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NOTE DATED 1 OCTOBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING
THIRTEEN COMMUNIQUES 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 operations Thursday, September 27, 1951

Eighth Army communique 588, issued 10:00 A.M., Friday, September 28, 1951 (9:00 P.M., Thursday, Eastern daylight time)

Eighth Army communique 589 covering operations Friday, September 28, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, September 28, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, September 28, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,021, issued at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, September 29, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern daylight time)

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Saturday, September 29, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces Summary of operations Saturday, September 29, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,022, covering operations Saturday, September 29, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces operations for Sunday, September 30, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday, September 30, 1951

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General Headquarters communique 1,023 covering operations Sunday,
September 30, 1951

Eighth Army communique 591, issued 10:00 A.M., Monday, October 1,
1951 (8:00 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS

Countering the enemy's determined but costly, resupply effort, Far East Air Forces (Thursday) mounted 1,034 sorties, the greatest number since June 12, 1951, and set a new record by damaging or destroying 1,121 Communist motor vehicles.

Air fighting raged in northwest Korea for the third successive day, but in somewhat diminished intensity. Two enemy MIG-15 jets and one friendly F-86 Sabre-jet were damaged.

Fifth Air Force and attached units mounted 824 sorties, of which 147 were flown by shore-based Marine aircraft and forty-two by Australian and South African planes.

As the enemy continued in spite of heavy losses, to move supply trucks toward the battleline in the hours of darkness, Far East Air Forces hurled sixty-eight sorties of heavily armed United States Air Force B-26 light bombers and twenty sorties of Marine F4U's and F7F's against the traffic. Reconnaissance and flare-dropping planes assisted the intruders to spot and illuminate the massive enemy vehicular movement. The attacks destroyed 508 of the trucks (a new record) and damaged 613.

By day fighter bombers kept up the methodical cratering of enemy railroads, sweeping the sections of his trackage between Chongju and Sukchon and between Huichon and Sunchon. The rail tracks were cut in ninety-five places and on these sweeps rolling stock, bridges, supply buildings, gun positions and other military targets were attacked.

Eighty-five sorties, closely divided between United States Air Force F-51 Mustangs and Marine F4's, gave effective air support to United Nations ground forces. Battle smoke, bunkers and terrain precluded an estimate of casualties but pilots reported good coverage of assigned targets.

Fifth and attached pilots reported damaging or destroying 100 rail cars, 275 enemy-held buildings, thirty-two gun positions, ten bridges, four locomotives and three tunnels. Twenty-eight pack animals were destroyed.

There were three air encounters, all in the morning. At approximately 10:00 o'clock and north of Chonju in Northwest Korea thirty-four F-86 Sabre-jets engaged fifty enemy MIG-15 jet fighters. Two MIG's and one Sabre-jet were damaged. At the same time south of Chongju twenty-four F-84 Thunderjets fought forty MIG's, and fifteen minutes later four F-80 Shooting Stars attacked elements of twelve MIG's sighted west of Sinanju. In the latter two engagements the friendlies sustained no damage and claimed none to the enemy.

Okinawa-based B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command levelled an eight-plane, fifty-ton attack on the enemy's key railroad by-pass bridge across the Chongchong River at Sinanju. Good coverage was observed. The enemy threw intense anti-aircraft fire against the medium bombers but all returned safely to their base. By day other bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Sariwon and Masan in Western Korea and a highway bridge in Central Korea. By night the Chinnampo supply center and the airfields at Sariwon and Sinmak were put under attack and aircraft of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing struck selected targets during the night.

