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**NOTE DATED 26 MAY 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIFTEEN
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 communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Thursday, May 22, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Thursday, May 22, 1952

Eighth Army communique 986, for Thursday, May 22, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,258, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Friday, May 23, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 66, for Friday, May 23, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Friday, May 23, 1952

Eighth Army communique 987, for Friday, May 23, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for the week ending May 23, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,259, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Saturday, May 24, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 67, for Saturday, May 24, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations Saturday, May 24, 1952

Eighth Army communique 988, for Saturday, May 24, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 68, for Sunday, May 25, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,260, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Sunday, May 25, 1952

United Nations Command Communique 1,261, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Monday, May 26, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Air Forces blasted a large Communist supply and manufacturing center between Pyongyang and Chinnampo in Northwest Korea as Far East Air Forces on Thursday mounted 1,105 effective sorties.

Fighter-bombers from four wings of the Fifth Air Force teamed with Marines and Royal Australian Meteors to pinpoint the area with hundreds of tons of high-explosive bombs and fiery napalm. They destroyed 130 buildings and damaged sixty others in the area, and also knocked out a Communist power plant.

Fifty Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots flew 945 of Far East Air Forces total sorties.

The Red manufacturing and supply center, situated near Kiyangni, southwest of Pyongyang, was hit by F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars, propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, Royal Australian Meteors and Marine jet and propellered fighter-bombers.

The Eighth Fighter-Bomber Wing, equipped with F-80 Shooting Stars, mounted its forty thousandth combat sortie of the Korean War during Thursday's big strike. The number sets a new record for a jet wing.

Also in the same general area of the large manufacturing and supply center, fighter-bombers made five rail cuts in the Pyongyang-Chinnampo line. East of Pyongyang, the warcraft damaged a rail tunnel, a warehouse and fifteen rail cars.

Marine fighter-bombers mounted seventy sorties in close air support for United Nations ground forces along the battle line. They blasted seventy bunkers, inflicted twenty enemy troop casualties and silenced more than ten gun positions.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy included 140 enemy-held buildings destroyed and sixty damaged, 140 vehicles destroyed, one locomotive damaged, two rail cars destroyed and fifteen damaged, one road bridge heavily damaged, five rail cuts inflicted, five craters blasted in a highway, one ammunition dump destroyed, a power plant destroyed and a warehouse levelled.

F-86 Sabre jets from both fighter interceptor wings swarmed the North Korean skies in patrol sweeps throughout the day, but sighted no enemy aircraft.

Ten medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using electronic techniques, Thursday night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the North rail by-pass at Sunchon, south of Kunu. Crews reported meager flak, but no enemy fighters over the target area.

One Superfort dropped its bomb load on the Hamhung marshaling yard, also encountering meager flak but no enemy fighters. A single B-29 flew close air support for United Nations forces along the western sector of the battle front, encountering no opposition.

B-26 night intruders and land-based Marine fighter-bombers destroyed 125 of a heavy sighting of enemy supply laden vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front-line positions under protective cover of darkness. Eight B-26's made electronic drops on the manufacturing and supply center at Kiyang which the fighter-bombers had hit earlier in the day.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division flew 158 sorties, airlifting 565 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF
THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS, MAY 22, 1952

Navy and Marine carrier-based planes and Marine land-based fliers celebrated the fortieth anniversary of Marine aviation Thursday with intensive strikes against the enemy in Korea. Planes hit targets from carriers on both coasts.

Largest strike was conducted by Fast Carrier Task Force 77 from the U.S.S. Boxer and U.S.S. Philippine Sea. Heavily laden Sky-raiders, Corsairs and Panther jets poured 150 tons of bombs in the battered city of Wonsan in a 108-plane attack. The city was obscured by a pall of dust and smoke swirling up to 6,000 feet.

Five warehouses, a fuel dump, twenty-six supply buildings, thirty barracks, gun positions and bunkers were destroyed, incomplete reports showed.

