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NOTE DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING ELEVEN 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 of February 8 operations, issued at 12:15 P.M., Friday, February 9, 1951 (10:15 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces release, issued at 3:35 P.M., Friday, February 9, 1951 (1:35 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 179, issued at 10:15 A.M., Saturday, February 10, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

United Nations Naval Forces summary of February 9 operations, issued at noon Saturday, February 10, 1951 (10:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces air operational summary covering operations of February 9

Eighth Army communique 180, issued at 8:10 P.M., Saturday, February 10, 1951, (6:10 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 181, issued at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, February 11, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces operational summary, timed at 12:15 P.M., Sunday, February 11, 1951 (10:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces release, issued at 4:00 P.M., Sunday, February 11, 1951, (2:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 182, issued at 10:00 P.M., Sunday, February 11, 1951 (8:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 183, issued at 10:15 A.M., Monday, February 12, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

/FAR EAST AIR
S/2010

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 8 OPERATIONS, ISSUED AT 12:15 P.M.
FRIDAY (10:15 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Twisted rails, caved-in tunnels, cratered highways and sagging bridges today marked the wake of Thursday's destructive Far East Air Forces attack on a vital 100-mile communication link on the northeast coast of Korea. The attack was an intensification of the day-by-day air effort to keep this supply route from Manchuria inoperative. On missions of all types yesterday, Far East Air Forces planes flew about 750 effective sorties.

More than ninety Fifth Air Force and Bomber Command planes struck bridges, tunnels, railroad tracks and highway sections from just south of the Manchurian border to the vicinity of Songjin on a route over which Communist supplies must pass from central and northern Manchurian bases southward toward the fighting fronts.

Ten bridges along this route were damaged or destroyed; eleven tunnels damaged, four sections of highway cratered and one long section of railroad trackage smashed. While repairs to the damaged installations are being made the trickle of Communist supplies through this route will be even further impaired.

B-29 Superforts of the Japan based Ninety-eighth Bomb Group damaged a bridge approach at Toksil and damaged bridges at Komusan and Churongjang. Fifteen medium bombers hit these targets with approximately 130 tons of bombs. Other B-29's cratered highways along the route and also bombed railroad lines and highway mileage in north-central Korea. B-29's flew twenty-five effective sorties and dropped about 230 tons of bombs in the attacks.

Fifth Air Force B-26's, F-80's and F-51's hit the east coast supply route with approximately eighty sorties. They damaged seven bridges and eleven tunnels with bombs and rockets. Six of the tunnels and two of the bridges were in the vicinity of Kilchu. Others were scattered along the route.

Further south of the east coast at Hamhung, B-26's damaged a railroad bridge and approximately seventy-five boxcars found stalled in the marshalling yards, unable to move on account of damaged tracks and bridges on routes southward.

A total of about 470 effective sorties was flown by the Fifth Air Force and planes under its operational control. Approximately ninety-five of these sorties were in close air support of advancing United Nations ground forces. Approximately 235 casualties were reported inflicted on enemy troops and more than forty vehicles, ninety-five boxcars and 800 enemy-held buildings were destroyed or damaged. Also claimed as damaged or destroyed were one tank (near Hamhung), two gun emplacements, four supply dumps, one bulldozer, two water towers and one food storage depot southwest of Pyongyang.

Of the enemy troops casualties, approximately 125 were inflicted in the area around Seoul and about fifty near Pyongyang, returning pilots said.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew approximately 250 sorties and airlifted more than 600 tons of cargo in addition to about 2,500 personnel between Korea and Japan.

/FAR EAST AIR

FAR EAST AIR FORCES RELEASE, ISSUED AT 3:35 P.M., FRIDAY
(1:35 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Military targets in Hamhung were hammered today by 240 tons of bombs dropped from twenty-four Okinawa-based B-29's. Heavy clouds failed to stop the interdiction attacks against enemy east supply routes.

Hamhung is just south of the area where yesterday's major Air Force attack was concentrated. It is the convergence point of the east coast railroad and the railroad which connects the east coast with the Coshin (Changjin) Reservoir.

Today's attack was leveled against the Hamhung targets after B-29 reconnaissance had revealed an increase in traffic over the past several days. Hamhung was hit yesterday by B-29's that damaged a bridge and seventy-five boxcars.

Twelve Superforts bombed the target this morning, and twelve more this afternoon. The all-weather medium bombers used radar to aim their bombs. Results were unobserved because of clouds.

