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NOTE DATED 17 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THIRTEEN
COMMUNIQUES 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:

Eighth Army communique 915, for the twelve hours to noon Friday,
March 14, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,189, for operations Friday,
March 14, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, March 14, 1952

Eighth Army communique 916, for Friday, March 14, 1952

Summary of naval operations in the Far East for Friday,
March 14, 1952

Eighth Army communique 917, for the twelve hours to noon Saturday,
March 15, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,190, for operations Saturday,
March 15, 1952

Eighth Army communique 918, for Saturday, March 15, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Saturday,
March 15, 1952

Eighth Army communique 919, issued 6:00 P.M., Sunday, Korean time,
March 16, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,191, for operations Sunday,
March 16, 1952

Eighth Army communique 920, for operations Sunday, March 16, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Sunday, March 16, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 915, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS TO NOON
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1952

United Nations patrol fights two platoons northwest of Yonchon. Light patrol contacts developed along central front.

1. A United Nations patrol engaged two enemy platoons northwest of Yonchon at 140400 (4 A.M., March 14). A two-hour small arms and automatic weapons fire fight followed. A United Nations tank and artillery fire was directed on the enemy and the United Nations patrol disengaged at 140612. 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 small enemy groups southwest of Kumsong and east of the Pukhan River.

3. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the eastern front.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,189, FOR OPERATIONS
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1952

The only ground action on the Korean battlefield during the past twenty-four hours consisted of minor, scattered patrol contacts.

In the air, United Nations land-based planes continued to attack the enemy's transportation network although operations were restricted by poor weather. Fighter-bombers attacked rail lines, gun positions and troops. Medium bombers struck a rail center northeast of Kunu without opposition from enemy anti-aircraft or fighters. Light bombers and Marine aircraft destroyed enemy supply vehicles during the night. There were no air-to-air encounters. Cargo transports continued in support of United Nations operations.

United Nations naval surface craft and carrier-based planes hit enemy gun positions, troops and buildings on the west coast of Korea. Cruisers and destroyers on the east coast hit enemy bunkers, box cars and sampans in the Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan sectors. Ships at Wonsan drew heavy enemy counterbattery fire but sustained no damage.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF FRIDAY, MARCH 14, OPERATIONS

While snow and rain-clouds covered many of the enemy's transportation targets in North Korea, fighter-bombers flew close air support for United Nations front line forces along the battlefield Friday as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 840 sorties.

During the intense strikes against the Communists along the battle line, F-80 Shooting Stars and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs inflicted 110 enemy troop casualties, blasted ten troop revetments and silenced twenty gun positions of all types along the eastern sector.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and Marine land-based pilots flew 620 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Marines teamed with the Mustang pilots in making further attacks along the battlefield, making strikes against enemy troops and supply areas. They silenced five other gun positions on the low-level sweeps.

North of the front, Shooting Stars cratered the Sariwon rail line in five places and damaged five rail cars. Two storage buildings and five supply carts were blasted by the F-80's.

On the main rail line from Pyongyang south to Sariwon, F-84 Thunder-jets slashed the system in twenty-five spots, cratered a highway in five places and damaged a road bridge between Sariwon and Chinnampo. They also blasted fifteen supply buildings in the area between the two cities.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, failed to sight enemy fighters during their patrol sweeps over North Korea.

Total destruction on the enemy during the period included thirty supply vehicles destroyed, ten supply dumps set afire, twenty-five supply carts blasted, 140 rail cuts inflicted, ten road cuts made, three rail bridges damaged, thirty rail cars damaged, twenty troop bunkers blasted and five damaged, and one troop revetment destroyed.

Nine medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using radar-aiming methods, on Friday night dropped ninety tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point northeast of Kunu. The crews reported no opposition by flak or fighters. One B-29 hit the Hamhung marshaling yards near the east coast of North Korea, also reporting no enemy opposition. Two Superforts flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply areas just behind the battle line.

B-26 night Intruders and Marine aircraft flew eighty-five sorties during the night, attacking supply-laden vehicles and destroying thirty of the trucks which were attempting to move supplies to the front lines under protective cover of darkness. They also attacked four locomotives with possible damage unassessed because of the weather. The light bombers dropped bombs, rockets

/and napalm

and napalm on a supply area at Sariwon, and also strafed the target.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Force's 315th Air Division flew 210 sorties, airlifting 590 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 916, FOR FRIDAY,
MARCH 14, 1952

Enemy platoons probed south of Panmunjon and west of the Mundung and Satae Valleys. Enemy squad probes east of Pukhan River. United Nations patrol fights two platoons northwest of Yonchon.

