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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 TWELVE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 7 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth Army communique 705, for the twelve hours ended noon Friday, November 30, 1951

Far East Air Forces operational summary 524, for Friday, November 30, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, November 30, 1951

Eighth Army communique 706, covering all of Friday, November 30, 1951

General Headquarters communique 084 for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Saturday, December 1, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 707, for the twelve-hour period ended noon Saturday, December 1, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Saturday, December 1, 1951

Eighth Army communique 708, for the twelve hours ended noon Sunday, December 2, 1951

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday, December 2, 1951

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Sunday, December 2, 1951

Eighth Army communique 709, covering operations Sunday, December 2, 1951

General Headquarters communique 1,006, covering operations Sunday, December 2, 1951

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 705, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS
ENDED NOON FRIDAY (30 NOVEMBER, 1951):

No significant enemy contact reported from eastern and western front. Two probing attacks repulsed on central front.

1. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the Western Korean battlefield as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.
2. United Nations units southwest of Kumsong repulsed an enemy attack against a United Nations advance position by an estimated two enemy platoons after a two-hour fight ending at 3 A.M. East of the Pulhan River, other United Nations elements turned back a probing attack by an estimated enemy platoon against an advanced position after a half-hour fight at 6 A.M. Only light contact with small enemy groups developed along the remainder of the central front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
3. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY 524,
FOR FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1951:

Fifth Air Force jet fighters scored their greatest victory of the Korean war Friday when thirty-one United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets surprised an escorted formation of enemy twin-engine bombers and shot down seven of them and four of their fighter escort. Sabre jets suffered neither loss nor damage.

The action occurred in the late afternoon south of Sinuiju and was the climax of a day on which Far East Air Forces planes mounted 885 sorties in generally good weather.

Twelve enemy Tupolev (TU-2) light bombers were in the formation that ventured south of the Yalu River. They were escorted by eighteen Lavochkin (LA-9) single-engine propellered fighters and sixteen MIG-15 jet fighters. Sweeping against the enemy planes the Sabre jets shot down seven of the TU-2's and one MIG.

Three of the TU-2's and one of the MIG's were destroyed by Maj. George A. Davis, Jr., of Lubbock, Tex. This is the greatest number of aircraft destroyed in a single engagement by a single pilot in the Korean war to date. The MIG destroyed was the 100th shot down by Sabre jet pilots. As a result of his achievement, Maj. Davis became the fifth Far East Air Forces ace (five enemy planes destroyed in air battle) of the war.

In a morning encounter near Sinanju, Sabre jets damaged one MIG. Another F-86-MIG morning battle occurred without damage to either side. In the afternoon twenty-six F-84 Thunderjets fought fifty MIG's near Sinanju and probably destroyed one without sustaining damage.

A tabulation of the day's air-fighting results showed eleven enemy planes destroyed, one probably destroyed and five damaged. In addition to defeating the enemy in the air, Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian and shore-based Marine planes struck a heavy blow against the enemy armour, destroying fourteen and damaging two enemy tanks, as Fifth mounted 695 of Far East Air Forces' sorties total.

Ten of the tanks were destroyed near Kojo, on the east coast south of Wonsan, by Marine planes. The others were knocked out west and northwest of Wonsan.

Destruction of enemy railroads proceeded methodically as fighter bombers cratered tracks in 165 places between Sinanju and Sukchon and between Kunu and Wunchon, in Western Korea. They destroyed or damaged fifteen rail cars and fired 245 enemy-held supply buildings. Close air support strikes inflicted seventy casualties on enemy troops and blasted four gun positions.

More than 100 sorties were flown by B-26 light bombers, Marine aircraft and flare-dropping planes last night. They spotted some 4,000 enemy vehicles, and preliminary reports indicated the destruction of almost 300. Re-evaluation of sightings the previous night reduced the total to 8,000 from a preliminary 9,200.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts from Japan and Okinawa bases last night concentrated on rail targets and close support. Using radar techniques, two bombed the by-pass bridge at Sinanju and four hit the by-pass bridge at Songchon. Single Superforts yesterday and last night struck a supply centre at Kycmipo, a marshalling yard at Munchon and a military target near the badly cratered Sarivon airfield. Three B-29's last night dropped air-bursting bombs at eleven enemy troop concentrations along front lines. They used radar techniques.

Transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division flew 175 sorties and transported 685 tons of war supplies and military personnel as Far East Air Forces continued vital logistical support of the United Nations operations in Korea.

There were no losses of Far East Air Forces or attached aircraft as a result of enemy action yesterday.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY'S
OPERATIONS (30 NOVEMBER, 1951):

Marine-manned Corsairs flying from Task Force 95 carrier, U.S.S. Rendova, swarmed over red military targets in Western Korea (Friday) and inflicted almost 200 casualties on Communist troops.

South of Haefu a concentration of enemy soldiers was caught in the open. Marine attacks killed about twenty. In the same area, other large groups of troops were observed by Devilcat squadron pilots. Bombing and strafing until out of ammunition, the Marines called in additional strikes. They killed an additional 175 enemy troops.

Included in the destruction caused by the carrier-based pilots were over seventy buildings and four warehouses.

U.S.S. Rochester and U.S.S. Boyd from Task Force 77 teamed up in the Kosong area with Task Force 95 warship U.S.S. Marshall. Early in the morning, the heavy cruiser illuminated Red front-line positions. The enemy was pouring machine-gun and small arms fire on United Nations ground troops fighting in the area. Well-lit by the cruiser's star shells, the Communist emplacements were knocked out by United Nations gunfire. The Rochester's illumination also enabled Eighth Army troops to repel an attack before daylight.

Eight and 5-inch gunfire from the Rochester and Boyd was effective against thirty-three targets before dawn Friday. Thursday, the heavy cruiser with one 8-inch round killed forty enemy troops, spotters reported. Another solo shell from her main battery screamed thirteen miles inland to knock out a Red gun position. Observers described the cruiser's accuracy of naval gunfire support as "uncanny".

Destroyer Marshall also harassed the Communists near Kosong. The warship fired over 200 rounds at over twenty targets before daylight.

To the north another Task Force 77 heavy cruiser blasted marshalling yards and rail installations at Hungnam. U.S.S. St. Paul destroyed or damaged eight rail cars and cut tracks in several places. A bridge was hit and one span dropped.

Enemy shore batteries at Wonsan again went into action Friday afternoon but caused no damage to destroyer Hymen or light cargo ship Estero. Warships in the harbour maintained the prolonged interdiction bombardment.

Northeastern supply lines were again shelled by Task Force 95 surface ships. Destroyer-minesweeper Doyle fired at Songjin while U.S.S., Purdy scored hits on a bridge south of the city and on factory buildings to the north.

British frigate Murchison opened up on Red troops and gun positions on an island off the tip of the Cholsen Peninsula in the Bay of Korea Thursday night and Friday morning.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 706 COVERING ALL OF FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1951:

No significant enemy contact reported from Eastern and Western front. United Nations units withdrew from one advance position, successfully defended two others in enemy probing attacks along central front.

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. United Nations units southwest of Kumsong repulsed an attack against a United Nations advance position by two enemy platoons after a two-hour fight ending at 3 A.M., 30 November. East of the Pukhan River, a United Nations unit withdrew at 8:30 P.M., 30 November, from an advance position after fifty minutes engagement with two attacking enemy platoons. Another United Nations unit in the same area defended its advance positions against an attack by an enemy platoon in a half-hour engagement ending at 6 A.M. 30 November. Only light contact with small enemy groups developed along the remainder of the central front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrols.
3. No significant enemy activity was reported from the Eastern front, as United Nations units maintained positions and patrols.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,084 FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS ENDING 6 A.M., SATURDAY, 1 DECEMBER 1951 (4 P.M.,
FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1951, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

United Nations Command patrols operated in all sectors of the battle zone (Friday) but generally made only minor contacts with enemy forces. The enemy probed at our lines with units up to two platoon strength. One friendly patrol in the western sector ran into an estimated company, and after an exchange of small arms fire withdrew and directed artillery at the hostile unit.

