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NOTE DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1951 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING
FOURTEEN COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting 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 15 operations, issued at 1:15 P.M., Friday, February 16, 1951 (11:15 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 192, issued at 8:00 P.M., Friday, February 16, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 193, issued at 10:15 A.M., Saturday, February 17, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

United Nations Naval Forces summary of February 16 operations, issued at 12 noon, Saturday, February 17, 1951 (10:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary of February 16 operations, issued at 1:00 P.M., Saturday, February 17, 1951 (11:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Force release, issued at 2:45 P.M., Saturday, February 17, 1951 (12:45 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 194, issued at 8:00 P.M., Saturday, February 17, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary of February 17 operations

Eighth Army communique 195, issued at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, February 18, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces operational summary, issued at 4:45 P.M., Sunday, February 18, 1951 (2:45 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

/Fifth Air Force summary
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Fifth Air Force summary issued at 6:00 P.M., Sunday, February 18, 1951
(4:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 196, issued at 8:00 P.M., Sunday, February 18, 1951
(6:00 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 197, issued at 10:15 A.M., Monday, February 19, 1951
(8:15 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary of February 18 operations, issued at noon
Monday, February 19, 1951 (10:00 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 15 OPERATIONS, ISSUED AT 1:15 P.M.,
FRIDAY, 1:15 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces went over the 1,000 mark in sorties Thursday for the first time since it began combat operations in Korea last June 26. Fifth Air Force also set a new record of over 700 individual flights. Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew more than 300 sorties and Far East Air Forces Bomber Command flew twenty-three to send the total Thursday to over 1,025. Previous high sortie figure was 958 flown on January 3.

Included in the Fifth Air Force's total are sorties flown by Australian, South African Republic of Korea and land-based United States Marine Corps planes under the Fifth's operational control.

More than 250 of the Fifth Air Force's sorties were in close support of ground troops and many of the armed reconnaissance flights attacked military targets immediately behind the enemy's front lines.

Further behind the lines, railroad and highway bridges were attacked, supply centers were hit, and a toll was taken of enemy vehicular traffic in interdiction of the Communist effort to deploy forces strategically.

Casualties inflicted on the enemy by Fifth Air Force planes were estimated at 350 and were spread across the battle zone, being heavily in the areas around Chipyong and north of Wonju.

Fifth Air Force pilots on armed reconnaissance missions attacked enemy vehicles on the west-to-east routes between the Sinnak and Kaesong concentration centers and the Chorwon-Hwachon build-up areas north of the central front. The pilots claimed almost 100 enemy vehicles destroyed or damaged.

Twenty-two B-26 light bombers delivered a heavy attack on an enemy supply center at Hwangju, south of Pyongyang, and started about 100 fires, destroying almost fifty enemy supply buildings and three warehouses and damaging six warehouses.

A total of almost 1,100 enemy-occupied buildings was destroyed or damaged throughout Korea during the day. Twelve Red gun emplacements were destroyed or damaged, sixteen pack animals were killed, twelve boxcars were destroyed or damaged and one tunnel and four bridges were damaged.

The bridges were located near Chorwon in central Korea, south of Chorwon, near Chipyong on the battlefield and near Chongju in northwest Korea. The tunnel was damaged near Sariwon in the western section.

At night, Fifth Air Force planes dropped flares to illuminate vital battle areas. Night-ranging B-26 light bombers sought out enemy traffic but detected only about seventy vehicles moving over supply routes mostly near Wonsan on the east coast. These were brought under attack.

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During the early morning Thursday, a B-26 returning from a night mission was attacked over the Pyongyang area by an enemy aircraft with sweptback wings. The B-26 was not damaged.

Nineteen Okinawa-based B-29's of the 307th and Nineteenth Bomb groups attacked railroad bridges on the northeastern supply route at Songjin and Pechunjang. They attacked a highway and by-pass bridge at Sukchon north of Pyongyang, hit a highway intersection at Chaeryong in the western section, and bombed a railroad bridge at Pyolchang in central Korea. A span of the Pyolchang bridge was reported knocked down. Approximately 160 tons of bombs were dropped.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew more than 300 sorties and airdropped or landed approximately 450 tons of supplies for frontline troops. It carried a total of more than 1,000 tons of all types of cargo to Korean points and transported more than 2,000 passengers.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 192, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., FRIDAY
(6 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy forces succeeded in infiltrating friendly positions southeast of Wonju and north of Checon. Enemy forces offered stubborn resistance in the Kyongan and Koku sectors. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground action on February 15 were estimated as 4,955.

