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NOTE DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
UNITED STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING  
THREE COMMUNIQUEES 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 communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary 442, covering Sunday operations,  
September 9, 1951

Far East naval summary for the twenty-four hour period ended Monday  
midnight, September 10, 1951

Central Headquarters communique 1,003, for the twenty-four hour period  
ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, September 11, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Monday,  
Eastern daylight time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 442, COVERING SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Communist MIG-15's, mounting a seventy-plane challenge to United Nations air supremacy in Northwest Korea yesterday, were counter-attacked by twenty-eight Fifth Air Force F-86 Sabre jets. Two of the MIG's were shot down, and one was damaged. None of the F-86's was lost.

The action occurred as Far East Air Forces mounted 745 sorties Sunday, continuing heavy destruction of enemy vehicular traffic, interdicting enemy rail supply routes, affording effective close support to friendly ground forces, and maintaining air resupply of United Nations armed forces in Korea.

The MIG-Sabre jet battle raged for twenty-five minutes. Fourth Fighter-Interceptor pilots credited with the kills were Captain Richard Becker and Captain Ralph Gibson. Each now has confirmed victories over enemy jet airmen ranking them with Captain James Jabara as the only jet "aces" to date. One of the MIGs destroyed yesterday was seen to crash in flames. The pilot was seen to bail out of the other.

Despite this defeat in air combat, some MIG-15's penetrated as far south as Songchon in west-central Korea, and made three attacks on F-84 Thunderjets engaged in bombing operations. These attacks caused some of the F-84's to jettison their bombs, but none of them was damaged.

Fifth Air Force planes mounted 440 sorties and Australian, South African, shore-based Marine planes and weather and rescue aircraft under Fifth's operational control mounted 115. Of these, fifty-five were by the Marines. B-26 light bombers, in the hours of darkness Sunday, destroyed or damaged approximately 300 enemy motor vehicles bringing supplies to forward enemy troops. They attacked a marshalling yard near Sinanju and an airfield near Ongjin, both in western Korea.

Fighter-bombers, flying by day, continued the interdiction of enemy rail supply routes in western Korea, cratering tracks in more than seventy places. Heaviest of these rail interdiction attacks were made between Sonchon and Chongju in northwest Korea, around Sunchon in West Korea, and between Pyongyang and Hwangju in western Korea. Participating in these attacks were F-51's, F-84's and F-80's.

F-80 Shooting Star jets also attacked vehicles near Chongju in Northwest Korea, buildings and bridges north of Haeju in western Korea and bridges in central Korea. F-84 Thunderjets struck gun positions and troops in Central Korea with good results. F-51 Mustangs hit bridges in Central and eastern Korea.

Other F-51's teamed with Marines and F-84's in more than seventy close air support strikes for friendly ground forces, covering enemy troop positions and gun emplacements with good results. Australian Meteor jets hit ground targets.

Fifth and attached pilots reported inflicting ninety casualties on enemy troops and knocking out sixteen gun positions. They also reported destroying or damaging forty supply carts, 160 enemy-held buildings, five ammunition and supply dumps, forty rail cars and six bridges. Twenty pack animals were destroyed.

Six Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts attacked the vital rail bridge at Huichon in north-central Korea. Results of the strike were not assessed immediately. Other single B-29's hit military targets at Yangdok and Wonsan. Last night three of them attacked enemy forward troop concentrations with 120 quarter-ton-air-bursting bombs.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) continued the air resupply of United Nations units in Korea. Flying 175 sorties, they airlifted 550 tons of supplies and about 1,300 rest-leave personnel. Fifteen tons of supplies were parachuted to forward friendly forces from C-119 Flying Box Cars.

FAR EAST NAVAL SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR  
PERIOD ENDED MONDAY, MIDNIGHT

With deadly accuracy and precision, carrier planes from Task Force 77 ranged over most of Korea yesterday, pounding supply lines with relentless regularity, successfully answering the call of many impromptu ground support missions, and striking back at increased enemy AA (anti-aircraft) fire.

Supply-busting missions accounted for 212 buildings razed and twenty-seven damaged, ten bridges destroyed and seventeen damaged, seven vehicles destroyed and eighteen damaged, five box cars destroyed and twenty damaged, one destroyed oil tank and three warehouses badly damaged.

One Essex-based Panther flight caught several troop concentrations between Hungnam and Wonsan and did a workmanlike job of eliminating 125, wounding countless others and dispersing the units in confusion. A total of 150 troops were killed in various carrier sorties for the period.

