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NOTE DATED 22 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 SIX COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 22 November 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Tuesday,
November 13, 1951

Eighth Army communique 673, for the twelve hours ended noon
Wednesday, November 14, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
November 14, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
November 14, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,068, for the twenty-four
hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, November 15, 1951

Eighth Army communique 674, issued at 10:00 A.M.,
Thursday, November 15, 1951

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FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS, 13 NOVEMBER 1951

Far East Air Forces warplanes delivered effective attacks on enemy rail facilities and rolling stock Tuesday as they mounted 895 sorties in improved Korean weather. The attacks coincided with air sightings of increased enemy railroad activity and they were continued at night.

Coincident with the attacks on enemy rail nets, Far East Air Forces planes neutralized enemy airfields, gave close air support to friendly frontline forces, and hit enemy vehicular traffic as they found it.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, assisted by shore-based marine aircraft under the operational control of Fifth, spearheaded the blows against enemy locomotives and boxcars. In attacks during the hours of darkness in the twenty-four-hour period ended midnight Tuesday, they destroyed ten locomotives and seventy-five rail cars and damaged eight locomotives and fifty rail cars. Preliminary reports from the night's activity indicated that out of forty-seven locomotives sighted at least eight were destroyed and, in addition, at least ninety rail cars were destroyed or damaged. (An Air Force officer explained the latter claim covered the hours from midnight to dawn.)

Pilots reported fires and large secondary explosions resulting from their attacks on enemy trains.

Last night (Tuesday night) sightings of locomotives were among the highest of the war, and were made along the east, the west and the central route. Only two locomotives were spotted south of Pyongyang.

While the sighting of locomotives and boxcars at night increased sharply there was a corresponding drop in sighting of vehicles. Only 320 were reported, and of these, twenty-five were destroyed, according to preliminary reports.

Fifth Air Force mounted 725 of Far East Air Force's sorties Tuesday. Fighter-bombers reared enemy rail lines, cratering tracks in 120 places and hitting five bridges and tunnels. Other fighter-bombers, South African-piloted F-51 Mustangs and shore-based Marine F4U's strafed and napalmed enemy frontline positions. Two hundred casualties were inflicted on Communist troops, twenty-three gun positions were knocked out and four bunkers were blasted.

Returning fighter-bomber pilots also reported burning out two fuel dumps, cutting enemy highways in nine places and destroying two pack animals and five supply carts.

United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets and MK-8 Australian Meteor jets flew sweeps deep into enemy territory but encountered no Communist MIG-15's. The only hostile aircraft report resulted from the observation of three night-flying enemy aircraft by B-26 light bombers.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts struck again at enemy airstrips in Northwest Korea during the night, three of them dropping 100-pound cratering bombs on runways and revetments at the Namsi and Taechon fields. Communist anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on the bombers but all planes returned safely. Three other B-29's hit enemy frontline positions, while in the hours of daylight three of them bombed military targets in western Korea.

Transport cargo planes of the 315th Air Division mounted 155 sorties to airlift 520 tons of war supplies and military passengers between Japan and Korea. This effort was in addition to the transportation of members of the 187th Regimental Combat Team from Japan to Korea for a practice parachute drop and later flying them back to Japan.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 673, FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS ENDED NOON WEDNESDAY: NOVEMBER 14, 1951

Company-size enemy probes repulsed west of Korangpo. United Nations patrol disperses enemy platoon at northern edge of Kumsong.

1. United Nations forces repulsed a probing attack west of Korangpo and another by an enemy squad northwest of Chorwon. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield only light contact with small enemy units developed as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.
2. Except for a brief engagement at the northern edge of Kumsong, where a United Nations patrol dispersed an enemy platoon, no significant action was reported from the central front as United Nations forces adjusted positions and patrolled.
3. No significant action was reported during the period from the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES, SUMMARY OF
WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS: 14 NOVEMBER 1951

United States Navy and Marine carrier based fighters and bombers had a field day Wednesday scoring over 320 enemy casualties and causing heavy destruction to transportation routes, supply centres and troop concentrations in Northeastern and Eastern Korea.

Fast carriers U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard and U.S.S. Antietam launched Corsairs and Skyraiders on a surprise raid on a Communist headquarters and barracks area northwest of Tenchon. Corsairs knocked out twelve Red anti-aircraft positions, clearing the way for the heavily laden dive-bombers. Several buildings, including the headquarters, were blasted by 2,000-pound bombs from the Skyraiders. Large explosions were observed and a pall of smoke covered the area after the attack.

Five Panther jet pilots flying from the Bon Homme Richard tallied thirty-six destroyed or burning trucks during runs over highways in Northeast Korea. West of Wonsan a supply centre was hit by Antietam pilots yesterday morning with bombs and napalm. During the attack, twelve warehouses were destroyed or burned.

During the past two days, Navy fliers from the Fast Carrier Task Force cut rail lines in almost 100 places. Yesterday twenty-four anti-aircraft gun positions were destroyed or damaged. Tuesday's rail strikes destroyed or damaged 123 box cars and four locomotives.

Marine Devilcat squadron pilots based aboard the Task Force 95 escort carrier U.S.S. Rendova roared into action again. On their first flying day this month, the Marines killed an estimated 240 Red soldiers. On the north bank of the Hen River, they attacked 400 enemy troops and, on 100 strafing runs, forty entrenched soldiers were killed.

A close air support strike northwest of Majon was credited by controllers with 90 per cent coverage and fifty enemy casualties. Ten junks and sampans were also destroyed by the Marine pilots, north of Haeju a locomotive was heavily damaged and further east a camouflaged supply dump was fired.

