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NOTE DATED 1 FEBRUARY 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 ELEVEN COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, February 1, 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 817, for the twelve hours to noon Friday,
January 25, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,140, for operations Friday,
January 25, 1952

Eighth Army communique 818, covering operations Friday,
January 25, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, January 25,
1952

Eighth Army communique 819, for the twelve hours to noon Saturday,
January 26, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Saturday, January 26, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Saturday, January 26, 1952

Eighth Army communique 821, for the twelve hours to noon Sunday,
January 27, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Sunday, January 27, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,142 for operations Sunday,
January 27, 1952

Eighth Army communique 822, covering operations Sunday, January 27, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 817, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS TO NOON FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

United Nations patrols engaged enemy units up to company strength along western front. Minor enemy probe repulsed northeast of Punchbowl.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korea battle-front reported light engagements with enemy units up to a company in strength during the period as they maintained positions and patrolled. Included among the patrol actions reported was a firefight with two enemy platoons between 242005 and 250225 west-northwest of Korangpo and a ten-minute engagement with an enemy company, ended at 251030, northwest of Chorwon.

2. Light contact with enemy groups up to two squads in strength was reported from the central front as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. Light contact with small enemy units developed during the period along the eastern front, where United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. Included among the actions reported was a minor probe by an enemy squad northeast of the Punchbowl which United Nations elements repulsed in a five-minute fire fight ending at 250250.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,140,
FOR OPERATIONS FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

Ground activity was limited to patrol action in Korea as severe cold prevailed over the battlefield. United Nations forces reported only scattered minor contacts with small enemy groups.

United Nations warships continued their coastal interdiction efforts in the face of heavy seas and snow squalls, training their guns on shore targets at Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan and on enemy installations at the Eastern end of the battle line. On Korea's west coast, enemy troops north of the Han River banks also felt the weight of United Nations naval gunfire.

In the air war, United Nations planes destroyed ten enemy MIG-15 jets in the skies over Northwest Korea. Fighter-bombers continued to strike at enemy supply routes, hitting rail lines and supply buildings. During the night medium bombers hit the Songchon West rail by-pass bridge and Kyomipo rail marshalling yards and flew in close support of frontline troops. Light bombers concentrated on enemy vehicle traffic. Cargo-transport aircraft continued their support of operations in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 818, COVERING
OPERATIONS FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

United Nations elements fight at hill crest west of Yonchon.

1. United Nations elements assaulted a hill crest position west of Yonchon at 7 P.M., encountering moderate resistance from elements of an enemy company. By 8:20 P.M. the United Nations forces were on the crest of the hill. At 9 P.M. the enemy directed intense small arms, artillery and mortar fire on the United Nations elements with the fire decreasing by 10:30 P.M. Two enemy companies counter-attacked the hill crest at 11:30 P.M., employing artillery, mortar, small arms and automatic weapons fire, and the United Nations units disengaged at midnight and returned. Light contact with enemy units up to a company in strength developed elsewhere along the western Korean battle-front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. Included among the patrol actions reported was a fire fight with two enemy platoons west-northwest of Korangpo between 8:05 P.M. Thursday and 2:25 A.M. Friday.
2. Light contact with enemy groups up to two squads in strength was reported from the central front, as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations units along the eastern front reported light engagements with small enemy groups, as they continued to maintain positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

Bad weather hampered observation and cancelled air operations by carrier elements on both Korean coasts.

Battleship Wisconsin worked her 5-inch guns on Red positions fronting friendly troops at the battle-line in night-long harassment and interdiction missions. Between dawn and darkness Wisconsin landed 135 rounds of 16-inch high explosives on enemy trenches, shelters and bunkers with the help of ground and air spot. Preliminary reports estimate forty-five Red troops were killed or wounded in the heavy bombardment. Destroyer U.S.S. Shields fired on Red automatic weapons and supply points in the same area.

Coastal interdiction by surface bombardment elements was carried on in the face of heavy seas and snow squalls. At Songjin, destroyer U.S.S. Colahan and destroyer-minesweep Doyle fired on rail bridges, boat basins and marshalling yards in the northern coastal area. Destroyer-escort Edmonds shelled Red rail tracks following the coastal flats in the Hungnam area. At Wonsan, destroyer Twining, destroyer-escort O'Bannon, and patrol frigate Gloucester fired on shore gun positions, ammunition storage points and suspected supply buildings.

Red troops north of the Han River banks on the western side of the Korean Peninsula were taken under fire by Australian patrol frigate Murchison.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 819, FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
NOON SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1952

United Nations patrol attacked by re-enforced enemy platoon northeast of Panmunjom. Patrols fight enemy platoon in bunkers and trenches on eastern front.

