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NOTE DATED 29 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWENTY 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:

Fifth Air Force operational summary, issued at 10:50 A.M., Friday,
January 26, 1951 (8:50 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Naval operational summary for January 25, issued at 11 A.M., Friday,
January 26, 1951 (9 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 150, issued at 8 P.M., Friday, January 26, 1951
(6 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force operational summary, issued at 8:05 P.M., Friday,
January 26, 1951 (6:05 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army special release, issued at 9:00 P.M., Friday,
January 26, 1951 (7:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Force release, issued at 8:15 A.M., Saturday,
January 27, 1951 (6 15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 151, issued at 10:15 A.M., Saturday,
January 27, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Naval operations summary for January 26, issued at 11:25 A.M.,
Saturday, January 27, 1951 (9:25 P.M., Friday, Eastern
standard time)

Fifth Air Force operation summary, issued at 10 A.M., Saturday,
January 27, 1951 (8 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force operational summary, issued at 9:20 P.M., Saturday,
January 27, 1951 (7:20 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

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Far East Air Forces summary covering operations January 26, issued at noon Saturday, January 27, 1951 (10 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 152, issued at 8 P.M., Saturday, January 27, 1951 (6 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 153, issued at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces operational summary 218, issued at 12:15 P.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (10:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force operational summary, issued at 2:30 P.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (12:30 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force summary, issued at 11:45 A.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (9:45 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force operational summary, issued at 5 P.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (3 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Special communique, issued by the Eighth Army late Sunday, January 28, 1951

Eighth Army special communique 154, issued at 8 P.M., Sunday, January 28, 1951 (6 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 155, issued at 10:15 A.M., Monday, January 29, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 10:50 A.M., FRIDAY
(8:50 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fifth Air Force night intruder B-26 light bombers smashed at two large convoys of 150 and 100 vehicles each in the principal effort last night as approximately fifty sorties were mounted against the enemy, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Tertridge said in his early morning summary of air action.

The largest vehicular movement was spotted within a ten-mile radius of Kwangsong, ten miles southwest of Kumchon on a secondary road, as night intruders attacked an estimated 150 vehicles. One hundred vehicles were hit on the highway between Keesong and Kumchon.

There were close to 350 vehicles sighted during the night's operation with twenty-two of these claimed as destroyed and at least ten damaged. There was one train observed north of Keesong at Kumchon with light bombers claiming to have destroyed six railroad cars and damaged the locomotive.

Towns were hit principally in the Seoul sector with thirty-three reported under attack. Camp fires along the enemy front also took a pounding as flare-dropping aircraft lighted the way for B-26's in their strafing attacks.

Flying nearly 500 close support and interdiction sorties Thursday, Fifth Air Force fighters claimed to have killed or wounded about 350 enemy troops. Other pilot claims for the day included as destroyed 400 supply buildings, one road block, one enemy occupied building, one bridge, three pack animals, two gun positions and nine vehicles.

Claimed as damaged were 200 supply buildings, one village, seven buildings, one tank, one gun position, eleven vehicles, one supply dump and twenty-five railroad cars.

One B-26 flight hit a marshalling yard at Tosong and railroad cars and a rail bridge northwest of Seoul, but results were not observed. Fifty per cent of Changdo was claimed as destroyed. About thirty-five supply buildings were claimed destroyed and as many damaged in attacks on Chunchon and Chongin.

Three separate fighting strikes in Seoul area resulted in claims of one road block destroyed and 150 troops killed or wounded. At Taejong fifteen supply buildings were claimed damaged. A flight of F-86's started fires in villages in the Seoul area. An F-51 strike in the Seoul area resulted in claims of 150 troops killed or wounded.

F-84 Thunderjet pilots claimed a railroad bridge damaged at Namsi and two railroad tunnels damaged in the Kumchon area. Near Schung a tank was claimed damaged and a road bridge destroyed. Two gun positions were claimed damaged. Supply buildings were hit at Kuhnwa. A rail bridge was claimed damaged at Segu where five supply buildings were claimed destroyed. Fifty per cent of the village of Wondang was claimed destroyed. Ten supply buildings and a vehicle were claimed destroyed at Chorwon. At Namchongjon approximately twenty-five railroad cars were claimed damaged.

F-51's of the South African Air Force hit supply buildings in the Seoul area claiming excellent results. A road and railroad bridge in the same sector were claimed damaged.

Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs claimed seven supply buildings and a vehicle destroyed and one supply building damaged at Kukkyo.

NAVAL OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 25, ISSUED AT 11 A.M., FRIDAY
(9 P.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The United States Navy heavy cruiser St. Paul yesterday was taken under fire by shore batteries on Wolmi Island. Twenty rounds were fired on the cruiser but no hits were scored.

