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NOTE DATED 26 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 SIX COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 26 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:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
December 12, 1951

Eighth Army communique 731, for the twelve hours ended
noon Thursday, December 13, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations
Thursday, December 13, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday,
December 13, 1951

Eighth Army communique 732, covering operations Thursday,
December 13, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,097 for the twenty-
four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Friday, December 14,
1951 (4:00 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1951:

Damaging night attacks were made on enemy rail traffic by Fifth Air Force light bombers and shore-based Marine aircraft Wednesday as Far East Air Forces planes mounted 730 sorties.

United States Air Force B-26's and Marine F4U's and F7F's returning from moonlight attacks the night of 11-12 December, reported the destruction of seven locomotives and forty-five box cars. They also reported damaging four locomotives and eighty-five cars. Rolling stock sightings continued high Wednesday night and preliminary reports indicated four locomotives knocked out and forty-five box cars destroyed.

While rolling stock was hit on the trans-peninsula line between Paup and Sunchon on both nights, pattern of destruction was heaviest in the west, ranging as far north as Huichon. Locomotives and cars were put under successful attack around Sinanju and Kuna, the approximate southernmost limit of "through" rail traffic in the west.

Other attacks were made around Pyongyang and as far south as Sariwon where the Communists operate occasional night shuttle trains from tunnel to tunnel on such sections of track as they can repair between bombings.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts Wednesday night joined in the attack on the enemy's rail transportation system. Four of them bombed the auxiliary marshalling yard at Sunchon, where east-west lines join north-south routes, and three attacked the Samdong yard to the east of Sunchon. Five-hundred pound bombs were aimed by radar techniques at the rail complexes. Four Superforts bombed enemy front-line troop concentrations. All the medium bombers returned safely to their bases in Japan and Okinawa.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African, ROK (Republic of Korea) and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 555 of Far East Air Forces sorties. Fighter bombers cratered enemy rail lines in fifty-five places, striking south of Wonsan on the east coast, south of Pyongyang in the west and east of Samdong in the central route.

In these strikes the F-80's, F-84's, F-51's and Marine aircraft knocked out fourteen gun positions, fired 215 enemy-held buildings, damaged four bridges and blew up two supply dumps. A power plant was destroyed in a strike near Kumsong. Close support strikes destroyed twenty front-line bunkers sheltering enemy troops.

Far East Air Forces fighters - F-86 Sabre jets and MK-8 Meteor jets - swept the skies of northwest Korea Wednesday but encountered no enemy aircraft.

As B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marines returned to their patrol of enemy transportation routes at night they sighted very small highway traffic. Preliminary reports indicated thirty trucks destroyed.

One B-26 was attacked near Namsidong by what appeared to be a twin-engine jet aircraft, which turned a searchlight on the light bomber and then fired. The B-26 was not damaged, but claimed hits on the enemy plane. Another B-26 was attacked by an unidentified plane north of Suncheon. There was no damage to either plane in the encounter.

Logistical support of United Nations operations in Korea was continued by transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division.

In 160 sorties they airlifted sixty-one tons of passengers and supplies between Japan and Korea. Deliveries to Korea included warm winter clothing and fresh vegetables. Returning to Japan the planes carried sick and wounded soldiers and members of the armed forces on rest leave.

An F-80 crashed into a mountain and burned behind enemy lines.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 731, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS ENDED
NOON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951:

United Nations raiding party engaged most of morning northwest of Korangpo. Three enemy probes repulsed west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battle front maintained positions and patrolled during the period.

Activity reported from the western front included light patrol contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength and an action northwest of Korangpo in which a United Nations raiding party was engaged for most of the morning with an enemy group of unknown strength. Artillery was directed on the enemy as the United Nations raiding party returned to its base at 131130 (11:30 A.M. 13 December).

