

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2396  
22 October 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 19 OCTOBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL TRANSMITTING SEVEN COMMUNIQUES ISSUED  
BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
IN KOREA

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

Eighth Army communique 618, covering operations Wednesday, October 17, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday, October 17, 1951

Eighth Army communique 619, for the period midnight Wednesday to noon Thursday, October 18, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,041 covering operations Thursday, October 18, 1951

Eighth Army communique 620, covering operations Thursday, October 18, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, October 18, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, October 18, 1951

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/EIGHTH  
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EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 618, COVERING  
WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS:

United States First Cavalry Division makes minor gains northwest of Yonchon against stubborn resistance and increased mortar and artillery fire. United Nations forces score 1,000 to 3,000-yard gains south of Kumsong. Enemy successfully defends high ground on eastern front.

1. United States First Cavalry Division continued its limited objective attacks in the area northwest of Yonchon against stubborn resistance from enemy units well protected in bunkers on high ground. The cavalrymen made limited gains as they used flame throwers and hand grenades against the bunkers and engaged in hand-to-hand combat during the period. The enemy continued to employ a heavy volume of small arms and automatic weapons fire and there was a marked increase in the number of mortar and artillery shells falling in the First Cavalry Division sector. Only light and brief enemy contacts were reported elsewhere along the western battle front.

2. United Nations forces continuing their attack in the area south of Kumsong scored gains of from 1,000 to 3,000 yards against withdrawing enemy units of company and battalion size which offered light to moderate resistance. Along the remainder of the central front, United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

3. In the area northwest of Yanggu, the enemy successfully defended a key terrain feature against an attack by elements of the R.O.K. Eighth Division. East of Heartbreak Ridge, R.O.K. Fifth Division elements were heavily engaged in another fight for high ground. United Nations forces repulsed a probing attack by enemy of unknown strength after a three-hour engagement in the area north-northwest of Kansong. Light enemy probing attacks and brief patrol actions were reported from the remainder of the eastern front during the period.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF  
WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS:

Far East Air Forces warplanes yesterday (Wednesday) flew 1,040 sorties to splash enemy troops and ground positions, with fighter-bombers continuing a relentless campaign against main Red supply routes in Northern Korea. It was the second straight day that total sorties passed the 1,000 mark.

During the period aircraft of the Fifth Air Force and attached units mounted 860 sorties, with eighty-five of the total flown by Australian, South African and Republic of Korea pilots, and 155 by land-based Marines.

Fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air Force again made wide sweeps over Northwest Korea to strike at Communist rail routes being employed to move badly needed supplies to front line troops. More than twenty-five rail cuts were made along the lines from Huichon through Kunu, Sunchon to Pyongyang and from Sinanju to Sukchon.

F-84 Thunderjets hit railroad targets south of Sinanju, cutting trackage in thirty places and damaging or destroying twenty-five rail cars. The destroyed boxcars were part of an ammunition train and large explosions were observed after the bombs struck.

F-80 Shooting Star jets dive-bombed rail targets between Kunu and Huichon, with pilots reporting fifteen rail cars destroyed or damaged near Sariwon.

F-51 Mustangs damaged a road bridge near Koksan and cut rail trackage in six places north of Pyongyang.

F-51's and Marine F4U Corsairs teamed up on 110 close support sorties, using napalm, rockets and machine gun fire to effectively aid United Nations ground troops. These strikes were concentrated in the First, Ninth and Tenth Corps sectors.

B-26 Invaders and night flying Marine aircraft struck at Communist re-supply efforts during the hours of darkness. Between Kunu and Sunchon, they destroyed four locomotives.

The Marine fighters spotted a group of approximately 150 Communist troops moving south near the central battle line and attacked with napalm, rockets and machine gun fire. About 100 casualties were claimed, and secondary explosions were observed from hits on a near-by camouflaged supply dump.

In the vicinity of Sariwon, six rail cars and a fuel dump were destroyed, and five industrial buildings were destroyed near Kyomipo.

Following their signal victory over Red MIG-15 jets the previous day, F-86 Sabre jets continued their patrols yesterday over "MIG Alley" but were not challenged by the enemy fighters.

For the period, Fifth Air Force pilots claimed to have inflicted 165 troop casualties, 135 vehicles destroyed, 180 supply buildings damaged or destroyed, and more than 125 rail cuts. They also damaged or destroyed over fifteen gun positions, twenty warehouses, fifteen bridges and six bunkers.

