



GENERAL

S/2678
24 June 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 23 JUNE 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THIRTEEN COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting 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 honour 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 for Thursday, June 19, 1952

Eighth Army communique 1,015, for Friday, June 20, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 94, for Friday, June 20, 1952

Allied naval operational summary for Friday, June 20, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, June 20, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,287, to 6:00 A.M., Saturday,
June 21, 1952 (Korea time)

Eighth Army communique 1,016, for Saturday, June 21, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 95, for Saturday, June 21, 1952

Allied naval operational summary for Saturday, June 21, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Saturday, June 21, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,288, for operations Saturday,
June 21, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 96, for Sunday, June 22, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,289, to 6:00 A.M., Monday,
June 23, 1952 (Korea time)

/FAR EAST
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FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY,
JUNE 19, 1952

Despite thick layers of clouds, warplanes of the Far East Air Forces resumed their aggressive attacks against Communist positions in North Korea, concentrating on hitting the enemy at the battleline as Far East Air Forces on Thursday mounted 635 effective sorties.

F-80 Shooting Stars, in the close air support missions for United Nations ground forces, inflicted heavy damage on troop and artillery positions in the Chorwon, Kumsong and Kumhwa central sector areas. At one spot northeast of Kumsong, the Shooting Stars inflicted at least ninety Red troop casualties and scored direct hits on three caves believed concealing many other Communist soldiers. The F-80's also attacked a supply center west of Chorwon at the battleline, destroying fifteen supply buildings and several personnel shelters.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots teamed to fly the close air support and interdiction sorties.

F-80's, propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, Royal Australian Meteors and Marine fighter-bombers flew interdiction in the areas where low-hanging clouds did not obscure target areas.

Fighter-bombers cratered trackage in fifteen places north of Pyongyang near the central sector of the battle line. Three more rail cuts were made west of Yonan by Mustangs.

Marines hit a supply build-up area about twenty miles north of Pyongyang, destroying twenty personnel and supply shelters and five storage buildings, as well as setting off numerous fires and secondary explosions.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included fifty bunkers blasted, thirty-five gun positions silenced, fifty enemy-held buildings destroyed, at least ninety-five Red troop casualties inflicted, nine supply trucks destroyed, twenty rail and seven road cuts inflicted and a supply stack burned.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying the entire length of MIG Alley as far north as the Yalu River at the Manchurian border, sighted no enemy MIG-15's during their patrols.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing and Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group and 307th Bomb Wing used electronic techniques Thursday night to send high explosives whistling on to the rail bridge complex at Huichon. The attack was the tenth night strike on the target by big bombers in the past thirteen nights. Crews reported meager flak over the target, and three enemy fighters were sighted, but they did not attack the bombers.

/Other

Other Superforts dropped bombs on the Hamhung and Chinnampo marshaling yards and also flew in close air support of United Nations forces along the western sector of the battle front. None of these bombers was opposed.

F-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers in the night destroyed eighty of a moderate sighting of enemy supply laden vehicles attempting to move southward toward Communist front line positions under protective cover of darkness. The traffic was sighted on the highways from Pyongyang to Sinkak, and from Yongpo to Ichon.

One ineffective firing pass and seven other nonfiring passes were made on B-26's during the night in areas of North Korea, ranging from as far south as Haeju to near Sinuiju at the Manchurian border. Eight intruders at the battle line dropped deep-penetrating explosives on Communist rear areas close behind the battle line.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 595 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,015, FOR
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

United Nations troops at a hill mass captured recently west of Chorwon repulsed a probe by two enemy platoons early in the period and an attack by two reinforced companies just before midnight. Fighting continued sporadically throughout the period at a United Nations advance position east-southeast of Kumsong, where United Nations troops have been resisting an enemy threat since the evening of June 18. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 6,918 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M., 684 rounds fewer than were fired during the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western Sector: Two enemy platoons at 2:30 A.M. probed a United Nations position on a hill mass west of Chorwon captured June 12 and 13. United Nations troops repulsed them with the aid of artillery fire in half-hour firefight, in which thirty-one enemy were estimated killed. Enemy artillery began shelling the hill at 9:55 P.M., continuing for fifteen minutes. Two reinforced enemy companies at 10:15 P.M. attacked the hill mass. The intensity of the attack decreased at 11:10 P.M., and the action ceased.