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

3. United Nations elements repulsed three light probing attacks against positions west of the Mundung Valley, one by an estimated enemy platoon after a fifteen-minute engagement ending at 130130, one by an undetermined number of enemy after a two-hour-and-twenty-minutes engagement ending at 130350 and the third by an enemy squad after a ten-minute engagement ending at 130020. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations units reported light contacts with small enemy groups as they maintained positions and patrolled.

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UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF OPERATIONS THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951:

United States Seventh Fleet flagship U.S.S. Wisconsin and destroyer U.S.S. Twining shelled Red troops at the battle line Wednesday night and Thursday morning, laying an average round of naval artillery every two minutes on the enemy for twelve straight hours.

Wisconsin's main and secondary battery fired 16-inch and 5-inch gun salvos at Red lines in the Kosong-Kensong area on the Korean east coast from approximately 8 P.M. Wednesday to 8 A.M. Thursday. During daylight hours Thursday the Wisconsin's guns were assisted by air and ground spot to account for an estimated ninety Red troops killed, thirteen bunkers destroyed, a 76 mm. artillery position destroyed, a division command post destroyed, an enemy trenchworks facing United Nations troops on the line completely cut in at least four places.

Destroyers U.S.S. Twining and Marshall sniped at Red positions in chorus with the Wisconsin. U.S.S. Marshall stood northward from the battle line to bombard Red troops in rear areas at Kajo. The Marshall observed several large fires and secondary explosions in shore-side targets as the result of her interdiction gunfire.

At Wonsan, the patrol frigate Evansville came under the guns of the Reds ashore. Thirty rounds of hostile artillery were levelled at the ship. Three rounds straddled the vessel before evasion tactics and counter-battery fire from destroyers U.S.S. Mansfield and Gregory combined to provide safety. No damage was sustained aboard the Evansville.

Clear and cold weather on the sea approaches to both Korean coasts provided Task Force 95's blockade and escort for force vessels with good operating conditions.

Australian aircraft carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney in Western waters launched Sea Fire and Firefly planes against targets northwest and southwest of Chinnampo. Sydney's planes destroyed a railroad bridge, three junks, a sampan and damaged at least five junks, three box cars, buildings and an unestimated number of Red troops.

The British vessels H.M.S. Alacrity and H.M.S. Constance used H.M.A.S. Sydney airspot to range their guns in on Red troop and supply targets southwest of Chinnampo.

Carrier Task Force 77 planes flew against the enemy in northwest Korea as naval air operations to cut off Red supply movement.

Task Force 77 carrier-based planes from U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Intrepid made sixty-two more rail cuts in day operations over east-central Korea.

Attack and bomber planes from the two 27,000-ton fast carriers also destroyed or damaged a medium tank, a weapon carrier, a railroad station, two bridges and

/two by-passes

two by-passes. A railroad yard taken under air attacks northwest of Wonsan was left with lumber piles burning brightly, eliminating the wood piles from possible use to repair bridges and by-passes already destroyed or damaged in the Navy air-raiders' rail and bridge destruction campaign behind Red lines.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951:

F-86 Sabre jets of Fifth Air Force on Thursday scored their biggest victory in a single day over Communist MIG-15 jet fighters by destroying thirteen of the swept wing enemy planes, probably destroying two more and damaging one during a day in which Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 990 sorties.

The speedy Red jets were knocked down in two separate air battles over Northern Korea. In the first engagement shortly before noon twenty-two Sabre jets observed about 120 MIG's in the Sinanju area and encountered six of them, destroying one and damaging one. A few minutes later the Sabre jets observed approximately fifty MIG's in the same vicinity and encountered thirty, destroying three.

During the second air battle in the mid-afternoon, twenty-nine of the F-86's observed sixty MIG-15's in the Sinanju area; and during an encounter that lasted for thirty minutes at altitudes from 30,000 to 40,000 feet, nine of the enemy jets were destroyed and two probably destroyed. The action ranged as far east as Wonsan as the jets clashed in deadly struggle.

One F-86 was lost due to a flame-out, but the pilot was rescued uninjured.

