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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 11 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 tactical summary for Wednesday, April 9, 1952

Eighth Army communique 943, for Wednesday, April 9, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 26, for Thursday, April 10, 1952

Eighth Army communique 944, for Thursday, April 10, 1952

Summary of Allied naval operations for Thursday, April 10, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,215, for the twenty-four hours ended  
6:00 A.M. Friday, April 11, 1952 (4:00 P.M. Thursday, Eastern  
standard time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES TACTICAL SUMMARY FOR WEDNESDAY,  
APRIL 9, 1952

The Communists' battered transportation network in northern Korea suffered further crippling blows yesterday as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces Wednesday mounted 830 effective sorties.

Fighter-bombers ripped rails in over eighty-five places, with the destructive attacks concentrated along the line from Sonchon to Kwaksan in extreme Northwest Korea. In those strikes, tracks were cratered in thirty-five locations. Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots flew 635 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets teamed with F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine fighter-bombers in blasting tracks in the Kwaksan sector. This same stretch of the important supply route was previously battered to the extent that it was unserviceable for an eight-day period. The Marines scored ten other cuts on the rail line west of Samdong.

In fiery strikes with bombs and napalm at Kyomipo, Republic of Korea pilots destroyed ten enemy-held buildings. They also blasted two troop revetments and damaged other buildings. Royal Australian Meteors destroyed four supply buildings in an attack at Haeju.

Flying close air support for United Nations front-line forces, F-51 Mustangs bombed and strafed Red positions northwest of Kumhwa, knocking out four revetments. On the extreme east end of the battle front, the Mustangs inflicted multiple troop casualties. On the western end, Marine aircraft destroyed three enemy field pieces.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, made patrol sweeps over Northwest Korea but were not challenged.

Total destruction inflicted on the Communists during the period includes thirteen gun positions silenced, forty troop casualties inflicted, over thirty supply buildings destroyed or damaged, and thirty-five bunkers blasted.

Medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night inflicted further damage on the Red transportation network as attacks against the enemy continued around the clock. Nine Superforts used radar-aiming methods to drop ninety tons of high explosives on the Sunchon south rail bypass. Pilots reported meager ground fire, but no Red fighters were sighted. This was the second consecutive night that the Sunchon bridge complex has been hit by the Superforts.

One B-29 last night attacked the Chinnampo marshaling yards, and two others flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night mounted seventy-five sorties. Ranging over enemy roadways, they destroyed forty supply-laden vehicle, twenty rail cars, one locomotive, an anti-aircraft gun position and nine warehouses. Two rail bridges were damaged. The night intruders made eight controlled drops immediately behind the central battle front in close air support of ground forces.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 180 sorties to airlift 540 tons of supplies and personnel in logistical support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 943, FOR WEDNESDAY,  
APRIL 9, 1952

One-hundred enemy attack United Nations advance position north of "Punchbowl." Two enemy squads probe northeast of "Punchbowl."

1. A United Nations patrol engaged an enemy group of undetermined strength west of Korangpo at 1:35 A.M., and fought until 5:15 A.M., when it was able to disengage with the aid of reinforcements. United Nations forces elsewhere along the western Korean battlefront reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period.

2. United Nations forces along the central front reported light patrol contacts with small enemy groups.

3. An enemy group of undetermined strength attacked a small United Nations advance position north of the "Punchbowl" at 12:35 A.M., and withdrew after a brief action. United Nations elements reinforced the position. An estimated 100 enemy attacked the position at 1:10 A.M. from three directions, with the main effort directed at the rear of the position. United Nations units occupying the position were ordered to withdraw and returned to their base at 3:15 A.M. Two enemy squads probed a small United Nations advance position northeast of the "Punchbowl" at 8:15 P.M., and withdrew after a brief firefight. A United Nations patrol ambushed an enemy unit of undetermined strength at 11 P.M. east of the Mundung Valley, killing seven enemy. Otherwise United Nations patrols along the eastern front fought light engagements with small enemy groups to two squads in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 26 FOR THURSDAY,  
APRIL 10, 1952

Activity along the Eighth Army front continued light Thursday with a minimum of light patrol contacts reported since midnight.

