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NOTE DATED 7 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE 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 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 for Tuesday, August 5, 1952

Far East Naval Headquarters summary for Tuesday, August 5, 1952

Eighth U.S. Army communique 1,061 released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M.,
Wednesday, August 6, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique, 1,333, released in Tokyo
9:40 A.M., Wednesday, August 6, 1952 (Korean time)

Eighth U.S. Army tactical summary 141, for Wednesday,
August 6, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1952

In good operational weather yesterday, war planes of the Far East Air Forces blasted Communist supply and transportation facilities and a gold and tungsten mine in North Korea, as Far East Air Forces mounted 975 effective sorties during the period.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots teamed to fly armed reconnaissance and close air support missions.

F-80 Shooting Stars, F-84 Thunderjets and F-51 Mustangs leveled supply buildings, blasted rolling stock and supply vehicles, inflicted rail cuts, and fired supply dumps.

Twenty vehicles were destroyed in a strike against a vehicle park south of Singye, while south of Sariwon a radar station was bombed.

Fighter-bombers also struck a tungsten mine southeast of Yangdok and a troop and supply center at Haeju. The Haeju target was one of those in which advance warning has been given by broadcasts and leaflet drops.

In close support strikes, gun positions were silenced, bunkers blasted and troop casualties inflicted.

Total destruction during the period includes fifteen gun positions silenced and damaged, six rail cars destroyed, thirty rail cars and a locomotive damaged, seventy-five buildings leveled and damaged, thirty bunkers knocked out and twenty supply stacks fired.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective screen for the fighter-bombers, shot down four Red MIG-15 fighters and damaged five others, while an F-84 Thunderjet also damaged one of the Communist-built interceptors.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based Bomb Wing and Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using electronic aiming methods, last night blasted a Red ore processing plant and gold mine in north central Korea at Hoechang, east of Kang-Dong. The gold mine was reported as a primary source of Communist gold used in purchasing war material. Crews reported meager flka and they also sighted enemy night fighters, which did not attack.

Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group and the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Wing flew close air support strikes across the battle line. One B-29 also hit a storage area at Kycmipo.

B-26 light bombers, in daylight hours, hit a troop and supply concentration area at Changyon, also one of the targets included in the advance warnings.

/Last night

Last night the B-26's and Marine shore-based warcraft returned to the tungsten mine near Yanglok, hit earlier in the day by fighter-bombers, but results of the night intruders' strike were unassessed. The night-flying light bombers also destroyed twenty-five vehicles and damaged a locomotive and six rail cars.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday continued to fly logistical support of United Nations combat operations, airlifting 490 tons of personnel and supplies.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1952

Pilots from Task Force 77, fast carriers U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Boxer hit power plants, supply buildings and transportation facilities in Northern Korea.

New or additional damage was inflicted on four hydro-electric plants and one steam plant. Kyosen 1 and 2 were attacked, but damage resulting from hits on the penstocks, switch yards and main powerhouses was unassessed. Another plant north of the Changjin (Chosen) reservoir was damaged and a fourth hydro installation, north of Hamhung, suffered damage to its penstocks and other facilities. The damaged steam plant is located near Hungnam.

Two buildings of a transformer station north of Hamhung were damaged by rockets.

Transportation targets damaged included twelve boats, six rail cars, thirty trucks, two roundhouses, one repair shed and two highway bridges. Twenty-three rail cuts were made and one landslide was started.

Two major supply areas were raked with fire and two ammunition dumps were damaged. Ten warehouses and buildings were destroyed and eight others damaged.

Three gun positions were knocked out by flak suppression teams.

At Songjin, destroyer-minesweeper U.S.S. Carmick destroyed an eight-car train after intercepting it along the coastal route in darkness. Destroyer U.S.S. Pierce joined in the kill and remained at the scene to prevent removal of the wreckage.

U.S.S. Juneau threw unobserved harassing fire into enemy frontline trenches during darkness. Working with shore fire-control spotters during daylight, she destroyed four bunkers, damaged five and buried a number of troops in their own trenches.

Destroyers U.S.S. Fechteler and U.S.S. Van Valkenburgh operated against mortars and other strong points in the same vicinity.