On the west coast the light carrier U.S.S. Bataan sent flights ranging north and west of Pyongyang, North Korean capital, to raid enemy rail and supply routes, bunkers, revetments and troop positions.

First Marine Air Wing pilots, land-based, bombed the city of Kiyang, southwest of Pyongyang, with more than 110 tons of explosives, leaving wide destruction in a factory and supply building area. Panther jets silenced seven mortar positions and at least one heavy artillery piece.

Despite East Coast foggy weather the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Bremerton fired day and night in areas below Wonsan. Results of the secondary batteries' night fire were unobserved. Day fire of 146 rounds of 8-inch and sixty rounds of 5-inch resulted in destruction or heavy damage to enemy strong points and troop positions.

Destroyer U.S.S. Stickell, with Bremerton, assisted with suppressive fire and bombardment.

On the west coast Destroyers H.M.C.S. Athabaskan and H.M.S. Comus bombarded troop and gun positions on the southern tip of the Ongjin Peninsula west of Haeju.

Off Songjin on the Northeast coast the destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Endicott, destroyer H.M.A.S. Warramunga and destroyer-escort U.S.S. McCoy Reynolds bombarded rail lines, bridges and sampan areas.

Other surface vessels continued patrol and sweeping activity.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 986, FOR ACTIVITIES
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1952

Enemy directs heavy fire along three and a half miles of western front. United Nations troops repulse attack by enemy company west of Pukhan River.

1. Two enemy platoons, supported by mortar and artillery and eleven machine guns, fired on United Nations positions along a three and one-half mile front northwest of Yonchon from 22:2240 to 22:2330. United Nations troops returned automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire, killing forty-six enemy. A total of 2,400 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire fell during the action. A reinforced enemy platoon employing small-caliber arms and hand grenades and supported by mortar fire, attacked a United Nations advance position west of Chorwon at 22:2120. United Nations defensive fire, including artillery and mortar, killed an estimated ten and wounded twenty and forced the enemy to withdraw twenty minutes later. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations advance position west-northwest of Chorwon at 22:0120.

The occupying United Nations unit withdrew after a brief fire fight, directed artillery fire on the enemy and reoccupied the position without opposition at 22:0300. United Nations troops at an advance position northwest of Yonchon at 22:0015 repulsed a probe by an enemy platoon with the aid of artillery after a five-minute fire fight. United Nations patrols along the western front fought engagements up to twenty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

2. United Nations tanks firing on positions south of Pyonggang and north of Kumhwa during the day destroyed or damaged twenty-one bunkers and two communications trenches. An enemy company attacked a United Nations position west of the Pukhan River at 22:0200 and was repulsed at 22:0235, after twenty enemy had been killed. United Nations troops at an advance position northwest of Chorwon at 22:0215 repulsed a probe by two enemy squads after a ten-minute fire fight. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations position east of the Pukhan River at 22:2335 and were driven back with the aid of United Nations artillery and mortar ten minutes later. United Nations patrols along the central front fought light engagements up to eighteen minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

3. An enemy squad fired small arms at long range on two small advance positions west of the Mundung Valley at 22:2210. United Nations artillery forced enemy fire to cease three minutes later. United Nations patrols along the eastern front fought engagements up to thirty minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,258, FOR THE
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1952

United Nations Command patrols made light contacts with the enemy again Thursday. Four enemy probes up to a company in strength were repulsed during the period.

Land-based planes bombed a rail by-pass bridge and hit a storage area near Hamhung, flew close air support missions, blasted enemy front-line ground forces and bunkers, and continued to strike at the enemy's rail lines.

Carrier-based planes made intensive strikes against the enemy in Korea, hitting targets along both coasts; surface vessels conducted bombardment, patrol and mine-sweeping operations.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 66,
FOR FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1952

Activity was light along the Eighth Army front Friday, with scattered patrol contacts and two enemy probes reported since early morning.

