

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2421
28 November 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

NOTE DATED 27 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 FIVE COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 27 November 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:

Far East Air Forces summary 512, for operations Sunday, November 18, 1951

Eighth Army communique 663, for the twelve-hour period ended at noon Monday, November 19, 1951

Far East Naval Headquarters operations summary for Monday, November 19, 1951

Eighth Army communique 684, for operations Monday, November 19, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,073, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, November 20, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 512, FOR SUNDAY'S
OPERATIONS: 18 NOVEMBER 1951

United States Air Force warplanes struck destructive blows against the enemy's MIG-15 jet fighters on the ground and in the air yesterday, as Far East Air Forces mounted an even 1,000 sorties in support of United Nations forces in Korea. Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed or damaged.

Two Fifth Air Force F-86 Sabre jets spotted Russian-made MIG's parked on the taxi-strip on the North Korean airfield at Ujiu and dived on them in a strafing pass. Examination of a gun-camera film showed four MIG's destroyed, one probably destroyed and three damaged.

It was the first time MIG-15 fighters had been attacked on the ground. Ujiu Airfield is located south of the Yalu River, a short distance northeast of Simuiju.

There were thirteen sightings of enemy MIG's in the air yesterday and six firing encounters. In the heaviest battle, over Sinanju during the afternoon, F-84 Thunderjets destroyed one MIG, probably destroyed another and damaged six. The claims are subject to reevaluation after gun-camera film examination. The fighting involved about twenty-five Thunderjets and fifty MIG's. One F-84 was lost. The pilot was rescued uninjured by an SA-169.

There had been several smaller engagements during the morning between MIG's and F-84's. Other air action involved small numbers of F-80 Shooting Star jets and MIG's. F-80's sustained no damage and possibly damaged one MIG.

Despite the presence of numerous enemy aircraft above northwest Korea, Fifth Air Force and attached South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and shore-based Marine pilots set a new record in cratering enemy railroad lines in 186 places, as Fifth and attached planes flew 810 of Far East Air Forces' sorties.

The fighter-bomber interdiction attacks, plus 115 sorties flown in close support of United Nations ground troops, also cut highways in ten places, knocked out eighteen gun positions, disabled or destroyed eight locomotives and ninety-five rail cars, hit three bridges and fired 200 enemy-held buildings.

Casualties were inflicted on 175 enemy troops and thirty pack animals were killed. Six bunkers were blasted. B-26 light bombers, during the hours of darkness of the twenty-four-hour period ending midnight Sunday, destroyed 240 enemy trucks.

Three enemy airfields (Saamcham, Taechon and Namsi) in northwest Korea were bombed by single Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts last night to continue the neutralization of these airfields, which the enemy has been trying to put into operable condition. The Superforts experienced flak as they dropped their 100-pound bombs, and two of them sighted enemy fighters, but were not attacked. Three Superforts last night used radar-aiming in an attack on the railroad by-pass bridge at Sunnhon, and three flew close air-support for friendly frontline troops. Yesterday during daylight hours, four Superforts attacked enemy marshalling yards at Hmbusong, in eastern Korea, and Mulgae, in western Korea.

Transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division flew 175 sorties in air-lifting 675 tons of war supplies and military personnel between Japan and Korea.

Last night, B-26's and Marine aircraft again sighted heavy enemy vehicular traffic. Preliminary reports indicated 110 trucks destroyed. Four B-26's attacked enemy frontline troop concentrations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 683, FOR THE TWELVE-HOUR
PERIOD ENDED AT NOON, MONDAY: NOVEMBER 19, 1951

British forces successfully defend recaptured hill west of Yonchon. United Nations forces repulse three enemy probing attacks and capture additional hill east of Pukhan River. Two hill positions lost on recaptured south of Kosong.

1. Elements of the British First Commonwealth Division, which had yielded and recaptured a hill position west of Yonchon, repulsed an enemy attempt to regain the position which began late in the previous period. No other significant action was reported from the remainder of the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces continued to adjust positions and patrol.
2. United Nations repulsed three enemy probing attacks, one by a platoon, one by a company and one by a battalion, against new positions just captured in a successful attack toward high ground east of the Pukhan River. Friendly units reported taking an additional hill against light to moderate enemy resistance in the area. Elsewhere along the central front, light to moderate enemy contact with small enemy groups developed as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
3. After repulsing a series of light probing attacks, United Nations elements south of Kosong yielded two hill positions in the area in an attack by an enemy battalion. One of the positions was retaken in a counter-attack late in the period. Except for a light probing attack easily repulsed northwest of the "Punchbowl" no other significant action was reported from the remainder of the eastern front as United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS
SUMMARY MONDAY: NOVEMBER 12, 1951

United Nations naval forces intensified the attack on Communist rear-area supply routes and installations and front-line positions from the sea and air yesterday.

Firing over 150 rounds of 8-inch high explosives, Task Force 77 cruiser U.S.S. Los Angeles caused well over 100 Red casualties in the Kansong - Kosong area Monday. Shore-fire control spotters reported twenty-seven bunkers destroyed and another twelve damaged as the heavy cruiser's big shells streamed inland on enemy positions. Yesterday morning the Los Angeles fired her 3,000th main-battery round on Red military targets.

Task Force 95 destroyer De Haven maintained her constant bombardment of Communist emplacements in the Kosong region. After one call-fire mission by the De Haven shore observers reported many enemy killed and a battalion of troops dispersed. The destroyer poured over 200 shells on the Communists Monday night and Tuesday.

