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NOTE DATED 27 APRIL 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX 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 Wednesday, April 25, 1951, operations

Eighth Army communique 331, issued at 8:00 P.M., Thursday,
April 26, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Fifth Air Force summary of late Thursday, April 26, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of Thursday, April 26, 1951, operations

General Headquarters communique 866, covering the twenty-four hours
ended at 6:00 A.M., Friday, April 27, 1951

Eighth Army communique 332, issued at 10:15 A.M., Friday,
April 27, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF APRIL 25 OPERATIONS

Communist troops coming into the open in their attack on United Nations ground forces Wednesday again were targets for Far East Air Forces light bombers and fighter bombers.

Casualties inflicted on the enemy by low-level air attacks were conservatively estimated at 1,500, bringing to over 5,000 the number of Reds killed or wounded by Far East Air Forces planes in the first four days and nights of the enemy offensive.

Far East Air Forces warplanes yesterday flew approximately 1,150 sorties, the greatest number mounted in a single twenty-four-hour period since March 23 and the second greatest effort of the Korean war.

As close support missions took a heavy toll of Communist front-line troops, Bomber Command Superforts from Okinawa and Japan bases again attacked enemy airstrips in western Korea, thirteen of the B-29's cratering runways at the Yongyu and Sariwon fields with approximately 110 tons of high explosives. It was the tenth consecutive day of Superfort neutralization of enemy air potential. F-80 Shooting Star jets attacked enemy airfields at Anak and Pyongyang.

Far East Air Forces' F-86 Sabre jet Yalu River patrol had a brief brush with enemy MIG-15's which ventured into North Korea from their Manchurian sanctuary. There was firing but no damage was claimed or sustained by the Sabre jets.

Fifth Air Force and attached Republic of Korea South African and shore-based United States Marine Corps planes flew approximately 880 sorties, putting the greater weight of the effort in close support of the ground forces. Good flying weather assisted pilots in directing heavy strafing, rocketing, bombing and napalming attacks against enemy troops. Claims of 1,500 casualties did not include some thirty-five strikes in which no assessment of enemy slain was made.

Shore-based Marine pilots, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, reported inflicting 500 casualties of which 400 were scored in two strikes.

Shooting Star jets told of 100 casualties in each of two strikes, and Thunder pilots reported killing or wounding 100 of the enemy by strafing in the western section of the front.

In addition to inflicting heavy losses of enemy troops, Fifth Air Force planes hit enemy combat equipment, transportation targets and supply storage with good results.

Four enemy tanks were destroyed and one was damaged. Fifteen gun positions were successfully attacked. Nine tunnels, six highway bridges, thirty-five boxcars, ninety motor vehicles and one locomotive were damaged or destroyed, the pattern of attack covering highways and railroads converging on Pyongyang.

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In the enemy's build-up area behind the battlefronts 1,000 enemy-held buildings, twenty-five supply dumps and 300 barrels of petrol products were burned.

Attacks on the enemy continued into the night with B-29's joining B-26 and Marine planes in strikes near the frontlines, while other B-26's and Marines ranged rear areas. Flare-dropping planes illuminated many of the targets.

Approximately 1,400 enemy vehicles and two trains were sighted moving over enemy supply routes with the heaviest movement along the network of highways from Sinuiju to Sinanju to Pyongyang to Sariwon. Successful attacks were made on many of them.

Airfields at Wonsan and Pyongyang were attacked during the night.

Six hundred tons of war supplies were flown to forward United Nations airbases by 230 transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo). Wounded United Nations personnel were flown out of forward airbases to rear hospitals for speedy medical attention.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 331, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., THURSDAY
(6 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces south of Munsan repulsed all attacks during the day. Heavy enemy pressure continues in the area southeast of Korangpo and along the Yonchon-Uijongbu route. Enemy continues to attack in the Inje area. United Nations forces fight stiff delaying action as they withdrew to new defensive position. Enemy casualties inflicted on 24 April estimated as approximately 7,155 by ground action.

1. United Nations forces south of Munsan held firmly throughout the day, repulsing all enemy attacks in their sector. In the area southeast of Korangpo the situation remained obscure as the enemy continued to exert heavy pressure toward the Yonchon-Uijongbu artery. Two enemy penetrations in the area south of Yongong were contained by United Nations forces during the day. As of last reports United Nations forces on the Western Korean front were fighting a stiff delaying action as they withdrew to new defensive positions.

2. On the Central Korean front, United Nations forces attacked enemy forces attempting to exploit their initial penetration with a task force driving 3,000 to 4,000 yards northeast into enemy-held territory. Task force reported moderate to intense small arms and automatic weapons fire en route and during its return. As of last reports United Nations forces were fighting a stiff delaying action as they withdrew to new defensive positions.

3. Little or no enemy contact was reported by United Nations forces in the area south of Hwachon during the day. However, at 2:45 P.M. elements were reported engaged with an estimated enemy battalion south of the western tip of the reservoir. The enemy continued his company to battalion sized attack in the Yanggu area with no appreciable gain. Heavy enemy pressure continued in the Inje area and in the area east of Inje.

4. Little or no enemy contact has been reported by Republic of Korea forces on the east coast.

FIFTH AIR FORCE SUMMARY OF LATE THURSDAY

Fifth Air Force tactical aircraft mounted more than 100 sorties in front line close support of United Nations troops and claimed at least 450 enemy troops killed or wounded by 6 P.M. today, despite heavy smoke and haze in the battle area, Lieut. Gen. Earle E. Partridge said in his evening summary of air activity.

Many additional enemy troops were believed to have been killed or wounded in the front line strikes but poor visibility limited pilot observation of strikes in most instances.

