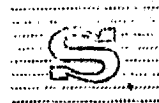


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NOTE DATED 16 JANUARY 1952 FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 16 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:

Far East Air Forces summary 562, for operations Monday, January 7, 1952

Eighth Army communique 783, for the twelve-hour period ended noon Tuesday, January 8, 1952

Far East naval operations for Tuesday, January 8, 1952

Eighth Army communique 784, for operations Tuesday, January 8, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,123, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Wednesday, January 9, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 562, FOR  
OPERATIONS MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1952:

More than one hundred and seventy troop casualties were inflicted by United States Air Force warplanes during destructive attacks on Communist main supply routes and ground installations Monday, as Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 870 effective sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marine pilots flew 675 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties. North of Kumsong, F-51 Mustangs flown by ROK pilots scored casualties on approximately twenty troops, knocked out three supply dumps and hit three rail bridges.

In strikes close behind the battleline, F-51 and Marine F-47 pilots, directed by F-51 Controllers, inflicted eighty troop casualties while knocking out six field pieces and two mortars, silencing seven gun positions and blasting four bunkers. Fighter-bombers ranged over the enemy's rail supply complex in Northwest Korea to effect multiple rail cuts and destroy rolling stock.

F-84 Thunderjets cratered tracks in over fifty-five places during attacks in the Sinanju, Sunchon and Sukchon areas. They destroyed two locomotives near Sinanju. South of Muichon; F-80 Shooting Stars made fifteen rail cuts, destroyed a locomotive and a rail bridge, and damaged two other rail bridges. Marine pilots bombed an airfield south of Sariwon, cratering the runway in thirty-five places, and, during strikes along the west coast of North Korea, inflicted seventy-five troop casualties.

Air warfare raged over Northwest Korea for the second consecutive day. Monday morning, twenty-one F-86 Sabre jets observed approximately sixty enemy MIG-15 jet fighters in the Sinanju area, engaging twenty-five. In the ensuing twenty-minute battle, two MIG's were destroyed and two damaged. Sabre jets sighted a formation of enemy MIG's in the Sinanju area during the afternoon, but no firing passes were exchanged. Destruction in air attacks during the period also included over fifty enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged.

United States Air Force medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command last night continued around-the-clock strikes against the enemy by making attacks on multiple targets in northern Korea. Six Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group hit the Sinanju west rail bypass bridge across the Chongchon River with 500-pound high explosives. They encountered intense flak but no fighters. Three other B-29's attacked the Sinanju airfield, hitting runway and revetment areas with 100-pound bombs, and six others flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces.

Last night, light bombers and Marine aircraft flew eighty-five sorties. Pilots reported a light sighting of enemy road traffic, with over twenty

supply vehicles destroyed.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 180 sorties to airlift 595 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of the United Nations operations in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 783, FOR THE  
TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD ENDED NOON TUESDAY,  
JANUARY 8, 1952

United Nations forces capture, then lose two important objectives west of Korangpo.

1. Action continued west of Korangpo, where United Nations forces have been fighting to regain advanced positions yielded 28 December. Attacking United Nations elements captured two important objectives in the area, one after a fifteen-minute engagement with an enemy company ending at 6:50 A.M., a second after a ten-minute fight against an enemy unit of undetermined strength ending at 6 A.M. However, two enemy battalions supported by two tanks, or self-propelled guns, recaptured the first position in a one-hour-and-twenty-minute engagement, while an enemy battalion retook the second in a one-hour-and-thirty-minute battle, both actions ending at 8:15 A.M. United Nations units elsewhere along the western Korean battlefront reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. No significant activity was reported during the period from the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1952

Navy planes destroyed eighteen bridges, killed 161 Red troops and cut Red rails in 106 places yesterday in wide-sweeping raids over northeastern Korea.

Fighters and attack bombers from Fast Carriers U.S.S. Essex and Valley Forge of Task Force 77 resumed interdiction strikes far back of enemy frontline troops after heavy snow flurries Monday made flight deck operations impossible. In the Tanchon area, U.S.S. Valley Forge attack pilots broke spans in seven bridges after North Korean working parties had once more laboriously repaired them after previous Task Force 77 strikes. Valley Forge airmen put four other bridges out of commission, as U.S.S. Essex fliers destroyed seven bridges along the Red east-west supply route crossing the Korean peninsula in the vicinity of Wonsan.

