

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

17 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 387:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
16 July 1951

As weather conditions improved last night, Far East Air Forces planes flew a record number of night sorties. B-26 Invader light bombers, Marine fighters, flare-dropping transports, B-29 Superforts and reconnaissance aircraft mounted 119 sorties during the hours of darkness, heavily attacking enemy airfields, vehicle convoys, and front line enemy troops and supplies.

FEAF warplanes flew 530 sorties yesterday in variable weather, as fighters and fighter bombers encountered low clouds and rain during the morning. Better weather prevailed in the afternoon. Lines of communications continued to be primary targets for F-80 Shooting Star jets, F-84 Thunderjets and F-51 Mustangs, as they cut rail lines in strategic places, damaged bridges, and hit rolling stock.

F-86 Sabrejets on fighter sweeps near the Yalu river sighted a flight of 12 MIG-15s, but the enemy jet fighters fled across the river when the Sabrejets turned to attack.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shorebased Marine aircraft flew 370 sorties yesterday. Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 70 vehicles, 18 pack animals, 10 supply carts, eight railroad cars, two supply storage areas, four bridges, and 100 vehicles. Highway and rail lines were cut in 30 places.

(over)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1300
17 July 1951

Immediate Release:

QUONSET HUT WINTER QUARTERS BEING BUILT IN HOKKAIDO FOR 45th DIVISION

WITH THE 45th INFANTRY DIVISION, Hokkaido, Japan—Steel and concrete quonset huts will be started soon on this island to provide suitable winter quarters for the 45th Infantry Division. The former Oklahoma National Guard division was sent here last April for continued training and security of the island.

The announcement that winter quarters would be built for 45th "Thunderbirds" was made by Maj. Gen. Walter L. Weible, commander of the Japan Logistical Command, following a recent tour of the new campsites.

In addition to Camp Chitose and Camp Crawford, where elements of the division are now staying, two new camps will be constructed. For security reasons, the locations cannot be named.

Three camps will house the division's three regimental combat teams, while the fourth is to be the home of division headquarters and special troops.

As carloads of quonset huts and tons of cement arrive daily in Hokkaido, 45 Japanese draftsmen, designers and engineers are hurrying to complete the final blueprints for the camps. Heading the project is the Engineer Construction Detachment, 8092d Army Unit, stationed at Camp Chitose.

"Bids for all the housing were accepted this week," said Capt. James J. Stretch, El Reno, Okla., construction engineer. "Quonset huts should be going up before the end of the month."

Stretch also was engineer for the building of Camp Monte Strong, a tent city near Chitose where a large part of the 45th is staying this summer.

The "winterized" buildings will have concrete floors with wooden walls and ceilings. Outside, the barracks will look like ordinary quonset huts with a covering of corrugated steel. Thunderbirds are expected to move into their new homes about Oct. 1.

"Because of the short time we have to finish the building project, we will not be able to install central heating systems in the new camps," Captain Stretch said. "The barracks will be heated with oil stoves, now being used in the division's squad tent camps. They will have hot water heaters, however."

Almost all buildings in the new camps — including PXs, NCO clubs, dayrooms, orderly rooms and battalion and regimental headquarters — will be quonset. The offices will have wooden floors.

Bids already have been received on two 1,000-seat frame theaters and two chapels. The chapels will seat about 300 people each and will have offices, classrooms and even kitchens.

Also planned in the new housing project are a field house, football stadium, dry cleaning and laundry plants, skeet ranges and several baseball diamonds.

Streets in the new camps will be made from volcanic ash mixed with rock and clay and coated with oil.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Governor Carlton Skinner of Guam has announced that on July 21 the Guam government will celebrate liberation day, which is a joint commemoration of the liberation of Guam from the island's conquerors on July 21, 1944, and the grant of American citizenship to the islanders on July 21, 1950. Elaborate all-day ceremonies are planned, including dedication of a replica of the Statue of Liberty at the entrance to Agaña Harbor, carabao races, contests of all kinds and a joint military-civilian parade. Correspondents wishing to visit the island for the day will be welcome.

-2-

Enemy airfields in North Korea were pounded by B-26 Invader light bombers in 21 separate attacks during the night. Aided by radar, the twin-engine bombers "post holed" the runways at Sunan, Hwangju, Sariwon, and Sinmak to keep them non-operational.

Other B-26s operated along the main enemy supply routes throughout North Korea attacking vehicular traffic. Pilots reported that the number of vehicles sighted was very low.

One train was attacked by a B-26 in a pre-dawn attack near Sunchon with 15 cars reported damaged.

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Group utilized radar techniques to assault enemy marshalling yards at Kunu-ri and Samdong-ni.

Seven of the all-weather medium bombers hit Kunu-ri, while six attacked the 23 track yards at Samdong-ni. Results were generally unobserved, but through breaks in the cloud layers, some crews reported seeing the bombs hit the target.

The Superforts were escorted by F-84 Thunderjets. No enemy fighters or flak were encountered.

A supply center at Chinnampo on the west coast was attacked by a lone Superfort, while a single B-29 struck the marshalling yards at the east coast city of Hungnam. Radar techniques were used in both attacks with unobserved results.

Combat Cargo transports flew 135 sorties yesterday, airlifting 1600 tons of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

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LT. NEWMAN NAMED AIDE TO UN DELEGATE VICE ADMIRAL JOY

Lt. Roland R. Newman, USN, of Los Altos, Calif., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy, Commander of Naval Forces Far East and Senior United Nations Delegate of the United Nations Command during the present armistice negotiations with the Communists, it was announced today at Advance Headquarters.

Lieutenant Newman, commissioned in the United States Navy at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1942 as a Navy fighter pilot, is a graduate of the University of Texas where he was a three-year letterman on the swimming team.

During World War II he spent several years in the Pacific Theater participating in campaigns in the Solomons, Okinawa, the Philippines and in Borneo. He flew Grumman "Hellcats" from the "jeep" carrier Swanee and is credited with shooting down a "Zero" during aerial combat. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Air Medal with ten Oak Leaf Clusters.

After the war Lieutenant Newman returned to the University of Texas where he did graduate work in English and education. He later attended the University of California for further studies, returning to active duty with the Navy early in 1948.

From 1942 until September 1950 he toured colleges and universities in Northern California and Nevada as a Navy procurement officer. He came overseas in October 1950 and was assigned to Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron No. 11 in Japan. In June he was appointed aide to Rear Adm. Albert K. Morshouse, C/S COMNAVFE, who recently left for the United States to become Chief of Naval Air Advanced Training. Lieutenant Newman was appointed aide to Admiral Joy last week and arrived in Korea on 13 July.

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TEN NETHERLANDS SOLDIERS RECEIVE AMERICAN MEDALS

WITH THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA--Ten Netherlands soldiers recently received the American Bronze Star Medal with V device from Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner. Medals were awarded during a ceremony in which both nations paraded, the Netherlands and the U.S. 38th Infantry Regiment.

Dutch receiving the Bronze Star were: 1st Lt. Teodore E.C.J. Holland of Breda; Sgt. Major Cornelius Plaatzter of Noordwijk; Sgt. Cornelis De Beer of Tilbury; Sgt. Johannes Van Winnik of Maastricht; Sgt. Gerardus J. H. Wijnen of Boxmeer; Cpl. Michiel Tenwens of Soerendonk; Cpl. Ernst Woesthof of Prinse Bosch; PFC Jan H. Hoorneveeg Van Rij of Rofferdam, and Pvt. Gerret Van Der Hee of Gonda.

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SOLDIER LOSES MEDAL IN KOREA; FINDS IT WORN BY CHINESE PRISONER

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA--SFC George Pitts, 3802 Highland ave., Tampa, Fla., was so proud of the Bronze Star Medal he won for valor in World War II, that he wrote his name on the back with indelible pencil and carried it with him everywhere he went.

But the I & R platoon sergeant from the 31st RCT lost his medal in the fighting at the Chosin reservoir last December. Regretfully, he thought he'd seen the last of it.

A few days ago, however, Pitts received a telephone call from the regimental POW interrogation team. They told him they had found a Bronze Star Medal with his name on it on a Chinese soldier taken captive in a recent drive. The 31st apparently had closed again with the old Chosin-foe.

Slowly turning the medal over in his hands, Pitts mumbled, "It's the same one, all right. But I don't expect anyone to believe it!"

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1110
17 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 947
FOR THE PERIOD 160600K - 170600K JULY 1951

The Korean front was relatively quiet yesterday as United Nations combat patrols made light contacts with enemy screening forces throughout the period. In the central and east-central sectors friendly patrols engaged several enemy groups of squad to platoon size and encountered light to moderate mortar fire. Elsewhere along the front patrols observed numerous small enemy groups.

Land-based aircraft concentrated on cutting enemy supply lines yesterday. Attacks were made on rail rolling stock, marshalling yards and supply buildings. Light bombers attacked enemy airfields to keep them non-operational while medium bombers struck two important marshalling yards in the rear areas.

Aerial resupply operations were continued.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft flew through bad weather to attack military targets in the battle area. Surface elements bombarded supply dumps, troop concentrations, vehicular traffic and gun positions along the east coast from Songjin to Wonsan. Near the battleline cruisers and destroyers continued to provide close gunfire support to friendly ground units.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

17 July 1951
1030

Immediate Release No. 1038:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Far East Air Forces Bomber Command has announced that Sgt. Gus C. Opfer, 415 S. Van Mater Ave., Opportunity, Wash., has become the second Superfort gunner to blast two enemy MIG-15 jet fighters from Korean skies. Sgt. Opfer's feat took place near Sinanju on July 9 when seven to eight MIGs broke through friendly F-86 fighter cover to attack his three-plane formation of 19th Bomb Group Superforts.

Immediately after this action, Sgt. Opfer was credited with one MIG definitely destroyed. The second confirmation came after a thorough check of the details of the aerial battle and after bomber crewmen and fighter pilot statements established that Sgt. Opfer was the gunner responsible for the destruction of the second MIG.

Opfer stated:

"We were flying lead formation when the MIGs jumped us. One of them was at one o'clock high, but we had F-86s up there so he didn't worry me. I picked one coming in at five o'clock high and started firing when he was about 800 yards out. I could see his red nose and his guns firing. I fired until he burst into flames and started spinning down. The tail gunner and left scanner (gunner) saw him hit the water and explode.

"Just after that, the tail gunner called out: 'MIG, seven o'clock high, coming around to five o'clock.' When he came in at about five-thirty, I had him. I poured it to him from 1,200 to 1,000 yards out. I kept hitting him and he finally burst into flames and started to spin. The tail gunner of Number Three plane saw him hit and burst apart, as did the tail gunner and the left gunner on my plane."

During the same engagement, another gunner in the same formation was credited with one MIG probably destroyed.

The gunner, Cpl. Michael J. Collins, 4729 40th St., Woodside, Long Island, N.Y., said:

"The MIG came in at four o'clock high as our formation turned off the bomb run. I hit the MIG at about 900 yards with 100 to 150 rounds. At 700 yards he began to smoke and started into a spin."

Another gunner on Collins' plane stated that when he last saw the MIG, it was aflame throughout the center section and was spinning violently.

The confirmed kills raised the 19th Group's total to 13 MIG fighters destroyed. The one probable, gives the same group 12 MIGs probably shot down.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

17 July 1951
0900

Immediate Release No. 1037:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Bomber Command Superforts, utilizing new radar bombing techniques, yesterday aimed approximately 120 tons of high explosives at two important marshalling yards in North Korea through heavy cloud layers.

Seven Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Group Superforts assaulted the yards at Kunu-ri, while six other B-29s of the same group attacked the Samdong-ni rail center.

During the attack on the 23 track yard at Samdong-ni, B-29 pilot 1st Lt. Frank Teat, 2266A Lindmont Circle, N.E., Atlanta, Ga., said, "A terrific bomb load was dropped on the rails at Samdong-ni because for the first time we flew in a six plane formation and released over 200 of those five-hundred pound bombs at one time".

1st Lt. Paul Lewis, Malden, Mo., another Superfort pilot reported, "Through a break in the clouds I could see where the boxcars had done a little hedge-hopping".

A single B-29 also utilized radar to bomb the marshalling yards at Hungnam, while another lone Superfort bombed a supply center at Chinnampo. Results were unobserved.

No enemy fighters or flak were encountered by the B-29s.

FEAF warplanes flew over 500 sorties yesterday in generally clearing weather.

Cloudy skies were predicted for most of the battlezone areas today, with improved visibility forecast for late this afternoon.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

18 July 1951
0830

Immediate Release No. 1041:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Taking advantage of improving weather yesterday, Far East Air Forces warplanes flew more than 830 effective sorties and disrupted the flow of enemy supplies over western routes by damaging bridges, cutting rail tracks and highways, and destroying a large number of vehicles. Three key Communist marshalling yards along their main supply route received heavy tonnage of bombs.

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the 98th Group flew from their base in Japan to attack marshalling yards at Hungsu-ri, Sinmak and Opa-ri, all in western Korea.

Radar aiming was used by six Superforts which hit Opa-ri, but the three which hit Hungsu-ri and the four which bombed Sinmak aimed visually and crewmen observed results.

"We destroyed a long train in the yard," said 1st Lt. Robert Almack, formerly of 1190 Fulton St., San Francisco, Calif., on his return from the Sinmak attack. Lt. Almack, a bombardier, said he felt sure the train would never run again.

"Demolition bombs literally plastered that yard," he declared.

Intense flak was experienced by four Superforts which attacked the yard at Hungsu-ri but all aircraft returned to their base.

"I've flown 30 missions and that was the most intense flak I've ever seen," asserted S/Sgt. Warren D. Tessmer, 411 North 7th St., Wausau, Wisc., a gunner. "But in spite of the flak our bomb hits were so good it will be a long time before they get their trains rolling in that marshalling yard again."

Cloudy skies were experienced by FEAF pilots as they took off this morning but no rain was forecast.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

18 July 1951
1046

Immediate Release No. 1042:

HQ FIFTH AIR FORCE---Major General Edward J. Timberlake, former vice-commander of the Fifth Air Force recently departed from Korea for a new assignment in the United States. After a brief stop in Japan, he will assume command of the Ninth Air Force with headquarters at Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, N. C.

General Timberlake had been with the Fifth Air Force since September 1948, when he was appointed commander of the 315th Air Division at Itazuke, Japan. In June 1949, he was appointed chief of staff of the Fifth Air Force, coming to Korea in that capacity shortly after the beginning of the war. In December 1950, he became vice-commander of the Fifth and served in that position until the time of his departure.

Timberlake received the second star of a major general of the United States Air Force on April 12, this year.

Prior to his arrival in the Far East, General Timberlake served as the chief-of-staff for operations at Headquarters USAF after his graduation from the National War College, Washington, D.C.

He was born at Fort Hunt, Va., on November 10, 1909, and was graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., as a second lieutenant in the Infantry on June 11, 1931.

He received his pilot's wings in October, 1932, at Kelly Field, Texas, and in January of the following year transferred to what was then known as the Army Air Corps.

During World War II, General Timberlake assumed command of the 201st Combat Wing in England in May 1943. The following September he took command of the 2nd Combat Bomb Wing, and a year later he was appointed Commanding General of the 20th Combat Bomb Wing in the same theater. He remained in that position until May 1945, when he returned to the United States.

General Timberlake has been awarded the following decorations: The Distinguished Flying Cross with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star and the Distinguished Unit Badge.

His foreign decorations include The British Distinguished Flying Cross, French Croix de Guerre with Palm, French Legion of Honor, Cuban Order of Military Merit, Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Korean Order of Military Merit with Silver Star.

END

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1110
18 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 948
FOR THE PERIOD 170600K - 180600K JULY 1951

United Nations combat patrols made minor contacts with squad to company size enemy groups along the Korean front yesterday. In the western sector friendly units placed artillery fire on several enemy groups during the period. Elsewhere along the front scattered contacts were made by friendly patrols.

Heavy damage was inflicted on enemy transportation and supply facilities in western Korea by land-based aircraft yesterday. Fighters and light bombers attacked vehicular convoys and rail transportation while medium bombers continued attacks on marshalling yards and provided close support for friendly ground units. Combat cargo aircraft continued to fly supplies to Korean bases.

Carrier-based aircraft carried out attacks on gun positions, bridges, rail rolling stock and vehicular traffic during the period while surface elements continued blockade and interdiction operations along the east coast from Songjin to Kosong.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

1030
19 July 1951

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA-----Rail and highway routes on the Communist supply line were given strong attention Wednesday by the Corsair and jet pilots of the 1st Marine Air Wing.

Flying through scattered skies over North Korea the flying leathernecks cratered numerous roads, severed many rail lines and knocked out a number of bridges.

Northeast of the Hwachon Reservoir one flight attacked a number of troops in a strike that drew air assessment of "good coverage" from the controller.

The Marines also destroyed numerous supply stacks, enemy occupied buildings and warehouses.

Tuesday night the Corsair and Tigercat Marine night intruder flyers destroyed 12 enemy trucks and damaged five others. The Flying Nightmares squadron pilots also destroyed 18 buildings and an anti-aircraft position.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Information Office

ADVANCE RELEASE

19 July 1951

The following release is given IN ADVANCE and IN CONFIDENCE

for publication at 10 a.m. Japan Daylight Time, Friday, July 20:

CONTROL OF UNITED STATES DOLLAR FUNDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

General Matthew B. Ridgway today announced the finalization of arrangements to transfer to the title of the Japanese Government all United States dollar funds heretofore operated by the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board under a power of attorney from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Officials of the Occupation and representatives of the Japanese Government at a meeting in the office of Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section, signed the legal documents necessary to make the transfer of dollar funds effective as of the close of business on 15 August 1951.

The action, taken in furtherance of the Supreme Commander's policy to return financial operational authority to the Japanese Government as soon as the Japanese are prepared to exercise such responsibility, will provide the Japanese Government with title to the dollar funds and will permit the restoration of normal commercial relationships between Japanese and foreign banks in their private negotiations for dollar credit arrangements.

The mechanisms and procedures of exchange control will be unaffected by the subject transfer since the Foreign Exchange Control Board will retain responsibility on behalf of the Japanese Government for operation of the foreign exchange funds available to Japan. Overall policy surveillance by the Occupation headquarters of the Japanese foreign exchange budget will continue.

Transfer to the Japanese Government of sterling funds now operated by the Foreign Exchange Control Board under power of attorney from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been deferred pending conclusion of financial arrangements currently being negotiated between the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan and the Japanese Government.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: United Nations and Japanese news media representatives are invited to cover the signing of the agreement described above in Room 508, fifth floor, Forestry building, Tokyo, at 10 a.m. on Friday, July 20. Photographers, both still and motion picture, also are invited. Motion picture equipment must be in place not later than 9:30 a.m.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

19 July 1951
1400

Immediate Release No. 1047:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---A new speed record for water pick-ups in the Far East was set recently by a 3rd Air Rescue Squadron SA-16 "Albatross" crew when they plucked a downed fighter pilot from choppy waters off the coast of Korea in less than six minutes.

The SA-16 amphibian, piloted by 1st Lt. Edward M. LaDou, San Diego, Calif., was orbiting off the coast deep in enemy-held territory with its radio tuned to an emergency frequency. Suddenly a fighter pilot was heard informing his flight leader that he was in trouble and would have to leave his aircraft. The rescue team immediately went into action. They contacted the pilot and instructed him to head for a specific position off the coast of Korea. The pilot acknowledged the instructions and headed for the rendezvous.

The co-pilot, 2nd Lt. James A. Kirkland of Port Arthur, Tex., maintained radio contact with Lt. John Morse Jr. of Houston, Tex., pilot of the disabled fighter plane, while S/Sgt John O. Givens, rescue radio operator, Charleston, W. Va., informed ground radio stations of developments.

When the rescuers reached the rendezvous area, they sighted a parachute drifting towards the water. Lt. LaDou circled it, and landed immediately.

A line was thrown to the swimming pilot, he was pulled aboard the SA-16, and in a few minutes was in friendly territory.. a wet but grateful airman.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

19 July 1951
1235

Immediate Release No. 1046:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---For the past three nights Far East Air Forces warplanes have averaged more than 100 dusk-to-dawn sorties against the enemy, bombing airfields and enemy-occupied buildings, strafing traffic and attacking targets of opportunity.

Often the darkness makes it hard to assess the results of these missions but three members of the Fifth Air Force's 3rd Bomb Group brought home eye-witness accounts of last night's B-26 Invader strikes.

A persistent attack on an enemy-held building at Wonsan caused a terrific explosion, which was followed quickly by two large fires, according to 1st Lt. Ray W. Olcott, 4013-A 34th St., Lubbock, Texas, a pilot.

"I had made eight passes at that building, hitting it with frag bombs and pouring in two thousand rounds of machine gun ammunition," said the flyer. "Then on my ninth pass there was a sudden bright white flash from the inside of the structure and as I pulled around for a better look I saw the area lighted by two large orange fires."

Another B-26 started a fire at the enemy-held Sinmak airfield.

"The blaze broke out after we strung 500-pound bombs on the target," said 2nd Lt. Paul C. Jones, navigator of Rt. 2, Lebanon, Ind. "A little later we sighted four enemy vehicles near Suncheon and literally riddled them with bullets from our machine guns."

A third B-26 spotted an enemy campfire near Koksan.

"We aimed a cluster of fragmentation bombs at it," said T/Sgt. Wilbur R. Parkins, the gunner, of Rt. 2, Centralia, Wash. "We must have hit an ammunition dump because immediately afterwards we saw two big secondary explosions which sent columns of red fire high into the air."

END

0182

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1545
20 July 1951

Immediate Release:

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS HERE FOR TALKS

Lt. Gen. Harold R. Bull, Commandant of the National War College, Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, Chief of the Military History Section of the Department of the Army, and Brig. Gen. Norman M. Lack of the Organization and Training Division, G-3, Department of the Army, arrived in Tokyo last night from the United States for a scheduled series of talks with JFC officials on military planning.

The officers who were met upon arrival by Lt. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, Chief of Staff, GHQ, and Brig. Gen. F. K. Wright, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, GHQ, landed at Haneda Air Base at 7:30 p. m., July 19.

Also in the party were four members of the faculty of the National War College: Col. John F. Bird, U.S.A.; Col. Verdi B. Barnes, U.S.A.; Col. John K. Brown, U.S.A.F.; and Col. Frank H. Wirsig, U.S.M.C.

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TANK COMPANY HAS PROBLEM CARING FOR YOUTH-OLD FAWN MASCOT

WITH THE 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Rigor mortis has set in at the 72d Tank Battalion of the 2d Infantry Division.

It's not as bad as it sounds though. "Rigor Mortis" is a fawn that acts as mascot of C Company.

