

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2437
12 December 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

NOTE DATED 7 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, December 7, 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 703, for the twelve hours, ended noon Thursday, November 29, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, November 29, 1951

Eighth Army communique 704, covering operations Thursday, November 29, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, November 29, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,083, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Friday, November 30, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 703, FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS ENDED NOON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1951:

No significant activity reported from western and central fronts. United Nations units twice lose and regain advance positions northwest of Yanggu.

1. No significant activity was reported during the period from the Western Korean battlefield as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. No significant activity was reported during the period from the central front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations units northwest of Yanggu which had withdrawn from an advance position during an enemy attack late in the previous period, counter-attacked and reoccupied the position at 290045 (12:45 A.M., Thursday).

Friendly elements again withdrew from the position after a fifteen-minute attack by two enemy platoons. At 290630 United Nations units again counter-attacked and reported securing the position at 291145.

No significant activity was reported from the remainder of the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1951:

United Nations Naval Forces hit Communist military installations from the air and sea. Navy and Marine planes from four carriers went into action while two heavy cruisers and screening destroyers poured almost sixty tons of high explosives on North Korean targets.

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 fielded three floating air bases. U.S.S. Essex, U.S.S. Antietam and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard launched Navy strikes at rear-area transportation routes. Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs, Panthers and Banshees ranged south and west of Wonsan and from Kowan to Pyongyang.

Under the command of Rear Admiral J.J. Clark, the Task Force flights accounted for eleven bridges, twenty-three trucks and over thirty supply buildings destroyed or damaged; over seventy-five casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The Task Force 95 escort carrier Rendova returned to hit west coast installations Thursday. Over sixty buildings were destroyed or damaged as the flying Marines struck in the Chinnampo area and as far east as Sangnyong. South of Chinnampo, six supply buildings and a large warehouse were either destroyed or severely damaged. At Onjong, northwest of Chinnampo, seven more warehouses were wrecked or heavily damaged.

Controllers directed Marine carrier-based Corsairs to troop buildings southwest of Sangnyong. The successful close-air support flights added to the total destruction for the day.

Heavy cruiser Rochester again provided naval gun-fire support for Eighth Army troops at the eastern end of the battleline near Kosong. Several Red gun positions on a hill were neutralized by the warship's accurate gunfire, spotters reported. An enemy position eleven miles inland was destroyed by one of the Rochester's eight-inch shells. Screening the cruiser was the destroyer Boyd.

Operating and firing in the same area was Task Force 95 destroyer Marshall. Troop and gun positions were hit as the destroyer fired all night and day. During the day a large fire was observed after the Marshall shelled a gun position.

Task Force 77 cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul opened up on industrial areas and railroads in the Tanchon-Songjin areas. With her screening destroyer, the heavy cruiser scored heavy damage on two factories at Songjin. Two marshalling yards were hit by destroyer U.S.S. Beatty. Tracks were cut in several places and a bridge was shelled.

Task Force 95 warships also fired at Songjin while Wonsan and Hungnam were again bombarded. Canadian destroyer Athabaskan shelled Communists in trenches southwest of Chinnampo early Thursday and a United States Navy destroyer escort opened up on similar targets further south.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 704, COVERING OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1951:

No significant activity reported from western front. Probing attack by enemy platoon repulsed southwest of Kumsong. United Nations units twice lose and regain advance position northwest of Yanggu.

1. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield. United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations units southwest of Kumsong repulsed a probing attack by an enemy platoon after a one-hour engagement which began at 2320. Elsewhere along the central front, only light contact with small enemy groups was reported, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. The major activity across the Army front developed in the area northwest of Yanggu, where a United Nations unit which had withdrawn from an advanced position during an enemy attack late in the previous period, counter-attacked and reoccupied the positions at 0045. At 0400 friendly units again withdrew from the position after a fifteen-minute attack by two enemy platoons. At 0630, United Nations units again counter-attacked and reoccupied the positions against resistance from two enemy companies. The position was reported resecured by 1145. Light contact with squad to company size enemy groups was reported from the remainder of the eastern front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS:
(NOVEMBER 29)

Communist vehicles in record-breaking numbers were spotted moving toward enemy front lines last night and were put under heavy attack by Far East Air Forces night-flying aircraft to round out a day in which Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 940 sorties in good weather.