The St. Paul and the Canadian destroyers Cayuga and Nootka returned the fire and silenced the batteries. Neutralization of the shore batteries was confirmed by a helicopter based on the St. Paul. Wolmi is an island linked to Inchon by a causeway.

Carrier-based United States Navy and Marine fliers flew 177 sorties yesterday in deep support of the ground forces. Military targets were hit at or near Seoul, Suwon, Chunchon, Pyongchang, Haeju, Chinnampo, Wonsan and Hungnam.

More than 180 buildings were destroyed and eighty were damaged. Twelve villages overrun with enemy troops were heavily hit. Twenty railroad cars were destroyed. One highway bridge was destroyed and one was damaged. One machine-gun position and two anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed. Numerous troop concentrations were attacked. Eleven vehicles were destroyed and one supply dump was damaged.

The Marine Corsair fighter-bombers operate from the light carrier U.S.S. Bataan. The Navy Skyraider attack bombers, Corsairs and Panther jet fighters operate from the Essex class carriers of Task Force 77.

A delayed report from the Bataan indicated concentrated attacks in the Seoul, Suwon and Haeju areas on Wednesday. More than seventy buildings were damaged or destroyed and a number of troop concentrations were attacked. Southwest of Seoul a number of caves sheltering enemy troops were sealed.

Intensive patrol and support operations were carried out by United Nations naval forces operating off the west coast. The United Nations fleet includes ships from the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 150, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., FRIDAY
(6 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Scattered light to moderate enemy resistance was encountered by friendly forces along the western Korean front today as United Nations reconnaissance elements aggressively patrolled the area in search of the enemy. Little or no enemy contact was reported on the central and eastern front. Ground forces inflicted a total of 595 enemy casualties on January 25.

An estimated 200 enemy were observed by friendly units four miles west-southwest of Suwon with another 200 being observed on ridge five miles west of Suwon at 9 A.M. Friendly elements received sporadic small arms fire from the enemy north of Kumyangjang at 9 A.M. Strong enemy resistance was reported in the vicinity five miles east of Kumyangjang with automatic weapons fire being received by friendly elements at 10:30 A.M. Friendly air reported attacking 200 to 300 enemy troops moving north on the road in the vicinity six miles west-southwest of Suwon at 10:30 A.M.

Heavy troops concentration was observed by friendly air in the vicinity seven miles northwest of Ichon - ten miles north-northeast of Ichon.

Friendly air observed a pontoon bridge across the Pukhan River fifteen miles south of Bwachon.

No enemy contact was reported by friendly patrols operating five miles north of Yongwol.

Little or no enemy contact was reported on the eastern Korean front.

Note: Ground forces inflicted a total of 1,777 enemy casualties.

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 8:05 P.M., FRIDAY
(6:05 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fifth Air Force tactical fighters and light bombers continued to hammer ground positions heavily with another day of more than 500 sorties, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge said in his 5 P.M. summary.

Chunyon and enemy lines north of the Han River from Munsan eastward past Seoul and to Yangpyong were hardest hit.

Chunyon, already blasted by B-26's and F-80's this morning, was worked over again this afternoon. Twenty-four B-26's of the 452d Bomb Wing bombed and strafed the city with excellent results and claimed to have killed or wounded at least sixty enemy troops. One of the Invader aircraft pilots, Lieut. Harry R. Hovh of Los Angeles, reported he scored four direct rocket hits on buildings in a small target area in the city.

Sgt. William F. Cox, gunner, from Long Beach, Calif., said: "Our bomb hit one building and it erupted in a huge red ball, then there was a column of heavy black smoke pouring upward."

Light bombers attacked from treetop level and Lieut. Kenneth F. Parker, navigator, of Molalla, Ore., commented: "We got so low we could look right into the windows."

F-80's claimed damage to several buildings and started more fires in the already burning town.

The F-51 Mustangs toured enemy lines north of the Han River pouring napalm, rockets and .50-caliber bullets into targets there. These pilots claimed at least fifty enemy buildings destroyed, twelve enemy killed or wounded.

F-80's also working north of the Han claimed eleven buildings destroyed, five enemy troops killed or wounded at Munsan, and claimed destruction of a warehouse and fuel dump at Uijongtu.

SEVENTH ARMY SPECIAL RELEASE, ISSUED AT 9:00 P.M., FRIDAY
(7:00 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

A limited objective attack, not heretofore released for security reasons, jumped off at 0730 (7:30 A.M.), Thursday in the western sector of the United Nations line. The attack, composed of strong elements of Major General Frank W. Millburn's First Corps and Major General John B. Coulter's Ninth Corps, supported by tanks and artillery, was planned and coordinated by the two corps commanders.

