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NOTE DATED 19 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR 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 honour 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 for January 17, issued at 2:25 P.M., Thursday, January 18, 1951 (12:25 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Far East Air Forces summary issued at 7:30 P.M., Thursday, January 18, 1951 (5:30 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 134, issued at 8:00 P.M., Thursday, January 18, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 135, issued at 10:15 A.M., Friday, January 19, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

/FAR EAST
S/1985

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 17, ISSUED AT 2:25 P.M., THURSDAY
(12:25 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

All types of Far East Air Forces aircraft combined Wednesday to fly 750 sorties in the 206th consecutive day of combat operations since the outbreak of the Korean war.

They attacked enemy positions on front lines, and went deep into Communist territory to bomb supply centers and communications networks.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command flew 315 of the sorties, including an airdrop of 280 tons to United Nations troops in Central Korea, the biggest resupply airdrop in the war. Cargo planes carried 1,123 tons including 1,411 passengers and air evacuees.

Of the total number of sorties, 455 were by planes under operational control of Fifth Air Force. Pilots estimated 380-plus troop casualties, with the killed and wounded in many other attacks not counted. Destroyed or damaged during the day were more than seventy-five vehicles, two locomotives, nine railway cars, eight supply carts, 770 buildings, one fuel dump, four railroad bridges, six highway bridges, twenty-five pack animals, two gun emplacements and four supply dumps.

Two Yak-type aircraft were destroyed in revetments at Pyongyang airfield in one of seven sweeps over enemy air strips. Others attacked were Pyongyang, Onjin, Munpyong, Wonsan, Sinanju and Haeju.

Far East Air Forces was informed by General Headquarters that a patrol from a front line division, meeting an enemy force of unknown strength in Central Korea January 15, called for an air strike. Pilots reported after the mission, "Enemy troops attacked with unknown results." The friendly patrol later found fifty enemy dead from the air attack.

Light bombers continued night sorties over enemy supply lines and troop concentrations. One 150-vehicle convoy moving south from Kunu and another thirty-five-vehicle convoy moving south from Seoul were attacked.

B-29 Superfortresses from Far East Air Forces Bomber Command dropped 176 tons on Kaesong and Chongju, communications and supply centers.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY ISSUED AT 7:30 P.M., THURSDAY
(5:30 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Seoul and the area immediately north bore the brunt today of attacks by fighters and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force.

The planes flew more than 200 sorties by early afternoon. Most of the attacks were directed to the Seoul vicinity and north of the capital city. Others were on the east coast. F-80 Shooting Stars, F-51 Mustangs, F-84 Thunderjets and B-26 intruders hit at villages, vehicles, barracks, troops and gun emplacements all around Seoul and along communication routes from there to the north.

Attacks were made on Sinnak airfield, where one vehicle was reported destroyed, and fires started in hangars at the Hamhung airfield. The usual post-strike reconnaissance, following a strike against Pyongyang airfield yesterday, revealed that Yak-type fighters reported damaged were previously destroyed, enemy planes, and the claims were erased.

Meanwhile, forty-two C-119 Flying Boxcars of the Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command flew through low clouds to parachute more than 290 tons of supplies to troops in the central front, and more airdrops were scheduled for later in the day. An air controller led the cargo planes into the drop zone.

The fighter and light bomber attacks were made despite poor visibility over much of the target area.

An area north of Kangnung, on the east coast, was hit heavily.

Pilots of F-51 Mustangs made the attack on Sinnak airfield. They also told of napalming a troop housing area near Kaesong and starting a large fire, destroying four vehicles north of Seoul, hitting troop areas south of Chunchon and destroying one vehicle and damaging twenty more near Ongjin.

Four barracks north of Seoul were attacked and left in flames. Three fires were started in hangars at the airfield at Hamhung.

Pilots of F-80 Shooting Star jets attacked troops at Yangyang, estimating ten casualties killed, fifteen more southeast of Seoul and rocketed and strafed buildings and warehouses at Yangsu, Sogu and Ungu. Fires were started in several places.

A tunnel at Sunan and one north of Anju were bombed by Thunderjets resulting in approximately twenty-five troop casualties estimated. Six fires were started in the mountainous eastern sector.

Hajinbu and Paesanjoo were attacked by B-26's with excellent results. Both were centers of much supply and troop activity.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 134, ISSUED AT 8:00 P.M., THURSDAY
(6:00 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Little or no enemy contact was reported here in the past twelve hours along the United Nations front in Korea as friendly aircraft continued their attacks against the enemy throughout the day. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground force action on 17 January totaled 560.

1. No enemy contact was reported on the western front during the past twelve hours. However, friendly air reported observing numerous groups of enemy in an area approximately ten miles north-northeast of Suwon during the morning hours.
2. No enemy contact was reported on the central front during the past twelve hours.
3. A delayed report from the central eastern front told of enemy mortar fire being received by friendly elements in conjunction with enemy flare activity as of 11 P.M., 17 January. No physical contact was reported. Friendly air reported attacking enemy troops and two tanks in an area fifteen miles northeast of Chechon early this morning, resulting in destruction of one tank. A delayed civilian report from the central eastern sector told of a Chinese Communist force passing through Socho, three miles southeast of Wonju on the morning of 16 January with 1,000 Chinese Communists following in their wake. Agents reported observing 700 to 1,000 North Korean troops three miles west of Wonju enroute to Taegon, seven miles south of Wonju on the morning of 17 January.
4. An estimated 2,000 enemy troops moving west in the vicinity thirty miles west of Samchok with additional 300 enemy observed thirteen miles northwest of Samchok on 17 January were reported by friendly patrol in a delayed message from the eastern front. Friendly air observed an unknown number of enemy preparing defensive positions in an area thirty miles northwest of Samchok.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 135, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY
(8:15 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Summary: Fighting flared in the western and central fronts as friendly patrols contacted the enemy in the Kumyangjang-Yoju sector.

Republic of Korea police and civilian reports revealed continued build-up by enemy guerrilla forces who had previously infiltrated mountain areas behind friendly lines in the central-eastern sector.

On the eastern front, United Nations elements made a limited advance to positions south of Kangnung.

1. On the United Nations western front, two enemy companies fired upon a friendly patrol with mortar and machine-gun fire in the Kumyangjang vicinity, 2 P.M. January 18, causing the friendly patrol to withdraw. One element of the friendly patrol was cut off from the main body, but by 6:30 P.M. the cut-off element had rejoined the remainder of friendly forces. An estimated twenty-five enemy were killed in this action. Other United Nations patrols made contact with the enemy in an area four miles from Kumyangjang as friendly units continued aggressive patrol activity.

2. On the central front, a friendly patrol was fired upon by an estimated enemy platoon in an area three miles east of Yoju. The friendly patrol attacked, driving the enemy back to the north and capturing two North Korean P.W.'s. The patrol continued to the east and drew heavy small arms and automatic weapons fire from an estimated enemy company occupying high ground two miles northeast of Yoju. The friendly patrol withdrew.

3. An estimated 200 enemy were engaged by a friendly patrol fourteen miles southeast of Wonju resulting in nine enemy killed in action, ten wounded in action and one prisoner of war, with the remainder being dispersed. Republic of Korea police and civilian reports disclosed a continued build-up of enemy guerrilla forces. Enemy troops who previously had infiltrated to mountain areas behind friendly lines are grouping in strength and are apparently engaged in continued movements in an effort to consolidate for concerted aggressive action on the central-eastern front.

There was no reported enemy contact on the eastern front as United Nations elements advanced to positions south of Kangnung. Due to weather conditions, friendly air was unable to observe enemy activity in the target area during the night, 18-19 January.