At midnight, United Nations troops at another advance position west of Chorwon repulsed probes by enemy units of undetermined strength in brief firefights at 12:45 A.M. and 1:50 A.M. A United Nations raiding party fought with an enemy unit of undetermined strength for forty minutes until 3:20 A.M. west of Munsan. Patrols fought engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy units up to platoon in strength.

Central Sector: Sporadic fighting continued throughout the period east-southeast of Kumsong, where an enemy battalion has been trying since the evening of June 18 to retake an advance position captured earlier by United Nations troops. Fighting flared up just before midnight, but United Nations troops remained in control of the position.

A United Nations raiding party fought for ten minutes until 2:40 A.M. with an enemy platoon north of Chorwon, continued east for 1,500 yards and engaged two enemy platoons at 6:30 A.M. in a forty-minute firefight. Nine enemy were killed in the action. Patrols fought engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

Eastern Sector: United Nations troops northwest of the "punchbowl" repulsed a probe by fifteen enemy in a fifteen-minute firefight ending at 12:30 A.M. A United Nations patrol was heavily engaged with twenty-seven enemy in a one-hour firefight ending at 5:20 A.M. west of the Mundung Valley. Other patrols fought lighter engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 94, FOR
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

Sporadic fighting still continued east-southeast of Kumsong where Chinese troops have been fighting since Wednesday evening to retake an advance position captured early in the week by United Nations troops.

Four enemy platoons firing from the west and a reinforced company striking from the east engaged the United Nations defenders in a small-arms and automatic weapons fire fight just before midnight Thursday, but the action soon decreased to sporadic as it had been throughout most of the day. United Nations troops remained in control of the position Friday afternoon.

The Chinese attackers fired nearly 5,300 rounds of mortar and artillery at the position from 6 P.M. Wednesday to 7 A.M. Friday. Two United Nations raiding parties were in operation early Friday. One fought an enemy platoon for fifteen minutes until 2:45 A.M. north of Chorwon, disengaged and placed artillery fire on the enemy, continued 1,500 yards to the east and fought for forty minutes with two enemy platoons. The raiders killed nine enemy in the action.

The other raiding party fought a forty-minute dawn action with an enemy unit of undetermined strength west-southwest of Munsan.

An enemy platoon briefly probed a United Nations advance position west of Chorwon at 12:45 A.M., Friday and withdrew. A probing enemy unit of undetermined strength was repulsed in a brief fire fight at a near-by advance position an hour later.

Patrol contacts reported since midnight from the Eighth Army front have been generally light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

Navy fliers from three carriers took advantage of good weather yesterday to pound Communist installations from Wonsan to Ongjin, on the east coast, and from the Haeju approaches to Chinnampo on the west. Surface units pressed home attacks in support of front-line troops and dealt crippling blows to Red transportation and supply facilities.

Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets from the U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Princeton scored direct hits on a troop-billeting area and exploded a near-by gasoline dump. Other flights leveled supply and storage buildings, dropped bridge spans and chopped coastal rail and highway arteries. A late strike against Shigyong, southwest of Hamhung, left fires burning throughout the area.

Off the west coast the British carrier H.M.S. Ocean's Sea Furies and Fireflies flew from dawn to dusk over the Haeju-Chinnampo area. Two large warehouses on the southern tip of the Ongjin Peninsula were rocketed and bombed, and a shed sheltering about forty enemy troops at Chadgyon was exploded. A line of enemy trenches on a hillside north of Ulliyul was hit with four 500-pound bombs. Farther south along the coast, rockets fired a fuel dump to shroud the area with clouds of black smoke.

Front-line United Nations troops had the help of the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Bremerton and destroyers U.S.S. Rogers and U.S.S. Buck. Helicopter-spotted fire knocked out strategic rail and highway routes north and south of Hodo Pando. The U.S.S. Buck shelled fifteen bunkers and numerous trenches and silenced Red artillery positions. Republic of Korea patrol ships dispersed enemy small craft in inshore sweeps northward from Wonsan.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Helena and destroyer U.S.S. Taylor shelled artillery positions, supply areas and coastal routes from the front lines to Koje. The frigate U.S.S. Bayonne, while on patrol off Mayang, captured enemy sampans and took seven North Korean prisoners, including two women.