Far East Air Forces transport-cargo planes flew 190 sorties to airlift 700 tons of vital supplies from Japan to Korea and to carry more than 2,800 passengers, including rest leave and wounded personnel.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 588, ISSUED 10:00 A.M., FRIDAY
(9:00 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Probing attacks by an enemy battalion in area north-northwest of Yonchon continues as of midnight (Thursday). Aggressive attacks by enemy groups of platoon to regimental strength reported in area northwest of Chorwon. Attacking United Nations forces southeast of Kumsong secure high ground; enemy battalion counter-attacks with action continuing as of midnight. Heavy attack against hill position north-northwest of Yanggu repulsed by United Nations forces. Heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire received in area north of Yanggu and in the Chorwon area.

1. Light patrol contact was reported in the Korangpo area during the day. At 2335 hours a reinforced enemy battalion probed United Nations positions in the area north-northwest of Yonchon with action continuing as of midnight. Two attacks within a 4 1/2-hour period by an estimated enemy regiment in the area northwest of Chorwon were repulsed by United Nations forces. During the afternoon hours, an estimated 300 enemy attempted to surround a friendly company - after a 3 1/2-hour fire fight, United Nations forces succeeded in withdrawing from the area. Heavy concentrations of enemy mortar and artillery fire were reported along the eastern portion of the Western Korean front.

2. Minor contact with enemy platoons was reported in the area south of Pyonggang and in the area north and east-northeast of Kumhwa while other United Nations forces in the area south and south-southeast of Kumsong reported only contact with enemy units up to company size during the day. In the area southeast of Kumsong an estimated enemy battalion was engaged by attacking United Nations forces as they secured the high ground in the area. At 1940 hours an estimated enemy battalion attacked United Nations forces in this area with the action continuing as of midnight. Other attacks by the enemy in company to battalion size were reported in this area at 2250 and 2345 hours with the action continuing as of midnight.

3. A heavy attack by an undetermined number of enemy against United Nations forces on a hill in the area north-northwest of Yanggu shortly after midnight was repulsed at 0215 hours. At 1920 hours an attack by an estimated enemy company in this same area was repulsed after a one-hour engagement. United Nations forces in the area north of Yanggu reported receiving a heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire during the day. Patrols in the area northwest of the Punchbowl reported light contact with platoon-sized enemy groups while United Nations forces in the area north and northeast of the Punchbowl repulsed a series of five probing attacks. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the Eastern Korean battlefront.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 589, COVERING FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS

Attack by enemy battalion repulsed after three-hour engagement in area north-northwest of Tonchon. Probing attack by enemy company repulsed in area northwest of Chorwon. Several strong attacks by company to battalion-size enemy units repulsed in area southeast of Kumsong with three company-size attacks continuing as of midnight. Attack by enemy of undetermined strength north-northwest of Yanggu caused United Nations forces to make slight withdrawal. United Nations forces counter-attacked with heavy fighting continuing until 2100 hours. Series of thirteen probing attacks repulsed in area north-northwest of Yanggu. Attacking United Nations forces encountered light resistance in area northwest of Punchbowl. Two enemy companies engaged in area north-northwest of Kamsong.

1. Two brief patrol contacts were reported in the area west of Korangpo. A reinforced enemy battalion attacking United Nations positions in the area north-northwest of Yonchon was repulsed after a three-hour engagement.

A morning probing attack by an estimated enemy company was repulsed in the area northwest of Chorwon after the enemy had secured a slight penetration.

The engagement terminated after a 45-minute action. Light to heavy mortar and artillery fire was reported along the western Korea front during the day. Minor patrol skirmishes with squad and platoon-size enemy units were reported along the Chorwon-Kumsong sector. Several strong attacks by company and battalion-size enemy units were repulsed after heavy fighting in the area southeast of Kumsong with three company-size attacks still continuing as of midnight.

2. An undetermined number of enemy attacking in the area north-northwest of Yanggu caused United Nations forces to make a slight withdrawal at 0430 hours. United Nations forces counter-attacked and heavy fighting continued until 2100 hours, at which time United Nations forces formed a limited perimeter defense for the night. A series of thirteen probing attacks was repulsed in the area north-northwest of Yanggu during the period of 2245 27 September - 0540 28 September. Attacking United Nations forces in the area northwest of the Punchbowl encountered slight resistance from an undetermined number of enemy during the day with the action continuing as of midnight.

