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NOTE DATED 23 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, 23 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 honour 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 675, for the twelve hours ended noon Thursday, November 15, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,069, covering operations Thursday, November 15, 1951

Far East Air Force summary of operations Thursday, November 15, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, November 15, 1951

Eighth Army communique 676, issued at 10:00 A.M., Friday, November 16, 1951

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 675,
FOR THE TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON THURSDAY: NOVEMBER 15, 1951

No significant activities reported from western and central fronts. .
United Nations units lose and recapture advance position northwest of Yanggu.

1. No significant action was reported from the Western Korean battlefront as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Only light contact with small enemy groups developed during the period along the central front, where United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.
3. Heaviest action of the period occurred northwest of Yanggu, where two enemy platoons attacking at night forced a friendly unit to withdraw from an advance position. United Nations elements quickly regrouped, counter-attacked, retook the position and pursued the enemy back to his own lines. No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the eastern front, as United Nations forces adjusted positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,069,
COVERING THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS: NOVEMBER 15, 1951

There was little change in the conduct of ground fighting along the Korean battlefront yesterday (Thursday). United Nations Command units patrolled and maintained and adjusted their positions all along the line. The patrols made only minor enemy contacts. Probing efforts launched by enemy elements up to company size were beaten off by our forces on the western, the east-central and the eastern fronts.

Enemy-held warehouses, supply buildings and troop areas were targets for carrier-based aircraft operating in spite of bad weather and choppy seas.

Surface craft trained their big guns on enemy troops, gun positions, marshaling yards and communications up and down the coasts in the Korean battle zone. Other United Nations Command naval units continued patrols and blockading of North Korean ports.

Poor flying weather hampered day operations of the United Nations Air Forces, but during the night our medium bombers continued attacks on enemy-held airfields in Northwest Korea. Other medium bombers hit enemy troops and selected military targets. Light bombers, also operating under cover of darkness, struck railroad marshaling yards at Pycngyang and Sinanju and enemy front-line troops. The Korean airlift continued to be serviced by our transport cargo planes.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE SUMMARY OF THURSDAY'S
OPERATIONS: NOVEMBER 15, 1951

Approaching winter again brought inclement weather conditions to Korea Thursday. Far East Air Forces warplanes, nevertheless, flew 335 sorties in attacks against Communist airfields, supply routes and front-line positions.

Fifth Air Force pilots flew 100 of these sorties and returning pilots reported the destruction of an enemy warehouse. Supply buildings were fired by the fighter-bomber pilots and twenty-five vehicles were destroyed.

Weather reconnaissance planes maintained a patrol in Northwest Korea and reported no contacts with enemy jets.

During the hours of darkness for the period ended midnight Thursday, B-26 light bombers and night-flying Marine fighters ranged enemy supply lines, attacking the majority of vehicles reported destroyed.

Ten of the light bombers attacked the marshaling yards at Sinanju and Pyongyang, dropping their missiles by radar techniques.

United States Air Force B-29 Superfort bombers at night again attacked airfields in Northwest Korea, with two medium bombers of the Nineteenth Bomb Group and one from the Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing radar-aiming 100-pound explosives at the Taejon and Namsi strips.

An additional two Superforts of the Ninety-eighth Wing struck the Namsi airfield, continuing the program to deny use of these fields to Communist planes.

The supply center and barracks area at Hungnam also came under attack by the all-weather medium bombers as they struck selected military targets north of the battle line.

Three B-29's overnight ranged enemy front lines, making a series of drops on enemy troop concentrations opposing United Nations forces. Radar techniques were used.

A B-26 light bomber joined forces with the medium bombers also to radar-aim quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on strategically located enemy front-line troops. Other preliminary reports of the night's activities indicated that the B-26 night intruders and night-flying Marine fighters sighted only a few supply vehicles. Fifteen were destroyed.

Five Communist supply trains were brought under attack by the night-flying planes and a locomotive and twelve rail cars were destroyed or damaged as the Fifth Air Force planes flew through rain and fog along rear-area highways and rail lines.

The Japan-Korea airlift operation continued despite bad weather and 315th Air Division transport planes flew 220 sorties, delivering 635 tons of cargo, which included approximately 2,000 passengers and medical evacuees.

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UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS: NOVEMBER 15, 1951

Despite bad weather along both coasts of Korea yesterday (Thursday), Marine Corsairs were launched from the escort carrier U.S.S. Rendova in the afternoon to kill over thirty-five enemy troops and destroy or damage more than thirty-one Red warehouses and supply-filled buildings.

Rain and very rough seas hampered air operations, but the Marines struck at the supply installations near Ullju, southwest of Haeju, and south of Chinnampo. West of Songwha, a group of enemy soldiers were caught in the open and an estimated thirty-five were killed.

Elsewhere along the west coast other Task Force 95 warships continued patrols. The Royal Navy frigate H.M.S. Whitesand Bay shelled troops southwest of Chinnampo and, moving farther up the coastline, bombarded gun positions in six areas.

The British destroyer Comus patrolled far to the north early in the day, attacking a troop concentration on an island off the tip of the Cholsen Peninsula less than forty miles from the mouth of the Yalu River. H.M.S. Murchison operated in the Han River, continuing bombardment of Communist troops on the north bank of the river.

At the eastern extremity of the battleline near Kosong, the destroyer De Haven kept up her attacks on Communist positions with well over 100 main battery rounds fired before dawn. The De Haven reported that her naval gunfire support on Nov. 12 and 13 was lauded by a United Nations East Coast corps commander. The ground force commander said that it was "outstanding" and that many enemy were killed in action "due to your excellent illumination and fire support."

Warships from the United Nations blockade and escort force operating between Chongjin and Songjin also encountered rainy weather Thursday. The destroyer Purdy and destroyer-minesweeper Doyle hit rail installations at Songjin during the day. Earlier the destroyer-minesweeper with her sister ship, the U.S.S. Endicott, roamed to the north hitting similar targets at Chongjin, Odaejin and Chauronjerg. The Australian destroyer Tobruk shelled a marshaling yard and other rail targets at Tanchon and near Songjin.

Interdiction by destroyers continued at Wonsan and Hungnam. A delayed report indicated the minesweepers Redstart and Ptermagin came under heavy enemy shore battery fire Wednesday afternoon. Three Red guns opened up but scored no damage or casualties to the sweepers at Hungnam.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 676, ISSUED AT
10:00 A.M., FRIDAY: NOVEMBER 15, 1951

No significant activity reported from western front. Only light contact developed along central front. United Nations units lose and recapture advance position northwest of Yanggu.

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

2. Friendly units along the central front maintained and adjusted positions and patrolled during the period. United Nations patrols reported only light contact with enemy groups up to platoon in strength.

3. Two enemy platoons, attacking at midnight, forced a friendly unit to withdraw from an advanced position. United Nations elements counter-attacked at dawn, however, recaptured the positions and pursued the enemy to his own lines northwest of Yanggu. United Nations units south of Kosong repulsed a night probing attack by an enemy platoon. Patrol contact again was most frequent in the area northwest of the Punchbowl, where United Nations units fought light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength located in well-defended bunker and trench positions. A light probing attack by an enemy platoon was repulsed in the same area. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations forces adjusted positions and patrolled.

