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NOTE DATED 8 APRIL 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUE 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:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations for Sunday, April 6, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 23, issued at 7:00 P.M., Monday, April 7, 1952

Summary of Allied naval operations for Monday, April 7, 1952

Far East Air Forces operational summary for Monday, April 7, 1952

Eighth Army communique 941 for Monday, April 7, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,213, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, April 8, 1952 (4:00 P.M. Monday, Eastern standard time)

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/FAR EAST
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FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1952

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers took advantage of good weather yesterday to continue their blasts against Communist troops and supply areas along the battlefield and destruction of the enemy's transportation system in North Korea, as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 1,035 sorties Sunday.

F-86 Sabre jets, during patrol sweeps over Northwest Korea in the afternoon, accounted for four enemy MIG-15's destroyed, two others probably destroyed and eight more damaged. History's tenth jet ace resulted from a late afternoon air battle when Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr. of Route 4, Cassopolis, Michigan, knocked his fifth Russian-built MIG out of the skies over "MIG Alley".

Jet and propeller-driven fighter-bombers slashed rails in 150 locations, concentrating principally on a short stretch of trackage in the Sonchon area. Marine land-based pilots flew close air support for United Nations ground forces, inflicting ninety-five enemy troop casualties and blasting thirty-five bunkers.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots flew 855 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

Rail interdiction by the fighter-bombers began at mid-morning on a ten-mile section of track near Sonchon. F-80 Shooting Stars ripped rails in twenty places in the area while propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs added ten more cuts. F-84 Thunderjets slashed the line in fifteen places and Marine aircraft cut the short stretch in five spots.

Thunderjets also inflicted five rail cuts in the Haeju area and damaged two rail bridges in the Sonchon sector. They also sealed a railroad tunnel in the vicinity of Sinmak.

In the Haeju area, Mustangs teamed with Royal Australian Meteors to destroy or damage more than twenty enemy-held buildings, inflict ten troop casualties and slash rails in five places. Total destruction on the enemy includes seventy supply buildings destroyed or damaged, seventy-five vehicles destroyed, ten gun positions silenced, three rail bridges damaged, fifteen rail cars destroyed and five damaged, one locomotive damaged and three boats damaged.

F-86 Sabre jets flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers met Russian-built MIG-15's in three separate engagements yesterday, all in the afternoon. In the first of these, twenty-three F-86's encountered elements of a forty-MIG formation between the Chongchong and Yalu Rivers. The aerial duels, which raged between 7,000 and 40,000 feet, accounted for three MIG's destroyed, one probably destroyed and five others damaged.

One MIG was destroyed, another probably destroyed and two more damaged in a late afternoon battle north of the Chongchong River. In a forty-five-minute

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clash twenty-four Sabres exchanged fire with twelve MIG's. It was in this engagement that Captain Kincheloe bagged his fifth MIG. Another MIG was damaged in a third battle.

Three medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's 307th Bomb Wing, using radar-aiming methods, last night dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battleline as they flew in close air support of United Nations ground forces. Crews reported no opposition from enemy flak or fighters.

B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers last night destroyed sixty-five Communist supply vehicles which were attempting to move toward front lines under protective cover of darkness. Crews reported the traffic in widely scattered areas. Twelve B-26's flew in close air support of United Nations ground forces, dropping bombs on enemy troops and supplies at the battleline. Results were unobserved.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division flew 175 sorties, airlifting 515 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 23, ISSUED AT
7:00 P.M., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

Two enemy groups struck at United Nations positions west of the Pukhan River on the central front early Monday morning, but were thrown back in ninety and thirty-minute firefights.

The enemy probed first in two-platoon strength and fought for an hour and a half until United Nations defensive fire forced a withdrawal at 2:55 A.M. A third platoon probed a position just west of the first at 2:15 A.M., and was repulsed a half hour later.

Other light enemy probes developed Monday along the Eighth Army front. Two were launched against United Nations positions west of the Nam River on the eastern front - one by two squads northwest of Kansong, which United Nations troops repulsed at 3 A.M., after a ten-minute fight, and another by one squad south of Kosong, which ended with an enemy withdrawal after a twenty-five-minute action.

United Nations units northeast of the "Punchbowl", also on the eastern front, turned back a five-minute probe by an enemy squad at 4:55 A.M. Early Monday afternoon, United Nations troops at an advance position west of Chorwon used artillery and mortar fire to disperse an enemy unit of undetermined strength which had been throwing mortar and long-range sniper fire at the position for fifteen minutes.

United Nations patrols operating since midnight fought light engagements with enemy groups up to three platoons in strength.

/SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR
MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

Fast Carrier Task Force 77 again paced naval action in Korea, but many other elements of Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe's Seventh Fleet figured in the attacks.

Red anti-aircraft and coastal defense gunners fought ineffectively against the determined United Nations assault.

