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NOTE DATED 28 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 SIX COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 28 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces Summary 513, for action Monday, November 19, 1951

Eighth Army Communique 685, for the twelve-hour period ended noon Tuesday, November 20, 1951

Far East Air Forces operation summary 514, for Tuesday, November 20, 1951

Far East Naval operations summary for Tuesday, November 20, 1951

Eighth Army communique 686, for operations Tuesday, November 20, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,074, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Wednesday, November 21, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AL FORCES SUMMARY 013, FCR
MONDAY'S ACTION: NOVEMBER 19, 1951

Communist railroaders and truck drivers Monday again were restricted to limited operations by repeated fighter-bomber attacks against their rail and road supply complex. More than 100 rail cuts were blasted in enemy roadbeds as rolling stock became the targets of Far East Air Forces warplanes.

The Far East Air Forces jets and conventional planes flew 900 sorties in air operations against hostile forces and Communist military targets. Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian, R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) air forces and shore-based Marine planes flew 725 sorties of the Far East Air Forces total.

In addition to the numerous rail cuts made, pilots destroyed two locomotives and thirty-two rail cars and damaged a rail bridge. Along supply route highways, the fighter and light bombers sought out and destroyed 185 vehicles. They also accounted for 250 enemy-held supply buildings and fired six supply dumps. A Communist railroad station came under attack, and six near-by warehouses were damaged.

During operations converging on the enemy's immediate frontline rear areas, 170 troop casualties were inflicted, twenty-three bunkers were destroyed, seventeen gun positions were knocked out and eleven supply carts and twenty pack animals were destroyed. Final evaluations of targets indicated that the preliminary report of more than 200 pack animals sighted and destroyed was in error.

Close air support of frontline United Nations forces totalled 100 sorties across the width of the battleline. Eighty enemy troops casualties were reported in the central sector, where the Fifth Air Force F-51 Mustangs and Marine fighters successfully attacked nine gun positions and destroyed nineteen bunker-type fortifications.

Ninety other enemy troop casualties were inflicted by low-level close air-support sorties in other battleline areas. Air-to-air operations were limited to two individual sightings. A B-26 night intruder sighted an unidentified enemy plane early yesterday morning. A flight of F-86 Sabre jets, making a counter air sweep south of the intersection of "MIG Alley" and Yalu sanctuary, sighted eight Communist MIG-15's flying the northern bank of the Yalu River. The United States Air Force pilots again refused the tempting bait, and as the enemy jet failed to venture south across the Yalu, no engagement was reported.

During the hours of darkness ending midnight Monday, light bombers and Marine night-flying aircraft teamed with flare-dropping cargo-type planes to hit enemy supply areas and to range highways and rail lines. They accounted for the majority of vehicles destroyed during the period, and also destroyed or damaged locomotives and other rolling stock.

United States Air Force medium bombers last night attacked camouflaged supply concentrations in the ruins of a chemical plant near Hamhung and among the ruins of a steel mill at Kyomipo.

They also flew frontline sorties, dropping quarter-ton bombs on Communist troop positions in close air-support of United Nations forces. Two B-26 light bombers also ranged the battleline last night and also radar-aimed high-explosive missiles on opposing forces.

The light bombers last night also teamed with shore-based Marine planes on night interdiction sorties and, according to preliminary reports, sighted medium heavy traffic along enemy supply routes. They destroyed an estimated 227 vehicles and one locomotive. The majority of traffic was observed on east-west arteries across the belt of the peninsula between Wonsan, on the east, and Pyongyang, on the west.

Transport planes bridged the Japan Sea in resupply missions, air-lifting 640 tons of supplies for delivery to United Nations forces in Korea. The 315th Air Division planes included in their tonnage total 1,500 passengers and medical evacuees safely delivered during the constant Japan-Korea shuttle.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 685, COVERING
THE TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD ENDED NOON
TUESDAY (10 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN
STANDARD TIME): NOVEMBER 20, 1951

United Nations units lose and recapture position west of Yonchon. Gains up to 800 yards reported by friendly units advancing northwest of "Punchbowl".

