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NOTE DATED 26 MARCH 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIFTEEN  
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:

- A United States Eighth Army announcement issued at 4:15 P.M., Friday, March 23, 1951 (2:15 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 263, issued at 8:00 P.M., Friday, March 23, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Far East Air Forces summary of Friday, March 23, 1951, operations
- United Nations Naval Forces summary of Friday, March 23, 1951, operations
- Communique 832, by General of the Army MacArthur's Headquarters for the period 6:00 A.M., Friday, March 23, to 6:00 A.M., Saturday, March 24, 1951
- Eighth Army communique 264, issued at 10:15 A.M., Saturday, March 24, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 265, issued at 8:00 P.M., Saturday, March 24, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)
- United Nations Naval Forces summary of Saturday, March 24, 1951, operations
- Far East Air Forces summary of Saturday, March 24, 1951, operations
- Communique 833, by General of the Army MacArthur's Headquarters for the period 6:00 A.M., Saturday, March 24, to 6:00 A.M., Sunday, March 25, 1951
- Eighth Army communique 266, issued Sunday forenoon, March 25, 1951
- Eighth Army communique 267, issued at 8:00 P.M., Sunday, March 25, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)
- Summary of naval operations covering Sunday, March 25, 1951
- Communique 834 by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, covering period of 6:00 A.M., Sunday, March 25, to 6:00 A.M., Monday, March 26, 1951
- Eighth Army communique 268, issued at 10:15 A.M., Monday, March 26, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

/A UNITED STATES  
S/2059

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED AT 4:15 P.M., FRIDAY  
(2:15 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

With the Eighth Army in Korea Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway made the following statement today in connection with the airborne operation. His reactions which prompted the statement were gained from his first-hand view of the situation when he landed during the operation on a road in an L-19 light plane. Ridgway said:

"The airborne troops dropped today are in fine spirits. They landed with no appreciable losses, and are now proceeding to secure their objectives. It is still too early for any major enemy reaction to the drop to become apparent."

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 263 ISSUED AT 8 P.M., FRIDAY  
(6 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

A United States task force linked up with paratroopers at Munsan at 6:30 P.M. Light contact was reported at Munsan as of 2 P.M. Elsewhere on the Korean front light scattered enemy resistance was reported. Enemy casualties inflicted on March 22 were estimated at 2,650.

1. A United States Army task force driving north-northwest of Seoul linked up with paratrooper elements at Munsan at 6:30 P.M. As of 2 P.M. fifth prisoners of war had been taken in the Munsan area. Light enemy contact has been reported as of 2 P.M.

Another task force entered at 9 A.M. with no report of enemy contact. Elsewhere on the western front light scattered enemy contact was reported.

2. Light enemy contact was reported by United Nations elements on the central front as limited advances were made during the day.

3. United Nations forces on the eastern front continued to patrol aggressively in their sectors.

4. No significant enemy action was reported from Republic of Korea forces in the east coast area.

## FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 23 OPERATIONS

The most massive aerial assault against the Communists in Korea was launched Friday when the Far East Air Forces mounted 1,220 sorties, exceeding the previous high of 1,123 established March 16. Fighters and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force flew almost 800 of these sorties in support of the largest paratroop drop of the campaign.

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) mounted approximately 431 sorties during the day, most of the total being flown in connection with the 187th Regimental Combat Team airdrop twenty miles north of Seoul.

In the over-all air-ground operation, transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) airlifted more than 1,700 tons of cargo and about 5,200 passengers. This included the effort of the airborne operations north of Seoul at Munsan.

Aircraft of the 314th Troop Carrier and 437th Troop Carrier Wings participated in the operation, which included the airdropping of howitzers, jeeps, other heavy equipment and ammunition and supplies.

The Third Air Rescue Squadron mounted about thirty-five sorties into the Imjin River airdrop area in evacuating jump casualties during the maneuver.

Prior to the paratroop operation, fighters, fighter-bombers and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force roared over the designated jump area attacking Communist positions with low-level strafing, rocketing, and napalm bombing attacks and medium altitude anti-personnel bombardments.

About 200 sorties were flown in close air support of the Eighth Army First Corps area south of the Imjin River, where the drops were made.

During the night approximately 350 vehicles and seventeen trains were sighted by B-26 Invaders of the Third Bomb Group and attacked shore-based Marine planes. All the trains and about 120 vehicles were brought under attack.

Three of the trains were destroyed and four damaged, while ninety railroad cars were destroyed or damaged.

Fifteen Fifth Air Force F-86 Sabre jets were engaged by thirty MIG-type enemy jet aircraft at about 26,000 feet in the area south of Sinuiju in Northwest Korea. Lieutenant William B. Yancey of Highland Falls, New York, and the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor Wing was credited with damaging two of the Communist planes before the enemy fighters broke off and flew off north of the Yalu River.

Three formations of Okinawa-based B-29's of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups bombed key railroad and by-pass bridges at Kogungong, twenty-five miles south of Sinuiju; Kwaksan, twenty-five miles northwest of Sinanju, and Chongju, five miles south of Kwaksan. The bridges were on the key Sinuiju-Sinanju railroad which the Communists have attempted to use in supplying their troops at the battlefield.

/Approximately

Approximately 190 tons of high explosive demolition bombs were dropped on the bridges. Results were reported as excellent and no enemy anti-aircraft fire was observed.

The barracks area at Kyomipo, twenty miles south of Pyongyang also was hit visually and reports said results were excellent.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 23 OPERATIONS

Systematic and sustained disruption of the important east coast transportation system continued throughout yesterday with coordinated naval air and surface attacks.

Navy Skyraiders attack bombers of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 knocked out four key highway and railroad bridges in the Kilchu-Tanchon area. In another successful attack Navy Corsairs from the Valley Forge succeeded in blowing up an ammunition train concealed in a tunnel.

The Navy cruiser St. Paul, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter set the pace as Wonsan went into its thirty-fifth consecutive day of naval siege. Bridges, rail and road junctions were the principal targets in that vital transportation hub.

To the south, at Kosong, the cruiser Manchester blasted a railroad shop and yard, heavily damaged numerous buildings, knocked out a highway bridge and raked a reported troop billeting area.

At Chongjin, the northern terminus of the naval siege line, a force including the destroyers Hollister, Ozbourn, O'Brien and Carmick shelled bridges, warehouses and rail and road junctions. Numerous small craft were destroyed or damaged.

Continuing bombardment along 230 miles of the east coast of North Korea was accomplished with the benefit of aerial spotting by aircraft of Task Force 77.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and United States Navy Privateers and Mariners were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols. Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

The United Nations Fleet operating in Korean waters includes ships of Thailand, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Republic of Korea and the United States.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Straits.

COMMUNIQUE 832, BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS  
FOR THE PERIOD 6:00 A.M., MARCH 23, TO 6:00 A.M., MARCH 24

United Nations airborne troops were successfully dropped Friday morning in the Munsan area near the Imjin River. Initial objectives were captured in the face of light opposition while link-up with an armored column was accomplished just before nightfall. Attacking in co-ordination with the airborne operation, all United Nations units in the western sector made substantial gains against scattered resistance. Moderate gains were made in the west-central and east-central sectors against sporadic opposition. On the east coast advancing United Nations troops made contact with enemy delaying elements.

Systematic and sustained disruption of the enemy's east coast transportation system continued throughout yesterday with co-ordinated naval air and surface attacks. Navy attack bombers destroyed four key highway and railroad bridges in the Sangjin area and destroyed an ammunition train concealed in a tunnel. The heavy cruiser St. Paul bombarded Wonsan, destroying military targets in that vital transportation center.

To the south, at Kosong, the cruiser Manchester blasted enemy railroad facilities and troop billots.

United Nations aircraft continued the interdiction of enemy supply lines yesterday by attacking the railway system between Sinuiju and Sinanju and south to Pyongyang. Fighters and light bombers reduced enemy reaction in the area of the airborne operation with strafing and napalm attacks. Heavy casualties and severe damage were inflicted on the enemy north of the drop zones to further limit his ability to resist our advance. In an aerial encounter over Northwest Korea, two enemy MIG-type jet aircraft were damaged.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 264, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SATURDAY  
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Paratroopers dropping at Munsan at 0900 (9 A.M.) March 23 reported no initial enemy resistance. Scattered enemy opposition was later encountered from small enemy troops. Task force Crowdon (named for its commander, Lieut. Col. John S. Crowdon of Pittsburgh, Pa.) effected a link-up with paratroopers at Munsan at 1830 hours (6:30 P.M.). Heavy enemy resistance was reported north of Uijongbu and in the area fifteen to seventeen miles north-east of Seoul. Light to moderate enemy resistance was reported on the central and eastern fronts.