Slight patrol contact was reported in the area north of the Punchbowl. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north-northwest of Kamsong engaged an estimated two enemy companies as they secured their objectives.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces Friday stepped up close air support of friendly ground forces as localized but bitter fighting raged in the mountains of Eastern Korea. Of the 970 sorties mounted by Far East Air Forces aircraft, 130 were directed at enemy positions immediately in front of United Nations infantry, with the heaviest weight of the close support effort being on the Tenth Corps front. The attacks were delivered by United States Air Force F-51's and shore-based Marine F4U's.

Although battle smoke and other conditions prevented the pilots themselves from making definite claims of damage, Army sources notified the Fifth Air Force that these strikes had killed 527 enemy troops, destroyed seven bunkers, blown up two enemy ammunition dumps, and knocked out seventeen artillery and mortar pieces.

One area which had reported receiving 1,200 rounds of enemy artillery and mortar fire Wednesday reported receiving only four rounds Friday.

Heaviest close air support was flown in the area southeast of Kumsong and southwest of Ando.

Fifth Air Force and attached aircraft mounted 760 sorties. Of these, 180 were by shore-based Marine planes and twenty-eight were by Australian and South African planes.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and F-51 Mustangs continued to rake the enemy's main rail supply routes by day, bombing out trackage in eighty-five places and destroying or damaging two locomotives and more than eighty railcars. The attacks were concentrated in the west, where the rail traffic has been heaviest.

During the period ended midnight Friday Fifth Air Force planes destroyed 284 enemy vehicles and damaged 368. Most of the damage was inflicted in the hours of darkness by night-flying B-26 light bombers and Marine F4U's. Last night there was a drop in enemy highway traffic but it was still heavy. It was placed under attack with good results indicated in preliminary reports.

For Friday's operations, Fifth Air Force and attached pilots reported inflicting approximately fifty troop casualties on the enemy. These did not include those reported by ground forces as having been inflicted by the close air support strikes. The pilots also reported destroying or damaging twenty-six gun positions, 240 enemy-held buildings, five supply dumps, sixteen bridges and one tunnel.

Sabre-jets swept Northwest Korea but encountered no enemy aircraft.

Eight Bomber Command Superforts used radar aiming in an attack against the key railroad bridge across the river at Pyongyang. Eight others attacked the enemy's supply build-up area at west coast Kyompio. By night B-29's attacked the enemy airfield at Sinmak and marshalling yards at Suncheon and Sinanju. Four

/dropped

dropped airbursting quarter-ton bombs on enemy front-line troops positions.
F-84 Thunderjets flew flak-suppression for the Pyongyang mission.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) mounted 185 sorties to airlift 630 tons of passengers and freight between Japan and Korea. Over 2,200 rest leave personnel were included in this lift.

There were no Far East Air Forces or attached aircraft lost Friday to enemy ground action.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS

Warships from the United Nations blockade and escort force continued heavy bombardment of Communist transportation routes in North Korea.

The British light cruiser Belfast battered three railroad marshalling yards north and south of Tanchon on the east coast. Opening up with her 6-inch guns before daylight the Belfast also scored hits on railroad junctions north of the city. She moved northward to fire in the Songjin area during daylight hours.

Firing in the same area, the destroyer U.S.S. Yarnall shelled a marshalling yard, a railroad bridge and pounded two large beached sampans between Tanchon and Songjin. Repair crews attempting to patch up knocked out bridges south of Songjin were dispersed twice during early morning firing.

The destroyer-minesweepers Carmick and Thompson prowled to the north. The Carmick lobbed 5-inch shells on bridges at Nanam while the Thompson moved in at Chauron jang to blast rail intersections and bridge approaches.

The Task Force 95 ships firing between Tanchon and Chongjin rained over 260 6 and 5-inch high explosive shells before 8:00 A.M. Friday.

