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NOTE DATED 18 JULY 1952 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SEVEN 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 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
Wednesday, July 16, 1952

Eighth Army communique 1,041, for operations
Wednesday, July 16, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary of operations
Thursday, July 17, 1952

Eighth Army communique 1,042, for operations
Thursday, July 17, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 121, for Thursday,
July 17, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary of operations
Thursday, July 17, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,314, for the
twenty-four hours to 6:00 A.M., Friday,
July 18, 1952 (Korean time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1952

Despite adverse weather conditions, war planes of the Far East Air Forces blasted enemy front line positions, hit supply concentrations and attacked the Communist transportation system, as Far East Air Forces on Wednesday mounted forty-nine effective sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Marine, South African and Royal Australian pilots teamed to fly the close support attacks and the strikes against supply build-up areas.

F-80 Shooting Stars, hitting a storage target immediately behind the battle line northwest of Chorwon, knocked out fifteen supply shelters. Two other supply concentrations north of Kumsong were hit by the F-80's, while F-51 propeller-driven Mustangs hit a fourth build-up north of Pyonggang, all with unobserved results because of the weather.

In close air support missions, F-80's, F-51's and Marine land-based Corsairs and Skyraiders inflicted eight enemy troop casualties and silenced one gun position southwest of Chorwon. Northeast of Kaesong, five enemy troop casualties were inflicted, eight bunkers blasted, five gun positions silenced. In addition, two buildings were destroyed and two others damaged.

Southeast of Kaesong, the fighter-bombers inflicted four troop casualties, blasted two gun positions and a bunker, and also damaged two other gun positions. East of Kaesong, the warcraft inflicted twenty troop casualties, blasted ten bunkers, silenced eight gun positions and seven bunkers.

Near Sepo, South African F-51's attacked a number of buildings with unobserved results.

B-26 light bombers, flying day-light sorties in support of United Nations ground forces along the battle line, hit enemy positions with unobserved results.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective screen for the fighter-bombers, destroyed one enemy MIG-15 fighter in the late afternoon north of the Chongchon River in northwest Korea. The enemy plane was shot down when seventeen F-86's engaged twenty-one of a flight of fifty MIG's.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using electronic aiming techniques, Wednesday night dropped high explosives on the Yangdok marshaling yards in north-central Korea. They were opposed by meager flak, and crews sighted Red night-flying fighters which did not attack.

Another 307th Superfort flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, striking dug-in enemy positions with deep-penetrating bombs.

B-26 light bombers in the night attacked a locomotive repair shop and cement factory midway between Pyongyang and Sandun with unobserved results. They also patrolled enemy supply routes, but low-hanging clouds prevented attacks on enemy vehicles. A B-26 pilot reported repeated unsuccessful attacks on his plane by a MIG-type fighter.

In addition, other B-26's flew in close air support of United Nations front line forces, hitting dug-in enemy positions.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 530 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,041
FOR OPERATIONS WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1952

Two enemy groups probed United Nations advance positions south of Panmunjom and north of Korangpo, and two other groups probed positions south of Kosong. Raiding patrols saw action against enemy units of undetermined strength northeast of Kumhwa. Enemy artillery and mortar fired 8,237 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ended at 6 P.M., 4,240 more than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western sector: A small enemy group probing a United Nations advance position north of Korangpo at 10:05 P.M. was repulsed in a ten-minute fire fight. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations advance position south of Panmunjom at 9:45 P.M. and were repulsed in a forty-minute fire fight. Patrols fought engagements up to an hour and twenty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength.

Central sector: Two United Nations raiding patrols briefly engaged enemy units of undetermined strength at 12:45 and 2:45 A.M. northeast of Kumhwa. Patrols fought engagements up to one hour in length against enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Eastern sector: An enemy group of undetermined strength probing a United Nations advance position south of Kosong was repulsed at 1:40 A.M. after a forty-minute fire fight. An enemy squad probing in the same area was repulsed after a thirty-five-minute fire fight at 2:50 A.M.

/FAR EAST

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

Multi-layered clouds and rain which obscured targets throughout North Korea severely restricted operations of Far East Air Forces warplanes, as Far East Air Forces on Thursday was held to 245 effective sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached land-based Marine pilots teamed to fly limited close air support and reconnaissance missions during the day.

All fighter-bombers, with the exception of Marine Panther jets on weather reconnaissance, were kept on their hardstands because of the weather. F-86 Sabre jets were also grounded.

B-26 light bombers flew armed reconnaissance and close air support sorties during the day. However, results of their strikes at enemy positions all along the battle line, utilizing electronic aiming techniques, were unobserved because of the weather.

One RB-26, flying weather reconnaissance, was attacked by a lone MIG-15. The air battle was brief, and the light bomber crew made no claims against the enemy jet.

