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NOTE DATED 14 NOVEMBER 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

Paris, 14 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 communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations, Tuesday, November 6, 1951

Eighth Army communique 659, for the twelve hours ended noon Wednesday, November 7, 1951

Eighth Army communique 660, covering operations Wednesday, November 7, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday, November 7, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,061, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, November 8, 1951.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1951

Heavily-armed B-26 light bombers carried the air war to the enemy through cloudy skies and persistent rains Tuesday as Far East Air Forces flew 230 sorties in support of United Nations Forces in Korea.

In hours of daylight and darkness the twin-engined United States Air Force B-26's found holes in the clouds to make low level bombing and strafing attacks on enemy troop concentrations, gun positions and other military targets, flying the majority of the ninety sorties Fifth Air Force mounted in the day. They destroyed eighty Communist motor trucks.

Tuesday night the B-26's were back over enemy lines despite continued bad weather. They attacked enemy vehicular traffic and used radar-aiming techniques to hit railroad marshaling yards at Pyongyang and Sunchon. East of Pyongyang they attacked an enemy railroad supply train and destroyed the locomotive and five boxcars.

Sixteen other B-26's hit enemy frontline positions with quarter-ton airbursting bombs.

An all-weather B-29 Superfort bombed the enemy marshaling yard at Singyo in western Korea.

Last night three of the B-29's, using radar aiming, dropped 1,000-pound bombs at the wooden railroad by-pass bridge at Sinanju.

Other single B-29's attacked an enemy supply storage area at Hungnam on the east coast and the enemy marshaling yard at Sochon in northwest Korea. Two flew close air support for friendly frontline troops, dropping airbursting bombs by radar in six places on Communist concentrations.

The Japan-Korea logistical airlift was continued by transport cargo planes of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo). They flew 130 sorties to transport 505 tons of supplies and passengers in support of the United Nations Forces in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 659, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 7, 1951

United Nations forces recapture hill northwest of Yonchon. Friendly advanced position lost and recaptured northwest of Korangpo. No significant action reported from central front. Enemy company dispersed west of Punchbowl.

1. United Nations forces northwest of Yonchon encountered light enemy resistance as they recaptured a hill position lost the day before to a two-battalion attack. The hill was reported secured at 1305, following a brief engagement. Northwest of Korangpo other United Nations units were forced from an advanced position after an attack by an enemy company, but quickly regrouped, counter-attacked and re-secured the positions after a half-hour fight. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, other United Nations units consolidated positions and patrolled.

2. No significant action developed along the central front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

3. Patrols along the eastern front reported light enemy contact during the period. West of the Punchbowl United Nations elements dispersed an enemy company which had been directing long range small arms fire on a friendly position for more than three days, in the only significant actions reported.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 660,
C COVERING WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS; NOVEMBER 7, 1951

United Nations forces lose and recapture hill northwest of Korangpo. Enemy attack repulsed west of Yonchon. Friendly units recapture hill northwest of Yonchon. Enemy units up to two companies in strength probe United Nations positions on central front.

1. Three enemy platoons, after harassing action against a friendly advance position begun before midnight northwest of Korangpo, assaulted a position on a dawn attack and forced the occupying United Nations unit to withdraw. The United Nations unit quickly regrouped, counter-attacked and forced the enemy to withdraw after a forty-five-minute fight. Later in the period an enemy force of undetermined size supported by rocket fire and a few tanks and self-propelled guns unsuccessfully assaulted United Nations positions west of Yonchon. Northwest of Yonchon, other United Nations elements encountered only light resistance as they recaptured a hill position lost the day before in an enemy two-battalion attack. No other significant action was reported from the remainder of the western Korean battle front.

2. Only light patrol action was reported during the period from the west sector of the central front. Elsewhere along the front, United Nations patrols encountered moderate resistance from enemy groups up to two companies in strength while other friendly units were defending their positions against a series of probing attacks by enemy groups, also up to two companies in strength.

