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NOTE DATED 22 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 TWELVE COMMUNIQUEs ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 22 December 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 733, for the twelve hours ended noon Friday, December 14, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, December 14, 1951

Eighth Army communique 734, covering operations Friday, December 14, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, December 14, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,098, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Saturday, December 15, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 735, for the twelve hours ended noon Saturday, December 15, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Saturday, December 15, 1951

Eighth Army communique 737, for the twelve hours ended noon Sunday, December 16, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,100, covering operations Sunday, December 16, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Sunday, December 16, 1951

Eighth Army communique 738, covering operations Sunday, December 16, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday, December 16, 1951

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 733,  
FOR THE TWELVE HOURS ENDED  
NOON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951:

United Nations raiding party disperses enemy platoon northwest of Korangpo. Light to moderate patrol contact reports from central front.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battlefield maintained positions and patrolled during the period. Activity reported from the western front included light patrol contact with enemy groups up to company strength and an action northwest of Korangpo in which a United Nations raiding party dispersed an enemy platoon.
2. Light to moderate contact with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength was reported during the period on the central front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations forces along the eastern front reported light contact with enemy groups of up to forty men in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled during the period.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY  
OF FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS, DECEMBER 14, 1951:

Red rear area supplies and supporting troops were taken by surprise in the Kojo area below Wonsan Friday. The battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin moved north during the day from the battle line and destroyed at least ten enemy bunkers with 16-inch and secondary battery naval artillery. No immediate estimate of Red troop casualties was available.

The cruiser Rochester attacked the same area 11 December in a similar gunnery raid from seaward after moving swiftly south from Songjin.

The Wisconsin's guns were joined by 5-inch gunfire of the destroyer U.S.S. Marshall. The Marshall accompanied the line-of-battle ship south to the enemy front after the Kojo attack. The Marshall's gunners destroyed ten supply provision dumps, a mortar position, and a possible ammunition stores shed which erupted in flames and secondary explosions after being hit. The Wisconsin, Marshall and destroyer Twinning thereafter fired harassing and interdiction mission at Red troops fronting United Nations lines for the rest of the day and night.

Naval blockage of the entire Korean Peninsula was strictly enforced by elements of Task Force 95, Rear Admiral George C. Dyer, U.S.N., commanding. At Songjin, the destroyer Lyman K. Swenson and destroyer-minesweeper Endicott gunned Red rail lines and roads. The Swenson's 5-inch gunfire toppled a cable tower, cutting high tension wires in a blaze of sparks.

At Hungnam, the destroyer Collett shelled gas and oil tank storage facilities ashore and destroyed storage buildings. Day and night firing continued at Wonsan by the destroyers Mansfield, Gregory and patrol frigate Evansville. The Gregory scored three direct hits on a Red gun position and the Mansfield laid direct hits on railroad bridges in the area to bottle up southbound transportation.

Carrier Task Force 77's planes made thirty-eight rail cuts on Red lines in the Northeast Korea communications complex.

Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther and Banshee jets destroyed a railroad bridge and a rail by-pass southwest of Tanchon, damaged a fifty foot boat and fourteen small craft in the offshore area from Wonsan to Kosong. Three railroad cars and a troop barracks also were demolished by U.S.S. Valley Forge and Antietam aircraft.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 734, COVERING OPERATIONS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951:

United Nations raiding party fights intense action northwest of Korangpo. Elements of Turkish Brigade repulse battalion-sized attack south of Pyonggang.

