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NOTE DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1951 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

November 10, 1951

The Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary 491, for operations  
Sunday, October 28, 1951

Eighth Army communique 641, issued at 6:00 P.M.,  
Monday, October 29, 1951 (4:00 A.M., Monday,  
Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 642, covering operations  
Monday, October 29, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations  
Monday, October 29, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,052, for the  
twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday,  
October 30, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern  
standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 491, FOR  
SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS (OCTOBER 28, 1951)

There were three engagements between United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets and enemy MIG-15 jet fighters yesterday as the most protracted period of air combat in Korea entered its eighth successive day. Although outnumbered, the Sabre jets shot down one MIG and damaged another, without sustaining a loss.

The MIG's were tagged in a morning battle when a strong patrol of Fifth Air Force Sabre jets encountered forty MIG's in the area north of Songchon in western Korea, where eight Far East Air Force Bomber Command B-29 Superforts were attacking a key railroad bypass bridge. The interception disrupted the enemy fighters and the medium bombers went ahead to drop 1,000 pound bombs on the narrow wooden structure with good results and without interference by the enemy aircraft.

In the afternoon and in quick succession fourteen Sabre jets engaged thirty-three MIG's and seventeen fought off an attack by eighty-eight MIG's. No damage was claimed against enemy aircraft and no losses were sustained by F-86's in these engagements.

These air engagements were fought in clear skies which prevailed over Korea yesterday and permitted Far East Air Forces warplanes to mount 1,045 sorties. Of these sorties, 815 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine aircraft.

Heavy destruction of enemy supply motor vehicles continued along the Communists' main highway supply routes. The majority of the 340 destroyed yesterday were knocked out in the hours of darkness by B-26 light bombers, assisted by Marine flyers and flare-dropping cargo-type aircraft. During the past five days, Fifth Air Force planes have destroyed more than 1,150 enemy motor trucks in countering a persistent and heavy Communist resupply effort. The attacks ranged as far north as Kanggye, but many of the trucks were destroyed near Sinnak toward the southern terminus of the enemy's western supply route.

Last night, preliminary reports from 110 sorties indicated enemy traffic was considerably reduced from the previous night's volume but still heavy and concentrated on the central supply routes. Attacks again took a heavy toll of this traffic. Fifty per cent of a large convoy attacked south of Pyongyang was destroyed in a blaze of fires and secondary explosions.

Yesterday, fighter-bombers (F-51 Mustangs, F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine aircraft) tore up rail tracks in 100 places to impede enemy rail supply routes. The strikes were concentrated in the west along the Huichon-Sunchon route and the Sinanju-Sukchon route, but there was considerable interdiction of the Wonsan-Anbyon line in the east. Rolling stock, bridges, supply buildings and one tank were successfully attacked.

/Other

Other fighter-bombers (F-51 Mustangs, and F-40 Corsairs) flew 110 close air-support strikes along the battlefront, inflicting 150 casualties on enemy troops, destroying bunkers and knocking out gun positions.

Fifth Air Force and attached pilots reported knocking out six gun positions and destroying or damaging one locomotive, sixty rail cars, two rail bridges, 190 enemy-held buildings, four warehouses, thirteen supply carts and thirteen bunkers. One ammunition dump was blown up.

In addition to attacking the Shongun bypass bridge, F.E.A.F. Bomber Command Superforts levelled single-plane attacks on a supply centre near east coast Hungnam, marshalling yards at Simmak, Hukkyo and Shinnampo in western Korea, and the airfield at Sariwon. Last night three B-29's used radar techniques to strike enemy front-line troop concentrations with air-bursting, high-fragmentation bombs.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) continued the Japan-Korea airlift operation with 215 sorties, carrying 590 tons of war material and supplies and wounded and rest leave personnel.

One F-84 was lost yesterday to enemy ground fire. The pilot was rescued by an SA-16 amphibian.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 641, ISSUED AT  
6:00 P.M., MONDAY (4:00 A.M., MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1951,  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

United Nations forces made 1,200-yard gains northwest of Yonchon. Three enemy night attacks repulsed southeast of Kumsong. Friendly units seize hill, make 1,000-yard advance west of "Punchbowl".

1. United Nations forces advancing in hilly terrain northwest of Yonchon made gains of from 500 to 1,200 yards, with no enemy resistance at some points and against moderate resistance in others. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.
2. Friendly forces southeast of Kumsong were heavily engaged and repulsed three enemy attacks by enemy units up to battalion strength. United Nations tank patrols raided Kumsong under a moderate concentration of enemy mortar fire. Along the remainder of the central front, United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations elements west of the "Punchbowl" seized a hill and made gains up to 1,000 yards during the day, after turning back three separate night attacks by an estimated enemy battalion. No significant action was reported from the remainder of the eastern front.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 642, COVERING  
MONDAY'S OPERATIONS: (OCTOBER 29, 1951):

United Nations units made 500 to 1,200-yard gains northwest of Yonchon. Friendly forces repulsed enemy attacks southeast of Kumsong. United Nations elements turned back three enemy counter-attacks west of "Punchbowl".

