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NOTE DATED 17 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING EIGHTEEN COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary for January 10, 1951, issued at 1:45 P.M., Thursday, January 11, 1951 (11:45 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces release issued at 7:50 P.M., Thursday, January 11, 1951 (5:50 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary of operations for January 11, 1951, issued at 12:10 P.M., Friday, January 12, 1951 (10:10 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 123, issued at 12 noon, Saturday, January 13, 1951 (10 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 124, issued at 10 P.M., Saturday, January 13, 1951 (8 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Navy operational summary for January 12, 1951, issued at 11:55 A.M., Saturday, January 13, 1951 (9:55 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary of operations for January 12, 1951 issued at 12:20 P.M., Saturday, January 13, 1951 (10:20 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 126, issued at 9:50 A.M., Sunday, January 14, 1951 (7:50 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces headquarters summary for January 13, 1951, issued at 1:20 P.M., Sunday, January 14, 1951 (11:20 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces headquarters summary, issued at 7 P.M., Sunday, January 14, 1951 (5 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

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Eighth Army communique 127, released at 11:45 A.M., Monday, January 15, 1951
(9:45 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary issued at 12:35 P.M., Monday, January 15, 1951
(10:35 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 128, issued at 10 P.M., Monday, January 15, 1951
(8 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 129, issued at 12 noon Tuesday, January 16, 1951
(10 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces release, issued at 12:50 P.M., Tuesday, January 16, 1951
(10:50 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 130, issued at 8:30 P.M., Tuesday, January 16, 1951
(6:30 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 131, issued at 10:15 A.M., Wednesday,
January 17, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Summary issued Wednesday, January 17, 1951, by Far East Naval Headquarters

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**FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 10, ISSUED AT 1:45 P.M., THURSDAY
(11:45 P.M. WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)**

Rain and snow-filled clouds, ranging from near tree-top level to 10,000 feet, limited combat operations of the United States Far East Air Forces to Superfortress attacks on three enemy communications and supply centers Wednesday.

Bomber Command B-29's struck at military supply areas in Pyongyang, Kaesong and Haeju, dropping demolition bombs through the clouds by radar technique. Two formations of B-29's hit Pyongyang, dropping more than 100 tons of general purpose bombs into the target area, while one formation struck at Kaesong, and an individual Superfortress made a drop on a target at Haeju.

One B-29, lagging behind its formation due to engine trouble, was attacked by an estimated fifteen enemy MIG jet fighters. In a nine-minute air-to-air battle, numerous hits were made on one of the MIG's putting it out of action. The MIG has been claimed as "probably destroyed".

Breaking off the fight by diving into the clouds, the B-29 continued to Japan without being further molested. No damage was inflicted on the Superfortress.

Fifth Air Force activities were confined to front-line observation of enemy movements by low-flying T-6 control aircraft and weather reconnaissance by F-82 (twin Mustang) all-weather fighters.

Combat Cargo Command transports were able to land at advanced airstrips in Korea utilizing instrument approach systems. Flying about 200 sorties, the transports made airdrops to forward positions in addition to delivering supplies and evacuating the wounded.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES RELEASE ISSUED AT 7:50 P.M., THURSDAY
(5:50 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers roared into the air in clearing weather today to resume destructive attacks on Communist targets.

Hindered by nearly four hours of poor visibility and low ceilings, the tactical planes mounted more than 150 sorties by early afternoon, causing an estimated 600 troop casualties.

Sorties again concentrated on the important Communist supply troop housing and command center of Suwon, rocketing and strafing troops, vehicles, automatic weapons and pack animals. Enemy elements pressing south from Suwon bore the brunt of the attack.

An early afternoon flight from the Forty-ninth Fighter Group was directed to a heavy enemy concentration just south of the enemy-held city, and claimed an estimated 200 troop casualties. Capt. Frank C. Newell of Albany, Ga., a veteran of seventy Korean missions, described the road being used by the enemy for his movement as "so crowded we finally ran out of ammo."

Rocketing and strafing attacks just south of Suwon also were made by F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51 Mustangs. In separate flights, the F-80 pilots claimed killing or wounding from twenty to 100 troops in each of several attacks.

