

UNITED NATIONS  
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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 5 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE  
COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States 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 operational summary for Monday, March 3, 1952

Eighth Army communique 895, for the twelve-hour period ended noon  
Tuesday, March 4, 1952

Far East Naval Headquarters summary of operations Tuesday, March 4, 1952

Eighth Army communique 896, for Tuesday, March 4, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,179, for the twenty-four hours ended  
6:00 A.M., Wednesday, March 5, 1952 (4:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern  
standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR  
MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1952

While flying protective cover for fighter-bombers on interdiction missions, F-86 Sabre jets yesterday destroyed two enemy MIG-15's and damaged five others in swirling battles over Northwest Korea, as war-planes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 850 sorties Monday.

Destruction was inflicted on the Red jet fighters in six separate engagements, ranging from altitudes of 40,000 feet down to approximately 10,000 feet. Results of the air-to-air engagements brought claims of the Fifty-first Fighter-Interceptor Wing to more than 100 MIG's destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged since the wing began using Sabre jets three months ago, and raised the Fifth Air Force total to 200 MIG's destroyed, thirty-six probables and 380 damaged since November, 1950.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) and land-based Marine pilots flew 765 of the Far East Air Forces total sorties.

In air-to-ground action, F-51 Mustangs joined Marine fighter-bombers in the third straight day of intensified close-air-support action along the battlefield. More than 100 enemy casualties were inflicted by these aircraft supporting United Nations ground forces near Kosong on the east coast.

In the same area, two enemy bunkers were destroyed, roads were bomb-cratered in three places and one road bridge was heavily damaged.

Along the central front, in the Pyongyang-Kumsong area, fifteen troop bunkers were destroyed, two mortar positions and two anti-aircraft positions knocked out and roads cut in three places. To the west of the old Communist "iron triangle," Marine pilots destroyed four troop bunkers, and inflicted approximately ten enemy casualties south of Sibyon. Republic of Korea F-51 Mustangs also attacked in the Kumsong area, destroying four enemy-held buildings and two supply shelters.

Fighter-bombers, protected by the Sabre jets, persistently pressed "Operation Strangle" against the enemy, effecting sixty-five rail cuts and knocking out rolling stock. F-84 Thunderjets made thirty cuts and damaged one tunnel along the rail line between Kwaksan and Sinanju. F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with F-84's in further pounding of rails in extreme Northwest Korea. Most of these cuts were effected in the Sinanju area.

Total destruction on the enemy includes fourteen gun positions silenced, seven supply areas destroyed, two revetments blasted, fourteen troop bunkers destroyed and thirteen damaged, and fifty enemy-held supply buildings set afire.

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In the speedy battles over "MIG Alley" Monday, one MIG-15 was destroyed in a ten-minute afternoon battle between forty-three F-86's and elements of 100 enemy jets just south of the Yalu River. About the same time, but in another engagement, eight Sabre jets clashed with two MIG's in the Chongchon River area and shot down one.

Earlier in the day, nineteen Sabres clashed with approximately ninety-five MIG's in the Chingchon River area, damaging two enemy aircraft. Three other MIG's were damaged in a later morning engagement between twenty F-86's and elements of a twenty-MIG formation. No claims were made by the F-86's in two other engagements during the afternoon.

Nine medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night used radar-aiming methods to drop ninety tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon, between Sinanju and Pyongyang. Pilots reported meager flak and no enemy fighters. One B-29 dropped its bomb on a supply area southeast of Hoeyang. Two other Superforts flew in close air support of United Nations frontline troops, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies close behind the battle line. Neither flak nor fighters were reported in the latter strikes.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 105 enemy supply-laden vehicles and a moderately heavy sighting of trucks attempting to move supplies under protective cover of darkness. Most of these vehicles were sighted in the areas between Samdong and Wonsan, Yangdok and Singye, and in front of the central sector on the battle line.

Of three locomotives sighted last night by crews of the light bombers, two were destroyed and one damaged. Twenty-eight rail cars were knocked out during the attacks.

The Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew seventy sorties, air-lifting 460 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 895, FOR THE TWELVE-HOUR  
PERIOD ENDED NOON TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1952

Light patrol contacts developed along the Army front.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront reported light patrol contacts with enemy squads during the early morning hours northwest of Korangpo.
2. Scattered light patrol engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed during the period along the central front.
3. United Nations patrols along the eastern front fought light engagements with small enemy groups west of the Mundung Valley and northwest of Kansong.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY FOR OPERATIONS  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1952

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 planes cut Red rails in 102 places as the target accent shifted from sampans to the Communist land transportation system. Twenty-eight small boats were shot up in the continuing anti-small boat campaign. Thirteen trucks were destroyed by rockets, bombs and napalm. One locomotive was destroyed, together with four rail cars. An additional ten cars were damaged.

First Marine Air Wing pilots concentrated on enemy bunkers. In a full day of strikes, an estimated forty-three bunkers were destroyed or heavily damaged. Five Red gun positions and a supply dump were bombed out of existence in aerial attacks that also destroyed trench communicating lines, three small boats and numerous supply shelters.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul was aided by airspot to destroy five bunkers and damage six in enemy lines facing Allied troops at the eastern end of the battleline. A Communist 75-mm. mortar position also was wiped out by the St. Paul's main battery eight-inch gunfire.

At Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan and in the western perimeter of the Korean peninsula, United Nations naval elements picketed main rail lines and took enemy shore batteries under fire in around-the-clock harassment and interdiction gunfire missions.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 896, FOR TUESDAY,  
MARCH 4, 1952

Enemy squad probes west of Korangpo; enemy groups fire on United Nations positions west of Chorwon and west of Mundung Valley. Light patrol contacts develop along remainder of army front.

1. Two enemy were killed and one was captured in an action west of Korangpo in which an enemy squad at 8 P.M., Monday, probed a United Nations position and was repulsed after a brief fire fight. United Nations patrols in operation along the western front fought light engagements with enemy squad-sized units northwest of Korangpo, while west of Chorwon an enemy unit of undetermined strength fired briefly at United Nations advance positions at 3 P.M., Tuesday.

2. Light patrol contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength was reported from the central front, with most action developing against enemy units of one and two squad strength in dug-in positions along the eastern sector of the front.

3. An enemy platoon approached and fired on a United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 9:20 P.M. Tuesday, and withdrew after a light hour-and-twenty-minute action. Elsewhere along the eastern front United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength, with most contacts developing west of the Mundung Valley.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,179, FOR THE  
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY,  
MARCH 5, 1952 (4:00 P.M., TUESDAY,  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Ground action in Korea yesterday was confined to light patrolling.

Carrier-based aircraft cut enemy rail lines in r rtheast Korea. Naval gun bombardment was directed against enemy troops, and patrol vessels operated along both coasts of North Korea.

Among targets for our air forces yesterday were rail lines, rolling stock, supply buildings, gun positions, bunkers, enemy troops, a railroad bridge, a marshaling yard and enemy supply vehicles. Enemy fighters also were damaged. Cargo airlift operations continued.

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