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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 18 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE COMMUNIQUEs 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 Thursday, August 14, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Friday, August 15, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 150, for Friday, August 15, 1952

52-9130

/FAR EAST  
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FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1952

Fifth Air Force attached fighter-bombers leveled fifty-five buildings in a Communist troop concentration area north of Yonan, on the Haeju Peninsula, yesterday, and B-26 light bombers returned to the same area last night to drop high explosives on additional targets. Marine Panther jets roamed over the area during the day, hitting the buildings with rockets and cannon fire. The B-26's reported no assessment of their night strike.

Six supply areas north of Kumsong and another north of Pyonggang were attacked by F-80 Shooting Stars, F-51 Mustangs and F-84 Thunderjets. The attacks resulted in widespread destruction and enemy troop casualties. Other fighter-bombers flew close air support for United Nations forces along the battle line concentrating primarily in attacking Communist positions opposite the Marine division.

A troop concentration, east of Sariwon, was attacked by Royal Australian twin-jet Meteors. Pilots reported two large fires swept through the area after rocketing and strafing attacks. Other fighter-bombers attacked a transformer station near Haeju, scoring two direct bomb hits, while others blasted a group of concrete storage tanks near Haeju and a supply area southeast of Sinmak.

A single B-29 Superfort of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing last night dropped high explosives on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battle line. B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers last night provided close air support for United Nations forces at the front, along with attacking the troop concentration at Yonan. During daylight hours, B-26's bombed an airfield north of Pyonggang, where repair activity had been noted recently. Pilots reported that 75 per cent of their bombs hit directly on the runway.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period includes sixty bunkers destroyed or damaged, twenty-five gun positions silenced, ninety buildings leveled and ten others damaged, sixty Red troop casualties inflicted, three highway bridges damaged, five road cuts inflicted, a supply dump destroyed and four supply stacks burned and a transformer station knocked out.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying screen for the fighter-bombers, sighted no enemy MIG-15's aloft during the day. It was the third consecutive day on which the Red interceptors failed to attempt to interfere with fighter-bombers attacks in North Korea.

Far East Air Forces and attached aircraft flew 740 effective sorties during the period. Of these 270 were in support of the United Nations Army, with 195 being combat missions. Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 615 tons of personnel and supplies as they continued to fly logistical support for United Nations combat operations.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES  
SUMMARY FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1952

Task Force 77 pilots encountered some of the heaviest flak of the Korean war as they operated in poor weather against east coast targets.

Night hecklers made low-level runs along main highways north of Wonsan to bomb trucks moving in darkness. They also strafed guns on Hodo-Pando and troop facilities in Hamhung.

Other harassing attacks were made at dawn and pilots reported destruction of three buildings at Hamhung and a gun position on Mayang.

Day strikes accounted for damage or destruction of highway bridges and one rail bridge, two rail cars, one factory, one warehouse, one mortar position, one ammunition dump, and several buildings. Five rail cuts were made.

On the eastern front United Nations surface ships continued to harass the enemy supply points and transportation routes. The cruiser USS Helena and destroyer USS Taylor fired 5-inch ammunition during darkness against ten targets with unobserved results. Inshore-spotted day fire from her main battery, Helena wiped out eight bunkers and damaged four others. She also ripped up Red trenches and hit two 76-mm. guns.

In near-by areas destroyer USS Van Valkenburgh destroyed a bunker and two houses and damaged other strong points. Republic of Korea torpedo boat No. 26 captured one sampan, taking two prisoners.

The Wonsan task element continued on station and one destroyer, USS Boyd, reported probable hits on a truck convoy, on troops repairing a gun emplacement and on a warehouse.

USS Soley patrolled from Hungnam to Chaho and fired on a rail bridge near Sando-Gap. A communication center was also hit and a radio tower damaged.

North of Songjin the minesweepers USS Redhead and USS Heron were attacked by shore batteries and forced to leave the area temporarily. Unharmred, both returned later and resumed their work.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 150,  
FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1952

The Chinese tried again to retake "Bunker Hill" Friday morning, but United States Marines defending the hill east of Panmunjom drove them off again. The Chinese have suffered nearly 2,100 casualties since Tuesday afternoon in unsuccessful fights to get the hill back from the marines - 271 known dead, 262 estimated killed and 1,183 estimated wounded.

Friday's effort began with a company sized attack launched at 1:18 A.M. without the usual mortar and artillery preparation. Fought to a standstill by the Marines, the Chinese withdrew slightly at 1:40 and unloaded a barrage of mortar and artillery shells at the rate of a hundred a minute.

The Chinese re-attacked at 1:45 A.M., but Marine small-arms, automatic-weapons, artillery and tank fire forced the Chinese to call off their small-arms fire and decrease their artillery fire at 3:15 A.M. A half-hour later the Chinese withdrew. They had expended 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in support of the attack.

United Nations troops east of the Pukhan River recaptured an advance position lost to the Chinese yesterday morning, retaking the position shortly after 10 A.M. after a six-hour fight. Fighting resumed at 2:30 A.M. Friday at an enemy-held hill west-northwest of Yonchon, after a twelve-hour respite. The latest in a series of engagements at the position began at 11:05 A.M., with United Nations troops calling on mortar, artillery, tank and air support in a fight that was still going on at noon:

Two enemy squads moving south of Kosong at 2:35 A.M. were repulsed in a twenty-minute fight. Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front Friday, United Nations patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

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