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NOTE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIXTEEN COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

- Far East Air Forces summary of February 1 operations, issued at 12:45 P.M., Friday, February 2, 1951 (10:45 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)
- Fifth Air Force operational summary issued at 5:00 P.M., Friday, February 2, 1951 (3:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 164, issued at 8:00 P.M., Friday, February 2, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Far East Air Forces summary, issued at 8:30 A.M., Saturday, February 3, 1951 (6:30 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 165, issued at 10:15 A.M., Saturday, February 3, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)
- Far East Air Forces summary, issued at noon Saturday, February 3, 1951 (10:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time) covering operations of Friday
- Far East Air Forces release issued at 3:45 P.M., Saturday, February 3, 1951 (1:45 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)
- Fifth Air Force operation summary, issued at 5:00 P.M., Saturday, February 3, 1951 (3:00 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 166, issued at 8:00 P.M., Saturday, February 3, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)
- Eighth Army communique 167 issued at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, February 4, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)
- Far East Air Forces summary 225 issued at 12:10 P.M., Sunday, February 4, 1951 (10:10 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time), covering operations of Saturday
- United Nations Naval Forces summary issued at 2:05 P.M., Sunday, February 4, 1951 (12:05 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

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

Fifth Air Force operational summary issued at 5:00 P.M., Sunday,
February 4, 1951 (3:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 168, issued at 8:00 P.M., Sunday, February 4, 1951
(6:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 169, issued at 10:15 A.M., Monday, February 5, 1951
(2:15 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 1 OPERATIONS, ISSUED AT 12:45 P.M.
FRIDAY (10:45 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Far East Air Forces planes flew close support missions for front line United Nations troops in Korea Thursday, while other planes reported excellent results in bombing out railroad bridges on Communist supply lines in the interdiction campaign. More than 700 effective sorties were flown. Guerrillas behind friendly lines were hit by Air Force fighters with excellent results.

When United Nations elements came under heavy attack yesterday morning in the Yoju area, Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers rocketed and machine-gunned the enemy and the attack was repulsed. Later in the day more than twenty tons of supplies were airdropped to the fighting unit by six C-119 Flying Boxcars of the 315th Air Division.

Combat Cargo also landed tons of front line supplies on the recaptured airstrip at Suwon to give advancing United Nations troops north of that town combat supplies independent of surface transport.

During the night, six B-26 light bombers of the Third Bomb Group operated with flare-dropping planes to strike at enemy front line troops and installations in the area north of Suwon.

Behind friendly lines eight F-80 Shooting Star jets and four F-54 Mustangs hit minor guerrilla forces and destroyed 100 huts which were sheltering the enemy. Pilots claimed one gun position destroyed and about thirty guerrillas killed or wounded.

B-29 Superforts made successful attacks on railroad bridges on enemy supply routes. Okinawa-based medium bombers claimed nine spans were bombed out of eastcoast railroad bridges near Chuuronjang, Tanchon and Unhung and that bombs hit a railroad bridge north of Pyongyang. The marshalling yard and a supply center at Pyongyang also were bombed with excellent results. The twenty-four B-29's from the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups delivered approximately 200 tons of high explosive bombs.

Fifth Air Force, Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based United States Marine planes mounted a total of more than 420 effective sorties, of which more than ninety were in close support of ground forces.

Pilots claimed inflicting approximately 250 casualties on enemy troops, 150 of them in a single strike north of Suwon. They also told of destruction of twelve gun emplacements, eleven of which were near Kangpo, south of Anju. Also claimed as damaged or destroyed were ten boxcars and approximately 740 buildings used by the enemy to shelter troops or supplies.

Two tanks were damaged near Sapung in the Chosin (Changjun) Reservoir area and one near Singye.

Two highway bridges were claimed destroyed near Sukchon, one near Tokchon and one damaged near Kansong on the east coast by fighter bombers.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo flew more than 250 sorties in delivering supplies.

