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NOTE DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX 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 United States Army communique 1,089, released in Tokyo Wednesday,
September 3, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,361, released in Tokyo Wednesday,
September 3, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,090, released in Tokyo Thursday,
September 4, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,362, released in Tokyo Thursday,
September 4, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Thursday, September 4, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 171, for Friday, September 5, 1952

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,089,
RELEASED IN TOKYO WEDNESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1952

"Old Baldy" was probed by an enemy platoon, as six other light enemy probes were reported along the Eighth Army front. Patrol contacts were on the increase in the eastern sector. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 4,979 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M. (Tuesday), 952 rounds more than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector, an enemy platoon probed "Old Baldy," United Nations advance hill position west of Chorwon, at 1:15 A.M. and was repulsed after a brief firefight. United Nations positions east of Panmunjom were probed briefly and unsuccessfully by a small enemy group at 4:30 A.M. A United Nations patrol ranging forward of the lines north of Korangpo killed an estimated five enemy in a twenty-minute fight starting at 9:30 P.M., from which the Chinese were forced to withdraw. Patrols fought engagements up to forty-five minutes in length with enemy groups up to twenty in strength.

In the central sector, two Chinese platoons probing United Nations advance positions east of the Pukhan River at 9:50 P.M. were repulsed after a one-hour and five-minute firefight. An enemy unit of undetermined strength probing in advance positions west of the Satae Valley at 10:45 P.M. was beaten back after a one-hour sporadic exchange of fire. Patrols fought engagements up to forty minutes in length with enemy units up to a squad in strength.

In the eastern sector, an enemy platoon probing United Nations positions northeast of the Punchbowl at 9:25 P.M. was driven back after a fifteen-minute fight. A small enemy group probing United Nations advance positions slightly to the east was repulsed in a brief firefight. Patrols fought engagements up to fifty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,361,
RELEASED IN TOKYO WEDNESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1952

Light contacts continued yesterday in ground action across the Korean battle-front, with United Nations Command forces encountering enemy groups up to platoon strength.

On the western front our troops repulsed a probing attack against positions on "Old Baldy" following a twenty-minute engagement. Three other enemy probing patrols were repulsed on the western and west-central fronts.

United Nations land-based warplanes continued to blast Communist targets yesterday despite adverse weather conditions. Fighter-bombers attacked an airfield at Sinanju, and in scattered areas elsewhere leveled enemy-held buildings, silenced gun positions and knocked out bunkers.

Surface vessels and carrier aircraft conducted full-scale operations against east-coast targets ranging northward from the battle-line to Songjin. Routine patrol and bombardment activities were reported in the Yellow Sea area.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,090,
RELEASED IN TOKYO THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

Chinese troops hit Bunker Hill, east of Panmunjom, in two small feeler actions as nine other enemy groups probed along the Eighth Army front. Patrol contacts were most frequent in the eastern sector. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 5,082 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M. (Wednesday), approximately the same number of rounds which were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector, a small enemy group probing east of Panmunjom near the truce corridor was repulsed in a brief firefight at 2:40 A.M. Bunker Hill, farther east, was probed first by a small enemy group at 12:35 A.M. and later by an unknown number of enemy at 10:30 P.M. Both probes were beaten back after brief exchanges of fire. Two small enemy units probing United Nations advance positions north of Korangpo at 11:35 P.M. were repulsed in brief firefights. Patrols fought engagements up to fifty minutes in length with enemy units up to a squad in strength.

In the central sector, two enemy squads probing a United Nations advance position northeast of Kumhwa at 10:05 P.M. were repulsed after a thirty-minute firefight.

In the eastern sector, two small enemy groups probing United Nations positions east of the Mundung Valley at 12:45 A.M. and 2:05 A.M. were beaten back in short exchanges of fire. Three small enemy groups probed United Nations advance positions northeast of the Punchbowl between 4 and 5 A.M. and were repulsed in brief engagements. United Nations patrols fought with enemy groups up to two squads in strength in actions lasting up to fifteen minutes in length.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,362,
RELEASED IN TOKYO, THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

United Nations Command ground forces patrolled all along the front in Korea (Wednesday), with numerous light contacts reported involving enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

Forward United Nations positions reported eight enemy probing attacks during the period, ranging up to two-platoon size, all of which were repulsed after engagements lasting up to an hour and fifteen minutes. The majority of ground action was in the east-central sector.

