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NOTE DATED 11 OCTOBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Tuesday, October 9, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,032 for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Wednesday, October 10, 1951

Eighth Army communique 603, covering Wednesday's operations up to noon, October 10, 1951 (10:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 604, covering operations Wednesday, October 10, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,033 for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, October 11, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

United States Air Force B-26 light bombers in a pre-dawn attack fired a mile-square enemy storage area in the vicinity of Ongjin and many blazes and explosions resulted, indicating the heavy destruction of Communist ammunition or fuel.

The destruction started when a single Fifth Air Force light bomber attacked a group of barracks-type buildings and set off the initial series of fires and explosions. As this plane left it called in others and they continued the attacks until nearly dawn.

Tuesday Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted almost 800 sorties in variable weather, continuing the methodical destruction of enemy rail facilities, the interdiction of enemy highway traffic toward the battle lines and the effective close air support of United Nations ground forces in both the Western and the Eastern sectors.

Of these 800 sorties approximately 610 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached aircraft.

Fighter bombers, flying by day, attacked main rail supply routes in Western Korea between Pyongyang and Hwangju and between Sariwon and Sinmak, and in Eastern Korea between Wonsan and Pongam.

F-86 Sabre jets swept Northwest Korea but found no enemy planes.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian and shore-based Marine pilots reported inflicting 155 casualties on enemy troops. They destroyed 235 motor vehicles and cut rail tracks in ninety places and highways in twelve. Twenty-two rail cars were destroyed or damaged, eight gun positions were knocked out, fifteen bridges were successfully attacked, ten bunkers were damaged and an ammunition dump was blown up. Almost 200 supply buildings were fired.

Eight Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts flew from an Okinawa base to drop capacity loads of half-ton bombs on the often-damaged and often-repaired 1,900-foot wooden railroad by-pass bridge across the Chonchong River at Sinanju. The target was obscured by clouds and radar aiming was used. The B-29's were escorted by Mr. 8 Australian Meteor jets.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) air-lifted 610 tons of military supplies and passengers between Japan and Korea. The cargo included many tons of winter clothing for combat troops.

Last night several hundred enemy vehicles were spotted in bad weather by night fliers. They were put under attack. B-29's and B-26's hit enemy forward troops with air-bursting bombs.

One F-80 Shooting Star jet crashed into the side of a hill in enemy-occupied territory while on a low level attack and was destroyed.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,032 FOR THE TWENTY-
FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY

United Nations ground forces in the east-central sector of the Korean battle-front continued to encounter stubborn resistance as they advanced against wall-entrenched enemy units. Friendly elements received heavy concentrations of enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire and after repulsing a counter-attack were still heavily engaged with an enemy force of undisclosed size at the close of the period.

In the western sector, United Nations reconnaissance elements continued to probe enemy defensive positions, encountering hostile groups up to battalion strength in several brief firefights. Elsewhere along the battle line, friendly forces maintained positions and patrolled with only minor enemy contact.

Carrier-based aircraft operating along the east coast of Korea from the Wonsan area north to Songjin continued attacks against enemy rail lines, rolling stock and other military targets of opportunity. On the west coast, Marine fighter-bombers strafed enemy troop positions and attacked bridges and tunnels in the Haeju region. Task Force surface elements again shelled enemy front-line troops and supply dumps in the Kosong area and also bombarded transportation facilities and shore batteries near Wonsan.

Farther north along the east coast, other Task Force warships on blockade patrol shelled bridges and rail and road junctions between Songjin and Chongjin while, on the west coast, naval units continued to pound the approaches to Haeju and enemy troop concentrations along the Tungsan Peninsula.

Land-based fighter-bombers napalmed, bombed and strafed enemy troops in close air-support of United Nations front-line infantrymen and also attacked North Korean rail lines, cutting trackage in many places. Medium bombers attacked the by-pass bridge across the Chongchon River at Sinanju while light bombers, flying during the hours of darkness, destroyed a large number of trucks along enemy supply and communication routes and also bombed and burned out a large enemy ammunition storage area on the west coast near Ongjin. Combat Cargo aircraft continued to airlift supplies and equipment to United Nations forces in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 603, COVERING WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS
UP TO NOON (10 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces made limited gains in the area north-northwest of Yonchon against light to heavy enemy resistance. Battalion-size counter-attack repulsed during early morning hours. Task force probes area southeast of Pyonggang with light enemy contact. United Nations forces north-northwest of Yanggu encountered stubborn resistance while other attacking United Nations forces in the area north of Yanggu reported a battalion-size counter-attack causing a slight withdrawal.