Yellow Sea surface action was highlighted by the frigate Cardigan Bay's duel with enemy batteries ashore. The Reds fired a few rounds without hitting the ship and then ceased firing when the British ship threw a blast of return fire.

The H.M.N.Z.S. Rotoiti teamed with the U.S.S. LST 883 to shell northern coastal defenses, while the frigate H.M.S. Amethyst prowled the upper reaches of the Haeju approaches to fire on small craft and targets ashore.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Air Forces continued to hit the enemy positions along the battle line and at supply-build-up areas close to the front in Korea as Far East Air Forces on Friday mounted 1,202 sorties.

Fighter-bombers struck hard at Red supply and staging areas less than ten miles behind the enemy lines. These attacks, which leveled sixty-five buildings, were concentrated in sectors near Kumchon, Sibyon, Pyonggang, Kumsong and on the east coast.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots teamed to fly interdiction and close air support sorties.

Fighter-bombers on interdiction attacks scored ten rail cuts in scattered areas, and fifteen supply buildings were left blazing in the Sohung and Yonan areas.

F-80 Shooting Stars, F-84 Thunderjets, propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs and Marine fighter-bombers teamed to fly close air support for United Nations ground forces along the battle front. Mustangs blasted enemy areas north of Chorwon and Kumsong and on the east coast, silencing four artillery pieces and knocking out three mortar positions. They destroyed eight supply buildings and nine bunkers, caved in the mouth of a supply tunnel, cratered roads in six places, and inflicted an undetermined number of enemy troop casualties.

On roads between Kyomipo and Namchonjom, fighter-bombers destroyed ten supply trucks. They leveled eight buildings in the Pyonggang area and blasted six others west of Sibyon.

Nine storage buildings and a command post were blasted northeast of Kumchon. Fourteen buildings were destroyed south of Chaeryong and another eight were left burning north of Sepo.

Total destruction inflicted on the Reds during the period included twenty bunkers blasted, twenty gun positions silenced, eighty buildings destroyed, three road bridges damaged, five warehouses leveled and three others damaged.

Near Sinuiju Friday morning, patrolling F-86 Sabre jets spotted a flight of propeller-driven LA-9's crossing the Yalu River from their Manchurian bases. Surprising the old Russian-built aircraft by attacking from above, the Sabre pilots destroyed two LA-9's and damaged two others before they could scamper back across the river.

About the same time, twenty-six Sabre jets bounced two MIG's near Sinuiju, but the enemy jets were successful in getting back into their Manchurian sanctuary.

/In one other

In one other battle during the morning, four MIG's attacked two RF-80's flying reconnaissance in the Pyongyang area. The MIG's made several ineffective firing passes before breaking and returning to Manchuria.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing and Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing and Nineteenth Bomb Group, using electronic techniques, by night dropped high explosives on the Koin-Dong rail bridge in north-central Korea between Kanggye and Huichow. They encountered neither flak nor fighters. Other Superforts struck the Hamhung marshaling yard and flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces along the western sector, dropping high explosives on Red troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line. During the Hamhung attack, enemy fighters were observed, but they made no firing passes on the bombers.

B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine aircraft in the night destroyed sixty of a heavy sighting of enemy supply trucks moving southward toward Communist front lines. The traffic was observed on highways from Yongpo to Ichon, from Wonsan to Sapo and from Kunu to Pyongyang. Other night intruders flew close air support for United Nations forces at the battle line.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 700 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,287, TO 6:00 A.M.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952 (KOREA TIME)

Ground action was light all along the battle front. United Nations patrols reported brief contacts with the enemy in the west and central sectors. Several enemy probes up to two platoons in strength were repulsed after short fire fights. A friendly raiding patrol advanced 4,000 yards in front of the main line of resistance and engaged an enemy company for approximately one hour.

United Nations land-based warplanes struck blows against Communist supply areas and front line positions during concentrated attacks. Fighter-bombers knocked out gun positions, blasted bunkers and set fire to supply build-ups in repeated attacks along the battle line in close support of United Nations ground forces. Among the targets under attack by medium bombers were the Koin-Dong rail bridge and the Hamhung marshaling yard. Light bombers and Marine aircraft destroyed Red supply vehicles during the night.