Carrier planes scored sixty-seven rail cuts during the day. Other items in the score show three rail bypasses, eleven rail cars and fourteen trucks destroyed. One locomotive, fifty-five rail cars and a highway bridge were damaged.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul and destroyer U.S.S. Henderson again gave support to frontline infantrymen along the east coast. The cruiser attacked seven targets with 102 rounds of 5-inch and nine rounds of 8-inch shells. The destroyer fired fifty-one rounds of 5-inch shells against three targets. Four bunkers and two supply buildings were destroyed and spotters reported complete coverage of the area.

While on night patrol in the same area, U.S.S. Hammer observed fifteen star shells fired at her from Red guns on the beach. All were shot in range. She proceeded to the Kojon area to conduct a ten-round fire mission there, and then returned to the front line.

On patrol between Wonsan and Hungnam, the destroyer U.S.S. Silverstein fired twenty-six rounds against an important rail bridge with unobserved results.

While busy with her chores at the far northern port of Chongjin, the mine-sweeper U.S.S. Endicott was straddled many times during a seventy-five round attack from shore batteries estimated to be 120-mm. guns. Assistance in silencing the guns was given by her sister ships and planes from U.S.S. Philippine Sea.

In the Yellow Sea, aircraft from the British light carrier H.M.S. Glory flew front line support missions along the mountain ridges in western Korea. One Sea Fury pilot made a wheels-up landing on Paengyong Island after an engine failure. He was uninjured.

The United States rocket ship 403, destroyer U.S.S. Chevalier and frigate H.M.S. Crane joined in a rocket bombardment of the west coast targets.

The Canadian escort destroyer Nootka operated in the Haeju approaches and drove two junks onto the beach.

U.S.S. Monroe loaded troops and guns on the Ongjin Peninsula with forty rounds of 5-inch ammunition.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
FOR MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

Heavy overcasts and rain failed to provide complete protection for Communist targets in North Korea yesterday as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 295 sorties despite the poor operational weather.

Fifth Air Force and attached land-based Marine aircraft pilots flew 120 of the Far East Air Forces' total sorties.

Marine fighter bombers led the attacks against rails and enemy-held buildings, with the Fifth fighter-bombers accounting for twenty cuts in the tracks, two road cuts and destruction of five buildings. Two rail bridges were damaged during the day, and enemy vehicles were destroyed for the period.

Two Marine fighter-bombers flew close air support along the western sector of the battle front, attacking gun positions with unobserved results.

F-86 Sabre jets were kept on the ground by weather yesterday.

Nine medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using radar-aiming methods, last night dropped ninety tons of high explosives on a rail bridge complex at Congju, in extreme northwest Korea, where repeated strikes have been made in recent weeks by fighter bombers. B-29 crews reported meager flak over the target, but no enemy fighter opposition. Three Superforts flew in close air support of United Nations ground forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line.

B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine aircraft last night destroyed fifteen enemy supply vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front lines under protective cover of darkness. The B-26's also attacked a locomotive, but failed to observe results of the strike. Other F-26's, which flew close air support along the battle line, reported that bombs dropped on one target caused a huge secondary explosion, which was followed by twelve smaller explosions.

Cargo transports 550 tons of personnel, equipment and supplies in continued support of combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 941 FOR
MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

United Nations unit withdraws from advanced position west of Chorwon. Three platoons probe west of Pukhan River. Light enemy probes repulsed northeast of Punchbowl and east of Nam River.

1. United Nations elements at an advance position west of Chorwon received mortar and sniper fire from an enemy unit of undetermined strength at 1 P.M., directed artillery and mortar fire on the enemy and withdrew from the position. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefront.

2. Two enemy platoons probed a position west of the Pukhan River at 1:25 A.M. and were forced to withdraw at 2:55 A.M. One enemy platoon probing about 800 yards to the southwest at 2:15 A.M. was repulsed after thirty minutes of fighting. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy units up to three platoons in strength.

3. A United Nations unit northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed a probe by an enemy squad after a five-minute firefight ending at 4:55 A.M. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations position east of the Nam River, northwest of Kansong, at 2:50 A.M. and withdrew after ten minutes of fighting. East of the Nam River, south of Kosong, an enemy squad probed a United Nations position at 1 A.M. and withdrew after a brief action. Elsewhere along the eastern front, United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,213, FOR TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS ENDED 6 A.M. TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1952
(4 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Only a few light contacts with the enemy were made by our patrols along the Korean battlefront yesterday. Six enemy probing efforts once again failed to penetrate our lines.

All types of surface naval vessels and carriers participated in yesterday's Korean naval action. Targets included communications, rolling stock, bridges and enemy-held buildings. Surface craft were taken under heavy fire by enemy shore batteries, but there were no reports of damage or casualties.

Enemy buildings, rail lines, a bridge complex at Chongju and enemy vehicles were listed by our Air Force pilots as targets. Other planes flew close-support missions for our ground forces. Logistical support flights again were conducted by cargo transports.