A single B-29 Superfort, of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, used electronic aiming techniques Thursday night to drop high explosives on enemy troop and supply concentrations along the battle front. No enemy flak nor fighters opposed the attacking bomber. Results were unobserved.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers, patrolling enemy supply routes in the night, sighted no enemy supply vehicles because of bad weather. However, they attacked rail transport at Yongmi, just across the Chongchon River from Sinanju. Other light bombers in the night blasted supply targets south of Haeju and flew close air support for United Nations ground forces at the front lines. All attacks were unevaluated.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 470 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,042, FOR
OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

A reinforced enemy battalion, supported by tank and artillery fire, was attacking a United Nations advance position west of Chorwon at the close of the period. Patrol actions were especially frequent in the west-central sector, with heavy enemy casualties reported. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 4,149 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ended at 6 P.M., 4,088 less than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western sector: A reinforced enemy battalion attacked a United Nations position west of Chorwon at 10:50 P.M. after an artillery preparation. Enemy tanks fired on the position at 11:05 P.M. The United Nations forces were reinforced at 11:30 P.M., and action was continuing at the close of the period. A tank-supported enemy unit of undetermined strength, probing another United Nations advance position west of Chorwon at 10:05 P.M., was repulsed at 11:25 after a one-hour-and-twenty-minute fire fight. Squad-size enemy groups, probing south of Panmunjom at 2:30 A.M. and west of Korangpo at 11:50 P.M., were repulsed in five and ten-minute fire fights, respectively.

Central sector: United Nations patrols estimated killing eighty-three and wounding ninety enemy in light to heavy actions south of Pyonggang between 2:35 and 4:30 A.M. Patrol contacts were on the increase between the Hantan River southeast of Pyonggang and northeast of Kumsong, where patrols fought engagements up to one hour and forty minutes in length against enemy units up to two platoons in strength during the day.

Eastern sector: An enemy platoon, probing a United Nations advance position south of Kosong, was repulsed in a five-minute fire fight at 2:30 A.M. No other significant action was reported.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 121,
FOR THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

Enemy contact early Thursday was most frequent along the Eighth Army central sector, where United Nations patrols and raiding parties ranged forward into enemy territory to fight engagements with Chinese units up to a company in strength.

Light enemy probes were repulsed south of Kosong in the east and south of Panmunjom in the west.

A United Nations patrol wearing armored vests killed ten of a fifteen-man enemy group in one central sector engagement northwest of Kumhwa, from which the enemy withdrew shortly after noon under fire from United Nations mortars.

Another patrol fought for an hour and fifteen minutes until 3:20 A.M. with an enemy company south-southeast of Pyonggang.

One raiding unit killed eight Chinese in a fifteen-minute pre-dawn fight with a platoon north-northwest of Kumhwa, while another fought for forty minutes until 4:40 A.M. with an enemy unit of undetermined strength southwest of Kumsong.

Patrols operating southwest of Kumsong fought ten engagements up to forty minutes in length with squad-size Chinese units.

An enemy unit of undetermined strength probing a United Nations advance position south of Panmunjom at 2:20 A.M. was repulsed in a brief fire fight.

United Nations troops at an advance position south of Kosong repulsed a probe by a North Korean platoon in a five-minute fire fight ended at 2:35 A.M.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF OPERATIONS THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

With marginal weather conditions over target areas of Korea, Task Force 77 carriers replenished during the period.

In the Yellow Sea U.S.S. Bataan was able to complete a portion of her flight operations in low visibility and rain showers. Marine pilots swept from Amgak to Ongjin destroying fifty buildings and damaging fifteen others. In addition, two bunkers were destroyed and six were damaged, two road bridges were damaged and one machine-gun was destroyed.

On the east coast, enemy targets near Kosong were blanketed by fire from U.S.S. Iowa. Gun positions were the principal targets. The battleship's fire accounted for two gun positions destroyed and one possibly destroyed, two bunkers destroyed and seven damaged, and six cuts in enemy trenches. Iowa's 5-inch guns joined those of the destroyer U.S.S. Kimberly in harassing and interdiction fire during darkness and in suppressing troop movements during daylight.

Destroyers U.S.S. Gurke and U.S.S. Rowan alternated in patrol and bombardment duties off Hungnam. Gurke fired on barracks and vehicles in the city, starting several fires. Rowan routed a fleet of small craft and fired on one observation post. Results of these attacks were not assessed.

The only surface action reported from the Yellow Sea involved H.M.C.S. Crusader. She fired twenty-one rounds of 4.5-inch shells at troops on the Ongjin Peninsula while providing fire support for sweepers working in the area.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,314,
FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO 6:00 A.M.,
FRIDAY, JULY, 18, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

Aggressive patrolling by United Nations Command units in the west-central sector of the Korean battle line highlighted Thursday's ground activity. Engagements up to seventy minutes duration were reported by these patrols. Two probes by an enemy squad and an enemy platoon were repulsed. These probes occurred on the extreme west and east flanks of the line, respectively. Elsewhere our forces maintained positions and patrolled.

Poor weather restricted carrier operations. Surface elements of the United Nations Command Fleet fired in the Kosong area and attacked coastal targets to the north.

Land-based aircraft operations also were hampered by bad weather, flights being confined to reconnaissance and weather missions. Some close support missions were flown.