The United States Second Division accounted for 47 per cent of this enemy casualty total, which included 2,275 killed and wounded and seventy-seven prisoners of war.

1. An enemy squad was engaged by Republic of Korea forces seven miles northwest of Yongdungpo at 8:10 A.M. The enemy was dispersed. Enemy resistance increased in the area three miles north of Kyongan during the morning as the enemy on Hill 327 stubbornly resisted the advance of United States forces. A United States patrol reported an estimated enemy battalion on Hill 584, six miles east-southeast of Kyongan and an estimated enemy regiment in the surrounding area.

2. United States forces in the Koku area continued to engage the enemy throughout the day. French forces in the Chipyeong defense perimeter observed an estimated 1,000 enemy at 5:30 A.M. moving downhill south of the perimeter. Artillery fire dispersed this enemy force. Air observed an estimated 1,000 south-southeast of Chipyeong carrying approximately fifty wounded on litters at 8:10 A.M.

3. An estimated 1,000 to 2,000 enemy were reported to have penetrated Republic of Korea positions nine miles southeast of Wonju at 1 A.M. by a United States patrol. Enemy forces who had infiltrated friendly lines seven miles north-northwest of Checon.

4. No report of any significant enemy action from the eastern front.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 193, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces have secured Koksou and an armored relief column has reached the Chipyeong defense perimeter. United Nations patrols have advanced 4,000 yards north of the Chipyeong perimeter and other patrols have probed two miles north of defensive positions in the Wonju area. An enemy regiment has attacked United Nations forces ten miles north-northwest of Chechon.

1. Republic of Korea forces secured Hill 96, nine miles northwest of Yongdungpo, at 1330 hours (1:30 P.M.) yesterday. Sporadic exchange of small arms and automatic weapons fire with an enemy squad on the southwestern outskirts of Seoul took place from 1900 to 2000 hours. A United States patrol to the south bank of the Han on the southeastern outskirts of Seoul reported no enemy contact. An unknown number of enemy from the east attacked Puerto Rican forces nine miles east of Seoul at 2245 hours. Fighting was still in progress at 0300 hours this morning with no change in ground positions.

An unknown number of enemy stubbornly resisted the advance of British forces prior to yielding Hill 327, four miles north of Kyongan, at 1215 hours. After a series of attacks and counter-attacks the enemy finally conceded Hill 206, three miles north-northeast of Kyongan late yesterday afternoon. An unidentified aircraft dropped three bombs in the vicinity five miles east of Kyongan at 1945 hours. An estimated enemy battalion on defense lines from Hill 303 to Hill 142, eleven miles north-northeast of Ichon and an estimated enemy battalion ten miles north-northeast of Ichon were observed by United States patrols during the afternoon of February 16. Artillery fire was placed on the enemy.

2. Koksou was secured by United States forces at 1400 hours. No enemy opposition was reported by friendly armored elements, which returned to Koksou from Chipyeong at 1500 hours. A friendly relief column of nineteen ambulances with armored elements succeeded in reaching the Chipyeong defense perimeter at 1615 hours. Enemy action in the Chipyeong area subsided to sporadic small arms, mortar and artillery fire. No enemy contact was reported as United Nations patrols advanced 4,000 miles forward of the defense perimeter.

3. No enemy contact was reported yesterday as friendly elements patrolled aggressively two miles north of positions in the Wonju area. An estimated enemy regiment attacked friendly elements at 2300 hours until 0200 hours this morning ten north-northwest of Chechon. As of last reports the attacks were subsiding. An unknown number of enemy launched an attack against United Nations forces six miles north-northeast of Chechon at 2340 hours but were repelled by heavy artillery fire. As of 0045 (12:49 A.M., Saturday) there was no evidence that the enemy would attempt to renew his attack.

