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NOTE DATED 2 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING NINE COMMUNIQUE  
ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

January 2, 1951

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 General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, during the last ninety-six hours:

Release 770, issued at 2:00 P.M., Friday, December 29, 1950  
(12:00 midnight, Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Release 771, issued at 4:10 P.M., Friday, December 29, 1950  
(2:10 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release 772, issued at 12:05 P.M., Saturday, December 30, 1950  
(10:05 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release 773, issued at 3:40 P.M., Saturday, December 30, 1950  
(1:40 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Release 774, issued at 12:40 P.M., Sunday, December 31, 1950  
(10:40 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Release 775, issued at 4:40 P.M., Sunday, December 31, 1950  
(2:40 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 776, issued at 12:35 P.M., Monday, January 1, 1951  
(10:35 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 777, issued at 5:15 P.M., Monday, January 1, 1951  
(3:15 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Release 778, issued at 11:50 A.M., Tuesday, January 2, 1951  
(9:50 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

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RELEASE 770, ISSUED AT 2 P.M., FRIDAY  
(12 MIDNIGHT, THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The United States Far East Air Forces mounted 728 sorties Thursday, 432 of them by combat planes of the Fifth Air Force. Heavy fighter and bomber attacks continued against enemy supply build-ups, principally along and just to the rear of the battle line.

Fifth Air Force F-84 jet, F-80 jet and F-51 fighters struck at more than sixty targets in forward areas knocking out vehicles, supply buildings, tanks and artillery positions. Troops were rocketed and strafed in all areas.

A flight of jets on a sweep from Yanggu to Yachon destroyed forty supply buildings, killed an estimated fifteen troops and knocked out three artillery positions. Air Force fighters destroyed or damaged 130 supply buildings between Chung-myon and Sinsul in heavy rocketing and strafing attacks. About fifty fortified buildings were successfully attacked at Songdong, twenty left ablaze in Korangpo and seventeen destroyed at Pongyang. Six tanks were destroyed in a rocket attack near Kumhwa.

F-91 fighters teamed with F-80's to attack a small rail yard at Anjen where two electric locomotives were destroyed, four others damaged, a roundhouse rocketed and damage inflicted on a rail bridge. F-84's damaged thirty rail cars between Chonul and Kawmnyong, damaged a rail tunnel at Kuichen and rocketed a tank in Hyon.

F-71 light bombers, in round-the-clock operations, cratered runways on airfields at Sinanju, Pyongyang and Simak, killed or wounded 200 Red troops near Kyosong and attacked numerous troop positions in the Kwachon-Cherwon area. Night intruder B-26's attacked convoys, enemy encampments, supply areas and railroad rolling stock at forty points with generally excellent results.

Air-to-air fighter engagements took place near the international border again Thursday in four separate battles between enemy MIG-15 jets and F-80 jets. In the initial contact three F-80's were attacked by five MIG's. One MIG was damaged. The second air battle took place between the same F-80's and two MIG's a few minutes later. The F-80's shot down one MIG and damaged the other in the brief fight.

The same flight of F-80's was jumped by eight to twelve MIG's, with no decisive results. The last air engagement was an ineffective single pass by one MIG against four F-80's. All F-80's returned to base safely.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged seven tanks, seventy-five vehicles, twelve locomotives, thirty-three rail cars, three artillery positions, two supply dumps, 564 supply buildings, one rail tunnel, thirty-eight supply carts, six small bridges and inflicted nearly 300 enemy troop casualties.

/Bomber Command

Bomber Command Superfortresses hit the communication centers of Simeak, Namchonjon and Namchon with 160 tons of demolition bombs. Each target area was covered with direct hits. Chipo, near the battle line, was also attacked and secondary explosions followed hits by thirty-two tons of general purpose bombs.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 1,164 tons of cargo yesterday, including 594 passengers.

RELEASE 771, ISSUED AT 4:10 P.M., FRIDAY,  
(2:10 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy action in the Oron area forced limited friendly withdrawals and in the Yongpo area United Nations units were engaged south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. Patrol and air reports furnished continuing evidence of a hostile build-up of enemy troops, supplies and equipment in the forward areas of the battlefield.

In the Munson area, movement of both enemy troops and refugees in various numbers continue to be reported by patrols and civilians. On the west side of the Imjin River, 4000-5000 people were observed. It was also reported that 3000 North Korean troops were observed northwest of Kaesong and 5000 observed in Fungson.

