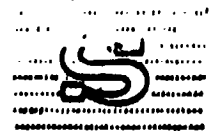


UNITED NATIONS
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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 1 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 SIXTEEN COMMUNIQUEs ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 1 January 1952

The Acting 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 747, for the twelve hours to noon Friday, December 21, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, December 21, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, December 21, 1951

Eighth Army communique 748, covering operations Friday, December 21, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,105, for the twenty-four hours ended at 6:00 A.M., Saturday (4:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern Standard Time)

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Saturday, December 22, 1951

Eighth Army communique 749, for the twelve hours to noon Saturday, December 22, 1951

Eighth Army communique 751, covering operations Sunday, December 23, 1951

Eighth Army communique 752, covering operations Sunday, December 23, 1951

Summary of Naval operations, covering Sunday, December 23, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary 547 for operations Sunday, December 23, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,107, covering operations Sunday, December 23, 1951

Eighth Army communique 753, for the twelve hours to noon Monday,
December 24, 1951

Eighth Army communique 754 for operations Monday, December 24, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Monday, December 24, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Monday, December 24, 1951 .

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 747 FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS TO NOON FRIDAY DECEMBER 21, 1951

Light contact with enemy units up to platoon strength reported from western and central fronts. United Nations forces repulse two light probes northwest of Punchbowl.

1. Only light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period by United Nations forces along the Western Korean buttlefront, as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations elements along the central front reported light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and conducted normal patrol operations.
3. United Nations units northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed two probes early in the period, one by an estimated forty enemy after a thirty-five minute firefight, ended at 210025 (12:25) A.M., 21 December, the second by an unknown number of enemy after a half-hour engagement, ended at 210437 (4:37) A.M. 21 December. No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the eastern front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY'S
OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 21, 1951

Battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin, 45,000-ton flagship of the Seventh Fleet, showed the full force of her big guns at the battle line.

The superdreadnaught's gunners worked with spotters on the shore in the Kansong-Kosong area to pile 16-inch gun salvos on Red positions opposing United Nations lines. An estimated 225 enemy troops were killed. Sixteen enemy defensive bunkers, together with their guns and troops, were smothered by multi-ton blasts. Thirteen other bunkers were heavily damaged by the Wisconsin's huge projectiles.

Wisconsin's heavy shooting at Kansong also accounted for two ammunition dumps exploded, a 76-mm. gun demolished, and wide gaps torn in the Red trench works.

Destroyer U.S.S. Twining destroyed seven supply shelters and caused secondary explosions, destroyed two mortar guns and their crews and shot up Red troops and gun positions with 5-inch gun-fire in the same area. Twining's spotter reported "many (enemy) troops killed".

Wisconsin had harassed enemy troops at Kansong through the night hours of Thursday, 20 December, and morning hours of 21 December with 5-inch secondary battery gunfire.

With destroyer U.S.S. Marshall, the battleship fired 5-inch salvos on a timed schedule at the Reds throughout the night. Damage was unobserved.

Thursday, 20 December, Wisconsin had moved with destroyer U.S.S. Twining north from the battle line sixty miles to Wonsan where, with fighter-bomber planes from Task Force 77, she bombarded Wonsan Harbour targets, destroyed ten railroad cars, a gun position, and collapsed the spans on a bridge with direct hits. Her guns added to area destruction already achieved by bombarding ships of Task Force 95 by cutting rail tracks in numerous places.

Task Force 77 planes from U.S.S. Antietam and Valley Forge helped Wisconsin spot her guns, and also struck Wonsan targets from the air, destroying numerous buildings and shelters, destroying or damaging an unnumbered collection of small boats in the harbour's waters and starting an estimated twenty fires in supply and transport buildings in the Greater Wonsan area.

Light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester teamed with British patrol frigate Alacrity and Canadian destroyer-escort Cayuga near Chinnampo on Korea's West Coast to shoot at shore guns and troops during the early morning hours. Reds on the north bank of the Han River were engaged again by British patrol frigate Whitesand Bay and U.S.S. destroyer Everole dispersed enemy troops with direct 5-inch gunfire near the western shoreline.

At Songjin, destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Endicott started fires ashore by shooting at train targets along the northeast coast rail network. Farther south of Hungnam, destroyer U.S.S. Collett also took train targets in her sights. Neither ship claimed specific damage due to difficulty of accurate observation.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS
DECEMBER 21, 1951

Speedy fighter bombers Friday cratered main rail lines of the Communist supply complex in northwest Korea in continuation of the Operation Strangle campaign as Far East Air Forces war planes mounted 730 sorties in variable weather.