Late Thursday the attack had progressed to points formerly reconnoitered by friendly patrols, generally in the Suwon-Ichon area, a distance averaging about six miles north without encountering any major resistance. The friendly attacking forces buttoned up the night in their forward positions and resumed the attack early Friday morning.

Little ground was gained throughout Friday as resistance stiffened in the center of the attacker's line. Only minor resistance was encountered on the flanks as aggressive patrolling continued.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE RELEASE, ISSUED AT 8:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(6:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Far East Air Forces warplanes, taking advantage of continued fair weather, were aloft early this morning to press the attack on Communist positions and supply lines in Korea.

Last night B-26 twin-engine light bombers of the Third Bomb Group mounted twenty-eight sorties against the enemy, ranging the supply routes leading from Manchuria to the fighting front. Enemy troop concentrations detected by the light of flares in the battle zone area also were under attack.

Yesterday more than 710 effective sorties were flown against the enemy.

Okinawa-based B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Force Bomber Command again hit marshalling yards and highway and rail bridges with good to excellent results.

They bombed targets at Chunghwa, Hwangju, Hamhung, Oro and Yonan. No ilak or enemy fighters were encountered.

The 307th Bomb Group, which came to the Far East from MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., yesterday flew its 100th mission to Korea as a group. Other attacks were made by the veteran Nineteenth Bomb Group.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 151, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The limited objective attack which jumped off at 7:30 A.M., Thursday, has resulted in the capture of Suwon and of Kuryangjang. Stiff resistance was encountered in the Kuryangjang-Ichon areas with friendly forces reporting a heavy toll of enemy casualties. Contact with the enemy was maintained in the areas northeast of Yongwol and southeast and southwest of Tnyang.

1. Friendly elements captured and secured Suwon at 1 P.M., January 26. At 9 P.M., United Nations forces in Suwon reported several light engagements by an estimated enemy platoon. Enemy action had subsided as of 11 P.M. Farther to the east friendly forces advanced against stiff resistance from an estimated enemy regiment employing heavy small arms automatic weapons and 120-mm. mortar fire on Hill 156, five miles west northwest of Kuryangjang. At 3 P.M., January 26, following an air strike, friendly elements secured the hill. Actual count reported 474 Chinese Communists killed on Hill 156 as a result of air, ground and artillery. Forty-five prisoners of war were taken.

Sporadic small arms and automatic weapons fire was reported throughout the day from areas north of Kuryangjang. United Nations forces advanced into Kuryangjang against enemy of company strength. The enemy utilizing heavy small arms fire automatic weapons and hand grenades was driven out of the town to the north and the town secured as of 7:30 P.M., January 26. Elements of an estimated Chinese Communist Forces regiment offered stiff resistance to the advance of friendly units northwest of Ichon yesterday.

2. On the central front 100 enemy were engaged in the vicinity seven miles east-northeast of Yoju at 4 P.M. resulting in thirty enemy killed with the remainder being dispersed.

3. Friendly reconnaissance elements entered Pjongchang early yesterday afternoon with no reports of enemy contact. Patrols reported an estimated 3,000 enemy in this vicinity.

Contact with the enemy was made eight miles north-northeast of Yongwol. Enemy contact continued in the area southwest of Tnyang.

4. Friendly air attacked an unknown number of enemy troops in the vicinity six miles northwest of Kennung at 11:33 A.M., January 26. No enemy contact was reported by ground forces.

NAVAL OPERATIONS SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 26, ISSUED AT 11:25 A.M., SATURDAY
(9:25 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The 8-inch guns of the United States Navy heavy cruiser St. Paul yesterday and throughout the preceding night bombarded military targets in the Inchon area. The St. Paul was screened by the destroyers U.S.S. Hank and U.S.S. Borie.

Throughout the night the St. Paul provided continuous harassing and interdiction fire on warehouses, road junctions and villages in the Inchon area. In daylight firing Sea Fury spotting planes from the British light carrier Theseus directed the naval guns against an artillery parking area in the eastern section of Inchon. The aerial spotters confirm destruction of the area.

North of Inchon the Republic of Korea Navy YMS-510 fired on a concentration of small craft, inflicting an undetermined amount of damage.

British and United States Navy carrier-based aircraft yesterday flew 194 sorties in close and deep support of the ground forces.

Sea Furies and Fireflies from H.M.S. Theseus flew fifty sorties in attacks against military targets in the Seoul-Inchon area. Troop concentrations, buildings and shipping were principal targets.

