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NOTE DATED 13 MARCH 1951 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED
BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting 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:

Air operational summary for the twenty-four hours up to midnight Sunday, issued at 1:35 P.M., Monday, March 12, 1951 (11:35 P.M., Eastern standard time, Sunday)

Eighth Army communique 241, issued at 8:00 P.M., Monday, March 12, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Eastern standard time, Monday)

Navy operations summary for the period from midnight Sunday, March 11, to midnight Monday, March 12, 1951 (10:00 A.M., Sunday to 10:00 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Communique 821 by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters covering period from 6:00 A.M., Monday, March 12, to 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, March 13, 1951

Eighth Army Communique 242 issued at 10:15 A.M., Tuesday, March 13, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

/AIR OPERATIONAL

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS UP TO
MIDNIGHT, SUNDAY, ISSUED AT 1:35 P.M., MONDAY
(11:35 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Far East Air Forces mounted approximately 775 sorties Sunday to hit the enemy in the sky and on the ground, while continuing at a high level the air resupply of advancing United Nations frontline troops in Korea.

Twelve Fifth Air Force C-86 Sabre jets met an estimated fifteen MIG-type enemy sweptback-wing jet aircraft in the area south of Sinuiju in three encounters and a series of dogfights ensued, resulting in damage to one MIG. The Sabre jets suffered no damage.

Elsewhere over Korea there was no challenge to the air supremacy which Far East Air Forces planes gained in the early days of the war and have consistently maintained in order to protect United Nations ground operations from interference by enemy airpower.

Enemy supplies, intended for use on the front lines against United Nations troops, went up in billowing smoke, punctuated by a series of secondary explosions, as twenty-three B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command dropped approximately 220 tons of demolition and incendiary bombs on enemy storage areas, barracks buildings and a railroad in the Paug-Yangdok area in Central North Korea. The medium bombers were of the Nineteenth and 307th Bomb Groups based on Okinawa.

Ability of the enemy to move supplies from distribution centers toward his front lines was diminished by Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighter bombers, which destroyed or damaged fifteen rail and highway bridges and three tunnels, eight of them on the supply route from Wonsan to Seoul. One locomotive was destroyed and another damaged on the same route.

Three supply dumps and three ammunition dumps were attacked with good results. Two tanks, attempting to move to the battle area, were damaged south of Wonsan.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian and United States Marine units mounted approximately 550 sorties, and of those more than 200 were in close air support of United Nations troops. Approximately 400 casualties were inflicted on the Communists. Fifth Air Force Fighter bombers killed or wounded 150 in a single strike southeast of Hongchon, and Marine planes killed or wounded another seventy-five in support of Republic of Korea troops on the east coast.

Interdiction of enemy vehicular traffic by Fifth Air Force planes resulted in the destruction or damage of 130 supply trucks, many of which were discovered in camouflaged positions.

For the second night in succession, B-26's and Marine night intruders spotted about 1,100 vehicles on North Korean roads.

About two-thirds were moving south from Wonsan toward the central front and about one-third were heading south of western routes. They were brought under attack with generally unobserved results.

An F-51 pilot shot down behind enemy lines was airlifted to safety by a Third Air Rescue Squadron helicopter while other F-51's covered the rescue operation.

Two hundred forty-five tons of ammunition and other combat supplies were parachuted in four airdrops to forward United Nations troops in the eastern section by C-119 Flying Boxcars of the 31st Air Division (Combat Cargo). The division flew almost 200 sorties to carry almost 780 tons in support of the Korean campaign, continuing its mission of speedy, flexible resupply.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 241, ISSUED AT 8 P.M., MONDAY
(6 A.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces continued to advance 1,000 to 3,000 yards against diminishing enemy resistance. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground forces action on March 11 were estimated at approximately 3,030.

1. United Nations forces south and west of Seoul reported no significant enemy activity during the day. United States forces in the area fifteen miles east of Seoul advanced 1,000 to 1,500 yards with no report of enemy contact. United States elements patrolled aggressively in the area north of Yangpyong, reporting no enemy contact.

2. United Nations forces north and northeast of Yongdu advanced 1,000 to 1,500 yards with no report of enemy contact. Task forces operating in this area ranged 1,000 to 3,000 yards northward, reporting light scattered enemy resistance. Republic of Korea forces advancing south of Hongchon advanced 1,000 yards against light enemy resistance. United States forces north of Hoengsong registered gains of 2,000 yards with no report of enemy contact.

3. Light scattered enemy contact was reported in the area east of Hoengsong as United Nations forces secured Hill 604 twelve miles east-northeast of Hoengsong, Hill 1061 seventeen miles east of Hoengsong, and Hills 1197 and 1232 eighteen miles east of Hoengsong.

4. No report of any significant enemy activity has been received from the east coast sector.

NAVY OPERATIONS SUMMARY FOR THE PERIOD FROM MIDNIGHT SUNDAY TO MIDNIGHT MONDAY
(10 A.M. SUNDAY TO 10 A.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Bombs, rockets and napalm were used yesterday by planes from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 in air attacks that ranged the entire northeast Korean Peninsula.

On the central front, the carrier-based planes attacked Communist troops hidden in more than fifty shelters behind the enemy front line of resistance. Troops dug in on a ridge facing United Nations lines were hit with flaming napalm in preparation for an advance by friendly forces. For the close support action, the Navy airmen received a "well done" from the ground controller.