At Wonsan the destroyers U.S.S. Porter, Jarvis and Barton continued to pound military installations of all types. Porter hit a roundhouse in which two trains were being serviced and then turned her guns on a rail bridge, a road bridge, three trucks and one gun emplacement. U.S.S. Barton damaged one rail bridge and killed about twelve Red workmen near by. U.S.S. Jarvis maintained fire on a bivouac area where she had set off an ammunition storage some eight hours earlier. Explosions killed many troops assigned to control the blaze. Five-inch shells were lobbed into the entrance of an underground

/factory and

factory and a major bridge on a main highway was destroyed after sixteen direct hits.

Destroyer U.S.S. Soley patrolled from Hungnam to Chaho and took four sampans captive. One of the North Korean prisoners reported that starvation had reduced the populace of that area to a diet of bark and grass.

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY COMMUNIQUE NO. 1061 RELEASED TOKYO
1000 6 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

The enemy was most active and patrol contacts were most frequent along the east-central sector of the Eighth Army front. Enemy units attacking 2 advance positions west of the Pukhan River and probing two others were repulsed at 3 points. United Nations troops withdrew from the fourth position. Enemy mortars and artillery fired 4458 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 P.M., 225 rounds more than were fired during the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR

In the western sector a United Nations patrol killed 10 enemy and wounded 17 in 2 brief fire fights west-northwest of Yonchon, 1 against 3 squads at 12:45 A.M., the second against enemy of unknown strength at 1:18 A.M. Other patrols fought engagements up to 15 minutes in length with enemy units of undetermined strength.

In the central sector United Nations troops at an advance position west of the Pukhan River repulsed 3 probes - one by enemy of undetermined strength in a brief firefight just before midnight at the beginning of the period; a second soon after by enemy firing automatic weapons at long range from trenches to the north and a third by an enemy company at 2:00 A.M., with the aid of a 20 minute artillery barrage. An enemy platoon, supported by mortar and artillery fire, attacked a United Nations advance position across a valley to the east at 8:30 P.M., was repulsed at 9:40 and attacked again at 11:30. United Nations troops withdrew at midnight and directed artillery fire on the enemy. An enemy platoon probing an advance position east of the attack point at 8:35 P.M. was repulsed at 9:15, and 2 enemy squads probing a position to the west at 10:00 P.M. were driven back at 11:20. Patrols fought brief engagements with small enemy groups with contacts most frequent along the eastern portion of the sector.

In the eastern sector United Nations Patrols fought engagements up to 55 minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO. 1333 RELEASED TOKYO
0940 6 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

Action continued light across the Eighth Army front in Korea yesterday, with United Nations patrols making only scattered minor contacts with the enemy.

Carrier planes hit hydro-electric and steam plants in North Korea yesterday. A ship destroyed a train at Songjin. Other surface craft supported frontline troops on the eastern front.

United Nations fighter planes encountered enemy fighters in a number of air battles yesterday. Fighter-bombers continued interdiction strikes and close air support missions. They also hit a radar station, a number of parked vehicles and a fuel dump. During the night, medium bombers attacked an ore processing plant and a storage plant, and flew close air support flights. Attack-bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles and a locomotive, and damaged rail cars during night operations.

/EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY NO. 141, FOR
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1952

An advance position west of the Pukhan River on the Eighth Army east-central front changed hands three times Wednesday as attacking Chinese troops won it, lost it and won it again in sporadic fighting over a thirteen-and-a-half-hour period.

A Chinese platoon, supported by artillery and mortar fire, attacked the position at 8:30 P.M. United Nations defensive fire forced the Chinese back at 9:40, they attacked again at 11:30 P.M., and United Nations troops withdrew from the position after a half-hour fight.

United Nations troops, counter-attacking at 5:20 A.M., reoccupied the position a half-hour later without opposition. A Chinese company attacked at 6:30 and won the position back at 10:00.

Chinese troops engaged a United Nations advance southwest and another southeast of the attack point Tuesday night, but United Nations defensive fire drove them back.

A United Nations patrol fought from 2:05 to 4:55 A.M. with an undetermined number of Chinese in the same area.

Other patrols operating along the 155-mile Eighth Army front fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength

