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NOTE DATED 28 APRIL 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THIRTEEN 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth Army communique 958, for operations Thursday, April 24, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, April 24, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, April 24, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 40, for operations Friday, April 25, 1952

Eighth Army communique 959, for Friday, April 25, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary of operations Friday, April 25, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,231, for the twenty-four hours ended
6:00 A.M. Saturday, April 26, 1952 (4:00 P.M. Friday, Eastern
standard time)

Eighth Army tactical summary 41, for operations Saturday, April 26, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary 672, for Saturday, April 26, 1952

Eighth Army communique 960, for Saturday, April 26, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Saturday, April 26, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,232, for operations Saturday,
April 26, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 42, for operations Sunday, April 27, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 958, FOR THURSDAY'S
OPERATIONS, APRIL 24, 1952

1. United Nations units repulsed fifteen-man enemy probes at 240110 west of Yonchon after ten minutes of fighting and at 242345 west-northwest of Chorwon after a fifteen-minute fire-fight. A United Nations patrol killed an estimated nine enemy and wounded thirty-six in a fifteen-minute action with an enemy platoon and squad shortly after midnight west-northwest of Yonchon. Elsewhere along the western Korean battlefront, United Nations patrols fought engagements up to forty-five minutes in duration against enemy units up to two squads in strength.

2. An enemy squad probed a United Nations position south of Pyonggang at 242230 and withdrew after a 1 hour 30 minute exchange of fire. Other enemy squad-size groups either probed or fired on positions east of the Pukhan River at 240150, 241945 and 242250 southeast of Pyonggang with an enemy unit of undetermined strength which employed small arms, automatic weapons and hand grenades. Other United Nations patrols operating along the central front fought light engagements with enemy units up to the platoons in strength, with most contacts reported from the eastern sector of the front.

3. An enemy platoon probed a small United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 240105 and was repulsed thirty-five minutes later with the aid of United Nations mortar and artillery fire. United Nations units northeast of the Punchbowl repulsed a probe by an enemy squad after a brief action at 240200 and another by two enemy squads after a ten-minute firefight ending at 240405. Small enemy groups briefly probed two United Nations positions west of the Punchbowl and one east of the Mundung Valley between 241050 and 242250 and withdrew. United Nations patrol was pinned down northeast of the Punchbowl by an enemy platoon at 241607 and withdrew at 241720. With the aid of reinforcement elsewhere along the eastern front United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1952

United States Navy carrier-based planes, cruisers and destroyers ranged from the eastern end of the battle line north to Chongjin on the east coast of Korea to hit again at enemy supply lines and transportation facilities.

Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jet planes from the U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Boxer combined to amass impressive destruction totals. The Task Force 77 naval pilots destroyed three railroad bridges, seven railroad bypasses, thirty-nine rail cars and twenty-two buildings. They also slashed enemy rails in 115 places and damaged five more railroad bridges and fifty-seven rail cars. Areas absorbing most of the punishment were near Tanchon, Hamhung, Kowon, Wonsan and Pukchong in Northeast Korea.

The 8-inch and 5-inch guns of the heavy cruiser St. Paul, guided by a spotter plane above the target area, raked the eastern end of the battle line with accurate fire. She destroyed seven bunkers and damaged eight others, destroyed a Red observation post and twelve buildings, caused secondary explosions, and made many cuts in trenches. The airspotter said it was the best naval gunfire he ever observed in Korea.

On the eastern front Marine pilots of the First Marine Air Wing counted fifty enemy dead, nine buildings leveled and two automatic weapons positions destroyed. A flight on the central front destroyed at least one Red tank. Other close support strikes destroyed twenty-six bunkers, six automatic weapons positions, a mortar position, three personnel shelters and accounted for twenty-two enemy troops. Supply routes west and northeast of Pyongyang suffered twenty-one rail cuts and one railroad bridge knocked out by other Marine fliers.

The cruiser U.S.S. Manchester and destroyer U.S.S. Buck blasted Communist positions in the Chongjin area. With planes of Task Force 77 spotting for her guns, the Manchester destroyed six Red coastal guns and bracketed two storage areas, knocked down two warehouses and shelled several small boats along the coastline. The Buck hurled her 5-inch shells on enemy gun positions in the same area.

In the Hungnam area the destroyer escort U.S.S. Edmonds made road and rail cuts, scored direct hits on twelve buildings and left other buildings in flames, and made numerous cuts in highways.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 950 sorties Thursday, blasting enemy tanks, rail lines and supply areas and inflicting troop casualties within a few hundred feet of United Nations battle line positions.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marines flew 800 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine Corsair fighter-bombers teamed to blast Communist troop and artillery emplacements in front of friendly ground positions in the central sector of the battle line. In this action Fifth Air Force and attached airplanes destroyed thirty-five enemy revetments, silenced an anti-aircraft gun and three field artillery positions and inflicted forty enemy troop casualties. One hundred troop casualties were inflicted south of Sunchon and twenty were inflicted southeast of Kumsong.

Rail slashings were concentrated primarily in the area south of Sukchon, where forty-five craters were made, and along the tracks between Sunchon and Samdong, where sixty cuts were made.

F-80's also cratered rails in fifteen scattered parts of North Korea and then destroyed several vehicles containing enemy troops, while scouting main Red highways.

F-86 Sabre jets slashed at ground targets in northwest Korea, destroying three vehicles and damaging four.

Two MIG-15's were probably destroyed and another damaged when F-86 Sabre jets encountered a formation of MIG's north of the Chongchong River. In another Sabre jet patrol in the Anju, Sinuiju and Yalu River areas, two MIG-15's were encountered and one was damaged.

Total destruction against the Communists during this period includes fifteen gun positions silenced, one tank destroyed and two damaged, one locomotive destroyed and thirty-five rail cars destroyed or damaged, 125 vehicles destroyed, fifty bunkers destroyed or damaged and four road cuts.

Five medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, over night dropped fifty tons of 500-pound high explosives on the important Chongju rail bridge complex. The target has been hit often during recent weeks. Crews encountered no flak and no fighter opposition.

/Another

Another B-29 blasted the Chinnampo marshaling yard without encountering enemy opposition, while two Superforts flew close air support along the western sector of the battle line, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply concentrations.

B-26 night intruder and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers over night mounted ninety-five sorties as attacks against the enemy continued around the clock. The night fliers destroyed eighty-five of a moderate to heavy sighting of enemy supply vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front lines. One locomotive and eight rail cars were also destroyed.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 31st Air Division flew 145 sorties, airlifting 560 tons of personnel, equipment and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 40,
FOR FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS

United Nations patrols twice faced heavy enemy fire in a series of Friday morning actions west-northwest of Yonchon in which at least fifteen enemy were killed.

One United Nations patrol advancing toward a position in the area engaged an enemy unit of undetermined strength which fired a near-by hill. The United Nations patrol disengaged and directed artillery fire on the enemy. At 251115 (11:15 a.m., April 25), an air strike on the enemy hill position destroyed five bunkers and killed fifteen enemy.

Another United Nations patrol at 251150 also drew heavy enemy fire in the area and again countered with a barrage of artillery.

Other actions reported since midnight from the Eighth Army front include two enemy probes and a series of light patrol contacts against enemy units up to two squads in strength most of which developed along the east central sector.

An enemy squad probing northwest of Munsan at 250310 exploded two mines, fired red flares and was driven back in a ten-minute fire-fight.

Two enemy squads supported by mortar and recoilless rifle fire probed southwest of Kumsong at 250015 and were repulsed with the aid of mortar fire at 250140.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 959,
FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1952

United Nations patrols draw heavy fire west-northwest of Yonchon. Enemy probes repulsed northwest of Munsan, southwest of Kumsong.

1. An enemy squad probed a United Nations advance position northwest of Munsan at 3:10 A.M., and withdrew after a ten-minute firefight. A United Nations patrol at 8:40 A.M. engaged an enemy unit of undetermined strength west-northwest of Yonchon, withdrew and directed artillery fire on the enemy. An air strike was placed on the enemy at 11:15 A.M., killing fifteen enemy and destroying five bunkers. Another patrol in the same area drew heavy enemy mortar fire at 11:50 A.M., and countered with artillery fire. A third patrol occupied a position in the area without contact early in the evening, and at 7:30 P.M. received enemy machine-gun fire. The patrol withdrew fifteen minutes later and directed artillery fire on the enemy, wounding an estimated seven. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battlefield.

2. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations position southwest of Kumsong at 12:15 A.M., and withdrew at 1:40 A.M. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols fought light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

3. United Nations forces along the eastern front reported scattered light contact with enemy units of squad strength.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1952

Surface ships spearheaded naval attacks on enemy positions in Korea yesterday as transportation and supply areas at several points were taken under fire.

The 5-inch guns of the battleship Iowa had their best day since the battleship's arrival in the Far East. The five-inchers destroyed seventeen buildings and damaged ten, and caused a secondary explosion which indicated the destruction of heavy ammunition.

The Iowa's 16-inch projectiles made direct hits on two Red 76-mm. gun emplacements, destroyed two guns, three bunkers and a mortar position. The big shells also inflicted sixty casualties on enemy soldiers when a troop area was destroyed.

Daylight raids by planes of the First Marine Air Wing on the east and east-central sectors destroyed at least eighteen bunkers and ripped up communications and trenches. The Marine Corsairs, jets and attack planes also made thirteen rail cuts, destroyed twelve enemy supply trucks, a pair of refuelers, a fuel tank truck, a vital bridge and at least four supply buildings.

The cruiser Manchester and the destroyer Buck continued their bombardment missions on enemy rail and supply lines. Delayed reports indicated the cruiser H.M.S. Ceylon, the destroyers H.M.S. Cossack, U.S.S. Brush and the patrol frigate H.M.S. Morecambe Bay Thursday shot up enemy gun positions, troop concentrations and buildings on the west coast of Korea.

The destroyer escort U.S.S. Edmonds shelled marshaling yards, gun positions and railroad bridges during interdiction missions yesterday. Other United Nations ships continued bombardment, blockading and patrol missions on both coasts of Korea.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,231, FOR
THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952 (4:00 P.M.
FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The enemy made light probing attacks at United Nations lines at several points along the battle front in Korea. Friendly patrols made only light contacts with the enemy as they operated across the battle line. In the western sector of the front friendly elements were involved in a sharp engagement with the enemy in an effort to take a hill position. After encountering stubborn enemy resistance, which was supported by automatic weapons and mortar fire, our forces withdrew and placed artillery fire on the enemy. An air strike placed on the objective inflicted casualties on the enemy and destroyed bunkers.

From the air friendly fighter-bombers attacked rolling stock, enemy troops, buildings and gun positions and slashed rails. Our medium bombers attacked the Sinhung rail bridge during the night while others flew close air support of United Nations front line troops. Light bombers continued their attacks on enemy supply vehicles. Cargo transports flew logistical support missions.

Surface vessels attacked enemy installations in Korea. Targets included enemy bunkers, troop areas, gun positions, transportation and supply areas at several points.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 41, FOR
OPERATIONS SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

United Nations patrols fought enemy units up to a company in strength along the Eighth Army front Saturday, while enemy groups no larger than a platoon probed lightly at United Nations positions.

Thirteen enemy were killed in a fire fight with an enemy company which broke out north of Chorwon at 10:55 A.M. United Nations artillery was employed during the fifteen-minute action. Ten enemy were wounded in a fifteen-minute fight with an enemy platoon shortly after midnight southeast of Pyonggang.

The longest patrol action reported so far Saturday developed against two enemy squads and a platoon fighting from three separate locations southeast of Kumsong. The United Nations patrol withdrew at 12:50 P.M. after nearly four hours of fighting and directed artillery fire on the enemy group.

Other patrol contacts reported were light engagements up to thirty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength, most of them developing along the east-central front.

Brief, light enemy probing actions were launched against United Nations positions south of Panmunjom and west-northwest of Yonchon on the western front, and west of the Mundung Valley and northeast of the "punchbowl" on the eastern front.

An enemy platoon fired on a small United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 12 midnight. The occupying United Nations unit withdrew after a twenty-five-minute fire fight and directed artillery fire which forced the enemy to withdraw an hour later.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 672, FOR
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

Scattered clouds and ground-hugging fog failed to protect Communist targets in North Korea yesterday as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces blasted rails, rolling stock and enemy-held buildings while mounting 670 sorties Saturday.

