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NOTE DATED 27 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States of America to 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:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Tuesday, March 25, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 11, as of 6:00 P.M., Wednesday, March 26, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,201, for operations Wednesday,
March 26, 1952

Eighth Army communique 929, for operations Wednesday, March 26, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday, March 26, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday, March 26, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1952

War planes of Far East Air Forces on Tuesday mounted 1,199 effective sorties, the third highest daily total since the start of the Korean conflict, in destructive attacks on the enemy's crippled transportation network in Northern Korea.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots flew 959 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties in one of their most action-filled days of the war.

In widespread strikes with bombs, napalm, rockets and machine-gun fire, the fighter-bombers ripped Communist rails in 197 places. This was the second highest number of daily rail cuts since start of the conflict, being surpassed by a 200 total on December 4, 1951.

During a fiery concentration of strikes against a twenty-mile stretch of rails in the vicinity of Unden station on the route between Chongju and Sinanju, F-84 Thunderjets teamed with F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51 Mustangs to crater tracks in 145 locations.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, destroyed one enemy MIG-15 and probably destroyed another as the Red jet fighters attempted to break through and attack the fighter-bombers. The destruction was inflicted in the morning when twenty-two Sabrejets engaged elements of a sixty MIG formation north of the Suiho Reservoir in extreme Northwest Korea. The clash ranged from 20,000 to 30,000 feet. Pilots sighted MIG's on eight other occasions during the day, but the enemy showed a reluctance to fight and there were no clashes.

Total destruction for the period includes thirty enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, twenty-five bunkers knocked out, fifteen gun positions blasted, 100 vehicles destroyed and ten boats damaged.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Tuesday night flew from Japan and Okinawa bases to strike Red transportation targets in northern Korea as air attacks against the enemy continued around-the-clock. The Superforts used radar-aiming methods to hit the rail bridge complex at Pyongyang, a key rail-head on the north-south route. They encountered meager flak and sighted Red jet fighters which failed to attack. Other B-29 bombers hit the rail marshaling yards at Chinnampo, meeting neither ground fire nor fighters.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft in the night mounted eighty-five sorties. Pilots reported a moderately heavy sighting of roadway traffic, with 115 supply-laden vehicles destroyed.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 190 sorties to air-lift 580 tons of supplies and personnel in continued logistical support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 11, AS OF 6:00 P.M.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

Two sharp clashes, one a probe by an enemy company, the other a hand grenade fight between a United Nations raiding party and two enemy platoons, were reported from the Eighth Army front today.

Further details were available this afternoon on the early morning probe by an enemy company north of Korangpo. The fight began with a heavy volume of enemy artillery falling on a United Nations advance position at 260150. United Nations units withdrew from the position almost immediately.

The enemy company advanced at 260155 and fought, supported by artillery fire which was again reported heavy at 260255. The enemy was driven back at 260300, however, and United Nations elements reoccupied the advance position with no contact at 260630.

A United Nations raiding party clashed with two enemy platoons west of the Mundung Valley at 260540 and soon after launched a three-pronged attack which developed into a hand grenade fight. By 260800 the raiders were on the enemy position and the enemy had withdrawn. The raiders withdrew on order and under artillery cover at 260920. Fifteen enemy were counted killed in the action.

Most of the day's patrol clashes were light and brief. One United Nations patrol, however, fought for an half hour with an enemy platoon in bunkers east of the Pukhan River and withdrew at 261130 to continue its mission

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,201, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

In six different instances enemy elements up to two-platoon strength launched probing attacks against United Nations Command ground forces in Korea, but in all cases the probes were thrown back. United Nations Command patrols operating elsewhere along the front once again made only light contacts with enemy elements.

In the air war land-based United Nations aircraft continued to pound the enemy transportation system in North Korea. Punishing blows were dealt on rolling stock, enemy troops and supply areas. Cargo transports continued their flight during the period.

Carrier-based aircraft flew attack missions along both coasts of Korea. Enemy gun positions and supply points along the coasts also were shelled by our surface ships.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 929, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

Enemy company probes north of Korangpo. United Nations raiders kill fifteen enemy west of Mundung Valley. Light enemy probes repulsed on western front.

1. An enemy company, supported by heavy artillery fire, probed United Nations positions north of Korangpo at 260150. The enemy was driven back at 260300 and a United Nations advance position yielded in the action was reoccupied with no enemy contact at 260630. Seven small enemy groups up to a squad in strength probed United Nations positions in the area southwest to west-northwest of Korangpo, and one small enemy group probed west-northwest of Yonchon. The probes were launched during the hours of darkness early and late in the period and all were repulsed after brief fire fights. United Nations forces along the western Korean battle front elsewhere reported light patrol contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

2. Light patrol engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed along the central front and were most frequent at the eastern sector of the front.

3. A United Nations raiding party engaged two enemy platoons west of the Mundung Valley at 260540 and soon after launched a three-pronged attack which developed into a hand grenade fight. By 260800, the raiding party was on an enemy position and the enemy had withdrawn. The raiding unit was ordered to return at 260920. Fifteen enemy were reported killed in the action.

