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NOTE DATED 23 MARCH 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUES  
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 March 21 operations, issued at 12:30 P.M.,  
Wednesday, March 22, 1951 (10:30 P.M., Eastern standard time,  
Wednesday)

Eighth Army communique 261, issued at 8:00 P.M., Thursday, March 22, 1951  
(6:00 A.M., Eastern standard time, Thursday)

United Nations Naval Forces summary of Thursday, March 22, 1951,  
operations

Fifth Air Force summary for evening of Thursday, March 22, 1951

Communique 831 by General of the Army MacArthur's Headquarters for the  
period 6:00 A.M., Thursday, March 22, to 6:00 A.M., Friday,  
March 23, 1951

Eighth Army communique 262, issued at 10:15 A.M., Friday,  
March 23, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Eastern standard time, Thursday)

/FAR EAST AIR  
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FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 21 OPERATIONS, ISSUED AT 12:30 P.M.,  
THURSDAY (10:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The power of Far East Air Forces was focused Wednesday on a large-scale Communist rail movement in Northwest Korea, and destroyed or damaged fifteen locomotives and approximately 280 boxcars in one of the United Nations Air's most crippling blows at enemy transportation capability. The attacks were made during a day which saw Far East Air Forces and attached air units mount approximately 950 sorties to 1,000 sorties a day for the ten-day period March 12-21 inclusive.

Destruction of the rolling stock started before daylight Wednesday by 10 B-26 Invader light bombers of Fifth Air Force's Third Bomb Wing and continued throughout the day by fighter bombers with particularly heavy damage being done by F-80 Shooting Star jets of the Forty-ninth Fighter Bomber Wing.

The attacks left the rail lines from Sinuiju through Sinanju toward Pyongyang cluttered with wrecked locomotives and burned-out boxcars.

Twelve of the locomotives were classified as destroyed, and of the war's greatest number in this category. Attacks on boxcars also were of major proportion.

Destruction of Communist rolling stock seriously impaired the enemy's ability to resupply the front line troops seeking to re-establish a line of defense against advancing United Nations ground forces. The attack continued during last night with one train damaged north of Pyongyang and another damaged north of Huichon.

Other Fifth Air Force planes and those of attached Australian, South African and shore-based United States Marines were continuing to isolate enemy front line troops from their remaining sources of supply by destroying or damaging fourteen bridges and five tunnels, and by levelling air strikes at approximately 1,220 buildings in which the enemy was storing supplies or quartering troops. One hundred and fifty enemy motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged. Approximately 550 casualties were inflicted on enemy troops.

Okinawa-based B-29 Superforts dropped 180 tons of high explosives bombs on Communist supply concentrations at Kumhwa, Kumchon and Chorwon. Excellent results were observed. The Superforts from the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups continued the interdiction attacks into the night, bombing Communist supply storage areas at Sariwon.

Steady flow of war material into the Korean zone of operations was maintained by 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo). More than 460 tons of military freight were transported in about 130 sorties.

Among the 1,500 passengers carried were about 600 on the rest and relaxation program.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 261, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., THURSDAY  
(6 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light scattered enemy resistance was reported by United Nations forces along the Korean front. A United States Army task force probing enemy-held territory north of Chunchon reported receiving heavy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground forces action on March 21 were estimated at approximately 1,600.

1. United Nations elements on the Western Korean front made limited advances during the day against light scattered enemy resistance.
2. United Nations forces on the Central Korean front also reported limited advances from light enemy contact. United States Army elements probed enemy territory north and northeast of Chunchon reporting light enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire north of Chunchon while elements to the northeast engaged an estimated enemy company.
3. United Nations forces on the Eastern Korean front continued to patrol aggressively in their sector.
4. No report of any significant enemy activity has been received from Republic of Korea forces northwest of Kangnung.

## UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF MARCH 22 OPERATIONS

Carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft continued to press attacks in close and deep support of the ground forces while surface forces relentlessly bombarded key points in the east coast transportation system.

Planes of Task Force 77 destroyed approximately 75 per cent of 125 buildings attacked in the Pukchong-Chuckchon area. The buildings housed troops and/or supplies.

West of Kangnung the Navy fliers bombed and fire-bombed 500 troops with results described as excellent by the controller. Northeast of Uijongbu a supply and troop entrenchment area was 50 per cent destroyed.

Marine Corsairs operating from the light carrier Bataan struck at marshalling yards, warehouses, bridges, gun emplacements and troop entrenchments in the western half of North Korea. Eight locomotives and as many boxcars were destroyed north of Seoul. Three railroad bridges, an artillery emplacement, camouflaged supplies and warehouses also were destroyed or badly damaged.

Bombardment forces, deployed along 230 miles of the east coast of North Korea, continued to disrupt transportation facilities and prevent repairs to previously effected damaged.

Thirty-four consecutive days of naval siege were completed at Wonsan while fifteen days of continuous bombardment were rounded out at Songjin. Heavy round-the-clock shelling was also performed at Chaho and Chongjin. Units of the East coast bombardment force stood by to render direct naval gun fire support of the ground forces at the eastern end of the battle line.