Crews radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs' Bomber Command headquarters in Japan that they had encountered no flak and no enemy aircraft.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 179, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Task Force Scott, driving northwest, penetrated to a point three miles east of Inchon, observing no enemy activity in the city during the afternoon of 9 February. United States Twenty-fifth Divisional elements advanced 6,000 to 7,000 yards against light to no enemy resistance. Puerto Rican Task Force Myers, driving north, hit the banks of the Han River at 1715 (5:15 P.M.) with no enemy contact. Third Division elements advanced 3,000 to 5,000 yards with little or no enemy contact. Greek forces engaged in hand-to-hand combat nine miles northwest of Ichon. United States forces received a heavy counterattack by four enemy companies at 0030 (12:30 A.M.) this morning ten miles northwest of Ichon.

1. United Nations forces in the United States Twenty-fifth Division zone advanced 6,000 to 7,000 yards against little or no enemy contact. Task Force Scott, driving northwest, penetrated to a point three miles east of Inchon, observing no enemy activity in the city during the afternoon of 9 February. Puerto Rican Task Force Myers drove north to the banks of the Han River five miles southeast of Seoul at 1715 hours (5:15 P.M.) with no enemy contact. Other Third Divisional elements advanced 3,000 to 5,000 yards with little or no enemy contact. At 0030 hours (12:30 A.M.) this morning an estimated four enemy companies launched a heavy counterattack to secure the high ground lost earlier ten miles northwest of Ichon. At last report the enemy attack was still in progress. Greek forces attacked an estimated enemy battalion entrenched on Hill 271, nine miles northwest of Ichon. Friendly forces engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat and secured the high ground just south of Hill 271 at 0845 hours (8:45 A.M.) February 9. An enemy counterattack succeeded in forcing friendly elements to withdraw to original positions a short time later. Republic of Korea forces attacking Hill 514, eight miles north-northwest of Ichon, engaged in hand-to-hand combat.

However, at 1530 hours (3:30 P.M.) the enemy still had possession of the hill and had forced friendly elements to withdraw. An estimated two enemy companies launched an attack in this same area at 2100 hours (9:00 P.M.) Friendly artillery immediately engaged the attacking force causing them to disperse.

2. An estimated enemy battalion continued to stubbornly defend the high ground south of the Hajin-Hongchong Road from well dug-in positions six miles east of Chipyeong against advances of two battalion combat teams. Enemy forces five miles east of Chipyeong were successful in repulsing three friendly company-sized attacks between 1700 and 2230 hours (5:00 and 10:30 P.M.).

3. An estimated enemy battalion was reported attacking friendly elements nine miles north of Hoengsong during the night of 8-9 February. However, the enemy was placed on the defensive as friendly elements renewed their attack to the north during the morning of 9 February advancing approximately 4,000 yards during the day against moderate enemy resistance.

4. No enemy contact was reported on the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 9 OPERATIONS, ISSUED
AT NOON, SATURDAY (10:00 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

A massive United Nations bombardment fleet led by the battleship Missouri blasted enemy forces and installations in the Seoul-Inchon area throughout the day and night.

Included in the powerful surface fleet are the Royal Navy cruisers Belfast and Ceylon, the heavy United States cruiser St. Paul, the Netherlands destroyer Evertsen, the New Zealand frigates Tutira and Roteiti and a number of Republic of Korea Navy ships.

United States Marine Corsairs, operating from the carrier Bataan, provided protective air cover for the fleet and coordinated air strikes with the bombarding units.

Troop assembly areas, communications lines and gun positions were the principal targets of the combined naval, air and surface attacks. Six 75-mm. guns on an eight-gun battery on Wolmi-Do (Island) were knocked out.

Vice Admiral W. G. Andrewes, R.N., who flies his flag in H.M.S. Belfast, commands the west coast fleet.

A second United Nations fleet bombarded targets on the east coast between the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Parallels. Troop concentrations and communications lines at Ewanvvo, Yangyang and Kosong were blasted.

United States Navy rocket ships conducted a night bombardment of Yangyang.

Among the bombarding ships were the United States cruiser Manchester, the Australian destroyer Warramunga, and the United States destroyers Lind and Sperry.

United States Navy aircraft of fast carrier Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, concentrated their principal effort against tunnels between Yongdae-Gap and Tanchon.

Successful skip-bombing attacks were made on thirteen tunnels. When air attack is imminent, enemy troops generally rush for the refuge of the nearest tunnel.

Several planes were hit by small arms fire but all returned safely to their carrier bases.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
COVERING OPERATIONS OF FEBRUARY 9

Although weather - snow, rain, and low-hanging clouds - held down total Far East Air Forces sorties to about 200 Friday, Far East Air Forces' all-weather planes, B-29 Superforts using radar techniques, hammered enemy targets in the important east coast city of Hamhung with twenty-four medium bombers flying from Okinawa bases.