1. A United Nations patrol operating northeast of Panmunjom occupied a hilltop at 4:50 A.M., fought a half-hour engagement ending at 6:40 A.M. with an attacking re-enforced enemy platoon, directed artillery fire on the enemy and returned to its base. Northwest of Yonchon, another United Nations patrol at midnight received small arms and artillery fire from an enemy unit of undetermined strength, and disengaged after a one-hour firefight. No other significant activity was reported during the period along the western front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. A light engagement with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed during the period along the central front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. A United Nations patrol destroyed five enemy bunkers during a one-hour engagement ending at 5:45 A.M. with an enemy platoon near the Satae Valley, while east of the Mundung Valley another United Nations patrol was lightly engaged for forty minutes, ending at 8:45 A.M., with an enemy platoon in trenches. Light contact with small enemy groups, including a minor probe by an enemy squad which United Nations elements repulsed after a five-minute engagement ending at 4:15 A.M. south of Kosong, was reported elsewhere along the eastern front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1952

North Korean Red rail lines were elicited in 136 places by Skyraiders, Panther jets and Corsairs of Task Force 77.

The East Coast communications complex from the battle line to Songjin and west to Kowon was swept by strafing and bombing low level attacks that also saw one locomotive demolished by a 1,000-pound bomb, four locomotives damaged, forty-one freight cars destroyed or damaged, ninety-seven buildings destroyed or damaged, two electrical relay stations destroyed or damaged, a camouflaged T-34 tank destroyed or damaged, and an estimated fifty enemy troops killed or wounded in the field. Carrier U.S.S. Antietam's Reserve Air Group 5 inflicted eighty-five of the 136 rail cuts.

Final damage estimates of Friday's 16-inch gun barrage of the Red battle front by battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin revealed the super-dreadnaught's heavy guns closed twenty caves and entrances to underground barracks. Ground observers estimated each cave contained an average of twenty enemy occupants. A North Korean division command post and communications centre was also reported to have taken five direct 16-inch shell hits with totally destructive results.

Heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul ranged northward along the East Korean coast to strike with 8-inch guns at Red rails and bridges at Tanchon, north of Hungnam. Two key bridges were the objects of St. Paul's surface raid, as well as trackage on the north-south supply artery feeding Red front line troops. Destroyer Shelton screened St. Paul from seaward during the coastal strike.

Navy rocket ship LSMR 401 launched 400 rockets at mortar positions on defences south and west of Chinnampo on Korea's West Coast. British destroyer H.M.S. Constance covered the inshore approach of the rocket ship and laid suppression fire on enemy gun positions. Rocket ship LSMR 403 fired night harassment missions in the Kirindo area in company with destroyer escort U.S.S. Radford. Numerous fires marked the results of the combined barrage.

Other key Communist targets subjected to naval bombardment included Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan, and the eastern terminus of the battlefront at Kansong. Bridges, buildings, storage areas, vehicles, and troop shelters were fired on by bombardment elements of Rear Admiral George Dyer's Task Force 95 blockading and escort ships that ring the Korean Peninsula to blockade the enemy from seaward and besiege his shore installations within the range of naval artillery.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1952

United States Air Force warplanes flew through low clouds and snow storms Saturday to strike against the Communists' transportation system in northwest Korea as aircraft of Far East Air Forces were limited to 725 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and land-based Marine pilots flew 533 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Fighter bombers dipped through cloud openings to crater rails in approximately thirty places during the day. F-84 Thunder-jets effected multiple cuts between Sonchon and Sinanju.

F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with F-51 Mustangs and Marine aircraft to blast tracks in the Huichon, Sinmak and Kyonipo sectors. North of Huichon, a rail tunnel was damaged. In the Sinmak area, ten enemy-held supply buildings were destroyed and ten others damaged.

During close air support strikes in the vicinity of Ando, five gun positions were knocked out and two others damaged.

Destruction for the period included fifteen gun positions destroyed or damaged, eight road cuts and twenty-five supply buildings destroyed or damaged.

F-86 Sabre jets flew air patrols over northwest Korea during the day but failed to sight enemy fighters.

Medium bombers of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing last night attacked the enemy airfield at Sinanju in extreme northwest Korea across the Yalu River from Antung. As air strikes against the Communists continued around the clock, seven of the Superforts used radar methods to drop seventy tons of high explosives on the field, where recent reconnaissance showed over sixty conventional-type aircraft parked along runways and in revetment areas. The Superforts encountered moderate flak over the target but were not attacked by enemy fighters. All of the aircraft returned safely. Three other B-29's flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations while two bombers attacked a barracks area at Sinanju on the east coast.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night mounted seventy-five sorties. Flying through heavy cloud, pilots reported a light fighting of Communist fighters, the loss of fifteen supply vehicles destroyed. B-26's employed retarding bombs to attack the Huichon rail marshalling yards, the Kuru supply complex and the airfield at Sariwon.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 160 sorties to drop 600 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 821, FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS TO NOON SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1952

