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NOTE DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUEES 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 communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces operational summary for Monday, September 17, 1951

Far East Naval Headquarters summary, covering operations Tuesday, September 18, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1011 covering action Tuesday, September 18, 1951

Eighth Army communique 579, issued at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 19, 1951 (9:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR MONDAY

United Nations Far East Air Forces warplanes flew 725 sorties yesterday, with Communist rail lines, vehicles and rolling stock being primary targets for fighter-bombers, medium bombers and light bombers. Close-support air strikes were also flown by Far East Air Forces aircraft in support of United Nations ground forces battling dug-in enemy troops along the east-central sector of the front. The Fifth Air Force mounted over 500 sorties, with South African, Australian and shore-based Marine aircraft flying 155 of these.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and F-51 Mustangs ranged up and down the main rail and road nets in western Korea yesterday, cutting them in almost 100 places with 500-pound bombs, and using napalm and rockets to destroy rolling stock. F-84 Thunderjets cut trackage in twenty places north of Sariwon and severely damaged a rail bridge in the same area. Other Thunderjets severed rails southeast of Sunan and scored two direct hits with 500-pound bombs on a bridge near Sunan.

F-80 Shooting Star jets attacked gun positions and supply buildings behind enemy front-line positions, while others attacked rolling stock and cut rails along the main lines in western Korea. A flight of F-51 Mustangs attacked Communist war supplies stored in a tunnel near Sinnak. Pilots reported excellent results as they scored direct hits on the tunnel with napalm. The burning napalm was reported to have covered the entire length of the tunnel, setting fire to the enemy supplies.

Marine fighter-bombers flew close-support strikes in the Ando sector, and cratered highways being used to bring supplies to frontline troops. Rail lines were also cut between Kangdong and Samsung. F-86 Sabre jets and Australian twin-jet Meteors flew fighter sweeps in northwest Korea yesterday, but were not challenged by enemy fighters. Fifth Air Force pilots reported destroying or damaging ten gun positions, ten boats, fifteen warehouses, four fuel tanks, 325 enemy-occupied buildings, nine bridges, 210 railroad cars, six locomotives and 180 enemy vehicles.

United States Air Force B-29 Superforts flew from their Okinawa base yesterday to attack an important marshaling yard at Hwangju, on the main Western rail network between Pyongyang and Sariwon. The Eighth Bomber Command medium bombers visually dropped over 300 quarter-ton bombs on the 4,000-foot-long, twenty-track yard, which serves as a junction point for the branch line to Kyomipo, west coast river port. No flak or enemy fighters were encountered by the Superforts during their strike.

Combat Cargo transports of the 315th Air Division flew over 200 sorties yesterday to airlift 500 tons of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea. Preliminary reports indicate that 110 sorties were flown last night by B-26 light bombers, Marine night fighters and flare-dropping aircraft. Pilots reported sighting nine trains and destroyed or damaged five locomotives and eighty rail cars.

Four attacks were made on the marshaling yards at Sunan and Sinanju by B-26's. Radar was used to aim their bombs at the targets.

Three B-29 Superforts radar-dropped 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations, supplies and equipment along the battlefront during the night.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY, COVERING TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

Naval air and surface forces combined to slash at Wonsan early yesterday, methodically pounding that Communist supply center with bombs and eight-inch rifle fire. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Toledo, destroyers U.S.S. Craig, Orleck and Parks and the destroyer-escort U.S.S. Moore led off the attack with anti-personnel fragmentation projectiles to suppress enemy flak fire.

Fireflies and Seafuries from the H.M.S. Glory followed the surface covering fire with repeated air strikes on marshaling yards, rail junctions, and supply dumps. Following the air attack, spotters from her own helicopter and planes from the carrier Glory kept the Toledo's heavy rifles effectively trained on shore installations, as the full weight of this capital fighting ship was unleashed against the enemy. She scored thirty-five hits with eight-inch shells on a railroad roundhouse and many others on storehouses close by.

The destroyer Parks and destroyer-escort Moore later continued their interdiction fire on targets to the south of Wonsan, concentrating on several rail and highway junctions, railroad bridges, gun emplacements and a beach area. The Songjin-Chongjin missions of the Australian destroyer Anzac and the U.S.S. Naifeh continued. The Anzac hit one road and rail junction below Kyongsong with a resultant large explosion. Near Chuuronjanz the destroyer-escort Naifeh closed the mouth of one tunnel with accurate rifle fire, striking also at rail intersections, two bridges and marshaling yards.