United Nations troops at positions northwest of Yonchon on the western sector of the front poured artillery fire on the enemy who fired on their positions shortly after midnight, causing enemy fire to cease after a five-minute fire fight in which fifteen of the enemy were killed.

Mortar and small-arms fire from United Nations troops at an advance position west of the Mundung Valley in the east drove off two probing enemy squads in a forty-five minute early-morning action.

A United Nations patrol brought tank fire to bear on enemy it fought for nearly an hour and a half until 3:25 A.M. north of Korangpo in the west.

Other patrols fought light engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
FOR FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Air Forces, for the second successive day, yesterday blasted a huge Communist manufacturing and supply center between Chinnampo and Pyongyang in northwest Korea, as the Far East Air Forces Friday mounted 990 effective sorties.

Hundreds of tons of bombs and rockets were dropped on the area by fighter-bombers, to destroy ninety buildings and damage sixty, including factories, warehouses, barracks, power houses and a large hand grenade plant.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and shore-based Marine pilots yesterday flew 795 of Far East Air Forces total sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars, propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, Royal Australian Air Force Meteors and Marine jet and propeller fighter-bombers teamed in the attack on the huge supply complex, located near Kiyang, southwest of Pyongyang. It was the second consecutive day that the fighter-bombers saturated this area with high explosives.

Fifth Air Force, in re-evaluating the initial strike against the Kiyang installations May 22, reported 160 buildings were destroyed and fifteen damaged on that day, in addition to the 130 destroyed and sixty others damaged as originally announced. Total for the two days now is listed as 380 buildings destroyed and 135 damaged, believed to be a record two-day target attack.

In the same general area yesterday, the warcraft also made ten rail cuts, destroyed five rail cars and damaged one, and destroyed one vehicle.

The fighter-bombers, in other attacks against enemy transportation facilities and supply installations, cratered rails in ten places south of Wonsan and damaged ten rail cars, destroyed five rail cars and five buildings near Chinnampo, and scored five rail cuts, damaged ten rail cars and a building near Haeju.

In close-support strikes, Marine aircraft struck enemy positions along the western battleline and in the Kumhwa and Kumsong areas.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, sighted no enemy aircraft.

Nine B-29 medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group, using electronic techniques, last night dropped ninety tons of 500-pound high explosive bombs on the Kwaksan rail bridge, on the main line between Sinuiju and the Sinanju gateway. It was the second time

/this week

this week that this bridge was cut. Crews reported moderate flak and the sighting of enemy fighters that failed to attack.

One Superfort hit the Chinnampo marshaling yards and another flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces.

B-27 night intruders and land-based Marine fighter-bombers last night destroyed eighty of a moderately heavy sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward Communist front-line positions under protective cover of darkness. The night intruders also damaged two locomotives, destroyed three rail cars and damaged five others. In addition, the night-flying aircraft made electronic drops on the manufacturing and supply center at Kiyang, which the fighter-bombers had hit earlier in the day.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 185 sorties, airlifting 580 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 987,
MAY 23, 1952 FOR FRIDAY

United Nations tanks destroy twenty-two bunkers, other enemy installations on central front. United Nations patrol kills twelve enemy in two fire-fights. Enemy launches light probes on all fronts.

