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

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 831, for the twelve hours ended noon Friday, February 1, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,147, for operations Friday, February 1, 1952

Eighth Army communique 832, covering operations Friday, February 1, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, February 1, 1952

Eighth Army communique 833, covering the twelve-hour period ended at noon Saturday, February 2, 1952

Eighth Army communique 835, for the twelve hours ended at noon Sunday, February 3, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Sunday, February 3, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday, February 3, 1952

Eighth Army communique 836, covering operations Sunday, February 3, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,149, for operations Sunday, February 3, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 831, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS TO NOON
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Seven enemy killed as thirteen probed United Nations positions west of Punchbowl. United Nations patrol fights moderate engagement with forty enemy southeast of Kumson.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battlefront reported light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength, as they continued to maintain positions and patrolled. In one action, a United Nations patrol engaged an enemy platoon west of Chorwon at 312355 (11:55 P M., Jan. 31), exchanged small arms fire briefly, withdrew slightly and received enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire from three directions. The patrol disengaged at 010155 and returned.

2. A United Nations patrol operating southeast of Kumsong fought a moderate engagement with forty enemy from 312253 to 010105. The United Nations patrol withdrew slightly at 010053 and was reinforced by fire from a nearby United Nations position. The enemy withdrew at 010105 under heavy United Nations mortar fire. Light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed elsewhere along the central front as United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations units west of the Punchbowl repulsed a probe by thirteen enemy in a fifty-five-minute fire fight ended at 010100. Seven enemy were reported killed in the action. Light contacts with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength were reported elsewhere along the eastern front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,147, FOR OPERATIONS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

The Korean battlefront remained the same. United Nations Command ground forces patrolled and made only scattered minor enemy contacts. A small probe at our lines was repulsed.

Naval elements continued interdiction in Korea. Surface vessels turned their guns on command posts, artillery positions, vehicles, bridges, storage facilities, and enemy troops at Wonsan, Songjin, Hungnam, and in the Han River area.

Medium bombers at night attacked the Songchon West rail by-pass bridge and others flew in close air support of our front-line troops. Light bombers also flying at night pounded enemy supply vehicles. Fighter-bombers cratered main rail lines, knocked out rolling stock and set fire to enemy-held supply buildings. Cargo transports continued their work of resupplying our forces in the Korean theatre. A brief clash of fighters took place, also.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 832, COVERING OPERATIONS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Seven enemy killed as thirteen probe United Nations positions west of the Punchbowl. Probe by thirty enemy repulsed in hand grenade fight in same area late in period. United Nations patrol fights moderate engagement with forty enemy southeast of Kumsong.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battlefront reported light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength as they continued to maintain positions and patrol. In one action, a United Nations patrol engaged an enemy platoon west of Chorwon at 11:55 P.M. Thursday, exchanged small-arm fire briefly, withdrew slightly and received enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire from three directions. The patrol disengaged at 1:55 A.M., Friday, and returned.

2. A United Nations patrol operating southeast of Kumsong fought a moderate engagement with forty enemy from 10:53 P.M. Thursday to 1:05 A.M. Friday. The United Nations patrol withdrew slightly at 12:53 A.M. and was reinforced by fire from a near-by United Nations advanced position. The enemy withdrew at 1:05 A.M. under heavy United Nations mortar fire. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front as United Nations elements maintained positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations units west of the Punchbowl repulsed a probe by thirteen enemy in a fifty-five-minute fire fight ended at 1 A.M. Seven enemy were reported killed in the action. Thirty enemy unsuccessfully probed positions in the same area at 2:04 A.M. and were beaten back a half hour later after a small arms and hand-grenade fight. United Nations patrols operating in the Mundung and Satae Valley reported destroying five enemy bunkers and killing twelve enemy. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported elsewhere along the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Surface elements of the Seventh Fleet continued the Navy's interdiction program in Korea. Destroyers and smaller ships of Vice Admiral H.M. Martin's United Nations Force carried out routine bombardment and patrol missions along both coasts.

The destroyer U.S.S. Shields stood off the eastern end of the battle line where she worked against command posts, artillery positions and troop stop-over points during darkness. She continued fire in daylight with unobserved results. Ammunition expenditures totaled eighty-one rounds of 5-inch shells.

The United States ships Twining, Gregory and Gloucester spent a busy day off Wonsan. During darkness the Gregory fired fifty rounds on a truck convoy, hitting several of the vehicles and dispersing the rest. During daylight her targets included buildings, personnel concentrations, a gun position and one sampan. The latter was sunk. The Gregory's 5-inch batteries expended a total of 175 rounds. The Twining fired on bridges, road junctions and storage facilities during darkness and continued against similar targets during daylight. She, too, bagged one sampan. Her expenditure was seventy-six rounds of 5-inch. The Gloucester on patrols to Songjin fired forty-four rounds of 4-inch against rail cuts with unobserved results.