1. United Nations units advancing in hilly terrain northwest of Yonchon reported 500-yard gains against stubborn enemy resistance; while other friendly units in same area advanced 1,200 yards with no enemy contact. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, United Nations forces adjusted positions and patrolled, with light contact with enemy units of squad to platoon size.
2. United Nations forces stubbornly resisted enemy units up to battalion strength attacking at night in area southeast of Kumsong. In the same general area, three light enemy probing attacks were repulsed by friendly units, while east of Kumsong a friendly patrol withdrew after contact with two enemy companies. A friendly tank unit raided Kumsong under a moderate concentration of enemy mortar fire. Minor patrol contacts were reported from remainder of central front.
3. Friendly units west of "Punchbowl" repulsed three counter-attacks by an enemy company, while other slowly advancing United Nations elements in same area met stubborn resistance from elements of an enemy regiment. Along remainder of eastern front, friendly infantry and tank patrols engaged with enemy units up to platoon strength.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY:  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1951:

United States Navy and Marine carrier-based aircraft flew close air support sorties in the western sector yesterday, and continued heavy interdiction of Communist supply installations along both coasts of North Korea.

Navy-piloted planes from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 again hit rail lines along the east coast, cutting tracks in thirty-nine places and destroying or damaging thirty-five boxcars. The U.S.S. Antietam launched strikes at the enemy along the battleline in the western sector for the first time since the outbreak of the Korean war.

U.S.S. Essex pilots hit an industrial area near Wonsan, severely damaging a large factory and destroying or damaging fifteen other buildings. Marine Corsairs from the Task Force 95 carrier U.S.S. Rendova bombed, rocketed and strafed Red troops on a ridge east of Kumchon and supported United Nations troops in four other areas in the western sector. During flights between Chinnampo and Haeju and near the mouth of the Yesong River, the Marines destroyed or damaged seventy troop or supply-occupied buildings.

The leatherneck fliers smashed Communist small craft near Chinnampo and down the Chaeryong River, sinking or damaging six motor junks and sampans. A concrete highway bridge southwest of Haeju was also damaged.

Task Force 77 provided heavy mobile seaborne artillery to support Eighth Army troops along the eastern end of the front lines yesterday. The U.S.S. Toledo and destroyer U.S.S. Mackenzie poured over fifty tons of steel on the Communists in the Kansong-Kosong area. Ammo dumps, Red bunkers, supply points and troop entrenchments were shelled by the two warships.

This was the fourth consecutive day of naval gunfire support by the heavy cruiser and destroyer. They fired 580 rounds of eight and five-inch explosives Monday.

Surface units from the United Nations blockade and escort force continued patrolling and bombarding along both coasts. Destroyers and destroyer-escorts shelled troops, transportation routes and supply areas at Kosong, Wonsan and Hungnam again yesterday. The destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Carmick joined with the destroyers U.S.S. Swenson and H.M.S. Concord in attacks on Red rail bridges and junctions from south of Songjin to Chongjin.

On the west coast the Canadian destroyer Cayuga again attacked enemy coastal installations near Songchon on the north shore of Taedong Bay, destroying gun emplacements and shelling trenches. H.M.S. Amethyst continued her prolonged stay in the Han River, again hitting Red positions on the north bank.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,052,  
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1951  
(4 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

Ground action in Korea yesterday was largely composed of patrol activities on the part of United Nations command troops. Friendly patrols operated all along the battle line, with only minor contacts established with the enemy. In some instances, our patrols ran into small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire. A friendly element successfully repulsed an enemy attack on the west-central front and slight gains were registered by United Nations forces in a limited attack on the east-central front.

Planer of the United Nations fleet flying from carriers continued their attacks on enemy shipping, supply buildings, communications, troop concentrations and factories at Wonsan, east of Kumchon, between Chinnampo and Haegju, and along the battle line in the western sector of the front. Selected targets for the big guns of naval surface craft included ammo dumps, enemy bunkers, supply points, troop entrenchments, transportation routes and communications in the Kansong-Kosong area, Wonsan, Hungnam, the area south of Songjin to Chongjin, and near Songchon.

Land-based fighter-bombers of the United Nations command air forces continued their interdiction of enemy rail lines. Other fighter-bombers materially aided friendly front-line troops with their punishing support missions. Enemy vehicles were hit hard by night-flying night bombers.

A brief air battle was fought between our fighters and those of the enemy, with no damage reported from either side. Medium bombers using radar-sighting technique pounded enemy airfields at Hamei and marshalling yards at Smdong and Maerjung. Other medium bombers also provided support to front-line troops by dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations. Combat cargo transports continued to air-lift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