Of the Far East Air Forces sorties, 530 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marine pilots.

F-80 Shooting Stars effected over twenty rail cuts between Kunu and Sunchon in attacks during the day while F-84 Thunderjets scored thirty cuts along the main rail route between Sinanju and Sukchon.

Other Thunderjets blasted a large supply complex near Kunu and pilots reported large fires left burning in the area.

F-51 Mustangs made multiple rail cuts in the Sunchon-Pyongyang area, while the Marine fighters cratered lines near Sunchon and south of Wonsan.

For the third consecutive day there were no air-to-air engagements. F-86 Sabre jets made a thirty-minute patrol sweep over MIG Alley during the day but sighted no enemy aircraft.

Total score for the period included twenty-enemy-held supply buildings destroyed, ninety rail cuts, 160 vehicles destroyed, four gun positions damaged, one locomotive destroyed and casualties inflicted on fifteen enemy troops.

In a continuation of around-the-clock strikes against the Communists, B-29 Superforts further interrupted efforts of the enemy to restore airfields below the Yalu River to operational use.

Seven of the medium bombers dropped seventy tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Namsi airfield. The bombs were aimed by radar techniques. Meagre flak was encountered and enemy fighters were sighted but did not attack. All Superforts returned safely. Five other B-29's dropped 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy front line troop concentrations in close air support of United Nations ground forces.

B-26 light bombers and land-based Marine aircraft Friday night flew sixty-five sorties. Pilots reported a moderate number of supply vehicles sighted, with fifty-five destroyed. No locomotives were sighted. Two B-26's were attacked by unidentified fighters but sustained no damage.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 190 sorties to airlift 745 tons of supplies and personnel in support of United Nations combat operations in Korea.

Loss of an F-51 and one F4U to enemy ground fire was announced for the period.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 748 COVERING FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS
DECEMBER 21, 1951

United Nations raiding party destroys three enemy bunkers, fights fifty-minute engagement northwest of Chorwon. United Nations forces repulse one light enemy probe on central front, four on eastern front.

1. A United Nations raiding party destroyed three enemy bunkers and was engaged for fifty minutes with an enemy unit of undetermined strength at an enemy hill position northwest of Chorwon, before withdrawing at 3:40 A.M. and returning to its base, in the only significant contact reported during the period from the Western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations elements southwest of Kumsong repulsed a minor probe by an enemy squad against an advanced position after a twenty-minute engagement ended at 11:30 P.M. Only light contacts with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength were reported from the remainder of the central front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. Four light probing actions developed during the period against United Nations lines along the eastern front. Two were in the area northwest of the Punchbowl, where United Nations units repulsed one probe by an estimated forty enemy in a thirty-five-minute engagement ended at 12:25 A.M. and another by an enemy group of undetermined strength in a thirty-minute engagement ended at 4:37 A.M. Northwest of Kansong, other United Nations elements repulsed two probes of two squad strength against the same advanced position, both after fifteen-minute engagements, the first ended at 12:39 A.M. and the second at 5:35 A.M. United Nations forces along the remainder of the eastern front reported light contact with small enemy groups as they maintained positions and patrolled.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,105, FOR THE
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 22, 1951 (4:00 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Action along the battlefield in Korea was confined to minor skirmishes between patrols of the United Nations Command ground forces and enemy elements.

United Nations Command activity in the air found our land-based fighter-bombers cutting enemy rail lines and light bombers again hitting enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes. The Munsu airfield was bombed by our medium bombers during the night. Other medium bombers flew close air support for frontline United Nations troops. Cargo transports continued the airlift to Korea.

At Kansong enemy troops were harassed by big guns from surface vessels of the fleet. Near Chinnampo on the west coast, enemy shore guns and troops were shelled and at Songjin fires were started after naval gunfire had worked over the northeastern coastal rail network. Farther south at Hungnam, trains were among targets hit. Close teamwork between carrier-based planes of the air arm and surface ships at Wonsan accounted for hits on railroad cars, gun positions and bridges in the region. Buildings and shelters in the area and small craft in the harbour also were hit during the combined operation.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SATURDAY'S
OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 22, 1951

Heavy carriers in the Sea of Japan launched planes Saturday to cut Communist supply lines between Wonsan and Hamhung.