1. A United Nations tank-infantry raiding party operating northwest of Korangpo dispersed an enemy platoon in a forty-minute engagement ended at 9:30 A.M. and immediately became engaged with two enemy companies in an intense fight with small arms and automatic weapons. Mortar and artillery fire were also employed, and at 11 A.M. the United Nations raiding party withdrew, placing tank and artillery fire on the enemy and, at 1:30 P.M., an air strike. Enemy casualties were estimated at 200. Light contact with enemy troops up to a company in strength was reported from the remainder of the Western Korean battlefront, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Elements of the Turkish Brigade repulsed a battalion-sized enemy attack south of Pyonggang late in the period, which began with a company-sized probe on a Turkish advance position at 7:30 P.M., continued with two additional probes near the main lines at 8:05 P.M. and 8:50 P.M. and developed into a battalion advance soon afterward. The enemy broke contact and withdrew at 10:50 P.M. United Nations units along the remainder of the central front reported light to moderate contact with enemy troops up to two platoons in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations forces along the eastern front reported light contact with enemy troops up to two platoons in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled during the period.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951:

United States Air Force war planes struck the Communists in the air and on the ground Friday in a relentless interdiction campaign as Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 900 sorties.

In six air-to-air battles during the day, one enemy MIG-15 jet was destroyed and three damaged. No friendly planes were lost in the engagements.

Of the total Far East Air Forces sorties, 780 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marine pilots.

During the period fighter-bombers ranged vital rail routes in Northeast Korea, making repeated strikes to further disrupt the enemy's battered transportation system. F-80 Shooting Stars scored thirty rail cuts south of Kunu, knocked out a rail bridge and damaged a tunnel.

F-84 Thunderjets blasted one rail bridge out of service and damaged another on the line south of Huichon. Other fighter-bombers cut trackage in the Sunchon, Kangdon, Sinanju, Huichon and Wonsan areas.

F-51 Mustangs teamed with land-based Marine F4U's on concentrated strikes against enemy front line positions destroying fifteen gun positions and damaging another.

Total scored during the period included ninety rail cuts, over 100 supply buildings destroyed or damaged, fifty rail cars destroyed and thirty damaged, over twenty supply stacks fired, twenty warehouses destroyed, five locomotives knocked out and another damaged.

While the fighter-bombers were striking ground targets, F-86 Sabre jet fighters clashed overhead with enemy jet fighters. In a twenty-five-minute morning encounter, thirty-one F-86's observed an estimated 100 MIG's between Sinuiju and Sinanju and engaged fifty of them. In a swirling fight from altitudes of 30,000 to 6,000 feet, one MIG was destroyed and two damaged.

The other enemy jet was damaged during an afternoon air battle north of Sinanju, as twenty-six F-86's clashed with other forty MIG's.

No claims were reported from the other engagements.

Continuing around-the-clock strikes by Far East Air Forces planes, B-29 Superforts at night blasted enemy rail targets in Northwest Korea.

Five medium bombers aiming their loads by radar methods hit the marshalling yards at Maengjung, while two others dropped 100-pound high

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explosives on the rail head at Kunu. The Superforts encountered ~~no~~ intense enemy ground fire, and Red fighters were sighted, but all of the planes returned safely to their Okinawa bases.

In direct support of United Nations ground forces, four Superforts flew close air support and dropped 500-pound air-bursting bombs on Red troop concentrations.

Friday night B-26 light bombers and Marine night fighters flew close air support and made strikes against enemy supply routes. Pilots reported a light sighting of highway traffic, with 190 vehicles attacked and twenty-five destroyed.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 190 sorties, airlifting 665 tons of personnel and supplies in support of United Nations combat operations in Korea.

Three friendly aircraft were lost to enemy ground fire during the period. One F-84, an F-80 and an F-51 were shot down.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,098, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR  
HOURS ENDED 6 A.M., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15 1951  
(4 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

A raiding party of the United Nations Command ground forces, operating in the western sector of the Korean battle zone, dispersed an enemy platoon. They observed an estimated enemy company in the area and called for an air strike which inflicted heavy damage on the enemy unit. In other activity along the line our forces dispatched patrols who made minor contacts with the enemy. The remainder of our units maintained and adjusted their positions.

A bombardment from the sea by units of the United Nations naval forces in the Kojo area below Wonsan caught the enemy by surprise. At Hungnam other vessels of the fleet shelled gas and oil storage facilities and destroyed storage buildings. Round-the-clock firing continued at Wonsan and hits were registered on enemy gun positions and railroad bridges. Enemy troops facing United Nations lines were worked over during day and night operations from the sea.