Sgt. Jack Slaw, 21, 335 Alpena St., Toledo, Ohio, found the animal while walking down a mountain pass and brought him back to the company area.

The men started to work immediately making Rigor Mortis comfortable. PFC Robert Knack, 19, 4433 S. Mozart St. Chicago, Ill. built a screened-in house. Sgt. William C. Gates, 23, 258 Dayton Ave., Tacoma, Wash., offered to feed the animal.

This presented a problem, inasmuch as it has to be fed from a bottle, with the finger of a rubber glove doubling as a nipple.

Rigor Mortis is only four weeks old.

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U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE IN KOREA DONATES 600,000 WON FOR RELIEF OF KOREAN NAVY WOUNDED

WITH THE 2d LOGISTICAL COMMAND, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--The office of the United States Naval Attache to Korea has donated 600,000 won for relief of wounded personnel of the Korean Navy and Marine Corps.

News of the contribution was contained in a letter addressed to Admiral Sohn Won-il, commander-in-chief of naval operations for the ROK Navy. In making the donations, the U.S. Naval Attache commended the Korean Navy and Marine Corps for their successful naval war during the first year of the Korean conflict.

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MOONEYHAM BROTHERS--ALL THREE OF THEM MADE FORTIFIABLE TANK TEAM

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Bob, Bill and Jerry--there's a team.

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The Mooneyham Brothers, Bob and Bill, twins--and Jerry, constitute one of the largest brother teams to be in a single company in Korea, both in number and physique.

When their company left the States for the 24th Division in Korea last summer the team was a twosome--Robert and William, both platoon sergeants.

At the same time the company was resting near Seoul after the recapture of Taejon, the youngest of six Mooneyham brothers, Gerald, was mounted on a motorcycle, escorting General MacArthur and Korean Republic President Syngman Rhee from Kimpo Airport to the Capital in Seoul.

Shortly afterwards Master Sergeants Bill and Bob called Corporal Gerald at the X Corps IF Headquarters. "Then and there we arranged a transfer," Jerry related with a happy grin.

A month passed and the brothers were still apart. Then one day in November Jerry got word that he had been transferred to the 6th Medium Tank Battalion.

"I had to hop all kinds of planes to get to where they were," he said. "But, then," he added in a perplexed tone, "I didn't know where they were."

The youngest Mooneyham, who stands 6 feet 4 1/2 inches tall and weighs 210 pounds, reached his new unit at Pakchon--"just as the Chinese came in."

With his big brother Bill, 6 feet 5 inches tall, 220 pounds, and Bob, 6 feet 4 3/4 inches, 215 pounds, Jerry took his indoctrination to armored tanks.

Mooneyham, Mooneyham and Mooneyham practiced together at last. One day in February Bob's platoon was attached to another unit on a mission. Bill heard one of the tanks in his brother's platoon had been knocked out by Chinese action.

"But they didn't tell us which one," Bill said. Perspiring despite the freezing Korean winter, he grabbed a pair of binoculars and raced to the top of a mountain overlooking a valley that the tanks would pass through coming back.

Nervously adjusting the glasses to his eyes at the first sound of the clinkers, he carefully observed each number painted on the turrets as the iron monsters rolled closer.

That one second before had been hopeful anxiety turned to excited glee as he spotted a "49" framed in the circle of the lens. "That's the most I ever sweated," he recalled.

Bob was wounded and evacuated in a later action. From then on it has been Bill and Jerry alone.

William is now 2nd Lt. Mooneyham--he was commissioned May 30. When he leads his tank platoon into battle one of the gunners is 23-year-old Jerry.

JACK BENNY PRESENTED ICE CREAM RELIC OF FAMOUS VIOLIN AT 3d DIVISION

WITH THE 3d INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Jack Benny, Vaudeville gift to radio, saw 3d Division ingenuity in action this week when he was presented an ice cream replica of the violin on which he made his unique rendition of "The Bee" famous.

"I guess this shows who's the star of this show," he quipped when the dessert was presented to him by the division quartermaster, Maj. Richardson D. Denton, at division mess. The whole troupe chimed in, singing "Love in Bloom."

Benny insisted on having his picture taken with the "creator of this artistic masterpiece," 1st Sgt. Robert D. Rosendahl of 3d QM Company. "Can't I take this home?" he asked the sergeant. "Then I can show them that 'They loved me in Korea.'"

The sergeant explained how he had molded scrap bits of tin from ration cans around a real violin and had poured the vanilla and chocolate mixes into the form. Red cherries were stuck into the handle for tightening the strings.

0184

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Weekly Summary of U.N. News
For Immediate Release

Public Information Office,
Pusan, Korea
20 July 1951

KAESONG

UNITED NATIONS, New York-(By Wireless)--Korean armistice negotiators entered the eighth round of their talks at 10 a.m. Friday following a United Nations announcement that "additional progress" was made this week "toward the formation of a mutually acceptable agenda on which to base the detailed discussion".

Following the seventh meeting Thursday, a spokesman of the Unified Command made this statement: "We'll come to an agreement, or there will be an air of finality about the disagreement". (American News Agency dispatches reported the spokesman emphasized to correspondents that his statement had the approval of the U.N. Command).

At least one major issue remained unsolved after four meetings this week following the resumption of talks last weekend in Kaesong, Korean capital in the Middle Ages, which lies just south of the 38th parallel. Negotiations were resumed after a two-day break when the Commanders of the North Korean and Chinese communist forces accepted proposals by U.N. Commander, General Matthew B. Ridgway, for a cease-fire neutral zone from the center of Kaesong and complete and equal freedom of movement, communication and selection of delegation personnel by both sides.

The major question under debate was not explained by U.N. communiques, but Thursday's U.N. announcement said Vice-Admiral Charles Turner Joy, head of the U.N. Armistice Team, reiterated his stand that "only matters of a military nature would be discussed." The disagreement over the North Korean-Chinese proposed agenda was not settled by the end of the Thursday meeting.

The U.N. communique Wednesday said: "Agreement on the key point is essential to the successful completion of the first phase of the negotiations."

It added: "In order to hasten the conferences to their ultimate goal, the U.N. senior delegate (Admiral Joy) accepted two points presented by the communists on the phraseology of agenda items, after placing on the record the U.N. understanding of their basic intent".

KOREAN RELIEF

While the cease-fire negotiations continued at Kaesong, U.N. Headquarters in New York announced the start of a \$250,000,000 programme by which U.N. hoped to rebuild war-battered Korea under an agreement between the Unified Command and the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency. Under this plan the Unified Command will have sole responsibility for all relief and short term economic assistance until peace is restored in Korea. The U.N. agency - known as UNKRA - will be mainly responsible for high-level technical assistance to the Republic of Korea and for long-range planning to restore the economic health of the Peninsula.

J. Donald Kingsley, UNKRA Agent General, left by plane Thursday from Geneva en route to Pusan where he will review the terms of the agreement with his staff.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES

U.N. Headquarters in New York was busy this week studying ways and means of meeting not only the aggression in Korea but the challenge of aggression anywhere in the future.

A report was released summarizing the response of U.N. Member Governments as well as non-members to the U.N. General Assembly's recommendations for a strategic arms embargo against North Korea and continental China. Replies were received from 43 U.N. Member countries and 12 non-member Governments.

32 Member States reviewed in detail the measures they have taken to ensure an effective embargo of shipments of arms and strategic materials to the armies in North

(MORE)

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Korea. Burma and India noted they had abstained from voting on the Assembly resolution which they said did not seriously affect them since most of the items on the list were in short supply in their countries.

Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay reported that the Assembly recommendations had been passed on to the proper government agencies for action.

Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukraine and the USSR refused to bring the Assembly resolution to the attention of their home governments on the grounds that it was illegal and contrary to the U.N. Charter.

The General Assembly's Committee on Collective Measures set up last November under the United for Peace programme to study ways and means of combating aggression through collective action by U.N. Members, met in plenary session this week to deal with the military aspects of the programme. The Committee approved a special report on the setting up of a panel of experts to help individual governments organize special forces for collective use by U.N.

Yugoslavia informed U.N. it was unable to commit any of its military units for U.N. use under the United for Peace programme, because of military and other pressures on its manpower and materials potentiality exerted by the USSR and other Eastern European countries on its borders. Yugoslavia declared, however, that by resisting aggression against its own frontiers it believed it was contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

The Philippines pointed out that some of its armed forces were already assigned to U.N. duty in Korea and that the status of these forces would be reviewed in the future in accordance with U.N. plans for a collective security system.

ALSO THIS WEEK: The U.N. Trusteeship Council examined petitions and reports from the Trust Territories of Cameroons and Togoland... The first shipment of wheat donated by staff members of the U.N. and its specialized agencies arrived in India. Employees of the International Refugee Organization contributed over \$2000 to the U.N. Fund for Indian Food Relief increasing to more than \$17,000 the total U.N. staff contributions to that fund... UNESCO sent an American seismologist to aid in earthquake research in Turkey and Israel... The Government of Iran signed a Technical Assistance agreement with the International Labour Organization, under which ILO will provide aid in the fields of labour inspection and labour statistics... In Geneva, the U.N. Conference of Plenipotentiaries preparing a Convention relating to the status of refugees, continued discussing the definition of the term "refugee"... The Philippine Government contributed \$50,000 to the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund... Dr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Bolivia, U.N. Commissioner in Eritrea, continued consultations with the inhabitants of Eritrea on the future constitution for that former Italian colony... The International Refugee Organization has re-established over 1,000,000 refugees and displaced persons over the past 4 years, it was reported at IRO Headquarters.

0186

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1045
20 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 950
FOR THE PERIOD 190600K - 200600K JULY 1951

On the Korean front yesterday United Nations ground forces repulsed several light probing attacks and continued to patrol. In the western sector light contacts were made between friendly and enemy patrols while along the central and eastern fronts friendly elements repulsed several light probing attacks.

Enemy airfields, vehicular traffic, troop concentrations and supply facilities were the principal targets of land-based aircraft yesterday. Fighters and light bombers concentrated attacks on troop positions, vehicles and supply routes while medium bombers hit marshalling yards, supply centers and frontline troop positions. Aerial resupply operations were continued.

United Nations naval surface elements continued bombardment of east coast communication centers, troop areas and shore batteries during the period. Enemy shore batteries in the Wonsan area were heavily attacked by cruisers and destroyers while other elements provided naval gunfire support for friendly units in the Kosong-Kansong area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1000
21 July 1951

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 951
FOR THE PERIOD 200600K - 210600K JULY 1951

In Korea yesterday United Nations combat patrols continued to probe enemy defenses encountering light to moderate resistance. Along the western and west-central fronts light enemy contacts were made while in the east-central sector friendly units encountered several enemy mine fields and received small arms, mortar and artillery fire during the period.

Firing through rain and fog, United Nations Naval surface elements continued attacks on enemy installations along the east coast from Songjin to Posong. Gun emplacements, troop positions and bridges were the principal targets attacked. Despite bad weather, carrier-based aircraft bombed and strafed military targets in the Chinnampo area.

Land-based aircraft with operations curtailed due to weather, attacked vital supply centers, transportation facilities and troop concentrations in the battle area. Important targets attacked included a supply center at Hungnam, a marshalling yard at Kowon and troop positions along the battle line. Combat cargo aircraft continued to fly supplies to bases in Korea.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

21 July 1951
1030

Operational Summary No. 391:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
20 July 1951

Bad weather enforced a virtual "cease-fire" in the air war over Korea yesterday, limiting Far East Air Forces to a total of 140 effective sorties of which 105 were flown by transport-cargo planes delivering supplies and equipment from Japan to Korea. It was the smallest number of sorties FEAF planes had flown during any 24-hour period since July 22, 1950, when 85 were mounted.

Two all-weather B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Group attacked the marshalling yard at Kowon on the east coast of Korea, aiming their high explosive 500-pound bombs through clouds and rain by the use of radar techniques. Another Superfort bombed military targets at Hungnam on the east coast. Results were unserved.

Fifth Air Force and attached rescue aircraft mounted 24 sorties, the smallest number since February 9 when seven were flown. Of the Fifth's sorties yesterday 13 were B-26 pre-dawn missions. The balance of Fifth's missions were helicopter or reconnaissance flights.

Last night Bomber Command sent six Superforts to hit enemy frontline targets with more than 200 airbursting 500-pound bombs aimed by radar techniques.

Fifth Air Force last night sent 13 B-26 light bombers against the enemy. They attacked enemy airfields at Hwangju and Sariwon, using radar. Light enemy vehicular movement was sighted south of Pyongyang.

One hundred and fifty tons of military supplies and equipment was flown into Korea from Japan yesterday by 105 transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

21 July 1951

ADVANCE RELEASE

This release is issued IN ADVANCE for publication on or after July 29, 1951, the anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Army Chaplains.

A SALUTE TO THE CHAPLAIN.

A Day With a Far East Command Hospital Chaplain

One hundred and seventy-six years of ministering to the spiritual needs of the American soldier, in war and peace — that's the record of the Chaplains of the United States Army, to whom the nation pays tribute on July 29.

One hundred and seventy-six years of listening to the troubles, the desires, the heartaches, the despairs and enthusiasms of the service man have given the chaplains a deeply-honored and indispensable place in Army life.

Chaplains of the Korean war take their place in history beside the four deathless chaplains of the USS Dorchester — two Protestant, one Catholic, one Jewish — who went down with the ship off the coast of Greenland in World War II, because they placed the lives of their men first.

More than 200 of them, of all faiths, have been serving beside the combat troops in Korea, in defiance of death and permanent injury to health. Forty-nine of them have received 63 decorations. But the good which they have accomplished cannot be evaluated in decorations.

In the chronicle of the Korean war the chaplains who have been bearing the brunt on the battlefields, naturally, are in the forefront of the story. But the heroic work of the hospital chaplains, both in Korea and Japan, must receive due recognition.

Hospital chaplains of Japan have been performing tremendous tasks in the morale field. While they have not been contending with gunfire and bombs, they have had a constant battle of physical endurance for carrying out the 24-hour-a-day job of ministering to the UN-wounded, of dealing with the results of the battlefields. Their work is never done.

Typical of the duties required of these chaplains are those performed by Lt. Col. Julian S. Ellenberg of Greenwood, S.C., chaplain for Tokyo Army Hospital. This gigantic institution, located at historic St. Luke's International Medical Center of Japan, has been a true crossroads of the war — and the frontline of the home front in Japan.

Chaplain Ellenberg, who wears the Silver Star, went ashore with the first wave of the 4th Infantry Division which hit the Normandy beachhead on D-Day, June 6, 1944. At Tokyo Army Hospital, he is still bolstering the morale of combat men. This time he is ministering to the wounded, and aiding those who face a long, tedious and discouraging road back to recovery. This often has been as challenging as his experiences on the battlefield.

Up all hours of the night, or early in the morning, to be with a man on the "critical" list, or to perform final rites, Chaplain Ellenberg still starts shortly after breakfast on a whirlwind tour of the wards. He's a dynamo of good will and a liaison between the wounded and home. He tries to see every patient in the more than 2,000-bed main hospital and annex every day.

"And he makes it just about every day, too," says Col. Kenneth A. Brewer of Oklahoma City, Okla., the hard-working commanding officer of Tokyo Army Hospital. Paying tribute to Chaplain Ellenberg and the associate chaplains of the

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hospital, Colonel Brewer says that their tireless and unselfish devotion to duty, their work in healing the broken minds and spirits of the UN wounded has been of invaluable aid to the doctors in their task of physical healing.

Whatever the faith of the patient at Tokyo Army Hospital, his religious needs can be met. In addition to the hospital chaplain, Colonel Ellenberg (Episcopalian), there are two associate chaplains who maintain offices at the hospital and annex. Chaplain (Major) Charles J. Fabing of Chicago, who is Roman Catholic, has an office in the chapel of the main hospital, and masses are conducted daily for the Catholic patients at alternate hours with those of the Protestant services. Chaplain (Captain) Roy L. Fisher (Lutheran) of Salisbury, N.C., is the other associate chaplain, and is assigned to the hospital annex. There he conducts services and holds office conferences with the patients who need help. For the French Catholics at the hospital, Rev. Louis Deslandes, M.E.P., Paris Foreign Missions, has been holding daily mass at noon. A Jewish chaplain, a Christian Science reader, a Buddhist priest (from neighboring Honganji Temple), a Turkish Imam, are on call.

But Chaplain Ellenberg does not ask a man's religion when he makes his daily tour of the hospital wards. His cheery greeting includes patients of all nationalities and faiths. Language is no barrier. They all get his meaning and gratefully acknowledge his interest in them.

Spending a day with the chaplain to get an idea of his work at the hospital is an experience never to be forgotten. In Chaplain Ellenberg's case, it's a non-stop foot race with time. His energy is boundless. Making the rounds with him, we start in his office early in the morning. There, we find his young assistants, Cpl. Donald B. Richards of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Margaret Adachi, his secretary and interpreter. Margaret, who attended the Woman's Christian College of Japan, first came to St. Luke's Medical Center in 1934. She served as housekeeper for nine years and is an indispensable part of the chaplain's staff, as she knows the hospital like a book. Assisting Chaplain Fabing is PFC Frank G. Spatara of Chicago, and with Chaplain Fisher is PFC Leo F. Jaspersen of Mason City, Iowa.

Chaplain Ellenberg issues instructions to his assistants at breakneck speed.

"Did you get the comic magazines to Whitsett in 603, all right?"... "The man in 3-B would like to see the claims officer."... "I'll send a cablegram for this man -- he wants to send a message to his mother, to sort of cushion the shock of the one she got saying that he was critically wounded."... "Don, go over to my quarters and fix bacon and lettuce sandwiches for those three boys I told you about on Second. They said that was what they wanted more than anything else in the world right now, and they're going to get them!"... "Another boy wants a vanilla milkshake, and the paraplegics would like some ice cream -- I'm going to get some and take it up to them some time today."

Maybe that's not strictly according to the rules, but the chaplain tries to fulfill as many wishes as possible for the wounded men.

One wants a Testament, and he doesn't forget that. We make a special trip to take the boy his Testament. This one is in the paraplegic ward. He is Pvt. Donald Johnson of Verdi, Minn., who had been in Korea with the 13th Engineers only three weeks from the States when he "got it." Paralyzed from the waist down, from a rifle wound in the chest, he had been operated on in a hospital at Taegu, then sent back to Tokyo Army Hospital where his doctor, Maj. Gordon Wanamaker of Charleston, S.C., was giving him every care. "I guess I'll live, all right," Private Johnson tells the chaplain in a steady voice. He holds tightly to the Testament. Chaplain Ellenberg speaks encouragingly to him about the new operation he must face.

From a wheel chair near Johnson's bed, Pvt. Robert Terry of Oakland, Calif., gives the chaplain a happy "hello." He's going home next week, he tells him. He had been in Korea almost a year when a mortar shell caught up with him. He's lucky -- coming along all right, and he's going home.

"I was up at five this morning," the chaplain says, as we continue to another ward. "We lost a man." His tone of voice tells how keenly each loss is felt.

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We stop at a room where there are three Turkish officers.

"Gunaydin!" (hello) Chaplain Ellenberg said, using his one-word Turkish vocabulary. Three smiles flash at him, and the men answer with "Gunaydin!" Captain Kamil Guney is especially grateful to see him. He begins to talk feverishly in broken English, of the battle in which he was wounded. He tells of the terrific boom of the guns, and how it hurt his head. He talks of the bravery of his men, who killed 150 Chinese in the battle and took many prisoners. It helps him to talk about it, and the chaplain is a sympathetic listener.

In the big ward, Thailand boys, with Thai Red Cross Nurse Aranjakanda Prayong, and French and Greek soldiers welcome the chaplain. Again, language is no barrier. He pauses briefly by a bed where a Greek soldier, surrounded by companions, is getting a hair-cut from the Japanese hospital barber. He does some kibitzing about the style of the cut, and the Greeks get a laugh out of it. Their religious faith is different, but they understand the interest of the chaplain.

"The Japanese have a famous saying that might well cover the question of differing religions," says Colonel Ellenberg, as we dash along the corridor. "It's, 'There are many roads around the base of Mt. Fuji, but they all lead to the top!'"

A group of handsome Netherlands veterans, and their equally attractive nurses, next claim the chaplain's attention. Sgt. Chris Gieles, Sgt. Guera von Rooy and Cpl. Arend Von Santen, Nurse Lts. Liske Ylas and Ine Koopman, invite us to stay for a chat. Sergeant Gieles and the two nurses speak English.

"Sure, the chaplain always stops by every day to bring us a book, or just say 'hello,'" Sergeant Gieles says, gaily. "He's a good fellow."

Their own chaplain was killed in Korea, and they welcome Colonel Ellenberg's visits.

At the bedside of a young wounded American, the chaplain pauses to say a prayer. The youthful veteran of the 25th Infantry Division, evacuated from Korea recently, was felled by a machine gun bullet in the leg. He bites his lips for control, as he murmurs his thanks to the chaplain. "Maybe that prayer will help, sir." The chaplain promises to come up and give him communion after the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

On with the tour: We stop by the dental surgery office where Lt. Col. James C. Chipps of Corinth, Miss., who came to Japan from Madigan General Hospital at Tacoma, Wash., does remarkable work in restoring jaws and teeth smashed in combat. The bone is shot away, the patient must spend long, gruelling months in plastic surgery. But in the case of the patient we see now, Pvt. William A. Guest of Chicago, the bones are there. They're just fractured -- in fact, Private Guest is a solid mass of fractures.

He came in on a litter. He had wounds of the hip, left arm and right leg and for Colonel Chipps' attention, fractures of the upper and lower jaws and both cheekbones. A member of the 64th Heavy Tank Battalion, Private Guest was in a half-track crash at Inje. Over his face he wears a sort of network of steel bars that, at first glance, resembles a baseball catcher's mask -- or, more likely, a contraption from Mars.

Colonel Chipps says that since Guest's jaw and cheek-bones are what we would call caved-in, he is wearing "elastic traction, from plaster-of-Paris head cap to Roger-Anderson skeletal fixation units and modified Kingsley arch bar" to hold the bones in proper place. Through clenched teeth, Private Guest could talk a bit. With only a slight moan, as the colonel probed with his instruments, he found diversion in conversation with the chaplain. For 10 days, the immobilized combat man has worn the weird contraption. Chaplain Ellenberg counsels him to be patient for the long days ahead. The skill of Colonel Chipps has restored many a broken jaw. Private Guest will be all right.

