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NOTE DATED 4 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 COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
IN KOREA

Paris, February 4, 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 815, for the twelve hours to noon Thursday,  
January 24, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,139, for operations Thursday,  
January 24, 1952

Eighth Army communique 816, covering operations Thursday, January 24, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 24, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, January 24, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 815,  
FOR THE TWELVE HOURS TO NOON  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952:

United Nations raiding units in action west-northwest of Korangpo and west of Chorwon.

1. A United Nations raiding patrol at 240540 (5:40 A.M., January 24) engaged an enemy platoon at a hill position west-northwest of Korangpo. After a forty-minute fire fight during which the enemy increased its strength to two platoons, the enemy withdrew. An enemy platoon counter-attacked at 240603 and withdrew ten minutes later. The United Nations raiding unit returned at 240645 and reported twenty enemy killed during the engagement. Another United Nations raiding unit became heavily engaged on high ground west of Chorwon with an enemy unit of undetermined strength, with the enemy employing an intense concentration of small arms fire and hand grenades from approximately 240730 until 240830. Fighting continued throughout the remainder of the period. No significant enemy contacts were reported from the remainder of the Western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Light contact with small enemy groups developed during the period along the central front, as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. No significant activity was reported during the period by United Nations units along the eastern front, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,139,  
FOR OPERATIONS THURSDAY,  
JANUARY 24, 1952

Patrol action again dominated ground activity along the Korean battlefield. In the west-central sector, a company-size United Nations infantry patrol on a raiding mission engaged an enemy battalion for more than two hours before withdrawing to friendly lines. Elsewhere along the front, friendly forces reported only light contact with small enemy groups.

United Nations warships continued to harass enemy coastal areas, shelling shore installations at Songjin, Songo, Hungnam and Wonsan and furnishing supporting fire for friendly ground forces at the eastern terminus of the battleline. Surface elements operating off Korea's west coast hit enemy installations near the beach west of Siranju and west of Haeju, while carrier-based planes struck troop concentrations on the Yonan Peninsula. Land-based naval aircraft flew through low cloud ceilings to attack enemy gun positions south of Sindae.

United Nations medium bombers attacked the Songchon South rail by-pass bridge while fighter-bombers struck at enemy rail lines and sought out enemy supply dumps and vehicles before bad weather closed in. Night Intruder aircraft flew armed reconnaissance sorties, concentrating on enemy motor traffic. Cargo-transport planes continued their support of United Nations operations in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 816, COVERING OPERATIONS  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

United Nations raiding units in action west-northwest of Korangpo and west of Chorwon.

1. A United Nations raiding patrol at 5:45 A.M. engaged an enemy platoon at a hill position west-northwest of Korangpo. After a forty-minute fire fight during which the enemy increased its strength to two platoons, the enemy withdrew. An enemy platoon counter-attacked at 6:39 A.M. and withdrew ten minutes later. The United Nations raiding unit returned to its base at 7:30 A.M. and reported twenty enemy killed during the engagement.

Another United Nations raiding unit at 7:15 A.M. engaged an enemy group of undetermined strength at a hill position west of Chorwon. Fighting continued heavy, with the enemy employing intense small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire and hand grenades until 9:42 A.M. when the United Nations raiding unit was ordered to disengage.

The United Nations raiding unit also directed heavy fire, including artillery, on the enemy firing point. The United Nations raiding unit continued to receive heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire until 11:15 A.M. as it returned to its base.

Light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations forces along the central front reported light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength as they continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. Light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was also reported from the eastern front, as United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952:

In spite of severe winter weather conditions prevailing over northern Korea on Thursday, Far East Air Forces bombers, fighter-bombers and light bombers flew through snow and ice-filled skies to complete successful interdiction, close air support and high altitude bombing sorties against the enemy. Total sorties reached 575.