4. No report of any significant enemy action on the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 16 OPERATIONS,
ISSUED AT 12 NOCN, SATURDAY (10 P.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Naval air and surface attacks continued on both coasts of Korea yesterday without let-up.

The heavy cruiser St. Paul bombarded villages, road junctions and machine-gun positions north of the Han River and west of Seoul.

Sea Fury and Firefly pilots operating from H.M.S. Theseus destroyed five anti-aircraft positions northwest of Seoul. Also destroyed were a field gun, a barracks, bridge and a supply dump.

United States Navy Corsair fighter-bombers, Skyraider attack bombers and Panther jet fighters heavily hit a number of troop concentrations, destroyed or damaged approximately sixty buildings and destroyed a highway bridge.

Aircraft from the Essex-class carriers Valley Forge and Philippine Sea divided their effort between close and deep support of the ground force.

A force of United States destroyers including the Lind, Borie and Ozbourn shelled east coastal targets from Chumunjin to Tanchon.

The Canadian destroyer Athabaskan exploded a mine off the west coast and the United States destroyer Ozbourn destroyed another off the east coast.

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

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol Formosa Straits.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 16 OPERATIONS,
ISSUED AT 1 P.M., SATURDAY (11 P.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

After mounting its greatest air effort of the Korean conflict Thursday - a total of 1,027 sorties - much of it in close support of the active fighting on the ground, Far East Air Forces was hampered by low-hanging clouds Friday. In the 500-plus sorties, two enemy communications on the east coast were crippled and more than 400 supply buildings were either burned out or damaged.

Fifth Air Force planes flew a total of more than 240 sorties including those in close support of friendly ground troops. One strike against an enemy resistance pocket south of the Han River enabled friendly ground forces to overrun the enemy position in a co-ordinated attack.

Twenty-two B-26 light bombers of the Fifth Air Forces' 452d Bomb Wing struck enemy supply storage north of Seoul, destroying or damaging ninety buildings and damaging a factory. Royal Australian Air Force F-51 Mustangs flying under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force damaged a highway bridge and a railroad bridge near Chonjon, an east coast railroad town about fifty miles north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

During the night planes dropping flares illuminated vital sectors of the battlefront. Okinawa-based B-29's of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command used radar techniques to bomb military targets in Hamhung and Wonsan on the east coast and also attacked a railroad bridge near Haeju in the western sector, knocking down one span. Twenty-four of the medium bombers dropped more than 180 tons of high explosives on the enemy targets. The 315th Air Division (combat cargo) flew more than 230 sorties to deliver war supplies to Korean points and to carry military personnel between Japan and Korea. Almost 400 tons were air-dropped to front-line troops or landed at fields close behind the battle zone.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES RELEASE, ISSUED AT 2:45 P.M., SATURDAY
(12:45 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

A pre-dawn take-off today sent twenty-four Japan-based B-29's of the Far East Air Forces over North Korea to attack enemy transportation facilities on both sides of the peninsula and a barracks area in the western section with more than 200 tons of bombs.

Three flights of the Ninety-eighth Bomb Group Superforts aimed at points within the marshalling yard near Songchon, northeast of Pyongyang, one flight hit a near-by barracks area and a fifth flight struck a railroad bridge leading into the marshalling yard from the east.

Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs, commanding general, Far East Air Forces Bomber Command, was aboard the first aircraft over the target.

A sixth flight of four Superforts swept deep into northeast Korean territory to hit a single-track railroad bridge at the north entrance to the marshalling yard at Komusan with thirty-two 2,000-pound bombs.

Crewmen of the aircraft over the railroad bridge at Komusan radioed Bomber Command headquarters that results were excellent and that no enemy aircraft or enemy fighters were encountered.

Strike reports from the twenty Superforts over the targets at Songchon reported excellent results with no enemy aircraft and only meager anti-aircraft fire encountered.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 194, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SATURDAY
(6 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The enemy attempts to cross the Han River were repulsed. Strong enemy resistance continues in an area four miles east-northeast of Pyongyang. No enemy contact was reported as United States forces advanced toward Chipyong. Enemy attacks and infiltration continued in the areas north and northwest of Chechon and south and southeast of Pyongyang. Enemy casualties inflicted on February 16 by ground action were estimated at 4,417.