1. A night attack by an enemy battalion west of Yonchon forced the United Nations unit to withdraw temporarily from its position. The position was retaken against light enemy small-arms and artillery fire in a one-hour counter-attack that began just before dawn. Other significant action was reported from the remainder of the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. No significant activity developed during the period along the central front as United Nations elements consolidated positions and patrolled.
3. Limited gains of up to 800 yards were reported by United Nations units advancing in high ground northwest of the "Punchbowl". United Nations units along the remainder of the Eastern front adjusted positions and patrolled during the period.

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, Chuuronjang and Chongjin. On the west coast, other naval warships shelled enemy troop positions and sampans in the Cholsan Peninsula area.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATION SUMMARY 514
FOR TUESDAY: NOVEMBER 20, 1951

Restricted by bad weather in operations north of Pyongyang, Far East Air Forces warplanes Tuesday concentrated their daylight strikes on targets along the battle line and immediately behind it. Flying 860 sorties, Far East Air Forces planes took a toll of enemy troops, gun positions, supply carts and pack animals, in addition to the usual rail and highway interdiction results.

No enemy airplanes were sighted yesterday.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, R.O.K. and shore-based Marine pilots flew 680 of Far East Air Forces sorties. They hurled 130 of these sorties in close air support of friendly ground forces along the front lines and inflicted 360 casualties on enemy troops. Heaviest casualties were inflicted in the eastern sector.

In interdiction strikes, stepped up damage was inflicted on the enemy's animal-drawn supply vehicles. Eighty-five supply carts and seventy hapless beast of burden, used by the Communists as a substitute for their shrinking motor transport, were destroyed. Most of them were hit in the Pyongyang area.

Heaviest attacks on the enemy's rail supply routes were made on the line running south from Sukchon, through Pyongyang to Sariwon in the west. A short section of line south of Wonsan on the east coast was also put under attack, and rails were blown out of the trans-peninsula line several miles eastward from Sukchon.

Pilots reported railroad tracks blasted in eighty-five places, two locomotives destroyed, thirty-five rail cars destroyed or damaged, five bridges hit, 215 supply buildings fired, 217 motor vehicles destroyed (mostly at night by light bombers and marine aircraft) and seventeen enemy bunkers neutralized. One tank was destroyed near Kumu.

The relentless pounding of enemy airfields was continued last night by Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts. Two of them used radar-aiming to drop more than 280 high-explosive 100-pound bombs on the runways and revetments of the airfield at Namsi, in Northwest Korea.

This airfield, and two others nearby, have been under attack almost every night for almost a month, and the enemy, despite vigorous repair efforts, has not been able to utilize them for his aircraft.

Four other United States Air Force B-29's last night dropped lethal air-bursting quarter-ton bombs which exploded above enemy troop concentrations along the battlefield, showering the Communist soldiers with tens of thousands of high-velocity fragments of steel.

Two Superforts hit the marshalling yard at Hamhung on the east coast, while another attacked a barracks area at Kjomipo on the west coast. Last night, preliminary reports from more than 100 sorties of B-26 light bombers and marine aircraft, aided by flare-dropping planes, indicated the destruction of approximately 130 Communist motor vehicles. A train was damaged near Chongju, in northwest Korea.

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The light bombers also attacked the enemy railroad marshalling yard at Sinanju, dropping bombs by the aid of radar. Four of them attacked front-line targets.

Transport-Cargo planes of the 315th Air Division kept up the Japan-Korea airlift, moving 640 tons of war supplies and military personnel in support of United Nations operations.

There were no losses of Far East Air Forces or attached aircraft yesterday.

SUMMARY OF FAR EAST NAVAL OPERATIONS
FOR TUESDAY; NOVEMBER 20, 1951.

The United Nations blockade and escort force provided the major naval striking elements at Red targets along both coasts of North Korea yesterday. In a surprise aerial and surface bombardment of Communist military installations at Hungnam, a United Nations task group under the command of Rear Admiral A. K. Scott-Moncrieff opened fire early Tuesday morning.