1. United Nations forces patrolling in the Korangpo and Yonchon areas reported light enemy contact during the morning hours. Light enemy contact was reported by elements of the United States First Cavalry Division in the area northwest of Yonchon while other elements of the First Cavalry Division attacking in the area north-northwest of Yonchon reported moderate to heavy enemy resistance. A battalion-size counter-attack in this area at 1:10 A.M. was repulsed at 4:30 A.M., however the enemy continued to fire on friendly forces until 10:50 A.M. when all firing ceased. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north-northwest of Yonchon made limited gains during the morning hours and reported counting 200 enemy killed in the vicinity of one hill in the area. United Nations forces in the Chorwon area patrolled with light enemy contact.

2. A United Nations task force raided the area southeast of Pyonggang reporting light enemy contact while other United Nations forces along the central Korean front patrolled with minor enemy contact. An enemy company was engaged in the area southwest of Kumsong with friendly forces breaking contact at midday.

3. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north-northwest of Yanggu encountered moderate to heavy resistance from an estimated enemy battalion entrenched on the high ground to their front and reported being heavily engaged as of midday after gaining approximately 200 yards. In the area north of Yanggu elements of the United States Second Division reported a heavy counter-attack by an estimated enemy battalion at midday and were forced to make a limited withdrawal. Elsewhere in this area other attacking elements of the United States Second Division advanced 500 to 600 yards against moderate enemy resistance. A task force advanced 1,500 yards during the morning hours and was reported receiving a heavy volume of small arms fire as of last report. Elsewhere along the eastern Korean battlefield United Nations forces patrolled with light enemy contact.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,033 FOR THE TWENTY-
FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., THURSDAY (4:00 P.M.,
WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

In the east-central sector of the Korean battlefront, United Nations ground forces continued to advance against moderate to heavy resistance from well-entrenched enemy forces up to battalion strength. One friendly battalion was counterattacked by an unknown number of the enemy and at the close of the period was still heavily engaged. In the western sector, United Nations elements were mopping up remnants of an enemy group dug in on the crest of a hill mass which was secured following a heavy engagement, while in the west-central and eastern sectors, several small enemy probing attacks were repulsed. Friendly elements all along the battle line continued aggressive patrol actions, encountering only scattered groups of the enemy which were quickly dispersed by supporting artillery fire.

United Nations Thunderjets probably destroyed one MIG-15 aircraft and damaged three others in aerial engagements between Sinanju and Pycngyang. Land-based fighter-bombers, in strikes against North Korean supply routes, cratered enemy rail lines and highways and destroyed large quantities of military supplies, while light bombers, flying light attacks, continued the destruction of enemy vehicular traffic. Medium bombers struck airfields at Sirmak, Sariwon and Pycngyang in continued disruption of enemy efforts to maintain operational fields in North Korea. Transport-cargo planes continued aerial resupply missions to forward and rear bases in Korea.

Carrier-based aircraft, flying combat sorties along the east coast, rocketed and bombed enemy troops, rolling stock and rail lines between Wonsan and Songjin and also destroyed a large number of enemy supply laden ox carts in the area east of Kapsan. Other naval planes inflicted heavy damage upon troop concentrations and on an oil storage area at Kojo, while on the west coast, Marine fighter-bombers attacked and destroyed supply installations, warehouses and enemy-occupied buildings in the Haeju region.

Task Force surface elements shelled rail yards, bridges and factories at Hungnam and attacked marshaling yards, fuel and ammunition dumps and enemy shore batteries in the Yonchung and Wonsan areas. Farther north, United Nations warships on blockade patrol blasted enemy rail lines at Songjin, Chauronjang and Chonjin. On the west coast, surface elements bombarded enemy gun positions along the north bank of the Han River near Pungdong and pounded enemy artillery positions in the area west of Ullju.

