

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2409
13 November 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

NOTE DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1951 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces operational summary 499, for Monday, November 5, 1951

Eighth Army communique 657, covering Tuesday operations from midnight to noon, November 6, 1951 (10:00 A.M., to 10:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 658, covering operations Tuesday, November 6, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,060, for the twenty-four-hour period ended 6:00 A.M., Wednesday, November 7, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY 499,
FOF MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1951

Far East Air Forces warplanes Monday continued their smashing interdiction attacks against Communist road and rail supply arteries, cutting tracks at almost ninety selected points. Front-line air strikes by fighters and fighter-bombers in support of United Nations troops also highlighted yesterday's action, which was carried out under threatening skies. F.E.A.F. planes mounted 775 sorties.

Fifth Air Force jets and attached South African, Royal Australian and shore-based Marine planes flew 609 of F.E.A.F.'s sorties. The hard-hitting planes cratered rail beds and obtained fifteen rail cuts along the supply route between Chongju and Sinanju. Other bomb-carrying fighters cut a central Korean Communist rail line in sixteen places between Tokchon and Songchon, while the key rail link between Sinanju and Sukchon suffered eighteen cuts by Fifth Air Force jets.

Pilots returning from these and other strikes against vital supply routes and storage centres claimed four road cuts, three road bridges and a rail bridge destroyed or damaged, and three Communist warehouses and 120 enemy-held buildings destroyed. A supply dump west of Fyonggang was attacked and secondary explosions were observed. In further interdiction strikes, sixteen gun positions were destroyed in addition to fifteen rail cars and two supply carts.

Sixty-three close air-support sorties flown by Fifth Air Force jets and F-51 Mustang fighters at strategic front-line points inflicted approximately 245 enemy casualties.

During the period ending midnight Sunday, night-flying B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine fighters ranged main supply routes across the width of northern Korea, destroying more than 315 vehicles. Twenty-four of these were knocked out along the principal route from Charyongwan to Chongju. Approximately thirty more were attacked and destroyed on back roads southwest of Wonsan, and on other detours in north-central Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 657, COVERING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1951,
OPERATIONS FROM MIDNIGHT TO NOON:

Two enemy battalions, attacking in waves, captured friendly hill positions northwest of Yonchon. Two other friendly positions lost and retaken on the Western front. Tank infantry elements damaged thirty-two bunkers in raids east of Kumsong. Enemy counter-attacks repulsed south of Kumsong.

1. Two enemy battalions, attacking in waves from two directions, penetrated United Nations lines northwest of Yonchon and captured a friendly hill position. This attack was supported by a heavy concentration of fire from enemy mortars, artillery pieces, tanks and self-propelled guns. West of Yonchon, other United Nations elements withdrew from a fairly advanced position following a brief attack by an undetermined number of enemy, but later re-established the position against light enemy resistance.

North of Chorwon, United Nations reported withdrawing from a two-hill position after an attack by an estimated two enemy battalions shortly after midnight. Friendly forces reoccupied the hill, however, with no opposition. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations tank-infantry elements, raiding in the area east of Kumsong, reported damaging thirty-two enemy bunkers and twelve buildings before returning to their bases. Southeast of Kumsong, other United Nations units repulsed a light probing attack at night by an enemy platoon. No other significant action was reported from the remainder of the central front.

3. Along the Eastern front, United Nations forces repulsed a counter-attack by an undetermined number of enemy against a hill position captured yesterday south of Kosong, and continued patrolling action against light to moderate enemy resistance in other sectors.

Continuing F.E.A.F.'s effort to keep the enemy's new northern airfields inoperable, United States Air Force Superforts of the Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing radar-aimed nearly forty tons of high explosives on the strips at Taechon and Saamcham. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered by two of the B-29's during their bomb run over Taechon, but all Superforts returned safely to base.

Three other B-29's of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Wing utilized radar-aiming techniques to drop about thirty tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troops all along the battle zone. Some ground fire was met, but no damage was inflicted on the Superforts.

The Japan-Korea airlift continued without pause, with transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flying 135 sorties and delivering 525 tons of supplies and cargo, including 2,900 passengers and medical evacuees.

Preliminary reports of attacks last night by B-26 light bombers and Marine night fighters indicated limited vehicular sightings. Sixty-two enemy trucks were destroyed as the planes flew sixty-two sorties despite bad weather.

Six night intruders attacked the marshalling yard at Pyongyang while twelve hit the marshalling yard at Sunchon. Other light bombers dropped quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on enemy front-line positions in support of the United Nations ground forces.

No losses of friendly aircraft were reported during the period.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 658, COVERING
OPERATIONS TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1951

Three friendly positions lost, two recaptured along western front. Raiding patrols damage forty-four bunkers and twelve buildings on central front. Attack by enemy battalion repulsed south of Kumsong.

1. Three friendly positions were penetrated and captured by the enemy, but two were retaken by United Nations units during the day's fighting along the western Korean battlefront. In the heaviest engagement of the period, an estimated two enemy battalions, attacking in waves from two directions during the early morning hours, took a hill position northwest of Yonchon. The attack was supported by a heavy volume of enemy fire from mortars, artillery and self-propelled guns.

An estimated three enemy companies forced United Nations units to withdraw from friendly advance positions west of Yonchon, but the position was taken against light opposition later in the period. North of Chorwon, an estimated two battalions of enemy forced other United Nations units to withdraw from a hill position during the early morning hours, but the friendly units regrouped and re-established the position against no opposition before noon. No other significant action was reported from the remainder of the western front.

2. United Nations raiding patrols damaged twelve bunkers southwest of Kumsong and thirty-two bunkers and twelve buildings east of Kumsong, while southeast of Kumsong other United Nations units repulsed three light enemy probing attacks. Elsewhere along the central front United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations tank patrols encountered moderate to heavy resistance in raids north of Yanggu. Two light enemy probing attacks were repulsed west of the "Punchbowl," while south of Kosong other United Nations units repulsed an attack by an enemy battalion against a hill captured by friendly forces the day before. United Nations forces patrolled against light enemy contact along other sectors of the eastern front.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,060, FOR
THE TWENTY-FOUR HOUR PERIOD ENDED 6 A.M.,
WELLERENAY, 7 DECEMBER 1951 (4 P.M., TUESDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

United Nations ground forces along the battlefront in Korea yesterday maintained positions and probed. In the west-central sector, an enemy platoon-sized probing attack was repulsed by friendly forces, while in the western sector two United Nations units advanced to secure objectives without enemy resistance. Elsewhere along the battle line, friendly reconnaissance elements made only minor contacts with small hostile forces as they continued to probe enemy defenses.

Poor flying weather restricted the operation of land-based aircraft over Korea yesterday. Light bombers attacked troop and gun positions, and also destroyed or damaged enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the battlefront. Medium bombers struck enemy marshalling yards on both sides of the Korean peninsula, and also blasted a rail bypass bridge at Sinenju. Transport-cargo planes continue the aerial resupply of United Nations forces in Korea.

Carrier-based aircraft, operating over the west coast of Korea, attacked enemy shore batteries in the area southwest of Chinnampo. Task force surface elements on the east coast shelled rail junctions and supply centres at Wonsan, and bombarded gun emplacements and troop barracks at Hungnam. Other naval warships attacked enemy troop positions near Ceryonsong, and also blasted rail installations in the Songjin-Chongjin region. On the west coast, United Nations cruisers and destroyers shelled enemy artillery positions along the shore in the Chinnampo area.