Navy carrier planes encountered light enemy flak as they pounded installations from Chongjin to Wonsan on the Korean East coast, and from the Haeju approaches to Chinnampo on the west. Troop billeting areas, supply and ammunition dumps and rail and highway bridges were levelled in strikes which left fires burning late in the night. A cruiser and two destroyers continued to provide front line support to United Nations troops while other naval surface units performed routine patrol and blockade assignments.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,016, FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

An enemy unit of at least regimental strength attacked advance positions of the United States Forty-fifth Infantry Division west of Chorwon, but were repulsed in six hours of fighting. Republic of Korea Sixth Division troops were defending an advance position east-southeast of Kumsong from a tank-supported attack by two enemy companies at the close of the period. United Nations raiders over-ran an enemy hill position northwest of Kumhwa. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 13,762 rounds during the first twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M., almost double the number fired during the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western Sector: An enemy regiment, supported by self-propelled weapons and very heavy artillery and mortar fire, attacked a hill mass and other positions of the United States Forty-fifth Division along a three-mile front west of Chorwon. Two reinforced enemy companies attacked first at the hill mass and hill positions to the southwest shortly after midnight. Hand-to-hand combat developed, but the enemy was forced to withdraw from all points attacked by 3:30 A.M. The enemy employed more than 10,000 rounds of artillery against the Forty-fifth Division during the twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M., most of it in support of the attack. Enemy casualties in the action were sixty-five counted killed, 450 estimated killed and 350 estimated wounded. A United Nations patrol killed twenty-five enemy in a twenty-minute fight with an enemy platoon ending at 11 P.M. west of Yonchon.

West of Chorwon another patrol estimated killing twenty-five and wounding thirty-five in a one-hour fire fight ending at 4:30 A.M. with an enemy unit of undetermined strength. An enemy squad at 10 A.M. probed an advance position of the Forty-fifth Division west of Chorwon not engaged in the preceding attack and was repulsed in a five-minute fire fight.

Two enemy companies resumed action against an advance position of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division east-southeast of Kumsong, attacking the positions, supported by tank, artillery and mortar fire, at 8:30 P.M. The action was continuing at midnight, with Republic of Korea elements still in control of the positions. United Nations infantrymen, supported by tank fire from nearby positions, raided an enemy hill northwest of Kumhwa at 4:37 A.M. They overran the positions, killing all of the defending thirty enemy and damaging eleven bunkers in a twenty-five-minute action. Patrols fought brief engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Eastern Sector: A small enemy group probed a United Nations advance position west of the Satae Valley at 10:25 P.M. and withdrew after a brief fire fight. An enemy squad probing northwest of the "Punchbowl" at 11:10 P.M. was repulsed in a brief fire fight. United Nations troops northeast of the bowl repulsed a probe by a small enemy group in a ten-minute fire fight ending at 10:40 P.M. Patrols fought engagements up to an hour and twenty-five minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 95, FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

United States Forty-fifth Infantry Division troops killed or wounded 865 Chinese as heavy fighting resumed west of Chorwon Friday night. The Chinese sent more than a regiment into an attack to retake several hills in the area captured more than a week ago by the Thunderbirds.

They began with a diversionary action against a three-hill mass defended by elements of the Philippines Nineteenth Battalion Combat Team, bombarding the hills with artillery and mortar fire at 9:55 P.M. and assaulting it with two reinforced companies twenty minutes later.

Some hand-to-hand combat developed, but the Filipinos held. Chinese fire began to decrease at 11 P.M. and ceased at midnight. Shortly after midnight, however, Chinese artillery and mortars fired 1,000 rounds at two hill positions of the 179th Regiment, about three miles to the southwest, and assaulted them at 12:25 A.M., supported by direct fire, possibly from tanks.

A 500-round artillery and mortar barrage preceded a Chinese assault at 12:45 A.M. on a 179th Regiment hill in the center of the three-mile front. Five minutes later the Chinese attacked the hill mass again. Fighting continued until 3:30 A.M., when the Chinese withdrew.

They had fired about 5,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire during the night, and at 6:25 A.M. they began shelling in the area again, but the firing soon ceased and they made no further attempt to assault the positions.

The Forty-fifth Division reported at mid-afternoon sixty-five Chinese counted killed, 450 estimated killed and 350 estimated wounded.

Action flared up momentarily late last night east-southeast of Kumsong, where Republic of Korea Sixth Division troops have been defending a newly captured advance position against counter-action by a Chinese battalion since the evening of June 18. Firing soon decreased to sporadic, however, and the Republic of Korea troops remained in control of the position with the Chinese maintaining light contact.