Primary area of attack was centered around Yonchung on the Northeast Korean coast. Navy planes from the U.S.S. Antietam and U.S.S. Valley Forge bombed the Red railroad system to cut tracks in fifty-seven places, destroy a railroad bridge, two by-passes and seven box cars as part of the extensive air campaign against Red rear area targets. Five separate cuts in as many miles of track were inflicted on the Hamyong main rail line west of Tanchon.

Surface bombardment elements took the entire Korean Peninsula perimeter under fire in darkness and light from the sea. The destroyer Swenson, destroyer-mine-sweeper Endicott and Colombian frigate Almirante Padilla fired at highway and railroad junctions at Songjin, far north on the Korean east coast. The destroyer Swenson broke railroad tracks in two places, damaged the roadbed and approach to a railway bridge, wiped out a 20mm gun and its crew, dispersed troops and started numerous fires with accurate 5-inch gunfire. Almirante Padilla fired on sampans suspected of moving supplies, dispersed troops and damaged buildings in the same area.

In the afternoon, the Swenson and Endicott put northward to Chongjin where they gunned fishing boats, marshalling yards, railroad yard build-up areas, suspected ammunition storage shelters, and started fires on shore-side targets.

Wonsan Harbour and its railroad communication key points leading southward to Communist frontline troops were fired on by blockade and patrol vessels of Task Force 95, Rear Admiral George C. Dyer, U.S.N., commanding. The destroyer U.S.S. Mansfield shelled road junctions, a radar station and small boats as the destroyer U.S.S. Gregory walked 5-inch gun salvos along an eight-mile stretch of track. The Gregory's gunners touched off three explosions in the process, and cautiously estimate they may have destroyed an enemy locomotive in addition to battering its roadway. The combined gunfire of the two destroyers was laid on area-destruction quadrants and started sixteen fires in the target area.

At the battlesline farther south at Kangung, the battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin rounded out Friday's heavy-damage barrage of Red troops and guns by turning the 5-inch guns of her secondary battery to bear on enemy troops through the night hours and into the dawn of Saturday. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Saint Paul joined Wisconsin from seaward at the frontline to add her guns to the harassment and interdiction fire. The destroyers U.S.S. Twining and Walker assisted.

In Yellow Sea waters to the west, the cruiser U.S.S. Manchester in company with United Nations warships of Great Britain and the Netherlands fired at short batteries in the Chinnampo area. Active anti-aircraft guns were targets for the shooting, results of which were reported unobserved.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 749, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS
TO NOON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1951

United Nations repulsed minor enemy probe west of Yonchon. Light patrol contact developed along western and central fronts.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battlefront reported light contact with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength during the period as they maintained positions and conducted normal patrol operations. Included among the actions was a minor probe by an enemy unit of undetermined strength easily repulsed at an advanced position west of Yonchon after a brief engagement which ended at 0345 (3:45 A.M., 22 December).
2. Only light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed during the period along the central front, as United Nations forces along that sector maintained positions and patrolled.
3. No significant activity was reported during the period from the eastern front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 751, COVERING SUNDAY NIGHT OPERATIONS,
DECEMBER 23, 1951

Tank-infantry raiding party fights heavy engagement west-southwest of Chorwon.

United Nations forces repulse two light enemy probes southwest of Kumsong, one west of Kansong.

1. A United Nations tank-infantry raiding party operating in the area west-southwest of Chorwon became heavily engaged at 9:00 A.M. with an enemy group of undetermined strength, which employed an intense volume of small arms fire on the United Nations unit. The enemy counter-attacked at 10:00 A.M. supporting its advance with a heavy concentration of mortar and artillery fire. The United Nations element returned tank and infantry fire and disengaged at 11:15 A.M., under continuing fire from the enemy artillery. No other significant activity was reported during the period from the western front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations forces southwest of Kumsong repulsed two light probes during the period, one by an enemy squad after a ten-minute engagement ending at 1:20 A.M., the second by two enemy squads after a fifteen-minute engagement ending at 4:35 A.M. Light patrol contacts with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength were reported from the remainder of the central front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations elements west of Kansong repulsed a light probe by fifteen of the enemy after a half-hour engagement ending at 12:30 A.M. Brief and light contacts with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 752, COVERING SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS
DECEMBER 23, 1951

United Nations tank-infantry raiding party fights heavy engagement west-southwest of Chorwon. Platoon-sized enemy probe repulsed west of Korangpo. Five light enemy probes repulsed on central front, three on eastern front.