Valley Forge jet pilots jumped a large troop concentration, cutting down an estimated 161 Reds with machine-gun fire. Road-beds and rails were battered over the entire northeast Korean sector as 106 cuts in Red rail lines were made by Task Force 77 bomb drops. North of Hungnam, Banshee jet pilots from the carrier U.S.S. Essex destroyed ten buildings. Tell-tale tracks in the snow indicated they probably sheltered Red supply trucks.

Surface blockade and bombardment forces augmented the Navy air arm in the day's action. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester and destroyer U.S.S. Collett fired 714 rounds of five-inch gunfire at observation posts, gun positions and bunkers on the Reds' front lines near Kosong. The destroyer De Haven destroyed or damaged two bunkers facing United Nations troops at the front line near the east coast. The cruiser Rochester replenished at sea after night-long harassment fire against the Reds on the battleline.

The destroyer U.S.S. Mansfield destroyed four buildings with five-inch gunfire that caused secondary explosions, and shot up boxcars that blew up with four secondary explosions in the Wonsan area. The destroyer U.S.S. Mackenzie gunned villages, rail terminals and targets of opportunity from her fire-support station nearby.

The destroyer-minesweep U.S.S. Doyle's gunners found the range on three enemy gun emplacements near Hungnam and reported the targets "well covered." Songjin shore and boat traffic was stopped by the presence of the destroyer Swenson and the destroyer-minesweep Endicott. Routine harassment and interdiction of shore targets was reported by the naval blockade vessels.

The destroyer U.S.S. Taussing bombarded Red troops southwest of Chinnampo on the west coast of Korea with unobserved results, while the New Zealand patrol frigate H.M.Z.S. Hawea manoeuvred in the reaches of the Han River due west of Munsan at the western terminus of the battle line to bombard Red troops entrenched on the northern shores.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 784, FOR OPERATIONS  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1952

Heavy enemy casualties inflicted as ROK (Republic of Korea) First Division recaptures, then loses, two objectives west of Korangpo. Heavy patrol engagement reported northwest of "Punchbowl."

1. Action continued west of Korangpo, where elements of the ROK First Division have been fighting to regain advanced positions yielded 28 December. Attacking ROK forces captured two important objectives in the area, one after a fifty-minute engagement with an enemy company ending at 6:50 A.M., the second after a ten-minute fight against an enemy unit of undetermined strength, ending at 6 A.M.

However, two enemy battalions supported by two tanks, or self-propelled guns, recaptured the first position in a one-hour-and-twenty-minute engagement, while two additional enemy battalions retook the second in a one-hour-and-thirty-minute battle, both ending at 8:15 A.M. An estimated 1,000 enemy were reported killed during the day's action in the area. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, United Nations units reported light contact with small enemy groups, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. Except for an action northwest of the "Punchbowl," where a United Nations patrol was engaged, at times heavily, for eight hours ending at 6:15 P.M., light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period from the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,123, FOR THE  
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M. WEDNESDAY,  
JANUARY 9, 1952

The bitter battle that has been raging in the western sector of the Korean battlefield continued yesterday with round forces of both sides launching strong attacks and counter-attacks. Hill positions changed hands during the day and artillery and mortar fire were employed by both sides. Heavy enemy casualties were reported during this action yesterday. Our forces continued to patrol, maintain and adjust positions all along the line. Only light contacts with the enemy were made by our patrols in scattered locations.

Planes of the United Nations Command naval forces conducted sweeping raids over northeastern Korea yesterday. Carrier-based aircraft made interdiction strikes far back of enemy front-line troops. In the Tanchon area, bridges were hit. Other bridges along the enemy-held east-west supply route crossing the Korean peninsula in the vicinity of Wonsan also were hit. North of Hungnam, jet pilots destroyed enemy-held buildings.

Surface blockade and bombardment forces augmented the Navy air arm in the day's action. Heavy gunfire was directed at observation posts, gun positions and bunkers on the enemy's front lines near Kosong. Gunfire from the fleet's guns also accounted for enemy-held buildings and boxcars in the Wonsan area. Other vessels of the fleet trained their guns on gun emplacements at Hungnam, bombarded enemy troops southwest of Chinnampo and in the Han River battle zone. Songjin shore and boat traffic was stopped by harassing and interdiction fire from our vessels in that area.

Land-based fighter-bombers cratered tracks in Northwest Korea, and blasted rail cars and locomotives during yesterday's operations. Aerial engagements of fighter aircraft were reported also. Medium bombers attacked marshalling yards at Kumu, while others flew in close air support of our front-line forces during the night. Also working at night, our light bombers continued to pound enemy supply vehicles. Cargo transports continued to fly supplies to friendly forces in Korea.

