

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 8 MAY 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE  
COMMUNIQUEES 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 970, for operations Tuesday, May 6, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Tuesday, May 6, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 52, for operations Wednesday, May 7, 1952

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 370, FOR OPERATIONS  
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1952

United Nations unit reoccupies advance position west-northwest of Yonchon after attack by enemy platoon. Two enemy platoons attack east of Pukhan River. United Nations patrol kills eight enemy south of Kosong.

1. An enemy platoon at 060100 attacked a United Nations advance position west-northwest of Yonchon. The occupying United Nations unit withdrew after a ten-minute fire fight and directed mortar and artillery fire on the enemy. The position was reoccupied with no enemy opposition at 060300. United Nations patrols fought light engagements with small enemy groups in the same area. An enemy unit of undetermined strength fired briefly on United Nations position west of Korangpo at 062235 and ceased after a barrage of United Nations artillery fire. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the western Korean battle front.

2. Two enemy platoons, supported by mortar and artillery fire, attacked a United Nations advance position east of the Pukhan River at 062310. Enemy fire decreased to sporadic by 070110. An enemy unit of undetermined strength probed a United Nations position north-northeast of Kusahwa at 061730. Enemy action ceased after a five-minute fire fight. Light patrol contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front during the period.

3. A United Nations patrol engaged two enemy platoons at 060200 south of Kosong in a half-hour fire fight in which eight enemy were killed and ten bunkers destroyed. Other patrols along the eastern front fought light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1952

Enemy positions were hit hard again (Tuesday) by naval carrier planes and surface vessels as rails were cut in more than 170 places and over 150 enemy troop casualties were scored.

For sixteen hours fighter and bomber planes from the carriers U.S.S. Valley Forge and U.S.S. Princeton made furious attacks on rail installations around Kowon, east of Yangdok and north to Puchong. The Navy fliers cut rails in 170 places, and damaged or destroyed two locomotives, three railroad bridges, one railroad by-pass, forty-two rail cars, forty-seven trucks, eighteen buildings and two gun positions. The Task Force 77 pilots reported sixty enemy troop casualties.

From dawn to sunset the Marine Checkerboard pilots from the carrier U.S.S. Bataan hit enemy troops, gun positions and supply lines in Northwest Korea. The Bataan fliers destroyed or damaged twelve gun positions, eight troop shelters and six fortified troop bunkers. Villages known to contain enemy troops and supplies were bombed and rocketed and suffered twenty-four buildings destroyed and twenty-two damaged. The Marine pilots counted thirty-two enemy dead from the air with many more possibly killed in the wrecked and burning shelters.

The rocket ship U.S.S. LSMR 404, covered by the cruiser H.M.S. Ceylon and the destroyer U.S.S. Brush, fired 860 rockets at troop positions and buildings. Ceylon and Brush saturated enemy gun positions, bunkers and troop-occupied villages.

In close support of the United Nations troops on the central front, planes of the First Marine Air Wing destroyed eight bunkers, ten mortar positions, several hundred yards of trenches and a reported twenty-five troops. On the east and west fronts other Marine pilots destroyed fifteen bunkers, twelve buildings and several gun positions. On interdiction missions they severely damaged the rail route southeast of Kunu as twenty rail cuts were made. Interdiction strikes also accounted for twenty trucks destroyed.

Communist troops, bunkers and gun positions were bombarded by the light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester. Her 6-inch guns dropped 127 rounds on enemy installations and scored direct hits on thirteen bunkers, destroyed five mortar positions and two troop shelters, and caused an estimated forty-one casualties. Manchester's 5-inch guns razed five buildings and damaged four more. The Manchester and the destroyer U.S.S. Evans opened their round-the-clock activity with all-night harassing and interdiction bombardment of thirteen enemy bunkers and mortar positions.

The guns of the cruiser U.S.S. Junco, directed by a spotter, made numerous direct hits on three railroad bridges. Night harassing and interdiction targets also were taken under fire by the cruiser.

/The destroyer

The destroyer U.S.S. D.H. Fox used her motor whaleboat to capture three enemy sampans and take fifteen prisoners. On Monday the Fox duelled with enemy shore batteries. Accurate fire from the United States ship silenced the enemy guns.

Supply points, gun emplacements, rails and buildings were hit by the destroyers U.S.S. S.N. Moore, U.S.S. Maddox and U.S.S. Laffey.

Destroyers H.M.A.S. Bataan and U.S.S. Lowry poured shells on gun and troop positions, causing numerous fires and explosions. Lowry fired 347 rounds into the enemy positions.

Troop and gun positions also were hit by patrol frigates H.M.S. Morecambe Bay and H.M.S. Whitesand Bay.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 52, FOR  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1952

Sharp and lengthy patrol actions broke out Wednesday along the Eighth Army front.

One United Nations patrol clashed for nearly two hours shortly after Tuesday midnight with eighty-five enemy west of Chorwon on the Western sector of the front. Both sides employed small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire during the action. The enemy withdrew at 070220 after losing fourteen killed in action.

United Nations raiders killed eight and estimated wounding the remaining four of twelve enemy they faced in a forty-five-minute fight ending at 070235 northeast of Kumhwa on the central sector.

Two enemy platoons placed sixty rounds of mortar fire on a United Nations patrol during a ten-minute fire fight ending at 070405 southwest of Pyonggang on the west-central sector.

Other patrol contacts reported since midnight were light engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Two enemy platoons, supported by artillery and mortar fire, attacked a United Nations advance position east of the Pulhan River on the east-central sector at 062317. Enemy fire decreased considerably by 070110, but the enemy remained in contact until 070450, when he finally withdrew.

Farther east, an enemy squad probed a United Nations position at 070013 and withdrew at 070105. Then probing enemy were driven from a United Nations advance position west-northwest of Chorwon in a fifteen-minute fight ending at 070135.

