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NOTE DATED 10 OCTOBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR 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 1,125, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Thursday, October 9, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,397, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Thursday, October 9, 1952 (Korean time)

Far East Naval Forces summary for Thursday, October 9, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 205, for Thursday, October 9, 1952

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1125
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 OCTOBER 9, 1952 KOREAN TIME

Republic of Korea Ninth Division troops continued their defense of White Horse Mountain northwest of Chorwon against repeated heavy enemy attacks throughout the entire period. Fighting was in progress at other key western and central sector positions, while activity in the east was relatively light. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 46,626 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 PM, about half the rounds fired during the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector enemy of undetermined strength attacked and occupied two advance hill positions west-northwest of Yonchon early in the evening, but Eighth Army troops were counterattacking successfully for the positions at midnight. Eighth Army troops northwest of Yonchon yielded two advance positions at 10:00 PM after a seventy minute fight and recaptured them at midnight. Enemy up to two platoon strength probing five times south of Panmunjom and once at Bunker Hill were driven off in fierce fights up to fifty minutes in length. Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

In the central sector very heavy fighting continued all day at White Horse Mountain northwest of Chorwon, with the enemy launching repeated attacks in up to two battalion strength and the defending troops of the Republic of Korea Ninth Division closing in frequent hand to hand combat. Heavy artillery and mortar fire supported both sides and United Nations planes flew more than ninety sorties over the hill during the day. The hill crest changed hands many times. Frequently heavy artillery dented the crest to both sides. At the close of the period, savage hand to hand fighting was raging all over the hill, as an enemy battalion attacked. Attacking Eighth Army troops at 12:21 PM recaptured an advance position lost on the evening of October 6. Fighting continued at Finger Ridge with the enemy at 7:00 AM recapturing two positions they had yielded just before midnight. Eighth Army troops successfully defended advance positions south of Pyonggang, northwest of Kumhwa, east of Kumsong and east of the Pukhan River against attacks by enemy in up to two company strength. Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

In the eastern sector Eighth Army troops attacked unsuccessfully to restore an advance position west of the Mundung-Ni Valley. Enemy of undetermined strength probing east and west of the Mundung-Ni Valley and south of Kosong were driven off in light action. Patrols fought brief engagements with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1397
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 OCTOBER 9, 1952 KOREAN TIME

The heavy fighting in Korea of the preceding two days continued yesterday. It was another day of furious attacks by the enemy and counterattacks by United Nations Command forces. Heaviest enemy activity appeared to be concentrated in the western, the west-central and the central sectors. In the east-central sector action was confined principally to probes by the enemy, although one enemy attack caused a limited withdrawal of a friendly outpost.

In the west eleven separate enemy probing attacks up to company strength were reported and all were repulsed. United Nations Command forces on a limited objective attack were unsuccessful in restoring outpost positions recently lost.

Five hostile attacks up to battalion size were reported in the west-central sector. Four were repulsed while one action continues.

The central sector was the scene of eight enemy attacks during the period. During the intense action six attacks were hurled back, one friendly group withdrew slightly to re-organize, and action was continuing early today in another battle.

Carrier-based aircraft from the United Nations Command Fleet joined with land-based bombers and fighters to strike hard at rail facilities and bridges in the Kowon area yesterday. Ships of the fleet fired close support missions for friendly troops along the flanks of the battleline.

Land-based planes attacked enemy supply, transportation and battleline targets during the period. Fighter bombers struck enemy frontline position targets during the period, but no claims were made. During the night, light bombers continued to harass enemy transportation, destroying supply vehicles and rail rolling stock and inflicting rail and road cuts.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1952

Planes from the carriers U.S.S. Princeton, U.S.S. Kearsarge and U.S.S. Essex launched 285 sorties in day-long operations, concentrating their strikes on enemy targets near the front lines.

The Task Force seventy-seven planes destroyed thirteen gun positions, twenty-six trucks, seventeen buildings, set a supply area on fire, and scored direct hits on ten bunkers. Anti-aircraft fire was intense.

Other planes hit targets from Kosong to north of Tanchon and in central Korea. Destroyed were four rail cars; eight mortar positions, eight bunkers and several piles of supplies. Rail cuts were scored in twenty places. Hits were also made in 235 yards of trench line. Three boats and several troop shelters also were destroyed.

Suffering damage during the strikes were twenty trucks, ten rail cars, nineteen boats, two troop shelters, one locomotive, one highway bridge and one pier. Over eighty hits were reported on the Wonsan airfield runway.

Cruiser U.S.S. Toledo and destroyer U.S.S. Bausell, using shore fire control spot, destroyed three bunkers and damaged an additional three south of Kosong. Several fires were also started.

At Wonsan destroyers U.S.S. Maifeh and U.S.S. McDermut fired at lighted vehicles during darkness. In daylight air spot recorded one hit on a camouflaged supply area with several fires near by.

In the Yellow Sea, H.M.N.Z.S. St. Bride's Bay fired at gun positions in a village west of Haeju, with seventy-five per cent coverage of the area. H.M.S. Piet Hein furnished gunfire support for a sweeper south of Chinnampo, laying seventy-two rounds on several gun positions.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 205
FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1952

Heavy fighting continued Thursday for the third full day at White Horse Mountain northwest of Chorwon, with battle-weary Republic of Korea soldiers struggling desperately to hold the key hill against fierce attacks by hordes of determined Chinese.

Savage hand-to-hand combat raged on the crest and the slopes of the hill early Thursday, with defending Republic of Korea Ninth Division troops, their lines broken, fighting in small groups at isolated strong points with a Chinese battalion. By 1:00 A.M. they had driven the Chinese back and dispersed with artillery a company attempting to circle the hill from the west.

The Chinese massed in front of the hill and sent two battalions up the northern, eastern and western slopes at 1:40 A.M. The Republic of Korea troops again split into small groups and fought at isolated strong points until 3:30, when they began to fall back to the southern base of the hill.

After a white phosphorus artillery preparation, the Republic of Korea troops forged slowly up the hill from the southeast. They were supported by tank fire from both flanks.

Enemy resistance was relatively light as they advanced over two or three knobs on the approach to the crest, with small arms and automatic weapons fire coming from the top of the hill.

At 10:15 A.M. air strikes delivered napalm on Chinese on the third knob and crest of the hill. At 1:30 P.M., the Republic of Korea troops were approaching the third knob, protected by tank fire from the flanks and preceded by a rolling curtain of artillery fire.

Fighting was also in progress Thursday afternoon at three hill positions northwest of Yonchon, Nick, Tessie and Big Nori, with Eighth Army troops attacking Chinese who had occupied the hills.

West of the Mundung Valley, Eighth Army and Chinese troops fought two pre-dawn engagements near another hill position that has been in contest since Monday night, but neither side was occupying the hill.

Two enemy squads attacked positions east of Kumsong at 3:05 A.M., but the defenders drove them back at 4:20.

A Chinese company opened up with long range small arms fire on a hill position of the French Battalion at 12:20 A.M., but fire from the French troops silenced the enemy fire after an hour and forty minutes northwest of Chorwon.

A Chinese platoon attacking Eighth Army troops on No Yogi Ikaura, a hill west of the Pukhan River, was driven back in a one hour fire fight ended at 3:00 A.M.

