

UNITED NATIONS  
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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 6 MARCH 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE  
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States 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 Tuesday, March 4, 1952

Eighth Army communique 897, for the twelve hours to noon Wednesday, March 5, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations Wednesday, March 5, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,180, for operations Wednesday, March 5, 1952

Eighth Army communique 898, for operations Wednesday, March 5, 1952.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1952

Defying Communist jet fighters attempting to interfere with their destructive strikes, fighter-bombers Tuesday knifed deep into Northern Korea to ripple rail lines and destroy rolling stock as war planes of Far East Air Forces mounted 1,035 effective sorties.

The attacks were concentrated on the main route between Huichon and Kunu, where tracks were cratered in over seventy places by F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars.

While flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, F-86 Sabre jets damaged one enemy MIG-15 and probably damaged two others. The two latter claims are pending evaluation of gun-camera film.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots flew 805 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties.

In strikes between Huichon and Kunu, the F-80's destroyed four anti-aircraft gun positions and eight automatic weapon emplacements along the tracks. South of Sunchon the Shooting Stars damaged a rail bridge and inflicted multiple rail cuts.

The Thunderjets blasted a marshaling yard on the Huichon-Kunu line, destroying at least fifteen box cars and causing secondary explosions. They also leveled a supply dump west of Namchonjom, starting large fires and secondary blasts.

Flying close air support immediately behind the battleline, F-51 Mustangs and Marine fighter bombers etched a path of destruction. North of Kumhwa, the Marines struck troop bunkers and inflicted at least twenty casualties. In the same vicinity they destroyed two mortars, a field piece and five vehicles, with another field piece damaged.

In the Yonchon sector, nine bunkers and two supply shelters were destroyed, four bunkers were damaged and approximately twenty-five troop casualties inflicted. Near Kosong on the east coast the Marines silenced a gun position and blasted three enemy-held supply buildings, and sunk three barges in the Nam-Gang River.

One of the enemy jet fighters was damaged in the Chongchon River area shortly after noon, when twenty-eight F-86's observed 130 MIG's and engaged elements of the formation in a five-minute clash. Two other MIG's probably were damaged in a late afternoon encounter in the same area between twenty-seven F-86's and elements of more than 140 Red fighters.

/Total

Total destruction for the period included eighty-five enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, thirty-five gun positions silenced, over 110 rail cuts, forty rail cars destroyed or damaged, fifteen bunkers destroyed and twenty damaged, and more than forty supply carts destroyed.

Medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command on Tuesday night blasted Communist transportation targets as strikes against the enemy continued around the clock. Ten Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group used radar-aiming methods to drop 100 tons of high explosives on a railroad bridge at Wadong, west of Tangdok, on the main east-west rail route across the Korean Peninsula. They were not challenged by the enemy flak or fighters. One B-29 attacked the Samdong marshaling yards on the same rail line, while three others flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on Red troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battleline.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft Tuesday night mounted eighty-five sorties. Pilots reported a light sighting of enemy road traffic, with fifty supply vehicles destroyed. The attacks also resulted in destruction of four locomotives and four box cars, and damage to two other locomotives. Four B-26's made a close air support strike immediately behind the battleline against Communist artillery positions that were shelling friendly ground forces.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Force's 315th Air Division flew 215 sorties to airlift 630 tons of supplies and personnel in continued logistical support of United Nations operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 897, FOR  
THE TWELVE HOURS TO NOON  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1952

United Nations patrols fight heavy engagements with enemy platoon dug in west of the Mundung Valley. Two enemy squads firing on United Nations positions in same area dispersed with hand artillery.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront reported light patrol actions with enemy squads and platoon-sized groups during the period, in the area west and northwest of Yenchon.

2. Light contact with small enemy groups developed during the period along the central front, including a one and one-half hour action east-southeast of Kumsong during which a United Nations patrol directed artillery and mortar fire on the opposing enemy squad.