The F-80's also leveled strafing bombing and rocket attacks against enemy rail movements south of Seoul and near Suwon. Pilots reported attacking five boxcars near the South Korean capital city, now in enemy hands, and said five engines and five boxcars were damaged in attacks near Suwon.

Pilots flying the versatile F-84 Thunderjet concentrated on pack animals, reporting destruction of four camels, seven oxen and two horses in an area northwest of Hungsu in a mid-day attack.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR JANUARY 11,
ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M., FRIDAY (10:10 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Inclement combat weather which has plagued air operations for several days cleared Thursday to permit Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers to mount a heavy effort across the front lines and deep into enemy territory.

Although ground temperatures skidded to below zero, 528 sorties were flown. More than 250 of these were by fighters and light bombers of Fifth Air Force and accounted for an estimated 1,600 enemy troop casualties, not including those caught in attacks on buildings.

Continuing the attack against enemy supply buildings and areas, Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 460 buildings. Claims also included forty-eight pack animals killed, thirty-five vehicles and forty-five railroad cars destroyed or damaged.

The fighter attacks were concentrated in the Suwon area. Repeated strafing runs on heavy enemy troop concentrations south of the city resulted in a heavy toll of enemy troops.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superfortresses pinpointed 117 tons of bombs on four Communist rail centers and supply and command headquarters. They attacked Sariwon, Namchonjom, Chorwon and Huichon, in addition to continuing intermittent night attacks on Pyongyang targets. A lone B-29 conducted a night leaflet drop over the enemy front lines.

Also during the night, B-26 intruders sighted and attacked more than 800 vehicles, contained in convoys of four to fifty vehicles each. Most of the vehicular traffic was reported south of Pyongyang.

Low-flying T-6 control aircraft flew thirty-two sorties over front lines in directing fighters to targets and confirming results of attacks.

Combat Cargo Command flew about 280 sorties, completing an airdrop to forward positions and continuing the airlift of supplies and the sick and wounded.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 123, ISSUED AT 12 NOON SATURDAY
(10:00 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

It was clear today that what may be called the Battle of Sobaek is increasing in scope. The issue is whether the enemy can force the passes of the mountain range.

More than 3,500 enemy troops have been killed in the past three days in this action from west of Wonju to southeast of Chechon.

Extensive patrolling action was conducted by United Nations forces yesterday as Wonju remained the focal point of continued enemy building and activity. During the day of January 12 in the United States Second Division sector 1,100 enemy troops were killed by air strikes, artillery and small arms fire.

Friendly patrols reported little contact in other sectors as Chinese Communists and North Korean forces continued moving southeast toward Wonju.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 124, ISSUED AT 10 P.M. SATURDAY
(8 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

1. The main activity on the battlefield again today was in the Wonju area, where United Nations forces successfully repulsed a Communist attack. Enemy movements to the southeast of Wonju continued with three enemy battalions reported as occupying Yonwol (15 miles east of Chechon) at 5 A.M. Another enemy force, estimated at 2,000, was hit with artillery four miles east of Tanyang.

2. At 4:45 A.M. two small-scale "banzai" attacks supported by automatic weapons and mortars were made against elements of the Second Division two miles southwest of Wonju. By 5:15 A.M. the attacks had been repulsed. At 5:45 A.M. two enemy battalions attacked other United States elements and units of the French force in the same area. This attack had subsided by 7:30 A.M., but was renewed with increasing intensity at 8 A.M. and continued till after 10 A.M. No ground was lost to the enemy.

In the late morning the enemy was observed by friendly air withdrawing, and at 2 P.M. friendly forces reported that the enemy had broken contact.

Temperature in this area was reported as low as 21 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Enemy action showed today a notable increase in the use of mortars.

3. Despite eight days of nothing more than patrol action in the west, possibility of a major Communist attack there is not discounted.

The Kums River corridor also is closely watched for signs of enemy intentions. United Nations security troops are moving in several areas in an effort to contain active guerrilla forces.