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

The two-man crew of a downed T-6 Mosquito patrol plane was rescued from the midst of an enemy troop concentrations near Hongchon by helicopter just a few minutes before a mass flight of F-51 Mustangs saturated the area with napalms this afternoon, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge said in his 5 P.M. summary of Fifth Air Force activity.

Piloted by Capt. Edward Eden of Newmarket, Iowa, a second T-6 directed the rescue operation, sending in five flights of fighter planes to keep the many troops sighted in the area pinned down. The observer on this plane, Lieut. Henry Flore, Long Island City, N.Y., saw more than fifty enemy troops in uniform within a one-mile radius of the downed aircraft. There were also between 300 and 400 enemy foxholes, some camouflaged on hillsides of the area.

Lieut. Harold W. Moore of Cincinnati flew the helicopter and picked up the airmen. He reported that his plane was hit by small arms fire four times as he left the area but was not seriously damaged. Names of the downed pilots are being withheld until the extent of the injuries sustained in the crash can be determined.

Minutes after the rescue was completed at 2:30 this afternoon, a mass flight of twenty-four F-51 Mustangs of the Thirty-fifth Fighter Interceptor Wing and the Seventy-seventh Fighter Squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force burned the area with over 5,000 gallons of napalm. The Mustangs claimed over 300 buildings housing enemy troops destroyed or damaged in the strike.

The large flight was led by Lieut. Col. James F. Kirkendall of Duluth, Minn., who reported that his flight hit every village and building in the area. He also said, "There was plenty of evidence of troops living in the houses there." The colonel added that smoke blanketed the area, rising to over 4,000 feet when they left.

Capt. Everett L. Hundley of Kansas City, Ka., led one four-plane element at strikes against several villages in the area.

"You can kiss that group of villages good-bye." he said.

Capt. Hugh Boniford of Montgomery, Ala., also commented on the tracks and other signs of enemy activity in the area, adding, "That place can really be called a napalmed town."

In addition to their double loads of napalm, the Mustangs carried 114 rockets and approximately 41,000 rounds of .50-caliber ammunition.

In other strikes today F-80's of the Forty-ninth Fighter Bomber Wing flew a flak suppression mission at Kanding with good results. B-29's that bombed there later reported little flak observed.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 164, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., FRIDAY
(6 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Little or no enemy contact was reported on the entire Korean front today. United Nations forces continued their cautious advance on the western front over difficult terrain and with limited visibility. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground action on February 1 were estimated at 1,818. (698 of these casualties were claimed on the western front.)

An estimated 300 to 400 enemy observed in a village eight miles northwest of Suwon were engaged with small arms, machine gun, mortar and artillery fire, forcing the enemy to disperse to the north. United States elements received some machine gun and mortar fire six miles north-northeast of Suwon at 12:30 P.M. No physical contact was reported. No enemy resistance was reported as Ninth Corps elements advanced during the morning and early afternoon.

No enemy contact since 20:20 hours (8:20 P.M.) February 1 has been reported in the area ten miles north-northeast of Yoju, where French and United States elements engaged in hand-to-hand combat with two estimated enemy regiments yesterday.

Contact with an estimated 150 enemy was established five miles southeast of Pyongohang which resulted in the dispersal of the enemy.

No further reports had been received from the Kangnung area.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY ISSUED AT 8:30 A.M., SATURDAY
(6:30 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Far East Air Forces warplanes took off this morning in clear weather to continue their attack on the Communist enemy. Yesterday they mounted more than 685 sorties in continuing the interdiction campaign, supporting United Nations ground troops and airlifting supplies into the battle area.

During the day the Third Air Rescue Squadron made another of its daring rescues when it picked up two injured airmen close to the front lines and flew them to a friendly base where they were given medical attention.

The injured men's T-6 (Mosquito) plane had been struck in the instrument panel by small arms fire of the enemy and had crash landed. The pilot of the rescue helicopter was Capt. Harold Moore of Cincinnati.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 165, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces advanced 2,000 to 4,000 yards yesterday against sporadic, light enemy resistance. Shortly before midnight an estimated two enemy companies attacked eight miles northwest of Suwon. The attack shifted to the east and was dispersed by United States forces with the help of artillery fire.

1. An estimated two enemy companies attacked friendly positions on Hill 431 eight miles northwest of Suwon. That attack continued until 23:30 (11:30 P.M.) hours when Turkish elements withdrew 600 to 800 yards to the south slope of the hill. The attack shifted to the east and the Turkish sector was reported quiet at 01:00 hours (1 A.M.) this morning. United States elements met the attack as it shifted to the east and dispersed the attack with the help of friendly artillery fire. Patrol clashes were reported in the areas seven miles north-northeast and nine miles north-northeast of Kuyangjang. The enemy contacted was believed to be in platoon strength. Patrol contact was also made with the enemy in an area eight miles northwest of Ichon. No contact was made as friendly patrols scouted the area north and northeast of Ichon and north of Yoju.

2. Lights from approximately sixty to seventy enemy vehicles were reported in the area eight miles north of Yoju. The vehicles were believed to be moving east. Air observation could not confirm this report.

3. Contact with the enemy was made in an area eight miles north of Wonju and fifteen miles east of Wonju. The enemy was forced to disperse and withdraw.

4. Friendly elements on the eastern front remained in contact with an estimated two enemy battalions south and east of Kanghung and an additional enemy battalion four miles southwest of Kanghung.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE SUMMARY ISSUED AT NOON SATURDAY
(10 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME),
COVERING OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY:

Twenty-four F-51 Mustangs flown by pilots of the Thirty-fifth Fighter Interceptor Group and the Seventy-seventh Royal Australian Fighter Squadron burned out approximately 300 buildings sheltering enemy troops and supplies in the Hongchon area Friday, as the Far East Air Forces mounted more than 685 sorties against the Communists in Korea. More than 5,000 gallons of napalm (jellied gasoline) were dropped in the second mass napalm attack in five days.

A few minutes before the attack was made, a Third Air Rescue helicopter descended in the area and picked up two injured occupants of a T-6 Mosquito plane which had crashed. As the helicopter descended Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers strafed enemy troops in protecting the rescue.

Fifth Air Force planes, with Royal Australian Air Force, South African Air Force, Republic of Korea Air Force, and land-based Marine planes, flew more than 546 effective sorties of which about fifty were required in close support. Armed reconnaissance flights ranging roads in battle zones and on supply routes, damaged or destroyed approximately sixty enemy vehicles at scattered localities. About 350 casualties were claimed inflicted on the enemy, one strike of United States Marines killing or wounding 100 in the Seoul area and Fifth Air Force planes killing or wounding 130 in the area north of Suwon. A tank was destroyed north of Anju.

Fifth Air Force pilots also damaged or destroyed five bridges, over 600 enemy-occupied buildings, eleven boxcars, thirteen pack animals, fifteen supply carts, two supply dumps, two tunnels, two fuel dumps, one radar tower and a section of railroad trackage.

Eighteen B-26 light bombers staged a daylight strike on the town of Ayang, north of Haeju, and destroyed forty enemy-occupied buildings there.

Night intruder B-26's scouted enemy vehicles traffic on main supply routes and observed heavy traffic on the east coast and on the road from the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir toward Hamhung. The vehicles were in small groups and many of them were brought under attack with results generally unobserved. Minor ground guerrilla concentrations were attacked by four fighter-bombers. Pilots claimed inflicting approximately fifty casualties and destroying or damaging eight enemy-held buildings.

Japan based B-29 Superforts of the Ninety-eighth Bomb Group turned from their usual interdiction missions to post-hole the Kangdong airfield with bomb craters, and to hit the near-by barracks area. More than twenty Superforts hit the Kangdong targets with about 200 tons of bombs. (One B-26 hit military targets in Hamhung). Bombing was visual, results ranged from good to excellent, some flak was experienced over the airfield and there was no enemy air interception.