1. A United Nations patrol killed twelve enemy in two fire-fights totaling fifty-three minutes with one enemy platoon between 11:05 P.M. and 12:15 A.M. (Saturday) east of Panmunjom. An enemy unit of undetermined strength probed a United Nations advance position northwest of Yonchon at 12:55 A.M. (Friday) and was repulsed five minutes later with the aid of United Nations artillery fire. Fifteen enemy were killed in the action. United Nations patrols along the western Korean battle front fought light engagements up to an hour and thirty-five minutes in length with small enemy groups.
2. United Nations tanks firing on enemy targets along the central front during the day damaged four bunkers, two communications trenches and two outpost positions south of Pyongyang; seven bunkers north of Kumhwa and eleven bunkers, three machine-gun positions and seven trenches northeast of Kumhwa. An enemy squad firing small arms and throwing hand grenades probed a United Nations advance position east of the Pukhan River at 9:50 P.M. and was repulsed after a sporadic one hour and forty-minute fire-fight. United Nations patrols along the central front fought light engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength.
3. United Nations troops at an advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 2:20 A.M. repulsed a probe by two enemy squads after a forty-five minute fire-fight. An enemy unit of undetermined strength firing automatic weapons and hand grenades probed a United Nations position west of the Punchbowl at 8:50 P.M. and was driven off in a forty-minute fight. Small enemy groups probed one small advance position north-northwest of the Punchbowl at 9:30 P.M. and another west of the Satae Valley at 11:20. Occupying United Nations units withdrew after brief actions and directed mortar fire on the enemy. The position north-northwest of the Punchbowl was reoccupied with no opposition at 10:08. An enemy platoon briefly probed a United Nations position north-northeast of the Punchbowl at 10:10 and withdrew. A United Nations patrol fought briefly with an enemy platoon west of the Mundung-ni Valley at 7:30 A.M. No other significant enemy contact was reported during the period from the eastern front.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR
THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1952

Air action against the Communists during the week ending May 23 was highlighted by a massive Fifth Air Force fighter-bomber assault on a Red supply and manufacturing center southwest of Pyongyang, Lieut. Gen. O. P. Weyland, Far East Air Forces Commanding General, stated today in a weekly summary of air operations.

General Weyland stated that Fifth Air Force and attached planes, both jet and conventional, unloaded capacity loads of bombs, rockets, napalm and .50-caliber ammunition into military targets at Kiyang-ni in a large-scale operation which reduced the important storage and manufacturing center to charred rubble.

United States Air Force F-86 Sabrejets of the Fourth and Fifty-first Fighter-Interceptor Wings continued their vital screening roles of protecting United Nations fighter-bombers from enemy aircraft attacks. Sabrejet pilots shot down four MIG-15's and damaged four others during escort flights, while three Sabres were shot down by MIG's.

Col. Harrison R. Thyng, commander of the Fourth Fighter Wing, who destroyed his fifth MIG-15 and became the sixteenth jet "ace" of the Korean war, told of new tactics by Communist forces. The Reds during the week used ground-controlled interception techniques which accounted for some friendly losses. In addition to the three F-86's, two F-84 Thunderjets were shot down by elusive MIG's, which came down from protective cloud coverage by direction from ground controllers to engage the Fifth Air Force aircraft.

Far East Air Forces warplanes, including attached units of Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine Corps planes, flew 6,380 sorties during the week.

Returning pilots reported the highest number of enemy vehicles destroyed since early last December. This week's total destruction of 880 supply trucks was accomplished mainly by night-flying B-26 light bombers and Marine fighter-bombers, which ranged over enemy highways, nightly, bombing and strafing convoys attempting to reinforce front-line troops. Previous high week occurred Dec. 1-7, 1951, when more than 1,800 vehicles were destroyed. Appearance of larger numbers of enemy vehicles reflects effectiveness of attacks on Red rails and the resulting necessity of the Communists having to depend on movement of supplies by trucks.

Other claims included nearly 400 cuts in main and secondary rail lines, and highway cuts in thirty-five places. One Red locomotive was damaged, seventy-five rail cars destroyed or damaged, two tunnels sealed, and four bridges knocked out. Low-level bomb and rocket strikes destroyed 570 buildings housing Communist troops and supplies, three warehouses burned and two damaged, and supply storage points bombed and strafed.

/Close air

Close air support continued to give United Nations ground forces an advantage not enjoyed by Red soldiers. In bomb, rocket and strafing attacks, 210 enemy gun positions were silenced, 350 bunkers blasted, and casualties inflicted on 265 Communist soldiers. Two Red ammunition dumps in forward areas were exploded, and another damaged.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts staged nightly assaults on a variety of Communist targets, using electronic aiming techniques to direct their heavy bomb tonnages.