The air war took on a new aspect as enemy bombers were encountered by our land-based fighters south of Sinuiju late in the afternoon. Accompanying fighter craft of the enemy also were engaged by our planes in this incident. Preliminary reports available at the close of this period indicate excellent results were scored by our aircraft in this engagement. Fighter-bombers hit enemy rail lines and inflicted casualties on enemy troops. During the night medium bombers attacked rail bridges at Sinanju and Songchon and enemy troops along the front. Light bombers destroyed enemy vehicles traveling at night. Transport-cargo planes continued the Korean airlift operation.

Carrier-based aircraft also had a busy day swarming over enemy troops in various locales. Naval artillery blasted marshaling yards and rail installations at Hungnam. In spite of opposition from enemy shore batteries at Wonsan, our warships in the harbor maintained the prolonged interdiction bombardment of that area. At Sonjin hits were scored on a bridge south of the city and factories to the north. Troops and gun positions on an island off the tip of the Cholsan Peninsula in the Bay of Korea and in the Eosong area also were hit.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 707, FOR THE TWELVE-HOUR
PERIOD ENDED NOON SATURDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1951
(10 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

United Nations unit yields advance positions northwest of Yonchon.
Platoon-sized probing attack repulsed southeast of Kumsong.

1. A United Nations unit yielded advanced positions northwest of Yonchon in a probing attack at 10:22 A.M. by an enemy group of unknown size which used hand grenades in the advance. No other significant contact was reported from the remainder of the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. Except for a platoon-size enemy probing attack repulsed at 10:40 A.M. after a three-hour fight southeast of Kumsong, only light contact with small enemy groups developed along the central front as United Nations units continued to maintain positions and patrolled.
3. Only light contact with small enemy groups developed along the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
SATURDAY (1 DECEMBER, 1951):

Carrier-based Navy aircraft continued to tear up enemy supply lines along the northeast coast of Korea, while Marine pilots flying from carrier Rendova hit western North Korea supply and troops centers.

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 launched strikes from U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Antietam which set a new task force rail-cutting record. During daylong flights, the Navy fliers cut tracks in the Hamhung-to-Wonsan line and south and west of Wonsan in over 100 places. Nine bridges and by-passes were also wrecked or heavily damaged. Over 800 enemy troops were killed or injured by navy fighters and bombers.

Devilcat squadron Marines from Task Force 95 carrier U.S.S. Rendova swept inland to south of Choum on the Yesong River to blast Red troop and supply-occupied buildings. A fuel dump was exploded further south and fifteen buildings were destroyed.

The Marines also hit a sampan and picked off several oxcars. Two warehouses were damaged south of Ullyul.

Task Force 95 destroyer U.S.S. Marshall had a very successful firing day off Kosong on the east coast. While giving naval gunfire support to Eighth Army troops at the east end of the battle front, the Marshall turned her guns on a Communist supply center. After putting fifty-five 5-inch shells on the target, the Marshall's gun crews were informed by aerial observers that their gunfire had killed twenty enemy soldiers and destroyed ten buildings and twenty stocks of supplies.

During the day's shelling the Marshall caused almost 100 Red casualties, knocked out two gun positions and damaged two bunkers.

Heavy cruiser Rochester and destroyer Boyd also continued naval gunfire support near Kosong. The cruiser again illuminated enemy frontline positions enabling United Nations troops to break up an attack. The Boyd shelled troops, rail lines and other installations before daylight.

Farther north along the east coast United Nations warships, including the heavy cruiser St. Paul, bombarded major transportation centers at Wonsan, Hungnam and Songjin. The St. Paul fired at Hungnam all day Friday and early Saturday morning and started several fires in a marshaling yard.

