed, but resistance continued firm.

An undetermined number of hostile troops were located in the area 11 miles northeast of Yongbyon.

In the Huichon - Kujang area also, the enemy mounted a number of attacks which continued through Nov. 26. At 1400 hours Nov. 26, enemy forces were located northeast to northwest of Kujang, from two to five miles from the town.

In the X Corps area, there were numerous enemy contacts, but none of any considerable size are reported.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 678

1445
27 November 1950

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

More than 160 separate targets were under attack by the U.S. Far East Air Forces Sunday in its most widespread operation of the Korean conflict.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers, hammered targets throughout the 24-hour period from the battle line to the international border. The resulting intense fires and heavy smoke precluded an accurate estimate of the damage done.

B-26 light bombers, in a record 101 sorties, hit more than 90 targets, raining tons of fragmentation bombs, napalm and rockets on troop and supply areas. Debris rose to more than 600 feet after a rocket attack on several supply buildings west of Huichon.

Vehicles, troop positions, supply areas and rail rolling stock were left ablaze by B-26 night attacks throughout northwest Korea. Small vehicle convoys were hit at 33 different points, supply storage areas successfully bombed at nearly 40 places and 15 troop concentrations bombed and napalmed. Darkness prevented an accurate assessment of the damage.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s, joined by South African and ROK F-51s, worked with Air Force controllers along the battle line. Fortified buildings, vehicles, troop positions, supply carts, artillery and supply dumps were rocketed and strafed. One enemy tank was destroyed at Songhyon-dong in an attack that cost the enemy 11 fortified buildings and at least 50 troops killed.

Armed reconnaissance aircraft, operating near the border, set fire to supply areas and troop concentrations in at least 18 places. Near Tongsa-ri, in north central Korea, 15 supply caches were destroyed and 10 damaged. Large supply areas at Sakchu and Sinuiju were left ablaze and a small pontoon bridge, crossing a small river just southwest of Manpojin, was damaged.

Fighters brought by-passed enemy elements under attack near Chorwon and at least 200 of the Reds were killed.

Known destruction by Fifth Air Force planes Sunday totalled 52 vehicles, 1 tank, 2 locomotives, 24 rail cars, 28 supply dumps, 92 supply or fortified buildings, 2 rail tunnels, 30 supply carts and 3 gun emplacements destroyed or damaged.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at 30 military targets with incendiaries and general purpose bombs. Two spans were down after direct hits on the highway bridge at Changtienhoku. Marshalling yards at Sonchon and Pyorhe-ri were hit, supply areas left ablaze at Puckchin, Kanggye, Hupyong-ni and Unsong-dong, and rail lines cut at six places between Kanggye and Kuchang-dong.

Combat Cargo airlifted 1,074 tons of supplies for front line use during the period.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1020
27 November 1950

Korean Release No. 677

The U.S. Navy heavy cruiser Saint Paul, screened by the destroyer Sperry, trained her 8-inch guns on military targets north of Chongjin yesterday in support of the advancing ROK Capitol Division.

Targets for the pinpoint bombardment were mortars, tanks, self-propelled guns and troop concentrations in five different locations. Throughout the night the heavy cruiser maintained a steady stream of interdiction and harassing fire.

Also attacking north of Chongjin were carrier-based Marine Corsairs. The flying Marines dropped their loads of bombs, napalm and rockets on vehicular traffic, artillery pieces, military buildings and troop concentrations.

Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts with effective use being made of helicopters for spotting.

Armed reconnaissance and antimine patrols were flown by Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy PBM Martin Mariners and P2V Neptunes.

British Commonwealth fleet units continued with patrol and blockade operations on the west coast.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1625
26 November 1950

Korean Release No. 676

United Nations forces continued to advance along the entire front yesterday. The enemy launched several counterattacks in an effort to slow the drive.

After an advance of about six miles elements of the U.S. 24th Division entered Chongju against light opposition.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division repelled an enemy counterattack near Taechon, but a subsequent counterattack forced the ROK troops to make a limited withdrawal. The ROK army unit counterattacked vigorously and the enemy withdrew toward Taechon. Divisional units continued their advance against moderate resistance.

Enemy resistance stiffened in the face of the attack by elements of the U.S. 25th Division in the Yongpo-dong sector. The enemy used intense mortar fire in an effort to stem the advance.

The U.S. 2d Division registered gains of several miles against small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire in the Sinhung-dong area.

Elements of the ROK II Corps continued to advance in the face of moderate enemy resistance in the area north of Tokchon. An enemy counterattack forced elements of the ROK 8th Division to make a limited withdrawal.

U.S. Army troops destroyed an enemy road block near Tongyang and dispersed enemy bands operating in the area.

A tank-infantry patrol from the U.S. 1st Marine Division dispersed an enemy force near Yudam-ni. The enemy withdrew northwest after the action.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division advanced approximately eight miles northwest of Samsu encountering light enemy resistance. A combat patrol from the division dispersed an enemy force southwest of Hyesanjin.

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division advanced about six miles northeast of Hapsu against light resistance.

The ROK Capitol Division reached the vicinity of Chongjin after by-passing Nanam yesterday. Strong patrols were sent into Nanam by the ROK units. The enemy continued to offer light resistance in the Chongjin sector.

The U.S. X Corps reports 616 enemy killed and 230 captured during the last several days.

---

In the Chongju - Pakchon area the enemy refused to make an appearance.

In the Taechon - Pakchon area no enemy forces were encountered until 3:15 a.m. Nov. 25 when a hostile battalion launched a counterattack two and one-half miles east of Taechon. This attack was repulsed but at 7:30 the same morning the enemy renewed his attack and gained 1,500 yards. A successful friendly counterattack compelled the enemy to withdraw to the high ground three miles east of Taechon. Friendly air strikes accelerated his retirement. At last reports the hostile forces were still withdrawing. Friendly patrols reported that an enemy force, possibly regimental size, was in the area three miles south-southwest of Taechon. The battalion attack could have been part of the larger unit.

In the Unsan - Yongbyon area stiffening resistance was being offered by the enemy in the vicinity seven miles northeast of Yongbyon. Intense small arms and mortar fire were being employed yesterday afternoon by two enemy companies reported to be in the area.

(more)
(over)

Enemy troops variously estimated from 500 to 2,000 located northeast of Yongbyon and Kujang were subjected to air attacks, the results of which have not been reported.

In the Huichon - Kujang area the enemy abandoned seven self-propelled guns and three T-34 tanks which were loaded on flat cars about six miles northeast of Kujang and were in good condition. Resistance in the area was spotty and of a minor nature. Many excavations and fortifications with fresh camouflage were observed northeast of Kujang. However, the presence of hostile forces could not be confirmed. Eighty-two millimeter mortar rigged as booby traps were detected and removed in the area five miles northeast of Kujang.

In the Uhyon - Tokchon area the resistance varied from moderate to light and sporadic. A hostile force, possibly cavalry, was encountered at Uhyon and another small force two miles southwest of the town offered some resistance. An enemy force six miles southeast of the town of Uhyon was offering stiff resistance during the afternoon of Nov. 25.

In the Yongwon - Nakpo-ri area the enemy offered light to moderate resistance during the afternoon of Nov. 24; however on the 25th the resistance stiffened. At a point one and one-half miles northeast of Yongwon two enemy companies stubbornly contested the friendly advance. A hostile force of undetermined strength which reportedly included cavalry was located 10 miles southeast of Yongwon.

In the Sachang - Wonsan area enemy resistance was reported to be diminishing. The enemy forces at Sachang were split and under the threat of envelopment withdrew to the southeast.

Sixteen miles south of Wonsan 300 enemy were encountered and after 20 had been captured the rest fled.

In the Hagaru - Hamhung area the snow which fell recently provided some information concerning the enemy activity in the environs of the Chosin reservoir. Air observers report that all roads west of the reservoir show evidence of recent use. New entrenchments have been prepared, but not occupied, in the foothills four miles northwest of the dam. West of the reservoir resistance was light. An enemy patrol attacked a friendly roadblock nine miles northeast of Hagaru which cost the enemy two killed.

In the Hyesanjin - Pungsan area 10 miles east of Pungsan a guerrilla band of 10 was ambushed and five killed. An enemy roadblock covered by heavy fire was located twelve and one-half miles northwest of Samsu; however, at noon yesterday a liaison aircraft reconnoitering the area reported the enemy withdrawing.

In the Chongjin area the enemy offered only light resistance. Pilot reports indicate numerous enemy north of the town.

