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NOTE DATED 23 AUGUST 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Force summary covering Tuesday's August 21, 1951 operations

Far East naval headquarters summary for Wednesday's, August 22, 1951, operations

FAR EAST AIR FORCE SUMMARY COVERING TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

The enemy's Manpojin-Sinanju rail supply route was under attack as far north as Huichon Tuesday as Far East Air Forces war planes kept up interdiction strikes against Communist efforts to move supplies and reinforcements south from Manchuria to the battle fronts. Attacks on this line by F-80 Shooting Star jets of the Fifth Air Force cratered tracks, destroyed rail cars, damaged bridges, and killed and wounded troops.

Air observation last night by B-26 light bombers indicated the enemy was continuing his massive motor truck resupply effort. Approximately 2,300 vehicles were sighted. The previous night 3,400 had been sighted, the greatest number since June 2 when 3,900 were observed.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African and shore-based Marine planes yesterday flew 450 sorties in generally unfavorable flying weather, going under clouds and through rain showers to perform their missions.

Eighty-five of these sorties were in close air support of United Nations ground forces. The majority of them were flown in the Eastern mountainous section where bitter fighting has been in progress for the possession of several key hill positions. Here F-51 Mustangs made repeated low-level attacks on Communist troops with napalm fire bombs and machine-gun fire. Weather and nature of the terrain prohibited extensive air evaluation of results.

F-80 Shooting Star jets not only battered the railroad between Huichon and Kumu but struck rail targets north and east of Pyongyang. B-84 Thunderjets struck rail and bridge targets in central Korea. Australian Meteor jets and United States Air Force Sabre jets swept northwest Korea in force in search of enemy fighters but encountered none.

Fifth Air Force and attached pilots during the period ending midnight Tuesday reported destroying or damaging ninety rail cars, vehicles, 180 enemy-held supply buildings, twenty-two warehouses in which the enemy had stored war materials and seven gun positions. They cratered rail lines in thirty-five places to impede enemy rail supply. Thirty-five casualties were inflicted on enemy troops. Five pack animals were destroyed.

Single B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command attacked a railroad marshalling yard between Sinmak and Suriwon in western Korea and hit one at Kowon on the East Coast. A target of opportunity was bombed south of Wonsan.

Seventy-five night sorties of B-26's and Marine aircraft last night hit vehicular traffic by the light of flares. Preliminary reports indicated about 170 Communist supply trucks had been destroyed or damaged by these attacks. B-26 light bombers also attacked enemy marshalling yards at Sinanju, Maengjung-dong and Yongni-dong, all in western Korea.

Almost 480 tons of military supplies, equipment and rations were flown to Korea from Japan by eighty-five sorties of 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) planes. The rations included fresh vegetables for front-line troops. Approximately 1,350 soldiers and airmen were airlifted to and from rest leaves in Japan.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS

United States Navy heavy cruisers continued to batter Communist troops on the East coast north of Kaesong yesterday. U.S.S. Toledo concluded giving naval gunfire support early Wednesday morning after stopping a Red counter-attack and pounding away at troop concentrations for five straight days.

During the period the heavy cruiser hurled over 700 8-inch shells at the Communists. Tuesday night and yesterday morning the Toledo fired at many more Red troop groups adding to the 110 tons of steel and high explosives laid on the enemy in the last five days.

U.S.S. Los Angeles stepped in on the firing line to relieve the Toledo. Observers ashore described her naval gunfire support as "very effective". The Los Angeles shelled eighteen Red infantry areas during the night and day firing. Destroyer U.S.S. Wedderburn added her 5-inch batteries in support of the ground forces in the same area.

Other Task Force 95 warships continued attacks on enemy supply lines to the north. U.S.S. Hopewell, U.S.S. Uhlmann, U.S.S. Hanna, British destroyer H.M.S. Consort and Colombian frigate Almirante Padilla bombed Wonsan area bridges, marshalling yards and gun positions despite extremely poor visibility.

United Nations blockade and escort force warships U.S.S. Carmick and U.S.S. Seiverling patrolled northward shelling bridges, railroads and highways at Chongjin and Nonam.

U.S.S. Moore burned a railroad trestle south of Songjin and fired at road junctions and railroad yards.

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 launched dawn hecklers in raids on Communist supply points between Yong and Chongjin on the east coast.

During sorties limited by bad weather over northeast Korea, the Navy pilots destroyed or damaged twenty-six buildings. Among the total were five warehouses.

