

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2004
9 February 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 7 FEBRUARY 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 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:

United Nations Naval Forces Summary, issued at 11:25 A.M., Tuesday, February 6, 1951 (9:25 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time), covering Monday's operations

Air operational summary, issued at 11:33 A.M., Tuesday, February 6, 1951 (9:33 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time) by the Far East Air Forces Headquarters, covering Monday's action

Far East Air Forces Headquarters summary, issued at 6:00 P.M., Tuesday, February 6, 1951 (4:00 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 172, issued at 8:00 P.M., Tuesday, February 6, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

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UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 11:25 A.M., TUESDAY
(9:25 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME), COVERING MONDAY'S
OPERATIONS

The Royal Navy cruiser Belfast and the United States heavy cruiser St. Paul and United States destroyer Hank continued throughout yesterday and the preceding night to bombard military targets in the Inchon area. The daylight naval shelling was coordinated with air attacks by Marine Corsair fighter-bombers operating from the United States Light carrier Bataan.

Troop concentrations, buildings and gun positions were the targets of the combined naval, air and surface attacks. Fleet units standing off Kangnung on the east coast continued to provide gunfire support for ground forces in the area. United States Navy planes of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 ranged across the entire length of the battle line, attacking in close support of the ground forces.

Destroyed by the heavily loaded Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets were seven gun emplacements, seventy-two buildings, numerous vehicles, one highway bridge and one railroad bridge. Twenty-five buildings, one gun emplacement and a number of vehicles were damaged. Nine different troop concentrations were attacked with a large number of casualties reported.

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

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

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 11:33 A.M., TUESDAY (9:33 P.M.,
MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME) BY THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES
HEADQUARTERS, COVERING MONDAY'S ACTION

United States Far East Air Forces fighter-bombers, light bombers and Superfortresses continued their crippling attacks on Communist supply lines, rail and road bridges, tunnels, locomotives and other transportation facilities, as well as supply centers and enemy troop movements in more than 680 sorties flown Monday in Korea.

Thirteen bridges, ten hit by Fifth Air Force planes and three by B-29 Superforts, further disrupted movement of supplies and re-enforcements by the Reds from Far Northern Korea to the central sector, where ground fighting is in progress. These strikes brought to more than 110 the number of bridges destroyed or damaged by Far East Air Forces planes since January 19, when an intensified air campaign was launched to separate the enemy from his source of supply and fresh troops.

In addition, Fifth Air Force pilots reported Monday they had destroyed or damaged four locomotives, eight rail cars, four tunnels, 100 vehicles, 800 buildings and 600 enemy troops killed or wounded. In more than 13,500 sorties flown since January 19, Far East Air Forces planes in addition to the 110 bridges hit, have also destroyed or damaged nineteen tunnels, twenty-two locomotives, 320 rail cars, 1,000 vehicles, 12,500 buildings of all types and inflicted casualties on more than 4,000 enemy troops, according to evaluations of pilot reports.

Fifth Air Force planes flew about 500 sorties Monday, including flights by Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine planes, as well as engaging the enemy in the air for the first time since February 3 and the second air-to-air engagement since January 29. An F-51, flying in a flight of four fighter planes on a bridge strike near Sunan, shot down a Yak-type enemy plane.

Bridges were destroyed or damaged by Fifth Air Force planes in central and northwestern Korea, and one at Tongjong on the east coast between Wonsan and Kosong. Three bridges were hit near Sobinggo, south of Seoul, one each at Pongsan, Amjong, Sunan, Tongchon, Pongsudong and Kumgong. Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command visually bombed three rail bridges at Hamhung, Pyolchang, northeast of Pyongyang, and one between Sunchon and the east coast. Superforts also effectively bombed the Kangdong Airfield. More than 180 tons of general purpose bombs were dropped on the target. Twenty-three B-29's participated in yesterday's attacks.

Flying in close support of United Nations ground elements, Fifth Air Force fighters inflicted casualties on an estimated 400 enemy troops near Sinchon, southwest of Seoul. Other Red casualties occurred in separate attacks by F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 jet Shooting Stars, F-51 Mustangs and B-26 light bombers in sectors where ground fighting had been reported.

Air Force fighters on armed reconnaissance north of the battle line damaged tunnels northeast of Pyongyang, near Kunchon, northwest of Seoul and near Masogu. Locomotives and rail cars were destroyed or damaged in fighter and light bomber sweeps. Two locomotives were destroyed near Pyongyang, one damaged near Yonpyu and another near Sinchon. Rail cars were damaged near Changyongjang and other locations back of the battle line.