1. A United Nations tank-infantry raiding party operating in the area west-southwest of Chorwon became heavily engaged at 9 A.M. with an enemy group of undetermined strength which employed an intense volume of small arms fire on the United Nations unit. At 10 A.M. another enemy group of undetermined strength counter-attacked from the southwest, supporting its advance with a heavy concentration of mortar and artillery fire. United Nations elements returned tank and artillery fire, repulsing the counter-attack, and disengaged at 11.15 A.M. under continuing fire from enemy artillery.

West of Yonchon and west of Chorwon, United Nations patrols fought moderate engagements with enemy units of unknown strength, while west of Korangpo other United Nations elements repulsed a light probe by an enemy platoon against an advance position after a forty-minute engagement ending at 11:15 P.M.

Elsewhere along the western front, United Nations forces reported light contact with small enemy groups as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations forces southwest of Kumsong repulsed four light enemy probes during the period. Two were by squads and two by two-squad units. All engagements were brief. East-southeast of Kumsong, other United Nations units repulsed another light probe by an enemy squad in a ten-minute engagement ending at 11:45 P.M. Northwest of Kumhwa, a United Nations tank-infantry patrol fought an intensive two-hour fire fight with two enemy platoons. United Nations forces along the remainder of the central front reported light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

3. Three probing actions were repulsed along the eastern front, one each by a platoon and an enemy unit of unknown size northwest of Punchbowl and one by an enemy platoon west of Kansong. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations units reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, COVERING SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1951

Carrier Task Force 77 planes flew through snow flurries yesterday to strike targets in North Korea.

U.S.S. Antietam fighter and bomber pilots destroyed two bridges, a railroad bypass and fifteen small craft, and damaged a third bridge. The small craft were attacked in Wonsan harbour. Valley Forge naval aviators hit the Wonsan rail marshalling yards with bombs and 2mm cannon fire. They made eight rail cuts, and destroyed or damaged thirty-seven Red boxcars.

Total damage from Navy air yesterday; eighty-five rail cuts, three railroad bridges destroyed or damaged, one bypass destroyed, thirty-seven rail cars destroyed.

The First Marine Air Wing flew close support missions for United Nations ground troops, inflicting numerous casualties among the Reds and exploded an ammunition dump in the process.

Key points around the Korean Peninsula were taken under fire by surface craft of heavy and light tonnage. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Saint Paul and the destroyer Walker subjected Red troops at the line of battle contact with night-long naval barrages. In the daylight hours, the ships worked with shore and air fire controllers to damage bunkers, gun positions, trench works, and blow up an ammunition relay point with 8-inch and 5-inch gunfire.

Wonsan, in addition to being struck from the air by Task Force 77 planes, felt the guns of the destroyers, Gregory and Mansfield around the clock. Arca destruction fire crumbled additional buildings, rail trackage and highway connecting points, and harassed enemy troops. The U.S.S. Mansfield scored a direct hit on a Red gun position, with accompanying destruction of its crews.

The destroyer Collett was on bombardment station again at Hungnam, took rail bridges along the east Korean coastline under fire and dispersed a number of small Red supply boats with unassessed results. Seas at Songjin far to the north were rough-but not so rough as to prevent the destroyers Swenson, destroyer-mine-sweeper Endicott and the Republic of Colombia frigate Almirante Padilla from gunning rails and roads along the northernmost coastal communications artery to Chongjin. The Almirante Padilla damaged supply sampans and joined United States Navy vessels to harass and interdict shoreside targets through the night from the choppy surface of the Sea of Japan.

The light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester's guns were levelled at a 105 and 120mm enemy gun position along Korea's west coast. The Canadian destroyer H.M.C.S. Cayuga worked her guns on Red troops and guns, as did the British frigate Whitesand Bay.

Bad weather hampered air operations against targets in the west, with the escort carrier Badoeng Strait flying only reconnaissance and patrol missions.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 547 FOR SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS,
DECEMBER 23, 1951

Striking through clear skies, United States Air Force warplanes attacked Communist frontline positions and supply routes on an increased scale yesterday as Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 960 sorties.

Of the Far East Air Forces sorties, 765 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and Land-based Marine pilots.

Fighter bombers inflicted ninety troop casualties and destroyed or damaged twenty gun positions in close air support attacks against the enemy immediately behind the battle line.

F-84 Thunderjets blasted a supply and troop concentration area northeast of Kunu with white phosphorous bombs, leaving smoke billowing high into the air. Pilots reported at least thirty enemy-held storage buildings demolished and estimated that 50 per cent of the target installations was destroyed. Other Thunderjets effected approximately twenty rail cuts in attacks along the route from Sinanju to Sukchon.