Other Task Force 95 warships continued blockade and bombardment off east coast transportation centres. Sharpshooters aboard destroyers Mansfield, Swenson and Eymann battered selected military targets at Wonsan, scoring hits on gun positions, barracks and warehouses. U.S.S. Tingey started fires in the industrial area at Hungnam with her naval gunfire while other United Nations surface vessels patrolled northward between Songjin and Wonsan.

Destroyer De Haven harassed Red front-line troops in the Kosong area before daylight Wednesday. Firing well over 100 rounds, the De Haven also illuminated Communist positions with starshells. United Nations ground forces reported the De Haven's illumination early Tuesday was of great help in breaking up an enemy counter-attack.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS, NOVEMBER 14, 1951

Stepped-up attacks of Far East Air Forces warplanes Wednesday inflicted 450 casualties on enemy troops. The majority of them resulted from 140 close air strike sorties in support of United Nations infantry, as Far East Air Forces mounted 870 sorties in Korea. There was no air-to-air fighting.

Evaluation of night and day interdiction attacks on enemy rolling stock during the forty-eight-hour period ended midnight Wednesday indicates twenty-one locomotives destroyed and sixteen damaged, 200 rail cars destroyed and 180 damaged. Much of this was accomplished during operations by moonlight, but was furthered by the incessant track-cratering program conducted during daylight hours.

Fifth Air Force and attached R.O.K., South African and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 630 of Far East Air Forces' sorties in hazy, cloudy weather.

One hundred casualties were inflicted on enemy troops by close air support strikes near Pyongyang in Central Korea, while other strikes accounted for fifty enemy casualties near Kumsong and fifty near Sohui in Eastern Korea. Gun positions were knocked out and bunkers destroyed. Participating in the close support missions were United States Air Force F-51's and Marine F4U's and F7F's.

Day interdiction strikes cut railroad tracks in more than 100 places in Western and Eastern Korea.

Night interdiction strikes by B-26 light bombers and Marine F4U's and F7F's during the period ended midnight Wednesday destroyed fifty-five enemy vehicles in addition to rolling stock. They started fires in the marshalling yard at Sinmac in Western Korea, in warehouses east of Sunchon and in enemy-held factory buildings south of Pyongyang. Fuel dumps were fired in the eastern sector.

A summary of Fifth Air Force activity for Wednesday includes twenty-seven gun positions knocked out, thirty-five bunkers destroyed, 140 enemy-held buildings destroyed or damaged, 120 rail cars destroyed and 135 damaged, and eleven locomotives destroyed and eight damaged.

Far East Air Force Bomber Command B-29 Superforts last Wednesday night again attacked enemy airfields at Namsi and Taechon in northwest Korea, two medium bombers hitting each target with cratering 100-pound bombs. Three B-29's attacked enemy front line targets with 500-pound air-bursting bombs. All B-29's returned safely, although those on the airfield strikes experienced considerable flak.

Wednesday night, in poor flying weather, B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft struck the enemy marshalling yards at Sinanju and Pyongyang and thirteen B-26's used radar techniques to bomb enemy front line positions.

Transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division flew 225 sorties and airlifted 790 tons of military supplies and personnel between Japan and Korea.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,068,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1951

The Korean battlefield quieted down again yesterday (Wednesday) after the previously reported period of enemy probing attacks. In all sectors patrols of the United Nations Command made only light enemy contacts. There were scattered minor incidents reported along the front.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft were busy throughout the period firing on many enemy targets throughout southwestern and northeastern Korea. Enemy anti-aircraft positions, troop concentrations, transportation routes, supply centres, warehouses and rolling stock were principal targets. The planes centred their operations in and around Wonsan, Tanchon, along the banks of the Han River, Chinnampo, Majon and Haeju. Big naval guns of surface craft also continued to score hits on enemy gun positions, barracks, warehouses and factories at Wonsan. Hungnam and Songjin, and enemy frontline troops in the Kosong area were harassed before daylight hours.

Interdiction of enemy rail lines and attacks on enemy frontline and rear area troops constituted friendly land-based fighter-bomber activity. Light bombers and medium bombers operating during the hours of darkness attacked marshalling yards, rolling stock and the airfields at Namsi and Taechon. Other medium bombers flew close support strikes against enemy frontline troops. Transport cargo planes continued to fly the Korea airlift.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 674, ISSUED AT
10:00 A.M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1951

United Nations units lose and reoccupy advance positions west of Chorwon, light patrol action against enemy units up to two platoons in strength reported from central and eastern fronts.

Shortly after midnight at the beginning of the period an estimated two enemy companies engaged United Nations elements at a friendly advance position west of Chorwon in hand-to-hand combat, forcing the friendly units to withdraw.

The enemy attack was supported by an estimated ten tanks or self-propelled guns. United Nations units reoccupied positions at dawn. No other significant action was reported from the rest of the Western Korean battle front, as friendly forces maintained positions and patrolled.

Only light patrol contacts with enemy groups of squad and patrol size and four minor probing attacks all of which were repulsed, developed during the period along the central front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

Patrol contacts were most frequent in the area northwest of the Punchbowl, where United Nations units were in contact with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength with the enemy fighting back from bunkers and trenches at several points. A United Nations patrol north of Yanggu aided by an airstrike dispersed an unknown number of enemy and destroyed seven bunkers.

United Nations forces all along the eastern front maintained positions and patrolled during the night.

