

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

GENERAL

S/2486
25 January 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

NOTE DATED 18 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, January 18, 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:

Eighth Army communique 787, for the twelve hours ended noon Thursday, January 10, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,125, for operations Thursday, January 10, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 10, 1952

Eighth Army communique 788, covering operations Thursday, January 10, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 10, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 787, FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS ENDED NOON THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952:

United Nations troops raid enemy hill position northwest of Yonchon. United Nations patrol fights two enemy squads in bunkers west of Mundung Valley.

1. A United Nations raiding patrol advancing at 100333 (3:33 A.M., 10 January) near the top of an enemy hill position northwest of Yonchon, received an intense volume of small arms and automatic weapons fire and hand grenades from an enemy unit of undetermined strength, directed artillery fire on the enemy position at 100345 and withdrew at 100600 under fire from enemy mortars. Elsewhere along the Western Korean battlefield United Nations forces reported light to moderate engagements with small enemy groups, as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength developed during the period along the central front, as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. Except for an action west of the Mundung Valley in which a United Nations patrol was engaged in a two hour fire fight ending at 100410 with two enemy squads well entrenched in bunkers no significant activity was reported during the period from the Eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,125, FOR
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952:

United Nations Command ground forces continued to maintain positions and dispatch patrols along the quiet Korean battle front with only scattered minor enemy contacts made.

The day's naval operations were highlighted by an hour-long duel between guns of United Nations Command surface vessels and enemy shore batteries at Wonsan. Marshalling yards, troops and transport targets were fired upon at Hungnam. At Songjin and to the north, bridges, rail lines and enemy-held buildings were fired on. On the west coast other United Nations Command vessels turned their guns on enemy troops on the Peninsula flats west of Haeju. Naval air action found shore-based aircraft of the Fleet Air-Wing directing their efforts against enemy gun positions and vehicles.

Our land-based fighter-bombers destroyed rail cars and cut enemy rail lines in several places. Medium bombers during the night attacked the Songchon West bypass rail bridge and continued to fly close air support missions for friendly front line troops. Light bombers struck against enemy supply vehicles and rolling stock. Cargo transports flew in supplies to our forces in Korea.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952:

United States Air Force war planes flew through murky skies Thursday to strike against enemy targets immediately behind the battle line as weather restricted war planes of Far East Air Forces to 305 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian and land-based Marine pilots flew 140 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Marine F4U's effectively attacked enemy gun positions and bunkers in close air support strikes. Seven of the bunkers and two gun positions were knocked out. During hours of darkness, B-26 light bombers attacked Communist troops and shelters along the battle front, with secondary explosions observed.

In the night attacks, the light bombers hit Red supply routes, destroying one locomotive and destroying or damaging fifteen rail cars. Five gun positions were knocked out. Near Chaeryong an airfield was bombed by radar-aiming methods with unassessed results.

There were no air-to-air engagements during the period.

Nine all-weather medium bombers of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group on Thursday night used radar methods to drop ninety tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Songchon West rail by-pass bridge. No ground fire or enemy fighters challenged the bombers. Four other Superforts flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, dropping quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations along the battle line. All of the bombers returned safely.

Light bombers and Marine aircraft last night mounted sixty sorties in attacks on Red vehicular traffic and rolling stock. A light sighting of supply vehicles was reported, with twenty-five trucks destroyed. Seven locomotives were attacked, with one destroyed and one damaged.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 125 sorties to airlift 545 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 788, COVERING OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952:

United Nations troops raid enemy hill positions northwest of Yonchon. Two light enemy probes repulsed northwest of the Punchbowl.

1. A United Nations raiding patrol advancing at 100333 (3:33 A.M. 10 January) near the top of an enemy hill position northwest of Yonchon received an intense volume of small arms and automatic weapons fire and hand grenades from an enemy unit of undetermined strength, directed artillery fire on the enemy's positions at 100345 and withdrew at 100600 under fire from enemy mortars. Elsewhere along the Western Korean battlefield United Nations forces reported light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength developed along the central front as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations units northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed two light probes by enemy patrols or two squad strength, one after a fifty-minute engagement ended at 102155, the second after a fifty-five-minute engagement ended at 102310. A United Nations patrol west of the Mundung Valley was engaged in a two-hour fire fight ended at 100410 with two enemy squads well entrenched in bunkers, while northwest of Kansong another United Nations patrol forced an enemy company to withdraw following a light fifteen-minute fire fight ending at 100355. United Nations forces along the remainder of the eastern front reported light contact with enemy units up to two platoons in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952:

Two United States Navy destroyers fought an hour-long duel with Red shore guns at Wonsan Thursday as surface action flared in the naval war against the Communists.

The destroyer U.S.S. Mackenzie, assisted by the destroyer U.S.S. Gregory, engaged four enemy guns, estimated to be of the 76-mm. type, in direct fire from Wonsan Harbour. Thirty-six rounds of enemy gunfire straddled the Mackenzie, splashing sea-water on her bridge and fantail. No personnel casualties or damage to the ship resulted. Gunners in the Mackenzie and Gregory laid more than 300 rounds of rapid-fire 5-inch shells on the Reds in return, destroying one gun, scoring a direct hit on a gun observation post, and effectively silencing the others. The destroyer gunners landed at least one direct hit in a bluff-side cave, but could not estimate final damage to the gun it shielded.

Earlier action Thursday at Wonsan consisted of night harassment fire at targets of opportunity by the destroyers U.S.S. Mackenzie and U.S.S. Mansfield.

Elsewhere, routine naval bombardment and blockade missions were performed by naval surface elements. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester, accompanied by the destroyer U.S.S. Collett, fire 8- and 5-inch shells into Red trenches, bunkers and mortar positions at the battle line near Kosong. The Rochester's guns destroyed one Red bunker and damaged five others. The destroyers Collett and De Haven fired support missions and harassment assignments night-long, and added 5-inch gunfire to the heavy shooting of the Rochester at Red troops during the day.

The destroyer-minesweep U.S.S. Doyle shelled marshalling yards, enemy main rail routes, troops, and transport targets at Hungnam with unassessed results.

The destroyer Swenson, and destroyer-escort Edmunds worked with the New Zealand patrol frigate H.M.N.Z.S. Taupo in the far northern waters of the East Korean coast at Songjin and above. Interdiction targets along the coastline were fired on, including bridges, rail lines, and buildings. Results were unobserved.

On the west coast, the British light cruiser H.M.S. Ceylon worked her guns against Red troops ashore on the Peninsula flats west of Haeju. Six and 4-inch gunfire was laid on Red positions, but no casualty estimates were offered by the Ceylon. The New Zealand patrol frigate H.M.N.Z.S. Hawea stood between the snow-covered banks of the Han River northwest of Inchon to bombard enemy troop and mortar positions above the northern shores.

In air action, United States Marine pilots of the First Marine Air Wing swung their planes laterally across the battle line to destroy ten Communist gun positions, as night fighters bagged twenty-three vehicles in after-dark sorties.