1. A United Nations position south of Panmunjon was engaged by an enemy platoon at 8:25 Friday night. United Nations artillery fire was directed on the enemy during the firefight which followed and enemy withdrew at 8:50 P.M. A United Nations patrol engaged two enemy platoons northwest of Yonchon at 4 A.M. Friday. A two-hour small-arms and automatic-weapons firefight followed. United Nations tank and artillery fire was directed on the enemy and the United Nations patrol disengaged at 6:12 A.M. United Nations forces elsewhere along the western Korean battlefront reported light patrol engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength during the period.

2. An enemy squad probed a United Nations position east of the Pukhan River at 9:20 P.M. Friday and withdrew after a ten-minute firefight. Light patrol contacts with small enemy groups developed elsewhere on the central front with most engagements reported along the eastern sector of the front.

3. An enemy platoon probed a United Nations position west of the Mundung Valley at 1:10 A.M. Friday and withdrew after a thirty-five-minute engagement. A position of the United States Twenty-fifth Infantry Division was probed by an enemy platoon supported by more than 100 rounds of mortar and artillery in the Satae Valley at 11:20 P.M. Friday. Also reported from the eastern front were several light patrol contacts with small enemy groups in the area west of the Mundung Valley.

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE FAR EAST
FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1952

Sea Fury and Firefly planes from the British light carrier H.M.S. Glory were back in action yesterday off Korea's west coast. Her fliers demolished three warehouses, a marshaling yard and a road bridge and hit sampans and junks. She was screened by the destroyers H.M.C.S. Nootka and H.M.A.S. Warramunga.

Enemy shore batteries were engaged again by the cruiser Manchester and the destroyer Fox at Wonsan. With unusually heavy fire from the shore bracketing the United States ships, they raked the gun positions. They also made direct hits on a boat yard, direct hits on two large buildings and on motive repair facilities. Direct hits likewise, which started large fires, were made on boxcars, a bridge, a by-pass and a marshaling yard. Planes from Task Force 77 placed two direct napalm and bomb hits on the enemy shore batteries hiding in the mouth of a cave.

The United States vessels sustained no damage from the enemy shore guns.

In the Kosong-Kansong area the heavy cruiser St. Paul and the destroyer Isbell followed up a night of harassing and interdiction fire with a barrage on bunkers, trenches, gun positions and buildings during the day. They destroyed or damaged fifteen bunkers, five trenches, two gun positions and caused two secondary explosions by blasting supply and storage buildings.

Enemy build-up areas on the Chansan Peninsula, on the west coast, were bombarded by the light cruiser H.M.S. Belfast with the aid of airspot. Twelve houses containing troops were flattened by her shells and many camouflaged buildings were damaged. The destroyer-escort Munroe fired at gun positions and boats in the same area.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 917, FOR THE TWELVE HOURS
TO NOON SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1952

Light patrol contacts reported from central front. No significant enemy contact reported from western and eastern front.

1. No 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.
3. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the eastern front.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,190, FOR OPERATIONS
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1952

Ground action in Korea Saturday was confined to a few patrol contacts.

Surface elements of the United Nations Naval Forces hit troop installations along the east coast. Carrier-based aircraft attacked rail and road traffic and bridges.

Poor operational weather in extreme Northern Korea kept land-based aircraft on close support and interdiction sorties near the battle line. Saturday night medium bombers hit a rail center east of Sunchon. Light bombers hit supply vehicles and locomotives.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 918, COVERING
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1952

Enemy units probed three United Nations advance positions on central front.

1. United Nations forces along the Western Korean battle front reported light patrol contacts with small enemy groups during the period.
2. Two advance positions of the Thailand Battalion, with the United States Second Infantry Division were probed at 2020 hours March 15, one by two enemy squads, the second by one enemy squad. Both probes were supported by mortar fire. Artillery fire was directed on the enemy and the enemy withdrew from both actions at 2130 hours, March 15. An enemy squad probed a United Nations advance position east of the Pukhan River at 2140 hours and withdrew after a five-minute fire-fight. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength, with most contacts developing along the eastern sector of the front.
3. United Nations forces along the eastern front reported light patrol contacts with enemy units up to two squads in strength west of the Mundung Valley.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SATURDAY'S
MARCH 15 OPERATIONS

Determined naval air and surface strikes in Korea Saturday continued to chop at the enemy's transport and supply facilities.