-0-

Generals' Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
26 November 1950

Korean Release No. 675

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

U.S. Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers launched heavy attacks against the Communists Saturday in the second day of the general offensive. Escape routes, supply points and Red troop concentrations were pounded from the battle lines to the international border.

Bomber Command Superfortresses knocked out 16 supply points in fire-bomb attacks. Striking along three main supply routes the B-29s dropped incendiaries on targets of opportunity from Kanggye to near Huichon, Changtienhoku to Kusong, and from Puckchin to the Yalu river. Heavy smoke and fires followed the attacks. One formation of Superfortresses hit the rail bridge at Manpojin and the highway bridge at Changtienhoku with 4,000-pound general purpose bombs.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers of the 3rd Bomb Group and the 452d Bomb Wing neared a record number of night intruder sorties as the period came to a close at midnight Saturday. Throughout the previous night and into the day the B-26s had bombed, napalmed, rocketed and strafed 13 different areas. At dusk large formations of the light bombers were reported over many targets along the battle lines and deep into North Korea.

F-80 jets and F-51 fighters provided aerial cover for ground forces, hitting the Communists in force from one end of the battle line to the other, and ranging into rear areas destroying lines of communications. In both the I and IX Corps areas the fighters rocketed and strafed the enemy throughout the day, with excellent results.

Two groups of Communists fled northward after heavy attacks by fighters. An estimated 2,000 enemy troops facing ROK elements in the vicinity of Kujang were routed by the fighters and another group of 500 northeast of Yongbyon suffered many casualties before they broke and ran.

An enemy cavalry unit attempted to attack ROK forces east of Taechon but was repulsed by an air strike that killed at least 50 of the horsemen. Following this attack the fighters destroyed one tank, one self-propelled gun and two trucks in the same vicinity.

Combat Cargo Command totals for yesterday were 885 tons of cargo, 547 passengers and 235 medical evacuees.

-0-

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The Secretary of the Navy's press conference, originally scheduled for 2 p.m. Monday, will be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Nov. 28, instead. The press conference will be held in the reception rotunda on the fourth floor of Navy Headquarters in the Exchange Hotel.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1130
26 November 1950

Korean Release No. 674

The eight-inch guns of the U.S. Navy heavy cruiser Saint Paul and the flying artillery of carrier-based U.S. Marine Corsairs teamed up yesterday in close support of the ROK Capitol Division in its advance north of Chongjin.

The Saint Paul, screened by the destroyer USS Sperry, bombarded troop concentrations, tanks, supplies and communications lines. The heavy cruiser flies the flag of Rear Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter.

Marine pilots operating from the escort carrier Badoeng Strait concentrated their main effort on military targets in the vicinity of Todong, three to five miles north of Chongjin.

One troop column numbering about 300 men was repeatedly rocketed and strafed. Heavy casualties were inflicted. Another troop concentration north of Todong was heavily bombed and strafed.

A roadblock and fortified hill position commanding the avenue of advance was knocked out. Two large storage buildings were destroyed.

The USS Badoeng Strait flies the flag of Rear Adm. Richard W. Ruble.

The heavy cruiser USS Rochester continued firing night illumination missions in the Wonsan area.

A floating mine off Kyongsong was destroyed by the destroyer USS Sperry.

British Commonwealth fleet units continued with patrol and blockade operations on the west coast. Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

0100
26 November 1950

Korean Release #673

Elements of the U. S. Army 24th Division have taken the important city of Chongju with no enemy resistance and forward elements have ranged beyond the city on the Chongju-Sonchon road.

The ROK 1st Division continued its advance toward Taechon against moderate resistance, with forward elements within three miles of the town.

Elements of the U. S. Army 25th Division, advancing in the Sanggu-dong area, met stiffening resistance.

The U. S. Army 2d Division, advancing north along the Chongchon river, moved to the outskirts of Wonchan, two and a half miles north of Sinhung dong, against light resistance.

In the ROK II Corps sector, the ROK 7th Division advanced two miles north of Uhyondong against little enemy resistance. The ROK 8th Division drove to Songna, four miles northwest of Hagundan-ni, against moderate resistance.

The ROK Capitol Division, moving up the east coast, captured Chongjin without opposition.

Elements of the U. S. Army 7th Division continued patrolling north and northwest in the Sansu area.

In the Chosin reservoir area patrols of the U. S. 1st Marine Division ranged five miles north and northwest of Sinhung-ni, reporting light enemy contacts.

- 0 -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1625
25 November 1950

Korean Release No. 672

All units of the Eighth United States Army continued to advance against light enemy resistance after launching their offensive on Nov. 24.

The U.S. 24th Division was within one mile of the important city of Chongju in their virtually unopposed drive westward.

The ROK 1st Division advanced toward Taechon and at last report were within four miles of the town.

Elements of the U.S. 25th Division advanced to Sanggu-dong without enemy contact. Earlier in the day, United Nations aircraft destroyed an enemy tank and dispersed an unknown number of enemy troops in the vicinity of Yongpo-dong.

The U.S. 2d Division reported that elements advanced to the vicinity of Sinhung-dong, dispersing small enemy groups enroute with the aid of artillery and air.

The ROK II Corps continued their attack to the northeast against enemy forces fighting a moderate delaying action. At last report, the ROK 7th Division was advancing against little enemy resistance in the vicinity of Uhyon-dong, while the ROK 8th Division was encountering moderate enemy opposition in the vicinity of Magundam-ni.

In the northeastern sector of Korea the ROK Capitol Division advanced one mile northeast of Nanam in their march on Chongjin.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division ambushed a group of enemy guerrillas in the vicinity of Sandomjong-ni. Five of the enemy were killed.

The U.S. 1st Marine Division, impeded by heavy snow, continued patrolling in the Chosin reservoir area; light enemy contact was made at Sinhung-ni.

---

In the Naechongjong - Pakchon area only small enemy patrols were encountered The enemy in this sector abandoned their entrenchments and some equipment, including an SP gun and several tanks.

In the Taechon - Pakchon area the enemy forces, previously located approximately nine miles northwest of Pakchon, withdrew during the past 24 hours. Resistance was offered by the enemy eight miles east of Taechon, where an estimated enemy company, after a three-hour fight, was forced to withdraw.

In the Unsan - Yongbyon area little or no enemy resistance was reported. However, friendly air yesterday afternoon disclosed an enemy force dug in along the road 12 miles north-northeast of Yongbyon.

In the Huichon - Kujang area, small enemy groups located 8 to 13 miles northeast of Kujang were dispersed by air and artillery fire.

In the Uhyon - Tokchon area the enemy offered light to moderate delaying resistance.

In the Yongbyon - Makpo area the enemy was reported to be offering only moderate resistance. Civilians report that the enemy has organized positions extending from 11 miles northwest to 7 miles northeast of Yongwon.

In the X Corps sector an enemy force, in well dug in positions, was encountered west of Sachang. After a six-hour engagement in which 20 of the enemy were killed, they withdrew to the northwest. North of Sachang another enemy force was engaged and forced to withdraw to the north, after 17 had been killed.

(more)
(over)

In the Chosin reservoir area on the east side, no opposition was reported. On the west side scattered resistance and numerous road blocks were reported, north of Hagaru. Numerous roadblocks were also reported under construction north and west of Hagaru. Friendly air reported that an enemy force, probably battalion size, was dug in ten miles northwest of Hagaru.

In the Hyesanjin - Pungsan area the enemy was employing 82 mm mortar fire. West of Hyesanjin, on the south side of a narrow bend in the Yalu river, the enemy at first resisted friendly elements and then withdrew leaving the road crated and mined. Observation of the mines showed them to be improvised by attaching grenades to mortar shells.

In the Chongjin - Kilchu area resistance was reported from none to light, with some artillery being employed to bolster their resistance. The road from Kyongsong to Nanam was reported mined with anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
25 November 1950

Korean Release No. 671

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

Fighters and bombers of the U.S. Far East Air Forces unleashed a heavy aerial offensive against the Communists as the United Nations army jumped off in an all-out assault on the last remaining Red stronghold. No enemy target went ignored Friday as troops, tanks, artillery, vehicles, fortified buildings, bridges, highways, rail lines and supply areas were hammered by combat planes.