Main rail bridge complexes and by-pass bridges at Huichon, Sunchon, Kwaksan and Sinhung were blasted by high-explosive bombs, and marshaling yards at Hamhung and Chinnampo were littered with wreckage following night bomb strikes.

One Superfort bombed the airfield at Sariwon, while others struck storage areas at Hamhung and Kyomipo. Bomber Command Superforts also continued to assault front-line troop positions by radar, aiming high explosive missiles at troop and supply concentrations in forward areas. Flak ranging from meager to moderate met B-29 formations over some target areas, and night fighters sighted on several occasions. One fighter made an ineffective firing pass. All medium bombers returned safely to bases on Japan and Okinawa.

Twin and four-engined troop and cargo transports of the 315th Air Division continued to supply logistical support to United Nations forces by airlifting tonnages of supplies to advanced air bases. In addition, combat cargo completed a mass airlift of United States Army paratroopers of the 187th Regimental Combat Team from Japan to Korea. This operation involved flights of more than 100 aircraft, which moved soldiers and equipment to Korea in the first phase of a journey to Koje Island.

Twelve friendly planes were lost during the week from all causes. In addition to five aircraft lost to MIG gunfire, two F-84's and two F-51 Mustangs were shot down by Communist ground fire, one Thunderjet was lost from concussion following its own bomb blast, and one F-84 Marine and AD-2 fighter bomber were lost to undetermined causes.

Veteran aircrews of the United States Air Force Third Air Rescue Squadron picked up ten United Nations pilots during the week, including some from carrier-based aircraft, in a series of daring behind-enemy-line operations on the ground and at sea. SA-16 amphibians, H-5 and H-19 helicopters were used in the pickups, some of which were made in the face of heavy Communist ground fire.

United Nations air superiority continued to provide ground forces with complete freedom from enemy air attacks. No Communist planes were lost to United Nations ground fire for the simple reason that they did not fly over friendly territory.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,259,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1952

United Nations ground troops made light enemy contacts (Friday) across the Korean battle front as routine patrol activities continued in all sectors.

Carrier-based planes and surface vessels struck at enemy installations on both coasts. One group of carrier-based planes ranged from Wonsan northward to Kilchu, and others dropped high explosives and napalm bombs on enemy supply installations. In the Wonsan and Hungnam areas, surface vessels hit troop and supply areas.

Fighter-bombers cut rails, destroyed or damaged rolling stock and struck at roads being used as enemy supply routes. While flying in close support missions of United Nations ground forces, fighter-bombers knocked out enemy troop bunkers, fired supply dumps and inflicted troop casualties. Light bombers Friday night continued their attacks against supply vehicles. Medium bombers dropped high explosives on the Kwaksan rail bridge and on the Chinnampo marshaling yards.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 67, FOR OPERATIONS
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1952

A United Nations patrol virtually wiped out an enemy platoon in a predawn fight west of the Mundung Valley Saturday morning.

The patrol engaged the enemy at 4:45 and fought for an hour and thirty-five minutes in a hail of enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire and hand grenades, killing an estimated thirty-three enemy and capturing a small quantity of enemy arms, 2,500 rounds of machine-gun ammunition and 200 hand grenades.

Other activity reported from the Eighth Army front since midnight has been light.

United Nations troops at positions northwest of Yonchon, north and northeast of Kumhwa and north-northwest of the Punchbowl repulsed light probes by enemy units up to a platoon in strength in firefights up to ten minutes in length developing shortly after midnight.

Other patrol contacts were light engagements up to forty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to a reinforced platoon in strength.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1952

Warplanes of the Far East Air Forces yesterday made "clean-up" strikes against a Communist supply and manufacturing center, which had been the prime target of the two previous days, and flew in close air support of United Nations forces along the battle line as the Far East Air Forces Saturday mounted 1,125 sorties.