Land-based medium bombers flew close support missions for friendly front line troops while others struck enemy marshalling yards. Fighter-bombers made strikes on rail lines, supply buildings, rolling stock and gun positions of the enemy. Once again our fighters engaged enemy fighters in air combat. In night flying our light bombers attacked vehicular traffic and teamed with medium bombers in close support strikes. Other medium bombers hit marshalling yards at Maengjung and Kunu Friday night. Transport cargo aircraft continued the Korean airlift throughout the day.



EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 735, FOR THE  
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 15, 1951:

Twentieth Combat Team repulses probe by two enemy squads. United Nations forces along central and eastern front report light contact with small enemy groups.

1. Elements of the Twentieth Battalion Combat Team repulsed a probing attack by two enemy squads against an advance position west of Yongchon in a one-hour engagement ended at 150030 (12:30 A.M., December 15) in which the United Nations unit used mortar fire to aid in dispersing the enemy. No other significant activity was reported during the period from the western Korean battle front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Patrols and reconnaissance units reported light contact with small enemy groups along the central front as United Nations forces in that sector maintained positions and conducted patrol operations.

3. Numerous light patrol contacts with small enemy groups were reported from the eastern front as United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled during the period.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF  
OPERATIONS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1951:

Task Force 77 planes made seventy-nine rail cuts in Red lines in northeast Korea, bringing the total rail cuts for the period 8 December through 15 December to approximately 626.

Fighter-bomber pilots from the U.S.S. Valley Force and U.S.S. Antietam destroyed sixteen rail cars, nine barracks, seventeen supply ox carts, a locomotive and at least one bridge in air raids from Wonsan north to Songjin.

The Carrier Task Force planes included two locomotives, eleven Red rail cars, rail bypasses and numerous road routes and supply buildings on the list of targets damaged. Skyraiders cratered roadways in a wide area south and west of Songjin. They bombed a hillside slightly north of Songjin causing an earth slide which completely blocked a rail line alongside.

While naval air units interdicted Communist supply systems deep in rear areas, ship artillery harassed his troops, struck at his gun positions and blockaded his shoreline around the whole Korean Peninsula south of the Yalu River.

At the fighting line near Kosong, the battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin fired during the day and night at troops, gun positions, trenches and bunkers. With the destroyer U.S.S. Twining, the Wisconsin was assisted by shore fire control party spotting in her round-the-clock shellfire.

No accurate estimates of enemy casualties were available. Assessment of damage done the enemy in the Wisconsin's attack on the Kojo area Friday reveals a total of sixty tons of high explosives levied on Red targets. More than fifty Red troops were killed or wounded, an artillery gun destroyed, a supply dump burned out, and a food supply provision point demolished. Three ox carts loaded with material for Red frontline troops were among the casualties.

Three smaller Navy ships joined with the Wisconsin at enemy troops near Kansong. The destroyer Marshall took Red troops in bunker earthworks under fire, and laid 5-inch gunfire on an 82-mm. mortar position. Heavy smoke from the naval bombardment prevented accurate estimates of damage.

Farther north at Wonsan, the destroyers U.S.S. Mansfield and Gregory coordinated gunfire night and day to lay area-destruction fire on short targets. Sector by sector, ground areas at Wonsan have been saturated with gunfire from the naval units blockading, bombarding and interdicting the Wonsan North-South terminal. Gregory and Mansfield reported one bridge, a vehicle park, an ammunition dump, a gun position, a locomotive, and many buildings destroyed or damaged in the carefully plotted hail of 5-inch shells.

North at Hungnam, Red shore guns straddled the destroyer U.S.S. Collett five times. The Collett suffered no hits or damage, and retaliated with 133 rounds of rapid fire 5-inch shellfire. The Collett refrained from claiming complete destruction of two Red guns that argued with her. Before the engagement during the night and morning hours, Collett shelled a marshalling yard and numerous buildings along the Hungnam-Wonsan artery.