The attack of the B-29's carried on the incessant interdiction campaign which Far East Air Forces has mounted against the enemy's lines of supplies.

This campaign has resulted since January 1 in the destruction or damage of 127 railroad and highway bridges, 45 tunnels, 47 locomotives, about 700 railroad cars and more than 1,800 motor vehicles used by the enemy to haul supplies to his troops below the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

At the beginning of this period the enemy was on the offensive all along the battlefield. Today finds his poorly supplied troops being forced back by United Nations ground forces.

More than 160 of Far East Air Forces sorties Friday were cargo planes of the 315th Air Division that delivered almost 600 tons, including 823 passengers.

Fifth Air Force sorties were restricted by weather to ten. The previous low was on January 10 when only twenty-eight individual flights were made, mostly by T-6's on front line troop observation flights and F-82's on reconnaissance. No damage to the enemy was claimed for that day. However, on both yesterday and January 10, Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29's made effective strikes and combat cargo airlifts were made into Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 180, ISSUED AT 8:10 P.M., SATURDAY
(6:10 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Twenty-fifth Division and Republic of Korea and Turkish elements advanced north to the Seoul-Inchon road as Task Force Bartlett secured Sosa, seven miles east of Inchon, at 1:45 P.M. and Task Force Dolvin advanced on Kimp'o Airfield.

Enemy casualties inflicted by ground action on February 9 were estimated at 4,171.

United Nations troops in the Twenty-fifth Division sector reported no enemy contact as they advanced throughout the day. A Republic of Korea patrol crossed the Han River and entered the southern outskirts of Seoul with no report of enemy contact.

Elements of the United States Third Division were reported in Yongdungpo, industrial suburb of Seoul, at 10:15 A.M.

An estimated enemy company launched a front assault against United States elements thirteen miles northwest of Ichon at 1:30 A.M., forcing friendly elements to withdraw to a defensive perimeter. The enemy did not follow up or press the withdrawal action. United States patrols observed an estimated 200 to 300 enemy dug in twelve miles north-northeast of Ichon.

No enemy contact was reported on the central front.

Republic of Korea elements reported an estimated two enemy regiments in the area seventeen to eighteen miles north-northwest of Pyongchang. The enemy in the area northeast of Pyongchang was reported withdrawing to the north.

No report of contact with the enemy on the eastern front.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 181, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SUNDAY
(8:15 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Twenty-fifth Division and Turkish elements secured Inchon and Impo Airfield in an 11,000-yard advance yesterday. Other divisional elements advanced to the south bank of the Han River. Little or no enemy resistance was encountered. Republic of Korea patrols entered the southern outskirts of Seoul. One of the patrols engaged an estimated enemy platoon while reconnoitering the outskirts of Seoul. United States Third Division elements advanced to the south bank of the Han River immediately south of Seoul against light enemy resistance. The United States First Cavalry Division advanced approximately 3,000 to 4,000 yards during the day against light to moderate resistance. The Seventh Cavalry Regiment engaged an estimated enemy battalion ten miles northeast of Ichon. United States Twenty-fourth Division elements maintained contact with the enemy as they continued to patrol aggressively along the division front. Heavy resistance was encountered by United States elements five miles east of Chipyong.

1. United States Twenty-fifth Division and Turkish elements secured Inchon and Kimpo Airfield and advanced to the south bank of the Han River against little or no enemy resistance. Republic of Korea patrols entered the southern outskirts of Seoul, where one patrol engaged an estimated enemy platoon at 1230 hours (12:30 P.M.). United States Third Division elements advanced to the south bank of the Han River immediately south of Seoul against light enemy resistance. Elements of the United States First Cavalry Division on the left flank advanced 3,000 yards against light enemy resistance. The Seventh Cavalry Regiment engaged a stubbornly resisting enemy battalion ten miles northwest of Ichon at 1025 hours (10:35 A.M.). Objective was secured at 1700 hours (5:00 P.M.). Enemy activity along the United States Twenty-fourth Division front consisted of automatic weapons, small arms and machine-gun fire being received by friendly patrols from dug-in enemy forces.

2. Enemy resistance continued heavy as friendly elements continued the attack against an estimated enemy battalion entrenched on Hills 444 and 412, five miles east of Chipyong. Both hills were secured by 2345 hours (11:45 P.M.) against stiff enemy resistance.