Air crews reported excellent results, but definite claims could not be made due to the many fires burning throughout the battle area and in the northwest and north central sectors behind the battle lines.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s, providing an aerial cover for the ground troops, raked enemy troop concentrations with rockets and machine gun fire. In front of the IX Corps sector the fighters inflicted undetermined casualties on entrenched Red forces. North of Kujang two attacks were made on a large body of enemy troops, two groups of Reds were heavily hit in front of an advancing ROK division and at least two tanks destroyed north of Yongbyon. Troops were attacked at Yongbong-dong, Yonpo-dong, Yongsong-dong and Choha-dong.

A flight of F-80 jets trapped a force of Communists in a defile south of Huichon, inflicting casualties and leaving vehicles ablaze. On a sweep from Namsi to Kusong fighters destroyed at least 15 supply buildings.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, working in both close support and attacking supply areas to the rear, accounted for much of the enemy's materiel. Supply and troop positions at Yongpo-dong, Yongdong, Onjong and Tongchang were bombed, rocketed and strafed, with many buildings fired and an undetermined number of the enemy killed. Near Kukhwacham Air Force controllers spotted a 15-vehicle convoy. The B-26s, responding to their call, knocked out the convoy.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked international bridges, supply centers and possible enemy escape routes with incendiary and general purpose bombs.

They scored direct hits on the Korean side of the international bridge at Manpojin. Another Yalu river bridge at Changtienhoku suffered direct hits by 2,000-pound general purpose bombs.

Communications and supply targets in areas just to the rear of the battle lines were saturated with incendiary bombs. Enemy supplies went up in flame at Huichon, Mupyong-ni, Taechon, Kanggye, Unsan and Kusong after the Superfortress attacks.

Two C-119s of the Combat Cargo Command parachuted eight and a half tons of ammunition into a schoolyard in resupply of ROK forces at Chorwon. In addition the Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,000 tons of cargo Friday, including 603 passengers and 345 medical evacuees.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1045
25 November 1950

Korean Release No. 670

While U.S. Navy planes of Task Force 77 were blasting military targets in border towns of north central Korea yesterday the heavy cruisers USS Rochester and USS Saint Paul were lending pinpoint bombardment support to ground forces on the east coast.

In the Wonsan area the Rochester fired night-long harassing and illumination missions.

Between Nanam and Chongjin, the Saint Paul, screened by the destroyer English, provided round-the-clock interdiction, harassing, illumination and call-fire support of the ROK Capitol Division. Primary targets of the eight-inch guns of the heavy cruiser were troop concentrations, supply centers and communications lines.

Carrier-based Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets concentrated their principal effort on bridges, rolling stock and supplies.

In the vicinity of Kanggye a train loaded down with trucks heading north was bombed and rocketed. Five miles north of Kanggye one military building was destroyed and five others were damaged.

Bridges at Lin Chiang, Pyoktong, Changtien, Sakchu and Iunson-ni were hit. A 19-car train at Chonge Bong was bombed and rocketed. Approximately 50 troops on a road out of Kosanjin were strafed. Warehouses at Songjong-Dong were bombed.

Antiaircraft positions at Nansanni were bombed and rocketed. A row of barracks buildings south of the Suiho reservoir was hit with rockets.

Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts.

Armed reconnaissance and antimine patrols were flown by Royal Air Force Sunderlands and U.S. Navy Mariners and Neptunes.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1020
25 November 1950

Korean Release No. 669

Elements of the U.S. Army 24th Division advanced 3,000 yards west to within five-and-a-half miles of Chongju. Resistance was very light.

The 1st ROK Division continued its advance northwest, with elements two-and-one-half miles south of Taechon.

Aggressive patrols continued probing north in the U.S. Army 25th Division and U.S. Army 2d Division sectors.

The U.S. 1st Marine Division, patrolling southwest and southeast of the Chosin reservoir, dispersed several small enemy patrols.

The U.S. Army's 17th Regiment ran into a roadblock just northwest of Sansu, where it received heavy and intense enemy small arms fire.

Forward elements of the ROK Capitol Division reached Nanam against no enemy resistance.

The enemy continued withdrawing in the Sachangni and Toko-ri areas of the U.S. Army 3rd Division.

-0-

Mr. Rey 330
Gen'l Sect

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 668

0100
25 November 1950

United Nation forces gained from two to eight miles today along the entire front.

Elements of the U.S. Army 24th Division advanced west to Naechongjong against light opposition. Naechongjong is six and a half miles east of Chongju.

The 1st ROK Division advanced to the northwest to a position within four miles south of Taechon.

Elements of the U.S. Army 25th Division and the U.S. Army 2d Division advanced directly north against no enemy resistance. They moved forward from about 1,000 yards to about seven miles.

U. S. 1st Marine Division dispersed enemy resistance southwest and southeast of Chosin Reservoir and are continuing to advance.

The U.S. Army's 17th Regiment sent out patrols and enemy was dispersed six miles southwest of Hyesanjin. Active patroling continues.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division continue fighting enemy resistance south and southwest of Nanam.

Contact was made by elements of the U.S. Army's 3d Division with enemy groups at Sachangni and Toko-ri and the enemy was forced to withdraw.

The 7th ROK Division advanced north from Tokchon against no resistance. The 8th ROK Division on the east flank of the Eighth Army also made creditable gains.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

24 November 1950

COMMUNIQUE NO. 13

The giant U.N. pincer moved according to schedule today. The Air Forces in full strength completely interdicted the rear areas and an air reconnaissance behind the enemy's line, and along the entire length of the Yalu river border, showed little sign of hostile military activity.

The left wing of the envelopment advanced against stubborn but failing resistance. The right wing, gallantly supported by naval air and surface action continued to exploit its commanding position.

Our losses were extraordinarily light. The logistic situation is fully geared to sustained offensive operations.

The justice of our cause and promise of early completion of our mission is reflected in the morale of troops and commanders alike.

(sgd.) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army, United States Army
Commander-in-Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

24 November 1950

COMMUNIQUE NO. 13

The giant U.N. pincer moved according to schedule today. The Air Forces in full strength completely interdicted the rear areas and an air reconnaissance behind the enemy's line, and along the entire length of the Yalu river border, showed little sign of hostile military activity.

The left wing of the envelopment advanced against stubborn but failing resistance. The right wing, gallantly supported by naval air and surface action continued to exploit its commanding position.

Our losses were extraordinarily light. The logistic situation is fully geared to sustained offensive operations.

The justice of our cause and promise of early completion of our mission is reflected in the morale of troops and commanders alike.

(sgd.) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army, United States Army
Commander-in-Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
24 November 1950

Korean Release No. 667

More than 5,000 enemy troops have been captured since Nov. 1. The grand total of prisoners of war is now more than 140,000.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division reached the vicinity of Nanam yesterday after an advance of about five miles against scattered light opposition.

The enemy continued to resist the advance of elements of the ROK 3rd Division about seven miles southeast of Hapsu. Other divisional units were clearing Hapsu of snipers.

Samsu fell to advancing elements of the U.S. Army's 7th Division with little resistance being reported. A combat patrol from the division dispersed an enemy force near Wondok-chang, taking seven prisoners. A divisional reconnaissance patrol engaged in a brief fire fight about six miles southwest of Hyesanjin.

U.S. 1st Marines patrolled northwest of Hagaru-ri to the vicinity of Yudam-ni reporting scattered enemy groups and light small arms fire.

ROK army units attacked against stubborn opposition in the Sackang-ni area. After a six-hour battle, resulting in 130 enemy killed and four captured, the enemy withdrew to the north. In a second engagement north of Sackang-ni, the enemy fled after losing 17 killed and 5 captured.

---

In the Kasan-Pakchon area west of the Taeryong river no enemy activity was reported. In a small engagement three miles east of Naechongjong the enemy lost two members by capture. Air reports indicated some old occupied positions 4-1/2 miles southwest of Kasan and road blocks consisting of felled trees 6 miles south of Taechon. In the Yongsan area only scattered hostile contacts were reported.

In the Yongbyon-Chongdong area only light and scattered resistance was encountered. In the Kujangdong area the enemy was employing small arms and automatic weapons fire as friendly patrols approached. The air reports two large trenches across a road 9-1/2 miles north of Yongbyon.

In the Tokchon-Yongwon area enemy contacts were made in several locations. Hostile forces were located in the vicinity of Yongwon, Oechang and Tokchon. Seven miles northeast of Yongwon a small enemy force was observed moving north with one artillery piece.

In the U.S. X Corps sector in the vicinity of Sachang an enemy force estimated to be of battalion strength was forced to withdraw west, evacuating the town. In this engagement the price of resistance was 100 enemy dead.

In the vicinity north of the Choshin reservoir air reports reveal no enemy activity.