NAVY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 12, ISSUED AT 11:55 A.M., SATURDAY
(9:55 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Navy Skyraider attack bombers, Corsair fighter bombers and Panther jet fighters of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 yesterday concentrated their entire effort in close support of ground forces in the Wonju area.

One enemy battalion northwest of Wonju was heavily hit. An Air Force air controller estimated 450 casualties. Two other large troop concentrations were hit with napalm and strafed by machine gun fire.

Approximately forty buildings east of Wonju and six buildings southeast of Wonju were destroyed.

United States Navy ships deployed along the east coast supplied around-the-clock harassing and interdiction fire.

The United Nations fleet operating off the west coast of Korea continued with patrol and general support operations. Ships of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, Australia, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States are included in the west coast fleet. Regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols were flown by Royal Air Force Sunderlands and United States Navy Martin Mariners and Lockheed Neptunes.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR JANUARY 12, ISSUED AT
12:20 P.M., SATURDAY (10:20 P.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

All types of United States Far East Air Forces aircraft Friday concentrated in the Wonju area and other battle front targets as clear weather permitted an increased effort.

Jet and conventional fighters, and light and medium bombers joined with controller and cargo aircraft to mount 682 sorties against the Communists. At the end of the day, Air Force fighter and light bomber pilots alone estimated their attacks had caused 1,300 enemy casualties. The pilots' estimates included 650 supply and housing structures, 120 assorted vehicles and nine gun positions believed destroyed or damaged. In night sorties, twenty B-26 Invaders reported sighting and attacking 200 vehicles generally in the Sinanju to Pyongyang route in twenty-five to seventy-five vehicle convoys.

Superfortresses of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command joined the front-line battle, with ten of the B-29's hitting Wonju, held by the Reds, with heavy demolition and proximity-fused bombs. The town was being used as an enemy troop concentration point for the push south. Crews reported the bombs hit the aiming points and blanketed the target area. Other Superfortresses hit the Huichon marshalling yards with good results, and attacked targets at Chunchon and the Koryo Airfield.

Fighter and light bomber activity was concentrated in the Wonju area and in support of First Corps front line positions.

Fifth Air Force F-84's, F-51's and F-80's, joined by South African, Australian, and Marine fighters, attacked enemy troops in the critical Wonju sector and continued bombing, strafing and rocketing of vehicles, buildings and troops wherever they could be found.

Several flights of F-80's made airfield sweeps over Pyongyang, Pyongyang east air field and Kimpo, with negative results.

Planes of Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command continued to resupply drop to United Nations elements in forward areas with 240 tons of supplies and ammunition. The cargo aircraft flew 240 sorties, continuing the airlift of materials and men in Korea and Japan, and evacuating the sick and wounded.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 126, ISSUED AT 9:50 A.M., SUNDAY
(7:50 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

There was no change today in the tactical situation anywhere along the front.

Tonight the town of Yongwol is burning and the exact relative situation in that area is obscure.

There was no change in the Wonju sector. Active patrolling continued all across the peninsula.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 13, ISSUED AT
1:20 P.M., SUNDAY (11:20 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

All types of Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers continued Saturday to utilize good combat weather to fly mission after mission against Communist forces in Korea. During the day, Far East Air Forces planes flew 640 sorties, 395 of which were by fighters and light bombers under control of the Fifth Air Force.

Fighters and light bombers continued to hit targets along the battle area and deep into enemy territory, estimating 680 troops killed or wounded in the attacks. Pilots also claimed destruction or damage of eighty vehicles, five bridges, twenty railway cars, 150 fuel drums, 650 buildings and twenty-three pack animals. The Seoul, Suwon and Wonju areas drew most of the air effort.

Thirty-two B-29 Superfortresses of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command bombed six targets. They attacked supply and troop centers, marshaling yards and bridges at Tasampo, Huichon, Sariwon, Kowan and Kenggye, with results generally excellent.

A repaired span on the railroad bridge at Kenggye was reported once again down after the attack. Anti-aircraft fire, ranging from meager to heavy and all inaccurate, was reported at Manpojin, Seoul, Kenggye and Wonju. No enemy fighters were sighted.

