

Pathfinder

June 27, 1951

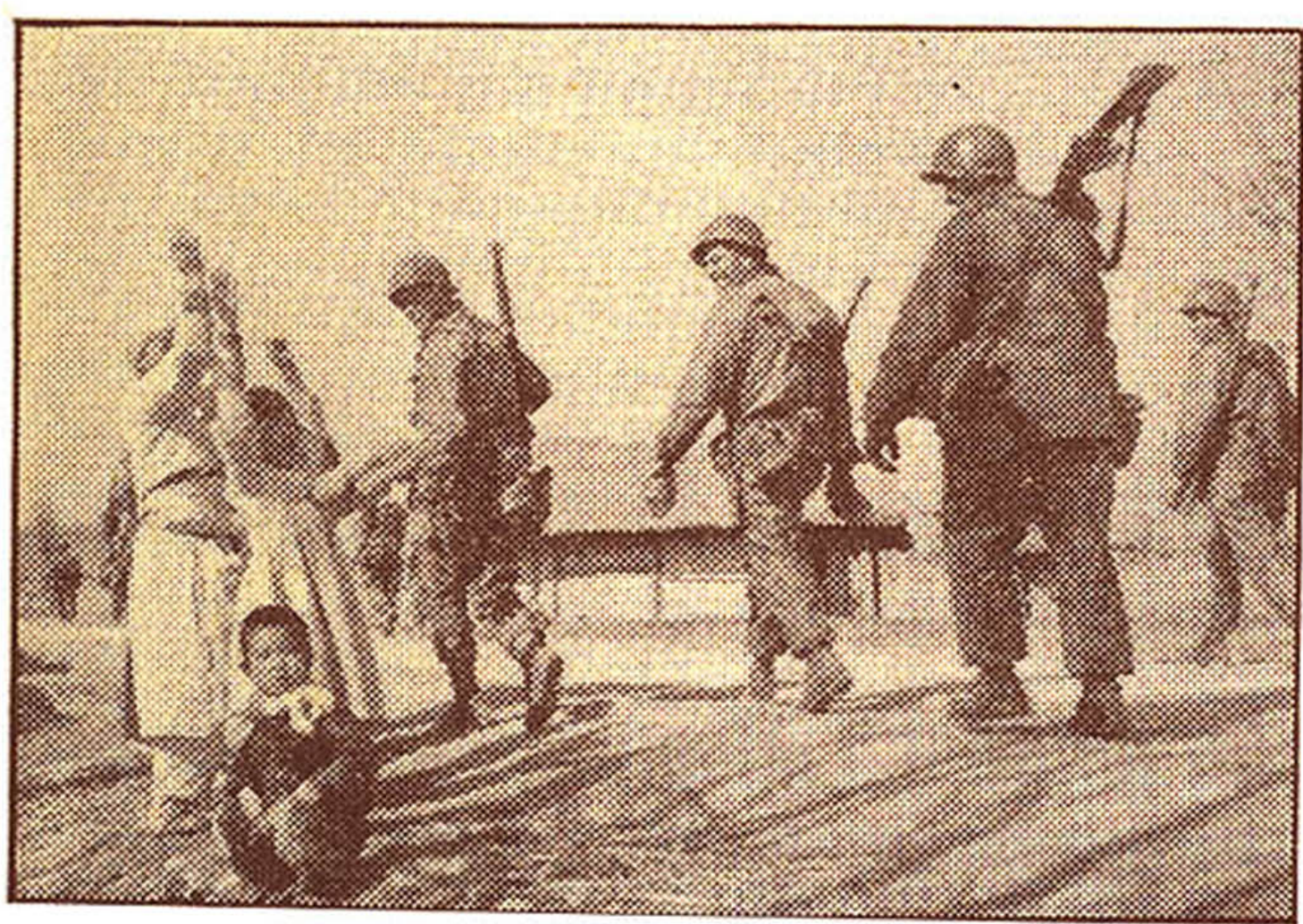
p. 20

Highlights of the war in Korea

June 25, 1950—North Korean troops invade South Korea. U.N. Security Council issues cease-fire order, demands invaders pull back to 38th Parallel.

June 27—When North Koreans ignore this demand, President Truman orders U.S. air and naval forces to give South Koreans “cover and support” and Seventh Fleet to protect Formosa.

June 30—Truman orders United States



South Koreans greet advancing Yanks
ground forces to South Korea.

Aug. 10—Allies fight to hold 140-mile perimeter around Pusan.

Sept. 15—U.S. X Corps makes amphibious landings at Inchon, west of Seoul.

Sept. 16—U.S. Eighth Army starts to blast its way out of sector above Pusan.

Sept. 26—Allies capture Seoul and X Corps and Eighth Army link up.

