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NOTE DATED 7 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 FIVE COMMUNIQUES
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, February 7, 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 829, for the twelve hours ended
noon Thursday, January 31, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday,
January 31, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,146, for operations
Thursday, January 31, 1952

Eighth Army communique 830, covering operations
Thursday, January 31, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations
Thursday, January 31, 1952

P/52-795

/EIGHTH ARMY
S/2519

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 829, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS ENDED NOON THURSDAY,
JANUARY 31, 1952

Enemy probes repulsed west of Pukhan River and south of Konsong. Scattered light patrol contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength reported from central and eastern fronts.

1. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the Western Korean battlefront as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Two enemy squads employing small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire attacked a United Nations advanced position west of the Pukhan River at 3.10 A.M. The attack was repulsed at 3.55 A.M. with the aid of United Nations mortar fire. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

3. Light engagements with enemy troops up to a platoon in strength, including a light probe by an enemy platoon, repulsed by United Nations elements south of Kosong in a brief fire fight at 12.10 A.M. were reported from the eastern front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

/FAR EAST

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

Red jet fighters were sighted and engaged, with no claims resulting, as Far East Air Forces war planes continued their attacks against supply targets earmarked by Operation Strangle. The Far East Air Forces planes flew 925 sorties.

Fifth Air Force pilots and those of the Australian, South African and Republic of Korea Air Forces and a shore-based Marine unit mounted 710 of the Far East Air Forces sortie total.

Fighter-bombers bombed rail beds and achieved more than 130 rail cuts and hit three rail bridges. They also fired a supply warehouse and smashed more than 100 enemy-held supply buildings and shelters. On armed reconnaissance missions, Fifth Air Force pilots destroyed 138 vehicles with most of them hit by night-flying B-26's and Marine planes.

While ranging enemy rail lines the fighter-bombers spotted and bombed successfully twelve rail cars. A Communist tank, located near Singosan, was destroyed by a low-flying F-51 Mustang of the Eighteenth Fighter-Bomber Wing. Four other Mustangs flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces, destroying three bunkers and inflicting an undetermined number of casualties.

The Chongchon River area, MIG Alley and high-altitude areas south of Sinanju were patrolled by F-86 Sabre jets, which sighted over 100 MIG jets. There were two engagements, but no claims evolved and all Sabres returned safely to base.

At night B-29 Superforts attacked the Sinanju East rail bypass bridge and flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces. Bombardiers radar-aimed their complements of 500-pound bombs.

Preliminary reports of night intruder activity indicate a moderate sighting of enemy supply vehicles. Of those sighted, more than fifty were destroyed. An enemy locomotive was also spotted but no attack was made.

Far East Air Forces combat cargo aircraft airlifted 645 tons of supplies and passengers in continued support of United Nations operations in Korea.

/GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,146 FOR
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

United Nations Command ground forces continued to maintain their positions along the Korean battlefront. Minor enemy contacts were made in scattered instances by our patrols and one small enemy probe was repulsed.

Land-based aircraft struck hard at enemy supply targets as fighter-bombers and medium bombers worked over rail lines, marshalling yards and bridges. Night-flying light bombers attacked enemy motor supply convoys and rolling stock. Combat Cargo aircraft continued to resupply our forces in Korea.

From the sea and air elements of the United Nations Command Naval Forces continued their attack on the enemy. Guns of fleet vessels opened upon targets in the Han River estuary, at Wonsan, Songjin, Hungnam and at the battleline. Included in the targets were transportation facilities, supply targets, marshalling yards, enemy barracks, gun positions and rail repair shops. Carrier-based planes of the fleet flew sorties off the east coast of Korea selecting enemy truck, rail cars, buildings, supply carts, gun positions, rail bridges, an ammunition dump and enemy troops as their targets. They also scored numerous rail cuts in their operations.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 830, COVERING OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

Enemy probes repulsed west of Pukhan River and south of Kosong. Nine bunkers destroyed, thirty-one enemy estimated killed in patrol fights between Mundung and Satae Valleys.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battlefront reported light engagements with enemy units up to two platoons in strength, as they maintained positions and patrolled. Among the patrol actions reported was a one-hour fire fight with two enemy platoons, ended at 10.10 P.M., west-northwest of Korangpo.
2. Two enemy squads employing small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire attacked a United Nations advanced position west of the Pukhan River at 3.10 A.M. The attack was repulsed at 3.55 A.M. with the aid of United Nations mortar fire. Light engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported along the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. Nine bunkers were destroyed and thirty-one enemy estimated killed in three patrol engagements with enemy units of undetermined strength between the Mundung and Satae Valleys. United Nations units south of Kosong repulsed a light probe by an enemy squad in a brief action at 12.10 A.M.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

Carrier and land-based naval and Marine air squadrons continued the interdiction of North Korean rail, highway and sea routes as bright weather replaced the generally unsettled conditions of the past week.

Navy surface units likewise continued the harassing and supporting bombardment.

Rail cutting was again the major assignment of Task Force 77 as pilots of U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Antietam tallied 157 breaks. A recapitulation of the thirty-three-day period during which the carriers have been continuously in the operating area shows a grand total of 2,782 rail cuts. Equally damaging strikes against other targets have not been summarized.

Navy planes knocked out five vital rail bridges, forty-one freight cars, twenty-two buildings and exploded an ammunition dump. One of the bridges was a new structure on the north-south rail line between Wonsan and Kowan. Despite vast expenditures of manpower and materials, the Reds have not been able to move a train over this line for the past two weeks.

Leathorneck pilots of the First Marine Air Wing made twelve rail cuts east of Pyongyang, eight between Sariwon and Schung and one in the vicinity of Sunchon. In addition, they reported destruction of fifteen trucks, forty buildings and five personnel shelters. At least forty hits were scored in an attack on a Red airstrip south of Sariwon.

Surface elements at the eastern end of the battle front continued an around-the-clock bombardment of enemy positions. The cruiser U.S.S. Manchester screened by the destroyer U.S.S. Higbee laid on harassing and interdiction fire during the night hours. Ammunition expenditures for both ships were fifty-five rounds of 6-inch and 107 rounds of 5-inch. Enemy small boats were observed near the task element and were dispersed by a motor whale boat launched by the destroyer.

During daylight U.S.S. Manchester fired by air spot in support of a front line infantry division while Higbee searched for enemy small boats in coves along the beach.

The destroyer U.S.S. Shields, operating independently, also carried out front line support missions during the period.

Off Wonsan U.S.S. Twining and U.S.S. Gregory pounded repair shops, road junction and supply buildings. The Twining reported one large explosion, six small explosions and thirteen fires after expenditure of eighty-five rounds of 5-inch. Gregory's fifty-two salvos of similar ammunition were unobserved.

The destroyer U.S.S. Halsey Powell remained off Hungnam to continue the daytime neutralization of caves, bunkers and barracks in that area. During darkness the unobserved fire was concentrated on marshalling yards and rail bridges.

/A four-ship

A four-ship blockade and patrol element consisting of U.S.S. Colahan, U.S.S. Edmonds, U.S.S. Doyle and H.M.S. Alacrity steamed north from Songjin to deliver indirect and observed harassing and interdiction fire into coastal rail targets. Six fires were seen as the ships retraced their course just before dawn.

Colahan continued the shoot during daylight while observing the enemy's progress in restoring battered rail facilities.

United Nations naval activity in the Yellow Sea was limited to an attack by U.S.S. LSMR 401, which hurled 234 rockets into an artillery position on the Ongjin Peninsula, and a twenty-round attack on a mortar position by H.M.A.S. Murchison.