An enemy company was observed on the north bank of the Han River near the bridge at the southwest outskirts of Seoul at 9:55 A.M. The enemy was attacked by air and artillery fire. At 12 noon, an enemy platoon in this same area was taken under small arms fire by Republic of Korea forces. The enemy was forced to disperse. A small enemy group employing hand grenades four miles east-northeast of Kyongan successfully turned back an assault at 11:30 A.M. However, a second assault by friendly forces succeeded in forcing the enemy to the reverse slope of the hill, where friendly artillery fire was placed on at 12:45 P.M.

No enemy contact was reported by United States troops who advanced north from Koku to a point two miles south of Chipyong at 10:15 A.M. and continued on toward the defense perimeter.

The enemy attack previously reported in the area northwest of Chechon increased in intensity during the early morning hours and by 10 A.M. an unknown number of enemy succeeded in penetrating friendly positions nine miles north-northwest of Chechon. An estimated 1,000 enemy attacked Republic of Korea positions six miles north of Chechon during the morning. An enemy attack from the north-northwest penetrated friendly positions south-southeast of Pyongyang. Air observers estimated 3,000 to 4,000 enemy seven miles south of Pyongyang at 11:30 A.M. An estimated 500 enemy engaged Republic of Korea forces thirteen miles northeast of Pyongyang at 11 A.M.

No reports of any significant enemy action from the eastern front.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 17 OPERATIONS:

Full weight of airpower was thrown into the crucial Korean battle Saturday as Far East Air Forces planes hit the enemy on the front lines and on his supply routes with more than 960 sorties, the second largest number flown by Far East Air Forces since the start of the conflict. Repeated attacks were made by fighter-bombers and light bombers on Communist troops trying to fight their way toward Chechon in the mountainous region of east central Korea. More than 100 casualties were inflicted in a single strike. Other Fifth Air Force planes staged a sudden attack on a Communist barracks area near Pyongyang and claimed killing or wounding between 300 and 400 troops. The Ninth Air Force flew 745 sorties and established a new record.

Bridges, marshalling yards, railroad trains, motor vehicles and supply buildings also were heavily attacked as Far East Air Force planes continued the isolation of the enemy on the battlefield from his sources of supply.

Strangulation of enemy supply routes and destruction of his rear area bivouac facilities was continued by the B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command. Japan-based medium bombers hit a marshalling yard, railroad bridges and troop barracks five miles north of Songchon on the main western supply route between Manchuria and Pyongyang. Twenty aircraft dropped bombs visually and excellent results were observed. Another flight of four Superforts flew to far northeastern Korea to attack a single track railroad bridge at Komusan on the vital east coast supply route. Again, excellent results were reported.

Approximately 320 tons of bombs were dropped by the B-29's of the Ninety-eighth Bomber Group.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bomber and light bomber pilots reported damage or destruction to about 1,200 enemy supply buildings, almost 200 vehicles, ten bridges, twenty box cars and one tank.

Last night B-26 pilots attacked a twenty-five car ammunition train travelling toward Sariwon, south of Pyongyang, and left it in flames and exploding. A locomotive was destroyed and five cars damaged near Yonghung, and night intruding B-26's destroyed a train at Hamhung.

Nine highway and railroad bridges were damaged on west coast routes and in central Korea close behind the battle zone.

Meantime, the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) lifted more than 700 tons of ammunition and supplies to the Korean front. One hundred and sixty C-119 Flying Boxcars airlanded and parachuted the supplies to the troops.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 195, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., SUNDAY
(8:15 P.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Patrols screened the peninsula northwest of Seoul with light enemy contact. Four hundred Chinese Communist dead were found in entrenchments seven miles east of Kyongan. Scattered to light enemy resistance was reported as United States forces advanced to within one mile of Chipyeong. No enemy contact was reported by a patrol that moved five miles north of Wonju. The enemy maintained contact with United Nations forces north, northeast and northwest of Chechon.