In the Hagaru-Hamhung area only scattered enemy patrols appeared to be active. In each case after firing small arms these patrols were forced to withdraw. While no substantial resistance was offered, the advance of friendly elements was hampered by road blocks and snow drifts.

In the Hyesanjin-Pungsan area information from civilians indicates that approximately 175 of the enemy crossed the Yalu river into Manchuria. West of Hyesanjin a bridge was blown and the enemy was protecting this block with small arms and mortar fire.

Ten miles west of Kapsan the enemy lost seven members during a night patrol action.

In the Chongjin-Kilchu area the enemy offered only light resistance consisting of small arms and automatic weapons fire.

-0-

Go Whitney's Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 666

1515
24 November 1950

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

All-out tactical support by the U.S. Far East Air Forces planes continued Thursday as bombers and fighters pounded the enemy for the 151st consecutive day.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers continued their steady hammering at key supply points, attacking three large supply areas near Hugu, Namsi and Songgwi-dong. Incendiaries, napalm and rockets set fire to many areas. A large fuel dump at Songgwi-dong exploded under the attack. Considerable destruction was inflicted on all targets.

Air Force forward controllers directed a flight of B-26s to a concentration of tanks and vehicles south of Huichon. Ground force reports state that three tanks were destroyed, three others damaged and at least five vehicles destroyed in the strike. Eighth Army also told of fighters destroying two tanks and exploding two ammunition dumps in rocketing attacks just north of Yongbyon.

F-80 jets and F-51s of the Fifth Air Force were active along the front and to the rear of the Reds, knocking out supply buildings, artillery positions, vehicles, tanks and fuel dumps.

Near Kujang-dong a flight of Fifth Air Force F-80 jets unmasked crude Communist attempts to disguise 15 groups of supplies as haystacks. Strafing attacks destroyed them all. Four nearby gun emplacements were knocked out as well. At least 21 fortified buildings and an undetermined number of vehicles were destroyed at Huichon and fighters set two tanks afire at Unsan.

Fifth Air Force aircraft destroyed or damaged a total of 11 tanks, 12 vehicles, 53 supply or fortified buildings, 15 camouflaged stacks of supplies, 2 fuel dumps, 2 ammunition dumps and inflicted an undetermined number of casualties during yesterday's combat operations.

Bomber Command Superfortresses returned to interdiction attacks on highways and rail lines in a narrow strip in the northwest sector. A rail and highway bridge northeast of Sakchu was damaged by direct hits, major highways were severed in at least 16 places, rail tracks cut at 5 points and 2 storage areas bombed. One of these, a supply area near Manpojin, was rocketed with secondary explosions after the attack.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft flew 222 sorties Thursday, lifting more than 1,070 tons of cargo. Included in that total were 532 passengers, 238 medical evacuees and a steamroller, the first time that such equipment was airlifted by the Combat Cargo Command.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 665

1600
23 November 1950

Forward elements of the ROK Capitol Division drove north to the vicinity of So-dong against light enemy opposition; other divisional units consolidated positions.

A column from the ROK 3d Division entered Hapsu yesterday, while a second column, advancing from the southwest against moderate enemy resistance, reached a point about seven miles from the city.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division engaged an enemy force about six miles west of captured Hyesanjin. Other divisional units consolidated newly won positions throughout their sectors.

U.S. 1st Marine Division combat patrols dispersed an enemy group northwest of Hagaru-ri, with the aid of artillery fire. The enemy withdrew to the north after the engagement. All Marine units conducted aggressive patrols yesterday.

ROK Army units attacked and advanced several miles to the vicinity of Sackang-ni against moderate enemy resistance which lessened as the attack gained momentum.

In the western sector of Korea, all United Nations units conducted aggressive patrols throughout the day. A patrol from the ROK 1st Division reported contacting several small enemy groups which withdrew to the north as soon as the ROK patrols approached.

A U.S. 1st Cavalry Division patrol reached the vicinity of Unsan before drawing enemy fire.

UN Forces continued to sweep liberated areas of Korea, seeking out and destroying enemy bands.

- - -

Throughout the U.S. I Corps zone the enemy has been relatively inactive. In the Kasan-Sinanju Sector small enemy groups located eight and [illegible] miles northwest and six and nine miles north - northwest of Pakchon had withdrawn by late yesterday morning. North of Kosong-dong an estimated enemy Company was observed withdrawing to the northwest and occupying defensive positions north of Yongbyon. North of Ipsok the enemy is using mortars to discourage friendly patrols.

In the ROK II Corps area the same general enemy inactivity existed throughout the day. In the vicinity of Kangjong five enemy artillery pieces were captured.

In the U.S. X Corps Sector isolated instances of enemy activity of a minor nature persisted. In the Yonghung-Wonsan area the enemy forces have evacuated Huksu under pressure, and withdrawn north. In the vicinity of Majon the enemy is reported to be conducting probing attacks and firing artillery and mortar fire on friendly positions. In the Hagaru-Hamhung area the enemy on the east side of the Chosin Reservoir and north of Hagaru is offering only light resistance. On the west side of the reservoir the Red forces were offering somewhat more resistance but were finally forced to withdraw. Friendly air reported newly dug-in trenches and road-blocks of two to five miles west of Hagaru. In the Hyesanjin-Punsan area the enemy west of Hyesanjin is aggressively resisting friendly patrols. In the Chongjin-Kilchu area the enemy is offering only light resistance.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1320
23 November 1950

Korean Release No. 664

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

U.S. Far East Air Forces medium and light bombers inflicted heavy damage on key Communist military supply centers in North Korea Wednesday.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the supply storage area west of Musan with 500-pound general purpose bombs. Large fires and secondary explosions followed the bombardment. Another formation of B-29s, not permitted to bomb the primary target due to weather, made a radar attack on the military-industrial area at Chongjin.

Fifth Air Force B-26s, in their third mass attack within a week, pounded supply and troop concentrations at Huichon, Yonghung-dong and Insan-dong with incendiary bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire. Military targets at all three points were destroyed. One of the B-26s caught a train entering a tunnel just northeast of Huichon and trapped it by sealing off the tunnel with bombs.

Close support and armed reconnaissance F-80 jets and F-51s hammered the enemy at 24 different points yesterday. Vehicular traffic on Communist roads was mostly absent. However, three trucks were discovered and brought under attack.

Rail and highway arteries were attacked by the fighters, as a flight of F-80s bombed the Korean side of the Sinuiju bridge complex with 1,000-pound bombs. A highway bridge east of Namsi-dong was destroyed and a rail bridge at Sinhung-dong knocked out.

Five tanks were destroyed in rocketing attacks near Chongju and at least 42 supply buildings destroyed or damaged in rocketing and strafing sweeps. Damage could not be estimated at many locations due to hazy conditions that existed throughout most of the operational area Wednesday.

The Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,000 tons of cargo again yesterday, including 590 passengers and 283 medical evacuees.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gov't Sec

1645
22 November 1950

Korean Release No. 663

United Nations forces continued to advance generally along the entire Korean battle front yesterday.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division secured Hyesanjin and established positions along the Yalu river. Other divisional units advanced 8 miles northwest of Sang-ni against little resistance.

Advanced elements of the ROK Capitol Division, supported by UN naval gun fire, drove 10 miles yesterday against light resistance to the vicinity of Yonhyang-dong.

The enemy launched a series of attacks against U.S. Army positions in the vicinity of Majon-ni, but they were repulsed.

A U.S. Army combat patrol dispersed an enemy group southwest of Wonsan, killing 25 and capturing 7 prisoners.

UN close air support assisted another U.S. Army patrol in dispersing an enemy force near Taesung-ni.

ROK Army units cleared Huksu-ri and advanced 7 miles west against moderate enemy resistance. The enemy was reported to be withdrawing north and west from the vicinity.

U.S. Marine units conducted aggressive patrols throughout their sector. Patrols advanced several miles before contacting scattered groups of enemy.

UN units in the western sector, including U.S., ROK, British, Philippine and Turkish armed forces patrolled vigorously yesterday. Only limited enemy contacts were reported.

A large group of enemy that attacked ROK army units in the Chorwon area was dispersed after suffering heavy casualties, including 167 killed, 23 prisoners and much equipment captured. Other ROK units engaged enemy bands in the Chunchon and Taedun-san areas.

Elements of the ROK 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions registered gains of several miles against little enemy resistance. ROK 7th Divisional units reported the capture of 5 enemy artillery pieces during the day's action.

