



GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 11 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 COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

Paris, 11 January 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:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday,
January 6, 1952

Eighth Army communique 781 for the twelve-hour period
ending at noon Monday, January 7, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,122 for operations
Monday, January 7, 1952

Eighth Army communique 782 for operations Monday,
January 7, 1952

Summary of naval operations for Monday,
January 7, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FOR SUNDAY, 6 JANUARY 1952

Fiery destruction was inflicted against the Communists in the air and on the ground Sunday as war planes of Far East Air Forces mounted 905 effective sorties.

Five enemy MIG-15 jet fighters were shot down in flames and ten others damaged during four blazing air battles over north-west Korea during the day.

The aerial encounters began in mid-morning when twenty F-86 Sabre jets observed more than ninety MIG's in the Chongju area and engaged over twenty of the enemy. In a twenty-minute battle at 30,000 feet altitude, two of the MIG's were destroyed and six damaged.

A short time later over the Sinanju area, eighteen Sabre jets observed thirty MIG's and engaged elements of the formation, damaging one of the Russian-built fighters.

Just before noon in an air battle lasting from ten to fifteen minutes, four F-80 Shooting Stars that were attacked by two MIG's, damaged one of the enemy fighters in an engagement south of Kunu, fought at an altitude of less than 10,000 feet.

In mid-afternoon, twenty-two F-86 Sabre jets sighted approximately sixty MIG's in the Sinanju area and engaged more than twenty-five of the enemy. During a furious clash that raged for twenty-five minutes at altitudes from 30,000 to 18,000 feet, three of the high-speed enemy fighters were shot down and two others damaged.

Formations of the MIG-15's were sighted on two other occasions during the day without firing passes being exchanged. Pilots participating in the air battles described the Communist pilots as "very aggressive".

Of the total Far East Air Forces sorties, 720 were flown by Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots.

While the air battles were being fought overhead, fighter-bombers roared over Communist main supply routes, leaving in their paths broken rail lines and flaming ground installations.

F-84 Thunderjets scored fifty-five trackage cuts between Sinanju and Sukchon, from Sunchon to Pyongyang, east of Haeju and south of Sukchon.

F-80 Shooting Stars severed rails in approximately fifteen places between Hwachon, Kunu and Sunchon and destroyed over fifteen vehicles in the Tokchon and Sinanju area.

F-51 Mustangs and Marine F4U's effected twenty-five rail cuts between Chungwa and Hwangju. Marine pilots cratered an airstrip south of Sariwon with 1,000-pound and 250-pound bombs and, in air attacks close behind enemy front lines, knocked out

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approximately twenty anti-aircraft positions, six mortar emplacements, two supply dumps, eight vehicles and four field pieces.

Total destruction reported for the period includes over 100 trackage cuts, seventy-five rail cars destroyed or damaged, three locomotives destroyed and one damaged, forty enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, 115 vehicles destroyed and thirty gun positions silenced.

Medium bombers of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night continued the around-the-clock attack with strikes against multiple enemy targets in northern Korea. Six of the Superforts dropped sixty tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Sinanju east rail bypass bridge. They encountered meagre flak but no fighters. Two B-29's attacked the Hwangju airfield and one hit the Chinnampo marshalling yards. Three others flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, dropping 500-pound, air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations.

Last night light bombers and Marine aircraft ranged over Communist roadways. Visibility was good and pilots reported that a relatively small number of enemy supply vehicles were sighted, with forty destroyed. One locomotive and five rail cars also were destroyed.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 175 sorties to airlift 570 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 781 FOR THE TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD ENDING
AT NOON MONDAY, 7 JANUARY 1952

Action continued west of Korangpo as enemy units attack unsuccessfully at night and United Nations forces launch attack at dawn. Enemy patrol engagement reported east of Mundung-ni Valley.

1. Action continued west of Korangpo, where United Nations forces have been fighting to regain advance positions yielded on 28 December. United Nations units repulsed two attacks in the area during the night, one by an enemy company after a half-hour engagement ending at 3:15 A.M., the second by an enemy platoon after a quarter-hour fight ending at 3 A.M. United Nations units attacked at 7:05 A.M., became engaged with an enemy group of undetermined strength near an important hill position, withdrew slightly at 7:30 A.M., directed artillery fire on the enemy, then resumed the attack, with fighting continuing through the remainder of the period.

