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NOTE DATED 15 JULY 1952 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Acting 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 Army communique 1,033, for Sunday,
July 13, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Sunday,
July 13, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Sunday,
July 13, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 118, issued Monday,
July 14, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,311, for the
twenty-four hours to 6:00 A.M., Tuesday,
July 15, 1952 (Korean time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,038,
FOR SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1952

United Nations troops recaptured a hill position south of Kosong by midnight after three days of fighting. Activity in the west and central sectors was light. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 6,177 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ended at 6 P.M., an increase of 2,534 over those fired in the preceding twenty-four-hours.

An enemy unit of undetermined strength probing a United Nations advance position east of Panmanjom at 10:10 P.M. was repulsed in a one-hour-and-five-minute firefight. United Nations troops at a small advance position northwest of Chorwon withdrew after a brief probe by a small enemy troop at 10:30 P.M. Patrols fought brief engagements against enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength, in the central sector.

United Nations troops at 7 A.M. attacked a hill south of Kosong which has been contested since July 10. They withdrew slightly at 2:30 P.M. to permit air, naval and artillery bombardment, attacked again at 9 P.M. and occupied the hill by midnight.

Patrols fought engagements up to thirty minutes in length against enemy units up to a squad in strength.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1952

Aircraft from carriers of the United Nations fleet scored an estimated fifty to sixty enemy troops killed in action yesterday while surface units knocked out key bridges and installations along coastal supply routes. More than 135 Red-occupied buildings were leveled in the daylong attacks.

Skyraiders from the U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard rocketed, napalmed and dropped fragmentation bombs on enemy troops on the eastern flank battle line while supporting United Nations troops. Observed results credited them with destruction of troops, trenches and other positions. Later strikes cut coastal rail lines in eight places, dropped bridge spans, and then teamed with a surface vessel to knock out a stubborn enemy gun position.

In addition to the Bon Homme Richard's strikes against enemy positions, morning hecklers from the U.S.S. Princeton added firepower to the destruction of Red installations. Numerous buildings were left in flames, and railroad bridges, tunnels and a roundhouse were smoking ruins after these and later strikes.

The ruins of the Kyosen power plants were again revisited by Task Force 77 aircraft. Communist attempts to repair the ruined hydro-electric facilities were nullified by the Skyraider and Corsair attacks which cut the power plant's remaining penstock and destroyed a surge tank. Panther jets concentrated on enemy small craft in the Wosan northward area and sank numerous sampans in the harbor areas.

Marine pilots from the carrier U.S.S. Battan returned to Korean action and continued their knockout strikes against Red west coast facilities. In addition to the more than 100 buildings wrecked, the "checkerboard" planes made four road cuts, destroyed a gun position, damaged four highway bridges and sealed railroad tunnels.

Along the eastern battle line the U.S.S. Bremerton, screened by destroyer Evans, was taken under fire by enemy shore batteries in the Suwon-Jan area. Numerous shell splashes and a straddle were observed in the cruiser's wake. Shell fragments landed on the main deck and near the forecandle but the ship suffered no personnel or material casualties and quickly silenced the enemy batteries with her 8-inch and 5-inch guns.

A suspected enemy underground ammunition factory in the Wosan area was blasted by the destroyer U.S.S. Osborn. Other targets shelled in answer to shore requests included troop positions and buildings. Other spotters directed the fire of the destroyer U.S.S. Rowan on a supply dump and train and for night interdiction of truck routes.

/Farther

Farther north in the Yondae-Tanchon area the U.S.S. Hollister burned out a coastal village and closed in to three miles of the shore to blast small craft and silence three enemy batteries.

The Netherlands destroyer H.R.M.S. Piet Hein ranged along the Kilcha bulge to shell gun positions and coastal defenses. In the same area the U.S.S. Southerland and U.S.S. Orleck steamed farther north to drop a section of a recently repaired rail bridge.

Enemy troops and gun positions in the Haeju approaches of the west coast were fired on by the British destroyer H.M.S. Consort. The frigate H.M.S. Amethyst and destroyer escort U.S.S. Nicholas ranged along the coast of the Ongjin peninsula to continue their disruption of Red supply and transportation facilities.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY
FOR SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1952

Despite continued cloudy skies over North Korea and heavy rains in some target areas, warplanes of the Far East Air Forces continued to attack Communist transportation targets and battle-line positions Sunday, as the Far East Air Forces mounted 985 effective sorties.

