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NOTE DATED 10 JANUARY 1952 FROM THE ACTING 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, 10 January 1952

The Acting Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations presents her 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 773, for the twelve hours to noon Thursday,
January 3, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 3, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,119 covering operations Thursday,
January 3, 1952

Eighth Army communique 774, covering operations Thursday, January 3, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 3, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 773, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS TO NOON THURSDAY,
3 JANUARY 1952

United Nations forces heavily engaged fighting for ground lost west of Korangpo. Light enemy probes repulsed east of Pukhan River and west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces attacking at 031000 (10 A.M., 3 January) west of Korangpo to regain ground lost 28 December were heavily engaged against enemy units of undetermined strength at two points until 031105, when both enemy groups were driven off and the (limited) objectives were still occupied. The United Nations attack was preceded by an artillery barrage and supported by tanks. No significant activity developed along the remainder of the Western Korean battlefront during the period, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Light contacts with small enemy groups were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain their positions and patrol. Included among the actions was a light probe by two enemy squads east of the Pukhan River, which United Nations elements repulsed after a ten-minute engagement ending at 030410.
3. Except for a light probe by an enemy platoon repulsed west of the Mundung Valley after a one-hour and 50-minute engagement ended at 030200, no significant activity was reported during the period from the eastern front as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY,
3 JANUARY 1952

Air-to-air combat flared over Northwest Korea Thursday and F-86 Sabre jets damaged one enemy MIG-15 jet fighter as war planes of Far East Forces mounted 805 sorties.

The speedy Red jet plane was hit in a twenty-minute engagement north of Anju, where twenty-five F-86 Sabre jets sighted approximately thirty of the enemy and battled four at altitudes ranging from 30,000 to 25,000 feet. There was no damage to friendly aircraft.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marines flew 600 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Fighter-bombers effectively attacked enemy supply routes, rolling stock and ground installations during the day in support of Operation Strangle. F-84 Thunderjets cratered rail lines in approximately forty places between Sinanju and Pyongyang. More than ten rail cars were destroyed or damaged and ten enemy-held supply buildings damaged.

F-80 Shooting Stars scored twenty-five rail cuts between Kunu and Huichon, also knocking out vehicles and inflicting some troop casualties.

F-51 Mustangs and Marine aircraft scored multiple rail cuts between Chunghwa and Hwangju. In close air-support strikes close behind enemy lines, they blasted supply and personnel shelters, damaged four gun emplacements, destroyed supply dumps and inflicted troop casualties.

Destruction for the period includes over eighty-five enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, approximately fifteen gun positions knocked out, rails cratered in eighty places, and 255 troop casualties inflicted.

In addition to the air battle north of Anju, enemy MIG's were sighted on four other occasions during the day and firing passes were exchanged in two engagements with negative claims.

The target-hunting T-6 Mosquitos of the 614th Tactical Control Group flew their 20,000th sorties of the Korean conflict.

Continuing around-the-clock air strikes against the enemy, United States Air Force medium bombers of the Okinawa-based 507th Bomb Wing on Thursday night dropped over 140 tons of high explosives on Communist targets. Nine of the Superforts used radar to hit the important enemy railroad marshalling yards at Chongju in extreme Northwest Korea with ninety tons of bombs. Three B-29's attacked the Oggyo airfield and three others flew in close air support of United Nations front line force, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troops. All of the bombers returned safely to base.

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B-26 light bombers and marine aircraft last night ranged over Red roadways in variable weather. Pilots reported a light sighting of enemy vehicular traffic, with fifty-five supply trucks destroyed.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 190 sorties, airlifting 550 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

Two friendly aircraft, a T-6 Mosquito and a Marine F9F were reported lost to enemy ground fire.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,119,
COVERING OPERATIONS THURSDAY,
3 JANUARY 1952

Along the Korean battle line Thursday, United Nations forces threw back enemy counter-attacks as they moved forward to seize advance positions in the Western sector. Probing enemy troops were repulsed in the central sector but forced a small friendly unit to withdraw slightly in the east-central sector. Elsewhere on the front, action was limited to patrol activity with only a few scattered light contacts reported.

In the air war, United Nations fighter-bombers scored rail cuts, silenced gun positions and inflicted troop casualties, while light bombers hit enemy vehicle traffic during the night. Medium bombers struck at the rail marshalling yards at Chongju and the airfield at Ogyo and flew in close support of front-line forces. Cargo transport aircraft continued their mission of supplying United Nations forces.