The enemy again was difficult to locate in the open by F-80's, F-84's, F-51's and B-26's. Supply buildings, troop housing areas, gun positions, vehicles, bridges, pack animals and troop positions were attacked under control of airborne T-6 spotters throughout the battle area. South African and Royal Australian pilots joined in attacks in Kumhwa, Suwon, Pochon, Wontong and Munchon target sectors.

Night intruders started fires and attacked vehicles along main supply routes in the Seoul, Wonju and Sinanju sectors and along the east coast.

B-26's of the Third Bomb Group on night intruder missions attacked a seventy-vehicle convoy near Pyongyang with fragmentation cluster bombs, with results undetermined due to darkness and haze. Pilots reported attacking four separate convoys headed south in the Sariwon, Seoul, Pyongyang area. Damage was largely undetermined.

Fires were started in the warehouse and dock area at Inchon following a strike by the light bombers.

Observers reported a road between Wonsan and Seoul had been cleared of snow.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command maintained its resupply of ground units on the east coast by airdropping thirty-one tons of supplies. The airlift of 844.5 tons of materials and 1,139 passengers in Japan and Korea and the evacuation of sick and wounded joined with the airdrop missions to count 255 sorties flown by cargo airplanes.

/SUMMARY

FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 7 P.M. SUNDAY,
(5 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Major General R. B. McClure, commander of the United States Army's Second Infantry Division, today commended Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command for supplying his division near Wonju with vitally needed gasoline, rations and ammunition "under nearly impossible conditions" during the period January 3-6, in a letter received today at Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command headquarters.

General McClure praised the pilots and crews of the command's Twenty-first Troop Carrier Squadron C-47's and C-119's of the 314th Combat Cargo Wing, commanded by Colonel Richard Henderson, of Stewart Air Force Base, Tenn., for "an operation well done."

During the period January 3-6 C-119's airdropped 460 tons to the embattled ground forces. C-47's during the same period airlifted 115 tons of cargo in General McClure's troops in the area. The C-47 squadron is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Phil Cage of Houston, Texas.

In part, General McClure wrote: Flying under nearly impossible conditions of weather and terrain, landing on an icy, fog-bound airstrip measuring only 1,800 feet in length, the pilots and crews of the C-47's performed superbly. Similarly those flying the C-119's delivered tons of vital supplies without mishap, although often grazing near-by mountain ranges and practically stalling their planes over the drop zones in order to effect accurate delivery. This resulted in the delivery of thousands of gallons of gasoline and tons of food and ammunition, all vital to the operations of my division, at a time when other normal methods of supply were lacking due to enemy action.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 127, RELEASED AT 11:45-A.M., MONDAY
(9:45 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Unidentified aircraft again dropped bombs near friendly positions during the afternoon and night of 14 January. Five bombs of undisclosed size were dropped, napalm (fire bombs).

The enemy continued to build up forces north of Wonju. Patrols of United Nations forces encountered strong enemy positions, well dug-in in the Wonju-Chungju area. Artillery and air strikes were made on enemy positions.

Enemy guerrilla action, supported by some infiltrating troops, was reported at friendly positions and was described as aggressive. However, committed elements reported the situation well under control.

The contested town of Yongwol was reported in friendly hands as of 4 P.M. (2 A.M., Eastern standard time), 14 January.

Vigorous patrolling action was conducted by United Nations forces along Eusak (the Eighth Army) front. The number of enemy reported killed during the day was more than 1,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY ISSUED AT 12:35 P.M. MONDAY
(12:35 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces warplanes Sunday intensified attacks on buildings containing Communist supplies and troops, destroying or damaging more than 800 structures during the day.

Carrying the attack to every type of enemy target, fighters and bombers flew 750 sorties, with Fifth Air Force jet and conventional fighters and light bombers flying 340 of these.

In bombing, rocketing and strafing attacks throughout the battle area and deep into enemy territory, the air planes hit again and again at troop and supply structures. An estimated forty buildings were destroyed at Chonchon, fifteen destroyed or damaged at Kalpyon, thirty at Yongwol, twenty-five at Wonju, twenty at Yonpo Airfield and many others in other target sectors. B-26 light bombers estimated 200 buildings damaged or destroyed in reconnaissance attacks between Chaeryong and Sariwon and in the Suwon sector.