-0-

ENEMY SITUATION

In general, enemy activities along the front were minor.

In the Kusan-Sinanju area, several small enemy patrols south and southwest of Pakchon, apparently searching for food, withdrew to the northeast after receiving fire from friendly patrols.

Northwest of Pakchon, similar groups also withdrew under fire, leaving some dead.

On the north-south road between Taechon and Unsoktong, our air observed 10 enemy roadblocks, and defensive works, possibly minefields, in 12 areas on this road.

Friendly patrols drew fire from enemy defensive positions in two areas northeast and north of Yongsan.

Hostile patrols were dispersed by friendly fire about two miles north of Yongbyon.

(more)
(over)

No enemy was encountered as much as 8-1/2 miles north of Yongbyon, but a wounded ROK soldier returning from enemy territory reported an enemy battalion in Unsan, which is 11 miles north of Yongbyon. An estimated enemy platoon was contacted approximately 11 miles north-northeast of Kunu-ri.

An enemy force estimated at two companies, after a short fire fight, withdrew from the town of Yongwon, nine miles northwest of Oechang. However, an estimated four enemy battalions were dug in in two defensive positions from 11 miles northwest to nine miles north-northwest of Tokchon, another 9-1/2 miles northeast of the town and another six miles north of the town, according to friendly air reports. An enemy company was located dug in eight miles northeast of the same town.

Farther west an enemy group, possibly a reinforced company, put up a fight 35 miles west of Hamhung, but dispersed following a strike by friendly air.

In the vicinity of Majon, where minor clashes have continued over a period of several days, a friendly battalion engaged an enemy force of 500, supported by some light artillery. The enemy lost 20 killed and two captured.

Seventeen miles south of Kosong a small force of enemy was encountered with undisclosed results. Twenty-two miles west of this town stores of rice were found hidden in caves, suggesting that an enemy force might be planning to spend some time there. An enemy force of unknown strength was engaged by a friendly company 12 miles south of Wonsan, and the enemy left 25 dead and seven POWs.

There was some resistance encountered by friendly forces in the mountains west of the Hagaru-Hamhung highway. A fairly large force of enemy was encountered three miles southeast of Huksu. This force, possibly numbering several thousand, withdrew to the town under friendly pressure, and on Nov. 20 continued to resist a friendly regiment, which, however, succeeded in clearing the town the following day.

On the Yalu river, and in the general vicinity of Hyesanjin, no enemy resistance was encountered.

On the east coast, friendly forces continued their advances on Nov. 21, and were reported less than 15 miles from Chongjin.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Govt Sec

1510
22 November 1950

Korean Release No. 662

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

More than 500 sorties were mounted Tuesday by the U.S. Far East Air Forces as fighter planes pounded Communist forces for the 148th consecutive day.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s, operating along the battle lines and deep into North Korea, concentrated on enemy supplies and supply routes amid continuing reports of serious Communist equipment and supply shortages. Buildings used by the Reds for supply storage were heavily attacked with excellent results. At Yongpo-dong 49 supply buildings were destroyed and another 19 damaged in rocketing and strafing attacks.

A flight of F-80s sweeping the central supply route south from Kanggye damaged 12 rail cars at Huichon and a locomotive at Chosangcham. Two tunnels, at Sonchon and Hugu, along the northwest coastal rail line, were damaged in fighter strikes. Farther north, at Taechon, three gun emplacements were knocked out and three supply buildings burned.

Darkness precluded an estimate of damage inflicted by B-26 light bombers on night intruder sorties. The B-26s made strikes along the supply route between Puckchin and Onjong and in the vicinity of Kusong.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, damaged or destroyed 3 tanks and 70 supply buildings ahead of the advancing X Corps units.

F-80 combat patrols along the international border on two occasions sighted enemy jet aircraft Tuesday. The first formation of six MIG-15s darted back across the Yalu river as the F-80s attempted to engage them in combat. A second formation of four Red jets did likewise when sighted by the Fifth Air Force air cap over Sinuiju.

Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,100 tons of cargo, 931 passengers and 503 medical evacuees in 268 sorties yesterday.

-0-

General's Secy.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1230
22 November 1950

Korean Release No. 661

Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews spent most of yesterday aboard the USS Philippine Sea, flagship of fast-carrier Task Force 77.

The Secretary, accompanied by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander Naval Forces Far East, observed air operations and attended the de-briefing sessions for pilots returning from air strikes. In the course of the day Secretary Matthews addressed the forces afloat by voice radio, commending and congratulating them on what they have accomplished to date.

Thundering broadsides from the eight-inch guns of the U.S. Navy heavy cruiser Saint Paul paved the way for a 10-mile advance yesterday by the ROK Capitol Division north of Oryang-myon.

Following the advance of the ROK troops in this hotly contested area a shore fire control party sent the following message to the Saint Paul: "Troops have advanced 10 road miles. No enemy contacts yet. Your gunfire last night was very effective. Troops were driven out of large area and two tanks were destroyed."

The first salvo from the heavy cruiser set off a tremendous explosion in the Chuuronjang area followed by a large fire and a second big explosion.

Throughout a 24-hour period the Saint Paul, flying the flag of Rear Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, and the destroyer English maintained a steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call fire support bombardment.

Meanwhile carrier-based Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets of Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen, raked military targets over the entire eastern half of North Korea.

A column of enemy troops near Kyongsong was bombed and strafed. Five warehouses were destroyed and others were damaged 10 miles northwest of Hamhung. Five railway cars were destroyed on the railroad running north to Musan. In the same area one warehouse was destroyed. Another warehouse was set ablaze 15 miles north of Tanchon.

In the Hyesanjin area seven warehouses were destroyed and others damaged and one supply dump was destroyed. Railroad yards and warehouses at Hoeryong were heavily bombed. At Yodami, on the west side of the Chosin reservoir, three barracks buildings were destroyed and three were left in flames.

A helicopter based on the heavy cruiser USS Rochester helped to locate and destroy seven mines in the Wonsan area. The destroyer USS Southerland destroyed two additional mines, also on the east coast.

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

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
21 November 1950

Korean Release No. 670

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division, in a rapid advance north of Kapsan, drove to the Manchurian border reaching the Hyesanjin area at 9:45 a.m. today. The enemy offered only light resistance to the American troops. Other divisional units engaged in active patrolling contacted scattered groups of enemy.

In the northeastern sector of Korea, ROK Capitol Division units, attacking against heavy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire, registered gains of up to 10 miles and forward elements reached the vicinity of Chuchonhujang. Enemy resistance decreased as the attack progressed. The ROK troops received United Nations naval gun fire support during their advance.

ROK army units, attacking against stubborn enemy resistance, captured Huksu-ri. U.S. Army and Marine units conducted aggressive patrols throughout their sectors. One patrol captured an artillery piece and destroyed four others.

Combat Patrols from Korean Marine units engaged an enemy force near Sintan-ni.

Enemy forces in the Chunchon area were engaged by elements of the ROK Army while other ROK forces killed 286 enemy troops and captured 22 in a series of engagements with enemy bands in liberated areas of Korea.

Southeast of Songchon, a combat patrol from the U.S. 2d Division killed 75 of an enemy force of approximately 150 and dispersed the remainder.

In the western sector of Korea, patrolling was general throughout the Yongbyon area. Only small enemy groups and small arms fire were met by patrols that ranged several miles to the front.

The ROK 6th and 7th Divisions advanced several miles in the Pungmyon area against little or no resistance.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division continued to advance north of Tokchon against moderate enemy resistance.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1455
21 November 1950

Korean Release No. 659

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

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers hammered Communist supply routes and centers Monday in attacks that once again carried formations of B-26s deep into northeast Korea.

Two waves of the light bombers attacked the military supply area at Changdu-dong, east of the previously bombed center at Musan. Napalm and fragmentation bombs were rained upon the target in a lengthy attack that left many fires burning long after the B-26s had headed for their home base.

Rolling stock and rail lines along the key central and northwest rail nets were brought under attack by FEAF fighter aircraft. The most lucrative target of the day was found in the vicinity of Huichon where F-80 jets accounted for four locomotives destroyed, eight rail cars knocked out, a railroad bridge dropped, and a tunnel sealed. Other locomotives and rail cars were rocketed and strafed and the rail lines cut in several places. Along the northwest coast fighters of the Fifth Air Force severed the rail lines near Chongju.