Wonsan military highways and railroads were bombarded for the 225th consecutive day. Destroyers Boyd and Mackenzie concentrated their main batteries on supply routes. The Boyd picked off trucks in a village with her 5-inch gunfire and reported many fires started.

The destroyer U.S.S. Hanson continued to provide naval gunfire support for United Nations infantry units fighting in the coastal area of the eastern sector. Shore-fire control parties reported excellent results after the Hanson put ninety rounds of 5-inch ammo on enemy machine gun positions south of Kosong.

Task Force 77 air operations were hampered by bad weather off the east coast. However, dawn hecklers made effective strikes over northeast Korea before late morning flights were cancelled.

Navy fighter-bombers from the Fast Carrier Task Force roared over the east coast, sweeping from Kojo north of Kilchu. A highway bridge was bombed near Kilchu while twenty railroad cars were attacked near Pyong. Several vehicles, supply buildings and a factory were destroyed or damaged.

Task Force 95's escort carrier U.S.S. Rendova launched Marine Corsairs in the morning in effective strikes at enemy installations on the west coast. Other Task Force 95 warships shelled Red troop concentrations during patrol down the Han River approaches.

/GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,021 ISSUED AT 9:00 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:00 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Several spirited engagements were listed in ground action along the Korean battlefield yesterday (Friday). An enemy force attacked and caused a United Nations element to make a limited withdrawal on the west-central front. In the east-central sector vicious hand-to-hand fighting marked friendly elements' drives to strategic hill positions. Enemy artillery, which has been present in this area during the past few days, has slackened considerably. However, United Nations artillery continued to be effectively directed on enemy positions.

Enemy troops were forced to withdraw as United Nations units continued to press forward on the eastern front. A raiding force in this sector blew an enemy-held railroad bridge in a surprise attack. In other areas of the Korean front scattered minor engagements occurred throughout the period.

Air crews of carrier-based naval planes selected bridges, railroad cars, vehicles, supply buildings and a factory as their targets during east coast strikes on Koje, Kilchu and Pyong. On the west coast troop concentrations in the Han River area were hit by Navy air. The big guns of surface craft scored hits on railroad junctions north of Tanchon, a bridge and the marshalling yards at Songjin, and bridges and communications at Nenam and Chauronjang. Wonsan continued under siege of naval bombardment, and other Navy craft provided assistance to ground troops fighting in the Kosong region.

Land-based fighter-bombers continued to lend vital support to ground forces in Korea as other units of the Air Force struck blows at communications, supply depots, airfields and marshalling yards in 'round-the-clock attacks. Cargo-transport aircraft airlifted supplies to friendly forces, evacuated United Nations casualties and transported leave personnel.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew 345 sorties yesterday (Saturday) in weather that deteriorated steadily as the day progressed. Pre-dawn strikes of B-26 light bombers took a heavy toll of enemy vehicles. But fighter-bombers which flew against enemy railroad communications lines during the day faced clouds that hung as low as 400 feet on the hilltops and rain and fog that at times reduced visibility to a quarter mile.

Despite these handicaps, Fifth Air Force sent 200 aircraft against the enemy.

Marine Corsairs and B-26 Invaders gave close air support to front-line United Nations troops in the mountains of eastern and east-central Korea. Enemy troops and gun positions were attacked with napalm and .50-caliber strafing. Coverage of targets was good, but terrain and weather conditions prevented accurate assessment of damage.

Shooting Stars and Thunderjets seemed to fly through unfavorable weather against enemy communications lines. They cratered tracks in twelve places, knocked out ten gun positions, destroyed or damaged seven rail cars, hit two bridges, and made successful attacks on three bridges. The interdiction sorties were concentrated on the rail line between Sunchon and Pyongyang in Western Korea.

In pre-dawn strikes, before the weather worsened, B-26 light bombers destroyed 195 and damaged 220 enemy motor vehicles. These strikes were assisted by flare-dropping and reconnaissance aircraft. One fuel dump was burned out.

