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

Paris, February 4, 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth Army communique 827, for the twelve hours to noon
Wednesday, January 30, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
January 30, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,145, for operations
Wednesday, January 30, 1952

Eighth Army communique 828, for operations Wednesday,
January 30, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations
Wednesday, January 30, 1952.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 827, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS TO NOON WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 30, 1952

United Nations raiding party meets heavy resistance northwest of Chorwon.
United Nations patrols fight dug-in enemy troops west of Mundung Valley.

1. A United Nations raiding party was in operation northwest of Chorwon with one unit of the party, drawing enemy automatic weapons fire at 300630 (6:30 A.M., 30 January) and the main body of the party engaging an enemy platoon at a nearby hill position at 300710. The main body of the party advanced within fifty yards of the crest of the hill against heavy resistance from the enemy who employed intense small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire. The raiding party disengaged at 300830 and returned to its base. Light engagements with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the Western Korean battlefront, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations units along the central front reported light contact with enemy groups up to two squads in strength, as they continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations patrols operating west of the Mundung Valley engaged dug-in units of fifty, forty and fifteen enemy in thirty, sixty and fifty-minute fire fights respectively, while elsewhere along the eastern front other United Nations units also fought light engagements, but with smaller groups, as United Nations forces in that sector maintained positions and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

A supply centre southwest of Wonsan was among Communist targets effectively blasted Wednesday as war planes of Far East Air Forces mounted 890 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and land-based Marine pilots flew 710 of the total Far East Air Force sorties.

F-51 Mustangs and Marine F4U's started fires and explosions after repeated strikes with bombs, napalm and machine-gun fire on the supply complex, with over fifteen buildings reported destroyed and more than twenty damaged during the attack.

Fighter-bombers further ripped the enemy's badly battered transportation system, cratering rails in more than 110 places during the period.

F-84 Thunderjets ranged over the main rail route between Chongju and Sinanju to crater tracks in approximately seventy places and damaged one rail bridge. Six enemy vehicles also were destroyed in these strikes.

F-80 Shooting Stars cut tracks in approximately twenty places along the line between Huichon and Kunu. F-51's and Marine F4U's scored multiple cuts from Songchon to Samdung.

In close air support strikes, F-51's inflicted casualties on fifty enemy troops southwest of Pyongyang.

One enemy MIG-15 was destroyed during air-to-air clashes. The Red fighter was knocked down when eighteen F-86 Sabre jets observed approximately twenty-five MIG's in the Sinanju area and engaged two of the enemy. Two other engagements resulted in negative claims. In one, twenty-six F-84 Thunderjets were attacked by approximately fifteen MIG's in the Sinanju area at 8,000 feet altitude. In the other, twenty-four F-86 Sabre jets observed twenty-five MIG's in the Pyongyang area and engaged two.

Destruction also included ninety-five supply buildings destroyed or damaged, 150 vehicles destroyed, and over 300 small boats destroyed or damaged in attacks by Meteors of the Royal Australian Air Force along the coast south of Meeju.

Medium bombers of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing at night attacked the Communists' transport system as strikes against the enemy continued around the clock. Three Superforts dropped thirty tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Sunchon south rail by-pass bridge across the Taedong River, encountering meagre ground fire but no enemy fighters. Four other B-29's hit the Chinnampo rail marshalling yards, meeting only meagre flak, and four others flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,145, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

The Korean battlefront remained relatively quiet. Our patrols again made only scattered light contacts with the enemy. The only hostile probe directed at our lines was repulsed.

In the air our fighter-bombers cut tracks along the main rail routes in Northwest Korea and set fire to enemy-held supply buildings. Several small boats were destroyed or damaged in an attack along the coast south of Haeju. In night action medium bombers attacked the Suncheon South rail by-pass bridge, the Chinnampo marshalling yards and flew in close air support of our front line forces. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles during the night. Once again our fighters engaged enemy jet aircraft. Cargo-transporters continued to fly supplies to our forces in Korea.

Elements of United Nations Command naval forces operating in the area around Wonsan, near Hungnam, off Songjin and at the battle line directed their fire on enemy troops, rolling stock, rail and highway junctions. Carrier-based planes flew sorties against west coast targets including rail structures and buildings housing enemy troops, and cut enemy rail lines and destroyed locomotives and transportation buildings in Northeast Korea. An enemy truck convoy was pounded by naval land-based planes, which also accounted for enemy supply buildings and artillery positions.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 828, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

United Nations raiding parties meet heavy resistance northwest of Chorwon. United Nations patrols fight dug-in enemy groups west of Mundung Valley. Enemy probes repulsed north-northwest of Korangpo and east of the Pukhan River.

