



UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2348  
24 September 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED 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 communiquees issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

- Far East Air Forces summary of operations Tuesday, September 18, 1951
- General Headquarters communique 1,012 covering operations Wednesday, September 19, 1951
- United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday, September 19, 1951
- Eighth Army communique 580, issued 10:00 A.M., Thursday, September 20, 1951 (9:00 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

## FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew over 700 sorties yesterday (Tuesday) through cloudy skies and rain showers to hammer Communist communication lines and choke off enemy war supplies flowing to front-line Communist troops.

Rail trackage, rolling stock and vehicles continued to be primary targets for the F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Star jets and F-51 Mustangs as they cratered roadbeds from Chongju south to Sariwon and destroyed or damaged almost 200 railroad cars.

Fifth Air Force flew 530 sorties, of which attached South African, Australian and shore-based Marines accounted for 120.

F-84 Thunderjets cut trackage in about twenty places between Hwangju and Sariwon, and damaged eight rail cars. Other Thunderjet pilots reported excellent results on flak-suppression missions in the Pyongyang area. The enemy anti-aircraft guns defending the North Korean capital were attacked by the Thunderjets just before a strike by B-29 Superforts.

F-80 Shooting Stars attacked rail targets in the Chongju and Sinanju areas. Although the visibility was bad, the fighter bombers cratered the roadbed with bombs, and rail cars were strafed and rocketed.

F-51 Mustangs damaged two highway bridges in the vicinity of Changyon, and made several road cuts. Others flew close support air strikes in the western sector of the battle zone, but cloud cover and haze prevented observation of damages and casualties inflicted by the strikes.

Marine aircraft operated mostly in the east sector, cutting roads and damaging bridges southwest of Wonsan.

F-86 Sabre jets flew sweeps in Northwest Korea, but no enemy fighters were encountered.

Fifth Air Force pilots reported destroying or damaging two boats, four warehouses, twelve supply carts, nine bridges, 160 enemy occupied buildings, four locomotives, and 200 vehicles. Highway and rails were out in fifteen places.

United States Air Force B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing attacked an important railroad bridge and a supply center in North Korea.

Twelve Bomber Command Superforts used radar-aiming techniques to drop over seventy tons of 1,000-pound bombs on the rail bridge spanning the Taedong River at Pyongyang, while two other medium bombers struck the Communist supply center of Kycmipo, west coast river port southwest of Pyongyang. Radar aiming was also employed in this attack.

No flak or fighters were encountered by the Superforts or their escorting Meteor jet fighters.

Combat Cargo transports continued to airlift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea as they flew 160 sorties to haul fifty tons. Over 1,100 personnel on rest leave were carried to or from Korea by aircraft of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo).

Preliminary reports of air activity last night indicate that 110 sorties were flown by night-flying aircraft. B-26 light bombers and Marine fighters reported destroying or damaging 250 enemy vehicles and four locomotives.

Other B-26's teamed with B-29 Superforts during the hours of darkness to radar-drop 500-pound air-bursting bombs on frontline Communist troops, supplies and equipment.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,012,  
COVERING WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS

In the east-central sector of the Korean battlefront yesterday (Wednesday), United Nations ground forces encountered heavy resistance from well-dug-in enemy groups up to regimental size. In the western and west-central sectors, friendly elements continued to probe enemy defenses and engaged in numerous sharp clashes with small-sized hostile units. In the eastern sector, no contacts were made with enemy forces as friendly elements continued to consolidate positions on high ground.

Operating on the east coast of Korea, United Nations task force warships, in continued heavy interdiction strikes against enemy supply and communications facilities, shelled rail and road junctions, coastal highways, bridges and marshaling yards and also bombarded troop areas, supply buildings and storage dumps from the Kosong region north to Chongjin. On the west coast, other surface elements attacked shore batteries and troop positions north of the Han River near Pungdong and Taedongman. Carrier-based aircraft ranging the skies over the battlefront napalmed, rocketed, bombed and strafed well-entrenched enemy troops and destroyed or damaged tunnels, rail lines and rolling stock in enemy rear areas.

Land-based fighter-bombers attacked troop positions near the battlefront in support of United Nations ground forces and also hit rail lines in various parts of North Korea in continual disruption of enemy supply facilities. Thunderjets and Sabre jets destroyed one MIG-15 aircraft and damaged five others in air battle in the skies between Anju and Sinuiju in Northwest Korea. Light bombers and Marine night-fighters attacked rail and vehicular traffic moving on North Korean supply routes and medium bombers struck the railroad by-pass bridge spanning the Chongchon River at Sinanju. Combat Cargo aircraft continued the aerial resupply of United Nations forces in Korea.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS

Air and surface units led by the power house of Task Force 95, the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Toledo, worked over the Wonsan area in unison for the second straight day. Planes from H.M.S. Glory co-ordinated closely with the cruiser and accompanying destroyers to observe the effects of surface shelling and to cover targets of their own.