Fighter bombers flew low-level attacks in the Kiyang area again, making the third consecutive day they have blasted building and supply areas in the manufacturing and supply area to the southwest of Pyongyang. In Saturday's strikes they destroyed forty-five buildings and damaged fifteen, raising the three-day destruction toll to 425 buildings destroyed and 150 damaged in the area.

Other jet and propellered aircraft, hitting the enemy at the battle line under direction of T-6 Mosquitos, inflicted twenty enemy troop casualties and silenced gun positions.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots mounted 915 of the Far East Air Forces's total sorties.

Fighter bombers also pressed their interdiction efforts against Communist rail lines Saturday, with attacks concentrated on a short length of trackage between Sinanju and Sukchon, part of the main west coast rail line which leads into Pyongyang and the battle areas. F-80 Shooting Stars, F-84 Thunderjets and Marine fighter bombers teamed to crater tracks in sixty locations.

Thunderjets also attacked a marshaling yard south of Sukchon, destroying fifteen box cars and damaging five others. Other F-84's hit targets in the Chaeryon, and Chinnampo areas, scoring ten rail cuts, one road cut and damage to a road bridge.

F-51 Mustangs cut rails in five places at a point about ten miles east of Haeju, and destroyed ten supply buildings in the Yonan area. Near Hamhung and Pyongyang, trackage was cut in five places and two box cars were destroyed.

In the Sariwon, Haeju and Yonan areas, Marine Corsairs teamed with Republic of Korea Mustangs and Royal Australian Meteor jets to cut rails in five spots, destroy a supply revetment and two storage buildings, and damaged two other enemy-held buildings.

In close air support of United Nations forces along the battleline, F-84 Thunderjets, Marine fighter bombers and Mustangs employed demolition bombs, napalm and machine-gun fire to destroy Communist positions. They concentrated on both ends in the Kumhwa and Punchbowl areas.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period includes 105 rail cuts, forty gun positions silenced, ninety-five enemy-held buildings destroyed and

/twenty-five

twenty-five damaged, eighty-five vehicles destroyed, two locomotives damaged, thirty-five rail cars destroyed or damaged, two road cuts and two searchlights destroyed.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, sighted no enemy MIG-15's aloft during the day. However, four Sabres flying the Pyongyang area, observed two unidentified aircraft, but did not engage them.

Then medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using electronic techniques, last night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the Sinhung rail bridge complex which is situated on the Huichon-Kunu line. Crews reported moderate flak, but no fighter opposition over the often-hit and often-repaired target. A single Super-fort dropped its bombs on the Hamhung marshaling yard, and one B-29 flew close air support for United Nations forces along the western sector of the battleline. Neither was opposed by enemy flak or fighters.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft last night destroyed 160 enemy supply-laden vehicles of a heavy sighting. The destruction was the highest since Feb. 23, when the night-flying aircraft also destroyed 160 vehicles. Most of last night's traffic was sighted on the highways between Pyongyang and Sariwon, in the area around Namchonjom, from Songchon to Singgye, from Wonsan to Ichon and from Sunchon to Yongpo. The B-26's also attacked a locomotive and fifteen rail cars, south of Hamhung, but were unable to observe results. Four B-26's made bomb drops on the rail line south of Sukchon, near the point heavily hit by fighter bombers during the day.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 195 sorties, airlifting 585 tons of personnel, equipment and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 988 FOR
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1952

United Nations patrol kills estimated thirty-three enemy in fight with platoon west of Mundung valley. Tanks damage fourteen enemy bunkers on central front.