Before 5 A.M. Sea Furies and Fireflies from Australian light fleet carrier Sydney swooped down on Hungnam targets. A few minutes later British light cruiser Belfast, Australian destroyer Tobruk and Netherlands destroyer Van Galen opened up with an intensive shore bombardment. Results of the coordinated attack on selected Communist targets have not been received.

Off the west coast Marine Devilcat squadron pilots from U.S.S. Rendova attacked troops in buildings south of Changyon, killing an estimated 170. Over twenty-five buildings in the area were destroyed or damaged during the strike on the large troop concentration.

Another cluster of buildings concealing a fuel and ammo dump near Pundong, on the north bank of the Han, was hit by the Marine fliers. The entire group was severely damaged by huge secondary explosions.

During daylong flights the Rendova planes destroyed over ninety buildings and three ammunition dumps. North of Haeju the Marines skipped two 1,000-pound bombs into the mouth of a rail tunnel.

Elsewhere off the west coast other Task Force 95 warships continued shelling enemy positions. British destroyer Comus battered troop emplacements near Songchon on the north shore of Taedong Bay. Early yesterday H.M.S. Whitesand Bay fired at troop concentrations in the Han River area.

Task Force 77 heavy cruiser Los Angeles poured 8-inch gunfire on Communist front-line soldiers in the Kosong-Kansong area on the east coast before dawn yesterday. Destroyer Wedderburn illuminated and shelled other enemy frontal positions in the same vicinity.

Routine blockade and bombardment patrols were maintained off Wonsan and Songjin by Task Force 95 warships.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 686, COVERING
TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS NOVEMBER 20, 1951

United Nations forces lose and retake position west of Yonchon. Additional gains reported east of Pukhan River. Series of enemy attacks repulsed in same area. Attack against hill position repulsed south of Kosong.

1. Early in the period, a heavy attack by an unknown number of enemy forced a friendly unit to withdraw temporarily from its position west of Yonchon. The position was taken again in a friendly counter-attack which began shortly before dawn. United Nations units south of Pannumjcm repulsed three attacks, each by an enemy platoon, late in the period. West of Korango, a friendly raiding party occupied an objective in territory and was heavily engaged against elements of an enemy battalion before withdrawing to its base. Only minor contact with small enemy groups developed along the remainder of the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.

2. Action along the central front centered in the area east of the Pukhan River, where elements of the R.O.K. Sixth Division scored additional advances of up to 2,500 yards and repulsed a series of attacks against advanced positions by enemy units up to two companies in strength. Four minor probing attacks were repulsed southwest of Kumsong, while elsewhere along the central front United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations units south of Kosong repulsed an attack against friendly hill position by an enemy group of undetermined strength. Light to moderate contact with enemy groups up to platoon strength developed in the area northwest of the "Punchbowl", where friendly units conducted a series of raiding operations. No significant action was reported from the remainder of the eastern front, and United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,074,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M.,
WEDNESDAY (4 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN
STANDARD TIME): NOVEMBER 21, 1951

In the western sector of the Korean battlefront yesterday, United Nations forces regained ground lost in earlier action, making advances against light enemy small-arms and artillery fire. Other friendly elements in this sector and along the west-central front repulsed several enemy probing attacks by units estimated up to two companies in strength. Along the remainder of the battle-line, friendly forces continued to maintain or adjust positions and patrol, encountering only scattered resistance from small hostile groups.

United Nations land-based fighter-bombers continued attacks against enemy troops, gun positions, supply carts and pack animals, and also destroyed an enemy tank near Kunu. Light bombers, flying during the hours of darkness, attacked enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the battlefront. Medium bombers struck marshalling yards, supply centres and the Namsi airfield in Northwest Korea, and also attacked enemy front-line troops in close support of United Nations ground forces. Combat Cargo aircraft continued the airlift of supplies to friendly forces in Korea.

Carrier-based aircraft and United Nations surface vessels attacked shore installations and military targets at Hungnam yesterday. On the west coast Marine flyers attacked troop buildings at Changyon, a fuel and ammunition dump near Pangdong and supply buildings, ammunition dumps and a rail tunnel in the Haeju region. Task force surface elements continued interdiction bombardment of enemy troops and supply and communications routes along both coasts of Korea.