/The naval gunfire

The naval gunfire attack at Wonsen was led by destroyer Hyman. Warships in the harbor had a busy day. Two pilots were rescued by a destroyer escort and by the fleet tug Abnaki.

Destroyer Tingey also operated in the Hungnam area. She scored direct hits on a bridge and destroyed a half mile of railroad track with her 5-inch gunfire.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 708, FOR THE TWELVE
HOURS ENDED NOON SUNDAY (2 DECEMBER 1951):

United Nations forces lose and regain advance hill positions southwest of Pyonggang. Light enemy probing attacks develop southwest of Kumsong and northwest of Punchbowl.

1. A United Nations unit withdrew from an advanced hill position southwest of Pyonggang at 012400 following a one-hour engagement with two attacking enemy platoons. United Nations elements counter-attacked at 020700 and re-secured the hill at 020930. No significant activity was reported during the period from the remainder of the western Korean battlefield as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations units southwest of Kumsong repulsed light enemy probing attacks at four points and withdrew from a small advanced position in a probing attack by an enemy company at another. All were night engagements with action ceasing at 020435. Elsewhere along the central front only light contact with small enemy groups was reported as United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.
3. United Nations units northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed a light probing attack by two enemy squads at 020215 after a fifteen-minute engagement in the only significant contact reported from the eastern front as United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS, 2 DECEMBER 1951

Five enemy MIG-15 jet fighters were shot down and three were damaged by United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets in a pitched aerial engagement between Sinanju and Pycnggang in Western Korea Sunday as Far East Air Forces mounted 965 sorties.

No Royal Air Force planes were lost to enemy air action as air fighting raged for the seventh successive day.

The battle developed in the afternoon as MIG's approached an area where fighter-bombers were hitting targets. Of the estimated 150 MIG's sighted, more than sixty were engaged by forty-five Sabre jets of the Fifth Air Force.

Earlier in the day twenty-six F-84 Thunderjets fought an inconclusive battle with MIG's. There was no loss or damage sustained or claimed.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers went ahead with their methodical destruction of enemy rail tracks, blasting rails and cross ties in almost 200 places, concentrating on the route from Kunu to Sunchon and the battered Sinanu-Sukchon line.

Of Far East Air Forces' sorties, 775 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African and shore-based Marine pilots. In addition to cratering enemy rail lines, they destroyed or damaged 150 enemy held buildings, twenty-two rail cars and knocked out twenty-three gun positions and three bunkers. B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft flying in hours of darkness destroyed 360 enemy vehicles trying to move supplies toward the battle lines.

Last night the radar-assisted destruction of enemy railroad facilities was continued by Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts, which hit six marshalling yards with 100-pound and 500-pound bombs. Two-plane attacks were made on the yards at Maenjung and Sunchon in Western Korea while single-plane attacks were levelled at the western yards of Kunu and Sinanju, at the eastern rail junction of Tongchon and at the central yard at Sandong some flak was experienced but all planes returned safely.

Three Superforts flew close air support strikes against enemy troop concentrations near the front lines.

During the night B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft mounted ninety-five sorties and observed continued heavy enemy vehicular traffic. Preliminary reports indicated 160 trucks destroyed.

Logistical support of United Nations operations in Korea was continued by

/Far East

Far East Air Forces transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division. One hundred and seventy-five sorties moved 620 tons of combat supplies and passengers between Japan and Korea.

No friendly planes were shot down behind enemy lines Sunday.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS, 2 DECEMBER:

Navy pilots from the fast carriers Essex and Antietam tore up Communist rail arteries in 107 places during day-long bombing raids in Northeast Korea.

Blue planes from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 also damaged or destroyed thirty-seven buildings, twenty-three trucks, a locomotive and nineteen rail cars in air operations that bettered Saturday's record of 100 rail cuts. In addition, a total of seven bridges were completely destroyed in wide sweeping naval air attacks.