By 6 P.M. today, South Korean, land based Marine, South African, Australian and Fifth Air Force pilots had mounted more than 600 effective sorties against enemy targets. A large portion of these strikes hit targets of opportunity just north of the battle line.

In addition to the troop casualties, pilots reported they destroyed or damaged 300 enemy occupied buildings, eighteen enemy held towns, twenty-nine vehicles, six supply dumps, a fuel dump, one ammunition dump, eleven rail cars, two railroad bridges, two road bridges, two anti-aircraft gun positions, three enemy air fields and MIG-15 jet.

F4U's and F7F's of the First Marine Air Wing, working in close support in the western sector, claimed to have killed or wounded more than 100 enemy troops and destroyed six supply vehicles.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF APRIL 26 OPERATIONS

Navy and Marine pilots swarmed over enemy front-line troop concentrations yesterday, napalming, bombing and strafing despite poor visibility.

Skyraiders and Corsairs from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 scored over 750 casualties with the results of numerous other attacks unknown due to hazy weather.

Controllers reported excellent coverage in the west-central battle sector.

North of Seoul the Navy strikes bombed 500 Communist troops on a ridge, with controllers reporting heavy enemy casualties. Communist-occupied villages, trucks and other troop assembly areas were bombed and napalmed.

Flying from the Light carrier U.S.S. Bataan, Marine Corsairs scorched enemy forward positions with napalm in the western sector yesterday.

The Marine close-air-support specialists chalked up many Chinese casualties in day-long strikes.

The Navy's mobile seaborne artillery blasted North Korean troops on the eastern end of the battle front yesterday.

The destroyer Perkins lobbed 5-inch shells into enemy positions from midnight until daylight yesterday morning.

The destroyers U.S.S. Parks and H.M.S. Comus carried the naval bombardment of Wonsan into its sixtieth day, shelling the Kalma Peninsula airstrip, gun positions and rail and road junctions.

The airstrip and hangars were battered by naval gunfire after an unidentified plane was observed in the area.

The siege of Songjin continued, marking the fiftieth day of shelling-fire on that seaport. H.M.S. Cockade and the U.S.S. Bausell hit bridges, tunnels, warehouses and highways in that area.

Interdiction of enemy supply routes at the northern seaport of Chongjin, continued, with the U.S.S. Thompson and U.S.S. Hoquiam shelling rail and road junctions.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 866, COVERING THE
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED AT 6 A.M., APRIL 27

Operations proceeded according to plan Thursday as United Nations ground forces continued withdrawals to new defensive positions. Disengagements were generally successful although fighting was severe in the west and west-central sectors where heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Probing attacks in the east-central sector were contained as units adjusted positions. The eastern sector remained relatively quiet.

Carrier-based aircraft struck front line troop concentrations yesterday in persistent low-level attacks despite ground haze. Heavy casualties were inflicted and enemy vehicles and supply points in the combat area were destroyed and damaged. At sea, surface units continued interdiction of enemy supply routes in the Wonsan-Jongjin-Chongjin arc.

Fighter bombers continued incessant attacks on hostile ground troops and land-based United Nations aircraft again mounted approximately 1,000 sorties. Bombers continued cratering of airfields in North Korea and interdiction of enemy supply lines. In the air-to-air combat, four enemy jet aircraft were intercepted sixty miles south of the Yalu River by three friendly jet fighters. One MIG-15 was damaged as the hostile aircraft fled northward without damaging the friendly interceptors.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 332, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY
(8:15 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Elements of an estimated five enemy divisions continued to exert pressure on United Nations forces in the south and southeast of Korangpo. Heavy enemy pressure is continuing along the Seoul-Uijongbu corridor. An enemy force surrounded a United Nations force north of Uijongbu. A tank force extricated surrounded United Nations elements. The enemy attacked in the area north-northeast of Uijongbu. Hand-to-hand combat flared in the area west of Kapyong. Enemy pressure continued on the eastern front.

1. United Nations forces in the area south of Munsan counter-attacked at daylight yesterday and by noon the majority of friendly positions had been restored. Enemy attacks throughout the day were contained with many enemy casualties resulting from air and artillery action. The fighting continued until late afternoon at which time the United Nations forces broke contact and withdrew to prearranged positions. An estimated enemy division driving southeast from Korangpo toward the Uijongbu-Seoul axis was engaged by air and artillery throughout the day. Enemy forces north of Uijongbu succeeded in surrounding friendly elements during the night. However, by 0730, friendly tank elements had counter-attacked and succeeded in extricating the surrounded force. United Nations forces continued to fight a stubborn delaying action as they withdrew to new defensive positions. At 2150 hours an enemy unit on horses and a large concentration of enemy were reported in the area north-northeast of Uijongbu. At 2200 hours the enemy (believed to be the same group) launched an attack against United Nations forces in this area securing a slight penetration. However, the attack was reported contained as of 2240 hours.

2. United Nations forces in the area west of Kapyong were engaged with an estimated enemy battalion at 1830 hours in a heavy firefight and hand-to-hand combat as friendly elements strongly defended their positions. As of 0200 this morning the action was still in progress. Enemy action on the Central Korean front was reported decreasing as United Nations forces continued to stubbornly defend their positions.

3. On the eastern front the enemy continued to exert pressure by launching attacks of company to battalion size. However, United Nations forces were successful in containing or repulsing all attacks during the day. In the Inje area determined enemy attacks caused some friendly elements to withdraw to more favorable terrain positions.

4. Republic of Korea forces on the east coast reported no enemy contact as of 1800 hours yesterday.