Navy pilots of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 concentrated their principal effort in the Ichon and Pyongchang areas. Interdiction strikes were made along the east coast between Kungnung and Wonsan.

Troop concentrations, buildings used as hideouts and supplies continued to be the main targets of the Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets. More than twenty troop concentrations were attacked. Seventy-four buildings were destroyed. Fourteen enemy-occupied villages were heavily hit.

Task Force 77, a part of the Seventh Fleet, is commanded by Rear Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, who flies his flag on the U.S.S. Princeton.

United Nations naval forces on both coasts of Korea continued with patrol and general support operations. The United Nations fleet includes ships from Thailand, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATION SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 10 A.M. SATURDAY
(8 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Heavy vehicular traffic was observed by Fifth Air Force B-26 light bomber crews during the night, in which forty-two sorties were launched against enemy convoys and installations, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge said in his morning summary.

Over 500 vehicles were observed moving during the night. Two of the largest convoys attacked were at Namchonjom, where approximately sixty vehicles were moving south, and at Sohung, where a group of about fifty were seen traveling in a westerly direction.

Over fifty vehicles were claimed as destroyed or damaged in attacks made by light of a bright "bomber's moon" and by flares dropped from other aircraft. In addition to attacks on convoys, two ammunition dumps and a fuel dump were claimed destroyed and two supply dumps damaged. A large warehouse was claimed destroyed at Pyongyang.

A Convoy of twenty-nine vehicles was hit north of Kunu shortly after midnight, with at least four of the vehicles, claimed as destroyed. The same Third Bomb Wing B-26's then attacked the town of Kunu where, according to pilot First Lieut. John F. McCormick, Long Beach, Calif., "we damaged another vehicle and touched off a terrific secondary explosion which looked like a fuel dump."

Light bombers also reported hitting troop concentrations in the western sector of the front lines but results could not be assessed.

Flying approximately 500 support and interdiction sorties Friday, Fifth Air Forces fighters and light bombers claimed to have killed or wounded about 150 enemy troops and to have destroyed one Yak-3 in air-to-air combat. Other pilots claims for the day included as destroyed 432 buildings, twenty-five vehicles, one ammunition dump, one oil dump, fourteen railroad cars and one supply dump. Claimed as damaged were 230 buildings, twenty-eight vehicles, three locomotives, five railroad and highway bridges, eleven railroad cars and a pontoon bridge.

In five strikes against Chunchon, fifty buildings were claimed destroyed, twenty damaged and numerous fires started by light bombers. One flight claimed three buildings destroyed or damaged and fifty troop casualties inflicted in the Seoul area.

F-80's and F-51's hit troops and supply buildings in the Seoul sector with generally good results. F-86's started fires at Manseggyo and claimed three locomotives were damaged in the Seoul sector. F-84's hit railroad bridges and tracks in the area north of Pyongyang, claiming three bridges damaged. One flight of F-80's claimed about fifty troop casualties in the western sector of the line, plus destruction of about twenty supply buildings. Fires were started in a camouflaged area near Chunchon. Also near Chunchon, thirty sections of a pontoon bridge were knocked out. Four bomb hits were scored on a bridge at Kunu with two spans claimed destroyed. An ammunition dump was claimed destroyed at Honam.

/Approximately

Approximately twenty sorties were flown by F-51 Mustangs of the South African Air Force. Supply buildings were hit and about fifteen troop casualties were claimed destroyed. At Changam, fifteen supply buildings were claimed destroyed and gun positions were damaged. Seven buildings and two vehicles were claimed destroyed at Koksan.

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL SUMMARY ISSUED AT 9:20 P.M., SATURDAY
(7:30 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fighter-bombers ranged wide over the Korean war zone, with 122 sorties of a total of 400 flown up to 5 P.M. in close support of troops along the western front.

No encounter between United Nations and enemy planes occurred. Two flights of F-84's of the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Wing reported sighting only sixteen MIG 15's while the Thunderjets were attacking a bridge at Sinuiju area this afternoon. The F-84's were dive-bombing with 1,000-pounders when the Red jets were seen high above them.

"We finished the bridge and then tried to bait the MIG's to a fight, but they weren't having any," said Col. Donald J.M. Blackeslee of Zanesville, Ohio, who led the flight. "It sure makes our boys mad when the Commies won't fight."

Fighters flying close support missions reported good results. Four F-80's of the Eighth Fighter-Bomber Group knocked out a Red roadblock in front of friendly forces. Other fighters flying close support reported good to excellent results. Enemy troops were strafed, rocketed and napalmed. Villages containing troops and supplies came under attack with large fires observed after the strike.