ISMRS saturated one section of the harbor with over 2,000 rockets while the Toledo turned the weight of her own 8 and 5-inch projectiles on troop and resupply areas. Damaging fire from the cruiser scored hits on rail and road junctions, warehouses, coastal highways, and several buildings.

The destroyers U.S.S. Craig, Orlock, Parks, and the destroyer escort U.S.S. Moore covered their assigned target areas to destroy many shore installations and supply units. The Craig hit warehouses and buildings as well as scoring ten direct hits on a road and rail junction. The Orlock was credited with fifteen hits in one target area which resulted in several small fires and a large secondary explosion. The Moore concentrated on interdictory fire in the Hodopando region.

Below Wonsan, at Hwangto, the destroyer Parks dispersed troops, damaged buildings, started fires at marshaling yards and then assisted air units by providing star-shell illumination to spot targets for aerial bombs. (Covering planes started fires with their bombing and the ship follow-up by dispersing enemy fire-fighters.

Close front-line support by the U.S.S. Perkins enabled Republic of Korea troops to overcome an enemy dug-in position on a hill south of Kosong and put the commanding hill-site in friendly hands. Air spotters reported many direct hits on troop and gun emplacement targets and complete destruction of an ammunition dump.

To the north, the Chongjin area received its usual punishment from guns of the Australian destroyer Anzac, the U.S.S. Naifeh and U.S.S. Thompson. Ranging in close to shore, the Anzac observed several of her own hits on observation posts and troop areas in the bright moonlight. The destroyer escort Naifeh ranged along the coast southward, attacking four bridges and severely damaging a marshaling yard.

On the west coast the cruiser H.M.S. Belfast, destroyer H.M.S. Cossack, H.M.S. Amethyst and H.M.S. Murchison kept enemy and gun batteries under constant fire. The Cossack bombarded enemy troops and defense positions at close range near Taedongnan. Fire from the Amethyst and Murchison silenced shore batteries at Pungdong.

Boxer and Essex pilots from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 dropped on rail and highway supply lines to inactivate main arteries at several points.

Before noon yesterday, planes hit twenty-two boxcars, a locomotive, three railroad bridges, a railroad tunnel, and cut many rail lines.

/Ground controllers

Ground controllers credited the carrier close-support missions with excellent coverage. In one instance controller reports indicated 90 per cent coverage of troops well-entrenched in bunkers. Two other troop concentrations bombarded resulted in better than 80 per cent coverage.

**EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 580, ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M.,  
THURSDAY (9:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT  
TIME)**

Light enemy contact reported along Western Korean front. Attack by two enemy platoons supported by mortar and artillery fire repulsed in area east-northeast of Kumhwa. Heavy counter-attacks by enemy in area northwest and north of Yanggu caused United Nations forces to make limited withdrawals. Light to moderate enemy resistance reported in area northwest and northeast of the Punchbowl. Enemy battalion launched three unsuccessful counter-attacks in area west of Kansong.

1. United Nations forces on Western Korean front maintained positions and patrolled. Patrols encountered enemy groups of squad to company size during the day.
2. Night probing attacks and mine patrol skirmishes with squad to company size enemy units were reported along Central Korean battlefront as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. A strong probing attack by two enemy platoons preceded by 200-round mortar and artillery barrage was repulsed in area east-northeast of Kumhwa at 0330 hours.
3. An estimated two enemy companies launched a heavy counter-attack in area northwest of Yanggu, forcing friendly elements to make a limited withdrawal at 0200 hours with heavy fighting continuing in this area throughout the day. In area north of Yanggu, enemy in battalion strength launched heavy counter-attack, forcing United Nations units to make a limited withdrawal at 0930 hours, with heavy fighting continuing in area. Elsewhere in the sector north of Yanggu, an enemy regiment offered stubborn resistance to attacking United Nations forces; moderate enemy resistance continued to command the high ground in area. Light patrol contacts and harassing mortar and artillery fire was reported in the area northeast of the Punchbowl. In area west of Kansong, enemy in battalion strength launched three unsuccessful counter-attacks as they fought to retain the high ground in the area.

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