Scattered light patrol contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed across army front. Three minor enemy probing actions repulsed west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the eastern Korean battle-front reported light contact with enemy units up to two squads in strength during the period, as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported from the central front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations forces west of the Mundung Valley repulsed three minor enemy probing attacks during the period. Two were by squad-sized enemy units which began 2:25 A.M. and were turned back after ten-minute fire fights. In the third action, an estimated enemy platoon directed small arms fire at a United Nations advance position at 1:50 A.M. United Nations artillery fire dispersed the enemy at 2:30 A.M. United Nations forces elsewhere along the eastern front reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR
SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1952

Navy planes from fast carriers U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Antietam of Task Force 77 cratered Red rail tracks from Songjin to Hungnam in 165 places on Sunday, the largest number of rail cuts inflicted on the enemy's rail transport lines in a single day by carrier aircraft.

Navy planes also destroyed twenty-eight railroad cars, four bridges, two rail by-passes, a rail trestle, and eight trucks in the day's operations. Damaged were fifteen railroad cars, one locomotive and one bridge.

Heavy naval artillery fire struck the Reds at widely separated points on the east Korean coast. Battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin answered call-fire requests at the battle line near Kansong, bombarded enemy mortar sites and defensive bunkers with 16-inch-gun salvos, killing or wounding an estimated thirty-five Red troops in the line. Wisconsin fired pre-dawn harassment missions with destroyer U.S.S. Bristol, working her 5-inch guns at in-range Red positions. Destroyer U.S.S. Shields destroyed three bunkers, caused some personnel casualties, and destroyed an observation post at the battle line, then moved north to the Kojo area to shell mined beach areas, supply dumps and a bridge crossover with unassessed results.

The heavy cruiser St. Paul bombarded bridge and track targets at the northeast tip of the Korean Peninsula near Tanchon, working in company with destroyer Shelton to lay 8-inch gunfire on interdiction targets along the coast south to Songjin.

Rockets landed in destructive profusion on Red coastal defences west of Ullulul near Chinnampo, on the opposite coast.

Five hundred ninety-two rockets fell in Red mortar and troop positions commanding west coastal defence. His Majesty's destroyer Constance fired air bursts in support of United States Navy rocket ship L.S.M.R. 401 in the fiery attack.

Elsewhere, Communist coastal port cities were picketed by surface elements that fired on targets of opportunity and interdiction. Buildings, supply points, rail track, bridges and road junctions were under the guns of Task Force 95 vessels day and night at Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan, as other surface units carried out daily patrol and replenishment missions of both Korean coasts.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
1,142 FOR OPERATIONS, SUNDAY,
JANUARY 27, 1952

The tempo of the ground war along the Korean battle-front remained about the same. United Nations Command ground forces patrolled and made minor contacts with the enemy. Three small enemy probes were repulsed by our forces.

Enemy communications were hit hard by carrier-based aircraft from Songjin to Hungnam. Navy planes also destroyed a large number of railroad cars, bridges, rail by-passes, a rail trestle and several trucks during the day's work. Heavy naval artillery fire struck the enemy at widely separated points on the East Korean coast. Enemy troops in the battleline region and at other areas were bombarded. Near Tanchon and along the coast south to Songjin gunfire on interdiction targets was carried out. Buildings, supply points, rail track, bridges and road junctions were under the guns of friendly naval forces day and night at Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan.

Medium bombers during the night struck the Sinanju East rail by-pass bridge and others flew in close air support of friendly frontline units. Cargo transports continued to fly supplies to our forces in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 822,
COVERING OPERATIONS SUNDAY,
JANUARY 27, 1952

Enemy probes repulsed west-northwest of Korangpo, west-northwest of Yonchon and west and east of the Mundung Valley. United Nations tank-infantry patrol heavily engaged east-southeast of Kumsong.

1. United Nations units west-northwest of Korangpo repulsed a probe by an enemy platoon in a twenty-minute fire fight ended at 272100 (27 January, 9 P.M.). West-northwest of Yonchon, other United Nations elements repulsed a probe by another enemy platoon in a one and one-half hour action ended 271945. United Nations forces elsewhere along the western Korean battle front reported light contact with enemy units up to two squads in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled.
2. East-southeast of Kumsong a tank-infantry patrol was heavily engaged with an enemy group of undetermined strength at 271325, with the infantry elements closing in a small arms and hand grenade fight with the enemy, supported by fire from tank elements nearby. The patrol disengaged at 271610 and returned. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations forces west of the Mundung Valley repulsed three minor probing actions during the period. Two were by squad-sized enemy units beginning at 270225. Both were turned back after ten-minute fire fights. In the third action, an estimated enemy platoon directed small arms fire at a United Nations advance position at 270150. United Nations artillery fire dispersed the enemy at 270230. East of the Mundung Valley, other United Nations elements repulsed a probe by two enemy squads in a brief engagement beginning at 271950. United Nations forces elsewhere along the eastern front reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