Patrol reports and air observations continued to confirm previous indications of hostile strength astride the Yenchon-Uijongbu axis. Patrols, observed North Korean units in platoon strength south of Yenchon and Chinese Communist forces in company strength southeast of the town as well as mixed North Korean and Chinese Communist forces of a company unit. Air observed hostile troops in prepared positions and dugouts southwest of Yenchon. At the same time, a number of camouflaged objects which appeared to be vehicles were observed north of the town. Air attacks were made on hostile troops supplies, pack animals and tanks in the vicinity of Yenchon.

In the Chogyo area, pressure from an enemy force estimated at two regiments forced friendly elements to yield high ground northwest of Oron. Ground sources reported numerous hostile units to the west and northwest of Oron. These reports indicated a build-up of approximately three regiments and two companies of enemy troops in the Oron area.

In the Yongpo area, 100 enemy were dispersed by friendly elements. The enemy in this area at first was offering only moderate resistance to attacking United Nations elements; however, later the enemy in regimental strength forced friendly units to withdraw, southeast of the town of Yongpo. Air observation showed continuous movement of enemy troops in small groups south and east from Inje and indicated that this city just above the Thirty-eighth Parallel is used as an assembly area by the enemy.

A delayed report indicated that friendly units engaged and dispersed 150 enemy northwest of Hengung. Air observers report an undetermined number of enemy on a ridge west of Yongsong.

The following is taken from the North Korean war communique for December 28, which was broadcast from Pyongyang this morning: "The enemy forces which have received heavy damages by the offensives of the People's forces and the Chinese People's Volunteer Corps have built up their defenses in the area south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel with the concentrated remnants of their forces and are attempting to resist our forces. Local actions are being developed at present along all fronts in the Parallel.

"The People's Forces

"The People's Forces operating in the Kangwon Province inflicted blows upon the enemy's powerful units in the area south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel on December 24 and 25 with immense results. According to a part of the war records, our forces inflicted about 320 casualties upon the enemy forces and captured about 110 troops in the said actions."

United Nations forces in the western sector of Korea continued active patrolling and improvement of positions. Friendly patrols in the Korumpo area engaged a small engineer force in a short fire fight and captured several prisoners. To the southeast of Yonchon, friendly patrols continue to engage small enemy patrols. Close air support and artillery destroyed and dispersed several enemy groups in the Yonchon area.

In the eastern sector near the east coast of Korea, units of the Eighth army engaged the enemy in several localities against varying intensity of enemy pressure. West and southeast of Taedong, friendly units continued to resist an enemy attempt to penetrate friendly positions. Farther to the east near Yungpo, United Nations units were forced to withdraw against increased enemy pressure before the impetus of the enemy attack subsided.

RELEASE 772, AT 12:05 P.M., SATURDAY,  
(10:05 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Force struck at the Communists for the 186th consecutive day Friday. Continuing the campaign against enemy supply and troop concentrations along and near the battle line, combat planes of the Fifth Air knocked out more than 1,000 buildings being utilized for those purposes.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51's were active throughout all areas, bombing, rocketing and strafing targets at more than ninety different locations. Jets on a sweep from Kuhwa to Koesong destroyed sixty-eight fortified buildings, damaged fourteen others, knocked out eight artillery pieces and left a tank ablaze. Founding the Yenchon-Chigyon area, the fighters accounted for 150 fortified buildings, twenty trucks, ten fuel dumps and at least fifty troop casualties. An additional 120 buildings were burned out, twenty vehicles successfully attacked, at least seventy-five enemy troops killed or wounded and six tanks rocketed and strafed in the Yanggu area. Armed reconnaissance aircraft hammered 125 supply buildings near Ynghung, killed thirty Reds in Sukchon and destroyed seven artillery emplacements near Singye.

B-26 light bombers inflicted heavy damage on enemy buildings at Hwachon, Chakyon, Changdong and Kumchon during daylight operations. Near Korangpo the B-26's caught 200 Communists in the open and killed the entire group.

Night intruder attacks by the light bombers left many fires burning at Sinanju, Inju, Ynghung, Chongju, Pyongyang, Sariwon, Chorwon and Wonsan.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of eight tanks, seventy-five vehicles, 1,001 supply or fortified buildings, seventeen box cars, thirty-one artillery pieces, twenty-four supply or fuel dumps, three ammunition dumps, twenty-four supply carts, eighty-five horses and four small bridges during Friday's operations. In addition, more than 450 troop casualties were inflicted.