Almost 200 sorties were flown by the 415th Air Division (Combat Cargo) as it airlifted tons of supplies and passengers in support of the Korean campaign.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES RELEASE ISSUED AT 3:45 P.M., SATURDAY
(1:45 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Far East Air Forces B-29's hit four enemy transportation targets and one supply and communication center. Approximately 175 tons of bombs were dropped by twenty-two Okinawa-based Superforts of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb groups. Two formations hit marshalling yards at Tanchon and Hungnam, centers on the east coast rail line.

Another formation bombed a railroad bridge at Kwandong, just north of Huichon. Still another formation hit marshalling yards at Pyongyang on the Wonsan-Seoul railroad. Other Superforts struck supply and communications centers at Chunchon, south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel and about thirty miles north of the line.

Crew members radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs, Bomber Command headquarters in Japan, that the bombing was done visually in clear weather without encountering enemy anti-aircraft fire or fighter planes.

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

An area of troop and supply concentrations estimated to be three miles square was saturated with 500-pound bombs by a large flight of B-26's of the 452d Bomb Wing this afternoon, Maj. Gen. Earle E. Patridge said in his 5 P.M. summary of air activity.

Results were described by returning crews as excellent. The target area was just to the south of Seoul and almost in the outskirts of the city. As soon as the smoke from the light bomber attack cleared, twenty-four F-51's moved in to napalm, rocket and machine gun the area.

Another flight of B-26's struck a wooded ridge near Anyang, where enemy troops were entrenched. The town is about eight miles south of Seoul. "Some of those 500-pounders just blew the top right off of the ridge," said First Lieut. William G. Boswell of Compton, Calif., navigator of one of the light bombers.

Sgt. Armand DeLuna of Los Angeles, a gunner, said "that ridge was chewed to bits, but it was hard to see the troop positions because of the dense woods."

Fighter-bombers were active over the front during the day, flying more than 450 sorties by 5 P.M. F-80's strafed and rocketed enemy positions and started large fires in villages east of Seoul. Another flight of F-80's struck an enemy-held village near Seoul and claimed thirty-five buildings destroyed or damaged.

F-51 Mustangs of the Royal Australian Air Force and the South African Air Force attacked villages and buildings at unidentified points on the central front. About fifty buildings were claimed as destroyed or damaged.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 166, ISSUED AT 8 P.M. SATURDAY
(6 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces made a general advance of 1,500 to 2,500 yards against steadily increasing contact along the western front. Resistance varied from light to heavy as Turkish elements attacked Hill Number 431, eight miles northwest of Suwon, and Greek and United States elements continued their advance northwest of Inchon. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground action on 2 February were estimated as 5,790.

During the day an estimated enemy battalion on Hill 341, eight miles northwest of Suwon, offered heavy resistance to Turkish elements as they continued to press their attack to retake Hill Number 431. An estimated 200-250 enemy on Hill Number 263, six miles north and northwest of Suwon, opposed Republic of Korea elements assaulting the hill at 12:15 P.M. Simultaneously, an estimated two enemy platoons six miles north of Suwon engaged right flank elements with automatic weapons fire. An unknown number of enemy employing heavy automatic weapons fire from positions eight miles northeast of Suwon slowed the advance of friendly elements in that area.

Tactical air reported that ridges in the area seven to twenty miles northwest of Suwon contained numerous freshly dug foxholes and supply concentration points. Air also observed 600-700 enemy troops in the area eight miles northeast of Suwon.

Light, sporadic resistance and contact was reported on the Yoju-Wonju front during the day as United Nations forces continued their aggressive patrolling.

Little or no contact was reported on the eastern-central front.

At last reports, friendly elements on the eastern front remained in contact with an estimated three enemy battalions in the Kangnung area.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 167 ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SUNDAY
(8:15 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces met steadily increasing resistance from the enemy along the western front. The enemy counter-attacked Turkish elements on Hill 431, eight miles northwest of Suwon, and reoccupied the hill. A counter-attack by two enemy companies was also reported in the area six miles north of Suwon. Early this morning a strong enemy attack of undetermined size hit friendly forces twelve miles north of Ichon.