A United Nations raiding party, supported by tank fire from nearby positions, fought in hand-to-hand combat with thirty Chinese south of Pyonggang. The raiders estimated killing or wounding all thirty enemy in a twenty-five-minute fight which ended at 5 A.M. They also damaged eleven enemy bunkers in the raid.

Other activity since midnight from the Eighth Army front has been relatively light, with squad-sized enemy probes repulsed west of Chorwon and west of Korangpo, and with patrols fighting engagements up to an hour and ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

/ALLIED

ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

Carrier planes and surface units of the United Nations fleet yesterday attacked Communist positions along both Korean coasts and dispersed enemy troops attempting build-ups farther inland.

East coast targets for carrier-based planes from the U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Princeton ranged from troop and supply facilities south of Wonsan to gun positions and rail lines near Chongjin. An early flight bombed and strafed a troop bivouac area south of Mabyon, but rugged terrain and secondary explosions precluded an accurate estimate of damage. Highway and rail bridges, gun and mortar positions and ammunition and fuel dumps were bombed, rocketed and strafed in the day-long attacks.

Two destroyer-cruiser teams searched the eastern coast along front-line positions supporting United Nations troops. The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Bremerton and destroyer U.S.S. Rogers ranged from Kosong to Kansong knocking out trenches, bunkers and personnel shelters. The cruiser U.S.S. Helena teamed with destroyer U.S.S. Taylor to blast artillery and mortar positions and other facilities in the same general area. Star shells fired by the destroyer brought enemy targets into bold relief for the heavy guns of the cruiser.

Elsewhere on the east coast destroyer U.S.S. Thomason and destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Doyle cut a strategic rail line south of Chongjin, then steamed south to blast other coastline installations. The frigate H.M.S. Whitesand Bay chopped Red transportation arteries farther north while destroyer U.S.S. Stickell shelled targets between Songjin and Chaho.

Off the west coast British frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay exploded .. ammunition dump north of Sogway-Ni. H.M.S. Amethyst illuminated the mud flats north of Yongmae to fire on enemy patrol groups. Other units of the west coast blockade and patrol group continued to search out and destroy enemy facilities along the Ongjin peninsula coastline.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Forces made concentrated attacks on enemy battle line positions and supply build-up areas close behind the front as Far East Air Forces Saturday mounted 970 effective sorties.

Fighter-bombers ranged over the entire 150-mile battle front, blasting more than 100 troop bunkers, levelling forty-five enemy-held buildings and silencing forty-five gun positions in the close air support strikes.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots teamed in the destructive strikes.

Northeast of Kumsong, F-84 Thunderjets inflicted severe damage on five enemy heavy tanks. Other Thunderjets blasted Red troop and artillery positions. In the area north and west of Yonchon, the F-84's inflicted an estimated twenty enemy troop casualties, silenced seven gun positions, blasted a command post and fifteen troop bunkers, and levelled fifteen enemy-held buildings.

In the Chorwon and Kumhwa areas, Thunderjets destroyed ten more bunkers, silenced four mortars and artillery positions, and inflicted eight Red troop casualties. In the same area where the tanks were attacked near Kumsong the F-84 pilots destroyed ten bunkers and five buildings, and silenced four mortar positions.

On the east coast, supply areas less than ten miles north of Kumsong were attacked by F-51 Mustangs and Marine fighter-bombers. The aircraft fired ten supply buildings and started fires and secondary explosions in the storage areas.

Marine aircraft knocked out a coastal battery of four 76-mm. guns on the west coast and also destroyed six supply buildings, ten bunkers and two anti-aircraft guns along the coastline. They also sank three supply sampans in Namchon Bay and damaged another.

Royal Australian Meteors, flying armed reconnaissance along the main supply road north of Singye, destroyed five enemy trucks and blasted five storage buildings. In the Haeju area, F-80 Shooting Stars cratered rails in three places and silenced an anti-aircraft gun position.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included eighty troop bunkers destroyed and thirty damaged, over fifty gun positions silenced, forty-five Red buildings levelled, seven rail cars destroyed, thirty-five troop casualties, nine rail cuts and six road cuts, and two highway bridges heavily damaged.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective screen for the fighter-bombers, intercepted a flight of eleven MIG-15's which were streaking toward an F-80

/on photo

on photo reconnaissance, in the Pyongyang area. Four Sabre jets pounced on one of the MIG's north of the Communist capital city, destroying it and sending the others fleeing toward Manchuria.