1. United Nations troops at an advance position west-northwest of Yonchon at 11:10 P.M. repulsed a probe by two enemy squads with the aid of artillery after a ten-minute firefight. Two enemy squads briefly probed a United Nations advance position northwest of Yonchon at 2:35 A.M. and withdrew. United Nations troops at the same position repulsed a brief probe by an enemy unit of undetermined strength with the aid of artillery fire at 8:05 P.M. and dispersed another enemy squad in the area with artillery fire at 10 P.M. United Nations patrols along the western Korean battlefield fought engagements up to forty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

2. United Nations tanks firing on enemy targets along the central front during the day damaged two bunkers south of Pyonggang and twelve bunkers north of Kumhwa. United Nations troops at an advance position northwest of Kumhwa repulsed a probe by an enemy squad in a brief firefight at 9:25 P.M. An enemy squad briefly probed a United Nations advance position northeast of Kumhwa at 12:10 A.M. and withdrew. United Nations patrols along the central front fought brief engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

3. A United Nations patrol engaged an enemy platoon in trenches west of the Mundung valley at 4:45 A.M. and fought until 6:20 A.M., killing an estimated thirty-three enemy and capturing a small quantity of enemy arms, 2,500 rounds of machine-gun ammunition and 200 hand grenades. United Nations units at an advance position west of the Mundung valley employed artillery to repulse a light probe by an enemy squad in a brief firefight at 12:01 A.M. Two United Nations positions north-northeast of the Punchbowl each were probed by an enemy platoon at 12:05 A.M. Both enemy groups withdrew after five-minute firefights. United Nations patrols along the eastern front fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 58, FOR
SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1952

United Nations tanks blasted away at targets on the Eighth Army west-central front Sunday morning, damaging seventy-four bunkers and other fortifications.

One group of tanks on its way at dawn to raid enemy territory northwest of Chorwon ran into artillery, mortar and anti-tank fire from an enemy hill 2,500 yards to the northwest. Two air strikes were placed on the hill occupied by the enemy as the patrol continued to its objective.

The tanks destroyed or damaged twenty-five bunkers and two weapons emplacements and killed five enemy before returning under cover of smoke at 7:20 A.M.

Other tanks firing from fixed positions at enemy targets north of Chorwon between 5:30 and 8 A.M. damaged fifty bunkers and eight communications trenches.

United Nations troops at an advance position west of the Pukhan River on the central sector of the front threw back a dawn attack by three Chinese platoons after ninety minutes of fighting.

An enemy platoon attacking an advance position northwest of Yonchon in the west at 3:35 A.M. was repulsed with the aid of artillery fire in a one hour and twenty-minute fight in which six enemy were killed and twelve estimated wounded.

Smaller enemy groups probing eastern sector positions west and northeast of the Punchbowl and at the Satae-Ri valley were also repulsed in early morning fights.

Patrol contacts reported since midnight have been light engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,260,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1952
(5:00 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, Saturday)

Tanks of the United Nations Command operating along the central sector of the Korean battlefield inflicted damage on enemy frontline bunkers during yesterday's action in Korea. Elsewhere along the line our forces continued to patrol making minor contacts with enemy elements. Once again the enemy launched probes up to platoon size at our lines, but all were repulsed by friendly forces.

The Air Force continued to administer damage to enemy rail lines, rolling stock, bridges, enemy-held buildings, gun positions and vehicular traffic. A rail bridge and marshaling yard also were among targets for the period. Our forces enjoyed close air support from medium bombers.

Carrier-based planes off the west coast of Korea pounded enemy targets. Hard-hit also were enemy positions by surface craft bombardment.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,261,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,
MONDAY, MAY 26, 1952
(5:00 P.M., Sunday, Eastern Daylight Time)

United Nations Command armored forces continued to pound enemy installations along the central sector of the Korean battlefront yesterday inflicting considerable damage. Several enemy probes were turned back during the period. Only light contacts with the enemy were made by our patrols operating all along the line.

Naval action was high-lighted by an attack by carrier-based aircraft and surface vessels on the northeast Korean industrial city of Chongjin. On the west coast, carrier planes hit military targets on the Ongjin Peninsula. Surface craft conducted patrol and minesweeping operations along the west coast.