Continuing their effective close support operations F-80s and F-51s hit enemy positions, supply points and vehicles in and near the front lines. At Hagudong, just southeast of Unsan, seven artillery pieces were destroyed by rocketing and strafing attacks. An ammunition dump at Noha-dong, south of Huichon, exploded under the guns of the jets.

In the United Nations I Corps area the fighters successfully attacked 12 supply buildings, 6 vehicles, destroyed an ammunition dump, inflicted an undetermined number of casualties on the Reds and left many fires burning in supply areas.

Bomber Command Superfortresses, not permitted to bomb their primary target due to weather conditions, proceeded to their secondary target, the east coast communications and supply centers of Nanam. Results were excellent as 500 and 1,000 pound general purpose bombs fell into the military supply area.

The Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,100 tons Monday. Included in this figure were 972 passengers and 479 medical evacuees.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1235
21 November 1950

Korean Release No. 658

Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews broke his flag in the battleship USS Missouri yesterday afternoon. The Secretary was accompanied by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander Naval Forces Far East.

The Missouri is the flagship of Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, Commander of the Seventh Fleet. The visit to the Missouri followed a luncheon visit to the USS Mount McKinley, amphibious force flagship of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, at Hungnam.

The Secretary is scheduled to witness air operations today aboard the 27,000-ton carrier USS Philippine Sea, flagship of Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Adm. E. C. Ewen.

During the day yesterday and throughout the preceding night the U.S. Navy cruiser Saint Paul and the destroyer English provided pinpoint bombardment in support of ROK Capitol Division forces in the Oryang-myon area.

The eight-inch guns of the Saint Paultook under fire four different troop concentrations with results described as excellent by shore fire control parties. One enemy gun battery was silenced.

During the night both ships maintained a steady stream of interdiction and harassing fire. In addition, effective illumination of the battle area was made by star shell firing.

More than 40,000 tons of supplies and equipment arrived at Chinnampo during the first week the port was open to shipping.

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

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1625
20 November 1950

Korean Release No. 657

United Nations forces in the northeastern sector of Korea continued their advance toward the Manchurian border, registering gains of up to eight miles despite bitterly cold weather and difficult terrain.

Forward elements of the U.S. 7th Division advanced to Kapsan, secured the town and continued driving north to within five miles of the Manchurian border. During the engagement in and around Kapsan, 65 enemy prisoners of war were captured. Other divisional elements patrolled in the vicinity of the Ungi reservoir.

Aided by close air support which forced the enemy to withdraw from defensive positions, elements of the ROK Capitol Division reached the vicinity of Yong-chon-dong, against heavy enemy resistance. The ROK Capitol Division reports the following results during the last several days' fighting: 1,753 enemy killed, 105 enemy prisoners of war, and capture of 17 mortars, 98 machine guns, 101 machine pistols and 650 rifles.

All UN units in the eastern sector of Korea continued aggressive patrolling throughout yesterday. One U.S. patrol engaged an enemy force near Pohhae-ri, killing three enemy troops and capturing 16.

A combat patrol from the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade engaged an enemy patrol of 15 in the Yongbyon sector and killed the entire group.

The U.S. 24th Division and 1st Cavalry Division patrolled extensively in their zones.

Elements of the ROK 7th Division, after inflicting 50 casualties on an enemy delaying force, advanced against little opposition in the Wolbong-san area.

The ROK 8th Division registered limited gains against moderate enemy resistance north of Tokchon.

UN units in rear areas continued to engage and destroy enemy bands. Elements of the 1st Turkish Brigade repelled an attack in the Kaesong area, inflicting five casualties on the enemy and capturing 30 prisoners.

An attack against U.S. units in the area south of Singye was quickly repulsed.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 2d Division killed 31 enemy and captured 2 in a series of skirmishes in the area southeast of Songchon. Close air support struck a large enemy force in the same area with excellent results.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean Release No. 656

1505
20 November 1950

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

As the weather improved Sunday in the operational area, Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers of the 452nd Bomb Wing and the 3rd Bomb Group launched a coordinated attack on the military staging and training area at Musan, in extreme northeast Korea. Fifth B-26s, operating in massed formations, destroyed 75 percent of the important targets in the heaviest attack by the light bombers of the Korean conflict.

Other aircraft of the U.S. Far East Air Forces hammered the enemy in the stepped-up aerial offensive against the Communists. Medium bombers and fighters pummelled the Reds for the 146th consecutive day, striking at troop concentrations, communication centers and supply routes at more than 60 separate points.

Bomber Command Superfortresses, returning to action, struck at seven resupply and communication centers. The towns of Kupyong-ni, Kusong, Kwaksan, Pyorha-ri and Pyoktong were heavily fire-bombed, with good results. Smoke rose to 5,000 feet over Kwaksan and many fires were left burning in Pyoktong. Many 500-pound general purpose bombs were dropped on supply areas surrounding the towns of Huichon and Kanggye.

Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge's Fifth Air Force flew 343 of Sunday's total of 641 sorties, with F-80 jets and F-51s flying close support and armed reconnaissance missions throughout North Korea. United Nations ground patrols located an estimated two battalions of by-passed enemy troops south of Insong-dong and called for air strikes on the Reds. Responding fighters brought the enemy under rocketing and strafing attacks. Detailed results were unreported although the Eighth Army called the strikes "very successful."

FEAF close support sorties in the United Nations I Corps and ROK I Corps zones of action cost the enemy 30 vehicles, 31 supply buildings and at least 3 supply dumps. Many fires were started by rocketing and strafing attacks on troop and supply areas throughout the battle areas.

Late Sunday night B-26 night Intruder aircraft located three small convoys just south of the international border at Sinuiju. These convoys were brought under attack, which caused heavy damage to each.

Armed reconnaissance F-80 jets and F-51s operating throughout the enemy rear areas hit supply centers, fortified buildings, rail cars and vehicles with excellent results. Large fires were started at Sakchu, Hagu-dong and Charyong-wan.

No enemy air activity was observed by the F-80 combat patrol along the northwest border yesterday.

(more)
(over)

Destruction claims by the Fifth Air Force totalled 50 vehicles, 2 locomotives, 34 rail cars, 2 artillery pieces, 5 supply dumps, 92 supply or fortified buildings, 3 supply carts and 1 rail tunnel destroyed or damaged.

Aircraft of the Combat Cargo Command lifted 993 tons of cargo, 828 passengers and 470 medical evacuees during Sunday's operations.

-0-

General's Secy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1145
20 November 1950

Korean Release No. 655

U.S. Navy surface units and carrier-based aircraft of Task Force 77 teamed up yesterday to make the Chuchonhujang-Oryang-Myon area of North Korea untenable for the Communists.

The eight- and five-inch guns of the heavy cruiser Saint Paul swung into action in direct support of the ROK Capitol Division, blasting enemy troop concentrations, ammunition dumps, transport and tanks.

Results of the bombardment during a 24-hour period were described as excellent by shore fire-control parties. The Saint Paul flies the flag of Rear Adm. R. S. Hillenkoetter.

U.S. Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets, attacking in close and deep support of the ROK forces, took a heavy toll of enemy troops. One concentration of approximately 500 troops was badly mauled with bombs, rockets and 20 mm cannon fire.

One concentration about 10 miles north of Kapsan surrendered to United Nations tank forces following a heavy attack by U.S. Navy planes.

At Musan, near the Manchurian border, the Navy pilots destroyed two warehouses. In the Chosin reservoir area three warehouses were destroyed and three damaged.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Grant Lee
Mr. Rizzo

Korean release No. 654

1605
19 November 1950

UN Forces in the northeastern sector continued to drive north against slackening enemy resistance.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division driving north and east along the Orang-chon river line reported the enemy to be withdrawing northeast. Patrols operated to the front of advancing units in order to maintain contact with the enemy.

Enemy resistance against elements of the U.S. 7th Division decreased as leading units reached the vicinity of Kapsan. Divisional patrols in the Fusen Reservoir area reported many recently abandoned enemy positions.

ROK Forces contacted an enemy force near Huksu-ri while an American combat patrol engaged an enemy group southwest of Majon-ni, killing 30 and capturing 33.

United Nations forces clearing areas throughout liberated Korea reported several engagements with enemy bands resulting in 226 enemy killed; 86 prisoners of war, and capture of numerous weapons.

Patrolling was general throughout the U.S. I Corps sector, with patrols reporting little or no enemy contact. One patrol from the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division went some distance north of Yongbyon before drawing enemy small arms fire. Patrols from the U.S. 24th Division and the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade reported many enemy mines throughout their zone.