At Songjin, far northward of the east coast, Navy units reported the brilliant moonlight excellent for direct fire missions, but not good for damage assessment. The destroyer Endicott, destroyer-minesweeper Swenson, and New Zealand frigate Hawea dispersed a bridge repair party, fired at trains and locomotives, scored at least ten direct hits on shacks suspected of housing railroad construction and repair crews, and started fires that set off secondary explosions in suspected storage buildings.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 737, FOR THE  
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON SUNDAY,  
DECEMBER 16, 1951:

United Nations raiding party fights one-hour engagement south of Panmunjom. Minor enemy probe repulsed south-east of Punchbowl.

1. A United Nations raiding party fought a one-hour engagement ended at 160110 (1.10 A.M., Sunday) at an enemy hill position south of Panmunjom against an enemy platoon which reinforced to double its strength during the course of the fight. Mortar and artillery fire was directed on the enemy as the United Nations raiding party withdrew. Elsewhere along the Western Korean battlefield, United Nations units reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Only light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period on the central front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. Elements of the Fifth Marine regiment immediately repulsed a light probing attack by an enemy squad at 160140 northeast of the Punchbowl. No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the eastern front during the period as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,100 COVERING OPERATIONS  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1951,

Ground elements of the United Nations Command continued to make scattered contacts with the enemy in Korea. Patrols operated all along the line and reported some minor contacts with hostile forces. Three separate probes at our lines by enemy units ranging up to platoon strength were repulsed. A friendly company-sized raiding party became involved in an engagement with the enemy in the western sector.

Enemy west coast shore batteries challenged surface vessels of the United Nations Command Naval Forces and were silenced by accurate gun fire from our ships. Wonsan was harassed throughout the day and night. Marshalling yards, a railway junction and bridges were among targets at Hungnam attacked by the fleet. At Songjin, storage areas and supply dumps were worked over and fires started. Planes from the carriers flew interdiction flights against northeastern Korean communications.

Land-based fighter-bombers cut rail lines, destroyed rolling stock and fired ground installations. A lone fighter engagement was reported. During the night medium bombers attacked the Sinanju East by-pass rail bridge, a supply centre at Chinnampo, and flew close support missions for friendly front line troops while light bombers hit the enemy vehicular traffic. Cargo transports continued the Korean airlift.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY  
OF OPERATIONS SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1951

Naval action against the Communists shifted scenes Sunday as west coast United Nations sea forces duelled with shoreside guns.

The British destroyer Constance was fired on by Red guns in the Chinnampo area. In company with light cruiser H.M.S. Ceylon, patrol frigate Alacrity and Canadian destroyer H.M.C.S. Sioux, the Constance had been firing with speed and accuracy at Red ground troops south and east of Chinnampo when artillery ashore opened. The cruiser Ceylon's guns immediately silenced the enemy batteries with well placed 6-inch gun fire.

Action elsewhere was restricted to patrol, replenishment and harassment.

At the troop front near Kansong, the United States cruiser Manchester and destroyer Erben fired harassment and interdiction night missions early Sunday. Troops ashore were the primary target, but no damage could be assessed.

The destroyer Marshall bombarded at Kojo, farther north toward Wonsan, with unobserved results. Kojo targets have been struck by heavy guns of the battleship Wisconsin and heavy cruiser Rochester in the past week.

Two destroyers picketed Wonsan harbour and fired night interdiction missions at troops, buildings and warehouses. The U.S.S. Gregory and U.S.S. Mansfield continued the systematic area destruction of ground areas at Wonsan. Storage structures, buildings and warehouses came under the guns.

The Gregory started several fires and scored direct hits on a Red gun emplacement and its cave shelter.

At Hungnam, the destroyer U.S.S. Collett worked her guns against shoreside Red field pieces with unobserved results. The Collett laid 5-inch gun fire on marshalling yards, a railway junction, and two railroad bridges.