Marine jet and Corsair fighter planes lashed out at enemy troops and gun positions with deadly effect. Ranging over a wide area of the front, the flying Leathernecks napalmed five machine guns, blew up a mortar ammunition dump, knocked out a supply warehouse, a covering 76-mm. gun, neutralized many heavy guns, and generally contributed to the complete personal discomfort of the enemy.

Bridge-busting antics of U.S.S. Sicily pilots supplied plenty of material for Communist repair crews as they ranged over the West Korean supply routes, destroying eight bridges and damaging fourteen others. H.M.S. Glory Sea Furies and Fireflies ambidexterously flew close-support missions, destroyed supply-linking bridges along the western front, and air-spotted for the H.M.S. Cardigan Bay bombarding the Han River area. During her sorties, planes blocked a railway tunnel sheltering enemy supply trains, accounted for approximately 350 casualties of enemy troops and damaged over thirty junks.

Ranging over the Wonsan area, planes from the U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Essex silenced shore batteries which had pin-pointed themselves by opening up on surface units. For the period, a total of twenty-one gun emplacements were demolished.

While naval air units were covering all the inland reaches, every nook and cranny within rifle range was meticulously sought out for enemy emplacements and troops by the watchful eyes of the fleet. The blockade of both Korean coasts continued to hold a vise-like influence over water movement of enemy supplies and personnel.

In the Songjin area, naval units dispersed sampans as the destroyer H.M.S. Charity shelled rail lines, scored many hits on bridges and prevented reconstruction of previously damaged links. The sistership Haifeh also took her toll, throwing shells at gun emplacements, rail and highway junctions, bridges and their approaches.

/To the south,

To the south, at Wonsan, the destroyers Moore and Parks worked shoulder to shoulder with the Thailand Frigate Sangpakong, interdicting vital enemy supply lines and attacking enemy gun emplacements. Below Wonsan, enemy shore batteries, tempted into firing upon the two destroyers, were given prompt return fire and immediately silenced.

In the Tongchon-Kosong area, the destroyer Perkins furiously attacked enemy troops in one concentration, killing twenty and wounding seventy. In another instance, she brought a huge unit under fire, causing the troops to flee the area, starting fires and secondary explosions in the vicinity.

Closer to the battlefront, the cruiser Helena, accompanied by the destroyer Porterfield, opened heavier artillery to destroy three pill-boxes, three buildings and an important stone bunker containing machine-gun units.

On the west coast, other important surface units gave the enemy no rest as the British frigate Carligan Bay and the Australian frigate H.M.A.S. Murchison combined with U.S.S. Abnaki to pound the Han River estuary with ninety-four rounds of punishing rifle fire.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,003, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR  
PERIOD ENDED 6:00 A.M., TUESDAY (4:00 P.M., MONDAY,  
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United Nations ground forces in the west-central sector of the Korean battlefront yesterday continued to adjust positions, with only light contact made with enemy groups from squad to company-size. On the central and east-central front, friendly elements consolidated positions along high ground, encountering light to heavy resistance from hostile groups up to battalion strength. Elsewhere on the battleline, friendly patrols made light contacts with small enemy units which were dispersed by supporting United Nations artillery.

Land-based fighter-bombers napalmed, bombed and strafed enemy troop positions in close air-support of friendly ground elements, and also attacked rail lines and gun emplacements behind the battlefront with excellent results. Sabre jets damaged two MIG-15 aircraft in aerial encounters over northwest Korea. Light bombers continued the destruction of enemy vehicular traffic along North Korean supply and communications routes, and medium bombers hit a cement plant and marshalling yards in Western Korea. Air-transporters again air-lifted a heavy volume of military supplies to United Nations forces.

Carrier-based aircraft, ranging over a wide area of the front from both coastal regions of Korea, attacked enemy troops, gun positions, ammunition dumps, supply warehouses and shore batteries, and also bombed and rocketed bridges, rolling stock, oil tanks and vehicles from the ground battleline north to Wonsan and Hungnam.

On the west coast, navy aircraft struck dug-in troops, inflicting heavy casualties, and also blasted bridges, tunnels and enemy junks in the area north of the Han River. Task force surface elements, operating along the east coast from the Kosong region north to Songjin, bombarded enemy troops, pill-boxes, bunkers, shore batteries, rail and highway junctions and bridges, while on the west coast, naval surface units attacked enemy troop positions along the north banks of the Han River estuary.