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NOTE DATED 16 MAY 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE
COMMUNIQUEES 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:

United Nations Command communique 1,250, for operations Wednesday,
May 14, 1952

Eighth Army communique 978, for operations Wednesday,
May 14, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Wednesday,
May 14, 1952

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,250,
FOR OPERATIONS WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

Friendly patrols operating along the Korean battle line made only light contact with the enemy. The enemy launched probes at our lines, forcing a slight withdrawal by one friendly outpost. Other probes were repelled.

Land-based aircraft scored multiple rail cuts, set fire to enemy supply buildings, silenced gun positions, destroyed ammunition and supply dumps, blasted bunkers and inflicted troop casualties during the day's flights. During the night our medium bombers struck the Sinhung rail bridge, hit a chemical plant at Hungnam, and blasted an airfield at Sariwon. Other planes attacked enemy supply vehicles during the night. Cargo transports continued their airlift operations.

Carrier-based planes destroyed large enemy coastal gun positions in the west of Korea. They also attacked enemy supply convoys. Surface ships bombarded industrial centers and enemy positions along the east coast.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 978, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

Forty enemy killed as two platoons attack west of Chorwon; United Nations patrol occupies enemy position near Pukhan River. Minor enemy probes develop on all fronts.

1. Forty enemy were estimated killed when two enemy platoons attacked a United Nations advance position west of Chorwon at 142130 and withdrew after fighting an hour and a half. Smaller enemy units probed three advance positions west-northwest of Yonchon. An enemy squad was repulsed at 140120 after a ten-minute probe; an enemy squad attacked at 141555 and the occupying United Nations unit withdrew after a brief fire fight; two enemy squads probed at 142220 and United Nations elements withdrew, directed artillery on the enemy and reoccupied the position with no contact at 150020. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the Western Korean battle front.

2. A United Nations patrol occupied an enemy position near the Pukhan River at 140240 after driving off two enemy squads in a one-hour and twenty-five-minute fire fight. Ten minutes later, an enemy company counter-attacked and the United Nations patrol disengaged at 140335, reporting an estimated thirty-six enemy killed in the action. An enemy platoon fired on a United Nations advance position north of Kumhwa at 140705. Enemy fire was silenced thirty-seven minutes later by United Nations artillery, mortar and small-arms fire which killed eleven. An enemy unit of undetermined strength briefly fired on a United Nations advance position northwest of Kumhwa at 141919. United Nations artillery fire placed on the enemy group inflicted an estimated twenty-one casualties.

United Nations patrols along the central front fought engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength. One patrol operating north of Chorwon drew 138 rounds of enemy mortar fire during a brief engagement at 140440 and as it was returning to its base.

3. Two enemy platoons probed a small United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 132353 and were repulsed at 140120 with the aid of artillery fire. Two enemy squads approached a United Nations advance position at 140030 and fought sporadically until 140445, when they withdrew. Other United Nations units along the eastern front fought light engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

As clear skies continued to lay bare Communist targets in North Korea, warplanes of the Far East Air Forces roared into enemy areas unchallenged by Red MIG-15's, inflicting destruction of the enemy transportation system and supply areas while mounting 1,105 sorties Wednesday.

Fighter-bombers flew in low over extreme Northwest Korea to slash rails in eighty-five places along the railroad running south from Namsi to Chongju, which is the main line leading from Sinuiju into the Sinanju gateway.

Other fighter-bombers intensified close support efforts, mounting ninety-five sorties along the battle line as they knocked out gun positions, leveled troop and supply bunkers and inflicted an undetermined number of enemy troop casualties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and land-based Marine pilots flew 895 of Far East Air Forces total sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with Marine fighter-bombers to blast craters in the rail line from Namsi to Chongju. In the same area, a rail bridge was damaged heavily, a large warehouse damaged, two enemy trucks destroyed and a highway cratered in two places.

F-51 Mustangs sent hundreds of gallons of flaming napalm onto a lumber mill at Yanggang-Dong, north of Huichon. Pilots reported that large fires were started in the area, where ten buildings and one truck were destroyed.

The Thunderjets scored fifteen rail cuts on the line south of Sukchon near the west coast. In the Chongju and Haeju areas, Shooting Stars blasted tracks in five locations.

Along the battle line, Communist positions were hit by F-80's and Marine fighter-bombers, which roared across the 150-mile main line of enemy resistance, employing bombs, napalm and .50-caliber machine-gun fire in attacks on Red targets.

Guided by T-6 Mosquitos, the fighter-bombers destroyed thirty-five troop and supply revetments, knocked out five mortars and two artillery positions, leveled five enemy-held buildings and exploded an ammunition storage area. On the western end of the battle front the fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops, inflicting an unknown number of casualties.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included 130 rail cuts, thirty gun positions silenced, one locomotive damaged, five rail cars destroyed, twenty-five enemy-held buildings set afire, five road cuts inflicted, three warehouses and two supply dumps destroyed.

/F-86 Sabre jets,

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers failed to sight airborne MIG-15's during their patrol flights. The negative sightings followed Tuesday's air battles in which thirteen Russian-built jets were destroyed or damaged.

Ten B-29's of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group, using electronic techniques, by night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the Singhung-Dong rail bridge, midway between Huichon and Kunu. This was the second consecutive night this often-hit and much-repaired target has been blasted by the Superforts. Crews reported meager flak over the target area and also an ineffective attack on one bomber by a Red night fighter.

One Superfort dropped its bomb load on a Hingham chemical plant, which is used as a storage area, encountering moderate flak. Another Superfort dropped 100-pound high explosives onto the No. 3 airfield at Sariwon, meeting no opposition, and one B-29 flew close air support for United Nations ground forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft in the night destroyed eighty-five of a moderate sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move southward toward Communist front line positions. Most of the traffic was sighted on highways from Pyongyang to Sariwon and from Kandong to Singye.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 195 sorties, airlifting 580 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