1-Enemy in reinforced battalion strength counter-attacked friendly positions at 5:05 P.M. and reoccupied Hill 431. Turkish elements broke contact and withdrew to permit friendly artillery to take the enemy under fire. Slightly to the east United States elements forced an estimated three enemy companies to withdraw to the north and northwest with the aid of friendly artillery.

Friendly forces drove the enemy from Hill 383, six miles north of Suwon at 5:30 P.M. but friendly possession of the hill was short-lived as an estimated two enemy companies counter-attacked at 9:30 P.M. causing a friendly displacement of 400 yards. Additional United Nations forces moved in to bolster friendly forces engaged with the enemy.

An estimated two enemy companies maintained contact with friendly elements in the vicinity of Hill 319, seven miles east-northeast of Suwon until 8 P.M. An estimated enemy battalion strongly resisted the advance of friendly elements nine miles north of Kumsang at 11 A.M. yesterday. Friendly air attacked this enemy concentration in a close support mission shortly before noon February 3. Contact was terminated at 4:30 P.M. when friendly forces withdrew to defensive positions for the night.

Friendly elements advancing north of Ichon reported light resistance with an increase of enemy mortar fire. At 2:50 A.M. today a strong enemy attack of undetermined size was reported in the vicinity of Hill 636, twelve miles north of Ichon.

2-Light scattered contact was reported by friendly elements at points five miles northwest of Wonju and fifteen miles north of Wonju. Small groups of enemy were observed north of Hoengsong.

3-Friendly elements entered Pyongchang during mid-afternoon February 3, with no report of enemy contact. An enemy mine field was located two miles north of Pyongchang by a friendly patrol. The mine field was not defended. Small patrol contact was made with the enemy. An estimated 200 dug in were also observed in this area.

4-Republic of Korea elements on the east coast remained in contact with the three enemy battalions reported previously in the Kengnung area.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 225 ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M., SUNDAY (10:10 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME); COVERING OPERATIONS ON SATURDAY

B-26 invaders teamed with F-51 Mustangs to mount a massive strike at enemy troop and supply concentrations just south of Seoul Saturday as Far East Air Forces planes flew more than 730 sorties in Korea.

The eighteen light bombers hit the three-mile square area with 500-pound bombs and twenty-four Mustangs followed up with napalm, rockets and 50-caliber machine-gun strafing.

Fifth Air Force planes flew 490 effective sorties and more than fifty more were flown by Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine planes under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force.

Close support sorties were stepped up to more than 140 as Far East Air Forces planes attacked enemy troops and positions immediately in front of the advancing United Nations ground forces.

Pilots of light bombers and fighter-bombers claimed as killed or wounded approximately 100 enemy troops and to have damaged or destroyed about forty-five enemy vehicles, thirty-five boxcars, ten gun emplacements, fifteen supply dumps, 590 enemy occupied buildings, two tunnels and two bridges.

Alone and unarmed, an RF-80 jet reconnaissance plane was attacked by fifteen enemy MIG jets over Sinuiju airfield in far northwest Korea. The enemy "boxed in" the RF-80 four times, but each time the United States pilot broke away from them by evasive action and finally lost his attackers.

A highway and road bridge were damaged by air force fighters on the routes south from Wonsan, while tunnel entrances were damaged near Sibyon and near Chongon.

Fighter-bombers hit the airfield at Kangion, damaging two gun positions and vehicles. One damaged aircraft was observed in a revetment, possibly having been hit on a previous mission.

Armed reconnaissance hit at the enemy's vehicular movement as fighter-bombers destroyed ten vehicles on the road from the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir to Hamhung. Planes patrolled western section railroads and hit boxcars at Sinanju, Anju, Sukchon and Chunghwa.

F-80 Shooting Star jets damaged or destroyed about sixty buildings in six small guerrilla-held villages in central Korea.

Twenty-two Okinawa-based B-29's of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb groups visually dropped about 200 tons of bombs on marshalling yards at Hungnam, Tanchon and Pyonggang, on a railroad bridge north of Huichon and on supply and communications centers in Chunchon. Excellent strikes were reported by crew members.

