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NOTE DATED 14 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING FOUR 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command,
as indicated below:

General Headquarters communique 1,188, for operations Thursday,
March 13, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday,
March 13, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, March 13, 1952

Eighth Army communique 914, for operations Thursday, March 13, 1952

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,188 FOR
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

United Nations ground troops repulsed several enemy attempts to probe friendly positions on the east-central sector of the battleline again Thursday, while a single enemy probe was repulsed in the western sector. Elsewhere along the front, action was confined to patrolling.

Carrier-based naval aircraft attacked small craft, rail bridges, marshaling yards, supply areas, rolling stock and rail lines in the Wonsan-Tanchon and Kowon-Hamhung areas. Surface elements of the United Nations Fleet bombarded enemy targets at the eastern terminus of the battleline and at Wonsan. Other surface craft struck at suspected gun emplacements on Korea's west coast.

Land-based fighter bombers cut rail lines, silenced gun positions and set enemy supply buildings afire. During the night, medium bombers attacked a rail point south of Sukchon, the Samdong marshaling yards and flew in close support of frontline troops. Light bombers struck at enemy rail and road traffic. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to support operations in Korea.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

Cruisers and destroyers heavily bombarded Communist positions on the east coast of Korea. Meanwhile, Task Force 77 planes continued to concentrate on enemy transportation and supply facilities.

The light cruiser Manchester and the destroyer U.S.S. Fox at Wonsan carried out a coordinated gun strike with airspot during the morning. They scored direct hits on large supply buildings, boat repair facilities, railroad cars, locomotive repair facilities and a railroad trestle. Both ships were straddled by enemy shore batteries from Kalma Peninsula late in the afternoon. The enemy guns were silenced by return fire from the United States ships and an air strike by Task Force 77 planes. Neither ship was damaged.

Enemy rail lines from Wonsan to Tanchon suffered 127 rail cuts from the planes of the carriers U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Antietam. Attack groups also destroyed eighty-nine small craft in coastal waters. The Kowon-Hamhung area was worked over with railroad bridges, marshaling yards, rail cars and supply areas bearing the brunt of the attacks. One large tank also was destroyed.

The destroyer Kyne and destroyer escort McGinty carried out interdiction missions on bridges and buildings in the Wonsan area. A spotter reported several warehouses severely damaged by the McGinty. Extensive damage was also inflicted on train and truck repair and storage areas, marshaling yards and railroad cars.

The Kyne made one direct hit and eight near misses on a tank. Both ships received near misses from enemy shore batteries but sustained no damage.

Enemy bunkers, trenches, automatic weapons and troop shelters took a pasting from the 8-inch guns of the United States heavy cruiser St. Paul in the Kosong-Kansong area. She was aided by the 5-inch guns of the destroyer Isbell.

The destroyer U.S.S. Shelton fired on suspected gun positions southwest of Chinnampo on the west coast. The destroyer H.M.S. Cossack in the Haeju approaches fired with excellent results at troops in a village.

At Songjin the destroyer U.S.S. Samuel N. Moore, destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Doyle and patrol frigate H.M.S. Morecambe Bay shelled highway and railroad bridges with unobserved results. Several hits were made on an iron works and troop billets.

Marine fliers from the squadrons of the First Marine Air Wing in the Sariwon and Kumsong areas cut rails in twenty-six places, damaged bunkers, killed troops and hit trucks and gun positions.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

In spite of increasingly poor weather during daylight hours Thursday, Far East Air Forces war planes mounted 680 sorties as fighter-bombers continued their interdiction strikes against Communist rail lines and supply areas in North Korea.

The fighter-bombers, flying under protective cover of F-86 Sabrejets, slashed rails at 120 points and also set supply buildings afire and attacked rolling stock.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots accounted for 475 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Communist troop and artillery positions along the battlefield were hit hard as F-51 Mustangs bombed and strafed targets from the area northeast of Kaesong all the way to the east coast. The propeller-driven Mustangs wiped out fifteen troop revetments, silenced ten gun positions and inflicted at least twenty troop casualties.

Marine fighters teamed with the Mustangs to destroy five more troop revetments. The Marines also leveled five supply buildings in the Haeju area, starting several large fires.

F-84 Thunderjets scored thirty rail cuts along the lines between Sunchon and Sandong and between Sonchon and Chongju. Other Thunderjets destroyed ten, damaged fifteen rail cars, and cratered rails in five places near Kanggye, deep in North-central Korea.

Near Yangdok, the F-84's destroyed a large warehouse which was apparently full of ammunition. Pilots reported that smoke rose as high as 4,000 feet and debris as high as 1,000 feet following the heavy blast.

Marine aircraft and Republic of Korea Mustangs teamed to inflict forty rail cuts along the lines from Hwangju to Namchonjom and from Sonchon to Changyon. They also destroyed nine large supply buildings near Sinmak.

F-86 Sabre jets, continuing to fly protective cover for the fighter-bombers, encountered no enemy jet fighters on their patrol sweep of MIG Alley.

Total destruction on the enemy include thirty-five buildings set afire, fifteen vehicles destroyed, fourteen gun positions silenced, one railroad and two road bridges damaged, fifteen rail cars destroyed and fifteen damaged, one locomotive damaged, two warehouses blasted, and fifteen troop bunkers knocked out.

Ten medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Nineteenth Bomb Group, using radar-aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of 500-pound high explosive bombs on a rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon. The crews reported

/no opposition

no opposition by enemy fighters, but they said meager flak was encountered over the target area. Two Superforts struck the Samdong marshaling yards, encountering no enemy flak or fighters; and one B-29 flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft attacked enemy supply trucks attempting to move supplies to the front lines under protective cover of darkness. They destroyed thirty-five of the vehicles. Eleven light bombers struck the Hwanju supply center north of Sariwon, leaving several large fires in the area.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division continuing to fly in support of United Nations combat operations, made 195 sorties and airlifted 520 tons of personnel and supplies.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 914, FOR OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

United Nations elements reoccupy advance position west-northwest of Yonchon. United States Twenty-fifth Division patrol heavily engaged west of the Satae Valley. United Nations patrol fights two enemy platoons for two hours and fifteen minutes west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations elements which had withdrawn on order at 10:55 P.M. Wednesday, from an advance position west-northwest of Yonchon following a fifteen minute fire-fight with an attacking group of fifty to sixty enemy, reoccupied the position at 7:25 A.M. with no enemy contact. Light contact with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the Western Korean battlefront during the period.

2. Patrol engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength were reported during the period from the central front, with most contact developing along the eastern sector of the front.

3. A patrol of the United States Twenty-fifth Infantry Division became heavily engaged at 10:40 P.M., Wednesday, with an enemy platoon west of the Satae Valley. After a brief fire-fight, the patrol was ordered to withdraw. It fought its way back with the aid of reinforcements, and both the patrol and the reinforcements reached their base at 10:20 A.M. Ten enemy were reported killed and twenty wounded in the action. Another United Nations patrol fought for two hours and fifteen minutes with two enemy platoons west of the Mundung Valley. United Nations forces elsewhere along the eastern front reported light contact with small enemy groups.

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