Three B-29 Superforts of the 307th Bomb Wing last night dropped quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on enemy frontline troops, equipment and supplies. A single medium bomber of the Bomber Command used radar-aiming techniques to hit the Communist airfield at Kangdong with 100-pound bombs. No flak nor enemy fighters were encountered.

Preliminary reports of other night activities indicate that over 100 sorties were flown by B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft. The planes claimed seventy-five vehicles destroyed. Three locomotives were destroyed and another one damaged.

Combat Cargo transports of the 315th Air Division continued to air-lift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea, flying 180 sorties to move 875 tons of supplies and 2,350 passengers.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 619, FOR THE  
PERIOD MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY TO NOON  
THURSDAY:

United Nations forces moved to high ground west of Yonchon against no resistance as friendly elements reported no significant enemy contact along the entire western front. United Nations units were 5,000 yards from Kumsong. Two brief enemy attacks were repulsed south of Kosong.

1. United Nations forces which have been attacking for two days against fierce enemy resistance in the hills west of Yonchon, reported no resistance at all as they occupied and secured four hills and several additional key terrain features during the early morning hours. No significant enemy contact was reported along the western front.

2. United Nations forces continued to advance in the area south and southwest of Kumsong, occupying two key terrain features and moving to a point about 5,000 yards from the city. Friendly elements were heavily engaged in the area southeast of Kumsong. United Nations elements elsewhere along the central battlefield reported no significant enemy contact.

3. In the area north-northwest of Yanggu, United Nations forces were attacking for higher ground against light to moderate enemy resistance, while friendly elements south of Kosong repulsed two brief enemy attacks. No significant enemy contact was reported.

/GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,041,  
COVERING THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS:

Ground action on the Korean battlefield quieted down somewhat. United Nations Command elements conducted mopping up operations and clearing of enemy-held bunkers after friendly air strikes on the western front. Artillery was placed on the enemy in this sector causing them to disperse northward. There were several brisk fights involving enemy units up to company strength size on the west-central front. Light patrolling activity occurred on the east-central front. An attack on a friendly element by an estimated enemy company was repulsed on the eastern front.

The guns of the United Nations fleet again bombarded troop concentrations, enemy transportation routes and supply centers on both coasts yesterday. Bridges and marshalling yards at Songjin and Tanchon were hit hard and Wonsan's rail and road networks were under fire again. Enemy infantry positions near Kosong were also worked over by big naval guns. Carrier-based aircraft supported the United Nations effort by attacking enemy troop positions and blasting troop-laden junks in Korean waters.

Land-based medium bombers attacked enemy airfields in Western Korea including strips at Samchan, Sariwon and Sinmak. Fighter-bombers continued close support of front-line troops and struck enemy rolling stock, bridges and supply bases. Night-flying light bombers hit at enemy vehicles. Air supply was continued in heavy volume by transport-cargo planes.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 620, COVERING  
THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS:

United Nations forces capture hills and ridgeline northwest of Yonchon against light resistance. Enemy counter-attack repulsed south-southwest and south of Kumsong. Friendly elements heavily engaged southeast of Kumsong. Enemy holds hills northwest of Yanggu. United Nations forces repulse attack south of Kosong.

1. Attacking United Nations elements northwest of Yonchon secured three hills and their connecting ridgeline as the enemy offered only scattered light resistance. There was considerable decrease in the volume of mortar and artillery fire employed by the enemy in the area during the period.

No significant action was reported elsewhere along the western battle front as other United Nations forces continue to maintain their positions and patrol.

2. United Nations forces attacking south-southwest and south of Kumsong encountered moderate to heavy enemy resistance as they continued attacking for high ground in the area. Friendly elements repulsed several company to battalion-sized counter-attacks during the period. In the area southeast of Kumsong friendly elements were heavily engaged with counter-attacking enemy units up to battalion strength, with action continuing at the close of the period.

Friendly patrols elsewhere on the central front encountered light enemy resistance.

3. Enemy units continued successfully to defend two key terrain features in the area northwest of Yanggu against attack by United Nations forces. Friendly elements south of Kosong turned back two enemy counter-attacks, one by a unit of two platoons and the other of battalion strength. No significant enemy contact was reported elsewhere along the eastern battlefront.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF  
THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS:

Close air support strikes by Far East Air Forces warplanes Thursday forced enemy troops to pull back and allowed United Nations ground forces to make a substantial gain in the First Corps sector. The friendly ground force had been held up by enemy fire before the Communists were hit by forty-two sorties of United Nations Air Force F-51 Mustangs and shore-based Marine F-4U's. After the strikes the friendly ground forces moved ahead almost without opposition. Almost ninety other close air support strikes were flown effectively across the battlefield.