Clouds and rain held operations of United Nations land-based warplanes to a minimum. Fighters and fighter-bombers were grounded but medium bombers attacked the Chosin (Changjin) No. 1 hydroelectric plant without opposition, while two other mediums flew close air support for United Nations ground forces. Light bombers in the night flew close air support missions in the western sector of the front and in the Punchbowl area.

Naval air operations, coastal bombardment and minesweeping were at a minimum during the period as 50-knot winds forewarned the approach of Typhoon Mary. Surface elements captured two sampans and others fired on east coast targets.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

Planes from carrier HMS Ocean in the Yellow Sea struck at enemy installations in Western Korea.

The planes hit targets along the coast and inland from Chinnampo to Haeju. Using rocket projectiles, 500-pound bombs and 20-mm. shells, the planes destroyed two rail bridges, three road bridges, four vehicles, and six sampans. Two houses, three troop billets, three transformers, gun positions, two storage huts, and bunkers were also destroyed. At least an additional six houses were left burning, a number of ox carts forming a train were damaged, four other storage huts, rail bridges, and troop billets were also strafed and damaged.

In the last seven days of operational weather, over 583 sorties have been launched from the decks of the British light carrier.

HMS Cardigan Bay and USS Bradford, also on the west coast, carried out practice shooting at troops moving southwest of Haeju, causing some casualties.

There were no air operations from the Sea of Japan. Rear Admiral Herbert E. Regan, USN, of Seattle, Washington, in USS Bon Homme Richard, assumed command of Task Force 77.

On the east coast, the USS Bremerton, screened by the destroyer Rupertus, continued support of United Nations troops. Four bunkers were destroyed and additional four damaged, and number of cuts in Communist trenches were observed. During the day, the Bremerton fired her 12,000th round into enemy positions, and her 5,000th round of 8-inch.

USS Tingey, while on patrol from Kosong to Kojo, sank several mines and dispersed troops working on bunkers.

South of Tanchon destroyer USS Blue laid shells in a billeting area, dispersing the troops.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 171,
FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1952

Separate enemy groups hit United Nations positions on the western front on an 8,000-meter zone extending eastward from Bunker Hill, east of Panmunjom.

An enemy battalion attacked Bunker Hill at 1 A.M. after a probe by a platoon at 10:30 P.M. Thursday. United Nations troops fought back eight columns of the enemy as they attacked the advance position in a two-hour battle. Enemy artillery and mortars rained 2,250 rounds on the positions as Chinese troops stormed the hill. An estimated 300 enemy were killed in this action, as United Nations small arms, artillery, mortars and tank fire cut them down. At some places the enemy was able to come within hand grenade distance of United Nations positions. Farther to the east, an enemy unit of undetermined strength was beaten back in a twenty-five-minute firefight starting at 1:05 A.M.

Three United Nations advance positions still farther to the east were hit by enemy units of undetermined strength at 1 A.M. The enemy was driven off in all three actions after two hours of fighting. An estimated nineteen enemy were killed at these positions.

Two United Nations advance positions to the west of the Imjin River were probed, one by an enemy unit of undetermined strength at long range at 2:10 A.M., and the other by a reinforced enemy platoon at 1:30 A.M. A total of ten enemy were estimated killed and twenty-five wounded in the action at 1:30.

A United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley was probed by thirteen enemy in a fifteen-minute firefight starting at 3:10 A.M.

Northwest of Yonchon, a United Nations patrol killed an estimated twenty-five enemy in a forty-minute firefight starting at 12:35 A.M.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front patrols fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy groups up to a squad in strength. Patrol contacts were most frequent in the eastern sector.