1. At 0900 23 March paratroopers began dropping on the drop zone east of Munsan with no initial enemy resistance reported. Scattered opposition was encountered from small enemy groups as units moved from the drop zone to establish a defensive perimeter. Enemy casualties were estimated at 150 to 200 killed, with eighty-seven prisoners captured. At last report paratroopers were receiving fire from the north side of the Imjin River, but had no other enemy contact. Task force Crowdon, attacking north-northwest from Seoul to effect a link-up, reported no enemy contact but progress of the task force was slowed due to extensive minefields.

Link-up was effected at 1830 hours at Munsan. United States Army elements north of Uijongbu reported receiving heavy small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire. Friendly air strikes and artillery failed to dislodge this enemy force as of 2000 hours (8 P.M.). Turkish elements reported heavy enemy resistance while securing a hill fifteen miles northeast of Seoul and a hill sixteen miles northeast of Seoul against an estimated enemy company on each hill. These positions were secured at 1700 hours (5 P.M.). At 1730 hours (5:30 P.M.) heavy resistance was reported from a large group of enemy on a hill seventeen miles northeast of Seoul. Friendly elements broke contact at 2030 hours (8:30 P.M.).

2. Light enemy resistance was reported on the central front during the day. United Nations forces continued to probe enemy held territory north of Chunchon. Stubborn enemy resistance by an unknown number of the enemy was reported in the area four miles north northwest of Hangey.

3. Light to moderate resistance from enemy units of up to company size was reported on the eastern front as limited advances were reported and units continued to patrol aggressively forward of their respective positions. Stubborn enemy resistance was encountered in the area seven miles east northeast of Hangey.

4. An estimated enemy company was engaged by a Republic of Korea patrol north northwest of Kangnung at 1400 hours (2 P.M.) on 22 March.



EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 265, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SATURDAY  
(6 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light to heavy enemy resistance was reported on the western front as an estimated enemy battalion launched a counter-attack northeast of Seoul at 2 P.M.

Elsewhere on the Korean front no significant enemy activity has been reported.

Enemy casualties inflicted March 23 were estimated at approximately 3,450.

1. Light scattered enemy resistance was reported by United Nations forces north-northwest of Seoul as limited advances were made throughout the day. Light to heavy enemy resistance was reported north-northeast of Seoul with an enemy counter-attack of an estimated battalion size reported northeast of Seoul at 2 P.M.

2. Light enemy resistance was reported on the central front as United Nations forces continued their advance in the area west of Chunchon, with patrols probing enemy territory north and northeast of the town.

3. Light scattered enemy resistance was reported as United Nations forces continued to patrol extensively on the eastern Korean front.

4. No significant enemy activity has been reported from the east coast area.

## UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 24 OPERATIONS

Co-ordinated naval air and surface attacks continued with systematic destruction of enemy communications lines and attacks in close support of the ground forces.

Royal Navy Sea Furies and Fireflies operating from the light carrier H.M.S. Theseus attacked a variety of targets in the western half of North Korea. Close air support strikes in the vicinity of Uijongbu resulted in the destruction of an ammunition dump and heavy enemy casualties. An oil storage area and numerous trucks near Sismak were destroyed. A railroad bridge near Choksong was badly damaged. Near Ongjin a train was hit and railroad tracks were severed in a number of places. Buildings at Sariwon airstrip were damaged.

Task Force 77 pilots hit numerous troop concentrations in the general area of Munsan-Uijongbu with excellent results. Several large concentrations blocking the advance of friendly forces sustained casualties running from 60 to 80 per cent. One large ammunition and gasoline dump was destroyed. Returning pilots said the close air support attacks were the best-controlled they had participated in.

