

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2261
25 July 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 24 JULY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUES
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 operations Sunday, July 22, 1951

Eighth Army communique 507, issued Monday night, July 23, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Monday,
July 23, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Monday, July 23,
1951

General Headquarters communique 954, for the twenty-four hours
ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, July 24, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Eastern
daylight time, Monday)

Eighth Army communique 508, issued at 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, July 24,
1951 (8:00 P.M., Eastern daylight time, Monday)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF JULY 22 OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew through cloudy skies and rain-showers yesterday (Sunday) as they mounted 600 sorties. Fighter bombers blasted enemy lines of communications, while B-29 Superforts saturated two enemy airfields with over 2,100 bombs.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, operating along the western rail and highway lines, and on the trans-peninsular roads, continued to attack rolling stock, supply buildings, bridges, and cut railroads and highways to prevent the enemy from moving supplies from northern supply bases to Communist frontline troops.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shore-based Marine aircraft flew over 400 sorties. Fifty sorties were flown in close support of United Nations ground forces, as combat aircraft bombed, rocketed and strafed dug-in Communist troops and gun positions along the front lines.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 160 enemy-occupied buildings, fifty supply carts, two gun positions, twenty pack animals, fifty railroad cars and four bridges. Highways and rail lines were cut in thirty places.

One F-84 Thunderjet was lost to enemy ground fire.

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Group rained more than 2,100 100-pound demolition bombs on two enemy airfields to continue to neutralize enemy air potential.

Eight of the Superforts attacked the 7,000-foot runway at Hwangju, while seven of the medium bombers hit the 5,500-foot strip at Sariwon. Highly accurate radar aiming techniques assisted the attack.

The Superforts encountered no enemy aircraft and experienced no flak in their attacks on the enemy airfields.

Night-flying aircraft mounted almost 100 sorties as B-26 Invader light bombers operated along the enemy main supply routes attacking vehicles, while others radar-aimed their bombs on enemy airfields and supply centers. Six separate attacks were made on the enemy airfield at Sirmak, and six on the supply center at Sinanju. Results of the strikes were not observed.

Over eighty-five vehicles were reported destroyed or damaged in pre-dawn attacks by B-26's on the highway between the east coast cities of Wonson and Pyongyang, the northern anchor of the "Iron Triangle" in the central sector.

B-26's teamed up with B-29 Superforts to radar-drop 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy frontline targets during the night.

Results of these attacks were not observed by the crews, but results of previous attacks have confirmed the high degree of accuracy obtained with the use of the radar-aiming techniques.

/Transports

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) continued to airlift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea as they flew 165 sorties, carrying over 500 tons of cargo.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 507, ISSUED MONDAY NIGHT

Moderate enemy resistance reported in the area south of Kumsong and west-southwest of Kansong. Light enemy contact reported along the remainder of the Korean front.

1. No significant enemy contact was reported by United Nations patrols in the area north and west of Korangpo. Probing attacks by an estimated two enemy platoons northwest of Yonchon were repulsed. Another probing attack by two enemy squads west of Chorwon was also reported repulsed.

2. Light enemy resistance from squad and platoon size enemy groups was encountered in the area north of Kumhwe. United Nations forces engaged enemy forces of undetermined strength in the area south of Kumsong. United Nations forces encountered moderate enemy resistance in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -hour firefight.

3. Light enemy resistance was reported in the Yanggu and Inje areas while other United Nations forces in the area west-southwest of Kansong encountered moderate enemy resistance from company size enemy units. Light enemy resistance was reported along the remainder of the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF JULY 23 OPERATIONS

United States Navy and Marine Corps carrier-based aircraft flew over 200 sorties yesterday (Monday) attacking Communist supply lines in western and northeastern Korea and giving close support to United Nations ground forces in the central and eastern sectors.

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets swarmed over northeast Korea concentrating aerial bombardment on enemy rail lines and supply points. U.S.S. Princeton and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard fliers ranged from the Pyongyang area over to and up the east coast as far north as Kilchu.

Carrier-based Navy aircraft totally wrecked or damaged over sixty supply buildings including five warehouses. Nine bridges were damaged or destroyed during attacks on communications networks in northeastern Korea. Flights from the Fast Carrier Task Force supported Eighth Army infantrymen east of Kumhwa and attacked front line reds west of Kansong.

Although fog slowed air operations during early morning hours, effective Marine sorties were launched from the U.S.S. Sicily, the floating airfield stationed off the west coast of Korea. Marine-manned Corsairs battered transportation targets in the Chinnampo area. Fifteen enemy sampans were damaged by the Leatherneck pilots near the harbor.

United Nations surface forces continued heavy bombardment of east coast transportation centers. The Songjin area was plastered by United States and Royal Navy destroyers and frigates for the 132nd consecutive day.

The U.S.S. Thompson, U.S.S. Cunningham, U.S.S. Hubbard, and British frigates H.M.S. Morecambe Bay and H.M.S. Mounts Bay shelled bridges and railroads at Songjin, Chongjin and near Churonjang.

The destroyer-minesweeper Thompson also battered railroad marshalling yards at Tanchon, twenty miles south of Songjin. Her 5-inch gunfire apparently hit railcars laden with ammunition as large secondary explosions were observed during the bombardment.