3. Light enemy resistance from an estimated enemy battalion was encountered by Republic of Korea elements who advanced to a point eight miles north of Hoengsong during 10 February. Local counterattacks during the night were reported repulsed by 0015 this morning (12:15 A.M.). Small retreating groups of enemy offered only light resistance as friendly elements advanced approximately 1,000 yards in the area northeast of Hoengsong during 10 February. An estimated two enemy regiments were reported in the area three miles northwest of Changdong.

4. No significant enemy activity was reported on the eastern front.

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

Shifting the weight of their interdiction attack to the west side of the Korean isthmus, Far East Air Forces planes Saturday struck at supply routes over which the enemy must move supplies to his hard-pressed forces in the Seoul area. More than 530 sorties were mounted.

B-29 Superforts of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups, flying from Okinawa bases, hit the marshalling yard at Suncheon and attacked railroad bridges at Suncheon, Songchon and just east of Pyongyang. Crewmen reported excellent results and at least three bridge spans knocked down. One Superfort bombed targets at Wonsan on the east coast and two struck Pyongyang, bombing military targets by radar. Total weight of bombs dropped by twenty-two B-29's approached 200 tons.

Fifth Air Force planes and Australian planes with the Fifth struck enemy transportation facilities on the western side of the isthmus. They hit a bridge near Kunu with unobserved results, damaged three sections of railroad tracks between Kunu and Anju, and damaged a tunnel near Anju. These attacks were leveled in a section where the central supply route from Manpojin south through Kanggye and Huichon joins the west coast supply route from Sinuiju.

Enemy jet planes in force approached Fifth Air Force planes in this area and made passes at them. Twelve enemy MIG-15's made a head-on pass at three F-80's west of Anju, eight MIG-15's attacked a lone F-80 east of Anju, and eight MIG-15's attacked four F-80's near Sinanju. All were without effect.

A total of more than 300 sorties were flown by Fifth Air Force planes and Royal Australian Air Force, South African Air Force and land-based United States Marine planes under the operational control of the Fifth. More than 110 of these sorties were in close support of United Nations ground forces. Pilots claimed inflicting casualties on approximately 470 enemy troops.

Heaviest enemy casualties occurred in an area about forty miles due east of Seoul. In three strikes Air Force pilots claimed killing or wounding approximately 400 Reds and blowing up an ammunition dump.

Twelve B-26's attacked the enemy supply center at Chorwon in central Korea, and crews claimed damaging or destroying forty supply buildings and starting many fires. F-51 Mustang pilots claimed the destruction of a large enemy supply dump north of Pyongyang.

A minor guerrilla concentration in southern Korea was hit by more than fifteen F-80's and F-51's. They destroyed or damaged sixteen supply buildings, started fires and attacked Communist troop positions with unobserved results.

On night patrol B-26's and reconnaissance planes reported sighting approximately 1,200 enemy vehicles heading in all directions and in small groups. About 800 were spotted on the West Coast and about 400 on the East Coast. Many of them were brought under attack.

/Fifth Air

Fifth Air Force Pilots claimed damage or destruction to approximately 340 enemy supply buildings.

Three hundred and fifteenth Air Division (Combat Cargo) planes had a busy day flying more than 200 sorties and hauling in excess of one thousand tons of freight to Korean points.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE RELEASE, ISSUED AT 4 P.M., SUNDAY
(2 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Railyards at Pyongyang and railroad bridges north and south of Pyongyang were hit early this afternoon visually in good weather by twenty-two Far East Air Force B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb group, which dropped a total of more than 210 tons of bombs.

It was the second successive day that the Superforts had struck enemy transportation facilities in western Korea, hitting the routes on which the Communists must depend for the supply of their troops in the Seoul section.

One hundred and twenty-tons of bombs were dropped on the Pyongyang marshaling yards. No enemy aircraft intercepted and only meager anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Crewmen radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs' Bomber Command headquarters in Japan that results were excellent.

One flight of Superforts bombed a railroad bridge at Hwangju, approximately twenty miles south of Pyongyang, and two other flights bombed the marshaling yard and supply center at Sunan, approximately twelve miles north of Pyongyang. Crewmen radioed results were excellent and no flak or enemy aircraft were encountered.

Far East Air Forces cargo planes of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) yesterday hauled their heaviest tonnage of freight to Korea since January 14. They moved more than 1,400 tons. In addition they transported almost 2,600 persons.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 182, ISSUED AT 10 P.M., SUNDAY
(8 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy resistance to the south and west of Seoul appeared to have vanished. Light to moderate enemy resistance continued in the area north and northeast of Ichon with a large undetermined number of enemy being reported in the area eighteen miles north-northeast of Yoju, twelve miles northeast of Hoengsong and nineteen miles northeast of Pyongchang. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground forces during February 10 were estimated to be 2,562.