1. Turkish troops reported only one minor contact as two strong patrols ranged out on the peninsula northwest of Seoul to a point eighteen miles northwest of Yongdungpo on February 17. Enemy patrols were dispersed. Kimpo Airfield was screened with no enemy contact. An estimated 150 enemy moving east in the area seven miles east of Seoul caused a friendly observation post to withdraw at 0005 (12:05 A.M.). The enemy was dispersed by artillery and the friendly observation post reestablished. A twenty-man enemy probing attack was repulsed twelve miles east of Seoul at 0100 hours by friendly artillery. An estimated enemy battalion was reported to be located five miles east-northeast of Kyongan. Four hundred Chinese Communist dead in entrenchments to the front of friendly positions were found in the area seven miles east of Kyongan. The enemy dead were believed to have been caused by artillery fire within the last forty-eight hours.

2. An enemy mine field defended by the enemy was encountered and overcome by a United States patrol immediately west of Koksui at 1000 hours. Scattered and light enemy resistance was met by friendly forces moving toward the Chipyeong defense perimeter. Patrols operating northeast from the defense perimeter engaged a small enemy patrol two miles northeast of Chipyeong at 1330 hours. The enemy was dispersed by artillery fire. Friendly forces advanced to positions nine miles east-southeast of Koksui with little or no enemy resistance.

3. No enemy contact was reported as a friendly patrol ranged northward to the river five miles north of Wonju. Air observed an estimated enemy battalion entrenched seven miles north of Wonju at 1445 hours. The enemy in unknown strength maintained contact with United Nations forces nine miles north-northeast of Chechow. An enemy platoon was encountered five miles north-northwest of Chechow at 1700 hours with contact also reported seven miles north of Chechon during the afternoon.

4. No report of any significant enemy action was reported from the eastern front as Republic of Korea forces, securing Kangnung, reported no enemy contact.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 4:45 P.M., SUNDAY
(2:45 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy railroad and supply facilities on the east coast of Korea were attacked today by twenty-two Okinawa-based B-29 Superforts as Far East Air Forces continued its daily destruction of the Communists' means of resupplying and reinforcing their front line troops from Manchuria.

More than 175 tons of bombs were dropped on railroad marshalling yards, and supply buildings at Hamhung, on a railroad bridge at Pachunjan, between Hamhung and Wonsan and on a recently rebuilt bypass bridge at Tanchon, seventy miles south of Hamhung.

For fifteen minutes Superforts bombed the Hamhung targets, hitting them with 500-pound and one-ton bombs.

Today's missions were part of the daily interdiction campaign being carried out by Far East Air Forces Bomber Command against the enemy's transportation system.

Aircraft commanders of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Group medium bombers radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs' headquarters that all bombing was done visually in clear weather and that no enemy fighter planes or anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Results ranged from good to excellent.

By 2 o'clock this afternoon the Superforts had cleared the target areas and were headed back to Okinawa.

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EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 196, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., SUNDAY
(6 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Little or no enemy activity was reported on the western front as friendly forces advanced north, northwest and northeast of Kyongan. Patrol contact with an estimated twenty enemy was made seven miles north of Wonju. The enemy continued his attacks eight miles north-northwest of Chechon during the day. Casualties inflicted by ground forces action during February 17 were estimated at 4,895. United States Second Division accounted for 51 per cent of estimated casualties.

1. No significant enemy action was reported in the area west of Kyongan. British forces advancing northwest and north-northeast of Kyongan reported no enemy contact. Some small arms fire was received as friendly elements advanced five miles northeast of Kyongan later in the day.

2. Two enemy companies, dug in on hills 396 and 251, seven miles southeast of Chipyeong, offered moderate resistance to the advance of United Nations forces. Patrols reported no enemy contact as they screened an area six miles north-northwest and north-northeast of Wonju. An estimated twenty enemy were contacted seven miles north of Wonju at 11 A.M. Artillery fire dispersed this enemy force.

3. An unknown number of enemy attacked Republic of Korea forces eight miles north-northwest of Chechon at 6:30 A.M. This action continued throughout the morning, with the tempo of the attack increasing at 11:30 A.M. and the strength of the enemy being estimated at a battalion.