A flight of four F-51 Mustangs of the Eighteenth Fighter-Bomber Group destroyed one vehicle and twenty-four buildings just south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

"Those three villages we hit looked pretty cold, but we warmed them up a bit with napalm," declared Lieut. Poncho Pasqualicho of Washington, D.C. Other fighters ranged further north to hit the Red capital of Pyongyang. Four F-80's, briefed to wipe out an important bridge at Pyongyang, reported upon their return to base, "mission accomplished." The flight scored four direct hits with 1,000-pound bombs.

"We flew right down the streets of Pyongyang after that railroad bridge and we sure got it," reported Capt. Bartow Thomas of Huntsville, Ala.

Lieut. Forrest W. Crowe of Belvedere, Calif., said, "I saw one of Captain Bartow's bombers smack the middle of the bridge and the center span dropped into the water with a big splash."

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY COVERING OPERATIONS JANUARY 26, ISSUED
AT NOON SATURDAY (10 P.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Sixteen bridge targets were attacked Friday by medium bombers and fighter-bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces as the stepped-up interdiction program of isolating the enemy's frontline troops from supply bases in North Korea and Manchuria continued through the second day. Far East Air Forces aircraft flew more than 710 sorties, and in one air to air conflict, F-84 Thunderjets destroyed one enemy Yak over Pyongyang.

Okinawa-based B-29's of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command, in more than twenty sorties, hit five railroad or highway bridges at Hamhung, Oro and Yonan with good to excellent results. Superforts also attacked railroad marshalling yards at Chunghwa and Hwangju with many direct hits. Fires and explosions among fifty to seventy boxcars followed the Chunghwa strike.

Meanwhile, Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers were destroying thirty units of a pontoon bridge near Chunchon and damaging a conventional bridge at the same place. They knocked down three spans of a bridge near Kumu and reported destruction of two bridges in the vicinity of Pyongyang. Two bridges were reported damaged at Hanpo, near Kumchon, one west of Sinmak, one south of Sunchon and one near Kumhwa. Probable damage was claimed on a bridge northwest of Pyongyang. Three locomotives were damaged east of Seoul and railroad trackage was torn up south of Sunchon and south of Sukchon. Fifth Air Force pilots claimed the destruction of more than twenty boxcars.

Fifth Air Force Planes were required for less close support of ground forces because of reduced battleline activity. Of 450 effective sorties flown by the Fifth Air Force, only fifty-five were close support, with the majority concentrated in the western sector. Fighters and light bombers made armed reconnaissance behind enemy battlelines, and pilots claimed the destruction or damage of almost 800 supply buildings and more than fifty military vehicles.

In the air encounter, one of two enemy Yak-type planes was seen to burst into flames and crash into a mountain near Pyongyang after it had been struck by machine-gun bullets of an F-84 Thunderjet of the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Group. The two Yaks had attacked four F-84's while the Thunderjets were bombing bridges. There was no damage to the F-84's.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) dropped rations and fuel to friendly forces in frontline positions in central Korea, sustaining troops in areas where conventional supply routes are made difficult by weather and terrain.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 152, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SATURDAY
(6 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Two United Nations forces made slight gains throughout the day as enemy resistance stiffened along the western front. Other fronts were relatively quiet as small patrol clashes continued in areas north of Wonju and southwest of Tanyang. Ground forces inflicted a total of 1,152 enemy casualties on January 26.

United Nations forces advancing in the face of small arms fire on Hill 244 four miles west-south-west of Suwon occupied the hill at noon and observed the enemy withdrawing and entering villages to the north. Tactical air observed heavy troop activity in all villages to the north of friendly positions along the western front. Friendly air also observed United Nations forces receiving automatic weapons fire from Hills 10 and 169, three miles southeast and five miles east of Suwon.

Little or no enemy activity was reported on the Yoju-Wonju front. Patrol clashes were reported in areas seven miles north of Wonju and nine miles southwest of Tanyang.

No enemy contact was reported on the Eastern front.

ELEVENTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 153, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SUNDAY
(8:15 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces continued their limited objective attacks on the western front as enemy resistance stiffened. On the east-central front a friendly armored patrol entered Hoengsong. Friendly artillery blasted Pyongyang and surrounding villages.

1. Friendly elements engaged the enemy six miles west-south-west of Suwon with small arms fire, mortar and artillery fire at 5:25 P.M. January 27. Friendly air observed an estimated enemy battalion to the north of the engagement. No enemy contact was reported in the immediate Suwon area as friendly elements made slight gains and improved positions. Friendly air and artillery followed by a ground attack in the area four miles east of Kumsong caused the enemy to withdraw to the north. Friendly elements made slight gains as the enemy was engaged by friendly air and artillery fire throughout the day.