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The next room we visit provides a touch of humor. Over the door is a specially-painted sign which says, "Through these portals pass the world's most beautiful women -- we hope!" The chaplain hands a book, which he says is entitled "The Horrors of Marriage" to the good-looking officer by the window, Capt. William H. Clark, son of General Mark Clark. His visitor, Lt. David E. Stzold of Tabs, N.M., joins in the banter that follows. Captain Clark had gotten a machine-gun bullet in the knee while serving with the 2d Infantry Division in Korea. He has words of praise for Tokyo Army Hospital.

"They really do a beautiful job of taking care of you here," he says, "and the chaplain is a big part of it."

We stop by for a moment at the popular Red Cross Lounge on the hospital roof, where the coffee hour is in progress. We join a group around two pianos, where Miss Hazel Breland, Recreation Worker for the hospital, is the hostess. She's from Hollandale, Miss. The two pianists are Sgt. Harry Nivens, a patient, and Red Cross worker Virginia Kershaw of Fort Payne, Ala. The coffee hour group, including Chaplain Ellenberg, really loosen up and hit the rafters with some old song favorites under the spell of the two talented keyboard artists. Sergeant Nivens, from Detroit, who has served with the 24th Infantry Division, is an up-and-coming song writer who supplied the music for one of the Occupation's hit shows, "Opportunity Knocks." Some of his songs have been recorded by Columbia Records. Harry plays the Hammond organ sometimes for the chaplain at his services. His is a very cheerful disposition, and he's good medicine for his fellow patients. The chaplain speaks highly of Harry.

It's time now to dash back to the chapel office. There we find Dorothy K. Hall of Dallas, Texas, the choir director for St. Luke's, and John Joji Matsumoto member of the old St. Luke's staff, who is still serving as regular organist, waiting to discuss music plans for the next Sunday's service. Also waiting to see the chaplain are Rev. Fator S. Takeda, who has been chaplain for more than 20 years of the Japanese St. Luke's Hospital, and holds daily communion service at the present hospital; Maj. Beatrice Ringold, in charge of Special Services activities for the hospital; Pvt. Elwood F. Randant of Collinsville, Ill., and his fiancée, WAC Pvt. Maxine J. Tovey, of Terre Haute, Ind., both medics at the hospital, who want to discuss their wedding plans, and PFC Dave Recob of Muskegon, Mich., recovering from a chest wound suffered at Chipyong, who has a personal problem to talk over with the chaplain.

Colonel Ellenberg, always hospitable, and his "shadows," Corporal Richards and Margaret Adachi, try to relax over a cup of coffee while he takes care of some of the business. In the midst of the informal social gathering, there is a telephone call. Would the chaplain please hurry up to the sixth floor? Surgery says another man is "going," in spite of all they can do to save him.

That is the chaplain's life -- a few light moments to relieve his day, then a quick return to the sharp current of tragedy underlying the hospital routine. He must be a strong man to take it. Chaplain Ellenberg, and the other hospital chaplains of the Far East Command, are men who more than meet the challenge.

(The following message from Chaplain ((Col.)) I. L. Bennett, Raleigh, N.C., Chief of Chaplains, Far East Command, on the occasion of the 176th anniversary of the Chaplains, United States Army, is for publication on or after July 29, 1951.)

"The chaplaincy is a unique development in the religious life of America. It had its beginning prior to the Declaration of Independence, and was established in precedent at the time the Constitution was written and adopted.

"The position of the chaplain in the Armed Forces is unique. The Chaplain is rightfully a commissioned officer, yet without command. He may be welcomed by General, Second Lieutenant or Private without any inconsistency of association. His communications in a pastoral relation are privileged against disclosure. In this, he has a status unlike that of any other person in the military service.

(More)

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As the representative of religious faith he deals with the holiest, as well as the most sinful and depressing relationships of life, sharing in confidence the intimacies and the sanctities that make people what they are. It is a position of great responsibility, and it is a position of great opportunity. A man is not at his best until he is spiritually motivated.

"The chaplaincy is the visible evidence that the Defense Departments of our government have recognized the importance of providing for the spiritual welfare of soldiers, sailors and airmen. The chaplains of the Far East Command have done a wonderful job in the present emergency, and I am very proud of the record they have made. The burden of sacrifice has been borne by those accompanying the troops at the battalion and regimental level into combat. In hospitals and in outlying areas, other chaplains have kept alive the spirit of service and good will with special attention to the wounded and bereaved."

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

1430
23 July 1951

Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, Commander Naval Forces, Far East, Monday sent the following message to Mrs. Forest P. Sherman, widow of the late Chief of Naval Operations:

"The entire Navy and all the many men who knew Admiral Sherman were profoundly shocked and grieved at his untimely death. His wisdom, his courage, his untiring energy and his marked ability repeatedly demonstrated throughout his long and illustrious Naval career those qualities of leadership and character which all men admire. He had the respect, the loyalty and the affection of his associates to a degree which is achieved only by men of great depth of vision, personal integrity and who have dedicated themselves to the common good. The nation has benefited from his unstinting contributions to his country and the nation grieves the loss of one of its most outstanding leaders.

"As one of his great admirers and personal friends, I offer my heartfelt sympathy and condolences to you in these sad hours of grief."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

23 July 1951

MOSCOW CONCEALS EVER-LOWERING STANDARD OF LIVING OF
WORKERS THROUGH BLACK-OUT ON ECONOMIC NEWS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Russia's Iron Curtain operates in more ways than one. In recent months, the Soviet Union has put a black-out on economic facts about itself. Economic experts in Washington believe it is to mask the ever-lowering standard of living of the Soviet worker.

Students of the Soviet economy report that Moscow's first quarterly economic report for 1951 is the least revealing that the USSR has issued since the war. Not only is the report exceptionally short, but it even omits some the usual figures showing percentage increases. Russian experts in the United States say one obvious explanation for this latest censorship is that the Politburo must not like the various conclusions that have been drawn from the scanty facts hitherto made available.

For example, here is one American expert's conclusion of what the Russians like to call the 'tremendous upsurge' in living standards that supposedly occurred in the Soviet Union as a result of last March's price cuts. Dr. Abram Bergson of the Russian Institute of New York's Columbia University declares: "Real wages, the amount a Russian worker can buy with his pay--has gone down since 1928. In other words, prices have risen faster than wages.

"For some families this has been offset by the fact that more people are working--women and other dependents are working. In this way family living standards have probably been maintained even though each worker's real wages have declined."

Dr. Bergson continues: "Of course, it is difficult for us to judge the effect of these continued low living standards on the Russian people's morale. In part, the lack of long-range progress since 1928 has been compensated for by more propaganda--and a larger police force. I imagine that's a very interesting calculation for the Soviet leaders to make--how much should go to living standards and how much to increase the police force and propaganda."

Another expert who has come to the same conclusion is Dr. E. Yurievsky, a Russian-born economist now living in Paris. Dr. Yurievsky cites a book entitled 'Labor in the USSR' published in Moscow in 1930 that describes a food basket containing what each person in a typical family ate each month in the year 1929. Specific quantities of food items are listed. In that year this food basket cost just a little over ten rubles and a worker then earned about sixty-six rubles a month. So he could buy each month about six-and-a-half baskets.

But Dr. Yurievsky points out that in 1950 this same market basket costs 172 rubles and, at the same time, wages averaged 500 rubles a month. Thus, the average Russian worker in 1950 could buy only three food baskets. And even after March's price cuts, the difference is minimal.

In comparison, the average American factory worker could have bought about twelve of these food baskets in 1929 out of his average monthly wages of \$100. But today, on the basis of March 1951 prices, the American worker can buy seventeen-and-a-half baskets with his average monthly earnings of \$275.

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MORE:

0196

RA'-0051

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

23 July 1951

UNREST REPORTED IN SOVIET SATELLITES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Reports of a workers' riot in Vilna, Lithuania--described as the most serious disturbance since the Soviet occupation began in 1940--have been received by the American State Department.

These reports coincide with stories of general unrest in the Baltic countries under the Soviet yoke. According to information smuggled out of communist territory, the Vilna uprising took a toll of 40 Lithuanians killed or wounded. A number of Soviet police were also wounded.

There are also reliable reports of unrest in Latvia. The communists are said to be deporting large numbers of farm workers to western Siberia. A State Department official in Washington disclosed: "These skilled workers will participate in the formation of agricultural centers in that area. The centers will be enlarged by the importation of slave labor from the various (communist) satellite countries."

#

MOSCOW'S BID TO EASE COLD WAR RECEIVED WITH SKEPTICISM

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An editorial in the Washington Post notes that several more links have been added to the chain of events pointing to a Soviet-inspired easing of the cold war. The Post notes that a new English-language magazine in Moscow called News suggests that not only can the Soviet Union and the Free World "coexist" but they could also cooperate.

However, the Post warns: "In the final analysis, Russian meaning will be measured by deeds. As yet the communists have not even fulfilled the agenda of 'peaceful coexistence.' Under this heading the war in Korea, rebellion in Indo-China and Malaya, peace with German and Japan and Austria, and sedition all over the world still represent unfinished accounts."

#

JAPANESE TREATY APTLY TERMED "TREATY OF RECONCILIATION"

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (USIS)--An editorial in the influential middle-western American newspaper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares that: "The proposed Japanese peace treaty has been aptly termed a treaty of reconciliation."

The Plain Dealer says: "We are not seeking revenge and there is no need to inflict additional punishment on the Japanese people who already have suffered and who, for years to come, will continue to suffer for the miscalculations and delusions of their wartime leaders."

"In drafting the treaty," the editorial maintains, "we have sought nothing more than to establish a firm basis for friendship between Japan and the United States and to assure the Japanese people protection from foreign aggression and an opportunity to work out their economic salvation to the best of their ability and as circumstances will permit."

#

RUSSIA DESCRIBED AS CONTRIBUTOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ARMAMENT PROGRAM

VIENNA, (USIS)--There is increasing evidence that Russia is helping its satellite, Czechoslovakia, expand its armament production. The Vienna newspaper, Wiener Kurier, reports that Soviet occupation authorities in Austria are sending "thousands of tons" of the best Austrian steel to the giant Skoda armament factory at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia. The Soviets control and own several large Austrian steel plants.

#

0197

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

23 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 393:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
22 July 1951

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew through cloudy skies and rain showers yesterday 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 shorebased Marine aircraft flew over 400 sorties yesterday. 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 frontlines.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 160 enemy-occupied buildings, 50 supply carts, two gun positions, 20 pack animals, 50 railroad cars and four bridges. Highways and rail lines were cut in 30 places.

One F-84 Thunderjet was lost to enemy groundfire yesterday.

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Group rained more than 2,100 one-hundred-pound demolition bombs on two enemy airfields yesterday to continue to neutralize (over)

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enemy air potential.

Eight of the Superforts attacked the 7,000 foot runway at Hwang'u, while seven of the medium bombers hit the 5,500 foot strip at Sariwon. Highly accurate radar aiming techniques assisted the attacks.

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 Sinmak, and six on the supply center at Sinan'u. Results of the strikes were not observed.

Over 85 vehicles were reported destroyed or damaged in pre-dawn attacks by B-26s on the highway between the east coast cities of Wonsan and Pyongyang, the northern anchor of the "Iron Triangle" in the central sector.

B-26s 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 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.

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0199

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

23 July 1951

HARDENING OF AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD KOREAN CEASE-FIRE IS NOTED

BALTIMORE, Maryland, (USIS)--An editorial in the Baltimore Sun notes a hardening of the American attitude towards the Korean cease-fire, and notes that while "the people of the United States want a cease-fire in Korea, they want a cease-fire which gives, in return for the sacrifices made, the best possible assurance against a repetition of the previous outrage."

The Sun says: "When Mr. Malik first made his proposal for a cease-fire in Korea, public opinion in the United States was over-jubilant. An end to the blood-letting seemed at that moment to be the greatest good imaginable.

"Fortunately for us all," the editorial goes on, "this first mood was quickly followed by one of caution. The memory asserted itself of the several occasions in which the United States and the Western World generally had been tricked by the communists through excess of good will.

"The Chinese and the Korean Reds increased the mood of caution by their arrogant assumption of the pose of victors at the early Kaesong meetings. Even those Americans most anxious for peace knew that, whatever had happened in Korea, we had not been vanquished."

The Sun declares: "It is clear that the American attitude has hardened. Evidence is now piling up that Americans will not be satisfied with a return to the state of affairs which reigned in Korea before the red onslaught. They will not accept a cease-fire which allows the Korean Reds, with or without Chinese and Russian help, to move south again and do their utmost to overwhelm the South Korean Republic.

"They want the new line of division between the two parts of the country to be drawn along or near the present battle line which can be defended instead of along the thirty-eighth parallel which is indefensible. They want to be completely sure that, on the communist side of that new line, no fresh buildup of invasion forces is being made.

"This attitude," concludes the Sun, "manifest in the Congress and in the outspoken comments of the people of the country, has communicated itself to our negotiations in Kaesong. They are displaying all that 'toughness' which some doubters feared they would lack."

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CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE DOUBLED WORKING DAY, REDUCED PAY, TOFTU DELEGATES ARE TOLD BY CHINESE MACHINIST WHO ESCAPED

MILAN, Italy, (USIS)--Delegates to the recent second World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Milan heard a Chinese machinist tell of labor conditions in the communist state. What he reported represents a scathing indictment of the communist system, one of whose basic myths is the freedom and prosperity of the workers.

The machinist, Wan Chung, who escaped a short time ago from communist China, said: "I bring you a first-hand report of labor conditions in China. Before the usurpers came we worked eight hours, and now we work twelve hours a day. Since the Korean intervention some have even worked sixteen hours daily without overtime pay. While the Korean war meant a boon for the war industries, the production of vital consumer goods was cut. Indoctrination meetings

MORE

0200

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23 July 1951

were held after work and were compulsory. For months, I myself started work while my wife and children were in bed, and I returned home at midnight when they were again asleep."

Wan Chung went on: "In 1947 my pay was equivalent to six hundred pounds of rice monthly. When I fled I was receiving barely enough for the five members of my family....There are thousands of slave labor camps where, for sixteen hours, slave laborers get two bowls of rice daily..."

"The reds suspended genuine trade-union activities until they gained control and then made union agencies blacklist all so-called 'unreliables.' Workers were kept in suspense fearing their names might appear for mass trials held for the conviction of opponents of the regime as well as for innocent workers. Later, as the resistance grew, the secret police executed at will without the mockery of a trial. I used to tremble when police vans came at dawn and police knocked at the doors of my neighbors."

China is not without its forced speedup piece-work system, already adopted in other Soviet countries, Wang Chung said. "The Soviet system of speedup was introduced with worship of heroes exceeding production norms, he said, "but they faded away from exhaustion and, like lemons squeezed dry, they were thrown into the gutter."

But, Wang Chung declared, opposition is widespread. "My countrymen are disillusioned and almost unanimously opposed to Soviet tyranny. Millions have become guerillas in the hills, forests and in village hideouts. Countless peasants who have been disappointed by the so-called land reforms are in the resistance movement in cooperation with the Free China Labor League, supported by the ICFTU. ...According to Chou En Lai, 1,500,000 anti-communists have been shot, but actually the number is far greater, proving mass opposition."

#

ECONOMIC NECESSITY IS REAL REASON FOR ABSENTEEISM OF HUNGARY'S SCHOOL CHILDREN, BUT COMMUNIST PRESS GIVES DIFFERENT VERSION

VIENNA, (USIS)--When the bureaucratic machinery in a communist state breaks down or runs into difficulties, red officials are never at a loss for an explanation. But it is seldom that the official explanation coincides with the facts.

In communist Hungary, for example, absenteeism from the primary schools has reached alarming heights. In some schools, 50 to 60 per cent of the pupils fail to appear for classes all or part of the time. The Communist Party newspaper, Szabad Nep, has a glib explanation for this unhappy state of affairs: "The backwardness of village life and of agricultural life, a legacy of the past, induces parents to make their children work even if they attend school."

This, of course, is not the real reason for the high incidence of absenteeism in Hungary's schools. Under the communist regime it is almost impossible for private individuals to hire labor for their farms or elsewhere. So they put their children to work, as an economic necessity, and school work takes a back seat.

As always in such cases, the communist must have a scape goat. The Federation of Working Youth was blamed for the sharp increase in absenteeism, and readily admitted its guilt. In approved communist style, the organization's secretary not only confirmed the charges levelled against his group by the minister of religion and education, but added a few of his own.

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0201

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1050
23 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 953
FOR THE PERIOD 220600K - 230600K JULY 1951

The Korean front remained relatively quiet yesterday as United Nations ground forces continued to maintain contact with the enemy. The most significant action occurred in the central and east-central sectors where friendly combat patrols engaged enemy screening elements in several sharp encounters. Elsewhere along the front patrols made only light enemy contact during the period.

Enemy airfields at Hwangju and Sariwon were heavily attacked by land-based medium bombers yesterday. Fighters and light bombers interdicted supply routes, destroyed railroad tracks, cratered highways and damaged bridges. Other targets attacked were vehicles, railroad cars and troop positions. Air resupply operations were continued.

Carrier-based naval and marine aircraft took advantage of better weather and continued attacks on military targets in the battle area. Supply facilities in the vicinity of Wonsan and frontline troop positions in the east-central sector were bombed and strafed during the period. Surface elements bombarded gun positions, troop areas, supply dumps and transportation targets in the Wonsan complex. Blockade and interdiction operations near Songjin and Chongjin were continued.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1315
23 July 1951

Immediate Release:

U.S. ENGINEERS GIVE CHINESE LESSON IN BRIDGE BUILDING NEAR KAESONG

WITH I CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—I Corps Engineers gave a platoon of Chinese engineers a demonstration of American bridge building techniques last Friday on the Sachon River near Kaesong. A 90 foot section of a 390-foot long bridge along the Seoul-Kaesong route was out and the ford used by delegates to reach Kaesong was deepened by heavy rainfall. Company A of the 151st Engineer Combat Battalion, Commanded by Capt. Junior Noack, Los Angeles, Calif., and the 58th Treadway Bridge Company, commanded by Capt. Leonard Weber, Fort Worth, Texas, were dispatched to the scene. The operation was directed by Lt. Marion M. Wood, Greer, S. C. As the preliminary party arrived to look over the bridge site, four Chinese officers were seen on the other side of the river. Coming over the American side, they informed the American group that "a platoon of Chinese engineers is coming here in a few minutes to repair a bomb hole on our side of the river. We hope there won't be any trouble."

In a few minutes, the Chinese construction platoon toiled its way into sight. Two-man teams carried logs on foot to the bridge and the only equipment carried by them were sledge hammers and a few Korean-type staple pins. A few minutes later, the American engineers roared into view on the other side of the bridge. Leading the 17 truck convoy, accompanied by Lt. Col. James O. Johnson, Huntsville, Ala., commanding officer of the 151st Engineer Combat Battalion, were 20-ton Brockway trucks, each mounting a huge built-in crane. Following in procession were air compressor trucks and a number of other assorted vehicles.

"The Americans caught the significance of the situation almost immediately," says Col. Emerson C. Itchner, Seattle, Wash., I Corps Engineer, who witnessed the event. "They really wheeled those trucks around and did their preliminary job as fast as I've ever seen it done."

"As the American engineers worked, a crowd of South Korean children gathered to watch them," continued Colonel Itchner. "None watched the Chinese. Whenever the Chinese had a moment of rest, they looked over at the American side in amazement."

The Americans and their small South Korean cheering section worked rapidly, laughing and joking as the job went along. Some of the American engineers fell into the river but came out laughing. A group of refugees came along and one of them fell into the river. She came out laughing, too, along with the children and the American soldiers. The Chinese were glum throughout the job.

"They were very cooperative however," claims Colonel Itchner. "One time we had to have a view of the entire bridge and one of the Americans called for the Chinese to clear the bridge. The Chinese moved out of the way as requested. I think they must have been afraid of political officers or they would have been more friendly."

The Americans finished spanning 90 feet of bridge in three hours, spending most of their time clearing away the rubble of the old bridge. When the Americans finished, the Chinese were hard at work on their 8 x 15 foot hole.

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UNCURK OFFICIAL NAMED REPRESENTATIVE OF UN SECRETARY GENERAL IN KOREA

Constantine Stavropoulos, principal secretary of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, has been appointed personal representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in addition to his other duties, it was announced Sunday at UNCURK Headquarters in Pusan, Korea.

Stavropoulos, who first came to Korea in July 1950, for a six week period, returned late in November as principal secretary of UNCURK. He holds the post of Director of Immunities and Treaties in the Legal Department at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and was in Palestine with UN in 1947-49 as senior legal adviser.

(More)
(Over)

0203

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A national of Greece, Stavropoulos is 45 year old. He was born at Athens.

40TH DIVISION MEN LEARNING TO IMPROVISE AT JAPANESE MANEUVER AREA

QIOJIMURA TRAINING AREA, Japan-- After three months in Japan, where training areas sometimes spell mud, sweat and gripes, 40th Infantry Division soldiers have mastered the knack of improvising.

Yankee ingenuity almost always supplies the answer--whether it's making a foxhole resemble a living room or substituting a steel helmet for a combination bath tub and washing machine. A hotel on a maneuver field may appear an impossibility, but five men in one of the division's regimental combat teams pooled their know-how and came up with livable quarters despite the rainy season and its mud at this training area.

"Nothing like the Waldorf back home", explained Pvt. Salvatore DeVito, 3721 Pratt Ave., Bronx, N.Y., "and it doesn't have hot and cold running anything, but it's comfortable."

The men buttoned five pup tents together and installed a straw-mat floor, chairs and windows. One section was separated for washing and shaving. They next collected straw for "Beauty Rest" mattresses. "and we're not going to rent rooms", cracked Pfc. Gilbert Aguilar, 675 North Boyle Ave., Los Angeles.

The infantryman doesn't eat off a silver platter while seated in a plush chair, but one 40th man built a table out of two helmets and a narrow board. His chairs were a couple of oil cans.

"I wanted to eat like a gentleman," claimed Cpl. Bob Miller, 711 East Newmark Ave., Monterey Park, Calif.

It has been raining almost continuously for the past two weeks in the training area, and weary Sunbursters have concocted all types of devices for their comfort. Some wear "minos", Japanese raincoats made of straw. W/Sgt. Jon B. Nicholson, 1782 Summit Ave., Pasadena, Calif., who constructed a veranda for his pup tent out of two sticks and a poncho, thinks he has an appropriate definition of improvising.

"Improvising", said Sergeant Nicholson, "is the utilizing of non-existent objects in such a manner as to get as much use as possible out of what doesn't exist in the first place in order to make life easier for men who know it doesn't."

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QIOJIMURA TRAINING AREA, Japan-- After three months in Japan, where training areas sometimes spell mud, sweat and gripes, 40th Infantry Division soldiers have mastered the knack of improvising.