Most of the contacts reported developed along the east-central front, where United Nations patrols fought briefly with enemy units of squad strength. Two of the patrol actions were brief, early morning engagements with enemy units of undetermined strength along the Nam River, on the eastern front.

No enemy probes have been reported so far today.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 944, FOR THURSDAY,  
APRIL 10, 1952

Enemy platoon probes United Nations west of Pukhan River. Light patrol contacts develop along central and eastern fronts.

1. No significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield.

2. An enemy platoon probed a United Nations position west of the Pukhan River at 8:05 P.M., and withdrew at 8:55 P.M. United Nations units along the central front reported several light patrol contacts with enemy groups up to two squads in strength along the eastern sector of the front.

3. Scattered light patrol contacts with small enemy groups developed along the eastern front.

SUMMARY OF ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR THURSDAY,  
APRIL 10, 1952

The Communists' east coast port of Wonsan reeled yesterday under a combined assault by surface and air elements of the Seventh Fleet. Planes from the fast carriers U.S.S. Philippine Sea and U.S.S. Boxer pounded ammunition dumps, factories, warehouses and gun positions in and around the city. They also spotted for gunners of the U.S.S. St. Paul and U.S.S. Henderson as these vessels laid suppression fire on Red anti-aircraft positions.

Incomplete assessments of damage inflicted by the carrier pilots lists as destroyed nine warehouses, fourteen miscellaneous buildings, four troop barracks, nine rail cars, one rail bypass and one gun position. Damage was charged against thirteen other buildings, nine warehouses, eight rail cars and five anti-aircraft batteries. North Korean rail lines were also cut at thirty-two points.

The cruiser St. Paul knocked down a score of other buildings in Wonsan, including one known munitions factory and a Red headquarters billet. Her barrage gutted a number of other structures. The St. Paul rescued one downed aviator during the day.

Along the eastern frontlines off Kosong, the U.S.S. Iowa's guns threw more than eighty tons of shells into North Korean lines. The U.S.S. Mackenzie, a destroyer, was in the company. The 15-inch projectiles destroyed seven bunkers and damaged five. Several bunkers were buried by landslides. One 75 mm. gun was also damaged. At dark, both ships moved into shorter range to continue 5-inch harassing fire through the night. The Iowa observed one shell splash close aboard during the bombardment. Otherwise, she was unopposed during the shoot.

The destroyer U.S.S. Silverstein received thirty rounds of enemy fire while on patrol near Hungnam. She fired thirty rounds in reply during evasive maneuvers to open the range. There was no damage.

In the Yellow Sea, the U.S.S. Bairoko and her Marine Corsair pilots destroyed forty-six buildings and damaged six others. Two other large warehouses, a troop bunker and a boat were damaged and one gun position was destroyed.

In the Chodo area, the U.S.S. Rochester fired 5 and 8-inch ammunition at three important coastal targets. The U.S.S. Chevalier engaged gun positions in the same area and also harassed the enemy coast south of Hodo. The H.M.S. Amethyst and U.S.S. Monroe fired on troops in that vicinity.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,216, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED  
6:00 A.M. FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1952 (4:00 P.M.  
THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Ground activity along the Korean battlefront yesterday was limited for the most part to light patrol contacts. One small enemy probing attack was repulsed by friendly United Nations ground troops.

Despite poor weather conditions over the battle zone yesterday, fighter-bombers found enough openings in the cloud banks to strike at enemy-held buildings, rail and road bridges. No enemy aircraft were encountered. Medium bombers last night flew close air support for ground forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and enemy supply areas.

Navy surface vessels and aircraft joined in a combined assault against the Communist east coast port of Wonsan. Ammunition dumps, factories, warehouses and gun positions were struck in and around the city. Other enemy-held positions were hit by fighter planes on the Ongjin Peninsula.

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