Bomber Command Superfortresses dropped 170 tons of demolition bombs on the military area and marshallng yards at Songjin. All bombs struck in the designated target areas.

The Combat Cargo Command continued the airlifting of essential supplies into Korea, carrying medical evacuees on return flights.

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RELEASE 773, ISSUED AT 3:40 P.M. SATURDAY (1:40 A.M.,  
SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Eighth Army reports indicate continued thickening of hostile dispositions on the left flank of the Army front. In the Chogyo-Oron area United Nations forces made minor gains in order to adjust their lines. Ground lost in the Yongpo area appears to have been partially regained by friendly units; however, large numbers of enemy troops are reported to be operating in the area south of Yongpo.

In the Sinan area, reports indicate the enemy intends to bridge the Imjin River. North Korean engineer units were engaged by United Nations patrols south of Kuhwa. Artillery observers report the Communists moving bridging material south toward the river in the Korangpo area.

Southeast of Kuhwa a United Nations patrol engaged an undetermined number of Red troops in a four-hour fire fight. After killing several of the enemy, which the patrol believed to be Chinese Communists, they were forced to withdraw.

In the Tongduchon area reports indicate that the Communist front lines have moved south. Three Chinese Communist forces' companies and a North Korean platoon were located in the area south-southeast of Yongchon. Indications are that supply and troop movements in the immediate rear of the front lines have been accelerated. Southwest, four companies of mixed Chinese Communist forces and North Korean troops, two North Korean companies, a mortar position and one Chinese Communist forces' company, dug-in, were located.

Hostile patrols attempting to probe friendly lines north-northeast of Singu were driven off by small arms and mortar fire. The Communist unit fled to the north when engaged by artillery.

Sizable enemy groups were observed at several locations in the vicinity of Inje; an enemy installation was north of Inje, and an enemy concentration was reported north of the town. In addition three other companies of Red troops were reported in various locations north of the same town. And observers also report a large troop concentration extending five to seventeen miles north of Oron.

The Communist forces were more aggressive in the Kwidun area than at any other point along the Eighth Army lines. The enemy in undetermined strength, on Dec. 27, forced United Nations elements to withdraw from positions northeast of the town. Both night and day attacks were employed by the enemy on United Nations forces in this area. Late reports indicate enemy forces estimated to be from 2,000 to 2,500 conducted these attacks.

Enemy concentrations were reported in several locations in the vicinity of Yongpo; the total estimated strength of these concentrations was reported to be approximately 10,000 Red troops.

Activity in the Korangpo and Yongchon sectors of Korea yesterday (Friday) was confined to United Nations patrol clashes. One friendly patrol engaged an enemy group in a four-hour fire fight which resulted in forty enemy casualties and the destruction of one enemy pillbox. At another location a friendly patrol discovered a number of enemy casualties had been inflicted by a previous friendly air and artillery attack.

(Friendly)

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Friendly units to the west of Taedong made a limited advance against light enemy opposition. In the Yongpo area, United Nations units which had been forced to withdraw the previous day regained some of the ground lost. Contact with the enemy in this area diminished considerably during the day.

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RELEASE 774, ISSUED AT 12:40 P.M. SUNDAY (10:40 P.M.,  
SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Mounting more than 500 combat sorties, fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Force ranged from the battleline to the international border Saturday, inflicting heavy damage on Communist war material.

Fifth Air Force F-84 jets, F-80 jets and F-51 fighters pounded enemy build-ups along and just to the rear of the battle line. Jets, on a sweep from Chungnyon to Sajong, knocked out twenty artillery pieces, destroyed twenty supply buildings and damaged a secondary highway bridge.

A flight of F-80 jets rocketed and strafed a twenty-four-truck convoy near Wacho, destroying twelve vehicles, and damaging the remainder. A tank near by was damaged in a rocketing attack. Enemy military buildings were once again heavily attacked, sixty-three of them left ablaze at Hwachon, thirty-five knocked out at Sanyang, thirty destroyed near Yongu and twenty more damaged in Sinhung. F-84 Thunderjets destroyed fifty-four fortified buildings, one large supply dump and eight vehicles, and damaged thirteen, additional buildings, between Chorwon and Oum. F-80's and F-84's teamed up to kill or wound 300 enemy troops in Oum.