Storage structures and suspected supply relay dumps were fired on at Songjin by the destroyer Swenson and destroyer-minesweeper Endicott. The ships reported fires started in three separate target areas. Five-inch gun fire discouraged a local bucket brigade in its efforts to control the flames.

Task Force 77 planes replenished before resuming rear area interdiction flights against the Northeast Korea communications complex, while the Australian carrier H.M.S. Sydney found Korea's west coast weather suitable only for limited sorties.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 738 COVERING  
SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS DECEMBER 16, 1951:

United Nations raiding party fights one-hour engagement south of Panmunjon. Minor enemy probes repulsed south of Pyonggang, northeast of the Punchbowl and west-northwest of Kamsong.

1. A United Nations raiding party fought a one-hour engagement ended at 160110 (1:10 A.M., December 16) at an enemy hill position south of Panmunjon against an enemy platoon, which was reinforced to double its strength during the course of the fight. Mortar and artillery fire was directed on the enemy as the United Nations raiding party withdrew.

Elsewhere along the Western Korean battle front, United Nations units reported fire fights with the enemy units up to two platoons in strength as they continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Elements of the Turkish Brigade repulsed a light probing attack by two enemy squads against an advanced position south of Pyonggang after a ten-minute engagement ended at 161930 (7:30 P.M., December 16). Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations units reported brief skirmishes with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

3. Elements of the Fifth Marine Regiment immediately repulsed a light probing attack by an enemy squad at 160140 (1:40 A.M., December 16) northeast of the Punchbowl, while other United Nations units west-northwest of Kamsong turned back an enemy squad-sized probe after a 45-minute engagement ended at 160645. Light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength was reported from the remainder of the eastern front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS:  
(DECEMBER 16, 1951):

United States Air Force war planes struck effectively at Communist rail lines, supply buildings, rolling stock and front line positions Sunday as Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 925 sorties.

Only one air-to-air battle developed during the day, with no damage to either side.

Of the Far East Air Forces sorties, 725 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots.

During the period F-84 Thunderjets effected approximately fifteen rail cuts between Sinanju and Wukchon and damaged a railroad tunnel south of Sukchon. Other F-84's blasted a large factory, believed to be a locomotive repair shop, east of Pyongyang. Pilots reported fires and large explosions.

F-80 Shooting Stars scored multiple rail cuts between Kunu and Sunchon, while Marine aircraft shattered rail lines in the Songchon, Sariwon and Wonsan areas.

F-51 Mustangs effected multiple trackage cuts from Kangdong to south of Pyongyang, and Mustangs flown by Republic of Korea pilots hit rail routes south of Wonsan. F-51's and Marine combat planes made strikes close behind enemy front lines, knocking out ten field pieces and two anti-aircraft guns.

There were four sightings of enemy MIG-15 jet fighters during the period but only one engagement. In the vicinity of Chongju fifteen F-86 Sabre jets exchanged fire with six MIG's without damage to either side.

Score for the period includes 280 supply buildings damaged or destroyed, ninety vehicles destroyed, eighty rail cuts, about fifteen gun positions knocked out and ten damaged.

B-29 Superforts Sunday night attacked enemy troops and ground installations. Six of the medium bombers dropped 500-pound high explosives on the Sinanju East rail by-pass bridge over the Chongchong River.

They encountered meagre flak but sighted no enemy fighters. All returned safely.

Four other B-29's flew in close support of friendly front line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troops concentrations and gun positions. One Superfort hit a supply area at Chinnampo on the west coast.

Sunday night, B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft flew ninety-five sorties. A moderately heavy volume of enemy highway traffic was sighted with over 100 vehicles destroyed. Four locomotives were reported destroyed and two damaged. There were approximately fifteen close support sorties.

Cargo-transport of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 185 sorties to airlift 560 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations in Korea.

Three friendly aircraft were reported lost Sunday to enemy ground fire. They were two F-84's and one F-80.