Last night in bad weather there were fewer reports of vehicular sightings.

Bomber Command Superforts last night (Saturday night) used radar aiming to attack targets in Korea. Two of the medium bombers hit the marshalling yard at Sunchon, while a single Superfort divided its bomb load between the marshalling yards at Kunu and Samdong in Western Korea. Three Superforts dropped 120 quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on enemy front-line troops.

Transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division braved the weather in 135 sorties to airlift 590 tons of supplies and passengers between Japan and Korean points. The passengers included more than 1,400 rest-leave personnel.

No Far East Air Forces or attached planes were lost to enemy action yesterday.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

Navy and Marine planes from carriers U.S.S. Boxer, U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard and U.S.S. Rendova roared over North Korea in interdiction strikes, despite bad weather over eastern target areas which hampered Task Force 77 air operations.

Task Force 77 dawn hecklers struck hard in the Hamhung area, destroying railroad cars and silencing two enemy AA (anti-aircraft) positions.

The carrier Rendova launched day-long Marine flights concentrating attacks on the Chinnampo area.

Marine-manned Corsairs destroyed twenty-six barracks buildings and destroyed fifteen box cars in the area. The attacks set off secondary explosions, wrecking two large and fourteen small buildings harboring supplies and ammunition north of the city.

Four sampans and a barge were destroyed in the Chinnampo estuary and Chaeryong River.

H.M.S. Black Swan bombarded enemy west coast installations near Songwan northwest of Haeju late in the day.

Delayed reports indicated that H.M.S. St. Bride's Bay and H.M.A.S. Murchison continued to shell the enemy on the north bank of the Han River Friday afternoon.

The Murchison silenced enemy guns which scored hits on the Australian frigate Friday but did no damage and caused no casualties. Task Force 95 bombarding ships again battered east coast communication centers from Chongjin south to the battle lines.

The destroyer Hanson continued to give naval gunfire support to United Nations soldiers between Kosong and Kansong while the U.S.S. Boyd and U.S.S. Mackenzie stopped a truck convoy and hit mortar positions at Wonsan. The destroyer-minesweeper McDermut and landing ship dock Gunston Hall opened up with their 5-inch guns to silence four enemy gun positions south of Hungnam.

Far to the north the U.S.S. Thompson interdicted road and rail junctions while the U.S.S. Carmick hit similar targets at Churronjang.

Later in the day the Carmick shelled railroad marshalling yards at Songjin.

The light cruiser H.M.S. Belfast and the destroyer U.S.S. Yarnall again teamed up to pour destructive naval gunfire on marshalling yards at Tanchon on the east coast. Other rail installations were effectively shelled by the British cruiser and the United States Navy destroyer.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,022, COVERING SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

Action flared along most of the Korean battlefront yesterday (Saturday) with United Nations elements continuing their limited-objective attacks. In the western sector, friendly units secured a hill and then repulsed a series of enemy counter-attacks. Sharp clashes against enemy units up to battalion size occurred on the west-central front with United Nations troops holding their ground. Friendly forces continued their attack for a vital hill in the east-central sector. Other United Nations troops in this area received a strong counter-attack and were ordered to withdraw. There was minor action on the eastern front.

Naval fliers from carriers destroyed rolling stock, enemy anti-aircraft positions, enemy-held buildings and shipping during yesterday's operations. Surface vessels turned their guns on enemy shore batteries, troop concentrations, communications, marshalling yards, enemy gun positions and gave naval gunfire support to United Nations ground forces.

Although hampered by inclement weather land-based aircraft continued their vital role in the Korean conflict. Enemy troops were harassed throughout the day and night, communications were cut and marshalling yards, and airfield and enemy gun positions all received attack from the air. Transport cargo planes continued to fly supplies to Korean battle areas, evacuate friendly wounded and transport troops.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES OPERATIONS FOR SUNDAY

United Nations naval forces continued pounding Communist supply installations and transportation routes on both coasts (Sunday), attacking from the sea and air.