South of Haeju, on the west coast, the cruiser H.M.S. Belfast engaged enemy defense and troop concentrations. The light cruiser hit troops in one village area, demolished concrete trenches under construction, fired on another concentration of better than 200 enemy troops and a battalion command post. North of the Han River, the frigates H.M.S. Amethyst and the H.M.A.S. Murchison attacked troop positions with heavy harassing fire at Pundong.

Planes from the fast carriers of Task Force 77 ranged from the Chosen Reservoir down to the bombline, dropping bridges, destroying rolling stock and supporting front-line positions. In the early hours yesterday two bridges, eight box cars, four storage tanks, and five buildings were demolished. In addition, fourteen box cars, ten buildings and two locomotives were made temporarily inoperable.

North of Kansong, ground controllers credited close-support missions by Essex Corsairs and Skyraiders with 100 per cent coverage of enemy troop concentrations in napalm and bombing attacks. First Marine Air Wing night fighters continued their nocturnal destruction of enemy supply routes, blasting truck routes and launching attacks upon widely scattered rail points. Flying Nightmares also hit enemy-held villages, gun and mortar positions.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1011 COVERING TUESDAY'S ACTION

United Nations' ground forces in the west-central sector of the Korean battlefield yesterday encountered stiff resistance from dug-in enemy units up to battalion strength and several determined company-sized counter-attacks were repulsed as the enemy fought tenaciously to hold positions on high ground.

Action was also heavy in the east-central sector, where friendly elements made only minor gains against well-entrenched enemy forces. Elsewhere along the battleline, aggressive United Nations patrols continued to seek out enemy strong points and defensive positions and in several sharp fire-fights engaged scattered hostile groups, which were dispersed with supporting mortar and artillery fire.

Flying through cloudy skies and rain showers, land-based fighter-bombers attacked rail facilities in North Korea, inflicting heavy damage on enemy rolling stock and cutting trackage in many places. Light bombers, operating along supply and communications routes, attacked enemy vehicular traffic while medium bombers struck the Taedong River railroad bridge at Pyongyang and the supply center at Kyomipo. Combat cargo air-transporters continued the airlift of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft attacked marshalling yards, rail junctions, supply dumps, bridges and rolling stock in the east coast region of Korea and also napalmed, bombed and strafed enemy troop concentrations and gun emplacements along the battlefield.

Naval gunfire of task force surface elements again was directed against enemy troop positions, rail and highway junctions, shore installations, rail bridges, marshalling yards and tunnels in the Wonsan, Songjin and Chongjin areas of the east coast while other warships operating north of the Han River on the west coast shelled troop concentrations near the village of Pungdong.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 579, ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY  
(9:00 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

An enemy battalion offered heavy resistance in the area west of Chorwon. An enemy company offered stiff resistance in areas south-southeast of Kumsong. Attacking United Nations forces captured three hills in the area northwest and north of Yanggu against heavy enemy resistance. Moderate enemy resistance continues along the remainder of the eastern front.

Light enemy contact was reported in the Korangpo and Yonchon sector as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. The enemy, in battalion strength, heavily resisted attacking friendly elements in the area west of Chorwon. United Nations forces repulsed two counter-attacks by an enemy company before withdrawing from the area.

Several light probing attacks and minor patrol contacts were reported by United Nations forces in the area east-northeast of Kumhwa. South of Kumsong they also repulsed several light probing attacks and reported brief skirmishes with platoon-sized enemy groups. United Nations elements in the area south-southeast of Kumsong fought a nine-hour engagement with an enemy company before withdrawing from the area. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the central Korean battlefield.

Attacking United Nations forces in the area northwest of Yanggu overcame heavy resistance from an enemy company to secure the high ground in the area. Other attacking United Nations forces north-northwest of Yanggu secured the high ground to their front at 1115 hours, capturing thirty-seven prisoners of war and counting 206 enemy killed in action.

Another hill was secured in the area north of Yanggu, as the stubbornly defending enemy was driven to the north. Limited gains were reported by attacking United Nations forces who encountered moderate enemy resistance north-northeast and northeast of the "punchbowl." Several counter-attacks were repulsed as friendly elements continued mopping-up operations.

In the area west of Kansong, scattered groups of enemy in bunker positions continued to cling to their positions throughout the day. Light to moderate resistance was reported along the remainder of the eastern front.