Enemy squads probed two advance positions east of the Mundung Valley, one at 262100, the other at 262145, and were repulsed after brief fire fights. Enemy squads fired on two positions northeast of the PuncBowl, one at 260240 for ten minutes, the other at 260250 for twenty minutes, and withdrew. Light patrol contacts with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed along the eastern front, most of them in the area west of the Mundung Valley.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers continued their heavy destruction on Communist rail lines and supply areas as Far East Air Forces' war planes Wednesday mounted 925 sorties.

Principal transportation routes in four North Korean areas were caught under the fierce interdiction strikes which followed Tuesday's second highest single day damage on Red rails since the beginning of the Korean war. Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots flew 715 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Hardest hit was the rail line from Chongju to Sinanju which was slashed in thirty places by low-flying F-84 Thunderjets. They damaged a tunnel near Taewan-Dong north of Chongju, and destroyed a supply vehicle and damaged ten rail cars in that area.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs and F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with Thunderjets to destroy five rail cars and damage ten more which previous rail cuts had left stranded in the Uden Station marshaling yards. They also destroyed a vehicle and inflicted ten enemy troop casualties in the area.

Twenty-five rail cuts were made by Marine fighter-bombers along the Sunchon-Pyongyang and Madong-Samdong lines.

F-51's of the Republic of Korea Air Force ripped trackage in five spots between Sariwon and Sinmak. The Republic of Korea pilots fired five enemy-occupied buildings, blasted five supply shelters and silenced an anti-aircraft gun position near Sinmak.

Along the central and eastern sectors of the battle front, F-84's hit personnel and supply areas, destroying five troop revetments and twenty storage buildings. They also strafed a large trench area northwest of Hwachon.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included 140 vehicles destroyed, three gun positions silenced, two supply dumps blasted, 125 rail cuts, five road cuts, ten bunkers set afire and four warehouses destroyed.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, sighted no enemy aircraft on their patrol sweeps over Communist territory.

Three medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing over Wednesday night used radar-aiming techniques to drop thirty tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line. Crews reported no flak or fighter opposition.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft during the night destroyed fifty-five supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward front lines under protective cover of darkness as destruction against the enemy continued

around-the-clock. Most of the traffic sighted was on the highway between Sibyon and Pyongyang. Seven B-26's dropped bombs in the Sunchon area, destroying five vehicles and inflicting damage on a marshaling yard. Twelve B-26's made strikes at Uden Station, between Chongju and Sinanju. They slashed rails in five spots in this area.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 205 sorties during the twenty-four-hour period, airlifting 720 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

Carrier-based Navy and Marine planes flew attack missions against enemy positions on both coasts of Korea. Enemy gun positions and supply points on both coasts also were shelled by United Nations surface ships.

Task Force 77 pilots from the carriers U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Philippine Sea tore 256 new gaps in the Communist rail lines between Wonsan and Sinpo. Philippine Sea pilots in the Wonsan-Pukchong area knocked out two railroad bridges, silenced five anti-aircraft positions and strafed and damaged fifty-nine boats north of Sinpo. A marshaling yard west of Wonsan also was heavily bombed.

Valley Forge pilots made rail cuts in the Hamhung, Hungnam and Pukchong areas. Near Kowon they hit two railroad bridges, damaged five buildings and got three direct hits on enemy gun positions. Other damage scored included box cars, trucks and by-passes.

Checkerboard pilots from the carrier U.S.S. Bairoko in the Yellow Sea ran up a record of one days' bag of seventy-four buildings destroyed and seventeen damaged in moderate but ineffective enemy ground fire. Hit hard were one large supply dump, two steam locomotives west of Chinnampo and four rail cars. Several gun positions were hit during the day and one was destroyed and three damaged. Four Bairoko Corsair pilots wiped out an entire Communist village known to contain a command post and enemy troops.

Propeller-driven Corsairs and attack planes as well as jets from the First Marine Air Wing mounted nearly 150 sorties over Red territory, concentrating largely on rail cutting in the north-western sector.

Marine night-fighter planes harassed enemy truck traffic and struck at supply points through the night.

Eighteen enemy strong points on the Korean East Coast opposite the United Nations front line were again shelled throughout the night by the cruiser U.S.S. Manchester and the destroyer U.S.S. Fox. Kojo, some fifty miles to the north, was hit by the two ships during the day. A spotter guided the Manchester's main battery on a battalion command post, one supply storage area and eight revetments. Both ships fired 5-inch shells into four known shore battery positions.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester and the destroyer U.S.S. Samuel N. Moore gave gunfire support to United Nations troops at the eastern terminus of the battle line near Kosong. The Rochester fired eighty-eight rounds of 8-inch shells into the enemy's dug-in positions along the front. She destroyed nine bunkers, knocked out an anti-aircraft position and one 76-mm artillery position.

On the West Coast the destroyers U.S.S. Isbell and H.M.S. Concord fired at enemy troop, anti-aircraft and possible boat positions.