In two other engagements, both during the late afternoon, Sabre jets made no claims against the MIG's. One of the battles was between thirteen Sabre jets and eight MIG's between 20,000 and 37,000 feet, and was a racing clash which began at the Chongchong River and ended at the Yalu River with the MIG's seeking sanctuary in Manchuria. About the same time, four other F-86's engaged six Russian-built jets north of the Chongchong.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based nineteenth Bomb Group and 307th Bomb Wing, using electronic techniques, on Saturday night dropped high explosives on enemy troop and supply areas close behind the battle line as the big bombers flew close air support for United Nations ground forces in the western and central sectors of the front. The crews reported neither flak nor fighter opposition.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers in the night destroyed sixty of a heavy sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move southward under protective cover of darkness, as strikes against the Communists continued around the clock. The traffic was attacked on the highways from Pyongyang to Sariwon, and from Samdong to Wonsan. Other night intruders flew close air support for United Nations ground forces at the main line of resistance.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 630 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,288, FOR OPERATIONS
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

United Nations Command troops repulsed another heavy attack in the western sector of the Korean battlefront. The enemy was forced to withdraw after a three and a half hour fire fight during which time he suffered heavy casualties. Other probes directed at our forces were also repulsed during the day's activities. Other land-based aircraft flew close air support missions for friendly front line troops and destroyed enemy supply vehicles.

Troop bivouacs, supply dumps and build-up areas were taken under day-long aerial attack by carrier aircraft from Wonsan to Chongjin. Surface bombardment forces shelled enemy bunkers, troops and defense works along both coasts of North Korea during operation for the period.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 96, FOR
SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1952

United Nations troops raided two groups of hills in the Chorwon area Sunday.

One raiding force jumped off at Saturday midnight for objectives north-northwest of Chorwon, meeting little initial resistance as they occupied one objective at 3:30 A.M.

Enemy small arms opened up on the raiders, and mortar and artillery fire slowed their advance, but they were on a second objective at dawn and another at 9:30.

The raiders met stiff resistance as they continued their fight to other hills in the area, and fighting was still continuing early Sunday afternoon.

Infantrymen and tankers of the United States Forty-fifth Division jumped off at 2 A.M. toward a group of hills northwest of Chorwon. The raiders were on two of their objectives without contact at 3:37 and were fighting an enemy unit of undetermined strength at a third at 3:55 A.M.

Enemy resistance stiffened at dawn and shortly after 7:00 A.M. the raiders were receiving heavy artillery and mortar fire. The Forty-fifth Division raiders returned to their base at 8:40 A.M.

Republic of Korea Sixth Division troops, who have been defending a recently captured advance position east-southeast of Kumsong against repeated counter-action since the evening of June 18, engaged in hand-to-hand combat to fight off an 11:30 A.M. assault by a reinforced enemy platoon which continued into early afternoon.

Enemy units up to a platoon in strength launched four light probes against United Nations positions northeast of the Punchbowl between 1:50 and 2:20 A.M. The probes were repulsed in fire fights up to ten minutes in length.

United Nations troops west of the Punchbowl repulsed twenty-four probing enemy in a brief fire fight at 3:30 A.M. A United Nations unit at a small advance position west of the Mundung Valley withdrew following a brief probe by an enemy squad at 1:30 A.M.

Since midnight, patrols along the Eighth Army front have reported engagements up to fifty minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,289, TO 6:00 A.M.,
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

Ground action in Korea Sunday found battalion and regimental-sized raiding parties of the United Nations Command operating and advancing in spite of heavy enemy resistance. The enemy meanwhile was dispatching aggressive probes at our lines, all of which were turned back. Elsewhere, patrol contacts by the United Nations Command were generally reported as light.

On the west coast of Korea, carrier-based planes killed an estimated 200 enemy troops in attacks along the Ongjin Peninsula. Surface craft and air units of the United Nations Command Fleet blasted east coast installations from the front lines to areas north of Chongjin.

United Nations Command land-based aircraft directed strikes at enemy front lines, hitting enemy buildings, silencing gun positions and blasting troops. Enemy rail lines and rolling stock also were targets during the period.