Elsewhere, in Northeast Korea, Navy pilots continued to disrupt key transportation lines and centers. Railroad tracks running between Wonsan and Chorwon were cut in ten places. One span of a railroad bridge was knocked out. One repaired railroad bridge near Wonsan was again knocked out. One span of a highway bridge at Hwachang was dropped. The railroad running between Hwachang and Kowon was severed in seventeen places. One by-pass trestle was destroyed.

At Kosong, ten buildings were bombed with resulting large secondary explosions. An ammunition dump at Kamsan was blown up. Near Wonsan, a landslide was precipitated, covering a section of railroad track. Supply sheds in a factory area south of Anbyon were bombed. A barracks near Sinbang was destroyed.

Strangulation of the Korea northeast coastal land transportation system by naval siege forces continued as the ships directed their gunfire on Wonsan, Songjin and other points along the enemy-held coast.

The heavy cruiser St. Paul sent 8-inch shells screaming toward important road and rail bridges, junctions, gun positions, and other selected targets at Wonsan, now in its thirty-sixth consecutive day of naval siege. The long-range main batteries of the St. Paul were supplemented by the 5-inch guns of the destroyers Forrest Royal, Hank and English and the Royal Navy frigate Black Swan.

Another naval task group standing off Songjin rocked that vital transportation hub with destroyer fire throughout the day and night, bringing the naval siege of that port city through its seventeenth consecutive day. At one point in the bombardment yesterday the enemy rolled an anti-aircraft gun out of a tunnel north of the city to fire on a Task Force 77 plane spotting for the bombarding ships. The destroyer O'Brien took the battery under fire and immediately silenced it. Other ships on the firing line at Songjin were the destroyer minesweeper Carmick and the frigate Burlington.

/To the south,

To the south, at the eastern terminus of the battle line, United States Navy ships provided direct sea-going artillery support for advancing ground forces. Troop concentrations and mortar positions were the targets of the Army support force.

Rear Admiral Allan E. Smith is in command of the east coast bombardment and blockade force.

United States Navy Martin Mariners and Convair Privateers and Royal Navy Sunderlands were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols. Minesweeping operations continue on both coasts.

The United Nations fleet operating in Korean waters includes ships from Thailand, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea and the United States. United Nations naval forces in the Far East are under the over-all command of Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, U.S.N.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Straits.

## FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 24 OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes Saturday mounted approximately 1,020 sorties and struck at approximately 200 miles of one of the main Communist supply routes in Korea with medium bombers, light bombers and fighter bombers in a concentrated attack that covered the route from the Yalu River to the battlefield.

Rail and highway bridges, tunnels, trackage, locomotives and boxcars were destroyed and damaged in the massive effort to paralyze the enemy's ability to furnish his regrouping forces with ammunition and reinforcements.

The route under attack yesterday enters Korea from Manchuria at Manpojin on the north-central boundary, proceeds south and slightly west through Huichon to Kunu and Anju-Sinanju, where it ties in with the western coastal route from Jinuiju. It then runs south through Pyongyang toward Keesong, an enemy forward resupply point.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts based on Okinawa hit two railroad bridges immediately south of Manpojin and single railroad bridges at Huichon, Kunu and Sukchon. Crewmen of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Group planes saw their explosives doing considerable damage to the structures.

Fighter-bombers of Fifth Air Force took over the route from Anju south, attacking both highway and railroad bridges. One was damaged at Anju, one south of Anju, two between Sukchon and Pycngyang, one between Sunchon and Pyongyang, one south of Sunchon and four between Sinmak and Kaesong. Three tunnels were damaged in the vicinity of Kaesong.

Meantime as damage to bridges and tunnels stalled railroad trains, they became easier targets for attacks by night-flying B-26 light bomber invaders of the Third Bomb Wing and day-flying F-80 Shooting Star jets of the Forty-ninth Fighter Bomber Wing. These attacks destroyed or damaged eleven locomotives and 160 railroad cars.

Other Fifth Air Force planes ranged the battlefield and the enemy's regrouping areas, damaging or destroying 170 vehicles, 1,200 enemy-held buildings, fifteen gun positions and thirteen dumps in which were stored supplies, ammunition and fuel. Fifth Air Force pilots and attached Australian, South African and shore-based Marine flyers reported inflicting more than 400 casualties on enemy troops.

The casualties were inflicted in strikes against enemy resistance pockets in front of United Nations ground forces and at minor Communist guerrilla elements.

