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NOTE DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1951 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

November 10, 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 communiquees issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth Army communique 645, for the twelve hours ended noon Wednesday, October 31, 1951

Eighth Army communique 646, covering operations Wednesday, October 31, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday, October 31, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,054, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, November 1, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 645, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON WEDNESDAY:
OCTOBER 31, 1951

United Nations forces patrolled eastern and western fronts, reported no significant action during the period. A night attack by an enemy company was repulsed southeast of Kumsong.

1. No significant action was reported from the Western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled with light contact with enemy units up to a company in strength.
2. United Nations elements southeast of Kumsong repulsed a night attack by an enemy company after a one-hour fire fight. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.
3. Patrol action constituted the major activity along the eastern fronts. No significant engagements were reported during the period.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 646,
COVERING WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS (OCTOBER 31, 1951):

Brief enemy probing attacks repulsed northwest of Yonchon. Friendly outposts driven back. Three light probing attacks repulsed in the Kumsong area. United Nations units on the western front turn back three enemy attacks and destroy sixteen enemy bunkers.

1. Except for brief enemy probing attacks in platoon strength, which were repulsed, northwest of Yonchon, no significant action was reported from the western Korean battlefield as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol. Patrols reported light to moderate contact with enemy groups up to a company in strength.
2. An enemy platoon twice forced a friendly outpost to withdraw from its positions southeast of Kumsong. Elsewhere in the Kumsong area other United Nations units repulsed two light enemy probing attacks. Brief patrol clashes with enemy units up to company-size strength constituted the action along the remainder of the central front.
3. United Nations elements west of the Punchbowl repulsed three attacks by enemy units of platoon and company strength. Friendly tank elements reported damaging sixteen bunkers, ten houses and two artillery pieces in enemy territory northeast of the Punchbowl. United Nations patrols encountered light to moderate resistance from enemy units of up to company strength along the remainder of the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS ((OCTOBER 31, 1951))

The United Nations blockade and escort force warships and aircraft continued to pound Communist military targets along both east and west coasts of Korea yesterday (Wednesday) with sea and aerial bombardments.

Escort carrier U.S.S. Rendova launched Marine Corsairs despite foul weather off the west coast. The Marines accounted for over thirty-five Red soldiers killed during interdiction and close air support strikes.

After the Rendova had steamed northwest to outmanoeuvre a storm front, the Marine fighter-bombers swept off her decks to attack enemy troops on a ridge southwest of Sangnyon. A command post was hit and the carrier-based fliers were credited with 90 per cent coverage of the area.

During flights south of Chinnampo, twelve supply buildings were destroyed or damaged. The Marines stopped up one end of a rail tunnel near Changyon and partially closed the other end. Farther south, over ten Communist soldiers were killed as the Corsairs swept over highways in the area.

Cruiser H.M.S. Ceylon opened up on enemy AA positions southwest of Chinnampo after one Rendova strike had attacked in the area. Six-inch guns pin-pointed the target and also destroyed buildings housing troops. One large building was blown apart by her large-caliber shells. To the south on the west coast, British destroyer Comus continued shelling Red troops and vehicles on the north shore of the Han River.

Off the east coast, Carrier Task Force 77 replenished from Logistic Support Force vessels. Along the coastline, Task Force 95 destroyer De Haven took on fuel and supplies from fleet oiler U.S.S. Taluga and cargo ship U.S.S. Chare between firing missions in the Kosong area.

The De Haven fired all night at Red positions near Kosong and during the day scored direct hits on troops in a trench and bunker north of the town.

Other Task Force 95 units maintained blockade and bombardment patrols off Wonsan, Hungnam, Songjin and Chongjin.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,054, FOR
THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951
(4 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

United Nations ground forces along the battlefield in Korea yesterday (Wednesday) maintained or adjusted positions and patrolled. Several enemy probing attacks were repulsed in the western, west-central and eastern sectors of the front while United Nations elements in the east-central sector were counter-attacked by several small enemy forces. Friendly patrols operating all along the battleline made only minor contacts with small enemy groups which were dispersed with the assistance of supporting artillery fire.

Carrier-based aircraft, operating over the west coast, attacked supply buildings, rail tunnels and highways in the Chinnampo area and also hit enemy troop positions on a ridge southwest of Songyon. Task force surface elements shelled enemy anti-aircraft gun positions and barracks buildings south of Chinnampo and bombarded troops and vehicles along the north bank of the Han River. On the east coast, other naval warships maintained blockade and bombardment patrols off Kosong, Wonsan, Hungnam, Songjin and Chongjin.

Despite bad flying weather, land-based fighter-bombers continued close air support missions for friendly ground forces, and light bombers again attacked enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the battlefield. Medium bombers dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy frontline troop concentrations and also blasted the new enemy airfield at Namsi in Northwest Korea. Combat Cargo aircraft continued the airlift of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