3. A United Nations patrol became heavily engaged with an enemy platoon in bunkers and trenches at 11:40 P.M., west of the Mundung Valley. Both sides employed intense small arms and automatic weapons fire during the action which followed. The United Nations patrol disengaged at 12:10 A.M. Two enemy squads approached and fired on a United Nations position west of the Mundung Valley at 5:40 A.M. United Nations mortar and artillery fire was employed during the fire fight which followed and the enemy withdrew at 6:20 A.M. Light patrol contacts with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the eastern front during the period.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1952

Carrier U.S.S. Bairoko returned to the operating area in the Yellow Sea to launch United States Marine Corps attack planes against Red targets on the west coast of Korea. South and west of Chinnampo the Leatherneck fliers damaged four railroad cars, made four rail cuts and knocked out a railroad bridge. A total of forty supply and troop shelters were destroyed and damaged in strikes that also saw two Red gun emplacements bombed out. Red troops in the field were liberally strafed and napalmed, with high casualties resulting.

Heavy cruiser U.S.S. St. Paul bombarded Red troops and bunkers on the battle line near Kansong during the night, and was joined in the daylight hours by cruiser U.S.S. Manchester. Manchester's main battery destroyed six enemy troop bunkers with direct hits, wiped out two machine-gun emplacements and a .76-inch gun. Secondary explosions and large fires marked the afternoon bombardment by Manchester in support of Allied troops at the front.

Destroyer U.S.S. Henderson's gunners also added gunfire support to the shore bombardment effort by destroying four bunkers, a machine gun nest and a .76-mm gun.

First Marine Air Wing pilots, striking all across the battle front, destroyed a total of thirty-two Red troop bunkers, twenty-four trucks, five mortar positions, four artillery positions, eight caves, and inflicted rail cuts in twelve places in the east-west Communist rail line.

Destroyers McGinty and Keyes engaged Red shore batteries that fire on Navy minesweepers clearing inshore channels near Wonsan. The Red guns were silenced by the destroyer gunfire. Earlier in the day destroyers Keyes and Rowan had continued their methodical destruction of Red troop, supply and transportation facilities within range of their guns at Wonsan.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,180, FOR OPERATIONS  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1952

It was another day of calm along the battlefield. Our patrols once again reported only scattered minor contacts with the enemy.

Our fighter-bomber planes cut rail lines and knocked out rolling stock. Medium bombers struck at enemy transportation facilities and the Hamhung marshalling yard. Other medium bombers flew in close air support of friendly front line units. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles. Cargo transports continued logistical support flights.

Surface vessels of the United Nations Command Fleet bombarded enemy troops at the battleline. Counter-battery gunfire duels were fought with enemy shore guns by our naval craft at various east coast enemy ports. Naval air action was confined to sorties from carriers off the west coast.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 898, FOR OPERATIONS  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1952

Enemy company fires on advance position southwest of Kumsong. United Nations raiding patrol fights heavy engagement with two enemy platoons dug in west of Mundung Valley.

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battle front reported light patrol actions with enemy squad and platoon-sized groups, with most contacts developing in the area west and northwest of Yonchon.

2. An enemy company employing small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire approached and fired on a United Nations advance position southwest of Kumsong at 052245 (10:45 P.M., March 5). United Nations elements replied with small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and artillery fire and the enemy withdrew at 052400. Scattered light contact with enemy units up to a platoon in strength developed elsewhere along the central front. Included among the engagement was a one-and-one-half-hour action ended at 051035 east-southeast of Kumsong during which a United Nations patrol directed artillery and mortar fire on the opposing enemy unit, whose strength was underestimated.

3. A United Nations raiding patrol became heavily engaged with two enemy platoons in bunkers and trenches at 042340 west of the Mundung Valley. Both sides employed intense small arms and automatic weapons fire during the action which followed. The United Nations patrol disengaged at 050010. Two enemy squads approached and fired on a United Nations position west of the Mundung Valley at 050540. United Nations mortar and artillery fire was employed during the fire fight which followed and the enemy withdrew at 050620. Light patrol contacts with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the eastern front during the period.

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