

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 11 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUES
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:

Eighth Army communique 907, for the twelve-hour period up to noon
Monday, March 10, 1952

Allied Naval summary for Monday, March 10, 1952

Eighth Army communique 908, for Monday, March 10, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,185, for the twenty-four hours
ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, March 11, 1952 (4:00 P.M., Monday,
Eastern standard time).

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 907, FOR THE
TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD UP TO NOON
MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1952

United Nations units counter-attack and reoccupy advance position east-northeast of Panmunjom. Light patrol contacts with enemy units up to two squads in strength develop along central and eastern fronts.

1. United Nations elements counter-attacked at 12:40 A.M. east-northeast of Panmunjom to restore an advance position from which they had withdrawn slightly at midnight Sunday, following a twenty-minute firefight with two attacking enemy platoons. The enemy withdrew at 1:15 A.M., and the United Nations elements reoccupied the position. Five enemy were reported killed in the action. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield.

2. United Nations forces along the central front reported light patrol engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength during the period.

3. Light patrol contact with enemy units up to two squads in strength was reported during the period by United Nations elements along the eastern front.

ALLIED NAVAL SUMMARY FOR MONDAY
MARCH 10, 1952

The cruiser Manchester's accurate 6-inch guns killed at least seventy-five Red troops while firing into eighteen enemy positions on the east coast of Korea yesterday, while the carrier Bairoko launched Marine planes on the west coast north of Chinnampo to hit at Communist supply efforts.

The Manchester, accompanied by the destroyer Owens, began at dawn to shell bunkers, trenches and mortar positions south of Kosong, and later in the day shifted to the Kojo area, fifty-seven miles north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, to hit Red troops and supply storage areas.

Marine flyers from the Bairoko caught rail cars unloading supplies and damaged five of them with rockets. Other Bairoko pilots hit vehicles and camouflaged supplies.

Other Marine planes from the First Marine Air Wing's Wolf Raider Squadron hit warehouses on the west coast of Korea, destroying two and damaging several more. They also destroyed at least seven bunkers, a machine-gun position and a mortar emplacement in the same area. On the east coast, Marine Air Wing Panther jets killed an undetermined number of enemy troops. In the Sariwon area they made thirteen rail cuts.

The cruiser HMS Belfast and the destroyer HMS Cossack fired night-harassing and interdiction fire on bivouac areas and gun positions on an enemy-held island and on the mainland along the west coast. The Cossack struck at troop concentrations and a Bofors gun position in the Haeju approaches.

A large tank near Hungnam was destroyed by the destroyer USS Silverstein with two direct hits and two near misses. In the Kojo area the destroyer Higbee dispersed troops and set a village on fire during night-harassing and interdiction missions along the battle line.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 908, FOR
MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1952

United Nations units counterattacked and reoccupied advance positions east-northeast of Panmunjom. United Nations patrol fights way out of ambush north of "Punchbowl."

1. United Nations elements counterattacked at 12:40 A.M. east-northeast of Panmunjom to restore an advance position from which they had withdrawn slightly at midnight Sunday following a twenty-minute firefight with two attacking enemy platoons. The enemy withdrew at 1:15 A.M., and the United Nations elements reoccupied the position. Five enemy were reported killed in the action. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield.

2. United Nations forces along the central front reported light patrol elements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength, with most contacts developing along the eastern sector of the front.

3. A United Nations patrol, ambushed by ten enemy north of the "Punchbowl" at 7:20 A.M. Monday, forced the enemy to withdraw after a fifteen-minute firefight, continued on its mission, at 9:50 A.M., drew sixty rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire and directed United Nations artillery fire on the enemy which caused enemy firing to cease. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations forces fought light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength, with most contacts developing in the area west of the Mundung Valley.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,185, FOR
THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1952 (4:00 P.M.,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

There was a brief flurry of fighting on the western sector of the battle line as United Nations forces regained an advanced position from which they had been driven by the enemy at the beginning of the period. Elsewhere along the front, friendly elements reported only minor patrol contacts with the enemy.

Naval aircraft, flying from carriers off Korea's west coast, struck at enemy rail cars and supplies while surface elements of the United Nations fleet continued their bombardment of enemy positions at the eastern terminus of the battle line.

Land-based fighter-bombers attacked enemy rail lines, supply buildings and gun positions as United Nations jet fighter planes, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, damaged or destroyed several enemy aircraft in air-to-air engagements. Medium bombers attacked the Sinhung rail bridge, the Samsong marshaling yards and the rail head at Chinrampo, and flew in close support of front-line forces. Light bombers struck at enemy supply vehicles during the night. Cargo-transport aircraft continued their support of operations in Korea.

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