A formation of Thunderjets, on a sweep from Chokiong to Tuilchang, destroyed one tank, one self-propelled gun and thirty-two supply buildings. A small train was rocketed and strafed in Kumchang, the locomotive and six cars destroyed.

South African Air Force F 51's destroyed eight vehicles at Samdong and left fourteen buildings ablaze in Sirwon. Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs attacked troops and supplies near Sindae, damaging at least nine supply buildings.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers attacked a concentration of armored cars and artillery emplacements in Panbu. One half-track and three artillery pieces were destroyed nine of the armored cars and seventeen artillery pieces damaged. Five other guns were knocked out in Tuilchang and two gun emplacements destroyed at Inmong-Myon. A seven-vehicle convoy was destroyed at Imokchong, fifty-three fortified buildings bombed and rocketed in Naegoya and the air field at Sinanju damaged in a bombing attack.

Air-to-air engagements continued near the international border, two separate battles occurring Saturday. The first fight was between four F-106 Sabre jets and a like number of enemy MIG-15 jets. One MIG was destroyed and another damaged in the short battle. Later, the largest number of airplanes to engage in aerial combat so far in the Korean conflict tangled over Sinanju. Sixteen Sabre jets were jumped by thirty-five to forty MIG's. Two of the MIG's, were damaged in the attack, with the F-86's returning to the base unscathed.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 761 supply or fortified buildings, 103 vehicles, five tanks, nine fuel dumps, 123 pack animals, sixty-three supply carts, fifty-two artillery pieces, six rail cars, eleven ammunition dumps, one small highway bridge, one locomotive and one warehouse. In addition, 450 enemy casualties were inflicted.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the enemy's extended supply lines, dropping 176 tons of demolition bombs on communications targets at Charwon and rail bridges near Kunu and Nanpojin. Excellent results were achieved in all attacks, which were visual.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 950 tons of cargo and 1,195 passengers in 256 sorties Saturday.

RELEASED 77. ISSUED AT 4:40 P.M., SUNDAY  
(1:40 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Field artillery and T-34 tanks have been appearing for the past several days in sizable concentrations north of the Imjin River on the Eighth Army's west flank.

Late reports concerning an engagement involving United Nations elements southeast of Kuhwa on Dec. 29 reveal that Chinese Communist Forces patrols were engaged on the north bank of the Imjin River, where another 100 Chinese Communist Forces troops unsuccessfully attempted an envelopment of a United Nations patrol.

After a four-hour fight the friendly patrol withdrew after killing twenty-five of the enemy, wounding fifteen and destroying a pillbox. Several other pillboxes were observed by friendly patrols in this area. One Chinese Communist Forces company and two unidentified companies were observed southeast of Kuhwa.

On the 30th, United Nations patrols encountered a Chinese Communist Forces patrol southwest of Yonchon. A short fire-fight ensued in which two of the Chinese Communist Forces troops were killed.

Friendly air reported destruction of five artillery pieces and a strike against an undetermined number of similar weapons west of Yonchon. Hostile tanks were included in the strike. Air also attacked Communist artillery in five other locations in the area south and east of Kuhwa. Other targets included vehicular convoys, tanks, troop concentrations and supplies in the area to the enemy's immediate rear.

In the Sinyu area, the enemy made scattered attempts to establish ground contact with the United Nations forces. These hostile troops were engaged by friendly artillery when they were observed near friendly positions and were dispersed.

In the Inje area, United Nations elements advanced northward over lost ground for approximately 3,000 yards without contact. However, later reports mentioned engagements with 300 to 500 enemy troops. United Nations patrols report more than 3,500 enemy troops distributed throughout the area northeast and southeast of Inje.

Other United Nations elements in the Kwidun area engaged 300 enemy, killing eighty-four, capturing five. Indications of troop movements to the east have been noted. A large concentration of Chinese Communist forces and North Korean troops was reported southeast of the Inje-Kwidun area.

As the build-up of enemy forces and material opposite the Eighth Army progressively approached a climax, certain significant changes in movements behind the enemy lines become apparent. In the first half of December, heavy enemy rail movements were concentrated along the Kanggye-Huichon - Kumu - Pyongyang line, with Pyongyang the focal point.

/In the

In the same period heavy enemy vehicular traffic was concentrated in the northwest sector, along the Sinuiju-Pyongyang and Kanggye-Pyongyang highway nets, with Pyongyang as the focal point.