4. No report of any significant enemy action was received from the eastern front.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 197, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M. MONDAY
(8:15 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Turkish patrols screened the entire peninsula northwest of Seoul and reported no enemy contact. United Nations forces advancing north and northwest of Kyongan and north of Chipyeong reported no enemy contact. No enemy action was reported in the Wonju area. Enemy forces in the area north and northwest of Chechon were taken under mortar and artillery fire.

1. Turkish patrols covering the entire peninsula northwest of Seoul reported no enemy contact. Small arms fire was exchanged with the enemy by United Nations forces six miles northwest of Yongdungpo. Friendly forces in positions two miles southeast of Seoul were subjected to some artillery flat trajectory, mortar and machine-gun fire during the afternoon hours on February 18. Enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire was encountered by a tank-infantry team five miles southeast of Seoul at 1610 hours (4:10 P.M.). No enemy contact was reported as British elements advanced north-northwest and north-northeast of Kyongyan during the day.

2. No enemy contact was reported as friendly troops advanced to areas ten miles northeast of Kyongan, eight miles west of Chipyeong and two miles north of Chipyeong. The two dug-in enemy companies on Hill 396 and 251, seven miles southeast of Chipyeong, were engaged by friendly elements at 1230 hours. At 1500 hours friendly troops continued to advance against scattered enemy resistance with the enemy withdrawing to the north.

3. Screening patrols north-northwest and north-northeast of Wonju reported no enemy contact. An estimated 150 enemy were engaged by a friendly company eight miles north-northeast of Chechon at 1730 hours with friendly troops disengaging at 1845 hours to allow mortar and artillery fire to be placed on the enemy. The enemy battalion attacking nine miles north-northwest of Chechon at 0640 hours February 18, continued to attack throughout the morning. Enemy action subsided during the afternoon hours. The attack by an estimated enemy battalion six miles north of Chechon at 0430 hours February 18, was reported contained at 0800 hours.

4. No enemy contact was reported by Republic of Korea forces occupying positions in the Kangnung area.

**FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 18 OPERATIONS, ISSUED AT NOON MONDAY
(10 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)**

A cold front passed over Korea Sunday bringing clouds, snow and rain, but Far East Air Forces planes flew about 370 sorties in the adverse weather to bomb enemy supply route installations and to support United Nations ground forces in the battle zone.

Nine-tenths cloud cover failed to prevent B-29 visual bombing of vital railroad bridges, marshalling yards and enemy supply concentrations at three points on the east coast of Korea, while fighter-bombers flew beneath clouds on the fighting front to support United Nations forces moving near the Han River and resisting the enemy thrust toward Chechon in the eastern mountains. Cargo planes delivered an important tonnage of ammunition and other combat supplies to advanced airfields close behind the firing lines.

Twenty-two Okinawa-based B-29 Superforts of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups dropped approximately 130 tons of high explosive on marshalling yards and supply stores in Hamhung, and on railroad bridges at Pachunjang and Tanchon, all points on the eastern supply route from Manchuria to southern Korea. Finding rifts in the clouds, the bombardiers aimed their bombs visually, and at Hamhung saw them hitting the target area. No enemy fighter planes or anti-aircraft fire were encountered.

Republic of Korea F-51 Mustang pilots flew with their American allies of the Fifth Air Force to hit Communist troops attacking in the Chechon sector. They claimed inflicting at least fifty casualties on the enemy. Further west enemy troop concentrations in the vicinity of Seoul and south of the Han River were attacked by Air Force fighters with generally unobserved results.

Heaviest weight of the Fifth Air Force effort was in the central sector. Flare-dropping planes illuminated the battlefield in that area furnishing targets for ground troops and for Third Bomb Group B-26's ranging the battlefront.

On armed reconnaissance north of Pyongyang F-80 Shooting Star jets surprised a marching enemy column and machine-gunned it before the Communists could take cover. Approximately fifty casualties were claimed.

Night reconnaissance planes sighted fewer than 100 vehicles moving on enemy supply routes. They were brought under attack.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) put more than 200 planes in the air to deliver supplies to Korean points and to transport military personnel from Japan to Korea. More than 500 tons of ammunition and other combat supplies were air-landed for front line troops at advanced bases close behind the battle area.