In addition, light bombers and night intruder sorties sighted and attacked small groups of enemy vehicles on roads leading north and south from Seoul, and estimated seventy-five destroyed or damaged. A train between Kunu and Pyongyang was attacked with undetermined results.

B-29 Superfortresses of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command bombed Pyongyang, North Korean center, by radar, with results unobserved.

Crews on the medium bombers said they spotted five unidentified twin-engine aircraft below the clouds in the Pyongyang area. Describing the aircraft as black in color, crews said: "Flak batteries did not appear to be firing at these planes." The twin-engine planes did not approach the B-29 formation. There have been front-line ground reports recently of twin-engine enemy aircraft making bombing and strafing attempts.

Pilots of the South African and Royal Australian Air Forces took their F-51 Mustangs aloft to attack buildings and troops near Osan and Kwangju and bomb the runway at the Seoul airfield.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command, with the Royal Hellenic Air Force participating, continued the airlift of supplies, ammunition and personnel. In 416 sorties the cargo planes carried 1,985 passengers and 1,476 tons. One airdrop was made to forward ground elements.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 128, ISSUED AT 10 P.M. MONDAY
(8 A.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

In the west sector of the United Nations lines increased patrolling in force to fix the location and number of enemy on our front has been in progress all day.

The purpose of these patrols - reconnaissance in force - is to give and maintain contact with the enemy along the front. Three reconnaissance in force elements on the west sector reached the town of Osan with scattered opposition. Other elements farther east approached the town of Kumyangjang, where approximately 600 to 800 enemy were encountered.

The Wonju area was relatively quiet. However, a reconnaissance force encountered a C.C.F. (Chinese Communist Forces) element east of Yoju and engaged in a firefight. The size of the enemy force was not determined. Yongwol was last reported to be in friendly hands. However, the situation in that area is fluid.

The eastern sector of the United Nations lines has remained relatively quiet throughout the day.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 129, ISSUED AT 12 NOON TUESDAY
(10 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Concluding the Wonju basin holding action which cost the enemy thousands of casualties, United Nations troops have moved south to the defensive line established after the withdrawal from Seoul. This redeployment will usher in a new phase of the battle of the Sobaeks (mountains) west of the Han River.

The United Nations line has been straightened and shortened. There have been no contacts with the enemy in the area for twenty hours.

Main bodies of the opposing armies are out of contact from end to end of the Korean front.

In the west some enemy advance elements have recoiled slightly in the face of the United Nations reconnaissance in force.

The tempo of anti-guerrilla action has increased. United Nations security troops attacked guerrillas who wrecked a train several days ago. Forty guerrillas were killed.

/FAR EAST

FAR EAST AIR FORCES RELEASE, ISSUED AT 12:50 P.M. TUESDAY
(10:50 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces flew its 204th consecutive day of combat operations in Korea Monday as fighters and bombers continued intensified attacks on Communist troops, occupied structures and other military targets.

In 670 sorties of all types, 445 by Fifth Air Force planes, an estimated 1,250 enemy troops were killed or wounded and about 900 troop and supply buildings were destroyed or damaged, in addition to crippling attacks made on enemy tanks, railroads, fuel dumps, vehicles, bridges and pack animals.

Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command concentrated on a single target, the traffic and supply center of Hamhung, located near the east coast in North Korea. Seventeen B-29's dropped 167 tons of 500-pound demolition bombs on the target area, bombing visually and with excellent results. The Superforts encountered no opposition from the enemy.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers flew close support for friendly ground elements in the embattled Suwon sector, with more than half the enemy troop casualties and a large percentage of the damaged buildings accounted for in that area. Other fighter and light bomber attacks occurred during armed reconnaissance flights in central Korea, along the west coast traffic lanes in North Korea and deep in enemy-held territory in North Korea.