Added to the score of enemy planes damaged was an MIG-9 jet fighter, which was hit by a B-26 light bomber during the early morning hours before dawn south of Namsi.

Of the Far East Air Forces sorties, 790 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian, ROK (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marine pilots.

During the period F-84 Thunderjets ranged the rail line from Sinanju to Sukchon, scoring over thirty rail cuts, destroying forty buildings and blasting gun positions. Fighter-bombers knocked out enemy gun positions along the front lines. Buildings were destroyed at Paup and on the east coast near Kojo. Multiple rail cuts were scored on the rail route between Kunu and Sinanju and along the trans-peninsular route extending east from Sunchon.

One F-51 Mustang was lost to enemy ground fire during the attacks.

In interdiction strikes the fighter-bombers and light bomber pilots destroyed or damaged 140 supply buildings, over forty gun positions and 100 railroad cars. Rail lines were cut in eighty places. Four locomotives were destroyed and five damaged, and twenty enemy warehouses were blasted.

Thursday night five B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command used radar-aiming techniques to strike against the Sunchon South rail by-pass bridge, dropping 500-pound high explosives. The medium bombers encountered moderate ground fire but sighted no enemy fighters. All returned to base. Five other Superforts flew close air support for friendly United Nations front-line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on troop concentrations and ground installations.

B-26 light bombers and land-based Marine pilots Thursday night flew over 100 sorties. They sighted a light movement of enemy road traffic, attacking 345 vehicles and destroying ninety. The score also included two locomotives destroyed and three damaged, twenty rail cars destroyed and twenty-five damaged. Attacks were made along the rail route from Namsi to Sinanju, between Sukchon and Sunam, west of Yangdok and south of Wonsan.

Cargo-transporters of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division during the day flew 190 sorties, airlifting 680 tons of supplies and passengers in support of the United Nations operations in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 732, COVERING
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951:

United Nations raiding party engaged most of morning north-west of Korangpo. Five enemy probing attacks repulsed along eastern front.

1. A United Nations raiding party was engaged for most of the morning with an enemy unit northwest of Korangpo which grew in size from two squads to a company as the fighting progressed. Artillery was directed on the enemy as the United Nations raiding party returned to its base at 11:30 A.M., 13 December. No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations forces repulsed five light probing attacks along the eastern front during the period. Four were against positions west of Mundung Valley. The fifth developed northeast of the Punchbowl. The actions west of the Mundung Valley were launched by enemy units up to a platoon in strength shortly after midnight at three positions and by sixteen enemy late in the period at a fourth position. In the action northeast of the Punchbowl an enemy squad was repulsed in brief engagement at 1:30 A.M., Thursday. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations units reported light contact with enemy groups up to seventy men in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,097,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951 (4:00 P.M.,
THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

The principal action along the Korean battle front yesterday (Thursday) found elements of the United Nations' Command ground forces repulsing three enemy probing attacks at our lines in the east-central sector. One attack was by an enemy squad, one by a platoon and the third of undetermined size. Elsewhere along the line our forces maintained and adjusted their positions and dispatched patrols which made only scattered minor contacts with the enemy.

In an all-night action, the big guns of the United Nations Naval Forces pounded the enemy in the Kosong-Kansong region. Enemy installations, artillery positions and troops were worked over during the assault. An artillery duel between shore batteries of the enemy and our surface vessels was fought at Wonsan. Carrier-based planes of the fleet flew sorties against targets northwest and southwest of Chinnampo, hitting railroad bridges, junks, sampans, boxcars, enemy-held buildings and enemy troops. Other naval aircraft flew against the enemy in Northeast Korea as naval air operations to cut off supply movement continued.

Our land-based fighter aircraft enjoyed excellent results during air battles with enemy fighter planes. Night medium bombers attacked the Sunchon South by-pass bridge, while others flew in close support of friendly front line troops. Fighter-bombers and light bombers attacked enemy supply routes, ground installations and troop concentrations. Transport cargo aircraft continued the Korean airlift to resupply our forces in Korea.