Night heckler flights and day-long attacks were made by planes of the carriers U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Antietam on rail and road traffic between Pukchon and Wonsan. Navy fliers made 180 rail cuts, destroyed three railroad bridges and by-passes and one highway bridge and damaged seven other railroad bridges and by-passes. Skyraider planes also destroyed two locomotives, two gun positions, three rail cars and damaged or sunk several boats and sampans.

Fiery salvos from the big 8 inch guns of the cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul and the 5-inchers of the destroyer U.S.S. Isbell on the Kosong-Kansung battle front hit personnel bunkers and trenches fronting United Nations troops. At dusk the St. Paul took bridges and Red gun positions under fire with both 5 inch and 8 inch guns.

Marine fliers of the First Marine Air Wing scored rail cuts, knocked out bunkers and destroyed buildings, trucks and road bridges in the Sariwon and Singosan areas.

On the west coast British Sea Fury and Firefly pilots from the carrier H.M.S. Glory attacked and destroyed over thirty buildings and camouflaged boats west of Haeju. The British cruiser H.M.S. Belfast, using direct observation, sent her 6-inch shells crashing into junks trying to hide under bridges. The destroyer H.M.S. Charity patrol frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay and the destroyer U.S.S. Shelton fired on suspected gun positions and camp fires southeast of Choco.

Naval bombardment forces along the East Korean coast continued to take Wonsan targets under fire. The destroyer U.S.S. Kyos and the destroyer escorts U.S.S. McGinty and U.S.S. Edmonds, with spotters calling most of the shots, hit at enemy gun positions and supply areas. An enemy gun battery firing from Hwangdodo was quickly silenced by the counter-battery fire of the United States ships.

At Songjin on the east coast the destroyer Samuel N. Moore, destroyer minesweeper U.S.S. Doyle and patrol frigate H.M.S. Morecambe Bay made many hits on sampans, billeting areas and gun emplacements, railroad bridges, a marshaling yard and railroad cars were also damaged.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 919, ISSUED 6 P.M., SUNDAY,
MARCH 16, 1952, KOREA TIME

Three United Nations raiding patrols were heavily engaged with enemy units of undetermined strength in actions south of Kosong on the eastern front Saturday night.

Two of the patrols crossed the Nam River about a half hour before midnight and fought the enemy at hill positions. One action began at 11:40 P.M. and lasted until 3:15 A.M., Sunday, when the United Nations patrol broke contact and withdrew. The second action began at 2:30 A.M. and lasted forty-five minutes.

The third raiding patrol met the enemy east of the river at 11:40 P.M., Saturday, and fought until 1:10 A.M., Sunday, when it broke contact and withdrew.

A delayed report said United Nations tanks fired on enemy positions west-northwest and northwest of the confluence of the Sachon and Imjin Rivers between 7 A.M., Saturday, and 9 o'clock the same morning. The tankers reported destroying 121 houses, two supply points, thirty-six bunkers and damaging five additional bunkers.

A patrol of the United States Second Infantry Division fought a brief but heavy engagement with an enemy squad northeast of Kumhwa. The enemy used small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire and hand grenades during the ten-minute action ended at 6:50 A.M. Four enemy were killed in the fight.

A United Nations patrol fought a ten-minute action ended at 8:20 A.M. Sunday against an enemy platoon and on two other enemy units observed near by.

An enemy squad probed a United Nations position northwest of the punchbowl at twenty minutes past midnight, Sunday, and withdrew after a ten-minute fire fight.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,191, FOR OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1952

Ground action along the Korean battle front was confined to scattered patrol contact and two enemy probes, which were repulsed.

In the air war, good weather permitted United Nations planes to strike hard at enemy targets. Fighter-bombers hit rail lines, rolling stock and troop and supply areas just behind the battle line. Medium bombers attacked a traffic center south of Sukchon, encountering meager flak and no enemy fighters. Light bombers struck at the enemy supply vehicles moving to the front under cover of darkness. Fighters engaged and destroyed enemy jet fighters.

Naval surface elements off both coasts shelled enemy supply and transport facilities. Carrier-based aircraft aided in attacking troop installations on the west coast.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 920 FOR SUNDAY
MARCH 16 OPERATIONS

United Nations tanks destroy buildings and bunkers on western front 15 March. Three raiding patrols heavily engaged south of Kosong, Second Division patrol fights brief heavy action.