Air Force jets, F-84's and F-80's, led bombing, rocketing and strafing attacks in the Suwon battle area, with an estimated 350 enemy troop casualties credited to F-94 Thunderjets northwest of Suwon, 100 near Yongchon by F-80 flights, and another 100 Reds killed or wounded by F-84's east of Suwon. F-84's also destroyed or damaged at least sixty-five occupied buildings in flights made in several directions from Suwon. F-80 pilots inflicted casualties on an estimated seventy-five Communists near Yongin and fired or damaged about sixty structures near Yongin and Kumangjang, reports told.

Fighters and light bombers hit varied enemy targets on armed reconnaissance including a factory building at Kowon, a tank and vehicles at Sunan, a railroad tunnel at Munsan, a bridge at Chorwon, barracks - type structures on the airfield at Wonsan and other fruitful military targets at Tokso, Sagi, Chunchon, Seoul and about twenty-five other Red-held centers.

B-26's attacked supply and troop buildings from Pyongyang to Sariwon, destroyed twenty occupied structures near Suwon, started fires and secondary explosions in structures at Kaesong and bombed the Pyongyang airfield. Light bombers continued operations in intruder attacks last night.

/Royal

Royal Australians, South Africans and a few land-based Marines flew support and armed reconnaissance missions for the Fifth Air Force, some of the sorties being in the battle sector.

Airlift of supplies, ammunition and personnel to Korea from Japan continued by Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command, with 829 tons, including 1,162 passengers, transported in 208 sorties.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 130, ISSUED AT 8:30 P.M. TUESDAY
(6:30 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces on the western front reported little or no enemy contact during the morning hours Tuesday. However, reconnaissance patrols were reported to have received firing in the Osan and Kumyangni areas later this afternoon.

No enemy activity was reported on the central front. Delayed reports from the United Nations forces told of small patrol clashes in that sector on 15 January, resulting in five prisoners and five enemy casualties.

An estimated 400 enemy entering Yongwol on 15 January were ambushed by friendly elements resulting in fifty killed and taken prisoner.

On the eastern front an estimated 200 troops were contacted and dispersed by friendly troops in an area twenty miles west and north-west of Samchok on 15 January.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 131, ISSUED WEDNESDAY AT 10:15 A.M.
(8:15 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

On the western front in Korea, a United Nations task force advanced to a point approximately 500 yards south of Suwon yesterday afternoon, where they were attacked by enemy small arms and machine-gun fire from an unknown number of enemy.

The enemy force was reported to have withdrawn north into the town of Suwon, with friendly forces withdrawing to the vicinity of Osan. In the Kumyangjang area, the enemy fired on friendly armor and infantry, forcing the friendly units to withdraw approximately 100 yards south of Kumjangyang. A United Nations patrol engaged an estimated fifty enemy occupying high ground three miles east of Yaju and requested an air strike on the enemy in the area.

On the central front, an unknown number of enemy engaged a friendly patrol with small arms fire. The friendly patrol withdrew to allow three air strikes to be placed on the enemy-held territory.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17
SUMMARY ISSUED BY FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 continued to take a heavy toll of enemy troops and buildings yesterday in attacks in close and deep support of the ground forces.

One concentration of 3,000 troops was hit with estimated heavy casualties. Ten other troop concentrations were strafed and bombed and hit with napalm. Eighty-five buildings used as hideouts were destroyed and seventeen were damaged.

Flying 167 sorties, Skyraider attack bombers, Corsair fighter bombers and Panther jet fighters also destroyed seven warehouses and heavily damaged nine supply areas, one highway bridge, nine gun positions and a number of vehicles.

A delayed report from the British light fleet carrier Theseus indicates that pilots from that carrier flew a record number of fifty-eight sorties on Monday. Fireflies and Sea Furies destroyed a number of buildings and hit a large number of troop concentrations in Osan, Suwon and Seoul areas. An estimated 350 casualties were inflicted.

A delayed report from Task Force 77 reveals that on Monday United States Navy carrier-based pilots flew a total of 239 sorties in close and deep support of the ground forces. Forty-five troop concentrations were hit with an estimated 500 casualties. More than 180 buildings were destroyed. One ammunition dump was blown up.

United Nations surface units continued with patrol and general support operations on both coasts. Included in the fleet are ships from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand, Republic of Korea and the United States.