2. Little or no contact was reported on the Yaju-Wonju front.

3. A friendly armored patrol en route to Hoengsong at 10 A.M., January 27, encountered enemy anti-tank mines at a point three miles south of Hoengsong. Two tanks were disabled but later were retrieved by friendly forces. The enemy engaged this patrol in a brief fire fight but later withdrew to the north, permitting the friendly patrol to enter Hoengsong without further incident. Friendly artillery blasted Pyongyang at 4:30 P.M., yesterday. Enemy contact in the area south-west of Tanyang was lost yesterday with the enemy believed to be moving north and northwest.

4. Extensive patrolling on the eastern front by friendly elements failed to make contact with the enemy.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY 218 ISSUED AT 12:15 P.M.,
SUNDAY (10:15 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces warplanes flew more than 670 sorties against the enemy in Korea Saturday but despite excellent visibility they found a continuing scarcity of "live" targets between the bomb-splattered railroad marshalling yards in the north and the battlefront in central Korea. No locomotives or trains were reported as being brought under attack on tracks south of bombed-out railroad bridges. First B-26 pilots returning to Japan bases from night intruder missions over North Korea highway routes reported few if any sightings of vehicles.

B-29 medium bombers kept up their incessant attacks on the enemy's rail facilities by hitting a marshalling yard at Komusan, two railroad bridges at the same northeastern Korean town, and two railroad bridges in the north central sector. About twenty Far East Air Forces bombers and Superforts dropped about 170 tons of bombs with excellent results and no opposition.

Fifth Air Force, plus South African and land-based Marine planes under the operational control of Fifth, mounted a total of more than 400 effective sorties. A pair of foot bridges were destroyed in the eastern battle zone area, railroad bridge was put out of commission at Pyongyang and a railroad bridge near Chongju in the northwest corner of Korea was damaged.

About 100 close-support sorties were flown by Fifth Air Force planes as United Nations ground forces continued aggressive action against the enemy but with comparatively few targets sighted. Approximately 270 casualties were claimed inflicted on enemy troops in pilot reports. More than 400 enemy supply buildings were destroyed or damaged. Approximately twenty-five vehicles were reported destroyed but none of them was considered to be tanks or armored machines.

Air-dropped supplies to friendly troops on the fighting fronts included thirty-three tons of sleeping bags as the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) continued to fly in supplies to the front-line troops where normal transportation has been slowed down by the poor conditions of mountain roads. C-119's in fifty sorties dropped more than 200 tons of supplies and transports landed an additional 700 tons in 210 sorties. There was no air-to-air combat. F-84 Thunderjets sighted about sixteen MIG-type aircraft south of Sinuiju. The enemy showed no disposition to mix with the Thunderjets.

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL SUMMARY ISSUED AT 2:30 P.M., SUNDAY
(12:30 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers continued to hammer the Communists with emphasis on the Seoul area today, main targets being troops, bridges, buildings housing troops and supplies.

B-26 light bombers reported excellent results in an attack on Hadachni in the central sector. Large fires were raging in the enemy supply point when the bombers left the place.

One flight of four F-80's from the Eighth Fighter Bomber Wing claimed to have killed or wounded about 130 Communists with an attack on a Communist-occupied hill blocking advancing United Nations ground forces in the Suwon sector.

"We ran the Communists right off the hill," commented Lieut. Paris D. Park of Rotan, Tex.

F-80's of the Fifty-first Fighter Interceptor Wing destroyed or damaged about twenty-five supply buildings in strikes north of Seoul this morning. One flight of four jets from this wing claimed seventy-five casualties inflicted on the enemy.

"We caught a group of Red soldiers sitting on the bank of a river and our 50's (.50 caliber) knocked them right down the bank onto the ice" said flight leader, Capt. Kenneth D. Dunaway of Oklahoma City, Okla. "We wounded many, but those we didn't hit just ran off and left their comrades squirming on the ice."

Another member of this flight, First Lieut. J. L. Baker of O'Neill, Neb., told how the flight then hit a near-by village where ammunition was stored. "When our rockets clobbered the buildings, they went up in great gushes of flame and boiling smoke."

F-84 Thunderjets of the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Wing rocketed and strafed four villages in the Pyongyang area. Four railroad cars were claimed destroyed and seven damaged, as well as a bridge damaged. Near Chaeryong one flight of Thunderjets damaged a railroad bridge.

Chunchon was hit by two flights of F-51's of the Eighteenth Fighter Bomber Wing with excellent results. A railroad bridge was damaged near Sirmak by the Mustangs and a large warehouse was hit at Uijongbu.