The 315th Air Division, (Combat Cargo) flew 167 sorties, airlifting freight and passengers into Korea. Vital combat items and rations were landed at airfields close behind the front lines.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY ISSUED AT 2:05 P.M., SUNDAY
(12:05 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

As the British cruiser Ceylon and the United States cruiser St. Paul yesterday bombarded military targets in the Inchon area, British pilots from the light carrier H.M.S. Theseus flew a record sixty-six sorties in attacks in the same general area.

Air strikes against enemy concentrations and emplacements in the vicinity of Ansan and Chang were described by air controllers as "extremely effective".

Several anti-aircraft batteries and a number of vehicles were knocked out by the Ceylon and St. Paul and the United States destroyer Hank. One Sea Fury pilot spotting for the St. Paul was obliged to ditch his plane but was rescued by a helicopter from that cruiser.

During the preceding day the Ceylon, screened by the Canadian destroyers Cayuga and Nootka, successfully shelled camouflaged buildings, railway tracks and entrenched troops near Kojan. Army spotters estimated twenty-five enemy killed in one concentration ten miles southeast of Inchon.

United States Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 concentrated their main effort yesterday in close support of ground forces southeast of Seoul.

In one area attacks were carried out under the direction of both air and ground controllers. After each run friendly forces advanced. The controller estimated several hundred enemy casualties and described the attacks as "the best example of close support I have ever seen."

In another near-by area friendly forces, including a ground controller, were pinned down. The controller worked the flights from ridge to ridge and friendly forces moved in and took over. Several hundred enemy casualties were estimated in this series of attacks.

The day's tabulation of damage and destruction by Task Force 77 pilots shows five enemy-occupied villages heavily hit, seventy buildings destroyed, five mortar positions knocked out, one railroad bridge destroyed, one highway bridge damaged and one barracks building destroyed.

On the east coast the United States destroyer Borie poured more than 300 pounds of five-inch shells into enemy troops and positions in the vicinity of Kangnung. Other United States fleet units operating to the north continued with interdiction and harassing fire on targets along the east coastal road.

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

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

/FAR EAST AIR FORCES

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

The Communist enemy's rail transportation system in Korea was given another jolt today when twenty-four Far East Air Forces B-29's dropped about 200 tons of bombs on five railroad bridges and a marshalling yard. Crews of the Okinawa-based Superforts of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs' Bomber Command headquarters in Japan that results ranged from good to excellent. No flak or enemy air interception was encountered and all bombing was visual.

The strikes followed the sixth successive night in which flare-dropping B-26's ranged enemy main supply routes and failed to spot a single locomotive.

Enemy efforts to repair his constantly bombed-out rail facilities were hindered at Nanan, south of Chongjin on the east coast, where bombs blanketed the tracks and switching point in the rail yard after serial observation had determined that former bomb damage had been partially repaired.

Five railroad bridges were attacked by formations of Superforts today. Three bridges, near Koin, Sunu and Sunchon, all located on the main rail route from the Manchurian border to Pyongyang, were struck by B-29's shortly before noon. A fourth bridge, twenty-five miles east of Kaesong, was hit by a B-29 flight, which dropped thirty-two tons of bombs. A fifth bridge was bombed near Anyon, ten miles south of the east coast port of Wonsan.

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

Four F-84 Thunderjets teamed with four F-51 Mustangs this afternoon to attack enemy troops resisting advancing Republic of Korea soldiers in the Kangnun sector, claiming approximately 300 enemy killed or wounded.

Earlier in the day, reported Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge, two other flights of F-84's from the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Wing hit troops in the same area but results were difficult to observe and only fifteen casualties were claimed. Fifty troops were claimed killed or wounded in this sector this morning by F-80's of the Eighth Fighter-Bomber Wing.

Other F-80's from the Eighth reported excellent results in attacks on villages near Chorwon, Kumchon, Chunchon, and Chunchon-ni. The villages were hit with bombs as well as rockets and napalm.

F-51 Mustangs of the South African Air Force, flying under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, found lucrative targets in vehicles, with fifteen claimed destroyed during the day. All of the vehicles were found in the Namchonjom area, most of them near Yongyo. F-84's also claimed two trucks destroyed in this area.