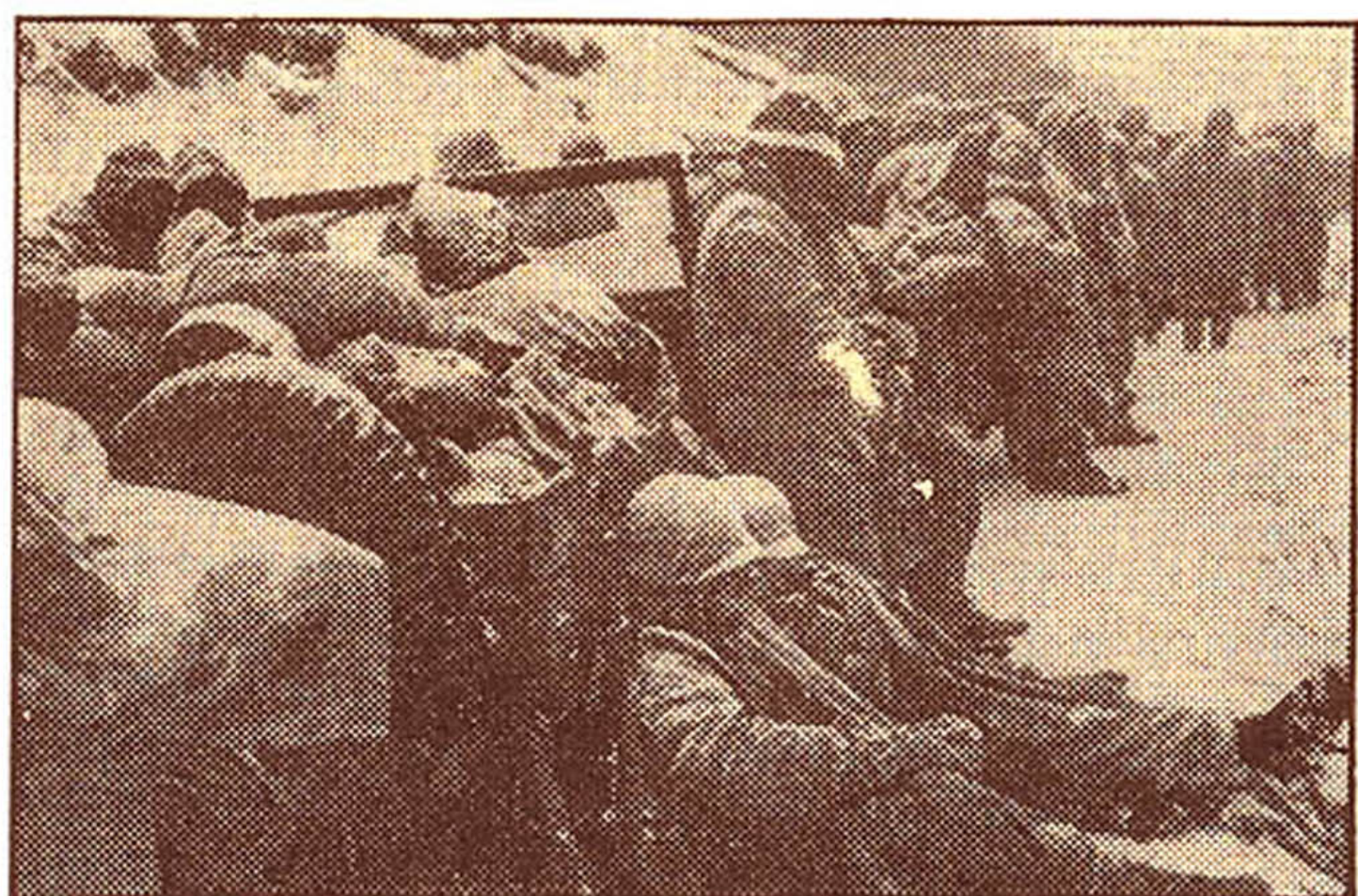
Oct. 14—With disorganized enemy in flight, Truman and MacArthur confer at Wake Island on the “final phase of U.N. action.”

Oct. 27—U.N. forces near Manchurian border, encounter Chinese Red units.

Nov. 21—First U.S. forces reach Manchurian border.

Nov. 26—Chinese launch giant offensive across Yalu River with 200,000 men. U.N. forces withdraw.

Nov. 28—MacArthur says he faces “an



The cold, weary trek back in November entirely new war."

Dec. 15—Chinese offensive stalls along 38th Parallel.

Dec. 23—The Eighth Army's Commander, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker dies in jeep accident; Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway replaces him.

Dec. 31—Chinese Reds launch new drive below 38th Parallel.

Feb. 20, 1951—After stopping this attack, U.N. launches "Operation Killer."



The wages of aggression: enemy dead

March 14—Seoul is re-occupied by U.N. in fourth time this city has changed hands.

April 22 to May 23—Reds put on two-round offensive which cost them heavily.