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NOTE DATED 29 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 COMMUNIQES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, January 29, 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary 583 for Monday's operations,  
January 28, 1952

Eighth Army communique 824, for Monday's operations,  
January 28, 1952

Eighth Army communique 823, issued at 6 P.M., Monday,  
covering twelve-hour period ended at noon,  
Monday, January 28, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1143, covering Monday's  
operations, January 28, 1952

Summary of naval operations [Tuesday, January 29, 1952]

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 583  
FOR MONDAY'S OPERATIONS, JANUARY 28, 1952

The Communists' battered transportation system in Northern Korea was subjected to further attacks Monday despite unfavourable weather which limited war planes of the Far East Air Forces to 335 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian and land-based Marine pilots flew 190 of the total Far East Air Force sorties.

Despite the overcast skies, fighter bombers roared over enemy supply lines to score multiple rail cuts.

F-84 Thunder jets cratered lines in over twenty places between Sinanju and Sukchon, while other cuts were effected south of Pyongyang.

Marine F-4-U Corsairs flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces, striking troop and supply shelters with unassessed results.

F-86 Sabre jets sighted a formation of approximately fifty enemy MIG-15's in the Sinuiju area during an afternoon patrol. There was an air battle between twenty-two F-86's and twenty MIG's at an altitude of over 40,000 feet, with negative claims.

Medium bombers of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group last night struck the Communists' supply complex as air attacks against the enemy continued around-the-clock. Nine Superforts used radar aiming methods to drop ninety tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Sinanju west rail by-pass bridge. They met moderate ground fire and one plane was briefly attacked by an enemy fighter. Three other B-29's flew in close air support of United Nations ground forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on Red troop concentrations.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night mounted eighty-five sorties. Pilots reported a moderately light sighting of enemy roadway traffic, with eighty supply trucks destroyed.

Five B-26's attacked the Kunu supply complex and three others flew in close air support of front-line forces.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Force 315th Air Division yesterday flew 130 sorties to airlift 480 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 824, FOR MONDAY'S OPERATIONS,  
JANUARY 28, 1952

Twenty-three enemy killed as United Nations forces repulsed attack by fifty west of the Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront reported light contact with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed along the central front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. An estimated fifty enemy at 12.20 A.M. attacked a small United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley, forcing the United Nations unit to withdraw after a brief engagement. The enemy continued to a nearby United Nations advanced position and engaged another United Nations unit in a firefight. The enemy was dispersed with the aid of United Nations artillery fire by 2.20 A.M. At dawn, United Nations units counted twenty-three enemy killed in the engagement. United Nations elements south of Kosong repulsed two minor squad-aimed enemy probes early in the period, one after a five-minute fight and the other after a fifty-minute firefight. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported elsewhere along the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 823, ISSUED AT  
6 P.M., MONDAY COVERING TWELVE-HOUR  
PERIOD ENDED AT NOON MONDAY, JANUARY 28 1952

Twenty-three enemy killed as United Nations forces repulse attack by fifty west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

2. No significant activity developed during the period along the central front, as United Nations elements along that sector maintained positions and patrolled.

3. An estimated fifty enemy at 2 A.M. attacked a small United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley, forcing a United Nations unit to withdraw after a brief engagement. The enemy continued to a near-by United Nations advance position and engaged another United Nations unit in a firefight. The enemy was dispersed with the aid of United Nations artillery fire by 2:20 A.M. At dawn, United Nations units counted twenty-three enemy killed in the engagement.

Light contact with enemy units of up to platoon strength, including a probe by an enemy squad northwest of Kansong, which United Nations elements repulsed after a fifty-minute engagement ending at 1.35 A.M. were reported elsewhere along the eastern front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1143,  
COVERING MONDAY'S OPERATIONS,  
JANUARY 28, 1952.

There were no significant changes along the Korean battlefront yesterday. United Nations Command ground forces continued to maintain their positions. Patrols that were dispatched made only scattered light enemy contacts. Three small enemy probes directed at our lines were repulsed.

Friendly land-based planes were limited in operations yesterday due to bad flying conditions. There was an air-to-air engagement over Sinuiju. Medium bombers struck the Sinanju west rail bypass bridge during the night. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles. Cargo transports continued to fly supplies to our forces in Korea.

Enemy west-coast shore defenses near Chinnampo were targets for naval surface vessels yesterday. East-coast transportation networks were interdicted from the battle-line to the port city of Songjin by our surface bombardment elements. Building, bridges and gun positions at Wonsan also were hit by naval elements yesterday, and at Hungnam and Songjin other surface ships picketed the coastal rail lines, laid interdiction fire on trackage and patrolled northern waters.

/SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
Tuesday, January 29, 1952

West coast shore defences near Chinnampo were struck again yesterday by fiery salvos of rockets. Navy rocket ship LSMR 40, accompanied by the British destroyer H.M.S. Constance, the patrol frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay and the United States Navy destroyer-escort U.S.S. Fletcher closed the western coastline to within rocket-launching range where she fired 326 of the missiles at troop and gun concentrations on the shore. The destroyer H.M.S. Constance laid suppression fire on Red gun positions commanding the range on the Navy rocket ship. Overcast skies prevented accurate observation and no estimates of casualties were reported.

East coast transportation networks were interdicted from the battle line at Kansong to the port city of Songjin by surface bombardment elements. At the battle line, the battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin fired night-long harassment and interdiction missions at Red troop, supply and gun positions. The Wisconsin's gunners dropped two spans and heavily damaged a third span of a bridge near the line of ground contact. The destroyer U.S.S. Bristol worked with the battleship to lay 5-inch shellfire on gun and supply shelters at the front.

The destroyer Twining, destroyer-escort O'Bannon and patrol frigate Gloucester destroyed and damaged buildings, bridges and gun positions at Wonsan. The O'Bannon set off fires and secondary explosions in a shipyard near the beach, destroyed three buildings and damaged a bridge with accurate gunfire. The Twining fired at troops and guns while the Gloucester shelled suspected troop supply shelters.

At Hungnam and Songjin, other surface ships of Task Force 95 picketed the coastal rail lines, laid interdiction fire on trackage already cratered and cut by naval air and surface attacks, and patrolled northern waters to prevent Red supplies from being moved southward to the battle line by means of the coastal waterways.