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0204

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

24 July 1951
0830

Immediate release No. 1057:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 675 sorties in variable weather yesterday and continued the attacks into the night with anti-traffic sweeps over North Korea by light bombers while medium bombers, using radar techniques, dropped airbursting quarter-ton bombs on Communist frontline positions.

FEAF planes took off this morning into Korean skies that were still partly cloudy. Forecast for the day included scattered thundershowers and rain showers in the mountains in the afternoon.

Yesterday eleven B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Group attacked enemy supplies stored at Kyomipo, a river port town south of Pyongyang. The bombing was done by radar on account of the weather and the results of the attack were unobserved. More than one hundred tons of high explosives were dropped on the target.

A single Superfort of the same group bombed the airfield southeast of Sariwon. It also used radar.

END

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RA'-0051

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

24 July 1951

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA -- With 3,200 gallons of high octane gasoline inside the fuel truck, a Bel Aire, Texas, Marine jumped behind the wheel of the burning vehicle and drove it to safety from a row of aircraft before the truck was enveloped in flame.

Sgt. Richard B. Bettis, 22, of 5003 Palmetto st., a member of Marine Air Group 33's crash crew, then jumped safely from the burning fuel truck seconds before flames leaped around the driver's seat.

Early in the morning of July 18, an Air Force B-26 plane was refueling at a Marine field in South Korea, when suddenly without warning, a fuel truck burst into flames.

Immediately there was a mad scramble by all workers around the plane to get out of the way. The high octane gas was likely to explode at any second.

Sgt. Bettis was on duty that night standing his regular watch with the crash crew. Hurrying to the burning scene, he noticed the B-26 and another plane close by were in imminiate danger of being destroyed.

Unhesitatingly, he climbed into the cab of the burning fuel truck, started the engine and drove the blazing vehicle 150 yards away before braking it to a stop and jumping out.

Afterwards, Sgt. Bettis explained: "Shucks, I just saw that if those planes were to be saved, they had to be taken out of there quick. Planes I can't drive, but trucks I can."

"I'm no hero, anyone of the other crash crew members would have done the same. I just got to the truck first, that's all."

LtCol. Allen T. Barnum, Sgt. Bettis' squadron commander, said, "His action was far above the normal call of duty."

Sgt. Bettis is the son of Mrs. Myrtle L. Bettis, who lives in Bel Aire, Texas. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1949.

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Editors note: Picture accompanies.

0206

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1050
24 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 954
FOR THE PERIOD 230600K - 240600K JULY 1951

In Korea yesterday 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 Kansong area during the period.

Supply installations, airfields, vehicular traffic and enemy front line 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.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

24 July 1951
1115

Operational Summary No. 394:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
23 July 1951

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew 670 sorties yesterday 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-dong, blasting the tracks and strafing railroad cars in the yards. In the eastern sector a road bridge was damaged by F-84s. 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 shorebased Marine aircraft flew 450 sorties yesterday. Thirty were in close support of United Nations ground forces along the front lines.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 13 pack animals, three gun positions, 150 enemy-occupied buildings, two locomotives, 12 supply storage areas, one railroad underpass, 10 rail and highway bridges, 30 railroad cars, and 135 vehicles. Highways and rail lines were cut in 20 places.

Two friendly aircraft were reported lost to enemy groundfire yesterday, an F-51 Mustang 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-26s operated along the enemy main supply routes throughout north Korea during (over)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

24 July 1951

AMERICANS UNIMPRESSED BY RUSSIAN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MAGAZINE
"NEWS," OBVIOUSLY DIRECTED TO A FOREIGN AUDIENCE

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Times takes a skeptical view of Russia's new magazine, News, declaring that Russia can improve its relations with the West not by words, but by deeds.

Commenting on the new magazine which puts great stress upon the concept of a so-called peaceful co-existence, the Times editorial says: "At first glance much of this seems like a complete reversal of the 'hate America' propaganda line spread so assiduously these past six months.

"The new magazine apparently makes no reference to the horror stories of American brutality toward and enmity for the Soviet Union which have been repeated so constantly in recent months. But since the publication is issued only in English it is obviously addressed to a foreign, not a domestic, audience and Pravda and other organs in Soviet languages have not yet picked up this new line, if new line it actually is.

"It may be ungracious to look a gift horse in the mouth," continues the Times editorial, "but experience has taught us that this is essential with Soviet gifts, as with Trojan horses. After months and years devoted to spreading vicious lies about the United States and the Free World the Kremlin must be prepared for skepticism."

It continues: "If the Kremlin really wishes better relations, the way to demonstrate that intention is by actions rather than by words. Some of the most salient moves would be these: Lifting of the Iron Curtain to permit a free interchange of persons and ideas; cessation of the false picture of the outside world given its people and replacement of that picture by honest portrayal of life in American and other free countries; removal of threats against world peace, such as arises from the massing of satellite forces on Yugoslavia's borders; honest cooperation in the United Nations to preserve world peace, rather than use of that organization as a forum for lying propaganda while paralyzing it with vetoes; open disclosure of basic economic information, such as is freely published in democratic countries; a real effort to achieve atomic energy control."

And the Times editorial concludes: "Such measures as these would obviously require a revolutionary shift in Soviet policy, but only by these means can the Kremlin improve its relations with the West. The days have passed when the Western world can be deceived by a policy of duplicity which cries peace in one direction while frantically preparing the economic, military and psychological prerequisites for war in the other."

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AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS, WHOSE ANCESTRY GOES BACK TO COUNTRIES UNDER SOVIET DOMINATION, WILL PARTICIPATE IN FREEDOM RALLY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The newly-formed American Joint Council Against Soviet Tyranny is currently outlining plans for a Freedom Rally it will present in New York's gigantic Madison Square Garden on Armistice Day, November 11. The Council is composed of people whose roots were in countries now under Soviet domination.

The program will portray the cultures of Russia's satellites, the tragedies that overtook them and their fight for freedom. But unlike most rallies, this one will not have any speech-making. The

MORE

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0209

-2-
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 35 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 Command B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based 98th 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 10 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.

E N D

24 July 1951

stories of the satellite nations will be told through drama and song, through dances, pantomime and orchestra music.

Top American entertainers whose genealogies go back to the East European nations now under communist control, are cooperating in this spectacular program. Among them are actor Paul Lukas, actresses Pola Negri, Blanche Yurka, and opera singer Jarmila Novotna. Lukas is from Hungary, Negri from Poland and Yurka and Novotna from Czechoslovakia.

Director of the production staff, Samuel Rosen, says that Americans will not let the enslaved be forgotten. And he adds: "We expect to get the message of this freedom spectacle past Russia's censors to the enslaved peoples of the satellite countries so that they will know we are their friends and that we regard them as allies."

After its presentation in New York, the freedom rally show will go to Washington, D. C., and other cities in the United States.

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MOSCOW SAID TO SHIFT ITS PROPAGANDA LINE FROM "HATE" TO "FRIENDSHIP" AS IT SUITS PURPOSE, LIKE TURNING ON HOT OR COLD WATER

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Kremlin has permitted its official newspaper *Izvestia* to reprint an article by Eugene Tarle from the new Soviet English language magazine *News* which argues for friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But, to date, the Moscow dictatorship has permitted no word to reach the Russian people about a resolution recently adopted by the United States Congress and forwarded by President Truman with a personal note to President Shvernik of the USSR. Both documents reaffirm the friendship of the United States for the Russian people, as distinct from their Kremlin leaders, and emphasize America's desire for peace.

An editorial about this curious fact in the *New York Times* says: "Here in one lightning flash we get a simultaneous glimpse of the scene on both sides of the Iron Curtain. On one hand, the President and Congress of the United States, constituting together the most powerful voice on earth, cannot get a public message through to the people to whom it is addressed. The documents express the official policy of the United States, but the only version of American policy the Russian people are permitted to know is what their government chooses to tell them.

"On the other hand," the *New York newspaper* continues, "the Soviet press has been harping on the points of conflict between America and the Soviet Union. It has combed history for examples to prove that we have always had aggressive designs on Russia and insisted that we are now bent on preparing for a war to exterminate the Russian people."

The *Times* adds: "Then suddenly...the Kremlin line veers and Professor Tarle, long in disfavor, is summoned to present the opposite side of the case. He discovers that there is no basis in history or present conditions for the existing strain in Soviet-American relations."

And the *New York Times* concludes: "A turn of the same spigot, and Moscow can switch on hot water or cold--change its policy from 'hate' to 'friendship.' As far as the Russian people are concerned, the sleight-of-hand artists can change our policy, too, to suit their convenience. For the people can never learn what we are really thinking and saying, can never know what to believe as the knob twists from one tune to another, until, as the American President said in his undelivered letter, 'communication is permitted to flow, free and open, across international boundaries.'"

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1600
24 July 1951Immediate Release:GENERAL HARROLD NEW COMMANDER OF 1st CAVALRY DIVISION

WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold, a native of San Diego, Calif., has assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Charles D. Palmer who has left Korea for a new assignment in the United States.

General Harrold has served since February of this year as deputy commander of I Corps in Korea. Prior to his arrival in this theater he was at the Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky., for two years, as assistant commandant from July 1949 to July 1950 and as commandant from July 1950 until his departure for Korea early this year.

General Harrold graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1925. His first assignment as an officer was with the 7th Cavalry Regiment, now a part of his new command.

During World War II he commanded the 9th Armored Division in the ETO until it was deactivated shortly after VE Day. In May 1946 General Harrold returned to Europe to command the 3d Constabulary Brigade at Stuttgart, Germany. He held this post for 13 months before being assigned to European Command Headquarters as Director of Civil Affairs.

General Harrold's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Army Commendation Ribbon. He also has received decorations from the French, Luxemburg and Czechoslovakian governments.

His wife, Emily D. Harrold, and their 14-year-old daughter Sally live at 120 Pennsylvania ave., El Paso Texas.

General Palmer, who has spent more time in Korea than any other Army general officer, relinquished command of the 1st Cavalry Division on July 18 -- the day he rounded out a full year on the embattled peninsula. He is now bound for the United States under the Army's rotation plan for general officers. Following a leave, he will report for duty with Headquarters, Army Field Forces, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Before his departure, the 50-year-old Washington, D.C., officer issued a farewell statement praising the troops he had commanded for the last six months. In it, he declared:

"On the occasion of my departure from the 1st Cavalry Division, I wish to express my deep appreciation to all members of this gallant command for the magnificent support which they have given me in combat as Division Commander.

"The division has gone a long way and has been through much since we came over the beaches at Pohang a year ago. In times of both adversity and success, this famed division has never failed to meet and to overcome the challenges of combat. My personal commendation can add little to the glorious pages of history which you men have written.

"It is a privilege to lead any American division in combat. To command the best, the 1st Cavalry Division, is a rare privilege. It is with deep pride, humility and lingering regret that I relinquish the command, knowing that such an assignment with such a loyal, heroic group, rarely comes twice to any man.

"I depart the command with complete confidence that you men will, with the help of God, keep your division's world renowned banners in the forefront, where they were yesterday, are today and must be on all the tomorrows."

(more)
(over)

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National Archives of Japan

General Palmer was division artillery commander when he landed in Korea, a post he had held since Dec. 2, 1947. He succeeded Maj. Gen. Robert R. Gay as division commander last February when the latter was reassigned as deputy commander of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The general, a bachelor, has had two tours of duty with the 1st Cavalry Division. From October 1938 until April 1941 he served as a battery and battalion commander in the division's 82d Field Artillery Battalion and on the division artillery staff.

General Palmer is a 1924 graduate of West Point. In World War II he was chief of staff of the 11th Armored Division from July 1942 to March 1944, then went to Europe as chief of staff of the 2d Armored Division, the same division which his brother, Maj. Gen. Williston D. Palmer, now commands in Europe.

With the general going home will be his aide of the past year, 1st Lt. David McNeely of Dermott, Ark., a 1949 West Pointer, and his long-time orderly, SFC Delmas Tubbs of Frankton, Ind. It was Sergeant Tubbs who turned down rotation a few months ago, even though he was at the top of the 1st Cavalry Division list, so he could remain with General Palmer.

"It's been well worth the wait," said Sergeant Tubbs happily.

GENERAL PALMER RECEIVES DSM CLUSTER FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Maj. Gen. Charles D. Palmer, former commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division who is returning to the United States for a new assignment with Headquarters, Army Field Forces, was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal by General Matthew B. Ridgway in a brief ceremony at the Dai Ichi building at noon today.

General Palmer was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service in positions of great responsibility during operations against an armed enemy in Korea from 18 July 1950 to 30 June 1951.

"General Palmer," the citation continued, "shouldered these great responsibilities throughout the Korean campaign with a decisiveness and astuteness of judgment that commanded the faith, respect and admiration of every man in his division."

As Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, "General Palmer maintained constant personal reconnaissance over the battle area, frequently flying over hostile territory and often assuming personal direction of artillery fire on enemy troop concentrations.

"When General Palmer assumed command of the division on 15 February, the vigorous application of his superior skill as a leader and tactician and meticulous attention to the manifold details of this position of marked international significance were clearly exceptional. His aggressive spirit and keen sense of values served to instill vast confidence in all who served under his command and inspired them to accomplish that which was well beyond the capacity of normal ability."

General Palmer assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division when it was fighting in the Korean central sector and led it north through Hongchon, Chunchon and to the Hwachon reservoir. When the Chinese launched their spring offensive on April 22, General Palmer led his division in the defense of Seoul and then directed its march to the north, crossing the 38th parallel for the fifth time on the western front.

0213

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

0600 24 July 1951

WITH TASK FORCE 77 IN KOREAN WATERS— Task Force 77 pilots continued to make the most of every close support and interdiction flight yesterday as lurking clouds continued to shelter some enemy frontline troops from the daily treatment of napalm, frag bombs and strafing meted out by the Navy blue planes.

Among the strikes launched under the direction of Task Force Commander, Rear Admiral George R. Henderson, was a close support flight led by Bon Homme Richard pilot, Lt. Charles W. Fox, of 2152 Abbott ave., San Diego, Calif., and 833 South Sycamore st., Ottawa, Kan. The naval aircraft dealt a destructive blow to the enemy by attacking an alternate target, a group of supply buildings at Kosong.

Fox and his wingman, Lt.(jg) Colin F. Saderl of Grand Junction, Colo., destroyed 17 buildings in the east coastal city.

"One warehouse gave off secondary explosions and three other warehouse-type buildings belched oily black smoke after our attacks", reported Fox.

Lt.(jg) Robert G. Eno of Route 1, Honesdale, Pa., led his Bon Homme Richard flight in a crippling attack on an enemy locomotive near a tunnel west of Wonsan. The pilots reported inflicting heavy damage on the engine and breaking tracks near the tunnel with their bombs. The flight then expended the balance of its ammo on two tanks with undetermined results.

Other diverted flights attacked enemy installations on Hodo peninsula and searched coastal areas north of Wonsan for small boats.

Princeton pilots flew a successful close support mission along the eastern sector. A flight including Lt.(jg) John E. Pope of 1444 Diamond st., San Diego, Calif., and Lt.(jg) Wesley L. Ralston of 707 Wisconsin ave., Huron, S. D., and 6310 Music st., New Orleans, La., were credited by an air controller with destroying 35 enemy troops with low level napalm and strafing attacks on entrenched troops, supplies and buildings.

Destroyed or damaged during Monday's operations were 60 buildings, including five warehouses, two locomotives, 50 troops, one tank, 25 railroad cars and nine bridges. A Princeton flight blocked a mountainside road with a bomb-induced landslide.

Capt. Cecil B. Gill commands the Bon Homme Richard and Capt. W. O. Gallery commands the Princeton.

OVER/MORE/OVER

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ABOARD THE USS SICILY IN KOREAN WATERS—Sicily leatherneck pilots took quick advantage Monday of a few hours of lifted fog to hit troop and transportation targets in the Chinnampo area.

On a weather reconnaissance mission 1st Lt. Richard G. Whitehead of East Orange, N. J., and 2nd Lt. George J. Vobora of Granton, Wis., spotted through a break in the solid low overcast at least 50 troops in loose file formation on a road near Chinnampo. As the two Death Rattler squadron flyers threaded their way down through the overcast, the troops ran for refuge to a nearby building.

The weather planes, lightly armed for long range searching expended their ammunition in continuous strafing runs. They were unable to estimate enemy casualties but coverage was good.

Another Marine Corsair flight was led by Capt. Donald W. Smith of San Antonio, Tex. The strike attacked numerous enemy sampans in the Chinnampo area damaging more than 15.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

25 July 1951
0830

Immediate Release No. 1059:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---More than two hundred casualties were inflicted on enemy troops in eastern Korea yesterday by Far East Air Forces F-51 Mustangs, as the propeller-driven fighter bombers gave material support to friendly ground forces.

In variable weather FEAF warplanes flew about 680 sorties, heavily attacking transportation targets in western Korea. Jet F-80 Shooting Stars destroyed rolling stock and heavily damaged a vital bridge near Kang-dong, while thirteen Okinawa-based Superforts of the 19th Bomb Group struck repeatedly at the railroad marshalling yards at Sariwon south of Pyongyang.

The Superforts hit the marshalling yards with both 500 and 100-pound bombs, dropping them visually and with the assistance of radar as the weather varied.

Good results were reported by 1st Lt. James W. Faircloth of Donelson, Tenn.

"We hit 'em hard today," he said. "They won't recover from this one for a long time."

There was some flak over the target but no enemy fighters were sighted.

"After the last beating we gave them I guess they feel safer to keep their distance," said S/Sgt. Fred M. Summerlin, central fire control gunner of Azle, Texas.

Today Korean skies were cloudy and scattered rain showers were predicted.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

25 July 1951

TRANSCRIPT ON TRIAL OF AP'S CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM OATIS,
CONVICTED BY CZECHS OF "ESPIONAGE," MAKES INCREDIBLE READING

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune points out that the transcript by the red regime of Czechoslovakia on the trial of American correspondent William Oatis makes "incredible reading even for those familiar with communist thought-patterns."

Says the Herald Tribune: "Mr. Oatis was sent to Prague as the accredited representative of a great American news-gathering agency. He was accepted as such by the Czech government. Everything was done openly; this obviously was no case of a spy or a subversive agent spirited into a country for undercover purposes."

The Herald Tribune continues: "Curiously enough, this is the exact impression given by the trial documents issued by the communists themselves. For the 'confession' that has sent Mr. Oatis to prison is one that might be made by any American newspaper man, no matter where he was working. Much was made by the prosecution, for instance, of Mr. Oatis interest in the strange case of former Czech Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, who vanished earlier this year. Mr. Oatis was instructed by his head office to try to find out what had happened to Clementis, which certainly was not an unreasonable assignment for a newspaper man to get. He testified that he took two Czechs with him as assistants, and the following typical exchange followed:

"Q. 'Why did you take these two with you?'

"A. 'Because they could speak Czech.'

"Q. 'What did you three do?'

"A. 'We were investigating that Clementis was not in his apartment. We learned that he was not there and that security measures had been taken.'

"Q. 'What did you do with this information?'

"A. 'I sent the news to London.'"

And the Herald Tribune editorial then comments: "Now, by what stretch of the imagination such activities can be deemed espionage work is something to defy the imagination of the most imaginative communist. As a State Department official has pointed out, it is a remarkable tribute to Mr. Oatis that, even while he was forced to partake in the frightful rigmarole of confessing 'crimes' he never committed, he nevertheless managed to convey to the world the real story of what he had actually done in Czechoslovakia. What the communists hope to accomplish by laying these 'proofs' before the world is hard to see; the overwhelming majority of Czechs themselves, living in a captive country, must regard them with incredulity."

The Herald Tribune concludes: "The world has seen too many such 'proofs' in recent years, and now a new document must be added to the file, telling the same tragic story in the same brutal handwriting."

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APPLICATION OF SIMPLE AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES IN ASIA WILL DO
MUCH TO COMBAT COMMUNISM THERE, FAO CONSULTANT SAYS

BOSTON, (USIS)--A consultant to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization says that simple improvements in agriculture will do much to relieve the dangerous economic situation (MORE)

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25 July 1951

in underdeveloped Asiatic countries, and will thereby combat the threat of communism there.

He is Raymond Miller who recently completed a survey of conditions in fourteen countries of Asia. He reports in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review that the answer to the economic problems facing Asia is basically quite simple.

Most of Asia's problems are rural, says Miller, and the Asian farmer needs much the same kind of help the American farmer needed at the start of the present century. It should take the form of showing them how to supply productive methods rather than making outright gifts.

A basic cause of unrest in Asia, Miller feels, is the scarcity of land available to the people. "In addition," says he, "the known methods of conserving natural resources and of increasing, distributing and utilizing products from farms, forests, seas and mines have not been made available."

The American agriculture expert feels that mechanized equipment can be used in Asia to some degree but not nearly to the extent it is utilized in the American south and west. He points out that the cost of such equipment would be prohibitive.

On the other hand, says Miller, "A lot of problems are small, everyday things. The answers to them may even be well known or practiced on the other side of the mountain range or in the next country. This is one of the most important concepts in an understanding approach to the problems of Asia."

But the U. S. Agricultural expert emphasizes "we can quickly achieve very considerable results with comparatively little effort and expense...by simple technical improvements in farm implements."

In his summary of the agricultural needs of Asia, the FAO consultant rejects mechanization and emphasizes the need of "know-how" help at the village level. Miller declares: "The philosophy of our program should be to help the people of Asia to help themselves. He says this must be preceded by land reform and the abolition of the land tenancy system."

#

DECLARE U. S. CAN NOT ABANDON MIDDLE EAST TO COMMUNISM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Despite what it calls "the spate of gloom" in the Middle East where "one looks in vain for some light and cheer," a New York Times editorial declares that the United States cannot figuratively "throw up its hands in despair and retire to its Atlantic Gibraltar."

"That would hardly be the reaction of a world power," says the Times. "The Middle East means too much. It is the crossroads of the world....To lose the Middle East to communism or to chaos would be a tremendous defeat for the democratic West and an equally great victory for the communist East."

The editorial goes on to say: "A great power like the United States would hardly be worthy of its role if it accepted such a defeat as inevitable. The dangers and difficulties of the Middle East are a challenge and one we must meet. The strength the United States possesses, economically and militarily, provides strong bases for activity."

For this reason, says the Times, Congress should answer in the affirmative the Administration's pending Foreign Aid Bill of which \$540 million is for military and economic aid to the Middle East.

"Every dollar of that could be a valuable investment," continues the editorial. "The military weakness of the Arab states is one reason for the lack of security and the fear of communism in the Middle East. The immense poverty of the vast majority of the people provides another reason for unrest."