The United Nations fleet operating in Korea waters includes ships from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## FIFTH AIR FORCE SUMMARY FOR EVENING OF MARCH 22

One MIG-type enemy aircraft was claimed probably destroyed and another damaged in a five-minute air battle over Sinuiju Thursday, afternoon, the operational summary announced.

Four F-86 Sabre jets attacked six MIG's at 26,000 feet, ten miles south of Sinuiju. The battle raged from 26,000 feet down to 10,000 but lasted only five minutes. Four MIG's raced across the Yalu before the engagement started.

Lieut. Richard S. Becker of Fleetwood, Pa., credited with probably destroying one MIG, reported: "I caught my MIG at 26,000 feet and pulled up to within 100 yards of him. I hit him solid with my first burst. He sat there for a second, then I hit him with a second burst and he went into a violent spin. I followed him down for about ten seconds, then broke off when some one called that MIG's were on my tail."

Lieut. Jack A. Robinson, Fort Wayne, Ind., another member of the flight, said he caught his MIG in a turn and below him: "I closed in and fired four bursts and saw bullets hitting all over the plane. Then he crossed the river into Manchuria and got away."

Due to the fact that nobody saw the enemy jet hit the ground, Becker's MIG cannot be claimed destroyed.

Short-nosed Mustangs hammered Communist vehicles carrying troops and supplies to Reds at the front lines and knocked out thirty-five of them Thursday. Other F-51's claimed destruction of two supply dumps, one near Kumwha, the other northeast of Seoul. Two gun emplacements were destroyed and an auxiliary railroad spur damaged near Kaesong.

A flight of four Marine Corsairs operating under the Fifth Air Force halted a Red-counter-attack northeast of Hungchon Thursday afternoon. When Leatherneck fliers were called in, United Nations troops laid down rockets, bombs and machine-gun bullets within 100 yards of friendly troops. The flight was told they had cleared the area of possible counter-attacks.

Other claims: Destroyed 300 enemy buildings, forty-nine vehicles, thirty-seven ox carts, 19 oxen, four railroad cars, seven supply dumps, seven gun emplacements, one road bridge. Damaged; thirty-three towns, one tank, 120 enemy buildings, twenty-four vehicles, two supply dumps, three tunnels, two road bridges, three gun emplacements.

COMMUNIQUE 831 BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS  
FOR THE PERIOD 6 A.M., MARCH 22 TO 6 A.M., MARCH 23

Attacking elements of our ground units on the western front moved aggressively northward Thursday to register substantial gains against sporadic resistance. East of the Pukhan River, action was light as our attacks successfully brushed aside enemy rear-guard units. Enemy reaction on the Chunchon area was light, while one stubborn enemy group northeast of Hongchon, bitterly contesting our advance in that area, was effectively reduced by devastating artillery and air attacks. Elsewhere on the Korean front, hostilities were confined to patrol actions as the enemy continued to withdraw.

Carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft maintained their attacks in support of the United Nations ground offensive yesterday while surface forces bombarded key points in the east coast transportation systems. Enemy supplies and troops northeast of Uijongbu and west of Kangnung were bombed and napalmed by naval aircraft and gun emplacements and transportation facilities were destroyed North of Seoul.

Fifth Air Force announced its 100,000th sortie of the Korean war as its fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops in the battle area, inflicting heavy casualties. B-29 bombers continued the United Nations interdiction effort by successfully bombing enemy supply centers north of Seoul and along the east coast. One enemy plane was probably damaged and another destroyed as our F-86 fighters over North Korea challenged six MIG-type jet interceptors. There was no damage to United Nations aircraft.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 262, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY  
(8:15 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Light scattered enemy resistance was reported by United Nations forces advancing north-northwest and northeast of Seoul. Light to moderate enemy resistance was reported by Republic of Korea forces west and southwest of Chunchon. United States army elements secured Chunchon while a task force operating north and northeast of Chunchon encountered light enemy resistance. Stubborn enemy resistance was encountered north and east of Hangeye.

1. Light scattered enemy resistance was reported by United Nations elements advancing north and northwest of Seoul. Two small-scale enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in the area thirteen miles northeast of Seoul. Enemy resistance in the area northeast of Seoul was limited to small arms fire against friendly patrols as United States Army elements continued their advance.

2. Light to moderate enemy resistance by an estimated enemy company and an enemy platoon marked the day's activity west and southwest of Chunchon. United Nations forces secured Chunchon with no enemy contact. A United States task force probed enemy-held territory north and northeast of Chunchon, reporting light enemy resistance. An undetermined number of enemy offered stubborn resistance to United Nations forces immediately east and north of Hangeye. The action continued throughout the day with the enemy reported to have broken contact at 2220 hours (10:20 P.M. Thursday).

3. East and southeast of Hangeye light to moderate enemy resistance was encountered by United Nations forces patrolling aggressively in their sector. Limited advances were made by advancing United Nations elements.

4. No significant enemy activity has been reported from the east coast.

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