The U.S.S. Halsey Powell operated off Hungnam to deliver indirect and unobserved night fire against already established rail cuts. The U.S.S. Edmonds, Doyle and Colahan had a similar assignment in the Songjin area. The Colahan scored two hits in a tunnel entrance, which, with an accompanying landslide, may have done substantial damage. Several fires and one explosion followed attacks on four bridges. The Doyle started one fire which burned until drawn in a troop-occupied village.

In the Yellow Sea, H.M.C.S. Sioux and AMC 309 (minesweeper) drove off two enemy junks near Hodo and then the Sioux teamed with H.M.S. Concord to silence enemy batteries in that vicinity. The U.S.S. Porterfield and U.S.S. ISMR 401 also participated in a starshell barrage in that area.

In the Han River H.M.A.S. Murchison attacked thirteen positions where enemy troops were reported.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 833, COVERING THE TWELVE-HOUR
PERIOD ENDED AT NOON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1952

Light patrol contacts reported from central and eastern fronts. Light probe by two enemy squads repulsed south of Kosong.

1. No significant activity was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefront, as United Nations forces continued to maintain positions and patrol.

2. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported from the central front, as United Nations units in that sector maintained positions and patrolled, with most contact developing along the Kumhwa-Kumsong road. In one action reported, a United Nations infantry patrol engaged an enemy platoon northwest of Kumhwa at 7:11 A.M., and was later reinforced with United Nations tanks. The firefight lasted until 8:40 A.M., when the infantry elements withdrew under the cover of tank fire. The tanks withdrew at 8:55 A.M.

3. Light contact with enemy groups up to two squads in strength, including a minor probe by two enemy squads, repulsed by United Nations units south of Kosong after a five-minute firefight ending at 1:50 A.M., was reported by United Nations elements along the eastern front, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 835, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS
ENDED NOON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1952

United Nations patrol in brief fire fight with twenty-five enemy west of Yonchon. United Nations patrol draws heavy enemy fire east of Kumsong.

1. Except for a brief action west of Yonchon in which a United Nations patrol was engaged with twenty-five enemy in a brief small-arms and automatic-weapons fire fight at 3:45 A.M., no significant enemy contact was reported from the western Korean battle front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. A United Nations patrol operating east of Kumsong engaged two enemy squads at 5:15 A.M., drew heavy enemy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire, withdrew slightly and placed United Nations mortar and artillery fire on the enemy, advanced and re-engaged the enemy and was ordered to disengage at 6:30 A.M. Light contact with small enemy groups was reported from other sections of the central front, as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrolled.

3. United Nations units along the eastern front reported light contact with small enemy groups, as they maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1952

Carrier aircraft operating from the U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Antietam off the east coast of Korea reported thirty-nine rail cuts as part of the day's assault against enemy transportation facilities.

Task Force 77 pilots began the day's work before dawn when Valley Forge night hecklers raided the area between Wonsan and Kowon. Twenty-four heavy vehicles on the coastal highway were destroyed or damaged and several artillery and troop positions taken under attack.

Panther jets from the Antietam swept across the waist of Korea to strike targets west of Yangdok. One rail bridge was destroyed and another damaged in that area. A Skyraider strike dropped an important bridge near Pachungjang and another bridge on the north-south line was damaged by Corsair rockets and bombs.

One pilot was forced to bail out over enemy territory. Landing about ten miles southeast of Hungnam, he was under small arms fire for about forty minutes before being snatched up by a Navy helicopter from LST 799.

In the Yellow Sea Marine pilots of VMF 212 embarked in the U.S.S. Badoeng Strait also spent a busy day over Communist territory. The day's operational summary shows sixty-seven enemy houses destroyed, another thirty-nine damaged and successful attacks against sampans, machine-gun nests and bridges.

The U.S.S. Manchester, screened by the U.S.S. Higbee, again plastered the Reds' eastern battle line with 5-inch and 8-inch high explosives. During darkness the cruiser fired approximately eighty rounds on twelve targets lying a short distance ahead of United Nations troops. The destroyer delivered fifty-five rounds on five other targets.

Nearby, the destroyer U.S.S. Shields fired during darkness on several supply points, a regimental command post, an ammunition dump and one mortar emplacement. Three secondary explosions followed the later attack. During daylight Shields' targets included vehicles, bridges and supplies.