1. A United Nations raiding party was in operation northwest of Chorwon, with one unit of the party drawing enemy automatic weapons fire at 6:30 A.M. and the main body of the party advancing within fifty yards of a near-by hillcrest and engaging an enemy platoon at 7:10 A.M. The United Nations raiding party encountered heavy resistance from the enemy, who employed intense small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire during the engagement. The raiding party disengaged at 8:30 A.M. and returned to its base. North-northwest of Korangpo a United Nations unit at an advanced position, attacked by two enemy squads at 9:20 P.M., withdrew to place artillery fire on the enemy and reoccupied the position at 11:10 P.M. Light engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield, as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled.
2. United Nations units at an advanced position east of the Pukhan River repulsed a light probe by an enemy platoon after a fifteen-minute fire fight ended at 3:25 P.M. United Nations units elsewhere along the central front reported light contact with small enemy groups, as they continued to maintain positions and patrol.
3. United Nations patrols operating west of the Mundung Valley engaged dug-in units of fifty, forty and fifteen enemy in thirty, sixty and fifty-minute firefights, respectively, while elsewhere along the eastern front other United Nations elements also fought light engagements, but with smaller enemy groups, as United Nations forces in that sector maintained positions and patrolled.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

Naval action in Korea during the period was highlighted by the destructive precision of U.S.S. Wisconsin as the 45,000-ton battleship picked off a score of objectives along the enemy's eastern coastline.

It was the eighth consecutive day in which the flagship of the Seventh Fleet has rendered close or interdiction support to United Nations ground troops.

Accompanied by her escorting destroyer U.S.S. Brush and assisted by the destroyers U.S.S. Twining and U.S.S. O'Bannon, the Wisconsin worked over the rail yards at Wonsan, about fifty miles north of the battle. Hits were scored on one locomotive, several railroad buildings, and on several strings of freight cars. In addition, anti-aircraft artillery positions in the area were brought under attack.

Task Force 77's carriers U.S.S. Antietam and U.S.S. Essex were again in action in Northeast Korea despite high winds. The Navy pilot cut Communist rail lines in 139 places, destroyed one locomotive and damaged another, then finished off some transportation buildings which had been damaged previously. Other planes hovered over Wonsan to spot for U.S.S. Wisconsin during her shoot.

One Skyraider pilot for U.S.S. Antietam ditched in Wonsan Harbour and was picked up by U.S.S. Twining.

Tigercat pilots of the First Marine Aircraft Wing ambushed a large Communist truck convoy at Singosan during darkness and halted thirteen vehicles with napalm and machine-gun fire. The Flying Nightmare Squadron continued the pounding of the convoy as it moved south toward Hoeyang. Another twenty-five trucks were destroyed or damaged. Day-flying Panther jets, Corsairs and Skyraiders ranged east and west from Sinenjung to Yangdok, wrecking five vehicle revetments, one village, several supply buildings and nine artillery positions.

At the east coast battline the cruiser U.S.S. Manchester, screened by destroyer U.S.S. Higbee, fired support missions for an infantry division ashore. The attack was directed at troop trenches, mortar positions and bunkers. One hundred thirty-nine rounds of 6-inch ammunition were expended.

U.S.S. Colahan, U.S.S. Doyle and H.M.S. Alacrity again cruised off Songjin to deliver indirect and unobserved fire against targets along the north-south rail line. Several bridge repair details were observed and dispersed.

Sporadic illumination shoots were carried out in the Yellow Sea during darkness as ships of the west coast blockade and escort force kept the areas under close surveillance.

H.M.S. Cockade fired on a troop transport during a routine patrol of the Haeju approaches.

/U.S.S. Apache

U.S.S. Apache and H.M.C.S. Sioux were attacked by shore batteries southeast of Chodo Island while engaged in a salvage operation. Sioux returned the fire. Neither ship was hit.

U.S.S. Baedong Strait was again in action as her planes sortied against west coast targets. Rail structures and buildings housing enemy troops were the principal objectives.