F-84 Thunderjets damaged enemy troop and supply buildings near Kaesong, Sibyon, Chunchon and about ten other locations, leaving most of the structures on fire. About fifty supply buildings were hit at Sibyon.

Combat Cargo planes of the 315th Air Division flew about 150 missions in lifting supplies and personnel into Korea from Japan.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY, ISSUED AT 6:00 P.M.,
TUESDAY (4:00 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Okinawa-based B-29 Superfortresses hit Kanggye today in a saturation attack on Communist transportation and supply facilities in that key communications center near the Yalu River international boundary.

Six principal target areas were struck by formations of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29's to neutralize Kanggye's usefulness as a focal point for the shuttling of supplies and enemy troops from the north down to the battle areas. Each was hit with 160 individual 500-pound bombs, or a total of 960 bombs dropped in all.

One of the six areas was an eight-track marshalling yard and a series of warehouses along rail sidings on the west side of the river that runs through Kanggye. Another aiming point area was a hastily built highway by-pass at the northeast edge of the city, crossing a frozen river. The other four were located in south-central Kanggye in a heavily built-up section. Two of these areas contained about forty warehouses apiece, a third area contained a railroad shipping yard and about a dozen smaller storage buildings.

The fourth area in the southern part of the center was a junction point for several roads, highways and railroad lines. The transportation lines in the fourth area were main supply line routes for supplies and troops being moved from Manchurian cities from the northwest and northeast through Kanggye toward the battle zone in central Korea along a main rail and highway route southward.

Superfort commanders radioed Brigadier General James E. Briggs' Far East Air Forces Bomber Command headquarters in Japan that the first three formations of B-29's had released their bomb loads on assigned targets in a total elapsed time of only five minutes, each aircraft dropping a ten-ton load. Reports from the other formations followed the initial flash.

Today's bombing was done visually in good weather conditions. Bombardiers reported excellent results in all cases. Heavy smoke rising high from the saturated area was reported by crews on the last Superforts over the target. There was no opposition from the enemy, either by intercepting fighters from across the near-by borderline or fire from the ground.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 172, ISSUED AT 8:00 P.M., TUESDAY
(6:00 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces advanced 2,000 to 3,000 yards all along the western front today as Task Forces Bartlett and Dolving probed enemy positions for the second consecutive day. Task Force Bartlett reported light resistance, while Task Force Dolving reported no contact in the Angyang vicinity. Estimated enemy casualties for February 5 were 8,008.

Turkish elements advanced to Hill 266, eleven miles southwest of Seoul, with no resistance reported as of 8:00 P.M. An unknown number of enemy were engaged in a fire-fight by Task Force Bartlett ten miles southwest of Seoul at 10:15 A.M., resulting in heavy enemy casualties. Enemy resistance increased and the task force was brought under small arms and automatic weapons fire.

Task Force Bartlett reported destroying two self-propelled guns at 11:30 A.M. in this same area. An estimated enemy company was engaged by United States elements on Hill 300, eight miles south-southwest of Seoul, at 10:00 A.M. No enemy resistance was reported as Puerto Rican elements advanced two to three thousand miles (sic) by 10:00 A.M. An estimated two enemy companies, employing small arms, automatic weapons and grenades, attacked United States elements nine miles northwest of Ichon at 2:00 A.M. At 5:30 A.M., the tempo of the enemy attack had tapered off.

As of 6:30 A.M., all was reported under control, with no loss of ground reported by friendly elements. Enemy heavy machine gun and small arms fire was received by friendly elements at 6:00 A.M. as they attacked to restore positions lost during the night north-northwest of Ichon. At 6:50 A.M., the positions had been restored and enemy strength was reported as one enemy battalion.

An estimated 100 enemy engaged United States elements in a brief exchange of small arms fire two miles northeast of Hoengsong at 4:45 A.M., resulting in ten enemy casualties. The enemy offered light and sporadic resistance as friendly elements made limited advances on the eastern central front.

Republic of Korea forces remained in contact with enemy forces previously reported in Kangnung area.

Note to correspondents of the estimated enemy casualties shown: 5,098 were claimed by First Corps, 1,155 by Ninth Corps, and 1,055 by Tenth Corps.