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0218

PIO, GHQ

1020, 25 July 1951

PADOK 7722 (Official release from Capt. Kilmer)

The Advance Party arrived at Kaesong at 0940 hours. Delegates had not yet arrived at 1000 hours.

LC
(Received by telephone).

PADOK 7724 (Pooler from Tuckman - AP)

arrived
The motor convey/at 0940 at Kaesong. The first helicopter took off from Advance UN Headquarters for Kaesong at 0945, carrying part of the UN delegation staff. The delegation and the rest of the staff were to follow soon afterwards. ENDT.

(Received by telephone).

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APC 925

25 July 1951
1030

Operational Summary No. 395

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
24 July 1951

Striking persistently in support of UN ground forces engaged in patrol actions in eastern Korea, F-51 propeller-driven fighter bombers Tuesday inflicted more than 200 casualties on enemy troops as Far East Air Forces warplanes in variable weather mounted approximately 680 sorties.

Medium bombers and fighter bombers continued heavy strikes at enemy transportation targets in western Korea.

Thirteen Bomber Command Superforts of the Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group attacked two marshalling yards at Sariwon with 100 and 500 pound bombs dropping them visually and by radar as the weather varied. Good results were reported from the visual drops. The medium bombers experienced some flak but encountered no enemy aircraft and none was damaged.

F-80 Shooting Star jets of Fifth Air Force hit rail yards and a vital rail-highway bridge at Kang-dong, east of Pyongyang, severely damaging the bridge and destroying rolling stock to disrupt the movement of military supplies toward the battlefield. Two rail bridges in the Kunu-ri area were attacked. F-84 Thunderjets successfully attacked enemy flak positions around the Sunan airfield in western Korea and cratered rail tracks around Hwangju.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shorebased Marine pilots flew 450 sorties, inflicting over 200 casualties on enemy troops. They reported damaging or destroying 225 supply buildings, 100 vehicles, 45 railroad cars, six supply dumps, nine gun positions, four warehouses, three bunkers and five bridges. Thirteen pack animals were destroyed. Tracks and highways were cut by bomb craters in 25 places.

(Over)

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Last night airfields at Sariwon and Sinmak were attacked by B-26 light bombers as FEAF mounted almost 100 sorties in the hours of darkness. Heavy traffic sighted behind enemy lines was attacked by light bombers and Marine aircraft assisted by flare-dropping planes. Ten B-26s and two B-29s, utilizing radar techniques, struck enemy frontline positions with airbursting quarter-ton bombs.

Heavy air resupply of UN forces in Korea was continued by the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo). Flying 215 sorties the Division's transport-cargo planes airlifted over 600 tons of essential materiel and equipment.

One F-51 Mustang was struck by enemy groundfire and crashed in enemy territory.

E. N. D.

0221

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

Immediate Release:

1020
25 July 1951

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 955
FOR THE PERIOD 240600K - 250600K JULY 1951

Along the Korean front yesterday United Nations ground forces adjusted positions and continued to patrol. The most significant action occurred in east-central and eastern sectors where patrols encountered stubborn resistance from enemy screening elements. Elsewhere along the front light contacts were made with scattered enemy groups.

Carrier-based aircraft continued attacks on enemy supply facilities and transportation targets in the forward and rear areas. During day long flights friendly aircraft destroyed and damaged bridges, vehicles, railroad cars and buildings containing supplies. Troop positions between Wonsan and Kansong and near Chinnampo were also attacked during the period. Surface units continued blockade and interdiction operations in the Chongjin area in addition to shelling gun positions, marshalling yards and troop areas in vicinity of Wonsan. Mortar positions and enemy troop concentrations in front of friendly units along the east coast were also attacked by naval surface craft.

Land-based fighters and light bombers continued attacks on military targets in the battle area yesterday. Fighter bombers inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the eastern sector while other aircraft bombed and strafed vehicles, rail rolling stock, supply dumps and airfields elsewhere in the battle area. Medium bombers struck an important marshalling yard in the western sector. Air resupply operations were continued.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

26 July 1951
1600

Immediate Release No. 1064:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---The main marshalling yard of the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang was heavily attacked today by 11 FEAF Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Group.

The big bombers used highly accurate radar aiming techniques to drop over 400 general purpose 500-pound bombs on the 25 track marshalling yard and the 40 track shunting area.

The target, located on the north side of Pyongyang near the Taedong river, is in two sections. The northwest part consists of the marshalling yard and is about 3,000 feet long with a big turntable at the north end, while the shunting yard is approximately 2,000 feet long and makes up the southern half of the yard.

A single Superfort, also of the 98th, aided by radar, attacked the supply area at Chinnampo, the river port southwest of Pyongyang. Ten tons of high explosives were dropped on the target.

Aircraft commanders radioed Brig. General Robert H. Terrill that some flak was encountered, but no enemy fighters were seen, and all aircraft were returning safely to their base.

END

0223

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

26 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 396:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
25 July 1951

Far East Air Forces warplanes maintained the tempo of interdiction and close support strikes yesterday as they flew 690 sorties in cloudy and undercast skies.

F-80 Shooting Star jets ranged throughout the western part of North Korea yesterday attacking flak positions in the Sinanju area, cutting rail lines and strafing enemy supply buildings in the Pyongyang vicinity, and hammering the marshalling yards at Sunchon, an important rail hub for the east-west and north-south lines. East of Sariwon, the Shooting Star jets destroyed or damaged 30 enemy vehicles.

F-84 Thunderjets cut roads and rail lines to prevent supplies from moving southward to Communist frontline troops. A marshalling yard south of the east coast city of Wonsan was successfully attacked by the Thunderjets.

Fighter sweeps were flown by F-86 Sabrejets. Six enemy planes were sighted north of the Yalu river by the Sabrejets but no contact was made with the Communist fighters.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shorebased Marine aircraft flew 510 sorties yesterday. Of these, 75 were in close support of United Nations ground forces. Almost 50 of the close support missions were flown in the east central sector where the fighters and fighter bombers attacked deeply entrenched Red troops, gun positions and other military targets.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 18 pack animals, one warehouse, four gun positions, six supply storage areas, 230 enemy-occupied buildings, one tunnel, 20 railroad cars, and 140 vehicles. Rail lines and highways were reported cut in 15 places, and 160 enemy troop casualties were inflicted in air strikes.

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

(over)

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Night flying aircraft flew almost 100 sorties during the night. B-26s teamed up with B-29 Superforts to blast enemy frontline positions with 500-pound air-bursting bombs. Highly accurate radar aiming techniques were used by the night flying bombers to drop their explosives on the targets.

Other B-26s made six separate attacks on a supply dump on the enemy airfield at Sariwon. Radar aiming was used on all attacks. Other twin-engine light bombers operated along the main enemy supply routes throughout North Korea attacking vehicles attempting to move supplies and troops to the battlefield.

Marine aircraft, aided by flare-dropping transports, operated along enemy roads behind the battlefield attacking vehicles and supply areas.

Bomber Command Superforts assaulted two important marshalling yards in western Korea yesterday. Thirteen Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Group flew through cloudy skies to hit marshalling yards at Opa-ri and Chinnampo.

Eight of the medium bombers attacked the 10 track yard at Opa-ri, dropping 320 quarter-ton demolition bombs on the tracks and nearby storage warehouses.

Five Superforts hit the marshalling yards at the port of Chinnampo on the west coast. Fifty tons of high explosives were dropped on the target.

Radar aiming was utilized by the bombers to hit their targets. No enemy fighters or flak were encountered, and all aircraft returned safely to their base.

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew 150 sorties yesterday, airlifting 450 tons of cargo to United Nations forces in Korea.

E. N. D.

0225

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

26 July 1951

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE EDITORIAL WARNS WESTERN
WORLD TO HEED MOSCOW'S DEEDS, NOT WORDS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--New York Herald Tribune editorial "Oratory in Warsaw" declares that the sudden shifts in Soviet propaganda should convince the free world to follow a path of building up unity and strengthening itself, paying heed to Moscow's deeds, not words.

"The world at large" declares the Tribune, "has heard little of Soviet Deputy Premier Molotov of late; it has heard less, over a longer period of time of Marshall Zhukov, probably Russia's greatest soldier of World War II. That both should bob up in Warsaw among assorted dignitaries from various satellites and a display of armed force, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the group which communized Poland, is interesting. But even more significant is what the two said. Here was none of the soothing syrup about 'peaceful coexistence' and of 'closer understanding between the USSR and the Anglo-Saxon world' which has featured recent Russian pronouncements. Rather, there was unmeasured denunciation of the 'Anglo-American imperialists' and in particular, of Tito's Yugoslav regime--the 'spies and provocateurs' who betrayed their people."

The Tribune goes on: "Does this constitute another shift in the Moscow line, a hint of a break-off in negotiations at Kaesong, perhaps, or the threat of an attack on Yugoslavia? Reports from the Far East would suggest that the truce talks will be resumed on schedule. The build-up of satellite strength around Yugoslavia has been menacing, but does not seem to be regarded as critical--yet. Thus, there is a strong possibility that Molotov and Zhukov were aiming at a particular target in their oratory, and that target was neither Tito nor the West, but the Polish people."

The Tribune continues: "Molotov told his audience that the free world was torn by dissension and that Yugoslavia would liquidate 'the Titoist fascist regime.' Zhukov said that the Polish army must be trained 'in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the motherland, the cause of socialism and boundless friendship with the Soviet army.' Both stressed Poland's reliance upon Russia and the folly of seeking independence as Tito did, or on relying upon the West. They seemed to be seeking to inspire through fear, loyalty to the Kremlin among a people which has no cause to love its Russian masters."

"If this interpretation is correct," the Herald Tribune concludes, "the oratory in Warsaw portends no immediate stroke of Russian policy, but was intended for satellite consumption. Nevertheless, it provides another illustration of the difficulty of drawing conclusions from Soviet propaganda and of the need for concentrating upon Western strength. The Russians have no hesitation in playing with fire to advance their cause. They can turn on hatred or friendship as simply as turning hot or cold water from a tap. The western attitude should be to hold its own course, to depend upon its own strength and to find its own unity in the common danger. Soviet words may change to suit the circumstances. The fact of Soviet power --and the uses to which that power has already been put in enslaving millions--remain. The free nations must base their policy on the facts, not upon the words."

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SENATOR REMINDS FREE NATIONS OF RUSSIA'S
DETERMINATION TO DOMINATE THE WORLD

DENVER, Colo., (USIS)--An influential member of America's Republican party, Senator James Duff, of Pennsylvania, said in a

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26 July 1951

speech this week that although a cease-fire might be declared in Korea, the Kremlin is still determined to dominate the world.

The Pennsylvania Republican told a group from the World Affairs Institution of the University of Denver: "In Korea, Russia pretends a desire for peace...while temporary peace may suit the present purpose of Russia as a result of the tremendous military reverses suffered by its puppets in Korea, what is happening in Hungary, Iran, Czechoslovakia and the Russian satellites bordering Yugoslavia all give the sure impress of intransigent communism, which seeks to dominate the world."

And he declared: "There must be a strong coalition of the free nations if freedom is to be saved....This struggle for freedom against slavery is worldwide and all-out. Therefore the tactics and the strategy and the plans must be world-wide and all-out. No nation can go it alone."

The Republican Senator also called for a strong bi-partisan foreign policy in the United States and cited the North Atlantic Pact as a "supreme example" of the achievement that can be attained by such a bi-partisan policy.

On aid to other free nations "willing to make common cause" with the United States, Duff said it must be continued, adding: "But due to the immense draft of our resources for foreign aid, the time has come when all those who receive foreign aid must show their willingness to collaborate effectively with this program for defense."

#

IN LETTER TO GOVERNOR DEWEY, EXILED CHINESE PROFESSORS DECLARE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE UNITED IN OPPOSING COMMUNISM

HONGKONG, (USIS)--Chinese professors in exile from the Communist government on the mainland have asked Governor Thomas E. Dewey of the State of New York to tell the American people that the Chinese people are united in their opposition to what they term "the Communist menace and the Peiping regime."

In a letter to the American executive, ten educators call attention to the mass executions being carried out by the Chinese Communists and declare that "The free Chinese are determined to fight until the whole Chinese continent is freed from the Reds."

Among the professors formerly associated with Chinese universities who signed the letter are K. L. Chin of National Peking University, S. T. Shin of Soochow University, and Wai Chusien of Yenching University. The professors represent others in Hong Kong and China and are of no particular political party.

#

MISSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION IS TO "PRESERVE PEACE"

PARIS, (USIS)--On receiving the title to the new Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe, General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower dedicated the twelve-nation defense effort of his organization to "preserve peace and not to wage war."

General Eisenhower received the title to the new Supreme Headquarters at Marly recently from French President Vincent Auriol.

The joint defense Chief said that an Allied headquarters has been established in peacetime, to preserve peace. He said its object is twofold: "To lift from the hearts of men the fear of the cell-block in the slave-camp," and to secure a "pax atlantica" under which civilization will attain new heights.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND

Public Information Office

1515

26 July 1951

Immediate Release:

40TH DIVISION ADOPTS CHARACTER GUIDANCE PROGRAM TO GIVE MORALE BOOST

SENDAI--A greatly expanded character guidance program has given soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division benefits ranging from educational tours to horse-shoe pits.

The idea was introduced at a guidance seminar called in mid-June by Lt. Col. O. H. Tietjen, division chaplain and former pastor of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Santa Barbara, Calif.

"To me," Chaplain Tietjen stated, "better morale means better morals. Fortified with a little pride, the soldier will see himself as something more than just one of the herd and tend to elevate his choices of entertainment."

At the request of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson, division commander, guidance councils previously established on battalion and higher levels have been enlarged to include enlisted members, to provide a more direct approach to the needs and grievances of enlisted men.

"Higher ups have been cooperative," remarked SFC John J. Willinger, division sergeant major, 8th 4456 Coldwater Canyon, North Hollywood, Calif., "because they realize that the councils are working for the men."

The division's 115th Medical Battalion offers a good example of the plan in action. Organized by Ambulance Company 1st Sergeant John Napolitano, 71231 Tracy st., Los Angeles, men of the 115th have undertaken a series of tours to acquaint themselves with a few of Japan's industries.

To date, they've visited a lacquerware factory and a silk mill. In August, they'll take in a cocoon farm to complete their inverted study of the silk trade.

In addition to the tours, guidance leaders of the 115th have made major improvements in facilities of the camp service club, and even engineered a change in the weekend movie schedule to permit more men to attend each feature.

Chairman of the medical guidance council is Capt. Robert C. Koehler, 328 W. 5th St., Corvallis, Ore., who recently acted as foreman during installation of horseshoe pits and volleyball courts in the battalion area.

"This idea has come a long way in a few weeks," commented Sgt. Wilfred A. Venable, 17132 Gothard rd., Huntington-Beach, Calif. "The tours give the men something constructive to do on Saturday afternoons which might be wasted otherwise. And the recreation equipment brightens a lot of off-hours on weekdays."

Throughout the 40th, similar progress has been made by recently organized guidance groups. "Such success," observed Chaplain Tietjen, "is an excellent commentary on the democratic machinery of the Army. We are providing a few of the civilian comforts attainable in military life. The result is a happier and better soldier."

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Jack Benny and members of his USO-Camp Shows troupe will hold a press conference for Allied correspondents at 2 p.m. tomorrow (Friday) in the Kame Room of the Imperial Hotel.

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SOLDIER FINDS SHOVEL EFFECTIVE IN CONVINCING RED TO SURRENDER

WITH THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Unlike many of his buddies, one Chinese recently preferred to give up the hard way, in spite of the

(More)
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fact that he had only one cartridge left.

Company B had just taken a hill. Most of the Reds ran off, but some remained in their holes. The Infantrymen began digging them out, and all quickly surrendered before their menacing bayonets.

FFC Joseph F. Stanfill, Columbia, Tenn. spotted a bunker and started to tear it apart. "I thought that would be a good place for a Red to hide," he said. "I heard the click of a bolt and knew I had a prisoner."

The private was at a disadvantage, because he had only his entrenching tool. However, it proved to be effective.

"I remembered how that little shovel could be used as a weapon, but I never thought I'd get a chance to prove it," said Stanfill. Before the Red could fire, Stanfill whacked his opponent across the head, knocking him unconscious.

The Chinaman soon recovered and was sent back for interrogation.

HOGE PROPERTY DISPOSAL YARD AT OKINAWA HAS EVERYTHING FROM SCRAP IRON TO SNOWSHOES

RYCOM, Okinawa--Someone on Okinawa was looking for a pair of snowshoes recently, just for a gag. Happily, he thought of the Sobe Property Disposal yard, and sure enough he found a pair.

The Sobe unit, covering some 60 acres, has everything. Into it pours salvage from the Army, Navy and Air Force. You might call the place an enormous junkyard, but a very valuable and orderly junkyard,--and it pays Uncle Sam a tidy sum.

The place is as enticing as super five-and-ten cent store. Now and then, even a general may be found walking around and examining the fascinating array of stock. Every using agency on Okinawa can requisition material from it.

Normally, though, property is not drawn to be used for what it was originally intended. For instance, salvage quarter-inch pipe has come in lately. It's going out fast because it's useful--as fence post. Army boots often are requisitioned--not for sleeping purposes, but because the angle irons on the sides make fine metal braces. The snowshoes came in through the roll-up of material from Korea. The same goes for some ice skates.

There are thousands of items of clothing, material and supplies. In one part of the yard are 25,000 old tires, some 1200 tons of which were auctioned off by bid last week. The tires range in size from little ones used on a fork lift to tires that stand almost as high as a man and are used on earth-moving equipment.

There are old and useless ack-ack searchlights which have been auctioned off. They stretch out in a line half a block long. There is a small mountain of battered 55 gallon oil drums. There are stripped-down tanks, relics of the war, and motor vehicles, parts taken out and worthless except as scrap.

Scrap itself, though, is highly valuable. Last February, one bidder paid well over a million dollars for 73,000 tons of it. He's still removing it from the yards.

And to take another small item: Every couple of weeks, the yard collects five tons of rags--clean white rags made out of worn bedsheets; khaki rags from discarded Army clothing. The white rags go to the messhalls; the khaki ones to the motor pools.

Since the operation at Sobe is a big business, there is a large flow in and out. Some weeks, more goes out than comes in, says Bertrand O. Boyer, Property Disposal Agent. He has a team of four soldiers from the 8103rd Army Unit, headed by M/Sgt Benjamin Silo, Columbus, Ga., four Filipinos, one U.S. Civilian and about 100 Okinawans.

Big and complex as the place is, the people running it keep tabs on where everything is. For instance, they could even find you a case containing a complete array of artificial teeth. No telling where they came from.

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PIO, GHQ

1355
26 July 1951

PADOK 8067

OFFICIAL RELEASE FROM MAJ MacMASTERS

The motor convoy arrived at the Kaesong conference site at 1300. The helicopters carrying United Nations Command delegates and staff have not yet departed from the base camp.

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PADOK 8070

OFFICIAL RELEASE FROM CAPT TATE

Four helicopters carrying the United Nations Command delegation took off at 1320 for Kaesong.

(Recd by telephone from Korea 1350, 26 July 1951.)

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

26 July 1951
1150

Immediate Release No. 1062

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Lt. Gen. George E. Stratmeyer has been released from the United States Air Force Hospital, FEAMCOM Air Base, for further convalescence at his home.

According to medical officers, the former Far East Air Forces commander continues to show continued improvement and progress. However, he remains under close medical supervision and his activities and visitors are still restricted.

General Stratmeyer was stricken by a heart attack on May 20.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1030
26 July 1951

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 956
FOR THE PERIOD 250600K - 260600K July 1951

In Korea yesterday United Nations ground forces repulsed several determined enemy probing attacks and continued patrol operations. Along the western front friendly tank-infantry elements made contact with numerous enemy groups while in the central sector front line units repulsed several enemy probing attacks up to battalion size. In the east-central and eastern sectors the enemy continued to resist the advance of friendly patrols and placed artillery fire on front line positions during the period.

Land-based fighters and light bombers carried out attacks on enemy communication centers, supply areas, highways, rail lines, vehicles and airfields in the battle area. Medium bombers attacked important marshalling yards at Sinanju and Opa-ri and a supply center at Chinnampo. Combat cargo aircraft continued to airlift supplies to Korea.

United Nations naval surface units continued blockade and interdiction operations off the east coast. Military targets in the Wonsan complex and near Songjin and Chongjin were bombarded by cruisers and destroyers. Carrier-based aircraft attacked supply buildings in the vicinity of Haeju.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

27 July 1951 0900

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA--Blasting rockets at an enemy held ridge north of Yanggu yesterday a foursome of Marine Panther jet flyers killed an estimated 25 Communist troops.

The aerial controller guiding the close air support strike made the casualty assessment and said the rocketing attack covered 95 per cent of the enemy positions.

Flying F-9-F's were Maj. Floyd G. Phillips of 1341 Magnolia ave., Santa Ana, Calif., Capt. James G. Jewel of Dallas, Tex., 1st Lt. Jack W. Harris of 401 E. Mountain, Glendale, Calif. and 2nd Lt. William K. Parcell of 1135 Terrace dr., Napa, Calif.

On another rocket attack yesterday, Marine pilots from the Devilcat squadron killed about nine more enemy troops north of Kumsong.

Flyers from the same squadron also napalmed and strafed a petroleum storage base near Chanjon on the east coast and caused explosions and fire that destroyed a number of buildings and puffed up billows of black smoke.

South of Wonsan leatherneck Checkerboard flyers bombed out a railroad cut and southeast of the North Korean port city damaged a factory and 10 railway cars.

Further south along the coast, Black Sheep Corsair pilots hit a railway yard near Kojo and destroyed numerous buildings.

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27 July 1951

And the Times editorial concludes: "Presumably with those persons in mind who advocate the Defend-America-First approach to this global political, strategic and military problem the president summed up succinctly the thesis that, as he says, 'the defenses of the free nations are inseparable!'"

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JAPAN EAGER TO JOIN WITH FREE NATIONS, SAYS PRESIDENT
OF JAPAN'S FEDERATION OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--President Ichiro Ishikawa of Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations told Americans recently that Japan "is eagerly looking forward to the signing of the Peace Treaty so that we can take our place with the free nations and so that we can progress faster in becoming the workshop of the Far East."

The Japanese economist went on to stress his homeland's need for foreign capital investment and the steps already taken to attract it. In its desire to welcome and encourage capital investment, Japan recently revised the Tax Law, lightened the imposition of taxes on foreign nations, and enacted a law guaranteeing to foreign investors payment of their principal and earnings." He added that additional efforts are being carried on to create an attractive climate for capital investment in Japan.