The ROK 7th Division seized more high ground in the Wawon area, finding recently evacuated enemy positions.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division received some artillery fire while advancing in the Tokchon area against light enemy resistance.

-3-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 653

1455
19 November 1950

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

Weather continued to be poor throughout North Korea for the third consecutive day Saturday, limiting combat operations of the U.S. Far East Air Forces to fighter aircraft.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51s once again hit enemy-occupied buildings in a sizeable scale as low visibilities obscured most enemy targets along the battle lines. At Taechon 49 supply buildings were destroyed, another 20 destroyed at Yongwon and 9 left ablaze at Samgo-ri, northeast of Tokchon. Near Unsan the fighters destroyed one fuel storage area and set fire to another.

Armed reconnaissance fighters started numerous fires in troop areas at Chongju, destroyed a tank at Chondae-dong and damaged another tank at I-dong.

The constant combat air patrol, maintained along the northwest border, encountered no enemy aircraft yesterday. Another flight of fighters attacked a Communist airfield near Kanggye, dropping 500-pound general-purpose bombs on the runways. Upon completion of the mission the F-51s attacked targets of opportunity, damaging vehicles in strafing attacks.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, supported United Nations forces in the X Corps area, attacking Communist supplies and troops at eight separate points. An undetermined number of Red troops were killed in these attacks.

Totals for Saturday's operations by the Fifth Air Force were two tanks, 127 supply or fortified buildings, 1 gun position, 5 supply dumps, 13 supply carts, 5 vehicles and 4 boxcars.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Gov't Exc

Korean release No. 652

1610
18 November 1950

The United Nations forces continued to make advances along the entire Korean front.

In the northwest sector the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade advanced approximately 2,000 yards. Elements of the U.S. 24th Division consolidated positions and patrolled extensively with only light enemy contact reported. Other patrols reached out 2 miles to the north without making enemy contact.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division made limited advances and then extended patrol reconnaissance 8,000 yards north without making enemy contact.

On the east side of the Chongchon elements of the ROK 6th Division repulsed a light enemy counterattack while other elements of the Division recaptured a hill northwest of Wawon, and continued the attack north.

The U.S. 1st Marine Division conducted extensive patrolling throughout the period. Light enemy contact was reported in the Chosin Reservoir area.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division drove five miles against decreasing enemy resistance to approximately 20 air miles south of the Manchurian border. Further south other elements of the Division gained 10 miles against light enemy resistance.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division were outflanking the enemy northeast of Yongbon-dong and enemy resistance in this area was reported to be decreasing. Other elements of the Division were consolidating and securing their positions.

Elements of the Turkish Brigade attacked to clear a guerrilla group from its zone while other elements of the Brigade continued their blocking mission.

ROK Army elements attacked and dispersed strong enemy forces that were occupying three hills south of Pyonggang.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1210
18 November 1950

Korean Release No. 651

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

With most of North Korea covered by low clouds and with rain restricting visibility in the combat zone, planes of the U.S. Far East Air Forces had difficulty in finding suitable Communist targets Friday.

Most attacks by Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51 fighters were against Red fortified or supply buildings. Eight supply buildings were destroyed and six fortified buildings damaged in the I Corps sector. Armed reconnaissance aircraft destroyed 26 and damaged 27 supply buildings in attacks at nine different points.

Entrenched Communist troops were rocketed and strafed at Kunu-ri, with an estimated 100 of the enemy killed. An unestimated number of casualties resulted from a fighter attack on Red elements in Sochang.

Slightly better weather in the X Corps zone of action permitted Marine F4Us, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, to give close support to advancing United Nations units. Twenty-nine supply buildings, four camouflaged warehouses and six field pieces were knocked out in rocketing and strafing attacks by the F4Us.

Known destruction by aircraft of the Fifth Air Force during Friday's operations included 146 buildings containing troops or supplies, 5 boxcars, 4 warehouses, 9 vehicles, 10 carts and 7 gun positions.

In spite of the bad weather planes of the Combat Cargo Command continued their steady airlifting of supplies, equipment and personnel into Korea. Flying 257 sorties of the FEAF total of 432, the transports carried 1,124 tons of cargo, 623 passengers and 396 medical evacuees Friday.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
17 November 1950

Korean Release No. 650

In the northeastern sector, elements of the ROK Capitol Division repulsed an enemy attack along the Orang-chon river. Aided by UN naval gunfire support, other divisional units attacked to the east against light resistance.

Elements of the U.S. 7th Division advanced up to five miles against moderat enemy resistance which decreased as the attack progressed. Heavy casualties wer inflicted on an enemy column attempting to withdraw towards Kapsan. Another divisional unit advanced northeast of the Fusen reservoir, dispersing an enemy force during the attack.

U.S. Marines from the 1st Marine Division consolidated newly won positions in the vicinity of Hagaru-ri and advanced elements struck several miles northwest of the town.

ROK army units in the central sector continued their advance against moderate to heavy opposition. Elements of the ROK 6th Division seized important high groun against very stubborn resistance.

Enemy resistance increased as units of the ROK 7th Division gained several miles.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division registered small gains in the Tokchon area yesterday against moderate resistance.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 2d Division dispersed a force of about 200 near Kapyong-ni after killing 15 of the enemy.

ROK 1st Divisional units advanced north in the area southwest of Yongbyon and reported no enemy resistance other than extensive minefields.

Elements of the U.S. 24th Division and the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade registered gains of several miles in the Yongbyon sector against light opposition.

Combat patrols of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division ranged several miles in front of forward positions before drawing enemy small arms fire. Other divisional elements reported receiving artillery and mortar fire in forward positions last night.

An enemy band of about 200 attacked elements of the U.S. 25th Division near Sibyon-ni and withdrew after losing 51 killed. Other divisional elements, together with Philippine and Turkish army units, swept the Chorwon area.

UN forces clearing liberated areas reported several small engagements resulting in 109 enemy killed, 184 prisoners, and 1 120 mm mortar, 1 artillery piece, 1 antitank gun and large quantities of small arms and ammunition captured.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1500
17 November 1950

Korean Release No. 649

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

Low-hanging clouds obscured many targets in North Korea Thursday as U.S. Far East Air Forces planes struck at the Communists for the 143rd consecutive day. Of the day's total of 516 sorties flown, 279 were by Fifth Air Force fighters, light bombers and T-6 control aircraft, their major targets being enemy fortified buildings along and to the rear of the battle lines.

F-80 jets and F-51 fighters, in attacks along the northwest coast, rocketed and strafed 30 enemy occupied buildings at Kosan and destroyed 42 others at Chongju. Many buildings were left ablaze in Kwaksan, 16 supply buildings damaged at Charyongwan and another 50 heavily attacked at Kochang-ni. At least 20 of these were destroyed. A ferry boat was destroyed and 18 rail cars strafed at Hwasan-dong.

Striking deep into enemy-held territory, the fighters hit troop and supply areas at Sakchu, Changsi and Kanggye, leaving fires burning at each place.

Giving close support to advancing United Nations units, the fighters destroyed an additional 70 fortified buildings in Won-ni, as well as seven vehicles. Entrenched Communists were rocketed and strafed at Sochang and Chongsu-dong with pilots reporting excellent results.

B-26 light bombers attacked the troop and supply filled town of Songae-ri. Although no exact claims were made, crews reported generally excellent results. The light bombers also hammered the industrial area in Namsi-dong, wiping out an estimated 25 percent of the target area by bombing and napalm strikes.

For the second consecutive day the constant F-80 jet offensive combat patrol in the Sinuiju area reported no enemy air activity on either side of the border.

The Fifth Air Force reported a total of 26 vehicles, 1 locomotive, 21 boxcars, 8 supply dumps and 239 fortified or supply buildings destroyed or damaged in yesterday's attacks.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued to airlift more than 1,000 tons of cargo daily into Korea. Thursday's total was 1,038 tons including 480 passengers and 421 medical evacuees carried during the 24-hour period.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1210
17 November 1950

Korean Release No. 648

Fighting high seas and the bitter cold yesterday, carriers of Task Force 77 launched Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets from snow and ice-covered decks to carry the fight to every corner of North Korea south of the border.

Flying more than 140 sorties the U.S. Navy pilots blasted military targets in close and deep support of the ground forces across the entire breadth of North Korea.

With several spans of the highway bridge crossing the Yalu river at Sinuiju already down, precision dive-bombing Skyraiders concentrated on the previously damaged railroad bridge, scoring two direct 1,000 pound bomb hits. Corsair fighter-bombers accompanying the Skyraiders attacked antiaircraft positions on the North Korean side of the two international bridges.

