

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2635
16 May 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 15 MAY 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE 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 communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

United Nations Command communique 1,240, for operations Tuesday, May 13, 1952
Far East Air Forces summary of operations Tuesday, May 13, 1952
Eighth Army communique 977, for operations Tuesday, May 13, 1952
United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Tuesday, May 13, 1952
Eighth Army tactical summary 57, for action Wednesday, May 14, 1952

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,249, FOR OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

Five enemy probes up to company sized strength were repulsed by United Nations Command forces at various points along the Korean battle front Tuesday. Friendly patrols reported light enemy contacts in only a few places.

In the air war, friendly fighter aircraft scored heavily against enemy jet planes in several encounters. Our bombers continued widespread attacks on enemy rolling stock, buildings, front line positions and rail lines, and inflicted troop casualties. Medium bombers during the night struck the Sinhung rail bridge and blasted the Hamhung marshaling yard. Cargo transports continued airlift operations in logistical support of United Nations efforts in Korea.

Night operations by planes from United Nations Command carriers off the east coast destroyed enemy locomotives. Surface craft continued minesweeping, blockade and bombardment missions on both coasts of Korea.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

Far East Air Forces warplanes, in good flying weather over North Korea, blasted enemy rolling stock, attacked transportation routes and blasted frontline positions, while mounting 1,230 effective sorties Tuesday.

Fighter-bombers concentrated their attacks on Red marshaling yards in the Namssi-Kusong area in Northwest Korea, destroying and damaging locomotives and rail cars. In other attacks they inflicted multiple rail cuts on the important line between Huichon and the Red capital of Pyongyang.

The Red Air Force, attempting to break up the United Nations fighter-bomber attacks, suffered five MIG's destroyed, two probably destroyed and three damaged at the hands of United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jets. F-84 Thunderjets also damaged two MIG-15's and one Type-15 MIG during the day.

Fifth Air Force and attached land-based Marine, Royal Australian, Republic of Korea and South African pilots flew 1,020 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets hit the marshaling yards in the Namssi-Kusong area with massive blows, destroying one locomotive and damaging five, and destroying eight rail cars and damaging fifteen. A fuel truck also was destroyed.

North of Huichon, the fighter-bombers destroyed twenty rail cars and damaged ten others, and also destroyed a rail car south of Sukchon.

F-51 Mustangs, F-80 Shooting Stars, F-84 Thunderjets and Marine warcraft teamed in the day's rail cutting. South of Sukchon trackage was cratered in forty-five places. Rails were split in ten locations south of Huichon, and fifteen cuts were made north of Huichon. Republic of Korea Mustangs made five rail cuts east of Sariwon.

The aircraft destroyed ten buildings at Ongjin, five at Sariwon, ten at Ulyul and ten at Chinnampo, on the west coast.

F-80's, Mustangs and Marine aircraft carried out punishing blows on enemy front line positions with low-level attacks. In the Punchbowl area around Schui, on the eastern front, the fighter-bombers destroyed fifteen mortars and thirty other gun positions, while inflicting fifteen enemy troop casualties. Six gun positions and twenty-five troop revetments were damaged.

Northeast of Chorwon five gun positions and ten troop revetments were destroyed. In the western battle sector the aircraft destroyed and damaged additional mortar positions and revetments.

Far East Air Forces twin-jet Meteors destroyed ten enemy supply buildings around Haeju.

/Total destruction

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included seventy bunkers destroyed and twenty damaged, sixty-five buildings fired and twenty damaged, thirty-five troop casualties inflicted, three road cuts made and one tunnel damaged.

In one of the four air battles during the day F-86 Sabre jets intercepted twenty-five MIG-15's attempting to sneak across the Yalu River at low altitude and engaged the fighter-bombers on rail-cutting missions. Two of the Red jets were destroyed in a clash that dipped almost to tree-top level. Later, in the Pyongyang sector, four F-86's engaged three of the speedy Communist MIG's and two of them were destroyed. One enemy fighter crashed without being hit by Sabre jet firepower when the Communist pilot lost control and went into a spin, from which he could not recover, while being chased by F-86's.

One MIG was damaged in the Anju sector during a battle between twenty-nine F-86's and six enemy jets. Fourteen Sabres tangled with nine MIG's between Chongju and Kusong during the afternoon, probably destroying two and damaging two others.

After being attacked by MIG's during an interdiction strike, a formation of F-84 Thunderjets turned onto the Red fighters, damaging two MIG-15's and one Type-15 in the Namsi area.

Seven medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using electronic aiming techniques, Tuesday night dropped seventy tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Sinhung-Dong rail bridge, on the important line between Huichon and Kunu. Crews reported meager flak and no Red fighters.