Ishikawa is in New York after heading the Japanese delegation at the recent meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Lisbon. He spoke at a luncheon given at Columbia University by Herbert Houston, the former Far East Commissioner for the New York World's Fair.

The Japanese economist strongly endorsed a suggestion made by America's Director of Defense Mobilization, Charles Wilson, that the United States bring together the industrial capacity of Japan and the raw materials of the other Asiatic countries.

Ishikawa pointed out that "by using to the full the natural resources of the region for the rearmament of the free nations and by supplying capital and consumer goods there, it will be possible to raise the general conditions of the free nations in the Far East."

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DRIVER'S TEST BECOMES LESSON IN DEMOCRACY FOR MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The American State Department and the City Administration of Washington have combined to give the staff of the Soviet Embassy a practical lesson in democracy...and a demonstration of the "Golden Rule"--"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Under a new regulation, a Russian diplomat in Washington can get an automobile driver's license by meeting the same standards required of an American driver--that is, by passing a road test. Up to now, Soviet diplomats in Washington could get a driver's license by merely passing a written quiz on traffic regulations.

The new procedure is intended as a gentle reminder to Moscow that its driver's license requirements for Americans would have given pause to Henry Ford. The applicant must be able to take an automobile engine apart, put it together again properly, name every part of the engine and describe its function.

As a result of this stringency, only one employe of the American Embassy in Moscow--the garage mechanic--has been granted a driver's license. All but one of the American Embassy automobiles have Russian drivers. These drivers are versatile men who, it is generally believed, are also members of the Soviet Secret Police, assigned to "shadow" the American diplomats.

The lone American driver with a Russian license is returning to the United States, and the Moscow authorities have refused to issue a driver's license to his successor.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

27 July 1951

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE NOT INTIMIDATED BY THREATS
FROM MOSCOW, ACCORDING TO RADIO BELGRADE

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, (USIS)--The Belgrade radio has denounced the recent Warsaw speech of Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Deputy Premier as a threat to world peace and a prelude to the further enslavement of the satellite states.

In his Warsaw speech, celebrating the seventh anniversary of the Polish communists, Molotov declared that the Yugoslavs would overthrow what he termed the "Titoist fascist regime."

To this, the anti-Soviet Tito government replied tartly that the Yugoslavs have been listening to such threats for more than three years, and that these menaces are proof of the fury and helplessness of the Soviet leaders to overthrow the present Yugoslav Government. And, the Belgrade radio said, the Tito government was not frightened by these threats three years ago, and is even less frightened now.

Belgrade also declared that the Yugoslav people have no intention of exchanging their freedom for occupation by the Soviet army. The only purpose of the Molotov speech, the Yugoslav radio continued, was to frighten the satellite states into greater submission and the presence of Marshal Georgi Zhukov at the Warsaw ceremony heightened the effect of this intimidation effort.

The great strength in the Yugoslav will to resist possible Soviet aggression is attributed in the Yugoslav capital as being a direct result of economic and military support from the free world.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN DEFINES FREE WORLD'S SEARCH FOR
A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG ALL PEOPLES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times agrees heartily with President Truman's statement that the defenses of the free nations are inseparable.

The Times editorial says: "Dealing with the broad nature and philosophy of the defense effort, Mr. Truman reminds us that basically, our 'job' in world affairs is plain. That job 'is to continue the search for a just and lasting peace among all peoples.' And it anticipates more than one potential question when he adds: 'We do not seek this peace through the medium of war. We do not seek it through appeasement. And we do not seek it alone. We seek this peace through the international cooperation of all who want sincerely to join in the effort. On these terms the door into a friendly association of nations is open to all.'"

The Times continues: "The persistent tendency in some quarters to think of rearmament in terms of the progress of the war in Korea is disposed of by the President in a single unequivocal paragraph. The need for building our strength did not begin with Korea, nor will it end when and if the fighting in Korea ceases. The importance, and the contribution of Korea was that it 'precipitated a quick and clear national decision' which would have had to come sooner or later in any event. The 'main danger to world peace' is not in Korea, in Iran, on the borders of Yugoslavia or in Indo-China. 'It comes from the Soviet rulers, from the growing military force at their disposal, and from their proved willingness to use aggression to gain their ends.'"

MORE

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Weekly Summary of U.N. News
For Immediate Release

Public Information Office,
Pusan, Korea
27 July 1951

CEASE-FIRE

UNITED NATIONS, New York,--(By Wireless)--The Unified Command of the United Nations and the North Korean and Chinese negotiators agreed this week on a five-point agenda for the formal Korean military armistice conference which started this morning in Kaesong.

In announcing the list of military questions to be negotiated, the Unified Command said Thursday: "The way is now clear for the delegations to enter a really substantive conference on terms of a military armistice". The U.N. communique also warned that "it is much too early to predict either the success or the rate of progress" of the negotiations aimed at ending the 13-month old Korean conflict.

As announced by the Unified Command at its Munsan base 14 miles south of Kaesong, the agenda is as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Fixing a military demarcation line between both sides so as to establish a demilitarized zone as a basic condition for a cessation of hostilities in Korea.
3. Concrete arrangements for the realization of a cease-fire and armistice in Korea, including the composition, authority and functions of a supervision organization for carrying out the terms of a cease-fire and armistice.
4. Arrangements relating to Prisoners-of-war.
5. Recommendations to the Governments of the countries concerned on both sides."

The Unified Command communique did not expand on the agenda items.

16 U.N. Member Governments have sent armed forces to Korea in support of the U.N. decision to oppose aggression and altogether 55 U.N. Member Nations have backed in varying degrees U.N.'s effort to resist aggression in Korea and restore international peace there. The Unified Command communique said that immediately after the agreement on the agenda the negotiators held a preliminary discussion of the agenda items themselves. This preliminary exchange of views, the communique said, began "in order that a potential for halting the bloodshed in Korea may be realized as soon as possible."

The U.N. communique added: "It must be fully realized that mutual acceptance of an agenda is merely the initial step for the final goal of a military armistice and resultant cease-fire, which must be achieved under conditions giving every reasonable assurance against the resumption of hostilities. There are numerous basic points within the framework of the agenda on which agreement must be reached and on which there are presently a wide diversion of views".

That was the conclusion of the Unified Command communique following the tenth meeting in 17 days since the Korean cease-fire armistice negotiations started. Agreement on the agenda ended the deadlock over the question of the withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops. The North Korean and Chinese communist delegates had asked that this question be included in the agenda.

The Unified Command's stated position was that "only matters of a military nature would be discussed" during the armistice conference. Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaking for the United States, in its capacity, by U.N. decision, as the Unified Command, said that such a political question "could only be settled by the United Nations and the Governments concerned."

KOREAN RELIEF

A U.N. Public Information Department officer reported from Pusan that J. Donald Kingsley, Agent General of U.N.'s Korean Reconstruction Agency, arrived in that Korean

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port city this week to begin a 43-nation programme for the recovery of Korea's shattered economy on a scale never attempted before by an international organization for a single country. The UNKRA Agent General conferred with representatives of U.N., its Unified Command and the Government of the Korean Republic on U.N.'s \$250,000,000 plans, before leaving for Seoul, the Republic capital, for meetings with top officers of General Ridgway's Command.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES

To make sure that aggression against any country could never occur again, as it did last year in Korea, without even more vigorous response from the United Nations, the Sub-Committee on Military Measures of the U.N. General Assembly's Collective Measures Committee met for the first time this week to study "methods of co-ordinating the contribution of U.N. Member States, including elements within their national armed forces, in line with the Assembly's United for Peace programme."

The Governments of Australia and Belgium, which both have armed forces in action in Korea, wrote to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie that they were studying the question of contributing armed forces for international mobilization against a possible future aggressor. Australia said that its Government "regards the maintenance by Australia within the national armed forces of units which might be made available, in accordance with Australian constitutional processes, for service as U.N. units, as fully in accord with the principles of the U.N. Charter and of Australian defence policy."

SUEZ CANAL

For the first time since May the U.N. Security Council took up the Palestine question and heard charges and counter-charges from the representatives of Israel and Egypt. Israel complained that "restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal" were, in the words of Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban, causing "a most grievous situation" threatening the future of the entire region. Israel urged the Council for action to end the situation. Egypt's Ambassador Mahmoud Fawza Bey said that an armistice was a mere cessation of hostilities, not the end of a legal state of war and that therefore the right of search over neutral merchantmen was not affected. The Council adjourned discussion of the question until next Wednesday, 1 August.

ALSO THIS WEEK: U.N. announced that persons interested in obtaining U.N.'s new issue of postage stamps should address orders to U.N. Postal Administration, United Nations, New York, and enclose money orders or certified cheques in USA dollars payable to U.N.... At the request of the United States, France and the United Kingdom, the President of the International Court of Justice has appointed an arbitrator to pronounce on the alleged rights of Albania and Italy regarding a quantity of gold unlawfully transferred from Rome to Germany in 1943. Georges Sauserhall, Professor of International Law at the Universities of Geneva and Neuchatel, accepted the assignment.... At Fyling Meadow, the Trusteeship Council is expected to complete its Ninth Session this week after reviewing a record number of reports on progress towards independence of peoples in Trust Territories in Africa.... In Geneva, the Economic and Social Council opens its 13th Session Monday, 13 August, when it expects a report from its important Economic Committee on the problem of how to finance the economic development of under-developed areas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

27 July 1951

SOVIET'S INTENSE EFFORTS TO BUILD UP MILITARY STRENGTH IS REAL BACKGROUND TO MOLOTOV'S WARSAW SPEECH, SAYS N. Y. TIMES CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, (USIS)--In one of his rare public appearances Soviet Deputy Premier Molotov last week in Warsaw accused the Democracies of preparing direct acts of aggression and planning a new war.

The New York Times European correspondent, C. L. Sulzberger, says the speech "is a sharp reminder to the West not to rely too greatly upon Moscow's recent propaganda assurances of bland and peaceful intentions."

Sulzberger points out: "The importance of the event was not in what he said, but in the circumstances surrounding his diatribe.... To begin with, the mere circumstance that Molotov was chosen for the event is important.... it is rare nowadays that Premier Stalin's chief Lieutenant makes publicized addresses. It is significant that two of the best known Soviet Marshals should have been assigned to sit beside him on the rostrum."

"Aside from... the menace of Molotov's words," continues the Times correspondent, "there is ample evidence that the Soviet Union has been accelerating the build-up of its European forces all this year--regardless of whether official propaganda was following a line of acerbity or sweet reasonableness."

Sulzberger continues: "While the Kremlin has been accusing the West of preparing aggression as it seeks to muster a skeleton force to defend Europe against external menaces, the USSR has been following negative measures to support its so-called 'policy of peace!'"

The Times correspondent then lists the Soviet Union's intense efforts to build up its own and its satellite arms strength. Says Sulzberger, the USSR now has two hundred fifteen divisions. And in addition to stockpiling natural rubber and expanding synthetic rubber production, the Soviet Union has vastly increased her production in coal, petroleum, crude steel and rolled steel.

As for the satellites, Sulzberger says that the Soviet Union "has established a secret coordinating headquarters for Central Europe in western Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland. East German 'alert units' have been brought up to strength and this force is obviously the cadre for a German Communist Army, just as much as the old Wehrmacht was the cadre for the army Hitler created."

The Times correspondent adds: "In East Germany, West Poland and Czechoslovakia there are about thirty two Soviet divisions... the British estimate the Russians have more than five thousand tanks in East Germany alone... the Bulgarian army has been completely reorganized... with Soviet equipment and a Soviet Table of Organization... a new radar network has hooked up Hungary and Czechoslovakia."

Following his detailed account of Soviet preparations for aggression Times correspondent Sulzberger concludes: "This is the background of Mr. Molotov's speech. It stresses the fact that whether the taps of Soviet propaganda run hot or cold, the menace of a terrifying positive action remains permanently imminent."

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TREATMENT OF SOVIET REPORTERS IN AMERICA AND OF AMERICAN REPORTERS IN SOVIET DIFFERS RADICALLY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--While paid 'news' reporters from communist countries in Europe are free to work in Washington, New York and (MORE)

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27 July 1951

other U. S. points at will, there is only one American correspondent in the communist state of Czechoslovakia--and he is in prison.

This glaring violation by the communists of press freedom has been given added weight by the recent arrest and conviction of Associated Press correspondent William Oatis, convicted of spying in Czechoslovakia, while he was actually doing no more than any reporter is supposed to do--gathering news.

The rest of the free world's reporters in Czechoslovakia have either been ousted, or have escaped just in time to avoid a fate similar to that of Oatis.

In Czechoslovakia, before the communist regime, there normally were twenty-five to thirty Western newspapermen--American, French or English.

Four American reporters were ordered out of Prague last year. Two other reporters escaped just in time, one after Oatis was arrested. And still another, who quit Prague on a routine transfer two years ago, since has been accused of 'spying' by communist propagandists. In January 1950, the Czech communist ordered two American newsmen out of the country. They were Richard Kasischke of the Associated Press, now in Germany, and Rob Buckingham of the United Press. Three months later they ousted two more--Nathan Polwetzky of the Associated Press and John Higgins of the United Press.

Dana Adams Schmidt of the New York Times left Prague in May, last year, just before Oatis went there. He had been tipped off he was about to be arrested for alleged "spying."

After Oatis' arrest last April, Russell Jones, Chief of the United Press Prague Bureau, was ordered to Frankfurt, Germany. He thought it was for a day's conference, but his employers advised him not to return.

The newsmen who were lucky enough merely to be expelled were accused of "unobjective reporting." The facts are that the Czech communists imposed such severe restriction on "imperialist" newsmen that it was practically impossible to learn anything--or use it if they did.

Since Jones, of the United Press left Prague, there are only six American newsmen left anywhere behind the Iron Curtain--covering an area with seventy million persons. And one of them represents The Communist Daily Worker in New York. All of them are in Moscow, where they file under strict censorship, are not free to travel and where their every movement is watched.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Mikhail Fedorov, a Russian, can circulate freely, and attend White House, State Department and any other conferences he wishes, even though he works for Tass, the official news agency of the Soviet, which is openly unfriendly to the United States. There are four other members of the Tass Washington Bureau, all of whom have access to the same facilities American correspondents enjoy. In the United Nations, there are fifteen employees of Tass, Pravda has one correspondent and the Russian All-Union Radio Committee has another--both are Russians.

There is no ban on where these people may go in search of "news." They are not even excluded from the Pentagon's daily military briefings on the situation in Korea, and a Tass correspondent attended General Dwight Eisenhower's press conference just before he left on his first European tour.

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0239

PIO, GHQ

1150, 27 July 1951

PAFOK 8358 (Official release from Captain Tate)

The cease-fire conference adjourned today at 1115 hours.

It will reconvene tomorrow at 1000 hours. ENFIT

(Received by telephone).

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

27 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 397:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
26 July 1951

Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 835 sorties in generally fair weather yesterday as fighter bombers intensified their close support air strikes in the east central sector where over 100 sorties were flown in support of United Nations ground forces.

F-80 Shooting Star jets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs napalmed, bombed and strafed enemy positions along the east central front yesterday, while other fighter bombers cut roads, attacked bridges, and railroad cars. North of Sariwon, Shooting Star jets destroyed 10 railroad cars, and cut the lines in several places. F-51s cratered highways and damaged bridges in the area southwest of Kaesong.

F-84 Thunderjets concentrated on interdicting the enemy's main supply highways in the Pyongyang area. They also attacked gun positions west of the capital city, and damaged two bridges south of the capital. Fifteen Thunderjets flew escort for B-29 Superforts as they attacked marshalling yards.

Over 30 F-86 Sabrejets patrolled near Sinuiju yesterday, but no enemy aircraft were sighted by the Sabrejets during their fighter sweeps.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shorebased Marine aircraft flew 600 sorties yesterday. Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 10 factories, seven pack animals, 11 gun positions, one ammunition storage area, 175 enemy-occupied buildings, one fuel storage dump, 50 railroad cars, six bridges, and 130 vehicles. Rail lines and highways were cut in over 30 places. Pilots also reported inflicting over 220 casualties on enemy troops during their strikes.

Night flying aircraft flew over 100 sorties, with B-26s and B-29s teaming up to drop 500-pound air bursting bombs on enemy frontline troops and supplies. Radar techniques were used to aim the high explosives.

(over)

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-2- B-26 Invader light bombers pounded enemy airfields during the night. Seven separate attacks, utilizing radar aiming, were made on the airfield at Kangdong, while visual aiming was used to hit the Pyongyang, Sunchon, and Sondok airstrips.

Other B-26s and Marine aircraft, aided by flare-dropping transports, attacked enemy vehicular traffic on the main supply routes throughout North Korea. Pilots reported moderately heavy traffic. About 70 vehicles were reported destroyed or damaged.

Two B-26s reported being attacked by Yak-type aircraft north of Sunan, but the twin-engine bombers eluded the enemy planes and returned without damage.

Ten Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Group pounded the main marshalling yard and car shunting area in the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang yesterday.

Over 360 quarter-ton demolition bombs were radar-aimed on the 35 track marshalling yard and the 40 track shunting area. Results of the attack were not observed.

A single Superfort, aided by radar, attacked the supply center of Chinnampo with 10 tons of high explosives.

Some flak was reported on the Pyongyang strike, but no enemy fighters were encountered, and all aircraft returned safely to their base.

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew 215 sorties yesterday as they airlifted over 460 tons of cargo to United Nations forces in Korea.

END

0242

PIO, GHQ

1010
27 July 1951

PADOK #8313 OFFICIAL RELEASE (By Capt. Killmer)

The convoy arrived at the Kaesong conference site at 0855 hours.

PADOK #8319 OFFICIAL RELEASE (By Capt. Killmer)

Members of the United Nations Command delegation took off from the landing strip at Advance Headquarters at 0935 hours aboard three (3) helicopters and headed for Kaesong.

PADOK #8323 AGREED POOLER FOR ALL AGENCIES (By Capt. Tate)

The helicopters carrying the United Nations Command delegation landed at Kaesong at 0940, and the delegates left immediately for the conference site. ENDIT.

(Received by telephone from Korea 1010 hours)

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RA'-0051

0130

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

27 July 1951
0815

Immediate Release No. 1064:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Superforts and Thunderjets teamed up yesterday as Far East Air Forces warplanes blasted the important railroad marshalling yard at Pyongyang, during a day of improving weather in which FEAF warplanes mounted more than 800 sorties.

The F-84 Thunderjet fighter bombers struck the target from low level with bombs and machine gunfire, B-29 Superfort medium bombers dropped quarter-ton bombs from high altitude, and then the Thunderjets struck the battered yards again.

The Superfort attack was by planes of the Japan-based 98th Group, which used radar to aim almost 400 bombs.

"We bombed right alongside a big thunderhead," declared Capt. Arthur A. Jaquez, bombardier, of Blanco, New Mexico.

"Weather over the target was like riding on a featherbed," said 1st Lt. William J. Haberle, 411 Hamilton St., Chosta Mesa, Calif.

Crewmen reported some flak over the target but no enemy aircraft were encountered. All bombers returned safely.

Since the bombing was done through an undercast of clouds the results were not observed.

Clouds persisted in Korean skies today but no precipitation was forecast.

END

0244

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1045
28 July 1951

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 958
FOR THE PERIOD 270600K - 280600K JULY 1951

In Korea yesterday United Nations ground forces repulsed several enemy probing attacks and continued to patrol well forward of frontline positions. In the central, east-central and eastern sectors friendly units threw back several attacks by enemy groups up to company size. In these areas the enemy also strongly resisted the advance of friendly patrols throughout the period. In the western sector there was only light contact.

Land-based aircraft continued attacks on enemy lines of communication, supply areas, vehicular traffic and airfields in the forward and rear areas.

Combat Cargo aircraft continued to airlift supplies to bases in Korea.

United Nations naval and marine aircraft bombed and strafed transportation targets, supply build-up areas and troop positions in the battle area yesterday while surface elements bombarded enemy shore installations, supply routes and troop positions along the east coast from Wonsan to Kosong.

- END -

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C PIO, GHQ.

"
28 July 1951
1055

PADOK 8562 (Official release from Major MacMasters)

United Nations Command delegates and staff arrived at Kaesong airstrip at about 0945 hours. They proceeded to conference sight by jeep and the 12th meeting began at approximately 1000 hours. Endit.

PADOK 8563 (Agreed Pooler for all)

28103 (Hoberecht UN Base Camp) -- The 12th meeting of the Kaesong cease-fire talks began at 10 a.m. today.

A radio report received at the delegates camp here said the remaining delegates arrived by helicopter at 0945 hours and went by jeep to conference sight. Endit.

0246

C PIO, GHQ.

1110
28 July 1951

PADOK XX 8575 (Official Release) (Maj. MacMasters)

The Kaesong conference recessed at 1045 hours it was announced that it would reconvene at 1330 hours. End it, (telephoned from Korea)

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

28 July 1951
0830

Immediate Release No. 1066:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Warplanes under the operational control of Far East Air Forces flew over 800 sorties yesterday in partly cloudy weather. Fighter-bombers blasted rail lines, bridges, and rolling stock to prevent movement of supplies to Communist frontline troops, while medium bombers attacked supply centers, marshalling yards, and bridges.

Twelve Superforts of the Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group dropped more than 460 quarter-ton bombs on the supply center of Kyomipo in western Korea.

Captain Ernest R. Cones of Carmichael, Calif., said, "Our flight came in about 12 minutes after the first one. We could still see the secondary explosions in the target area."

Central fire control gunner, S/Sgt. Michael R. Martocchia of 2152 E. 47th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., reported, "Our bombs hit in what looked like a barracks area. They started several fires."

Single Superforts attacked the marshalling yards at Sariwon and Hwangju. Some flak was encountered by the Superfort on the Sariwon attack.

Two other medium bombers hit railroad and highway bridges on the east coast with excellent results reported.

FEAF aircraft took off this morning with partly cloudy weather forecast for most of Korea.

END

0248

PIO, GHQ.
Padok 8546 (Official Release)

0820
28 July 1951

The motor convoy carrying service personnel and UN war correspondents departed from the base camp for Kaesong at 0730 K hours. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ A heavily overcast sky greeted the party as they headed for the twelfth meeting of the delegations. End it.
(telephoned from Korea)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

28 July 1951

PACIFIC MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT CAN DO MUCH TO PROMOTE SAFETY
OF THE FREE WORLD, STATES EDITORIAL IN THE WASHINGTON STAR

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--An editorial in The Washington Star titled "Pacific Security" says that "The mutual assistance pact initiated by Australia, New Zealand and the United States is one of the most important building-blocks being fitted together to erect a system of collective security against the threat of Asia-based communist aggression."