In the United States Twenty-fifth Division sector Task Force Allen probed to a point eighteen miles northwest of Yongdungpo along the south bank of the Han River. In another part of the sector Task Force Speedy encountered an enemy road block consisting of seven miles and felled trees two miles north of Kimpo Airfield. No enemy contact was reported by United States Third Division elements in the area immediately south of Seoul. The Fifth Cavalry Regiment overran enemy positions thirteen miles southeast of Seoul at 5:10 P.M., capturing forty-one Chinese Communist Force prisoners of war. Air observed an estimated enemy battalion dug in overlooking United Nations troops fifteen miles northwest of Ichon. Enemy machine-gun and mortar fire was received by a United States Twenty-fourth Division patrol ten miles north of Inchon at 9:30 A.M.

A large undetermined number of enemy was observed in the area eighteen miles north northeast of Yoju.

Air observed an estimated 1,000 enemy troops in the open in the area twelve miles northeast of Hoengsong. An additional 2,000 to 3,000 enemy troops moving east and southeast with leading elements at a point twelve miles northeast of Hoengsong were reported at 9 A.M. An estimated 350 enemy attacked Republic of Korea elements eighteen miles north of Pyongchang at 3 A.M. The attack was repulsed. An estimated 1,000 enemy with forty horses was observed twenty-eight miles west of Kangnung by United Nations forces at 7 P.M. A large undetermined number of enemy was observed in the area nineteen miles north of Pyongchang.

No enemy contact was reported on the east Korean coast.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 183, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., MONDAY
(8:15 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Task Force Allen probed to Sapo, eighteen miles northwest of Yongdungpo. Enemy on the north bank of the Han River repulsed an attempted river crossing by Republic of Korea forces south of Seoul. United Nations forces repelled an attempted river crossing by an estimated two enemy regiments at 1:30 A.M., south of Seoul. Third Division elements crossed the Han River five miles southeast of Seoul. Seventh Cavalry Regiment met heavy enemy resistance ten to thirteen miles northwest of Ichon. Heavy enemy contact was maintained by the United States Twenty-fourth Division eight to nine miles north and northwest of Ichon. The enemy counterattacked Republic of Korea forces eight miles north-northwest of Hoengsong. A large undetermined number of enemy observed in the area seventeen to nineteen miles north-northwest of Pyongchang. Republic of Korea forces on the east coast met light scattered enemy resistance as they continued to advance.

1. Task Force Allen advanced to Sapo eighteen miles northwest of Yongdungpo, as other Twenty-fifth Division elements adjusted positions during the day. A small group of enemy was contacted three miles south of Inchon. An unknown number of enemy firmly entrenched on the north bank of the Han River repulsed an attempted river crossing by Fifteenth Republic of Korea Regiment platoons immediately south of Seoul at 1:00 P.M. At 1:30 A.M., an estimated two enemy regiments attempted to cross the Han River to the south but were repulsed by friendly air, artillery and ground fire. An enemy anti-aircraft gun in Seoul shot down a friendly liaison-type plane at 2:45 P.M. No enemy contact was reported by a Third Division patrol which crossed the Han River five miles southeast of Seoul during February 11. The enemy engaged Fifth Cavalry elements fourteen to seventeen miles southeast of Seoul throughout the day. Stubborn enemy resistance in the Seventh Cavalry area ten to thirteen miles northwest of Ichon limited friendly gains during the day.

Enemy of unknown strength firmly entrenched north of the United States Twenty-fourth Division front continued to resist the probing of friendly patrols. The enemy was heavily engaged with friendly air and artillery.

2. Moderate enemy resistance was encountered from an estimated battalion as Republic of Korea elements advanced to the high ground eight miles north-northwest of Hoengsong. Shortly after dark an estimated enemy battalion counterattacked friendly elements, forcing United Nations troops to withdraw approximately 1,200 yards.

3. Light enemy resistance was encountered by Republic of Korea elements as they advanced to a point nine miles northwest of Pyongchang at 1:00 P.M., February 11. Friendly forces remained in contact with the enemy eleven to fifteen miles north-northwest of Pyongchang. Two enemy counterattacks were repulsed in this area yesterday. A large undetermined number of enemy were reported in the area seventeen to nineteen miles north-northwest of Pyongchang during the day.

4. Republic of Korea forces on the east coast reported light scattered enemy resistance as they advanced to Yangyang, five miles north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.