Four other Superforts bombed the Hamhung marshaling yards, dropping forty tons of 500-pounders, while one B-29 flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, using electronic methods to drop air-bursting bombs on enemy and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft over Tuesday night destroyed 100 of a moderately heavy sighting of enemy supply vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front lines under protective cover of darkness. The traffic was generally in the Pyongyang-Sariwon and Tokchon-Songchon areas. The night intruders also damaged one locomotive and destroyed three rail cars in a strike on the Hamhung marshaling yards.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 195 sorties, airlifting 640 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 977, FOR OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

Marine patrol kills twenty-five, wounds fifteen northwest of Korangpo. United Nations troops reoccupy advance position west-northwest of Yonchon after enemy probe.

1. A patrol of the First Marine Division operating northwest of Korangpo engaged a group of six enemy briefly at 122330 and directed artillery fire on a group of sixty in the area in a fifteen-minute action ending at 130020. Twenty-five enemy were estimated killed and fifteen wounded in the action. An enemy unit of undetermined strength fired on a First Marine Division advance position east of Panmunjom for twenty minutes at 130120. An enemy unit of undetermined strength probed a United Nations advance position west-northwest of Yonchon at 130320. The occupying unit withdrew after a five-minute engagement, directed mortar fire on the enemy and reoccupied the position without enemy contact at 130410. United Nations patrols along the western Korean battle front fought engagements up to thirty-one minutes in duration with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.
2. United Nations patrols along the central front fought light actions up to ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.
3. No significant enemy contacts were reported during the period from the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF OPERATIONS TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

Sweeping over the night skies of North Korea from dusk to dawn, 134 sorties of night hecklers from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 disrupted supply lines from Wonsan to Kilchu and inland on the east coast.

Jet and prop planes from the carriers U.S.S. Princeton and U.S.S. Valley Forge found heavy locomotive traffic along the coastal rail lines. While the jet planes cut the rail lines and bombed the locomotives, prop Corsairs and Skyraiders were held for the mop-up work. The night action destroyed nine locomotives and damaged two. Forty-nine railroad cars were destroyed and sixty-five damaged. Rails were cut in 121 places. Secondary explosions occurred in several of the rail cars as the night hecklers attacked the trains with bombs and 20-mm. fire.

First Marine Air Wing planes attacked the Sariwon-Haeju area and flew close support for United Nations divisions in front lines. Twenty-five enemy troops were killed, fifty-six bunkers, two railroad cars, four personnel shelters, fifteen mortar positions, eight gun positions, thirteen trenches and four trucks were destroyed. In addition 282 yards of trenches were destroyed and eighteen railroad cuts were made.

Cruisers U.S.S. Juneau and the U.S.S. Duncan destroyed two bridges and damaged one in the Songjin area. Destroyer U.S.S. Lowry hit an ammunition dump and troops in the Wonsan area. Secondary explosions were observed.

Other surface craft continued their mine-sweeping patrols and target-of-opportunity firing on both coasts of North Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 57, FOR
ACTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

A United Nations patrol forced two enemy squads off their central front position early Wednesday, held the position for forty-five minutes and left thirty-six enemy dead behind when they withdrew before a counter-attacking enemy company.

The United Nations patrol occupied the position at 2:40 A.M., an hour and twenty-five minutes after the fight began. Ten minutes later an enemy company counter-attacked, firing from the west. The patrol withdrew at 3:35, reporting thirteen enemy counted killed and twenty-three more estimated killed.

Enemy units which probed two positions west of the Mundung Valley on the eastern front were forced back in early morning fights.

Two enemy platoons hit a small advance position just before midnight, but defensive small-caliber and artillery fire drove them off at 1:20 A.M. Two enemy squads which approached a position 3,700 yards to the east at 10 P.M. (Tuesday) and began fighting a half hour after midnight were repulsed at 4:45 A.M., after a sporadic small arms and automatic weapons fight.

United Nations troops in the Kumhwa area on the central front killed thirty-one enemy as they silenced the fire of two probing enemy units in daylight engagements.

An enemy platoon began firing on a position northwest of Kumhwa at 7:05 and quit thirty-seven minutes later, after a barrage of United Nations small arms, mortar and artillery fire which killed an estimated eleven. Artillery fire claimed an estimated twenty of a group placing machine-gun fire on a position north-northwest of Kumhwa at 10:10.

Lighter enemy probes developed in the west. Enemy fire at an advance position west-northwest of Yonchon ceased at 1:10 A.M. after a brief long-range small arms duel and twenty approaching enemy, who drew fire from an advance position west-northwest of Chorwon a little later, left without returning a shot.

One United Nations patrol drew nearly 140 rounds of enemy mortar fire in a pre-dawn engagement north of Chorwon. Other patrol contacts reported since midnight from the Eighth Army front were lighter engagements up to twenty minutes in length against enemy groups up to two squads in strength.