Carrier-based United Nations naval planes continued their assault on strategic east coast rail points, scoring numerous rail cuts and hitting bridge and anti-aircraft positions. Land-based naval planes joined in the rail pounding along an east-west line from Wonsan to Pyongyang and struck at enemy gun emplacements on strategic ridges. Surface vessels of the United Nations Fleet trained their guns on enemy gun and mortar positions at the east end of the battle line and continued to harass enemy installations at Wonsan and Hungnam.

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EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 774, COVERING
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, 3 JANUARY 1952

Heavy fighting continued for ground lost west of Korangpo. Light enemy probe repulsed east of Pukhan River. Advance position lost, two enemy probes repulsed west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces launched a two-pronged attack west of Korangpo to regain position lost 28 December. The attack began at 10 A.M. Thursday, following two hours of artillery and air preparation. United Nations forces occupied one position at 11 A.M. against heavy resistance from an enemy company, repulsed a counter-attack by an enemy company at 12:30 P.M., withdrew slightly before a counter-attack by two enemy platoons at 1:25 P.M. and directed artillery fire on the enemy, forcing enemy fire to slacken and action to cease at 1600 hours (4 P.M.).

At the second point, other United Nations elements fought a heavy engagement with an enemy company, withdrew slightly at 12:35 P.M. as the enemy company counter-attacked, placed artillery on the enemy at 1:20 P.M., regained the ground lost and continued the heavy fighting until 2:30 P.M. when enemy resistance slackened and finally ceased at 1600 hours. United Nations unit along the remainder of the western Korean battlefield reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol. Included among the actions was a light probe by two enemy squads east of the Pukhan River, which United Nations units repulsed after a ten-minute engagement ending at 0410.

3. United Nations units west of the Mundung Valley yielded an advance position in an attack by an enemy company which began at 1934 and continued until 2215, when United Nations units were reported surrounded, with action ceasing fifteen minutes later. United Nations forces repulsed two light probes in the area, one by an enemy platoon after a one-hour and 15-minute engagement ending at 0200, the second by forty enemy after a thirty-five-minute engagement ending at 2315. United Nations units along the remainder of the eastern front reported light contact with small enemy groups as they maintained positions and patrolled.

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UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, 3 JANUARY 1952

Track cutting and bridge busting was again the principal chore of pilots from Task Force 77 as they continued Thursday the assault on strategic coastal rail points all the way from Songsan to Chongjin and westward to Yangdok.

At the end of the day's operations Rear Admiral John Perry, Task Force commander, announced that the reported 157 rail cuts established a new all-time record for this type of carrier warfare. It exceeds by nine cuts the previous record marked up on 30 December. It was the third consecutive day in which more than 100 cuts have been registered.

Air Group 5, embarked in the flagship U.S.S. Essex, patrolled the important north-south coastal line and made ninety-six of the rail cuts reported during the day. In addition, the Skyraider and Corsair pilots from Essex were credited with nine of twelve bridges knocked out during the period.

Pilots from the sister ship U.S.S. Valley Forge reported intense anti-aircraft fire over some of the selected targets. Accordingly, the undaunted airmen went after the gun emplacements first and then attacked their original objective.

Bridges and rail targets in the northern city of Chongjin alone took twenty-three hits, one a perfectly placed 1,000-pounder which lifted two spans from an important rail structure.

Pilots of the First Marine Air Wing joined in the rail pounding along an east-west line from Wonsan to Pyongyang. Other Marine planes went after Communist gun emplacements on strategic ridges.

Enemy mortar and gun positions at the east end of the battle-line received the attention of the destroyer U.S.S. Erben, which fired by direct fire and airspot with destructive results. Red troops billets also received a consignment of the busy ship's 5-inch shells.

The light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester and destroyer U.S.S. Collett also moved close inshore to attack twenty targets just back of the battleline. The results were unobserved.

The destroyers Mansfield and Mackenzie and the destroyer-minesweeper Doyle spent the day off Wonsan lobbing shells into a dozen preselected targets and others which developed during the bombardment. Principal attention was given to highway junctions and to buildings in which Red troops were observed.

Earlier in the day the Doyle delivered thirty rounds of harassing fire into similar targets in the city of Hungnam with unobserved results.

On the west coast the Australian light carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney launched her Fireflies and Sea Furies against a score of objectives in the frozen hills north and west of Haeju. At least forty-four suspected Red storehouses were located and attacked and one gun position was pounded with rockets.

One plane spotted two heavily loaded Red supply sleds on a lake just east of Haeju. After one strafing run both disappeared under the broken ice.

Other Fireflies joined in the rail cutting and bridge busting campaign and reported ten successful attacks, all in the Haeju area.