Australian, South African and shore-based Marine pilots attached to Fifth Air Force joined with Fifth Air Force pilots to fly 410 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Attacking an enemy troop build-up area north of the battle line in the middle eastern sector, jet and Marine fighter planes inflicted a total of approximately eighty-five hostile casualties and were successful in destroying five gun positions.

Armed reconnaissance sorties supporting the Operation Strangle objective, destroyed ten enemy supply buildings and a warehouse. The low flying fighter-bombers also knocked out 165 vehicles.

Continuing their paralyzation of enemy rail movement Fifth Air Force interdiction-assigned aircraft attacked through snow showers and heavy cloud layers to complete forty-five additional rail cuts, damage a rail bridge and destroy another.

F-86 Sabre jets made patrolling sweeps of MIG alley but sighted no enemy fighters.

Preliminary reports of night intruder activities indicated moderate vehicle sightings with B-26 light bombers and night-flying Marine aircraft claiming destruction of forty-six enemy supply vehicles. No rail movement was sighted by the night-flying bomber crews.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command on Thursday night sent eleven B-29 Superforts to hit the Suncheon South rail by-pass bridge spanning the Taedong River. The fliers bombed by radar techniques. Moderate anti-aircraft fire rose to meet the medium bombers but no enemy fighters were sighted.

Four other Superforts flew in close air support of United Nations battle-line forces, radar-aiming 500-pound bombs on enemy troop areas.

Combat cargo aircraft of the 315th Air Division continued to support United Nations operations in Korea by airlifting 526 tons of supplies and personnel in 143 sorties.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952:

Weather on both Korean coasts lowered Thursday afternoon to hamper observation of naval gunfire at Red targets on the shore. Australian escort carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney of the West Coast carrier element launched Firefly attack planes in the face of gathering snow squalls. The planes struck reported troop concentrations on the Yonan Peninsula, destroyed or damaged ten shelters, damaged a mobile crane and a small locomotive before fog and weather completely negated air operations.

British destroyer H.M.S. Constance steamed far north on the west coast as far as the Cholsan Peninsula to lay 5-inch gunfire on Red installation near the beach west of Sinanju. West of Haeju, Australian destroyer H.M.A.S. Tobruk shelled enemy troops and gun positions on the western coastal defence lines.

Uneasy seas off Korea's east coast were the platform for United States Navy destroyers which picketed coastal targets from the battle line at Kosong north to Songjin. Destroyer U.S.S. Colohan made track cuts, scattered bridge repair crews, started fires and wrecked shore shelters in the vicinity of Songjin in company with destroyer-minesweep Doyle. Destroyer U.S.S. Lyman Swenson started fires and interdicted rail traffic around the clock at Songdogap north of Hungnam. Destroyer-escort U.S.S. Edmonds laid suppression fire on Red shore guns near Hungnam, sniped at railroad track buildings and shore defence positions before moving south to Wonsan for replenishment.

Resupplied at sea, Edmonds returned to the Hungnam area to fire on a reported radar station and several gun positions.

At Wonsan, destroyer U.S.S. Twining literally stopped traffic in a truck marshalling yard with accurate 5-inch salvos, as destroyer-escort U.S.S. O'Bannon destroyed or damaged an observation post and set off large fires with secondary explosions as the result of harassment and interdiction bombardment. Destroyers U.S.S. Shields and U.S.S. Bristol were in rough waters off the east coast terminus of the fighting front where they shelled road junction, supply dumps and observation posts ashore.

Battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin's 16-inch and 5-inch guns spoke briefly against Red front-line positions. Night harassment 5-inch fire was directed by the battlewagon against gun positions and personnel shelters. During the daylight hours, Wisconsin's 16-inch guns killed or wounded an estimated twenty-five enemy troops and destroyed a mortar position.

First Marine Air Wing attack pilots bored through low cloud ceilings south of Sindae to destroy or damage six machine-gun and mortar positions, as fast carriers from Task Force 77 in eastern waters were resupplied at sea by the Navy's ocean-going replenishment ships of the train.