"Coupled with our American-Filipino defensive arrangements," continues The Star, "and with the projected post-occupation agreement under which our armed forces will continue to be stationed in and about Japan, the new Treaty can do much to promote safety of the free world throughout the Pacific."

The Star calls the Treaty "a small-scale application of the Atlantic Pact's principles to the Far Eastern area...an attack on any (of the three countries) in the Pacific would be regarded as an attack on all three."

And it goes on to say that the pact "constitutes a significant move toward an expanded defensive system (against) the communists in Asia. As President Truman declared....It is a natural step in a continuing effort to "strengthen the fabric of peace" in a vast region of ocean and islands where security is strongly influenced by sea and air power."

"It seems probable that similar pacts will be worked out in due course between us and other countries in the Mid-Pacific area." The Washington Star concludes: "Linked together, they can eventually lead to the formation of a genuinely effective defensive front in that part of the world...and deter the men of the Kremlin from embarking on further adventures of aggression that could lead quickly to the outbreak of a global war."

#####

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF U. S. IS TO BUILD DEFENSES:
ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER EMPHASIZES PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS, (USIS)--An editorial in the St. Louis Globe Democrat says the most important problem of the United States is to build its defenses, whether a cease-fire is negotiated in Korea or not.

"The President emphasized the most important problem of the nation in his economic message to Congress," the Globe Democrat declares editorially. "He called for 'full speed ahead' in building United States military defenses, no matter what happens in Korea. Previously the President has stressed this point. It cannot be labored too much."

The St. Louis newspaper continues: "We can afford no softening of decision regarding a powerful defense machine. If a truce comes in Korea, defense must not slow down. Mr. Truman was lucidly correct in stating that 'the military buildup of the Soviet Union, which has been continuing since 1945, has no other purpose than to blackmail the free world into submission to communist domination'."

"The only deterrent the Soviet Union will recognize, the Globe Democrat concludes, "is massed western power. Our defensive strength now is the only hope against such domination and against another major war. Communism has shown itself fanatic but shrewd. There is great reason to expect that it will not launch a war from which it cannot hope to emerge victorious."

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28 July 1951

EXHIBIT OF JAPANESE WOOD-BLOCK PRINTS POPULAR WITH AMERICANS

HARTFORD, Connecticut, (USIS)--A number of Japanese wood-block prints are on exhibit in the Wadsworth Atheneum, the art museum of Hartford, Connecticut.

The prints were collected more than fifty years ago by Charles Morse of Illinois. He was one of the pioneers in the United States among collectors of Japanese wood-block prints.

The prints portray famous actors and beautiful women, landscapes and seascapes, animals and birds. Among the prints on view at the Atheneum are the well-known "Tenma Bridge in Settsu Province" by Hokusai. The arc-shaped bridge, decorated with lanterns, is thronged with people; on the Yodo River are festive boats.

Americans today hold Japanese wood-block prints of the more capable craftsmen in high esteem. Many collectors and connoisseurs are interested in them.

#

"EDUCATION THE COUNTERWEAPON OF DEMOCRACY,"
MAINTAINS THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, (USIS)--"Education," an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor declares, "is the counterweapon of democracy, both in building up popular resistance to tyranny and in developing independent, clearheaded democratic leaders."

By contrast, The Christian Science Monitor points out, "liquidation and indoctrination are the twin methods by which totalitarian rulers try to prevent the rise of any effective opposition and any alternative leadership."

The Monitor continues: "News comes of an international 'university in exile' to be set up for promising young refugees from Iron Curtain countries. Sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe and by the Crusade for Freedom, its purpose will be to offer these potential leaders 'the opportunity to continue in the universities of France and elsewhere the studies which have been interrupted by the communist invasion of their homes, and at the same time to receive special instruction in the language, history and problems of their own countries.'"

"Utilizing the facilities of the University of Strasbourg to begin with," The Monitor goes on, "this free European college will be administered from New York. Criteria for selection of students will include 'academic ability, character and capacity for leadership in a free society.' There are advantages to this plan over bringing all such students to the United States to study. It keeps them closer to their own countries and cultures; it makes it harder to stigmatize them in the future...to Americanize Europe should certainly not be the aim of American participation in any scheme of international education."

And The Christian Science Monitor concludes: "To help Europe develop the best in itself and to build up its own free leadership is an indispensable part of the preparation for a better world."

#

BERLIN'S FREE UNIVERSITY TO CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS WITH
GRANT FROM FORD FOUNDATION

BERLIN, (USIS)--New facilities for the students of Berlin's Free University, made possible by a grant from America's privately-run Ford Foundation, are being rushed ahead for completion by early November, when the Winter Session of the University begins.

The Ford Foundation has granted \$1,309,000 to the Free University, which is located on the borders of the Russian sector of the city. Many Soviet Zone students have escaped into the free zones to take advantage of the Free University's liberal curriculum, as opposed to the narrow dictatorial education of Communist institutions.

The Foundation's grant will go towards a new dining hall and lecture unit, and a new library building. Plans for a modern glass, steel, and concrete building have already been tentatively approved. The library unit is inspired by the United Nations Building in New York, and will be a ten-story superstructure rising over the utilitarian units below.

#

0251

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

30 July 1951
1445

Immediate Release No. 1072

315TH AIR DIVISION, JAPAN --- Members of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) have been praised by Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet for their part in the airlift of more than fifty thousand United Nations fighting men from Korea to Japan in connection with the rest and recuperation program, which has been in operation since December.

"Officers and enlisted men enroute to and from Japan have expressed unreserved praise for the magnificent job the USAF is doing to make possible for them this well-deserved rest," wrote the Eighth Army Commander to Lt. Gen. O. P. Wayland, commander of Far East Air Forces.

"The outstanding success of this operation has been made possible through the unexcelled cooperation and assistance of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) of the Far East Air Forces. The 61st Troop Carrier Group and the 374th Troop Carrier Wing are to be especially commended for outstanding performance of duty."

"The cooperation shown by these men (pilots, crew members and airbase personnel) aided materially in making the temporary absence from duty a long-to-be-remembered experience."

The letter was endorsed by Lt. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, GHO, chief of staff, who stated:

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to add his own expression of appreciation. Cooperation between the services as displayed in the rest and recuperation program insures the continued success of the United States Armed Forces."

The troop carrier transports airlift hundreds of battle-weary veterans daily, in addition to their mission of air resupply and evacuation of wounded. In many cases the big planes pick up the R & R personnel at forward airstrips within a few miles of the fighting front.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

30 July 1951

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR COLUMNIST EXPRESSES BELIEF
THAT KOREAN WAR HAS IMPROVED U. S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor's Washington columnist, Neal Stanford, in an analysis of the Kremlin's current attitude toward the West, voices the opinion that Moscow has no intention of abandoning its designs on Germany and Japan.

The Christian Science Monitor writer says: "It is no secret to Washington officials that the Kremlin considers Germany and Japan the two greatest prizes of the war; that it is convinced if it could control them, Russia would be well on the way to world domination. Therefore when this past fortnight the West, under American leadership, started to free both Japan and Germany from the status of enemies and incorporate them in the free-world grouping, Soviet reaction was anticipated."

That this reaction should come so soon, however--and through stories deliberately passed through the stringent Soviet consorship--indicates the extent of the Kremlin's alarm, the American columnist says.

The Monitor columnist continues: "There is a thesis widely held in Washington to the effect that Moscow gave the green light in Korea in a move to pinch off Japan; that it saw Korea as easy pickings, a geographic threat to Japan, and a fatal blow to American 'face' in the Orient. With Korea in its pocket, and Japan softened up under the impact of Soviet success, Tokyo (the thesis holds) was to have been taken by subversion and infiltration."

But unfortunately for Moscow, the American writer points out, things did not work out that way.

Actually what the Korean War has done, beside save South Korea and the UN," Stanford concludes, "is to impress on the Japanese Washington's reliability as a friend, and make Tokyo more than ever anxious to work with the United States."

#####

"DETERMINATION BACKED WITH MILITARY PREPARATION MUST BE MAINTAINED,"
CONCLUDES THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FROM ACHESON SPEECH

NEW YORK, (USIS)--In the midwestern city of Detroit U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson recently restated that the objective of America's world policy is to build up "an adequate deterrent force" strong enough to keep a possible aggressor confined to his own borders.

The New York Herald Tribune says editorially: "By no coincidence at all there is a definite parallel between the over-all foreign policy reiterated by Mr. Acheson and the principles being adhered to by the UN negotiators in the truce talks at Kaesong. Our representatives have insisted from the start that there can be no withdrawal of Allied troops until there is a trustworthy guarantee that there will be no new attempt at aggression."

"The most troublesome question raised by such an over-all policy," continues the Herald Tribune, "is, of course, what sort of guaranty one can possibly obtain from the communists--in Korea or elsewhere--that will be worth accepting. And here Secretary Acheson could only say that internal pressures such as those created by the failure of aggression and 'the inevitable frictions of police state rule' were bound to have a cumulative effect in altering the Soviet outlook. 'One must be prepared for the eventuality that it may take many years,'

MORE

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30 July 1951

he warned, as though speaking to those who regard the possibility of a Korean settlement as the signal to relax our world-wide defense effort."

The New York Herald Tribune concludes: "If a Korean peace permitting the withdrawal of our troops is achieved soon, it will only be because we have driven the aggressor back to his starting point and shown our determination to keep him there. Similar determination, backed with all-out military preparations, must be maintained elsewhere, for our principles remain constant whether they are laid down at Kaesong or Detroit."

#

RUSSIA USES SLAVE LABOR TO WORK URANIUM MINES IN EAST GERMANY

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The American State Department has disclosed that Russia is working slave labor around the clock in a feverish effort to hack uranium ore by hand out of crude mines in East Germany.

The State Department's radio information service, the Voice of America, broadcast a graphic description of the operation supplied by a German miner who escaped to West Germany after doing forced labor in the communists' uranium pits near the Czechoslovak frontier.

He pictured the uranium mines as a horrible counterpart in Europe of the salt mines of Siberia to which prisoners of the Soviet Union were formerly sent.

The escaped minor added that, while much of the labor is done by outright "slave workers" the Russians also "employ" some German miners for salaries ranging from the equivalent of thirty-three to sixty-six U. S. cents per day, plus meal tickets if they fulfill their daily "quotas." The mine he worked was 160 feet deep with no machinery and no elevators.

#

HAIL INCREASINGLY FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN U. S.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A recent article in the American business newspaper, The Journal of Commerce, hails with pleasure the friendlier relations between labor and management that have now been achieved in the United States within recent years.

Corporation executives know, the Journal says, that the avoidance of strikes and the maintenance of high productivity mean larger profits. And labor union leaders know that profitable industries can afford to pay higher wages. Therefore, the newspaper says, the big employers have made the pursuit of labor peace a year-round task. In the past, industrialists met with union leaders only to discuss wage contracts. Meetings were held in an atmosphere of hostility. But today, the Journal notes, mutual problems are discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

The Journal explains that a major reason for the change in labor-management relations is that both sides now look for greater areas of agreement rather than for new areas of disagreement. Moreover, it says, many employers have worked hard at developing stabilized labor relations.

This new friendship, the Journal concludes, puts new responsibilities on both labor and management. "Both groups must now guard the public welfare more carefully than ever."

#

0254

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND Public Information Office

Immediate Release,

1500
30 July 1951

DEPARTING GENERALS TO BE HONORED

Two former Eighth Army corps commanders who are returning to the United States for new assignments will be honored in separate departure ceremonies on the Plaza Parade Grounds before the Imperial Palace, tomorrow, July 31.

Honored in the first ceremony, which is scheduled for 11 a.m., will be Lt. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, former commander of I Corps. Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, who commanded X Corps, will be similarly feted at 1:10 p.m.

Army, Navy and Air Force personnel and the 293d Army Band will participate in rendering honors to the departing generals, both of whom are scheduled to embark for the United States on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

General Milburn will report for his new assignment to Headquarters, Army Field Forces, Fort Monroe, Va. General Almond will become Commandant of the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Both ceremonies will be open to the public, with no special invitations being issued.

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NOTE CORRESPONDENTS: Reporters and photographers are invited to attend the departure ceremonies Tuesday for Lt. Gen. Frank W. Milburn (11 a.m.) and Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond (1:10 p.m.). Both ceremonies will be held on the Plaza Parade Grounds. A representative from PIO will be present. Photographers and reporters who plan to attend are requested to be present 15 minutes prior to starting time. No arm bands will be issued for this ceremony. Correspondents will be admitted to the area upon presentation of their press cards.

-0-

GENERAL RIDGWAY UNVEILS PLAQUE HONORING DECEASED CHAPLAINS

General Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, unveiled a plaque Sunday in honor of the five chaplains who have been killed in action in the Korean war, and the five who have been reported as missing in action, in ceremonies at the GHQ Chapel Center, Tokyo, marking the 176th Anniversary of the United States Army Chaplaincy. The bronze plaque, set in a rock in the beautiful garden of the Center, was presented by the Chaplains of the Far East Command.

A representative audience of United States military and civilian personnel, including Mrs. Ridgway, many chaplains of the Command, and other personnel of the United Nations in Japan, were present. The brief but impressive program took place in the pavilion just outside the chapel building, and in the garden.

It opened with a Brahms selection, "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place", by the GHQ Chapel Center's all-Japanese Choir and Orchestra. Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Robert J. Sherry (Catholic), of Dayton, Ohio, Headquarters and Service Command Chaplain, who is Catholic Chaplain at the Center, read the Roll of Honor with the names of the chaplains to whom tribute was being paid, with a short background of each.

General and Mrs. Ridgway then were accompanied to the site of the plaque by Chaplain (Colonel) Ivan L. Bennett, of Raleigh, N. C., Chief of Chaplains, Far East Command, and Chaplain (Lt. Col) Steve P. Gaskins, Jr., of the GHQ Chaplains Section. There, in the bright sun, with two soldiers of the FEC Color Guard on each side of the rock bearing the plaque, and four flags unfurled before it--the United States, United Nations, Chaplains', and GHQ flags--the Commander-in-Chief drew back the heavy purple brocade covering, revealing the gleaming bronze tablet upon which the names of the deceased chaplains were engraved.

(MORE)
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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
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General Ridgway spoke briefly to Chaplain Bennett about the appropriateness of the plaque for the observance of the Chaplains' anniversary. Earlier, he had issued a message honoring the day in which he paid tribute to "those 10 chaplains who in death or a 'missing in action' status bespeak the devotion and extent of faith of those who bear arms in defense of home and country."

As the Memorial prayer was given by Chaplain (Colonel) John A. Dunn, of Baltimore, Md., General and Mrs. Ridgway stood with bowed heads before the plaque. They returned to the pavilion and the choir and orchestra joined in a final Brahms number, "Blessed Are the Dead". The entire program was broadcast by the Armed Forces Radio Service, under the direction of M/Sgt. Johnny Baker, of Tulsa, Okla., who was the commentator.

Following the ceremony, General and Mrs. Ridgway headed a receiving line composed of Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 General Headquarters FEC and UNC; Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Piburn, Commanding General Headquarters and Service Command, and Mrs. Piburn; Dr. George W. Fish of New York City, a house guest of General and Mrs. Ridgway; Colonel Dunn; and Commander Walter A. Mahler, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; ChC, USN, Force Chaplain for Commander Naval Forces, Far East. The Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Ridgway talked to many of the Far East Command church-goers of all faiths who have seen them in regular attendance at the GHQ Chapel Center.

Later, the Ridgways signed the huge Chapel Center guest book, and sampled the punch and special birthday cake which had been prepared in honor of the 32nd anniversary as an Army chaplain of Colonel Bennett, Chief of Chaplains, FEC, which date occurred also on July 29. General Milburn gave the birthday greeting to Chaplain Bennett; at the request of Chaplain (Major) Harmon D. Moore, Protestant chaplain of the Chapel Center, who, with Chaplain Sherry, was host for the day.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Paterson of Los Angeles, social secretary for the Chapel Center, supervised the plans for the refreshments and entertainment in the garden. The cake had a floral design topped by two chaplain figures in dress uniform--one Protestant and one Jewish.

The ladies of the church presided at tables on the lawn, where cookies, punch and coffee were served, in addition to Chaplain Bennett's anniversary cake.

-O-

PUERTO RICAN AMERICANS DONATE \$3,251 TO MARYKNOLL CLINIC IN PUSAN

WITH THE 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--In a brief ceremony at the 65th Infantry Regiment, the Commanding Officer, Col. Erwin O. Gibson, Augusta, Ga., handed \$3,251 to the Chief of Chaplains of the 2d Logistical Command, Col. Peter S. Rush, for the Maryknoll clinic and dispensary at Pusan.

The money was collected from the officers and men of the Puerto Rican-American outfit over a two-month period by the regimental chaplain, Maj. Emmitt L. Walsh. Former regimental commander, Col. William H. Harris, circulated a letter through the regiment tolling of the work at Pusan, asking for donations.

In accepting the money, Chaplain Rush said, "You are giving to the children of Korea who through no fault of their own are the victims of war."

"I accept in the name of these children this great contribution and you can be assured that it will be used only to heal the wounds of war that have been inflicted on Korea's orphans."

The contribution from the 65th was almost 20 per cent of the total so far collected from Eighth Army units. Outstanding contributions included a \$100 gift from a single enlisted man in the regiment and \$200 from one unnamed officer.

-O-

0256

FO, GHQ

1440
30 July 1951

PADOK 9110

Official release from Maj. MacMasters:

The Kaesong conference adjourned today at approximately 1405 hours after the delegates had conferred for more than three hours. It was announced that the meetings would reconvene at 1100 hours tomorrow, July 31. End it.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 1435, 30 July 1951.)

0257

RA'-0051

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30 July 1951

RUSSIA HOPES TO DISCOURAGE WESTERN DEFENSE REARMAMENT THROUGH
CURRENT MODIFIED POLICY, FORMER POLISH DIPLOMAT DECLARES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A former Polish diplomat who claimed asylum in the United States when Russia seized control of his homeland has warned the world that the current modified Soviet policy is merely a continuation of Russia's attempt to discourage Western defense rearmament.

He is Aleksander Rudzinski who resigned as legal adviser to Poland's UN Mission when it became apparent that his country had been absorbed by the Soviet Union. He appealed for asylum in the United States to Secretary of State Dean Acheson in 1950.

In a letter to the New York Times Rudzinski said: "Malik's broadcast of June 23 and the truce negotiations going on in Kaesong have created confusion concerning Soviet motives behind the new move and abundant discussion as to whether the Kremlin has abruptly changed its aims at least for the time being."

"It is regrettable," continues the letter, "that the last sentences of Malik's speech led world public opinion into disregarding almost entirely the rather long statement of Soviet policy which preceded the acceptance of an armistice in Korea. In the first place, Malik's speech...bears the hallmarks of Stalin's style and should be read in connection with his answers to a Pravda correspondent on February 17.

Rudzinski goes on: "Past experience shows that when the Russians are saying they do not like some action taken by the West they usually mean it. Once they start to proclaim what kind of solution they favor for a controversial international problem a sound dose of skepticism is in order."

The former diplomat then pointed out: "It is certainly not by accident that both the Stalin interview of February, as well as his acceptance of a truce in June, fulminate against Western rearmament and the North Atlantic Pact. The February interview was calculated to induce British public opinion into believing that an increase in defense production must lead to a 'state of bankruptcy' of the British economy."

"The June broadcast," says Rudzinski, "was addressed primarily to American public opinion and tried to impress it by the double-barrelled argument that rearmament is not only expensive (certainly true) but also allegedly unnecessary (radically false)."

The refugee from communism then declared: "The statements made by the Secretary of Defense and the joint Chiefs of Staff during the MacArthur investigation must have made a profound impression on the Politburo. It became clear that the United States could use even a prolonged 'limited war' in Korea to good advantage. The Korean 'incident' ceased to pay dividends to its Soviet sponsors and had to be called off. Western rearmament, Stalin thinks, may be exercised more easily by the olive branch than by a war of attrition."

Former Polish diplomat Rudzinski concluded his letter with the statement: "The Soviet purpose to weaken and split the West remains unchanged and as vital to the Kremlin as before. Only a shift in tactics took place. To accept Soviet assurances of a policy of peace at their face value would invite disaster. The Soviets understand and respect power and despise the weak."

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

30 July 1951

EXPERTS DOUBT THAT THERE IS ACTUAL PROFIT
TO CHINA IN CONQUEST OF TIBET

HONG KONG. (USIS)--The Chinese communist conquest of Tibet is seen by observers in Hong Kong as a daring coup, more political than military. The invasion of the remote Himalayan country by red troops served a dual purpose: it diverted the attention of the Chinese populace from the increasing financial and economic problems created by the communist regime...and it helped to supplement prestige lost by the communist disasters in Korea.

But aside from such tactical gains, Hong Kong observers are wondering whether the Chinese communists have actually profited from their Tibetan adventure. Thus far, communist rule in Tibet exists mainly on paper. Moreover, the additional obligations undertaken there may prove an unsupportable burden for Peiping's already-strained treasury.

Militarily, red China stands to gain little from occupation of Tibet; very difficult terrain and hazardous weather conditions would probably preclude any large-scale troop movements through the Himalayan passes for an assault on India.

The communists have spoken optimistically of exploiting Tibet's geological resources, such as coal and petroleum. But these have yet to be discovered, and if found, to be proven workable. And even if valuable oil and mineral resources were found in Tibet in workable quantities, the Chinese reds would still face the vast problem of transporting the ore and crude oil to outside areas for use.

Since Tibet is almost completely undeveloped in the matter of roads and navigable waterways, this last problem would seem virtually unsurmountable. Thus, observers in Hong Kong point out, it may well develop that the communist invaders of Tibet have merely succeeded in outsmarting themselves.

#####

YUGOSLAVIA FIRST TO RATIFY AGREEMENT REMOVING CUSTOMS BARRIERS AGAINST
IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIAL

DENVER, Colorado. (USIS)--The Denver Post expresses pleasure that twenty-two nations have now signed an agreement to remove customs barriers against the importation of books, newspapers and other educational, scientific and cultural materials.

"And of the twenty-two," the Post editorial remarks, "a communist country was, surprisingly, the first to complete acceptance of the agreement. Tito's government put Yugoslavia on the dotted line in the first formal ratification."

The Post comments: "This is another significant breakaway by Tito from the Moscow communist line. All Iron Curtain countries, under Moscow's orders are tightening rather than relaxing the prohibitions against books and other information from the free world. The most recent action was the closing of the American Libraries in Hungary."

And, the Denver Post concludes: "Tito's rejection of that policy is just about the first instance of intelligent international citizenship we've seen from a communist. If Yugoslavia lives up to the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement, scientific, political, economic and social truths will now become available to the people there, along with the food machines and weapons that the free world is furnishing."