3. West of the Punchbowl, United Nations elements launched a limited objective attack and dispersed an enemy group which had been directing long-range fire against United Nations positions for several days, in the only significant action reported during the period from the eastern front.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,061,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1951

United Nations ground forces in the western sector of the Korean battle front received heavy enemy artillery fire and were strongly attacked by an unknown number of enemy troops, which were repulsed after a three-hour engagement. Also in the western sector, a friendly platoon, probed by an unknown number of the enemy, withdrew and a heavy artillery concentration was placed on their former positions. In the west-central sector, several enemy probing attacks by enemy units up to company strength were repulsed by United Nations forces. Elsewhere along the battle line, friendly elements continued to maintain or adjust positions and patrol, encountering only scattered resistance from small hostile groups which were dispersed by supporting artillery fire.

Carrier-based aircraft, operating over the West Coast, attacked enemy troops near Songnyong and a troop convoy near Tongchang. Other carrier planes struck troop positions and enemy-occupied buildings on the north bank of the Han River and in the area west of Haeju. Naval aircraft also blasted bridges, junks and sampans around the Cholsan Peninsula and at Kado Island on the north side of the Bay of Korea. Task Force surface elements continued the bombardment of enemy troops, junks, artillery positions, supply centers, rail yards and transportation facilities along both coasts of Korea.

Land-based medium bombers attacked two enemy marshaling yards and two enemy airfields in northwest Korea and also blasted enemy front-line troop concentrations with air-bursting bombs. Light bombers continued attacks against enemy vehicular traffic along North Korean main routes of supply and fighter-bombers cut enemy rail lines, attacked rolling stock and flew close air support for friendly ground elements, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. Transport cargo aircraft continued the airlift of supplies to forward and rear bases in Korea and also transported wounded and rest leave personnel.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS; NOVEMBER 7, 1951

Navy ships and aircraft from the United Nations blockade and escort force again struck hard at Red military targets along both coasts of North Korea yesterday (Wednesday). Sea Furies and Fireflies from Australian carrier Sydney killed or wounded about eighty Communist soldiers during strikes at enemy positions near Sangnyong in the western sector and at a troop convoy near Tongchang.

During the close air support flights, Sydney pilots were credited with 100 per cent coverage by observers. The troop convoy of 150 soldiers and twenty-five oxcarts was sighted and attacked south of Chinnampo. The Australian Navy planes swept down on the target, causing at least sixty Red casualties and destroying or damaging almost twenty of the oxcars.

Two other strikes scored hits on troops concentrated on the north bank of the Han River. Seventeen troop-concealing houses were destroyed or damaged. West of Haeju another strike rocketed and strafed a command post, wrecking or damaging twenty-five buildings.

Australian carrier-based fliers knocked out another bridge, making it three in the past two days. Tuesday, Sea Furies battered Communist sea traffic, sinking or damaging twenty-five junks and sampans around the Cholsan Peninsula and Kado Island on the north side of the Bay of Korea.

Frigates H.M.S. Black Swan and H.M.S. Murchison continued night bombardment of enemy troop concentrations along the north bank of the Han River yesterday.

Delayed reports indicated Canadian destroyer Athabaskan steamed far to the north in the Yellow Sea late Tuesday to bombard Communist junks concentrated off an island near the tip of the Cholsan Peninsula, west of Sinanju.

Destroyer De Haven maintained the attack on Red front line soldiers in the Kosong area on the east coast Wednesday. The Task Force 95 warship shelled artillery positions, supply centers and troop concentrations. On Tuesday night, eight military positions were hit by the destroyer's 5-inch gun fire, causing enemy casualties and accounting for several destroyed bunkers. Her gunfire was reported as being "very, very effective". The De Haven fired a total of 240 main battery rounds yesterday.

Transportation centers at Wonsan, Hungnam, Songjin and Chongjin were also shelled. Rail yards and two trains came under naval gunfire at Wonsan. R.O.K. Navy frigate Duman bombarded at Songjin while destroyers U.S.S. Lyman K. Swenson and H.R.M.S. Van Galen gave the Chongjin rail routes a working over.