Ranging farther northward, Task Force 77 planes, damaged bridges, destroyed twelve troop shelters, bombed and burned enemy warehouses, and demolished camouflaged trucks and troop vehicles northwest of Yonghung. A strafing attack was lowered on six camouflaged heavy mobile guns or tanks south of Pukchong, with at least one reported destroyed and the others damaged.

A tunnel in the same area sheltering troops and transport was rocketed and strafed with unknown internal damage reported.

Naval forces afloat demonstrated the same ability to range afar and strike from unexpected quarters as the light cruiser Manchester shifted the weight of her 6-inch gun salvos from the battered port of Songjin southward to the beleaguered city of Wonsan.

After conducting routine night harassing and interdiction fire on transportation targets at Songjin late on the night of the eleventh, the cruiser Manchester steamed south and stood in the entrance to Wonsan Harbor at early dawn, where her guns joined those of the destroyers Walke and English to mark the twenty-fourth day that railroad, highway and supply targets in that area have been constantly pounded by naval artillery in support of the ground-gaining moves of United Nations troops farther south.

The Manchester saluted dawn with three twelve-gun salvos at rail and road junctions, adding 6-inch gun destruction to the 5-inch gunfire of the assisting destroyers.

Several fires were started and explosions were observed in the target areas.

At Songjin, along the northeast Korean Coast, the destroyers Evans and Massey continued to strike at rail and road key points with the weight of more than 200 rounds of 5-inch gunfire.

At Chumanjin, the destroyer Forest Royal fired at reported enemy troop positions with unobserved results.

On the West Korean Coast naval units filled patrol assignments in the Inchon area.

COMMUNIQUE 821 BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
COVERING PERIOD FROM 6 A.M., MARCH 12 TO 6 A.M., MARCH 13

Forward progress continued in Korea Monday as the Eighth Army advanced against sporadic enemy resistance. In the Pukhan River area, gains were limited, but aggressive armored-infantry patrols moved forward approximately four miles to probe enemy lines. On the central front, assault elements including United States, Greek, British Commonwealth and Republic of Korea troops, advancing against light resistance, registered gains of from one to two miles. In the eastern sector, Republic of Korea troops moved steadily forward in the Hajinbu area against light enemy resistance. In the west, United Nations patrols continued to probe enemy defenses around Seoul.

Naval aircraft from Task Force 77 struck enemy troops, bridges, warehouses and vehicles in Northeast Korea as surface units continued destruction of enemy transportation and communication centers around Wonsan and Songjin. Farther north, enemy troops sighted in the vicinity of Chongjin were taken under fire by United Nations destroyers.

More than 300 air sorties were mounted Monday to support the United Nations ground offensive. Of this total, Fifth Air Force and attached air units flew approximately 740 sorties, inflicting heavy casualties on enemy units and concentrating on increasingly heavy vehicular traffic moving into the battle area. B-29 bombers maintained the interdiction campaign by dropping more than 200 tons of bombs on supply and distribution centers in North Korea. In air-to-air encounters over Northwest Korea, United Nations jet fighters engaged three groups of enemy MIG-type jet fighters, totaling possibly forty-six aircraft. Two enemy MIGs were destroyed in a mid-air collision and our aircraft inflicted damage on six others. Combat Cargo aircraft lifted over 500 tons of combat supplies and equipment to bases near the front lines.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 242 ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M. TUESDAY
(8:15 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY)

United Nations forces continued their advance during March 12 against decreasing enemy resistance. United Nations patrols probed enemy territory within four miles of Hongchon. Patrols entered Yudong with no report of enemy contact.

United Nations forces south and west of Seoul reported no significant activity. However, sporadic artillery and mortar fire was received by friendly forces south of the Han River during the day. United States troops in the area fifteen miles east of Seoul advanced 1,000 yards with no enemy resistance. United States troops in the area nine miles north of Yangpyong encountered small-arms and mortar fire as reconnaissance patrols probed enemy territory of their positions.

2. United States troops in the area five miles north of Yongdu encountered enemy resistance ranging from light to stubborn as friendly reconnaissance patrols probed 2,000 to 4,000 yards into enemy-held territory. British forces south of Hongchon advanced 1,000 yards and patrolled to within four miles of Hongchon with no enemy contact. Republic of Korea forces encountered light enemy resistance as they advanced to within six miles of Hongchon. Extremely light enemy resistance was encountered by United States forces eight miles northwest of Hoengsong.

3. United Nations forces in the area east northeast of Hoengsong reported gains of 1,000 yards against light to no enemy resistance. Patrols probing enemy-held territory reported receiving long-range small-arms fire. A United States patrol entered Yudong at 1:15 p.m. with no report of enemy contact.

Republic of Korea forces four miles south southeast of Yudong met light enemy resistance during the day. Light to no enemy resistance was reported by United States forces who advanced 2,000 to 3,000 yards in the area two miles east of Changpyong.

4. No enemy contact was reported by Republic of Korea forces as they occupied Paekchoksan, four miles east of Changpyong on March 11. Light resistance from small enemy groups fighting rear guard actions was encountered by Republic of Korea forces as they advanced 3,000 to 4,000 yards on March 12. No report of any significant enemy action from Republic of Korea forces on the east coast.