FIFTH AIR FORCE SUMMARY ISSUED AT 11:45 A.M., SUNDAY
(9:45 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy troops at Shinmak tried a new method of hiding from Fifth Air Force night intruders last (Saturday) night, throwing up a smoke screen around the city as Third Bomb Wing B-26's came boring in to attack, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge said in his morning summary of air activity.

Despite the attempt at smoke cover the B-26's reported good results on the bombing of the town and of the towns of Kaesong and Pyongyang. In addition, the last bombers smashed at Haeju airfield with good results.

Red vehicular traffic continued heavy during the night with approximately 300 vehicles spotted by far-ranging B-26's and F-82's aircraft which flew close to fifty sorties.

The enemy kept their convoys small in size as a general rule. A string of fifty trucks spotted north of Hamhung, heading southeast, was the largest single group seen. Another group of vehicles merely reported as being many was observed near Sinanju. The Fifth Air Force fliers attacked more than 100 of the vehicles sighted, claiming fifty destroyed or damaged.

The daylight pounding of rail bridges by bombers and fighter bombers appeared to be paying good dividends. Night intruders could find only one small train last night. The B-26's hit the lone train near Sariwon and reported they damaged it.

Twenty-four enemy-held towns were hit and campfires and known troop sites were attacked with the aid of flare-dropping aircraft.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers launched 420 effective sorties against the enemy Saturday with more than half of them flown in close support of ground troops. The Seoul sector was particularly hard hit by interdicting aircraft.

Four bridges were bombed as fighters carried the interdiction program deep into enemy-held territory. Three bridges were claimed destroyed and one damaged.

Other pilot claims for the day included as destroyed, 246 buildings housing enemy troops and supplies, one road block, one pack animal and a supply cart. Listed as damaged were 202 supply buildings, two supply dumps, two railroad cars and four gun positions.

There were approximately 270 enemy troops claimed killed or wounded Saturday.

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL SUMMARY ISSUED AT 5 P.M., SUNDAY
(3 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fifth Air Force light bombers blasted three enemy towns with good results this afternoon while fighter aircraft concentrated on bridges, blasting and strafing attacks against enemy troops and supplies.

Sixteen B-26's of the 452nd Bomb Wing hit Hadachana again to add to the morning strikes there. The invader pilots reported good results with many fires started despite bad weather at the target area.

First Lieut. Michelle B. Russell of Riverside, California, a B-26 pilot, reported seeing a huge explosion in the center of town followed by a large column of heavy smoke.

Eight B-26's of the 452nd Bomb Wing hit Changdong with good results, leaving at least fifteen houses burning.

First Lieut. John D. Bryant of Baldwin, California, said "almost all the bombs fell on the target even though bad weather made it rough. The target was overcast so we had to drop down under the clouds. I flew down a valley over which the clouds made a perfect ceiling from the ridge on one side to those on the other side. We dropped our bombs, turned around at the dead end and came on back out."

F-51's of Seventeenth Fighter Bomber Wing struck bridges along the central front, claiming they destroyed one at Kapyong and one at Changdong. Two bridges were also destroyed at Changsong.

F-84 Thunderjets of the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Wing hit a town near Hongchong with rockets and .50-caliber machine-gun fire. Five buildings were claimed destroyed and ten damaged. A truck damaged and about fifty enemy troops killed or wounded were also claimed by this flight. Other fighter bombers reported generally good results in attacks on bridges and other targets and in close support of missions along the front lines.

/SPECIAL

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY LATE SUNDAY:

Elements of the North Korean Second Corps, composed of five reconstituted under-strength North Korean divisions, have been cut off and surrounded by United Nations forces south of the United Nations lines, and are no longer capable of organized operation.

After the United Nations withdrawal south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel late in December, the North Korean Second Corps began infiltrating through our lines along the Sobok mountain range toward Yongwol, moving under cover of darkness and often disguised as refugees.

Elements of this corps penetrated to a point fifteen miles southeast of Andong, with the obvious intention of cutting off the main United Nations supply route.

Early in November the North Korean Second Corps units, by-passed by the United Nations forces in the September-October offensive, began assembling in the vicinity of Koksan and Incheon under the command of Kim Chaek. Immediately following the first United Nations withdrawal, after meeting a numerically superior Chinese force, this corps began a movement generally southeast. It served as a screening force for other reconstituted North Korean forces moving south from positions north of the Changchon River.

Elements of this corps were first encountered in the vicinity of the Thirty-eighth Parallel during the period December 17-22. The first major engagement took place December 28 against the North Korean Ninth Division at Inje, located twenty miles inland from the east coast near the Thirty-eighth Parallel. In this attack the Ninth Division was supported by elements of the North Korean Fifth Corps.