Red rails were blasted in three main areas, with the most severe being inflicted by F-51 Mustangs, F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine aircraft along the line running west out of Samdong. Jet and propeller-driven aircraft accounted for thirty-five cuts in this area with fifteen other craters blasted in the line south of Sukchon, and five more south of Pyongyang.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australians, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots flew 480 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

While the fighter-bombers were on interdiction missions, F-86 Sabre jets tangled with enemy MIG-15's between the Chongchong and Yalu Rivers, destroying two of the Red jet fighters, probably destroying one and damaging another in three engagements. The two "kills" are officially unconfirmed pending gun camera evaluation.

Besides the rail cuttings, fighter-bombers damaged five buildings near Sukchon on the west coast, and also damaged a boat in the same area. North of the battle line at Paekchon, five supply buildings were destroyed.

Marine fighter-bombers, in close air-support strikes in the Yonchon area, knocked out three field pieces, destroyed five supply shelters and damaged five others, while inflicting twenty enemy troop casualties. Mustangs made one road cut, destroyed five enemy-held buildings and damaged five others in low-level strikes with bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire immediately behind the enemy's main line of resistance. Shooting Stars and Thunderjets also assisted in the close air-support attacks.

Total destruction inflicted against the Communists during the period includes thirty supply buildings destroyed or damaged, sixty-five supply-laden vehicles destroyed, two road bridges damaged, three bunkers blasted, two road cuts effected and three gun positions silenced.

The two MIG-15 destructions were made in a late afternoon air battle between eight Sabrejets and three MIG's at the 40,000-foot level. The F-86's, enjoying rare superiority in numbers over the enemy jets, destroyed two of them and damaged the other as they caught the MIG's too far south of the Yalu River to take immediate refuge in Manchuria.

An earlier battle, in the Sinuiju and Sui-ho reservoir areas during the morning, resulted in one MIG probably destroyed. The encounter was between twenty Sabres and twelve MIG's between 30,000 and 40,000 feet. In one other engagement during the day, two MIG's were able to escape ten Sabrejets as the United States Air Force fighter-interceptors bounced the enemy planes near the Yalu.

/Ten medium

Ten medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group, using electronic aiming techniques, last night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the rail bridge complex at Chongju. Often hit and much repaired, the rail link is an important Communist transportation junction near the northwest coast. Crews reported meager flak over the target area, and one enemy fighter was sighted but failed to attack the bomber formation. Another Superfort flew close air support for United Nations ground forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply concentrations close behind Communist lines.

B-26 light bombers and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers last night destroyed sixty of a heavy sighting of enemy supply vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front-line positions. The vehicular traffic was observed primarily on the roads running south from Pyongyang, between Wonsan and Hamhung, and east out of Songchon. The night intruders also made visual bomb and rocket attacks on the rail line between Sunchon and Sandong. In the Sariwon area, four rail cars were destroyed and three others damaged.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 180 sorties, airlifting 565 tons of personnel, equipment and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 960, FOR
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

United Nations patrols fight enemy company north of Chorwon, two enemy platoons southeast of Kumsong. Enemy company fired on twice northeast of Kumsong. Probe by two enemy platoons repulsed west of Mundung Valley.

1. An enemy unit of undetermined strength probed a United Nations position south of Jammunjon at 12:30 A.M. and withdrew after a brief fire-fight. Enemy units of undetermined strength fired briefly on United Nations positions west-northwest of Yonchon at 8:50 and 10:40 A.M. and withdrew. United Nations patrols along the western Korean battlefield fought light engagements with small enemy groups.

2. United Nations patrol engaged an enemy company at 10:55 A.M. north of Chorwon, directed artillery fire on the enemy during the fire-fight which followed, forcing the enemy to withdraw at 11:10. Thirteen enemy were killed in the action. Ten more enemy were wounded in a fifteen-minute patrol action with an enemy platoon ending at 12:35 A.M. southeast of Pyongyang. A United Nations patrol fought for three hours and fifty minutes ending at 12:50 A.M. with two enemy platoons southeast of Kumsong. An enemy company approached a United Nations position northeast of Kumsong at 10:35 P.M. and withdrew after a five-minute fire-fight, approached the same position at 12:50 A.M. Sunday and withdrew after a two-minute action. Fifteen enemy were estimated killed and sixteen wounded in the two actions. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols fought light actions with enemy units up to a platoon in strength, in most contacts reported from the eastern sector of the front.

