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NOTE DATED 11 DECEMBER 1951 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, December 11, 1951

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 714, for the twelve hours ended noon
Wednesday, December 5, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
December 5, 1951

United Nations naval forces summary of operations
Wednesday, December 5, 1951

Eighth Army communique 715, covering operations
Wednesday, December 5, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,089, for the twenty-four
hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, December 6, 1951
(4:00 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 714, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 5, 1951.

1. No significant activity was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces continued to maintain position and patrol.
2. United Nations units on the central front reported repulsing a probe by an enemy squad southwest of Pyonggang after a one-hour engagement ending at 050330 (3:30 A.M., Wednesday) and another by an enemy platoon southeast of Kumsong after a forty-minute engagement which ended at 050640. No other significant activity was reported from the central front as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.
3. No significant activity was reported during the period from the eastern front, as United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1951;

Fifth Air Force jet fighters Wednesday continued to score victories over enemy aircraft. In the tenth successive day of air battles over western and northwestern Korea United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets shot down five MIG-15 jet fighters and damaged one, while F-80 Shooting Star jets damaged one MIG and F-84 Thunderjets damaged three.

In the ten days of air battles Far East Air Forces planes have destroyed thirty-two enemy aircraft, twenty-one of them MIG-15's. Of seven Far East Air Forces aircraft lost to enemy air action in the same period, one was a Sabre jet.

In good weather Wednesday, Far East Air Forces planes mounted a total of 900 sorties, relentlessly pushing the interdiction campaign which is destroying the enemy's railroad system and taking a heavy toll of his supply vehicles.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, R.O.K. and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 700 of Far East Air Forces sorties.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1951:

Navy and Marine aircraft from seaborne carriers off both coasts of Korea carried the fight to the enemy Wednesday, with the destruction of Red supply units and material leading the casualty score for the daylong aerial operations.

The combined aerial teamwork of jet and prop plane pilots from Task Force 77 carriers U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Antietam resulted in a total of eighty-six rail cuts inflicted on Red railroad nets, and forty-two ox carts attempting to re-supply Red troops at the battle line demolished. Enemy trucks, troops, sampans, bridges, warehouses and supply depots also were struck from the air by Navy and Marine fliers, who found the day's hunting good. First Marine Air Wing pilots destroyed ten supply dumps and shot up forty-five buildings in addition to striking at Red revetments, bunkers, troop and gun positions in support of ground units.

Confirmation of the results of a Marine Devilcat air strike launched from carrier U.S.S. Rendova on 30 November revealed 700 enemy troops were killed on that date when struck by surprise from the air near the western Korean fighting front.

Sea action was stepped up as the result of good weather as the battleship Wisconsin fired harassment missions in support of United Nations ground troops at the eastern end of the fighting line Tuesday night and into the dawn of Wednesday. The destroyer Wiltsie, in company with the Wisconsin, also peppered designated targets in the Kansong-Kosong area with good results reported by shore fire control parties.

At Wonsan the destroyer Hyman and destroyer-escort McGinty teamed to land more than 12,800 pounds of 5-inch shells on targets of opportunity. Highway junctions, buildings, troops and trucks came under the fire of the two ships. Fires that burned as long as six hours were observed as the result of the interdiction fire, and secondary explosions and flare-ups on other targets proved them worth shooting at. The destroyer-escort McGinty was fired at in retaliation by shore guns, but sustained no hits or damage of any kind.

Northward to Hungnam the destroyer U.S.S. Beatty and patrol frigate Evansville provided fire cover for a close inshore mine sweep. A junk observed outside the authorized area was boarded and later released after being identified as a friendly fishing craft. Beatty and Evansville laid fifty-two rounds of 5-inch gunfire on railroad bridges in the Hungnam area with resulting damage to the bridges and the tracks approaching them.

Northward at Songjin on the Korean east coast, naval units continued to seal off Red supply potentials from the sea. Destroyer Purdy, destroyer-minesweeper Doyle and the New Zealand patrol frigate Teupo performed patrol duty in support of the sea blockade mission assigned them.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 715, COVERING OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1951:

United Nations units withdraw from advanced position northwest of Korangpo. Tank fire damages two enemy bunkers south of Yonchon. Platoon-sized enemy patrols repulsed south of Pyonggang and east-southeast of Kumsong. United Nations advance elements turned back attack by enemy company northwest of Yanggu.

1. United Nations units north of Korangpo withdrew from their advance position at 9 P.M., following brief engagements with two enemy squads. West of Yonchon, United Nations tank elements directed fire at enemy bunkers for a seven-hour period, ending at 4 P.M. Two bunkers were reported damaged. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefront, no significant action developed as United Nations forces maintained positions and continued patrol operations.
2. United Nations forces along the central front repulsed two platoon-sized probing attacks, one after a one-hour engagement ending at 3:30 A.M. south of Pyonggang, and the other after a 1 hour 20 minute fight ending at 6:40 A.M. south of Kumsong. Only light contact with enemy troops up to platoon in size was reported from the remainder of the central front as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations elements at an advanced position northwest of Kanggu repulsed an attack by an enemy company in a forty-five-minute engagement ending at 9:20 P.M. Light contact with small groups was reported from the remainder of the eastern front as United Nations forces adjusted and patrolled, with most contact developing in patrol activities northwest of Yanggu.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,089,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1951
(4:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

Wednesday in Korea United Nations ground forces along the battlefront continued to maintain positions and patrol. In the east-central sector an estimated enemy company attacked friendly outpost positions but was repulsed following an hour-long engagement. In the west-central sector, two small enemy probing attacks also were repulsed. United Nations reconnaissance elements made only minor contacts with small hostile forces, which were dispersed with the aid of supporting mortar and artillery fire.

In the Mt. Chiri region of South Korea friendly forces continued the anti-guerrilla campaign. In Wednesday's action a number of enemy were killed and many were captured.

Carrier-based aircraft attacked rail lines, supply carts, enemy trucks, troops, gun positions, sampans, bridges, warehouses and supply depots along both coasts and the battlefront of Korea. Task force surface elements continued the bombardment of enemy targets in the Kansong-Kosong region and also shelled highway junctions, buildings, troops, trucks and shore batteries at Wonsan, and rail bridges and enemy junks at Hungnam. Farther north, naval units continued patrol and blockade missions in the Songjin region.

United Nations land-based jet fighters destroyed five enemy MIG-15 aircraft and damaged two others in aerial engagements in the skies over Korea. Fighter-bombers and light bombers attacked vehicles, rolling stock, enemy-held buildings, an ammunition dump and a rail bridge and also inflicted numerous casualties on enemy troops. Medium bombers struck the Songchon rail by-pass bridge in western Korea, the Yongchon marshalling yard on the east coast and enemy front line troop concentrations in close support of United Nations ground elements. Airlift operations to Korea were continued.