In the second half of December rail sightings along the Kanggye-Pyongyang line continued heavy, but there was a significant extension of movement along the Pyongyang - Sariwon - Kunchon route. There was also an increase in sightings along the Wonsan-Chorwon-Yonchon line, which indicated that this rail route may play an increasingly important role in the southward extension of traffic from the east coast.

General vehicular sightings during this period continued very heavy--1,150 vehicles sighted in the period Dec. 22-25, for instance, increasing along the Pyongyang-Sariwon route and in the Singye-Changdo-Yonchon triangle. There are also increased sightings on the east coast both above and below Wonsan.

The pattern, therefore, in the first half of the month concentrated on Pyongyang, with traffic flowing toward that city both from the northeast and the northwest. In the latter half of the month, although Pyongyang continued to receive much traffic, the flow south and southeast from Pyongyang increased greatly, with recent activity on the east coast above and below Wonsan.

In view of the traffic pattern, which, of course, means both troop and supply movements, the largest build-up of the enemy on the Eighth Army front appears astride the Yonchon-Seoul axis and the Kumhwa-Sinyu-Uijongbu road. In the past seventy-two hours, troops, supplies and artillery moved into forward areas on all roads and trails leading south from Sibyon, Chorwon and Kumhwa.

A combination of all factors suggests that enemy capabilities include, (a) very wide enveloping movement, from the east, (b) an especially strong thrust along the Yonchon-Seoul axis and, (c) a direct frontal assault supported by great mass from the general direction of Kaesong. The manpower potential of the enemy is such that all three of these movements could be projected at the same time.

An enemy force estimated at regimental strength continued its pressure against United Nations troops southwest of Yangyang. An infiltrated enemy group in the vicinity of Kapyong has been surrounded by our forces. Near Hongchon, an enemy road block was attacked by United Nations troops.

In the Yonchon area, a vigorous attack by an enemy company forced a United Nations outpost platoon to relinquish its position and withdraw.

RELEASE 776, SUMMARY OF AERIAL OPERATIONS ON SUNDAY,  
ISSUED AT 12:35 P.M. (10:35 P.M., SUNDAY, EST)

Low-hanging clouds covered most targets along the Korean battle line Sunday as the United States Far East Air Forces hit the Communists for the 188th consecutive day.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked communications and supply targets at three separate points. The heaviest strike was against the dock and warehouse area in Wonsan. Large fires and secondary explosions followed the saturation of the area with 500-pound demolition bombs. The military supply centers of Sariwon and Chaeryong, to the rear of the battle line, were hit with excellent results.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers continued the aerial campaign against enemy buildups, knocking out more than 250 supply buildings. A flight of F-80 jets, on a sweep from Kumchon to Singye, destroyed 25 supply buildings, damaged 35 others, burned out two warehouses, destroyed two fuel dumps and damaged a secondary highway bridge. In Chungmyon fighters destroyed 20 enemy buildings.

B-26 light bombers pounded military targets throughout Korea in both day and night operations. Daylight strikes against the Communists at Majon, Hwachon, Kanhwa and Panbu cost the enemy 125 supply buildings.

Night intruder attacks by the light bombers left many fires burning in troop and supply areas at Sinanju, Chongon, Yongu and Pyonggang. Small convoys were hit in many places, with 25 trucks being destroyed in the Pyongyang area. Thirty vehicles were knocked out in a concentrated area. Thirty vehicles were knocked out in a concentrated bombing and rocketing attack south of Sinhyon.

South African Air Force F-51's successfully attacked a six-truck convoy in Saigon, destroyed 3 vehicles and damaged seventeen others in a 25-vehicle convoy at Sunnyong and damaged several rail cars in Yonchon.

Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs rocketed and strafed enemy troops at Taegwang with undetermined results.

Fifth Air Force planes destroyed or damaged a total of 253 supply buildings, 81 vehicles, 2 bridges, 3 boxcars, 2 artillery pieces, 2 fuel dumps, 1 supply dump and 6 warehouses.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 1,024 tons of cargo and 857 passengers during Sunday's operations.

REFRASE 777, ISSUED AT 5:15 P.M., MONDAY  
(3:15 A.M., MONDAY, EST)

Enemy forces opposite the Eighth Army continue in the advance stages of preparations for an all-out offensive, predicted to be launched on Jan. 1.