3. United Nations positions just west of the Mundung Valley were probed at 10:30 P.M. by two enemy platoons which withdrew after a ten-minute exchange of small arms, mortar and artillery fire. An enemy platoon probed a small advance position further west of the Mundung Valley at midnight Friday. The occupying United Nations unit withdrew at 12:25 A.M., directed artillery fire on the enemy and withdrew at 1:25 A.M. United Nations patrols along the eastern front fought light actions with small enemy groups.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

United Nations naval surface ships and carrier aircraft yesterday hit at several points in the enemy troops supply and transportation lines on both coasts of Korea.

The battleship U.S.S. Iowa and the destroyer U.S.S. Bradford fired 226 rounds of 16-inch and 5-inch shells during night and day bombardment of enemy positions. Their gunners destroyed or damaged seventeen Red bunkers, five mortar positions, seven personnel shelters and five artillery pieces. Several buildings, six automatic weapons positions and troop areas also were smothered by the big projectiles.

Navy flyers from the carriers U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Valley Forge flew through fog and low-hanging clouds in day-long attacks on coastal installations from Wonsan to Chongjin in northeast Korea. The Task Force 77 Corsairs, Skyraiders and Pantherjets destroyed four railroad bridges, four railroad by-passes, one highway bridge and made thirty-nine rail cuts in attacks on transport lines. Accurate strafing accounted for 118 enemy troop casualties, while bombs destroyed two locomotives, a supply dump and eight trucks.

Morning sorties yesterday by British flyers of the light carrier H.M.S. Glory severely damaged enemy supply and troop buildings. Afternoon flights were canceled due to bad weather. Delayed dispatches reported Glory pilots destroying or damaging Red underground shelters, warehouses and buildings, and military targets in several villages on Friday.

The 8-inch guns of the heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul continued to bombard Red rail targets, destroyed a railroad bridge, put another out of commission and destroyed nearly 600 feet of railroad track. St. Paul was screened by the destroyed U.S.S. John Thimason.

Directed by her own helicopter spotting team, the light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester destroyed three Red gun emplacements, two bunkers and blanketed warehouse and construction areas. She was assisted by the destroyer U.S.S. Buck, who used her 5-inch guns to blast a concentration on small boats, which caused several fires. Buck also directed fire against Red shore guns.

Marine flyers of the First Marine Air Wing flew close support, armed reconnaissance and interdiction missions in the Pyongyang and Suncheon sectors. The Marine pilots struck at trenches, artillery and mortar positions in close support, made railroad cuts and highway cuts in interdiction and destroyed twenty-four trucks and four buildings in armed reconnaissance flights.

The destroyers U.S.S. Brush and H.M.C.S. Nootka fired 150 rounds at enemy troop billets and gun positions. Spotters reported several direct hits on both targets.

Patrol frigate H.M.S. Morecambe Bay and H.M.S. Whitesand Bay also harassed troop and gun positions.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,232, FOR
OPERATIONS SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

Primary action along the Korean battle front occurred in the west central sector where a friendly patrol engaged an estimated enemy company. Friendly artillery directed at the enemy inflicted casualties and forced them to withdraw. Elsewhere along the line it was another day of light-scattered contacts with the enemy as our forces continued to patrol and maintain their positions along the line.

Our fighters scored kills against enemy opposition in air battles. Other friendly land-based aircraft worked over enemy troops, buildings, gun positions, bunkers, enemy supply vehicles and dropped bombs on the rail bridge complex at Chongju. Cargo transports continued their supply operations via air.

United Nations surface ships and carrier-based planes operating from off the shores of Korea hit several points in the enemy supply and transportation centers damaging enemy bunkers, gun positions and buildings.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 42
FOR SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Enemy contacts were most frequent along the Eighth Army central front Sunday, with a series of light patrol engagements and probing actions reported since midnight.

Enemy units approached or fired on three United Nations positions southwest of Kumsong. An enemy force estimated at company strength approached one position at 10:35 p.m. Saturday and again at 12:50 a.m. Sunday and was driven off in firefights totaling seven minutes. Fifteen enemy were estimated killed and sixteen wounded in the action.

Two enemy units of undetermined strength fired on another United Nations position in the same area at 1:25 a.m. A sporadic exchange of fire continued until 2:05 when the enemy withdrew.

A third enemy unit of undetermined strength fired on another position in the area at 3 a.m. A barrage of United Nations mortar fire forced enemy fire to cease soon after.

Patrol contacts reported since midnight have been light actions against small enemy groups.