F-80 Shooting Star pilots of the Eighth Fighter-Bomber Wing observed completion of the unit's 30,000th combat sortie by cratering rail lines in fifteen places south of Kunu, destroying one rail bridge and damaging another between Kunu and Sunchon.

F-51 Mustangs scored multiple rail cuts in the Shunghwa, Hwangju and Chaeryong areas, also knocking out field pieces, anti-aircraft guns and mortars, and inflicting troop casualties in close air support strikes southwest of Ando.

The land-based Marine aircraft cut rails between Chungwa and Hwangju, while others teamed with Mustangs in close air support attacks.

After a five-day lull, enemy MIG-15 jet fighters were sighted over northwest Korea Sunday. In the Anju area during mid-afternoon, twenty F-86 Sabre jets engaged elements of forty MIG's without damage claims for either side. Two F-80 Shooting Stars were engaged by 16 MIG's before noon, with no claims for friendly or enemy aircraft.

Total claims for the period include forty-five enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, three rail bridges damaged and one destroyed and ninety rail cuts effected.

Communist attempts to restore airfields south of the Yalu river were blasted last night by Bomber Command Superforts. Flying through intense flak and enemy fighter opposition, ten medium bombers of the Okinawa-based bomb group dropped over seventy tons of 100-pound high explosives on the Uiju airfield just south of the Yalu in northwest Korea. Results of the attack were unobserved. All of the Superforts returned safely.

Four other medium bombers flew in close air support of friendly frontline forces, dropping bombs on enemy troops concentrations.

An ominously large sighting of enemy road traffic was reported last night by B-26 light bomber pilots. Over 125 supply vehicles were destroyed by napalm and machine-gun fire in attacks from Sinanju to Sinwon, Sukchon to Chinnampo, Kunu to Pyongyang, Sunchon to Songchon, and the Wonsan, Kaesen and Chaeryong areas.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 180 sorties to airlift 695 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1107, COVERING
SUNDAY'S, DECEMBER 23, 1951, OPERATIONS

Ground forces of the United Nations Command continued to adjust and maintain positions along the Korean battlefront yesterday. Patrols were dispatched and made minor contacts with the enemy in some instances. Five small enemy probes were repulsed.

Carrier-based aircraft operated yesterday and scored numerous rail cuts, destroyed bridges, rail cars and bypasses. During the night enemy troops were shelled by our surface craft, and throughout the day ships scored hits on enemy bunkers, gun positions, buildings, trench works, small boats and an ammunition relay point. Areas hit included Wonsan, Hungnam, Songjin and locations along North Korea's west coast.

Land-based fighter-bombers struck a large supply and troop concentration northeast of Kunu. Medium bombers hit the enemy airfield at Uiju last night. Other medium bombers flew in close support of friendly line troops. Light bombers attacked enemy vehicular traffic during the night. Cargo transport aircraft continued to fly the Korean airlift.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 753 FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS TO NOON MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1951

United Nations forces report light contact with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength along eastern and western fronts. Light probe by fifteen enemy repulsed east of Satae Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battle front reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period as they continued to maintain positions and patrol.
2. No significant activity was reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations forces along that sector maintained positions and conducted normal patrol operations.
3. United Nations forces immediately repulsed a light probe by fifteen enemy launched at 2400:45 (12:45 A.M., 24 December) against positions east of the Satae Valley. Light contact with enemy units up to two platoons in strength was reported elsewhere along the eastern front, as United Nations maintained positions and patrolled.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 754 FOR MONDAY'S
OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 24, 1951

United Nations forces repulsed five light probes on central front, five on eastern front.

1. Except at an enemy hill position northwest of Korangpo where a United Nations patrol received a heavy volume of small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire in a one-hour fight ended at 9 A.M., only light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength developed along the Western Korean battle front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. United Nations forces along the central front repulsed five light probing actions by enemy units up to two platoons in strength during the period. One developed south of Pyanggang, the others northeast of Kumhwa. All were night-time engagements near the close of the period and none lasted over fifty minutes. United Nations units along the remainder of the central front reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

3. Five minor enemy probes were repulsed on the eastern front, two at positions either side of the Muzung Valley, two just east of the Satae Valley and one northeast of the Punchbowl. Four were light probes, easily repulsed. The fifth by a platoon northeast of the Punchbowl, lasted only ten minutes. Two of the actions developed early in the period, the others near midnight at the close of the period. Elsewhere along the eastern front United Nations elements reported light engagements with enemy units up to two platoons in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
MONDAY'S OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 24, 1951