Preliminary reports, subject to re-evaluation from pilots of United States Air Force B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine planes engaging in the night's operation, indicated 9,200 enemy trucks moving on North Korean supply routes. They travelled in large convoys with their lights on. Aerial attacks destroyed at least 300 of them. There was no estimate of the number badly damaged.

Heaviest traffic was sighted between Wonsan and Yangdok on the east-west trans-peninsular route and on two main north-south western routes - Sinanju-Pyongyang-Sariwon-Namchonjon and Songchon-Sinmak.

Paralyzation of enemy rail transportation systems in Korea is considered a contributing factor to the increased vehicular traffic. In addition the weather was exceptionally favourable for sightings.

Previous highest sightings of enemy trucks occurred on the night of October 27-28 when pilots reported 5,150.

In daylight hours, destruction of enemy rail lines continued as Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African and shore-based Marine aircraft mounted 705 of Far East Air Force's sortie total.

In interdiction strikes bomb craters were put in rail tracks at 155 places and 120 enemy-held buildings were destroyed.

Close-support sorties sent sixty fighter-bombers and light bombers against enemy advanced positions and pilots reported inflicting fifty casualties and knocking out bunkers and gun positions.

In an effort to protect his rail transportation system, the enemy put a large number of his MIG-15 jet fighters into the air. Twelve F-80 Shooting Star jets fought off a far superior number of MIG's near Sunchon during the morning, while in the afternoon a greatly outnumbered patrol of F-86 Sabre jets fought a series of engagements with an estimated 175 MIG's between Sinanju and Sinuiju. In the engagements one MIG was damaged and three F-86's were hit, but all returned to friendly bases.

One F-51 Mustang engaged in a low level attack was struck by enemy ground fire and crashed in hostile territory.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts last night radar-aimed a heavy tonnage of bombs at enemy railroad targets, single Superforts hit marshalling yards at Sunchon, Kunu, Samdong, Sinanju and Ambyon, while three attacked the bypass bridge at Sunchon. Three used radar techniques to drop air-exploding quarter-ton bombs, which scattered many thousand fragments of high-velocity steel against enemy forward troop positions. In daylight hours, one Superfort flew /close

close air support and another bombed the marshalling yard at Hanbusong.

Approximately 550 tons of war supplies and military personnel were airlifted by 225 sorties of transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) as it maintained its logistical support for United Nations operation in Korea.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,083,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6 A.M.,
FRIDAY (4 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN
STANDARD TIME, NOVEMBER 29, 1951):

The tempo of ground fighting along the Korean battlefront continued as one of business-like activity as alert United Nations Command units remained vigilant and determined to maintain positions along the current battle line. Minor patrol contacts with the enemy were made along the central sectors of the battlefront. An enemy attack on the east-central front, which drove our forces from an outpost, was nullified by a swift United Nations counter-attack which resulted in our reoccupying the position. In the eastern and western sectors our forces remained active as they patrolled, maintained and adjusted their positions.

Attacks on enemy vehicles continued last night by land-based light bombers. Other night-flying aircraft of the United Nations Air Forces bombed enemy bridges, marshalling yards and front line positions. During the day our fighter-bombers continued the interdiction of enemy rail lines and attacked the enemy at the front. Numerous engagements between United Nations and enemy fighters took place during the day. The Korean airlift continued its active schedule throughout the period.

United Nations Naval Forces hit enemy military installations from the air and the sea. The big guns of naval artillery were turned on enemy troops and gun positions, industrial areas, railroads and marshalling yards in various locations of enemy-held territory. Targets for carrier-based planes included bridges, trucks, supply buildings and enemy troops.

