

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2709  
17 July 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 16 JULY 1952 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUES  
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 honour 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 1,039, for operations  
Monday, July 14, 1952

Far East Naval Headquarters summary for Monday,  
July 14, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 119, issued Tuesday,  
July 15, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,312, for the  
twenty-four hours to 6:00 A.M., Wednesday,  
July 16, 1952 (Korean time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,039, FOR  
OPERATIONS MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

United Nations troops estimated killing or wounding 592 enemy in the first four days of an action to hold a hill position south of Kosong. Action continued 14 July as United Nations troops repulsed early morning and late night attacks.

A United Nations raiding unit killed forty-two in an attack on an enemy unit north of Chorwon. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 5,126 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ending at 6 P.M., 577 less than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western sector: A United Nations patrol killed nine enemy in a twenty-minute firefight against an enemy group of undetermined strength at 1 A.M. south of Pammunjom.

Central sector: A United Nations tank-supported raiding force assaulting an enemy hill north of Chorwon at 5:20 A.M. met stiff enemy resistance. They withdrew to direct artillery fire and attacked again at 6:20 A.M., and succeeded in occupying most of the hill. The raiding force withdrew on order at 11 A.M., leaving forty-two enemy dead.

A United Nations raiding patrol engaged an enemy unit of undetermined strength for one hour at 11:50 P.M., 13 July, southwest of Kumsong. Patrols fought brief actions with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Eastern sector: United Nations defenders on a hill south of Kosong repulsed a counter-attack by an enemy unit of undetermined strength at 3:30 A.M. after an hour and a half firefight. Another attack by two enemy platoons was repulsed in a brief action at 4:30 A.M. An enemy squad infiltrated United Nations positions, but by 10:55 A.M. United Nations troops surrounded and killed the entire group. An enemy company probing the hill at 10:30 P.M. was repulsed in a twenty-minute firefight.

Estimated enemy casualties from 10 July to 13 July in this action were 327 killed and 265 wounded. Patrols fought engagements up to thirty minutes in length against enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY  
FOR MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

Poor weather over Korea yesterday limited carrier air strikes, but surface units of the United Nations Fleet continued their destruction of Red coastal defenses and transportation facilities.

Skyraiders from the U.S.S. Princeton struck at rail lines and marshaling yards in the Wonsan area to burn twenty-three box cars, level a rail round house and cut tracks in numerous places. Meanwhile, Corsairs and jets from the Bon Homme Richard struck at rail and highway bridges and knocked out sections of the north-south supply route.

Off the west coast, Marine planes from the carrier Bataan knocked out four bridges and numerous buildings in strikes along the Ongjin Peninsula. Strafing and rocket attacks against entrenched Red troops were credited with an estimated fifty enemy dead.

On the east-coast battle line, the heavy cruiser Bremerton joined forces with the destroyer U.S.S. Evans to knock out mortar positions, shell bunkers and trench works, fronting United Nations troops. Enemy attempts to counterfire were silenced by the cruiser's eight guns. The destroyer U.S.S. Southerland attacked enemy gun positions from the east-coast battle line to Kojo.

In the Wonsan area, the destroyer U.S.S. Rowan shelled enemy gun positions and dispersed small groups of Communist troops.

The U.S.S. Osburn attacked rail and highway installations. The two-destroyer team was credited with five bunkers, fifteen rail cars and a large warehouse destroyed or damaged.

Farther north, at Hungnam, the destroyer U.S.S. Hollister and minesweeper U.S.S. Symbol dispersed and sank small craft and fired a coastal village. Later, the Hollister fired another occupied village and scored a direct hit on a ten-truck convoy.

At Yangdok, the destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Endicott shelled enemy troops in a small village and moved north to fire on an industrial area with unobserved results. A key coastal rail bridge in the same area was target for the destroyer U.S.S. Orleck, while the destroyer H.R.M.S. Piet Hein sealed a rail tunnel.

Off the west coast, the British cruiser H.M.S. Belfast dispersed enemy troops reported in the Pyonggang area, while the frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay fired airburst shells at troops reported near Chodo. Near the tip of the Ongjin Peninsula, the frigate H.M.S. Amethyst silenced a 76-mm. gun and routed the crew and other enemy soldiers. The upper reaches of the Haeju approaches were comparatively quiet as the destroyer H.M.S. Consort fired star shells over the mud flats and joined with the cruiser Belfast to shell one area of enemy activity.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 119,  
ISSUED TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1952

United Nations troops Tuesday took a secure hold on a hill position south of Kosong, which the enemy has been trying to capture since last Thursday night. North Korean units resumed their efforts to take the hill with less intensity early Tuesday as they probed near the hill at 12:45, 2:40 and 3:55 A.M. The probes were repulsed in firefights up to fifteen minutes in length.

United Nations troops defending south of Kosong estimate they killed or wounded nearly 600 North Koreans from the beginning of the action through midnight Sunday.

Activity elsewhere along the Eighth Army front was light. Patrols were active south-west of Kumsong between midnight and dawn, fighting four actions up to an hour and fifty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength.

Patrols in other sectors fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length against units up to a platoon in strength. West of Yonchon, a United Nations patrol took it easy as a party of Chinese came to their aid.

On their way to an enemy communications trench, the patrol ran into a hail of Chinese automatic-weapons fire and hand grenades. The patrol withdrew slightly as the Chinese called in mortar fire. A second party of Chinese hurried to the scene and opened fire on the first Red group. The United Nations audience watched the fight for a few minutes and then ended it with a barrage of artillery.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,312,  
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO 6:00 A.M.,  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

Ground activity on the Korean battle line yesterday was centered in the central and eastern sectors. A United Nations force on the central front at a forward position fought for three hours with enemy elements before repulsing a probing attack. The see-saw battle of the last five days on the east coast continued as the enemy launched six probing attacks against United Nations troops. All were repulsed.

Carrier aircraft teamed with destroyer-type vessels yesterday to destroy enemy transportation and supply facilities. Other surface ships blasted installations and coastal defenses.

Fighter-bombers concentrated on attacking a cement factory, locomotive repair shop and a transformer yard at Singho, south-east of Pyongyang. They also destroyed buildings, inflicted troop casualties and blasted bunkers.

Medium bombers last night dropped high explosives on a key Communist marshaling yard at Chonggo, located at Namsi in north-west Korea. Other night activity included missions against enemy troop and supply concentrations and convoys moving toward the enemy front lines under the cover of darkness.