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(MORE)

0259

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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30 July 1951

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(MORE)

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30 July 1951

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#

0261

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

30 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 400:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
29 JULY 1951

Enemy MIG-15 jet fighters were encountered by Far East Air Forces warplanes yesterday for the first time in over a week. F-86 Sabrejets and F-80 Shooting Star jets engaged enemy fighters in four air to air duels over northwest Korea as FEAF aircraft mounted 780 sorties during the day.

Sabrejets patrolling near the Yalu River engaged in a short battle with an estimated 10 to 12 MIGs. A few minutes later another flight sighted eight MIGs, but the Sabrejets were forced to return to their base without engaging them because of low fuel. No damage to the MIG jets was reported by F-86 pilots.

Late in the afternoon a flight of four F-80 Shooting Star jets was jumped by 12 MIGs east of Suncheon. The air battle ranged from 16,000 feet down to 4,000 feet. An F-80 reported hits on one of the enemy fighters as several pieces were seen to come off the aircraft. One MIG was reported damaged in this engagement.

Another flight of F-80's in the same area was jumped by 12 MIGs, and they engaged in air to air combat. However, no further details were reported on this fight.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Royal Australian Air Force, and shorebased Marine aircraft flew 625 sorties yesterday.

Fighter-bombers continued interdicting enemy lines of communications as they attacked vehicles, railroad cars, bridges, locomotives, and pack animals. Highways and rail lines were cut to hamper the flow of supplies and equipment to Communist frontline troops.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging one tank, 320 enemy occupied buildings, seven factories, one locomotive, five bridges, seven railroad cars, two ammunition and fuel storage areas, three tunnels, five bunkers, and 250 vehicles. Over 50 pack animals carrying supplies were killed. Highways and rail lines were cut in 40 places, and pilots reported inflicting 235 casualties on enemy troops during their air strikes.

(more)

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Page #2

Night flying aircraft mounted almost 100 sorties as they ranged throughout north Korea attacking enemy vehicles on the main supply routes.

B-26 Invader light bombers, and Marine night fighters, aided by flare dropping transports reported destroying or damaging 120 enemy vehicles in pre-dawn attacks.

An enemy airfield at Pyongyang was bombed by B-26 light bombers to keep the airstrip non-operational.

Combat Cargo transports flew 155 sorties yesterday airlifting 640 tons of supplies to United Nations troops in Korea.

END

PIO, GHQ

30 July 1951
1125

PADOK 9077

Official release from Maj. Mac Masters:

The helicopters with United Nations Command delegates and staff arrived at the Kaesong airstrip at 1035 K hours. The delegates and staff proceeded to the conference site by jeep. End it.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 1120, 30 July 1951.)

0263

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RA'-0051

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

Immediate Release:

1100
30 July 1951

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 960
FOR THE PERIOD 290600K - 300600K JULY 1951

The only significant action on the Korean front yesterday occurred in the east-central and eastern sectors where United Nations ground units repulsed several enemy probing attacks and adjusted positions. The remainder of the front was relatively quiet as combat patrols made scattered light contacts.

United Nations naval surface elements bombarded bridges and troop areas in the vicinity of Songjin. Gun positions, rail yards and supply buildings near Wonsan were also hit yesterday, and several gun emplacements destroyed during the attacks. Carrier-based naval and marine aircraft attacked troop build-up areas near Yonan and Haeju and transportation targets elsewhere in the battle area.

Principal targets attacked by land-based fighters and light bombers yesterday were bridges, enemy-occupied buildings, supply dumps, rail and highway lines and rolling stock. Close support for friendly ground units was continued during the period. Combat cargo transports continued to airlift supplies to bases in Korea.

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0265

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

30 July 1951
0850

Immediate Release No. 1071:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Far East Air Forces Warplanes encountered increased enemy air activity yesterday during their fighter sweeps in northwest Korea. F-86 Sabrejets and F-80 Shooting Stars engaged in several air to air battles with Communist MIG-15s during the afternoon. One enemy jet was reported damaged by an F-80 Shooting Star.

FEAF yesterday mounted 780 sorties.

Fighter bombers continued to interdict enemy lines of communications as they cut rail lines and highways, attacked rolling stock and bridges. Others operated along the battlezone in close support of United Nations ground forces.

Light bombers aided by radar, attacked enemy airfields during the night to keep them non-operational. Vehicular traffic on north Korean highways was also attacked by the B-26's during the night.

FEAF planes took-off this morning with partly cloudy weather forecast for the target area.

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PIO, GHQ. 1045, 30 July 1951
PADOK 9063 (Official release from Major MacMasters)
The motor convoy arrived at Kaesong at 0950 hours. ENDIT

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PADOK 9064 (Official release from Major MacMasters)
The second motor convoy carrying service personnel arrived
at Kaesong at 1020 hours. The four helicopters carrying the
United Nations Command delegates and staff took off from the Base
Camp for Kaesong at 1025 hours. ENDIT
(Received by telephone).

0267

PIO, GHQ 30 July 1951
1155

PAD 9087 (Official pooler Maj. MacMasters)

The United Nations Command delegates arrived at the
conference site at about 1045 K hours. Both delegations
entered the conference room and the 14th meeting got under way
at approximately 1100 K hours. Endit
(Recd by telephone from Korea, 1150, 30 July 1951.)

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PIO, GHQ.

0905
30 July 1951

PADOK 9060

Official release from Maj. MacMasters:

The motor convoy with service personnel and representatives of world news media departed Base Camp for the Kaesong conference site at 0825 K hours.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 0902, 30 July 1951.)

0269

GHQ, PIO

31 July 1951
0915

PADOK 9304

Official release from Maj. Mac Masters:

The motor convoy with service personnel and members of the press left the Base Camp at 0830 K hours heading for Kaesong and the 15th session of the military armistice conference. END.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 0909, 31 July 1951.)

0270

RA'-0051

0153

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CIO, GHQ

1005, 31 July 1951

PADOK 9308 (Official release from Major MacMasters)

The first section of the motor convoy arrived at the conference site at 0945 hours. ENDIT

(Received by telephone)

0271

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

31 July 1951
0930

Immediate Release No. 1074:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---In spite of generally poor weather conditions throughout North Korea yesterday, Far East Air Forces warplanes continued to batter the enemy's supply and communication facilities.

While Fifth Air Force fighters, fighter-bombers and light bombers ranged wide over Communist territory in devastating sweeps against military targets, Bomber Command Superforts assaulted three important Red supply centers at Chinnampo, Kyomipo and Hamhung.

The Superforts, encountering heavy undercast, used radar techniques to aim their high explosives. Results were unobserved and the B-29s encountered no enemy aircraft or flak.

Low hanging clouds faced FEAF warplanes this morning over most of Korea but it was predicted that there would be fair weather by mid-day.

END

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RA'-0051

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

31 July 1951

TASK OF STRENGTHENING U. S. AND FREE WORLD DEFENSE MUST BE
CARRIED THROUGH TO CONCLUSION--WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--In his mid-year economic report to Congress, President Truman outlined what the United States and the rest of the Free World must do "to deter aggression or, if aggression comes, to defeat it." The Truman report said this task falls into three main categories: 1) building American defenses, 2) strengthening other free nations, and 3) expanding and stabilizing the American economy.

An editorial in the Washington Star declares: "No matter what happens in Korea, this task of strengthening U. S. and Free World defense must be carried through to completion. It must be carried through for the simple reason that it is absolutely indispensable to the security of our own country as well as to the security of our allies abroad. No one can effectively dispute the President on that score."

The Star warns: "We dare not let ourselves be hoodwinked by possible olive branches from Moscow. What we must keep constantly in mind, as the President has warned, is that the Soviet imperialists are implacably pursuing a long-range plan to win mastery of the globe. Their tactics are subject to zig-zag but the plan itself remains clear and persistent."

"Besides having proved their willingness to use aggression to gain their ends," the editorial goes on, "the Soviet imperialists have been steadily building up their strength on a gigantic scale for no other purpose than to blackmail the countries of the Free World into submission to communist domination or, failing that, to overwhelm them one-by-one by force of arms. That is the main danger to the peace of mankind today. As long as it exists, we and our allies--for the sake of common survival--must act accordingly."

The Star points out: "In terms of our own American defense establishment, we have almost reached our first goal of placing three-and-a-half million individuals on active duty in our armed forces and we have sharply increased our military production."

The editorial adds that Congress is now considering vast appropriations for America's allies "for aid to them in the form of weapons, and the balance in economic help to enable them to step up their own arms output."

The Washington Star concludes: "The substance of the program set forth (in President Truman's report) is beyond challenge as a task that must certainly be undertaken if we are to deal adequately with the menace of communism on the march."

#####

UNIVERSITY-IN-EXILE ESTABLISHED AT STRASBOURG, FRANCE,
FOR YOUNG REFUGEES FROM COMMUNIST NATIONS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune extends good wishes to the university-in-exile just established by the American group known as the National Committee For A Free Europe.

The Herald Tribune editorial comments: "It is a tragic thing when young people must study their native culture and language, as well as those of other countries, far from their own homelands. But our times have produced a race of wanderers, driven from nation to nation before the advancing blight of political oppression. Now,

MORE

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31 July 1951

to help see to the education of the citizens without countries, an international university-in-exile has been organized, with its first college scheduled to operate near Strasbourg, in France.

"This is not the first university-in-exile our times have seen," the Herald Tribune continues, "but the extensive nature of its plans make it a truly international undertaking, in which people of all cultures will be able to study, work and learn to co-operate. The very names of the sponsoring organizations--the National Committee For A Free Europe and the Crusade For Freedom, Inc.--indicate the kind of task that has been mapped out for the new university.

"For these students will be young people who have sought refuge from communism and the doctrine that communism teaches. The heritage of Western civilization, with its ideals of freedom and the dignity of the individual, has been denied them in their own lands, as has been the opportunity to discuss and debate the political, social and religious thought of the great men of all nations.

"Perhaps the greatest danger that communism poses to the world is not to be measured in terms of guns and bombs, but rather in the untruths and half-truths which it inculcates in millions of young people under its control. It is comparatively simple to match gun with gun, but to battle lies with truth is a task that men have found difficult from the beginning of time."

And the Herald Tribune editorial concludes: "Those who teach at the Free Europe University-in-exile will have one very important advantage in their struggle, however. Most of their students have already seen communism at work first-hand and learned its meaning themselves. They themselves have turned to other teachings and sought for a better answer to their own problems and those of the world. To help guide them to it is the important task of the new university-in-exile, and we wish it well."

#

15 AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--Fifteen young Americans whose parents are Japanese have won scholarships for the coming academic year at the University of California at Berkeley. They are among 508 students receiving the scholarships which were awarded on the basis of scholarship need, promise, and special conditions set by the donors.

#

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN U. S. FOR MEETING OF WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH: TO DISCUSS "YOUTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The first group of young people from sixty member nations of the United Nations has arrived in New York to attend the first general assembly of the World Assembly of Youth at Cornell University, August 5-16.

The thirty-five members of the world youth organization arrived by ship and plane from France, Belgium, England, Austria and Guatemala. The theme of the conference will be "Youth and Human Rights," and the delegates expect to work out a program by which young people's groups can accomplish the twenty-nine points of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. About 500 delegates are expected to attend.

The World Assembly for Youth was founded in London in 1948 when member organizations decided the World Federation of Democratic Youth had been infiltrated and taken over by the communists for propaganda purposes.

#

0274

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

31 July 1951

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMILITARIZED ZONE

Over a year ago, the forces of northern Korea surged across their boundary line to invade, plunder, pillage, and destroy property and lives of their neighbors to the south. At such a time, the only path open to the United Nations was to meet force with force. Accordingly, troops were dispatched to contain the aggression and restore peace. Within six months, the action was nearly complete, until the Communist government of China, pleading the preposterous excuse that her sovereignty was in danger, and forthwith sent a large part of her armed forces into the conflict thus costing many lives and prolonging the war many months.

Obviously there was no justification for the charge that the United Nations was endangering Chinese independence. The war in Korea is an action taken collectively by 52 nations to punish Communist aggression. The sole aim of the United Nations is to see to it that Korea enjoys the right to a free government, free elections, and sovereign independence without living in the shadow of another attack. And as for China, and the alleged infringement upon her sovereignty, the United Nations has consistently followed a policy of leaving untouched prime military targets in Chinese territory because she respected China's rights. The record of facts stands unblemished. Verbal accusations to the contrary cannot be proven.

In the current cease-fire talks, the United Nations delegates have been always willing to put an end to the bloodshed. They have been ready to discuss military matters on the field of battle, leaving political considerations to later diplomatic conferences. Withdrawal of troops is a political consideration. Men and equipment that were ordered to Korea by many governments of the world, can only be moved out the same way. They cannot be summarily dispensed with by a military commander. He has only the power to deploy them on the field of battle.

To the cries of aggression and imperialism, the United Nations has only one answer; examine the record. Independence for many islands, for Korea, and for the Philippines. Peace and sovereignty for Japan. Withdrawal of troops from war-time bases in Asia. It is a record far different from that of the Communists. It is a record that should prove to the world the United Nations only aims in Asia are to preserve peace and assist materially or technically in any way desired. It is a record not merely of words, but of concrete action toward a free world.

The sincere desire of the United Nations for peace in Korea is evidenced by the fact that, although the United Nations forces held a dominating military position in Korea, they are willing to sacrifice their present military advantages in the interests of peace by agreeing that a demilitarized zone should be established as the basic condition for the cessation of hostilities in Korea. Militarily, by cease-fire and armistice the United Nations will lose many of its tactical advantages.

It may be said that modern war is fought in three dimensions, in the air, on the sea, and on the ground. In each of these spheres of warfare, the United Nations forces now stand strong and confident. United Nations war planes range at will throughout the Korean skies, inflicting destruction on Communist installations and troop concentrations. The movement of men and equipment and the enemy's internal communications are constantly disrupted and harassed by the far-reaching aerial attacks of United Nations planes.

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31 July 1951

Naval guns of the United Nations have destroyed the enemy's shipping or rendered it incapable of movement. The United Nations blockade denies the enemy the capability of reinforcement and supply by sea. His sea lines of communication are controlled by the United Nations. Naval gunfire is destroying and damaging the enemy's installations, forces, supplies, and ground communications along the coasts.

The United Nations command of the sea and air gives them the ever present strategic capabilities of landing powerful forces at any spot along the enemy held shore and dropping and reinforcing by airborne troops to seize vital areas, to entrap enemy forces, and to create confusion and disruption in his rear. In coordination with a ground offensive, either capability could well prove disastrous to the Communist forces in the area attacked. The enemy is forced to deploy strong units along the coast and at vital installations, thus materially reducing the number of troops available at the main points of contact against United Nations ground forces.

On the ground, strong, well-equipped United Nations troops stand ready to attack or defend. The abilities of these troops to defend themselves has been adequately impressed upon the enemy in the past, as attested by the decimation of his shock units in bloody, costly attacks. The United Nations forces have advanced and seized important tactical areas which they now occupy. In so doing, they have inflicted serious losses on the enemy units which fought vainly to halt the advance. Now, the United Nations forces are poised in new advantageous positions from which they can drive, if necessary, to crush other units of the enemy.

Although the trump cards of the deadly game are held by the United Nations forces, they sincerely desire a secure peace. The United Nations have no territorial ambitions. The United Nations desire a just and enduring peace. For this reason the United Nations forces are willing to relinquish some of their present military advantages in order that a demilitarized zone may be established. New United Nations air and sea power extend over all of Korea and United Nations ground units hold important tactical and strategical advantages. The readiness to relinquish these advantages, so that a demilitarized zone may be established as a basic condition for the cessation of hostilities in Korea points up the United Nations sincere interest in an equitable peace.

This demilitarized zone must be based on the actual military situation, and it must be so drawn that it will not facilitate preparations for a new attack. The Communist launched their original aggression from the 38th Parallel. This fact alone is sufficient indication of why this imaginary line of latitude is not a proper or satisfactory basis for a demilitarized zone. Moreover, the actual battle line is far to the north of the 38th Parallel, and any talk of "both" sides withdrawing from the parallel is absurd. It is not possible for the Communists to withdraw from the parallel, because they are nowhere near it--the UN forces have driven them far to the north, all the way from Kaesong to the eastern seacoast.

Before the United Nations forces had been able, last year, to fully implement their resolution to aid the people of Korea, in repelling aggression, the democratic forces had been compelled to withdraw to the Naktong River. If an armistice had been proposed at that time, the military demarcation line might have been near the Naktong River.

On the 15th of September, the forces of the ROK and the United Nations went on the offensive and the North Korean forces were driven northward to the region of the Yalu and Tumen rivers. Had an armistice been concluded at that time, the military demarcation line might have lain somewhere between the SINANJU-HAMHUNG line and the northern boundaries of Korea.

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31 July 1951

Background Material on the Establishment of a Demilitarized Zone (continued)

At that conjuncture, however, the aggressive forces of Communist China crossed the boundary line into Korea and so changed the balance of combat power that the forces of the ROK and the United Nations were forced to retire to the SUWON-WONJU line where the military situation was stabilized again. Had an armistice been agreed upon at that time, a military demarcation line south of the HAN River might have resulted.

Since that date, ROK and United Nations forces have driven North Korean and Chinese Communist ground forces back to the region of KAESONG on the west, PYONGGANG in the center, and the YANGIN River on the east coast. In the air and on the sea the United Nations Command forces have gained and continue to maintain control up to the line of the YALU and TUMEN Rivers. The ROK and United Nations Command forces have thrown back two major offensives by the enemy forces and demonstrated their ability to maintain their position and to undertake further offensives. It is here in the zone between the present ground front and the air and sea fronts on and adjacent to the Northern boundaries of Korea that the military situation is stabilized--that the military forces are in balance.

The military demarcation line upon which we must reach agreement, therefore, lies somewhere between the air and sea front on the YALU and the ground front in the area of KAESONG, PYONGGANG, and YANGIN River.

Thus, the fact that the war began on the 38th Parallel provides no logic, whatsoever, for the Communists assertion that the military demarcation line to be decided upon in connection with an armistice should follow the 38th Parallel. From a military standpoint, the 38th Parallel is as irrelevant as the Equator.

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PIO, GHQ.

31 July 1951
1335

PADOK 9370

Official release from Maj. Mac Masters:

The 15th meeting of the military armistice conference adjourned today at about 1235 K hours. It was announced that the 16th meeting would convene at 1400 hours, tomorrow, Aug. 1. END.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 1331, 31 July 1951.)

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

31 July 1951
1130

Operational Summary No. 401:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME
30 July 1951

Cloudy weather in the target area yesterday failed to slow down Far East Air Forces warplanes as they made determined attacks against enemy gun positions, supply build-up areas, railroad rolling stock, and lines of communications. Approximately 700 sorties were flown.

Fighters and fighter bombers concentrated on important military targets in and around the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs used bombs, rockets and napalm plus thousands of rounds of .50 caliber machine gun bullets to knock out enemy gun positions defending concentrations of Communist war supplies.

F-84 Thunderjets attacked an enemy motor vehicle pool with good results, while other of the heavily armed jets cut rail lines and highways in the western sector of North Korea between Pyongyang and the front lines.

F-51 Mustangs used napalm to destroy 12 enemy T-34 tanks in the Pyongyang vicinity. Vehicles and aircraft storage areas were also hit hard by the F-51s. Other propeller-driven Mustangs attacked five towns in the Sinmak area where Communist troops had been building up large stocks of supplies.

F-80 Shooting Star jets attacked gun positions at Pyongyang with excellent results. Bridges and railroad cars and marshalling yards on the western rail network were also hit by the Shooting
(over)

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Stars.

Royal Australian Air Force twin jet Meteors teamed with F-86 Sabrejets during fighter sweeps in northwest Korea. No enemy fighters were encountered.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shorebased Marine aircraft flew over 400 sorties yesterday. Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging 25 gun positions, 160 enemy-occupied buildings, one radio station, and one power station. Highways and rail lines were cut in many places to prevent supplies from moving to frontline Communist troops.

Three friendly aircraft were lost yesterday, one F-51 Mustang and two Marine F4Us.

During the night, B-26 Invader light bombers, Marine fighters and flare-dropping transports operated along the main enemy supply routes attacking vehicular traffic. Poor weather during the night hampered observation of results. Other B-26s aided by radar, attacked supply areas near Pyongyang. Two aircraft reported observing two tremendous explosions that lit up the overcast.

Bomber Command "All-Weather" B-29 Superforts utilized radar techniques to aim their high explosives on three North Korean supply centers yesterday.

The west coast port towns of Chinnampo and Kyomipo were hit by the medium bombers, while others plastered the important east coast supply center of Hamhung. A thick undercast prevented the crews from observing results of their strikes.

No enemy flak or fighters were encountered by the Superforts, and all planes returned safely.

Combat Cargo transports continued to airlift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea as they flew over 200 sorties airlifting 455 tons of cargo.

Over 30 tons of supplies were air-dropped to forward friendly ground forces during the day by aircraft of the 315th Air Division.

E N D

0280

PIO, GHC

1420, 31 July 1951

PAFOK 9384 (Official release from Major MacMasters)

The United Nations Command delegates and staff returned to the Base Camp at 1400 hours. ENDIT

(Received by telephone)

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PIO, GHQ

1140, 31 July 1951

PADOK 9339 (Official release from Lt. Keusing)

The convoy arrived at 0945 hours. The helicopters bearing the UN delegates arrived at 1037 hours. The North Korean-Chinese delegation entered the conference at 1059 hours. The United Nations delegates entered the conference room at 1100 hours. ENDIT
(Received by telephone).

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PIO, GHQ

31 July 1951
1040

PADOK 9318

Official release from Maj. Mac Masters:

The delegates left by helicopter at 1020 K hours for the conference site at Kaesong. END.

(Recd by telephone from Korea, 1036, 31 July 1951.)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1110
31 July 1951

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 961
FOR THE PERIOD 300600K - 310600K JULY 1951

On the Korean front yesterday the enemy offered light to moderate resistance to United Nations combat patrols and at several points along the front light enemy probing attacks were repulsed by friendly units during the period.

Land-based fighters and light bombers attacked military targets in the Pyongyang area yesterday while medium bombers struck supply centers at Hamhung, Chinnampo and Kyomipo. Aerial resupply operations were continued.

Carrier-based naval and marine aircraft ranging over the battle area attacked supply dumps, troop concentrations, rail bridges and gun positions with excellent results. Surface units bombarded gun positions and troop concentrations in the Songjin-Wonsan area and provided naval gunfire support for friendly ground units in the vicinity of Kosong.

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