Heavy and moderately accurate antiaircraft fire was encountered at Sinuiju. One Navy plane was hit but returned safely to its carrier base.

U.S. Navy planes attacking in the Manpojin area encountered three MIG-15s. The Russian-type jets evaded the carrier-based planes by crossing the border. Heavy and fairly accurate antiaircraft fire was encountered at Manpojin.

Elsewhere in North Korea U.S. Navy planes bombed, rocketed and strafed troop concentrations and supplies at Changjin, Tong-myon, Toksil-li, Changhang-ni, Chunggang-ni, Ungigang and Kyong-song.

Mineclearing operations on both coasts continue. Clearing of the harbor at Hungnam and development of port facilities there is proceeding satisfactorily.

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

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Straits.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1610
16 November 1950

Korean Release No. 647

The enemy launched a determined attack against elements of the ROK Capitol Division along the Changchon and Orang-chon river line. After some initial gains which forced several advanced units of the division to withdraw to defensive positions, the attack was contained and the impetus of the advance halted. Enemy elements were ejected from forward positions and the line stabilized.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division secured Hagaru-ri and all Marine units conducted extensive patrols.

Along the Ungi river line, elements of the U.S. 7th Division advanced slowly in sub-zero temperatures against moderate enemy resistance. Other divisional units continued their advance toward the Fusen reservoir area against light enemy resistance.

North of Majon-ni, an enemy group of more than 200 surrendered to U.S. Army patrols. Other army patrols destroyed a small enemy group and blew up an ammunition dump.

Combat patrols from the U.S. 25th Division captured 240 cases of small arms ammunition, 76 cases of mortar ammunition and 37 cases of artillery shells. Other divisional patrols captured a total of 175 prisoners during sweeps of the division zone yesterday.

ROK army units cleared the Pyonggang area and dispersed an attempted ambush north of the town, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Patrols from the ROK 1st Division operated in the area southwest of Pakchon against little enemy resistance.

The 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, together with units of the U.S. 24th Division, pushed strong patrols north in the Pakchon area.

U.S. 1st Cavalry Division patrols entered the walled city area near Yongbyon and found many abandoned enemy positions. Other divisional elements registered slight gains against moderate enemy resistance east of Yongbyon.

An enemy attack against elements of the ROK 7th Division was quickly repulsed with no change in positions.

The ROK 6th Division continued its attack in the Wawon area against heavy opposition.

The enemy launched two attacks against elements of the ROK 8th Division in the Tokchon area. The ROK army units repulsed the first attack but a later attack forced a limited withdrawal to defensive positions where the attack was contained without further loss of ground.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1445
16 November 1950

Korean Release No. 646

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

Striking deeply into northwestern Korea the U.S. Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superfortresses heavily fire-bombed the 12th Communist communication and resupply center hit since Nov. 5.

Hoeryong, strategically located on the northeast border, was attacked by three waves of B-29s that dropped many incendiary bombs on the target area. Raging fires and smoke clouds, climbing to 5,000 feet in the air, precluded an accurate estimate of damage until the blaze had subsided enough to permit post-strike reconnaissance photography. In addition to the fire-bombing, the railroad marshalling yard at Hoeryong was saturated with 2,000 pound general purpose bombs to slow down the resupply of the Communists.

In the 142d consecutive day of combat operations Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge's Fifth Air Force maintained round-the-clock hammering of Communist forces. Night intruder B-26 light bombers attacked enemy positions at Chadong and Mupyong-ni leaving fires ablaze. In daylight operations the B-26s bombed and strafed troop positions and supply areas at Unsan and Chasong-dong-gu, north of Kanggye, with good results. A railroad bridge at Mupyong-ni was damaged by direct hits.

F-80 jets and F-51s of the Fifth Air Force attacked the enemy at 30 separate points, destroying vehicles, fortified buildings and many supplies, and inflicted at least 400 casualties on the Communists.

At Kumhwa the fighters destroyed a command post and three vehicles and killed an estimated 300 Red troops. Near Pyongnamjin 26 fortified buildings were rocketed and strafed and one tank was destroyed at Kwaksan by rockets.

For the first time since Nov. 4, the F-80 offensive combat air patrol, maintained along the northwest border, did not see any enemy aircraft. Two MIG-15s were sighted in the distance by B-29 crews enroute to Hoeryong, but the enemy jets did not attack the bomber formation. This is the first sighting of Red jets in the northeast sector.

At day's end the Fifth Air Force had accounted for a total of 17 vehicles, 1 tank, 4 supply carts, 2 locomotives, 10 boxcars, 1 command post, 2 artillery weapons, 5 supply dumps, 108 supply or fortified buildings, 4 fuel storage areas, 8 camouflaged pieces of equipment and a rail bridge destroyed or damaged.

-0-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

Korean release No. 645

1600
15 November 1950

United Nations Forces continued to advance north yesterday against spotty enemy resistance. Some limited objectives were taken while extensive patrolling was conducted along the entire front.

In the U.S. 24th Division sector the enemy hastily evacuated their positions, leaving behind quantities of ammunition. Elements of the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade patrolled extensively throughout the period, with no solid enemy contact reported.

Little or no enemy resistance was reported by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, as elements displaced and patrolled forward.

UN Forces engaged in the Won-ni area reported the heaviest fithting of the day. The enemy resisted stubbornly, supported by heavy small arms and mortar fire.

Elements of the ROK 6th Division lost some commanding ground in the Wawon area. However, a strong counterattack, supported by friendly air, was successful in regaining this ground.

Elements of the ROK 8th Division made limited advances in their zone against negligible enemy resistance.

Elements of the ROK Capitol Division, supported by friendly air, contained an enemy attack.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Marine Division reported an advance of approximately 3,000 yards in their zone, against light enemy resistance.

The U.S. 7th Infantry Division patrolled aggressively, reporting light enemy resistance.

In the U.S. 25th Division sector, attached ROK elements engaged an enemy group in the vicinity of Pyonggang armed with 120 mm mortars, machine guns, sub-machine guns and other small arms. Enemy losses in this action were 141 killed, many wounded, 20 prisoners and numerous weapons. Other divisional elements killed and captured enemy in the vicinity of Sibyon-ni. Blocking and sweeping activities continued throughout the 25th Division area.

In the vicinity of Inchon-ni, approximately 8 miles southeast of Nonsan, an enemy guerrilla group of approximately 1,000, armed with sub-machine guns, carbines and rifles attacked elements of the ROK 9th Division, but were repulsed.

-0-

General's Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1455
15 November 1950

Korean Release No. 644

(Covering period 0000I-2400I, 14 November 1950)

Operating from behind the protective screen of the international border, Communist jet aircraft continued elusive hit-and-run tactics against U.S. Far East Air Forces bomber formations Tuesday.

Hovering high over Manchuria the jets waited until the B-29s were on their bomb runs directed against the Korean side of the Sinuiju bridge complex and then struck in sweeping turns that carried them back across the Yalu river into sanctuary.

Strictly observing the North Korean boundary, Bomber Command Superfortresses made their bomb run along the Yalu river. The proximity of the border did not afford the escorting F-80 fighters sufficient air space to place themselves between the B-29s and the Communist threat. Interception was impossible in the moments in which the MIG-15s were over North Korean territory.

Aerial gunners of a B-29 accounted for one MIG destroyed and another damaged. Two B-29s were hit by enemy fire which wounded crew members.

Other B-29s attacked the warehouse area at Nanam with excellent results.

Fifth Air Force F-80s, F-51s and B-26s carried out strong attacks against Communist forces along the battle line and in rear areas. The major effort yesterday was in the ROK area where many troop positions were attacked, causing many enemy casualties. Fuel dumps, gun positions, supply buildings and vehicles were successfully attacked.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, hit enemy forces in the X Corps area, destroying tanks and vehicles and inflicting numerous casualties on enemy forces.

Armed reconnaissance aircraft of the Fifth Air Force pounded 25 different targets in highly successful attacks. Returning to Sakchu, a major refueling point for the Communists, another 35 trucks were destroyed, four fuel dumps set afire and six trucks damaged by Fifth Air Force planes.

At the end of yesterday's operations, the Fifth Air Force had accounted for a total of 7 tanks, 88 vehicles, 10 gun emplacements, 2 self-propelled guns, 4 supply dumps, 81 buildings housing troops and 7 fuel dumps destroyed or damaged, and at least 525 enemy troops killed.

-0-