One MIG-15 enemy aircraft was claimed as probably destroyed when it was attacked by an F-86 Sabre jet of the Fourth Fighter Interceptor Wing South of the Yalu River. At least six flights of MIG's, totaling approximately thirty aircraft, were observed along the Yalu by patrolling F-86's but, with the lone exception noted, they succeeded in scurrying back to their Manchurian sanctuary when approached by the United Nations aircraft.

/Last night

Last night, B-26's and marine aircraft under the operational control of Fifth Air Force sighted approximately 220 enemy vehicles and destroyed or damaged almost fifty of them. Fifteen of the vehicles attacked were pulling field pieces along roads north of the battle lines.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) mounted more than 200 sorties and carried almost 800 tons of cargo to Korea. Approximately 200 tons were para-dropped in air resupply of the 187th Regimental Combat Team and other forward United Nations elements.

Final tabulation of Far East Air Forces' big effort Friday reduced the preliminary figure of 1,254 sorties to 1,220 sorties, but the latter figure still represented the largest number flown in a single day since the beginning of the war in Korea.

COMMUNIQUE 833 BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR  
THE PERIOD 6 A.M., MARCH 24, TO 6 A.M., MARCH 25

The United Nations ground offensive continued Saturday against increasing enemy resistance. Northwest of Seoul our units made substantial gains against light resistance. In the area north and east of Uijongbu and in the mountainous Chaun sector of the central front the advance continued against a stubbornly resisting enemy. On the east coast, Republic of Korea units, supported by naval gunfire, made good progress.

Naval surface units continued to dominate key points of the enemy's east coast transportation routes, with particular attention to the rail and road junctions near Wonsan and Songjin. On the west coast British and United States carrier aircraft provided close support for our troops in the Munsan-Uijongbu sector.

Our land-based aircraft continued their successful interdiction of enemy supply lines while maintaining the close support of ground units all along the front.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 266, ISSUED SUNDAY FORENOON

Light scattered enemy resistance continued in Munsan sector. Stiff enemy resistance was reported north-northeast and east-northeast of Uijongbu during the day. Heavy stubborn enemy resistance was encountered west-northwest of Chongpyong from an estimated two enemy regiments. Light to moderate enemy resistance continued along the central front with patrols on the eastern front reporting light scattered resistance.

1. Sporadic artillery and mortar fire received by United Nations forces in Munsan sector during the night. Small engagements in the area east and south of Munsan yielded ninety-one prisoners. An estimated two enemy battalions were engaged north-northeast of Uijongbu throughout the day.

The enemy was driven from positions on the high ground by hand-to-hand combat with friendly elements securing positions at 1855 hours (6:55 P.M.). Stiff enemy resistance was encountered throughout the day in the area east-northeast of Uijongbu from an estimated enemy battalion. A company-size enemy counter-attack at 2230 hours (10:30 P.M.) east-northeast of Uijongbu was repulsed at 2245 hours (10:45 P.M.). Turkish forces attacking against an estimated enemy regiment occupied a hill west-northwest of Changdong after repeated air strikes and artillery concentration had been placed on the enemy-held hill. Stubborn resistance from an estimated two enemy regiments west-northwest and northwest of Changdong was encountered during the day as United Nations forces made limited advance.

2. Light enemy resistance was reported by Republic of Korea forces in the area west and northwest of Chunchon. Light to moderate enemy resistance was encountered by friendly patrols operating north-northwest and northeast of Chunchon. Moderate to heavy enemy resistance was reported by United Nations elements in the area north-northwest of Hangey.

In the area east of Hangey, light scattered enemy resistance was reported as friendly patrols continued to patrol extensively in their respective sectors.

3. In the area east of Hangey, light scattered enemy resistance was reported as friendly patrols continued to patrol extensively in their respective sectors.

4. An estimated two enemy companies were dispersed by Republic of Korea forces in the area north-northwest of Kangnung on March 23. Light to no enemy resistance was reported on March 24.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 267, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SUNDAY  
(6 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light enemy resistance was reported along the Korean front as enemy forces on the western front fought a delaying type action through the day.

Enemy casualties inflicted by United Nations ground force action yesterday were estimated at 3,475.