A pronounced increase in air sightings of hostile armor and artillery pieces was reported on the night of Dec. 30 in movements behind the enemy lines. A sidestep to the east is noticeable, and a very strong build-up of North Korean strength is apparent in the general area around Chang and Inje, where road and rail nets intersect. However, this probably is a secondary or diversionary movement, and the trend still indicates the major effort, by Chinese Communist forces, along the most direct routes to Seoul.

Movements of Chinese Communist forces from Manchuria into Korea during the past thirty days have resulted in a great preponderance of force facing the United Nations lines. The first units of this movement were very largely infantry, without much heavy equipment. In the last ten days, however, the infantry divisions have been reinforced with heavy equipment, artillery and armor, and there has been a large consistent forward movement of supplies of all kinds.

To moderate the losses incurred by United Nations air blows, the enemy has been forced to disperse his supply dumps into small lots which leads to security and distribution problems.

But in spite of these logistic difficulties, it is believed that the Chinese Communists have solved their major supply problems by one subterfuge or another, and stand ready at this moment to launch a major offensive against United Nations forces.

Enemy forces in the Korangpo and Yongchon areas engaged United Nations forces this morning in a determined attempt to penetrate friendly positions.

Friendly units in the Korangpo area withdrew south of the Imjin River under an enemy attack which succeeded initially in penetrating friendly positions. This attack began yesterday afternoon with strong patrol fire fights which continued on through the night. Enemy pressure had increased considerably by morning.

Friendly units in the area southeast of Yongchon sustained a strong enemy attack this morning with little change in friendly positions.

Fighting in the Hyon area continues as friendly units engaged several groups of enemy.

RELEASE 778, ISSUED AT 11:50 A.M., TUESDAY  
(9:50 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, commander, United Nations Naval Forces, today posted a six-month box score of damage inflicted by United Nations Naval forces against Communist installations and forces in Korea.

The cumulative totals of damage and destruction, compiled from official action reports up to midnight, Dec. 30, reveal that enemy troops, rolling stock, rail installations, vehicular transport, shipping, buildings, bridges and supply lines suffered most from the naval air and surface onslaught.

Contributing heavily to the overall damage were United States Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Task Force 77 operating from the carriers Philippine Sea, Valley Forge; Princeton, Boxer and Leyte. Adding to the damage inflicted were Fireflies, Sea Furies and Sea Fires operating from the British carriers Triumph and Theseus, and United States Marine Corsairs operating from the escort carriers Badger, Strait and Sicily.

Other nations represented in the United Nations Fleet operating in Korean waters are Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Tabulated results of naval action follows (first figure represents destroyed, second figure damaged):

Aircraft 81, 85; aircraft hangars 1, 4; ammo dumps 37, 3; artillery positions 291, 247; barges 42, 3; bridges 107, 217; buildings 3,905, 1,161; carts 535, 310; cement plants, one damaged; chemical plants, two destroyed; command posts 10, 2; corvettes 4, 3; cranes 1, 2; factories 24, 30; freighters 3, 2; fuel dumps, 30 destroyed; fuel tanks 38, 30; gas plants, one damaged; half-tracks 6, 1; horses and pack animals, 501 killed; huts and tents, 160 destroyed; junks, sampans and small vessels 215, 250; lock gates, two damaged; locomotives 198, 171; LST, one destroyed; machine guns and mortar positions 100, 12; mines, 435 destroyed; motor boats 71, 54; motor torpedo boats 5, 1; observation posts 8, many damaged; oil drums 6,480 destroyed; oil refineries 2, 1; oil tankers, one destroyed; patrol craft boats (YM's motor minesweepers) 9, 36; pillboxes 10, 7; power plants 29, 19; radio stations 4, 5; radio towers, one destroyed; road blocks 4, 5; roadgraders 2, 6; roundhouses 5, 5; railroad cars 1,090, 1,647; railroad stations, two destroyed; railroad yards, 63 damaged; steamshovels, one destroyed; storage tanks, 24 destroyed; supply dumps 72, 21; tanks 131, 37; tractors 12, 4; trains (complete) 9, 12; train sheds, 4 destroyed; transformer stations 24, 12; troop concentrations 2,008 attacked; troops 15,355 (killed); trucks and other vehicles 1,854, 1,212; tug boats 4, 4; tunnels 1, 48; warehouses 516, 194; water tanks, 5 destroyed.

Captured were 132 troops, five trucks and other vehicles, fifteen junks, sampans and small vessels and one ammunition dump.