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NOTE DATED 19 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

Paris, 19 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 communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth Army communique 671, for the twelve-hour period
ended at noon Tuesday, November 13, 1951

Far East naval summary, covering operations
Tuesday, November 13, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,067, for the twenty-four
hours ended 6:00 A.M., Wednesday, November 14, 1951

Eighth Army communique 672, issued at 10:00 A.M.,
November 14, 1951 (8:00 P.M.,
Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

/EIGHTH
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EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 671, FOR THE
TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD ENDED AT NOON TUESDAY:
NOVEMBER 13 1951

No significant action reported from western and central fronts. United Nations forces repulsed coordinated series of night attacks across three-mile front south of Kosong.

1. No significant action was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Only minor patrol contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed during the period along the central front.

3. United Nations forces repulsed a series of coordinated attacks by an enemy unit of unknown strength against several friendly positions across a three-mile front south of Kosong. The attacks began before midnight and continued until 5 A.M. All were reported thrown back by 7:10 A.M. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST NAVAL SUMMARY, COVERING
TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS:
NOVEMBER 13, 1951

The Navy's heavy seaborne mobile artillery opened up unexpectedly in two widely separated areas yesterday to shatter Communist military installations at Kojo on the east coast, and north of Songchon on the west coast.

Battleship U.S.S. New Jersey slipped around to the west coast to pour over forty tons of high explosives on enemy troops several miles inland in the Songchon area, on the north shore of Taedong Bay. Australian Navy planes from carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney furnished air spot.

During the day's firing the Seventh Fleet flagship fired her 3,000th 16-inch round since going into action in the Korean war.

Rear Admiral George C. Dyer's flagship, U.S.S. Toledo, shortly after dawn yesterday commenced a devastating hour and a half bombardment of Kojo gun positions. Three of the shore batteries, which have proved troublesome to United Nations ships operating off the coast, were hit by the heavy cruiser's 8-inch shells, aerial observers reported. An ammo dump in the area was also hit, with large secondary explosions observed. Destroyer Halsey Powell also registered on troops and numerous supply buildings in the area.

The heavy cruiser threw almost fifteen tons of steel on the Red guns, averaging a round a minute during the bombardment.

Navy aircraft from three carriers bombarded Communist military targets from the air yesterday. Task Force 77 carriers U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard and U.S.S. Antietam launched United States Navy Skyraiders, Panthers and Corsairs on raids over northeast Korea. Railroads, by-passes, locomotives and box cars were attacked in the Hamhung area and along other coastal routes.

H.M.A.S. Sydney pilots had a big day flying sorties from north of Chinnampo to the Han River area. On the north shore of the Han, near Pungdong, troop concentrations in villages were bombed and rocketed by the Australian Navy Sea Furies and Fireflies. The Reds suffered many casualties as over twenty buildings were destroyed, with many more damaged. Two secondary explosions were observed to cause additional damage. Large fires in one area sent clouds of smoke to 4,000 feet in the area.

Enemy attempts to resupply with coastal junk and sampan traffic were stopped by the Australian flyers. Over twenty-five junks and other small craft were destroyed or damaged. Spans from a rail bridge near Haeju were dropped and several box cars were destroyed during sweeps over rail routes in western Korea.

In the Bay of Korea, Canadian destroyer Athabaskan pounded enemy troop positions near Yongsapo, on the Cholsan Peninsula. British frigate Whitesand Bay early yesterday shelled similar targets on north and south shores of Taedong Bay.

The Task Force 95 bombardment group was active Tuesday at Wonsan. Destroyers U.S.S. Swenson, U.S.S. Hyman and U.S.S. Mansfield continued effective interdiction as spotters reported supply buildings wrecked, bridges hit and personnel killed by their accurate naval gunfire. At Hungnam, destroyer Tingey destroyed a bridge span and cut tracks. Farther south, in the Kosong area, destroyer De Haven continued her destructive barrage in support of United Nations troops at the eastern end of the battle line. During call-fire missions, the De Haven pounded five areas before daylight Tuesday. Troops and supplies in buildings along the coast were hit, aerial observers reported.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,067,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M.,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1951

Action stepped up on the ground along the Korean battlefield yesterday after several days of little activity. The enemy punched at our lines in several places, but in all instances was thrown back. Heaviest enemy attacks were launched on the eastern front as they laid down artillery barrages and followed with a number of coordinated probes of unknown strength. All were repulsed. In the east-central sector, several small unsuccessful probes by enemy elements up to two-platoon strength were attempted. Elsewhere along the line, United Nations Command forces maintained positions and operated patrols, making only minor contacts with the enemy.

United Nations heavy naval artillery shelled targets up and down both Korean coasts yesterday, as they continued to harass enemy operations. Shore batteries, supply buildings, ammo dumps, troop positions and bridges all were hit in day and night action. Carrier-based aircraft also operated effectively against the enemy, firing on enemy small craft, enemy troops, railroads, bypasses, locomotives and boxcars in widespread locations.

Land-based light bombers of the United Nations air force attacked enemy rolling stock during the night. Medium bombers struck airports held by the enemy at Namsi and Taechon, and hit military targets in the battle area.

Fighter-bombers cut enemy rail lines in many places, knocked out gun positions and inflicted casualties on enemy troops. Transport-cargo planes continued the logistical airlift.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 672, ISSUED
AT 10 A.M., WEDNESDAY (8 P.M.,
TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):
NOVEMBER 14, 1951

Two night attacks by enemy companies repulsed on western front. Six hundred eighteen enemy killed as United Nations units repulse coordinated attack by five enemy battalions south of Kosong.

1. United Nations forces repulse two night attacks by enemy companies, one west of Korangpo and the second, supported by tanks, artillery and mortar fire, west of Chorwon. Both attacks were directed against friendly advance positions. Minor patrol contact developed along the remainder of the western Korean battlefield as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Most of the action along the central front occurred in the area southeast of Kumsong, where fifteen patrol contacts with enemy units up to a company in strength and four squad-size enemy probes were reported. All probes were repulsed. Enemy contact along the remainder of the central front was relatively quiet, as United Nations units maintained positions, with tank and infantry elements patrolling enemy territory.

3. Heaviest action of the period developed in the area south of Kosong, where an estimated five enemy battalions launched a coordinated attack against friendly positions across a three-mile front. The attacks were repulsed shortly after midnight after a four-and-one-half-hour fight and were resumed at 5 A.M., with the enemy again withdrawing at 7:10 A.M.

Five separate friendly positions were hit during the attack, which was supported by a moderate concentration of mortar and artillery fire. Friendly units reported killing 618 enemy and capturing more than 400 enemy small arms and machine guns during the engagements. Six enemy probing attacks by units up to two platoons in strength were repulsed northwest of the "Punchbowl." Elsewhere along the eastern front enemy contact was relatively light as United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.