Marine Devilcat Squadron Corsairs launched from the U.S.S. Rendova concentrated strikes in the Chinnampo area southward in the West. Three railroad bridges were destroyed and three damaged. Red small craft attempting to run the blockade were battered as five junks and small craft were wrecked and nine others damaged.

The Rendova's fighters also burned a large warehouse and damaged three others. Carrier-based Marine pilots gave enemy troops a bad time pouring effective gunfire at the enemy in a village and in woods in the Chinnampo area.

The British destroyer Comus shelled enemy troops and artillery on the beaches of Taedong Bay near Songchon early Sunday and late Saturday. H.M.S. Black Swan also attacked enemy gun positions west of Upchori to the south. The New Zealand frigate Rotoiti and Australian frigate Murchison prowled the upper reaches of the Han River, effectively firing at Communist troops and mortar positions in the Pungdong area.

The naval gunfire support ship U.S.S. Hanson continued attacks on enemy positions near Kosong. The Task Force 95 destroyer replenished from the Logistic Support Force attack cargo ship U.S.S. Diphda during lulls in the firing. Early last night a Communist bunker a few miles north of Kosong was shelled.

Before daylight the United States Navy destroyers Boyd and Mackenzie interdicted supply areas at Wonsan and in near-by villages. The two destroyers fired over 240 5-inch rounds at the military targets.

The big guns of the British light cruiser H.M.S. Belfast continued pounding rail and road bridges near Songjin. The U.S.S. Yarnall lent her 5-inch guns to batter bridges south of the city and disperse repair crews. She also shelled the marshalling yards at Taechon early in the morning.

Two destroyer minesweepers, the U.S.S. Thompson and U.S.S. Carmick, made blockade patrols as far north as Chongjin. They interdicted rail and road junctions near the city.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces aircraft flew 610 sorties Sunday in variable weather with scattered rain-showers restricting visibility to less than one mile in some sections of the target areas. Rail facilities continued to be primary targets for fighter-bombers, with the heaviest attack concentrated on the main lines from Huichon through Kunu and from Sunchon to Sinanju.

Fifth Air Force and attached units mounted 460 sorties with South African and Australians flying thirty-four and shore-based Marines accounting for ninety-four of the total.

F-84 Thunderjets caught a locomotive near Huichon and destroyed it with bombs and machine gun fire. Two rail cars were also destroyed during the attacks on the train. A tunnel was badly damaged by the Thunderjets south of Chongju. Other F-84's tore up trackage with their bombs along the western rail networks.

F-80 Shooting Star jets destroyed two vehicles and damaged ten rail cars east of Sinmak. One tank was reported destroyed and three damaged east of Sinanju, while other Shooting Stars destroyed a large fuel dump and five vehicles in the same area.

F-51 Mustangs and Marine F-4U's flew thirty-five close support air strikes against deeply entrenched Red troops in the east and east-central sector of the battle front. Results of most of the attacks were unobserved, but some reported excellent coverage of gun positions and troops.

F-86 Sabre-jets patrolled Northwest Korea. Enemy jets were sighted but the Communist fighters did not challenge the United States Air Force swept-wing fighters.

One F-80 Shooting Star jet was lost to enemy ground fire.

Fifth Air Force pilots reported destroying or damaging fifteen Communist-held buildings, four bridges, two railroad tunnels, ten supply carts, five tanks, twenty rail cars, one locomotive, two warehouses, one fuel dump and 255 enemy vehicles. Rail lines and highways were cut in forty-five places.

United States Air Force B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group attacked two enemy airfields in North Korea.

Eighth Bomber Command medium bombers dropped over 1,100 100-pound bombs on the airfield at Yongyu, northwest of Yongyang. Weather permitted the bombardiers to visually aim the high explosives at the target. Crews reported seeing bombs hit on the runways.