Hungnam was revisited Monday, one year after United Nations troops were evacuated from its shores early in the Korean campaign. This time Navy carrier Task Force 77 planes included Hungnam in sweeping raids that covered the 120-mile stretch of coast from Wonsan to Tanchon. Commander Task Force 77, Rear Admiral Frederick W. McMahon U.S.N. of New Haven, Conn., reported rail lines cut in 101 places, two bridges, a by-pass, thirteen small boats, three sampans and thirty-six enemy troops destroyed by U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Antietan fliers. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul took enemy heavy weapons and mortar positions under 8-inch fire near Kamsong, then steamed north of Kojo where with air spot help she started numerous fires, destroyed a machine-gun position, probably damaged eight others, and worked her guns on Red troops and supply points. The destroyer U.S.S. Walker destroyed or damaged an anti-aircraft gun at Kojo shot up gun positions, and eliminated a supply truck attempting to escape a Red company headquarters position taken under fire.

Red truck convoys were targets at Wonsan for the destroyer U.S.S. Gregory early Monday morning. The Gregory observed several secondary explosions among the truck targets but could offer no accurate estimate of the total number of trucks destroyed or damaged. The destroyer Mansfield worked Wonsan targets in area destruction fire that included gun positions, road junctions, and Red observation posts.

Bombardment elements at Songjin shelled enemy bunkers, coal cars, and heavily damaged a score or more of buildings along the southward leading supply route.

The destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Endicott concentrated naval gunfire on railroad yards and cars in the area. Spotters reported all the Endicott's shells landed in the target area. Smoke and steady fires ashore prevented close observation for estimates of damage.

The British light cruiser H.M.S. Belfast with the Canadian destroyer Cayuga, destroyer U.S.S. Eversole and British frigate Whitesand Bay destroyed gun batteries and harassed Red troops in the area south and west of Chinnampo on Korea's west coast.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF MONDAY'S OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 24, 1951

Despite clear weather no enemy warplanes rose Monday to challenge strong patrols of Far East Air Forces jets which roamed North Korean skies as the Far East Air Forces mounted 890 sorties in support of United Nations operations.

Far East Air Forces planes cratered enemy rail lines, knocked out supply vehicles, bombed enemy front line positions, and put an enemy airfield and key railroad bridge under attack.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and shore-based Marine planes flew 715 of Far East Air Forces sorties,

Fighter-bombers concentrated on the tattered rail line between Pyongyang and Sariwon, blasting rails and crossties in seventy-five places. Seventeen rail cars were destroyed or damaged in this operation and east of Pyongyang F-84 Thunderjets burned out 200 barrels of Communist fuel oil.

Nine gun positions were knocked out, two bridges were damaged, and eighty warehouses were successfully attacked.

Republic of Korea F-51 Mustangs assisted in the anti-guerrilla campaign in South Korea.

Marine AD-2's (Skyraiders) flew close support for friendly forces, inflicting thirty casualties on enemy troops and destroying or damaging ten bunkers.

B-26 light bombers and Marine planes, flying in hours of darkness during the period ended Monday midnight, destroyed 180 enemy motor vehicles. One light bomber Sunday night extinguished eight enemy searchlights which were attempting to illuminate B-29 Superforts attacking the enemy airfield at Uiju.

Monday night two B-29 Superforts from a Japanese base continued the neutralization of enemy airfields in Korea with a radar-aimed attack on the strip at Taechon, while two more dropped 500-pound high explosive missiles on the often-bombed, often-repaired rail bypass bridge across the Chongchong River at Sinanju.

Five B-29's flew close air support for friendly front line forces, radar-aiming 500-pound air-bursting bombs at enemy troops and concentrations. Two attacked a barracks area at Hungnam.

Comparatively light traffic was sighted on enemy supply highways last night by B-26's and Marine aircraft, aided by flare-droppers, attacked. Preliminary reports indicated some seventy enemy motor trucks were destroyed.

B-26's last night attacked a supply centre at Yangdok in central Korea and the marshalling yard at Sunchon in western Korea.

One B-26 was attacked by an unidentified enemy aircraft but sustained no damage.

Two C-119's of the 315th Air Division dropped supplies and fuel to United Nations units snowbound on inaccessible mountain peaks. A total of 160 sorties airlifted 615 tons of passengers and supplies between Japan and Korea in support of United Nations operations.