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. Light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrolled.

3. Except for an enemy action east of the Mundung Valley, where a United Nations patrol was heavily engaged from 7:55 A.M., to noon with an enemy company, light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period from the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,122
FOR OPERATIONS MONDAY, 7 JANUARY 1952

Action in the western sector of the Korean battlefield continued yesterday. Slight gains were registered by our forces which employed artillery and friendly air in the operations. During the period two enemy counterattacks were hurled back. The remainder of the line was fairly quiet, with our forces continuing to patrol and making only light enemy contacts. One enemy probe was repulsed.

Warships of the United Nations Command continued to fire on enemy targets in the Korean war zone yesterday. Included in the wide range of targets were observation posts, gun emplacements, trenches, enemy troops, supply targets, rail and highway junctions and a marshalling yard. Areas attacked included Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan and the region around Kosong.

Land-based fighter planes of the United Nations Command air forces continued to punish enemy aircraft that challenged them yesterday. Medium bombers last night attacked the Sinanju west rail bypass bridge and the Sinanju Airfield. Others flew in close support of United Nations front-line troops. Light bombers hit enemy vehicles. Cargo transports continued to re-supply friendly forces in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 782, FOR OPERATIONS
MONDAY, 7 JANUARY 1952

Action continued through most of period west of Korangpo. Heavy patrol engagement reported east of Mundung Valley.

1. Action continued west of Korangpo, where United Nations forces have been fighting to regain advance positions yielded on 28 December. United Nations units repulsed two attacks in the area early in the period, one by an enemy company after a half-hour engagement ending at 3.15 A.M., the second by an enemy platoon after a quarter-hour fight ending at 3 A.M. United Nations units attacked at 7.05 A.M., became engaged with an enemy group of undetermined strength near an important hill position, withdrew slightly at 7.30 A.M. to direct artillery fire on the enemy, resumed the attack at 9.30 A.M., advanced within thirty yards of the enemy positions and withdrew at 1 P.M.

Other United Nations elements in the area were engaged for two hours with an enemy company until 5 P.M. when both sides disengaged. United Nations elements at 8.50 P.M. repulsed two attacks by enemy companies in the area, after fifty and thirty-five-minute engagements.

Light to moderate engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength were reported from the remainder of the western Korean battle front during the period, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. Light to moderate engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. Except for an action east of the Mundung Valley, where a United Nations patrol was heavily engaged from 7.55 A.M. to 12 noon with an estimated enemy company, light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength was reported during the period from the central front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR
MONDAY, 7 JANUARY 1952

United Nations warships off Korea yesterday began the second week of the new year with another bombardment of key Red military installations, despite generally unfavourable weather over the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester reported a full day of destructive fire on Red troops in and near Kosong. Final tally of the day's operations as observed by United Nations spotters showed that the cruiser's eight-inch guns had destroyed twenty-three bunkers, one gun emplacement, three observation posts, closed seventy-five yards of trenches, set off two large secondary explosions, and caused many casualties among Red troops.

For nine hours the big guns fired at positions designated by United Nations command spotters in the front lines. During the afternoon Brig. Gen. Chang Chung, ROK, commanding the First ROK Corps, came aboard the Rochester for a conference with the cruiser's commanding officer, Capt. Rodman D. Smith of Quitman, Ga. General Chung was accompanied by his senior military adviser, Col. Raply F. Marx.

The U.S.S. De Haven took station just offshore from the front lines and began harassing and interdiction fire on nine Red troop and supply targets. Air spotters observed the shooting but no evaluation of early results were available.

Another pair of United States destroyers, the Mackenzie and Mansfield, each fired seventy rounds of five-inch ammunition into coastal objectives near Wonsan.

The U.S.S. Doyle worked on targets in the Hungnam area, scoring ten observed hits and starting at least one large fire. The shooting was directed at rail and highway junctions, gun emplacements and a marshalling yard.

Similar targets in the Songjin area were taken under attack by the U.S.S. Endicott and U.S.S. Swenson.

In the Yellow Sea H.R.M.S. Van Galen and the U.S.S. Taussig, both destroyers, fired on three targets. At least three hits were obtained.