Heavy flak was encountered by the Superforts, but no enemy fighters were observed by the bombers or their escorting Meteor fighters.

A single Superfort attacked the airfield at Sariwon, but results of the strike were not observed.

Three other B-29's struck frontline enemy troop concentrations, supplies and equipment with radar-aimed 500-pound air-bursting bombs during the night.

Night-flying B-26 light bombers and Marine planes flew over 100 sorties during the night, with crews reporting heavy vehicular sightings.

Preliminary reports indicate that 430 supply vehicles were destroyed or damaged in pre-dawn attacks.

A locomotive and eight cars were knocked out by a night-flying B-26 with bombing and strafing passes near Sinnak.

Combat Cargo transports airlifted over 550 tons of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea Sunday as they flew almost 140 sorties. Over 1,100 United Nations personnel were flown to or from Korea by aircraft of the 315th Air Division.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,023, COVERING SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

A general lull in activity settled over the Korean battle zone yesterday as only minor patrol clashes marked most of the entire day's ground fighting. A hill peak was secured by United Nations forces after some hand-to-hand fighting on the eastern front. A small enemy group attempting an attack in this area was dispersed by friendly artillery. Elsewhere along the front friendly forces patrolled and continued limited attacks for strategic hill positions.

Enemy communications, troops, warehouses and small craft were hit by carrier-based United Nations aircraft. Bombardment from the guns of naval surface vessels was again directed at enemy troops, gun positions, supply areas, bridges and marshalling yards up and down the coastal regions of Korea.

Close air support of front line troops was flown by land-based United Nations airplanes. Communication routes, enemy-held airfields and rolling stock all were under air attack by United Nations aircraft in both daylight and night raids. Cargo transport planes continued to supply friendly troops in Korea, evacuate United Nations wounded and air lift leave personnel to leave and rest centers.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 591, ISSUED 10:00 A.M., MONDAY
(8:00 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Attacking United Nations forces west of Chorwon secured their objective, encountering moderate resistance from squad to company-sized enemy units. The attack by elements of two enemy battalions in the area southeast of Kumsong was repulsed at 0600 hours. Enemy company attacked at 2000 hours with action continuing. United Nations forces counted 1,466 enemy killed in action as the result of the three-day battle in this area. Attacking Eighth Army forces made limited gains in the area north-northwest of Yanggu. Moderate enemy resistance continues in the area northwest of the Punchbowl. Evaluated enemy casualties inflicted by the United Nations ground forces during the period 22-28 September reported as 10,130 killed in action, wounded in action and prisoners of war.

1. United Nations patrols in the Korangpo area reported two brief engagements and reported observing numerous small groups of enemy during the day. No enemy contact was reported in the Yonchon area. However, a total of approximately 500 rounds of mixed mortar and artillery fire fell in the area northwest of Yonchon during the day. Attacking United Nations forces in the area west of Chorwon secured their objectives as they engaged squad to company-sized enemy units during the day.

2. Brief contacts with small enemy groups were reported in the Chorwon-Lumhwa area and in the area south and southeast of Kumsong as United Nations forces continued to patrol. The attack by elements of an estimated two enemy battalions in the area southeast of Kumsong during the night of 29-30 September was repulsed as the enemy was forced to withdraw at 0600 hours 30 September. At 200 hours an enemy company again attacked United Nations forces in this area with the action continuing as of 2200 hours. Results of the action in this area for the period 27,1830 to 30,1830 (6:30 P.M., September 27 to 6:30 P.M., September 30) at 1,466 enemy counted killed in action.

3. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north-northwest of Yanggu made limited gains against stubborn enemy resistance. Sporadic enemy mortar and artillery fire was reported in the area north of Yanggu, while light to moderate enemy resistance restricted the gains of attacking United Nations forces in the area northwest of the Punchbowl. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the eastern Korean battlefront.