1. Little or no enemy contact was reported by Republic of Korea forces in the area north and northwest of Seoul. Light enemy resistance was reported by United Nations forces northeast of Seoul as enemy troops fought a delaying action against advancing friendly units.

2. Light enemy resistance was reported on the central front as Republic of Korea forces engaged an estimated enemy company in the area west of Chunchon. Other United Nations forces continue to patrol aggressively forward of their positions.

3. Light, scattered enemy resistance was reported on the eastern front as United Nations forces patrolled extensively throughout the area forward of friendly positions.

4. No significant enemy activity has been reported from the east coast sector.



## SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING MARCH 25

Easter Sunday provided no respite for the Communist-held North Korean east coast as naval, air and surface interdiction of the important transportation network continued without let-up.

Wonsan went through its thirty-seventh consecutive day of naval siege under the guns of the heavy cruiser St. Paul and supporting destroyers, frigates and minesweepers. The St. Paul flies the flag of Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter.

Rail and road junctions, bridges, rolling stock and troop concentrations were the main targets in yesterday's firing.

The cruiser Juneau, the only cruiser on duty in Japanese waters at the outbreak of the war, joined the bombardment group at Songjin, now under siege for eighteen continuous days and nights.

To the south, at the eastern terminus of the battle line, a force including the destroyer Massey provided direct naval gunfire support of Republic of Korea ground forces in their advance to the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Other fleet units maintained a tight blockade of the entire coast. The east coast blockade and bombardment force is under the command of Rear Admiral Allan E. Smith, who flies his flag in the cruiser Manchester.

On the west coast of Korea, a Republic of Korea navy landing party under cover of Republic of Korea Navy guns, went ashore on Wolsa peninsula, south of the Taedong River estuary leading to Chinnampo, and in the ensuing action killed 100 Communist troops and captured sixty-nine. Also captured were several machine guns and other equipment.

Planes of fast carrier Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, concentrated on rail installations, rolling stocks, vehicular traffic and troop concentrations in the Wonsan and Hungnam areas.

The United States destroyer Orleck destroyed a mine off the east coast in the vicinity of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

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

The United Nations fleet in Korean waters, operating under the over-all command of Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy includes ships of Australia, Thailand, Canada, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United States.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Strait.

COMMUNIQUE 834 BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,  
COVERING PERIOD OF 6 A.M., MARCH 25, TO 6 A.M., MARCH 26

Fighting in Korea was characterized as light to moderate Sunday with United Nations ground elements pushing northward against diminishing enemy resistance. On the western front our advance north of Uijongbu was intermittently opposed by delaying elements, while on the east coast advancing Republic of Korea troops encountered only scattered opposition. Elsewhere on the Korean front minor United Nations attacks and patrol clashes constituted the day's action.

The unremitting naval bombardment of east coast transportation networks continued Sunday as United Nations surface units blasted enemy rail installations and vehicular traffic. On the North Korean west coast a Republic of Korea naval raiding party went ashore on Wolsa Peninsula, south of the Taedong River estuary, inflicting casualties and material damage on the enemy during a sharp action.

United Nations aircraft continued support of the ground offensive, although inclement weather over Korea Sunday hampered air activity.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 268, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., MONDAY  
(8:15 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light enemy contact and resistance was reported along the Korean front with the enemy on the western front employing delaying type action. United Nations forces made limited advances during the day and patrolled extensively forward of main line positions on the central and eastern fronts.

1. No significant enemy action was reported in the area northwest of Seoul. In the area north of Seoul enemy activity consisted of delaying action to friendly advances during the day. Light enemy resistance was reported in the area northeast of Seoul. Friendly forces continued to make limited advances.

2. Republic of Korea forces engaged an estimated enemy company in the area west of Chunchon at 0530 (5:30 A.M.) March 25. The engagement continued until 0930 hours when the enemy broke contact and withdrew to the north. Light scattered enemy resistance was reported by patrols operating north of Chunchon.

3. Brief encounters with small groups of enemy who were quickly dispersed were reported on the eastern front as United Nations forces patrolled extensively throughout their sectors and forward of main line positions.

4. Republic of Korea patrols contacted small enemy groups north-northwest of Kangnung on March 24. Friendly patrols broke contact and withdrew.

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