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NOTE DATED 5 DECEMBER 1951 FROM THE 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, 5 December 1951

The Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations presents his 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 701, for the twelve hours ended noon
Wednesday, November 28, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
November 28, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
November 28, 1951

Eighth Army communique 702, covering operations Wednesday,
November 28, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,052, for the twenty-four hours
ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, November 29, 1951 (4:00 P.M.,
Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 701, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS
ENDED NOON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1951

No significant activity reported from eastern and western fronts. United Nations units repulsed five light probing attacks southwest of Kumsong.

1. No significant action developed along the western Korean battlefield during the period as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations forces repulsed five light probing attacks by enemy groups up to **two platoons** in strength against United Nations advance positions southwest of Kumsong between 272230 and 280330 (11:30 P.M., November 27, to 3:30 A.M., November 28). Other United Nations elements east of the Puknan River repulsed at 280730 a company-sized enemy attack against a United Nations advance position which began at 272135. No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the central front as United Nations units adjusted positions and patrolled.
3. No significant action was reported from the eastern front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS, NOVEMBER 28, 1951

United Nations navy carrier-based aircraft flew full-scale air operations over northeastern and western Korea yesterday (Wednesday). Fast Carrier Task Force 77 provided the major air strikes as planes from U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard battered enemy rail lines along the east coast.

Communist railroad rolling stock took a beating in the Hamhung and Yangdok area. After Navy planes attacked, six locomotives and thirteen rail cars were destroyed or damaged and tracks were cut in forty places.

East of Kumsong, a Task Force 77 close air-support strike was credited with from forty to sixty enemy casualties and 95 per cent coverage of the area.

Almost 100 Red casualties were inflicted during day-long sorties and eight bridges, sixteen supply buildings and thirty-three vehicles were destroyed or damaged by Navy airmen.

Delayed reports indicated that Bon Homme Richard propeller-driven Corsairs and Skyraiders were jumped north of Wonsan by two MIG-15 jets. The Russian-type jets dove on the flight, making one firing pass. Two of the Corsairs fired on one of the climbing MIG's with undetermined results. One United States Navy attack bomber was slightly damaged but was able to continue on with the flight.

In the past two days two new additions to Task Force 77's heavy bombardment group opened up on Red military installations along the east coast.

Tuesday the heavy cruiser St. Paul announced her reappearance in the Korean war zone by pouring 8-inch shells on enemy shore batteries at Wonsan and at Kojo. This is the same area hit by the St. Paul before she left for the U.S.A. over seven months ago. The St. Paul is the flagship of Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, commander Cruiser Division 1, a native of Milwaukee. Capt. A. Gano of Minnesota skippers the heavy cruiser.

Yesterday the St. Paul moved up to Chongjin and fired over 235 main battery rounds at a marshalling yard, warehouses, factories and rail installations. Spotters reported many direct hits and at least two buildings and four rail cars, were destroyed at the marshalling yard.

Heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester, commanded by Capt. Rodmon D. Smith of Falls Church, Va., resumed accurate naval gunfire support of United Nations troops in the Kosong area in her initial appearance along the firing line since January, 1951. The Rochester was in the Far Eastern waters at the outbreak of the Korean war and served as Seventh Fleet flagship.

Firing over 260 main and secondary battery rounds, the Rochester shelled over twenty military targets near Kosong. Troop concentrations, artillery and mortar positions, and an ammunition dump were on the receiving end of the cruiser's gunfire. Three large bunkers were destroyed when 5-inch shells hit and exploded an ammunition dump.

Task Force 95 warships continued blockade and bombardment patrols along the east and west coasts. Communist installations at Chongjin, Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan were hit by naval gunfire. Australian Navy planes from United Nations blockade and escort force carrier H.M.A.S. Sydney attacked west coast transportation routes and supply centres.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF WEDNESDAY'S
OPERATIONS, NOVEMBER 28, 1951 .

United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets Wednesday defeated Communist MIG-15's in a long air battle north of Anju and at night Superforts for the second time in a week bombed the enemy's North Korean MIG base at Uiju airfield.

Effective interdiction, close support and air supply missions were continued, bringing Far East Air Forces' sortie total for the day to 940.

Air fighting occurred around 9 o'clock in the morning when a strong combat patrol of Sabre jets encountered more than forty MIG's.

Although outnumbered, the friendly pilots rattled the enemy for fifteen minutes at altitudes ranging from 35,000 feet to tree-top levels. Three MIG's were destroyed and four were damaged. One F-86 was lost to enemy air action. At almost the same time more than twenty F-84 Thunderjets and an approximately equal number of MIG's fought an inconclusive battle north of Sukchon in western Korea. There were no claims and no losses.

In three successive days of air engagements Far East Air Forces planes through Wednesday destroyed seven and damaged nine enemy jets, while losing two aircraft to enemy planes.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian and shore-based Marine planes flew 720 of Far East Air Forces' sorties. Mounting sixty-five close air support sorties F-51 Mustangs and F4U Corsairs knocked out gun positions, bunkers and supply carts and inflicted casualties on enemy troops, frequently experiencing heavy ground fire as they came in at low level to attack their targets with machine-gun fire, rockets and blazing napalm.