Far to the south, the destroyer U.S.S. Bradford continued supporting United Nations troops at the eastern end of the battle line with naval gunfire. Enemy troops, a command post and road junctions were worked on prior to dawn.

The LSMR 409 continued rocket attacks on enemy shore batteries at Wonsan. Over 700 of the 5-inch projectiles were hurled at the enemy artillery south of the city. Destroyer Blue blew up a warehouse and destroyed three other buildings north of Wonsan.

U.S.S. O'Brien and U.S.S. Weiss, joined by the patrolling U.S.S. Hubbard, added to the Wonsan bombardment, hitting gun emplacements, a bridge, and troop areas.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF JULY 23 OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew 670 sorties yesterday (Monday) as fighter-bombers continued to pound enemy communication lines, rolling stock and supply buildings, while medium bombers and light bombers hit supply areas, marshalling yards and airfields.

F-80 Shooting Star jets concentrated on the main north-south rail lines in the western part of Korea, destroying two locomotives, cutting rail lines and attacking bridges.

F-84 Thunderjets attacked the marshalling yards at Kang, blasting the tracks and strafing railroad cars in the yards. In the eastern sector a road bridge was damaged by F-84's. Thunderjets also escorted the B-29 Superforts on their bombing attack.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs operated in the central sector, cutting highways and rail lines to prevent the Communists from moving supplies and troops across the lateral lines of communication behind the battle front.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 450 sorties. Thirty were in close support of United Nations ground forces along the front lines.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging thirteen pack animals, three gun positions, 150 enemy-occupied buildings, two locomotives, twelve supply storage areas, one railroad underpass, ten rail and highway bridges, fifty railroad cars and 135 vehicles. Highways and rail lines were cut in twenty places.

Two friendly aircraft were reported lost to enemy ground fire, an F-51 and a Marine fighter plane.

Night flying aircraft mounted almost 100 sorties. B-26 Invader light bombers aided by radar techniques bombed the enemy airfields at Hwangju and Yongyu in seven separate attacks, while other twin engine bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Songchon, the supply center at Anju, and the marshalling yards at Sopo, north of Pyongyang. Other heavily armed B-26's operated along the enemy main supply routes throughout North Korea during the night attacking convoys of vehicles.

Marine night fighters, aided by flare-dropping transports, also attacked vehicles and supply centers.

Pilots reported light vehicular sightings during the night. Approximately 100 vehicles were attacked and thirty-five reported destroyed or damaged.

Throughout the night, B-29 Superforts attacked frontline enemy troop concentrations, and supply areas with over 150 air-bursting 500-pound bombs. Highly effective radar aiming techniques were employed by the medium bombers to hit the targets.

/Bomber

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Group attacked enemy supplies in the river port town of Kyomipo and an enemy airfield southeast of Sariwon.

Eleven of the medium bombers struck Kyomipo. Radar aiming over 100 tons of high explosives on the supply center. A thick undercast prevented observation of results of the strike.

A single Superfort also utilized radar techniques to drop ten tons of demolition bombs on the airfield southeast of Sariwon.

No enemy fighter opposition or flak was encountered by the Superforts during the attacks.

Combat Cargo transports of the 315th Air Division flew over 200 sorties yesterday to haul 560 tons of supplies to United Nations troops in Korea.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 954, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS
ENDED 6 A.M., TUESDAY (4 P.M., MONDAY,
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

In Korea yesterday (Monday) United Nations combat patrols continued to probe enemy defenses along the battle line. Light contacts with enemy groups of squad to company size were made by friendly elements in the central and eastern sectors during the period.

Carrier-based naval and marine aircraft ranged over the entire battle area and attacked transportation targets, supply build-up areas, bridges and front-line troop positions. United Nations naval surface forces bombarded railroad marshalling yards near Tanchon, shore batteries at Wonsan and enemy troop positions in the Kamsong area during the period.

Supply installations, airfields, vehicular traffic and enemy frontline troop positions were attacked by land-based aircraft yesterday. Fighters and light bombers concentrated on supply installations, airfields and vehicular traffic while medium bombers assisted in the attacks on supply areas and bombed front-line troop positions. Combat Cargo aircraft continued to fly supplies to bases in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 508, ISSUED AT 10 A.M., TUESDAY
(8 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Light enemy resistance continued along the western and central Korean front with moderate to heavy enemy resistance being reported in the area west southwest of Kansong.

1. United Nations patrols probing northwest of Korangpo reported light enemy contact during the day. An estimated two enemy platoons supported by artillery fire launched an attack against friendly elements north northwest of Yonchon at 0450 hours 23 July - attack was repulsed at 0200 hours. No enemy contact was reported by patrols in the area south of Pyonggang while squad and platoon sized enemy contact was reported in the area northeast of Kumhwa.

2. Light enemy resistance from platoon and company sized enemy units was encountered by United Nations patrols in the areas east-northeast of Kumhwa and south of Kumsong. United Nations forces attacking in the area south of Kumsong encountered light resistance as they dispersed the enemy and secured their objective. Light enemy resistance from squad and platoon sized enemy units continued along the remainder of the central front.

3. Light enemy contact was reported by United Nations patrols in the areas northeast of Yanggu and north of Inje. Moderate to heavy resistance from an undetermined number of enemy continued in the area west southwest of Kansong. Three platoon-sized probing attacks were launched by the enemy northwest of Kansong - attacks were repulsed.