Far East Air Forces planes flew 1,000 sorties Thursday in variable weather. Fifth Air Force mounted 670 of these, and, of the Fifth's total, 150 were by shore-based Marines, thirty-eight were by Australian and South African planes, and fifteen were by the Republic of Korea Air Force.

Fifth's fighter-bombers maintained the air strangulation of enemy supply routes, cratering rail lines in 120 places, knocking out bridge spans, and shooting up rolling stock in both eastern and western Korea.

F-86 Sabre jet fighters patrolled Northwest Korea in force and sighted enemy aircraft, but the enemy avoided combat.

B-26 light bombers, flying in the hours of darkness of the period ended midnight Thursday, sighted diminished enemy supply traffic, destroying a reduced number of vehicles. They blew up an enemy ammunition factory near Sinmak in Western Korea and destroyed five locomotives.

Fifth Air Force and attached pilots reported inflicting more than fifty casualties on enemy troops. They reported destroying or damaging 100 supply buildings, twenty warehouses, 120 vehicles, seven gun positions, seventy rail cars and five locomotives.

F.E.A.F. Bomber Command B-29 Superforts countered potential enemy air activity by bomb-cratering three airfields in Western Korea. Most heavily hit was the new strip in Saamchan, north of Kunu where nine medium bombers dropped capacity loads of 100-pound bombs with good results. Eight others hit the Sinmak field and three the Sariwon runways. Two hit the Hamhung marshalling yards on the east coast and a lone B-29 attacked the Sinanju marshalling yard. Variable weather necessitated radar bombing on the Sinmak strike. MK-8 Australian Meteor jets escorted the B-29's on the Saamchan strike. No enemy fighters were encountered. The B-29's experienced some flak but all returned safely.

F.E.A.F. combat cargo's transport-cargo planes flew more than 200 sorties between Japan and Korea fields to airlift 650 tons of supplies and personnel.

/Thursday night



Thursday night 110 sorties of B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine aircraft sighted and attacked moderately light enemy vehicular traffic, but located thirteen railroad trains, destroying three locomotives and destroying or damaging more than fifty rail cars, according to preliminary reports.

Four Superforts cruised enemy front lines, using radar techniques, and showered enemy front line troop positions with 160 airbursting quarter-ton bombs.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY  
OF THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS:

Heavy naval interdiction of enemy transportation routes and supply centers on both coasts of Korea was carried out again Thursday by United Nations warships and carrier-based aircraft.

Task Force 77 heavy cruiser U.S.S. Helena turned her 8-inch guns on bridges and marshalling yards at Songjin and Tanchon despite foggy weather along the northwest coast of Korea.

Flagship of Rear Admiral R.E. Libby, commander, Cruiser Division 3, the Helena, scored many direct hits, wrecking marshalling yards and cutting rail tracks in many places. Warehouses were among the cruiser's targets. Five and 8-inch shells hit their marks leaving five large fires raging in villages housing enemy supplies along the coastline. Admiral Libby reported the Helena's gunfire especially effective, since minesweepers had cleared the waters close inshore allowing the heavy warship to fire at point-blank range.

The United Nations blockade and escort force bombarding warships again poured a rain of steel on Communist coastal military targets. The destroyers Conway and Stormes battered the rail and road network at Wonsan where the siege entered the 245th consecutive day.

Destroyer Waller worked over Red infantry positions near Kosong before daylight with 190 rounds of 5-inch explosives. After re-arming from the Logistic Support Force cargo ship U.S.S. Titania, the Task Force 95 warship went back on the firing line later in the day to give naval gunfire support to Eighth Army troops.

Early in the morning Sea Furies and Fireflies were launched from the decks of the Australian aircraft carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney in daylong attacks over Western Korea. Delayed reports stated United States Navy escort carrier Rendova scored heavy damage to the enemy Wednesday as her Marine air squadron caused over 140 casualties. A troop concentration on an island and the nearby mainland in the upper reaches of the Han River was attacked with 120 enemy killed, thirty-two occupied buildings destroyed and three troop-laden junks sunk. During the day six other junks were destroyed or damaged.

Before daylight Thursday, frigates H.M.S. Black Swan and H.M.N.Z.S. Taupo had again effectively shelled four troop areas southeast of Pungdong on the north bank of the Han.

Other Task Force 95 blockade vessels patrolled northward and bombarded enemy targets at Chongjin and Chuuronjang.

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