1. United Nations tanks firing on enemy positions west, northwest and north-northwest of the confluence of the Sachon and Imjin Rivers between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M., March 15, reported destroying 121 houses, two supply points, thirty-six bunkers and damaging five additional bunkers. (Delayed report.) A United Nations patrol fought a ten-minute action ending at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday) against an enemy platoon southwest of Pyonggang, placed artillery fire on the enemy platoon and on two platoons observed near by and withdrew. Elsewhere along the Western Korean battle front United Nations forces reported light patrol contacts with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

2. A patrol of the United States Second Infantry Division fought a heavy ten-minute action ended at 6:50 A.M. northeast of Kumhwa against an enemy squad which employed small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire and hand grenades. Four enemy were reported killed in the action. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols fought light action with enemy units up to two squads in strength, most contacts developing along the eastern sector of the front.

3. Three United Nations raiding patrols were heavily engaged in action south of Kosong against enemy units of undetermined strength. Two of the raiding patrols crossed the Han River, one fighting from 11:40 P.M. Saturday, to 3:15 A.M. Sunday, the second meeting the enemy at 2:30 A.M. and fighting for forty-five minutes. The third raiding patrol engaged the enemy east of the river at 11:40 P.M., Saturday and fought until 1:10 A.M., Sunday. Small enemy groups probed United Nations positions just east of the Mundung Valley at 8:25 P.M. and northwest of the Punchbowl at 12:20 A.M. Both enemy groups withdrew after brief fire fights. Light patrol actions with enemy groups up to two squads in strength developed west of the Mundung Valley, in the only other significant enemy contacts reported during the period from the eastern front.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S
MARCH 16, 1952 OPERATIONS

For the first time in four days, Communist MIG-15's on Sunday erupted from their Manchurian sanctuary and attempted to stop the fierce destruction being inflicted on North Korean targets by Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers. But the Russian-built jets met a fiery reception from the screening F-86 Sabre jets as war planes of the Far East Air Forces during the day mounted 1,005 sorties.

During the sky battles, Sabre jets sent three of the MIG's crashing into the ground in flames, probably destroying two others and damaging eight of the aircraft. Three other possible MIG damages are awaiting gun-camera evaluation.

It was disclosed that gun-camera film established damage to two additional MIG's March 3, along with a MIG destroyed which previously had been listed as a probable. These claims are in addition to previously announced figures for that date.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots flew 810 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

During the persistent interdiction by the fighter-bombers, a key Communist communications center in northwest Korea was blasted by F-84 Thunderjets. The low-flying aircraft rained tons of bombs on the center, located near Sakchu, a few miles south of the Yalu River. They left buildings in flames, ten automatic weapon positions knocked out and two trucks destroyed.

Along the battle front, F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine fighters blasted troops and artillery positions in close air support of United Nations ground forces. They knocked out ten mortar emplacements, fired ten troop revetments and silenced two anti-aircraft positions while inflicting more than 100 enemy troop casualties.

The fighter-bombers, including the propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, slashed rails in 140 places near Huichon and along the line between Sariwon and Haeju. Four rail bridges were blasted in these areas while ten box cars were destroyed, ten field pieces silenced, eight anti-aircraft positions knocked out and three supply dumps left blazing.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included fifty-five supply buildings set afire, fifteen vehicles destroyed, two boats damaged, one locomotive destroyed and four others damaged, and thirty-five troop bunkers blasted.

During the morning, thirty-one Sabre jets sighted about 120 MIG-15's swarming down to the Chongchon River. They encountered elements of the formation, damaging five in duels which ranged from above 40,000 feet down to 25,000 feet altitude.

In the afternoon, three MIG's were sent down in flames and two others damaged during a clash-between twelve Sabre jets and approximately thirty enemy jets.

During another afternoon battle, two of the Russian-built interceptors were probably destroyed and one was damaged as twenty-nine F-86's clashed with more than fifty MIG's in racing air duels between the Yalu and Chongchon Rivers. One other enemy encounter during the afternoon resulted in no claims by the Sabre jet pilots.

The medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Nineteenth Bomb Group, using radar-aiming methods at night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon. The crews reported meager flak, but no opposition from enemy fighters. Two Super-forts, flying close air support sorties for United Nations front line forces, dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battle line without enemy fighter resistance.

B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft Sunday night destroyed seventy of a heavy sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward the front lines under protective cover of darkness. They also attacked two locomotives.

The marauders made ten rail cuts south of Huichon, and nine night intruders attacked the Sariwon airfield. They also worked over rail lines between Sariwon and Pyongyang, Wonsan and Hungnam, and Singye and Sibyon. One B-26 flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Force's 315th Air Division flew 185 sorties, airlifting 550 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