Two railroad tunnels were damaged with rockets fired by F-51's of the Eighteenth Fighter-Bomber Wing at Sonchon. Several villages were rocketed, strafed and napalmed in the Wonsan area.

Three flights of F-80's destroyed several supply warehouses in the Kunu area with 500-pound bombs.

Four F-80's claimed fifty enemy troops were killed or wounded on the western front.

The Yongdok airfield was strafed with undetermined results.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 168, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SUNDAY
(6 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light to moderate enemy contact was reported by United Nations forces along the western front as the enemy fought aggressively to delay advancing friendly elements. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground action on February 3 were estimated at 6,601.

1. An estimated reinforced enemy company made a well-executed attack against Turkish elements on Hill 109, ten miles northwest of Suwon at 4:20 A.M. However, at 6 A.M. the tempo of the attack had slowed to sporadic small-arms fire. Republic of Korea elements counter-attacked the enemy on Hill 383, six miles north-northwest of Suwon, with whom they had remained in contact during the night of February 3-4 and secured Hill 383 at 6 A.M.

An unknown number of enemy stubbornly resisted the advance of friendly elements at points eight miles northwest of Ichon and nine miles north-northeast of Kumyangjang. An estimated enemy regiment attacked United States elements twelve miles north and northeast of Ichon at 2:50 A.M. This attack continued throughout the morning during which time a minor infiltration occurred. Friendly elements were forced to withdraw approximately 1,500 yards during the attack which terminated at 12:40 P.M.

2. Little or no action was reported on the Yaju-Wonju front as friendly forces patrolled to their front.

3. An estimated enemy platoon was contacted in the area twelve miles north-northeast of Wonju at 3 A.M. An enemy mine field covered by small-arms fire was encountered by a friendly patrol twelve miles north of Wonju at 7:30 P.M.

4. Republic of Korea elements on the east coast remained in contact with an estimated three enemy battalions in the Kangnung area.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 169, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., MONDAY
(8:15 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Heavy enemy attacks were launched against United States and Turkish elements in areas west-northwest and northwest of Suwon this morning. The attacks were accompanied by bugle calls, whistles and beating of drums. Elsewhere along the western front enemy resistance stiffened, permitting only limited gains by United Nations forces.

1. A company-sized enemy attack from Hill 102 (twelve miles west-northwest of Suwon), accompanied by bugle calls and whistles, was launched against United States elements at 2:15 A.M. This attack was contained at 3 A.M., but enemy in battalion strength launched another attack at 3 A.M. with small arms and mortar fire, with the point of attack approximately 500 yards south of Hill 102. An enemy attack of undetermined size was launched against Turkish elements in the vicinity of Hill 109 (ten miles west-northwest of Suwon) by 4 A.M.

The attacking force was later estimated to be of battalion size. An unknown number of enemy from Hill 431 (eight miles north west of Suwon) attacked to the east against United States elements at 4:15 A.M. Enemy bugle calls and beating of drums in a Republic of Korea sector developed into several probing attacks with small arms fire being received shortly after midnight. All was reported quiet in this sector at 4:10 A.M. Strong enemy resistance limited friendly advances in areas north and northeast of Suwon and northeast of Kumyangjan. As a result of yesterday's attack, enemy occupied Hill 142, thirteen miles northeast of Ichon.

2. During the afternoon on February 4 enemy in unknown strength with automatic weapons engaged United States elements thirteen miles north-northeast of Yaju. Artillery and mortar fire, followed by an air strike, failed to dislodge the enemy.

3. An estimated enemy platoon was engaged by friendly elements two miles northeast of Hoengsong. Friendly fire caused the enemy to withdraw approximately 1,000 yards, at which point they were taken under friendly artillery fire. An estimated enemy battalion three miles west of Pyongchang was taken under artillery fire at midnight with unknown results.

4. Republic of Korea elements remained in contact with an estimated three enemy battalions in the Kangnung area on the east coast.