Fighter-bombers roared across the entire 150-mile front to blast troop bunkers, gun positions and Red troop concentrations. They also struck in the Haeju and Chaeryong areas, attacking six radar stations near the Haeju port. One of the stations was destroyed and heavy damage inflicted on the others.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marines teamed in the destructive strikes against the Communist positions. F-84 Thunderjets attacked the radar stations in the Haeju vicinity. The speedy fighter-bombers also destroyed three buildings and damaged two others in that area, and made one road and one rail cut.

Midway between Haeju and Chaeryong F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51 Mustangs destroyed four rail cars and damaged three others, and leveled three storage buildings. Four buildings were destroyed and three damaged at Chaeryong.

Republic of Korea Mustangs blasted supply build-up areas about ten miles north of the front lines, setting off numerous secondary explosions and starting fires. In the attacks they destroyed four bunkers, six storage buildings, three supply shelters and knocked out two automatic weapons positions.

Shooting Stars and Thunderjets teamed with propeller-driven Mustangs and Marine aircraft to provide close air support for United Nations front line forces. They attacked Red positions on both ends of the battleline and also in the Kumhwa, Kumsong and "Punchbowl" areas. They destroyed forty troop and supply bunkers, knocked out ten gun positions and blasted nine personnel shelters.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period included seventy-five bunkers destroyed or damaged, twenty gun positions silenced, thirty-five buildings destroyed and eight others damaged, five troop casualties inflicted, and eight rail and three road cuts.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective screen for the fighter-bombers, engaged enemy MIG-15's in two separate air-to-air engagements during the afternoon. The first encounter, north of the Chongchong River, about 12:45, resulted in no claims. In the second engagement, near Sinanju, just before 6 P.M., when thirty-one Sabre jets bounded elements of a twenty-MIG formation, the F-86's damaged one of the enemy jets.

Medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing and Nineteenth Bomb Group and Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using electronic aiming methods, last night dropped high explosives on the marshaling yard at Kowon, about twenty miles north of Wonsan, on Korea's east coast. Crews reported meager flak over the target area, and one bomber crew sighted enemy fighters which did not attack.

A Superfort of the Ninety-eighth Wing flew close air support for United Nations ground forces along the western end of the battlefront, dropping deep-penetrating explosives on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the main line of resistance. Meager flak was encountered.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft last night destroyed twenty enemy supply laden vehicles attempting to move southward toward Communist frontline positions. The traffic was reported to be in scattered areas. Other night intruders attacked the rail bridges at Yongmi, just across the Chongchong River from Sinanju, and flew close air support for United Nations ground forces along the battlefront.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 450 tons of personnel and supplies.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 118,
ISSUED MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

Fighting continued early Monday at a United Nations hill position south of Kosong, on the far eastern front, which North Korean troops have been fighting for since last Thursday night. United Nations troops recaptured the hill at midnight, following an all day counter-attack that was halted during the afternoon and evening for artillery, naval and air bombardment.

The North Koreans attacked again at 2 A.M., but by 3:30 A.M., they had been repulsed.

United Nations tank-infantry raiders jumped off at 3 A.M. to assault an enemy-held hill north of Chorwon. They encountered strong resistance from a Chinese company on the hill at 5:20 A.M., and withdrew to call in artillery. The raiders continued the attack, seizing 70 per cent of the hill at 10:50 A.M., but were ordered to disengage shortly after 11 A.M.

Other United Nations infantry raiders fought for an hour, until 12:50 P.M., with an enemy group employing heavy automatic-weapons fire southwest of Kumsong.

Activity elsewhere along the Eighth Army front Monday was light, as partols fought engagements up to a half-hour in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength, and United Nations troops at a small advance position northeast of the "Punchbowl" repulsed a light probe by a small enemy group in a brief firefight at dawn.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,311,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO 6:00 A.M.,
TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

It was moderately quiet along the Korean battlefront yesterday. Main action centered around a United Nations raiding party that engaged enemy elements on a hill in the west-central sector. Another United Nations raiding party from this same sector engaged an unknown number of the enemy for approximately one hour before breaking contact.

In the western sector an enemy probe was repulsed. Elsewhere, our forces continued to maintain positions and patrol, making only minor enemy contacts.

United Nations Command land-based warplanes continued to blast the enemy, concentrating on troop and gun positions along the battleline. Fighter-bombers, light bombers and medium bombers all flew close-support missions. Medium bombers hit marshaling yards and light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles during the hours of darkness.

Surface units of the United Nations fleet pounded enemy coastal installations yesterday. Poor weather restricted naval air operations during the period.