The destroyers U.S.S. Twining and U.S.S. Gregory fired a total of 130 rounds before dawn against buildings, junctions and marshaling yards in and near Wonsan.

The Gregory reported two large fires and one major explosion as a result of the otherwise unobserved attack. One hundred and twenty rounds were fired against other targets during daylight.

The U.S.S. Halsey Powell also carried out indirect and unobserved night firing at Hungnam. Two rail bridges were among the targets. She also fired against caves from which Red artillerymen have been unsuccessfully bombarding the destroyer.

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The northern task element continued to operate at Songjin against bridges and tunnels which carry the north-south rail lines across the mountainous terrain of that area. The United States ships Colahan, Doyle, Endicott and Edmonds fired in overcast weather during darkness and in intermittent snow during daylight.

H.M.S. Alacrity joined up after dawn to fire on one target.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1952

The enemy's supply complex in North Korea again was battered and tanks, gun positions and bunkers were blasted as war planes of Far East Air Forces on Sunday mounted 795 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and land-based Marine pilots flew 625 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

F-51 Mustangs employed rockets, napalm and machine-gun fire to attack a large troop and supply area near Haeju, with fires and explosions destroying over twenty-five buildings and damaging thirteen others.

In close-air-support strikes near Pyonggang, Marine F4U Corsairs destroyed three Communist tanks and damaged two others. The Marine pilots also destroyed nine troop bunkers, three field pieces and six supply revetments southwest of Ando. Three other bunkers were damaged.

Fighter-bombers continued to blast Communist rail routes deep in northwest Korea, striking in support of Operation Strangle.

F-84 Thunderjets severed tracks in thirty places on the main line between Sonchon and Sinanju. These attacks also resulted in the destruction of two rail bridges.

F-80 Shooting Stars cut rails in approximately twenty places between Huichon and Kunu. F-80 pilots also sealed both ends of a rail tunnel along the route with 1,000-pound bombs.

Two Russian-built MIG-15's were damaged by F-86 Sabre jets in three air battles over northwest Korea. During a morning clash in the Junu area, one of the Red fighters was hit when seventeen Sabre jets observed approximately forty-five MIG's and engaged elements of the formation. The other MIG was damaged during an afternoon running battle at over 40,000 feet between Sinanju and the Yalu River. In this engagement, eighteen Sabre jets tangled with approximately thirty MIG's.

Total destruction for the period includes more than 105 enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, eighty rail cuts, twenty rail cars destroyed or damaged, eleven gun positions knocked out, and twenty bunkers destroyed or damaged.

Strikes against the enemy continued around the clock as medium bombers of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group over Sunday night hit the Communists' rail complex in northwest Korea. Eight Superforts used radar-aiming methods to drop eighty tons of high explosives on the Sunchon rail bridge. They encountered moderate ground fire and pilots sighted enemy fighters, which failed to attack. Two other B-29's flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft during the night mounted seventy-five sorties. In attacks on enemy roadway traffic, fifty-five supply-laden vehicles were destroyed. One locomotive was destroyed and three damaged in the night strikes, which also resulted in destruction of ten rail cars and damage to fifteen others.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 160 sorties to airlift 610 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 836, COVERING OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1952

United Nations patrols fight enemy units up to a platoon in strength. Fortieth Division patrol draws heavy fire in clash with two enemy squads on central front.

1. Light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported from the Western Korean battle front, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.

2. A patrol of the Fortieth Division engaged two enemy squads east of Kumsong at 5:15 A.M. Sunday, drew heavy enemy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire, withdrew slightly and placed United Nations mortar and artillery fire on the enemy, advanced and re-engaged the enemy and was ordered to disengage at 6:20 A.M. Light contacts with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength were reported from other sections of the central front, as United Nations elements continued to maintain positions and patrol.

3. United Nations units along the eastern front reported light contact with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength as they maintained positions and patrolled.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,149, FOR OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1952

It was very quiet along the Korean battle front. There were no enemy probing efforts and our patrols made very few minor contacts with the enemy.

United Nations Command aircraft bombed enemy installations, communications, rolling stock and tanks, and scored many rail cuts in operations during the day. Target areas included Sunchon, the rail supply route of Sinuiju-Namsi-Sinanju and near Pyongyang. Our fighter planes inflicted damage on enemy fighters and air transports resupplied friendly forces in Korea.

Carrier-based aircraft carried out the assault on enemy transportation facilities in the area between Wonsan and Kowan, west of Yangdok, near Pachungang and other areas of enemy-held territory. The eastern battle line was under fire from heavy naval guns. Enemy-held buildings, marshaling yards and junctions in and near Wonsan also were targets selected by gunnery officers. At Hungnam two rail bridges were among targets.

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