In mid-January the Tenth North Korean Division reached a point fifteen miles southeast of Andong with an estimated strength of approximately 2,900. At the same time the Second North Korean Division reached the general area east of Tanyang with a strength of approximately 3,700. The balance of this corps, composed of elements of the Ninth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first North Korean divisions, has been engaged for the past two weeks with the Tenth United States Corps in the vicinity of Wonju, Yongwol and Tanyang.

Last Saturday, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Tenth Corps commander, announced the elements of the latter three divisions were offering only feeble resistance and were in the process of being destroyed. Only small evasive bands remained, General Almond reported, and they would be searched out and eliminated.

The Second North Korean Division east of Tanyang and the Tenth Division south of Andong were also reported as being incapable of organized operations. Remaining troops of the division, opposed by the South Korean Second Corps, have been dispersed into small bands and are being searched out and eliminated.

The North Korean Second Corps is reported to have suffered excessive casualties during this operation, but the exact figures are not yet available.

/EIGHTH

EIGHTH ARMY SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE 154, ISSUED AT 8 P.M. SUNDAY
(6 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces made a slow, consistent advance all along the western front today against light enemy resistance. On the eastern central front friendly elements advanced to a point four miles south of Pyongchang with patrols operating north out of Hengsong.

1. An estimated fifty-man patrol employing 6-mm. mortars attacked United Nations forces six miles east-northeast of Suwon at 5 A.M. (3 P.M. Saturday, Eastern standard time) today. Enemy patrol forced to withdraw. Friendly forces engaged an estimated fifty to seventy-five enemy at 11:05 A.M., today in an area seven miles west-northwest on Suwon. As of 1:05 P.M. no enemy contact was reported in the Komyangjang area as friendly elements advanced slowly to north and northwest. Tactical air attacked an estimated two enemy companies on a ridge in the vicinity eight miles northwest of Suwon. An estimated enemy battalion in camouflaged positions on both sides of a secondary north south road in an area six to 11 miles northeast of Suwon was also brought under attack by friendly air.

2. On the central front, enemy movement accompanied by whistles was reported in an area thirteen miles southwest of Wonju. Mortar fire was placed on the area with unknown results. Air observed a fire fight in an area six miles west-southwest of Wonju at 11:15 A.M.

3. On the eastern central front, friendly elements patrolled north of Hengsong with little or no enemy contact. Further to the east friendly forces advanced to positions four miles south of Pyongchang.

4. Little or no enemy contact was reported on the eastern front.

NIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 155, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M. MONDAY
(8:15 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy resistance stiffened in the area three miles northeast of Suwon and the enemy counter-attacked early this morning. Enemy resistance varied from light to moderate as friendly units advanced from 3,000 to 5,000 yards in the Kumyangjang sector. Armored patrols probed four miles north of Hoengsong with no enemy contact. Patrols entered Pyongchang and contacted an estimated 100 enemy on the return trip.

1. At 3:50 P.M., January 28, an unknown number of enemy in the vicinity three miles northeast of Suwon engaged advancing United Nations elements. Artillery fire was placed on the enemy and by 5 P.M. friendly elements had occupied these areas. At 1:45 this morning the enemy launched a strong attack against friendly positions in this area. Friendly elements were still in contact with the enemy as of 3 A.M. and reported receiving mortar fire.

United Nations forces encountered moderate resistance from an estimated two enemy companies from Hills 641, six miles northeast of Kumyangjang, and 614, seven miles northeast of Kumyangjang, yesterday afternoon. An estimated ninety-five enemy were killed with the remainder being dispersed. At 11:30 P.M. an estimated enemy battalion launched an attack against Hill 614. Friendly air and artillery was placed on the enemy force and at 11:40 P.M. the attack was reported contained.

2. Friendly elements patrolled approximately 6,000 yards north and 5,000 yards southeast on the east side of the Han River out of Yoju with no report of enemy contact.

3. A friendly armored patrol passed through Hoengsong to a position four miles north of Hoengsong with no enemy contact. An estimated 200 enemy on the high ground five miles west of Wonju ambushed a friendly patrol employing small arms and automatic weapon fire. A Friendly company dispatched to the area engaged an estimated 125 enemy and succeeded in forcing the enemy to break contact and withdraw to the north. A friendly patrol entered Pyongchang and upon return engaged an estimated 100 enemy three miles southwest of Pyongchang, killing twenty-eight and wounding thirty-one. Contact with the enemy was also made at a point eight miles southeast of Pyongchang.

4. Little or no action reported on the eastern front.