On daylight interdiction strikes F-80 Shooting Star jets, F-84 Thunderjets, F-51 Mustangs and Marine F4U's, AD-2's and F7F's continued the methodical destruction of the enemy's rail transportation system, splintering cross-ties and twisting rails with bomb blasts in numerous places. The interdiction strikes also destroyed rolling stock, gun positions, supply buildings and inflicted casualties.

Night interdiction attacks by B-26 light bombers and Marine F4U's destroyed 285 enemy vehicles during the period ended midnight Wednesday.

Fifth Air Force planes cut rail lines in approximately 150 places, knocked out seven gun positions, hit four bridges, fired 120 enemy-held buildings, and inflicted 155 casualties on enemy troops.

For the second time in a week Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts attacked the enemy airfield at Uiju in Northwest Korea where the Communists have been basing MIG-15 jet fighters. Three of the medium bombers dropped approximately 450 high explosive 100-pound bombs on the runway and revetments, using radar-aiming techniques. Two of the Superforts were under attack by enemy aircraft and flak was experienced, but all the bombers returned to their bases in Japan and Okinawa.

Single Superforts during the night attacked enemy railroad marshalling yards at Chongju, Kuna and Maenjungdong in Western Korea and the Hungnam barracks area in Eastern Korea. Three flew close air support for friendly front-line forces.

By day a lone B-29 hit the Kowon marshalling yard on the East coast.

At night, in bad weather, B-26 light bombers spotted light enemy vehicular traffic and destroyed sixty trucks, fourteen of the light bombers flew close air support sorties and eleven of them radar-bombed the marshalling yard at Suncheon and a supply storage area at Yangdok in Central Korea.

Cargo-transport planes of the 315th Air Division, continued Far East Air Forces' logistical support on the United Nations operations in Korea, flying 205 sorties to airlift 665 tons of war material and passengers. For the first time in a month two C-119 Flying Box Cars made a parachute drop of supplies to forward United Nations troops in the mountainous area.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 702, COVERING WEDNESDAY'S
OPERATIONS, NOVEMBER 28, 1951

No significant activity was reported from western front. Five light probing attacks repulsed west of Kumsong. Enemy battalion attack unsuccessful northwest of Yanggu. United Nations forces northwest of Punchbowl dispersed attack by enemy regiment.

1. No significant action was reported during the period from the Western Korean battle front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Between 10:30 P.M., Tuesday, and 3:30 A.M. Wednesday, United Nations units repulsed five light probing attacks by enemy units up to two platoons in strength against United Nations advance positions southwest of Kumsong. United Nations elements southeast of Kumsong repulsed a company size attack against an advance position. United Nations units east of Pukhan River turned back another company size attack against a United Nations advance position which began in the previous period. Light contact with small enemy groups was reported from the remainder of the central front as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. Two attacks, one by an enemy battalion, the other by an enemy regiment, developed during the period along the eastern front. The battalion size attack occurred in high ground northwest of Yanggu with the enemy hitting at 8:15 P.M., Wednesday, and withdrawing at 11 P.M. Northwest of the Punchbowl an enemy three-phase attack began at 4:45 P.M., Wednesday. When an enemy battalion unsuccessfully advanced against United Nations positions on high ground. A two-platoon attack was repulsed later at the same position. In the third phase of the attack, the enemy hit in regimental strength at 9:45 P.M., Wednesday, and was completely repulsed by midnight. No other significant activity was reported from the remainder of the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,052 FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS
ENDED 6 A.M., THURSDAY (4 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN
STANDARD TIME), NOVEMBER 29, 1951

Wednesday in Korea United Nations ground forces continued to maintain positions and patrol. In the western, west-central and eastern sectors of the battle front, friendly elements repulsed several probing attacks by small enemy units. Along the east-central front, United Nations forces repulsed two strong enemy attacks, one of battalion size and the second of regimental strength. Friendly artillery support helped force the enemy to withdraw. Elsewhere along the battle line, United Nations reconnaissance elements made only minor contacts with small enemy groups.

Three enemy MIG-15 jet fighters were destroyed and four damaged by United Nations Sabre jets in aerial encounters north of Anju. Land-based fighter-bombers hit rail lines, bridges and supply buildings and also attacked enemy troops in close air support of friendly ground forces. Light bombers destroyed an estimated 280 enemy vehicles along North Korean supply routes and also teamed with medium bombers to drop air-bursting bombs on enemy front-line troop concentrations. Medium bombers attacked four marshalling yards and the new enemy airfield at Uiju. Transport-cargo planes airlifted more than 600 tons of war supplies and personnel in support of United Nations operations in Korea.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft, operating over the east coast, attacked rail lines, rolling stock, bridges, supply buildings, vehicles and enemy troops in the Hamhung-Yangdok region and in the area east of Kumsong. On the west coast other naval planes attacked transportation routes and supply centres. Task Force surface elements continued blockade and bombardment patrols along both coasts, shelling enemy installations at Chongjin, Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan and also blasting enemy troop positions in the Kosong region.