Farther north along the east coast, another Task Force 77 heavy cruiser opened up at an industrial area near Tanchon. U.S.S. Helena, after starting large fires at Tanchon, moved north and scored direct hits on a factory at Songjin. The buildings were heavily damaged and a large quantity of building materials was also destroyed. Airborne spotters reported the Helena's 8-inch gunfire also destroyed a large ammo-laden warehouse and surrounding structures in the same area.

United Nations blockade and escort force destroyers U.S.S. Purdy and H.M.S. Tobruk also fired in the Songjin area during the day. Before dawn, H.M.S. Tobruk continued to shell trains near Chauronjeg. Two northbound trains were hit and stopped.

Two destroyer-minesweepers, U.S.S. Endicott and U.S.S. Doyle, hit rail installations and industrial areas at Chongjin and Songjin. Other Task Forces 95 warships continued daylong interdiction of supply routes areas at Wonsan and Hungnam.

Marine pilots flying from escort carrier U.S.S. Rendova led the attack on Communist west coast installations. The Marine Corsairs caused over forty-five Red casualties, destroyed or damaged thirty-eight supply or troop-concealing buildings, and destroyed eight sampans. During a close air support strike south of Sanghnyong, Marine fliers were credited by controllers with 95 per cent coverage of enemy troops on two bridges and in a valley. In the Haeju area, a rail marshalling yard was blasted and a concrete highway span was dropped. Far to the north, in the Yellow Sea, a destroyer H.M.S. Comus early yesterday shelled troop positions and sampans in the Cholsan Peninsula area.

Late reports received from East Carrier Task Force 77 indicated that Navy pilots flying from U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard had a field day, causing an estimated 175 Red casualties and knocking out or damaging seventeen bridges. The rail centre at Yangdok was attacked by Essex Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panthers.

After the jet fighters had silenced enemy anti-aircraft batteries, the Skyraiders and Corsairs bombed and destroyed four bridges. During the day, Navy planes scored almost seventy-five rail cuts as transportation routes along the northeast coast were hit. South of Songjin, Banshee jet fighters from the Essex sliced railroad tracks in a dozen places.

Bon Homme Richard pilots, flying Skyraiders and Corsairs, in one flight knocked out a rail bridge at Iwon, and, moving north, destroyed another. South of Sohori, a third rail bridge was destroyed. Swinging back south to Hungnam, the flight of fighters and bombers caught a large concentration of troops grouped around ten buildings. Bombing and strafing runs accounted for an estimated 150 Red casualties.

Other totals for the day included fifty-six rail cars destroyed or damaged, twelve buildings demolished and nine enemy anti-aircraft batteries knocked out.

**EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 684, FOR
MONDAY'S OPERATIONS: 19 NOVEMBER 1951**

United Nations forces repulse series of enemy attacks along Western front. Additional hill captured east of the Pukhan River. United Nations units lose three hill positions, recapture one, south of Kosong.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront repulsed a series of enemy limited-objective and probing attacks by units up to a battalion in strength. The heaviest enemy pressure was directed against friendly positions west of Yonchon, where several attempts were made to penetrate United Nations lines during the late afternoon and evening. Other unsuccessful enemy probes, each by a platoon, developed northwest of Yonchon and northwest of Chorwon, while elsewhere along the Western front, elements maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations forces repulsed an attack by an enemy battalion and another by an enemy company against new positions recently captured east of the Pukhan River. Elements of the ROK (Republic of Korea) Sixth Division reported capturing an additional important hill in the area. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations forces adjusted positions and patrolled during the period.

3. After repulsing a series of light probing attacks, United Nations elements south of Kosong yielded three hills in two separate attacks each by an enemy battalion. One of the positions was retaken in a friendly counter-attack late in the period. Patrol contacts and light probing contacts continued to be frequent in the area northwest of the "Punchbowl", but no friendly ground was lost during the period in that area.

No significant activity developed along the remainder of the Eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,073,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M. TUESDAY
(4 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME): NOVEMBER 20, 1951

United Nations ground forces along the battlefront in Korea yesterday continued to maintain or adjust positions and patrol. In the western sector, friendly elements repulsed several counter-attacks by enemy units up to battalion strength, while in the eastern sector United Nations forces were forced to make slight withdrawals as a result of two strong counter-attacks by battalion-sized enemy groups.

Action in this sector was still in progress at the close of the period. Elsewhere along the battleline, United Nations tank and infantry reconnaissance elements made only minor contacts with the enemy as they continued to probe hostile strongpoints and defense.

Land-based fighter-bombers and light bombers continued interdiction strikes against enemy supply and communications facilities, attacking supply carts, pack animals, supply trains, anti-aircraft gun positions, rail lines and vehicles. Fighter-bombers also flew close air-support sorties for United Nations infantrymen as they ranged along the enemy frontlines. Medium bombers attacked an enemy steel mill and a chemical plant in North Korea. Combat Cargo air transports continued the aerial resupply of United Nations forces in Korea.

Carrier-based aircraft, operating along the east coast, attacked the enemy rail centre at Yangdok and also blasted bridges, anti-aircraft batteries, rail lines, rolling stock, enemy-occupied buildings and troop positions near Songjin, Iwon, Bohari and Hungnam. On the west coast, Marine Corsairs hit enemy supply buildings, rail marshalling yards, bridges and sampans in the Haeju region, and also bombed and strafed enemy troops in close air-support of friendly ground units in the Sangnyong area.

Task force surface elements continued bombardment of enemy supply routes, shore installations and front line positions from the Kansong - Kosong region northward through Wonsan, Hungnam, Tanchon, Songjin, Chauronjang and Chongjin. On the west coast, other naval warships shelled enemy troop positions and sampans in the Cholsar Peninsula area.