While fliers harassed the enemy's supply lines on the east coast of Korea, Marine fliers from the escort carrier U.S.S. Rondova struck at Red positions along the Korean west coast from Haeju north to Ulsan. The strikes that destroyed or damaged forty-three buildings, nine sampans, four supply warehouses and eight supply carts.

At the eastern terminus of the line of battle-contact across Korea, heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester and destroyer U.S.S. Boyd joined fire to blow up a Red ammunition depot and destroy an enemy command post.

At Wonsan, destroyer Wiltsie laid naval gun fire on the Red supply and communications nerve centre to interdict the southward movement of enemy material to the fighting front. At Hungnam, the patrol frigate Evansville was straddled by an opening salvo from shoreside Red guns at 10,000 yards. The Red battery fired about twenty-five rounds of 4 and 5-inch artillery at the patrol frigate, which was serving as fire support cover for mine-sweeping operations. The shoreside battery was taken under counter-battery fire and inflicted no hits or damage to the naval units under fire.

At Songjin, destroyer Purdy laid twenty-two rounds of 5-inch shells on an enemy railroad marshalling yard. Aircraft spot reported all twenty-two rounds effective on the target. Purdy also laid thirty-five rounds of accurate gun fire on enemy supply sampans drawn up on the beach north and east of Songjin, with heavy damage reported to the targets.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 709, COVERING
OPERATIONS SUNDAY (2 DECEMBER 1951):

United Nations forces lose and regain hill position southwest of Pyonggang. Light probing attack develops southwest of Kumsong and northwest of Punchbowl. Patrol contacts most frequent northwest of Yanggu.

1. A United Nations unit withdrew from an advanced hill position southwest of Pyonggang at 012400 following a one-hour engagement with two attacking enemy platoons. United Nations units counter-attacked at 020700 and resecured the hill at 020930. No significant activity was reported during the period from the remainder of the Western Korean battlefront, while United Nations units maintained positions and patrolled.

2. United Nations units repulsed a series of light enemy probing attacks at four points southwest of Kumsong and withdrew from a small advanced position in a probing attack by an enemy company at another. All were night engagements, action ceasing at 020425. United Nations elements along the remainder of the central front reported only light contact with small enemy groups as they maintained positions and patrolled.

3. In action along the eastern front, United Nations units northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed a light probing attack by enemy squads at 020215, after a fifty-minute engagement. Patrol contacts were most frequent in the areas northwest of Yanggu as United Nations forces along that eastern sector of the army's front continued to maintain positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,086,
COVERING OPERATIONS SUNDAY, 2 DECEMBER 1951:

The ground war in Korea continued along the same pattern as for the past several days. A position in the western sector changed hands twice during a brief flurry of fighting. A friendly element was forced to withdraw from the position after being attacked by two enemy platoons, but regrouped, counter-attacked and recaptured the lost ground. A probe by an enemy squad also was repulsed by our forces in this sector, as was a two squadron probe in the east-central sector. Friendly patrols operating elsewhere along the front made only minor contacts with the enemy in scattered instances. A special task force conducting an anti-guerrilla operation in areas far behind our front lines jumped off early in the day.

For the seventh consecutive day air to air fighting was staged by fighter craft of both the United Nations Command Air Forces and the enemy. Our fliers reported excellent results. During the night, medium bombers attacked enemy railroad marshalling yards and light bombers took a heavy toll of enemy vehicular traffic. Daylight operations of fighter-bombers resulted in further cratering of enemy railroad lines and punishment of enemy frontline troops. The airlift continued by our transport-cargo planes.

An enemy ammunition depot was blown up and an enemy command post destroyed by guns from ships of the United Nations Fleet at the eastern terminus of the line of battle. At Wonsan, other Navy ships laid gunfire on supply and communications facilities. An artillery duel between surface craft of the United Nations Fleet and enemy shore batteries took place at Hungnam. At Songjin, accurate shooting by our Navy resulted in damage to enemy sampans and a railroad marshalling yard. From carriers fast planes of the fleet inflicted damage on enemy rail arteries, supply buildings, trucks, rolling stock, bridges and enemy troop positions.

