

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2748
21 August 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 20 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING
EIGHT COMMUNIQUEES 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 weekly summary released August 16, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Sunday, August 17, 1952

United Nations Command communique 1,345, released in Tokyo, Monday,
August 18, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,074, released in Tokyo
10:00 A.M., Tuesday, August 19, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,346, released in Tokyo
9:50 A.M., Tuesday, August 19, 1952 (Korean time)

Eighth Army tactical summary 154, for Tuesday, August 19, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Tuesday, August 19, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Tuesday, August 19, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES WEEKLY SUMMARY
RELEASED AUGUST 16, 1952

Far East Air Forces - jet and propellered fighter bombers and B-26 light bombers during the past week, focused much attention on close air support of United Nations ground forces along front-line sectors where ground fighting had flared anew. During the week ending yesterday, August 15, 1952, United Nations ground commanders got assists from Far East Air Forces medium, light and fighter bombers, on day and night schedules, in the see-saw battles for the "Siberia" and "Bunker" Hills. In night action, B-29 Superforts and DB-26s teamed to bomb hostile positions in the critical battles. Far East Air Forces Bomber Command and Fifth Air Force staged a concentrated "around-the-clock" three-pronged attack against a series of military targets just North of Wonsan. The attacks started during daylight with 150 fighter bombers making the initial strike, and was continued into the night by B-29s and B-26s. The Superforts heavily bombed a metal fabricating plant near Hokusen, believed to be turning out ordnance supplies, while the B-26s mopped-up a chemical plant and troop area near Namsok which had been hit earlier by the fighter bombers.

Far East Air Forces warcraft mounted 6,255 effective sorties during a week of good operational weather. Claims for the period include more than 425 bunkers destroyed and damaged, 265 gun positions silenced, a command post destroyed, seven front-line supply shelters fired, an ammunition dump exploded, and about 400 Red troop casualties inflicted. Returning fighter bomber pilots also were credited with inflicting 80 rail and 10 road cuts, firing 55 supply dumps and 25 supply stacks, destroying and damaging 940 supply buildings and 30 warehouses, damaging six bridges, destroying 25 enemy vehicles, 15 rail cars and one locomotive. Fighter bombers hit a Red troop concentration area North of Yonan on the Haeju Peninsula, and that night B-26s returned to the area. Two radio stations in the Haeju area were also destroyed and fighter bombers struck a marshalling yard North of Sandung.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's B-29 Superforts, employing electronic aiming techniques, nightly blasted enemy targets, including a supply center at Anak, West of Sariwon and a marshalling yard at Chinnampo. Because of attempted salvage operations by the enemy, the Superforts returned to Pyongyang, scene of one of their heaviest strikes of the war, to hit a military vehicle and supply concentration. Opposition to the medium bombers ranged from meager flak to non-firing passes by enemy night fighters.

In addition to their day and night close air support activity, B-26 light bombers also made daylight attacks on two airfields near Sariwon and North of Pyongyang and a military headquarters at Hangwan, North of Hungnam.

F-86 Sabrejet pilots, flying screening cover for fighter bomber operations, shot down one MIG-15 and probably destroyed two others without any losses. It was the second successive week in which no air-to-air losses were suffered by the Sabrejets. Friendly aircraft combat losses totalled three, one RF-51 lost to enemy ground fire and one B-26 and one F-84 to unknown causes. In a non-combat category, one AD-2 and one RF-80 were lost in a mid-air collision.

Far East Air Forces combat cargo transports continued to fly logistical sorties and airlifted 4,000 tons of personnel and supplies in support of United Nations operations in Korea.

A list of miscellaneous statistics follows:

START OF KOREAN WAR TO DATE

Enemy Aircraft Losses:

MIG-15: 402 destroyed, 92 probably destroyed, 548 damaged - total 1,042

All types: 552 destroyed, 143 probably destroyed, 614 damaged - (Incl. MIGs) total 1,309

United States Air Forces Aircraft Losses:	Air-to-Air	Groundfire	Other Causes	Total
Jet:	62	190	30*	282*
Prop:	17	269	42	328
TOTAL	79	459	72	610
Friendly Foreign Aircraft:	4	47	13	64
Shorebased Marine Aircraft:	0	55	18*	73*
GRAND TOTAL	83	561	103	747

Following destruction claims, in round figures, reported by United States Air Forces and attached units from beginning of Korean War to and including August 15, 1952:

ITEM	UNITED STATES AIR FORCES	ATTACHED UNITS**	TOTAL
Sorties Flown	480,400	69,840**	550,240
Vehicles Destroyed	49,580	6,975**	56,555
Railcars Destroyed	7,595	845**	8,440
Bridges Destroyed	544	218**	762
Tanks Destroyed	1,135	123**	1,258
Tunnels	767	150**	917
Troop Casualties Inflicted	144,000	33,000**	177,000

* Reflects loss of two aircraft to non-combat causes.

** Indicates total claims for the Korean War except period January 1 to March 13, 1951, inclusive.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1952

H.M.S. Ocean flew the 600th sortie of her current Yellow Sea patrol during Sunday's operations in western Korea. Rocket projectiles launched from Sea Fury and Firefly aircraft accounted for the major damage reported by British naval pilots.

At the extreme tip of the Ongjin Peninsula a transformer station was strafed and put out of action as orange flames shot skyward. Another spectacular display was achieved southeast of Haeju when full loads of rockets were dumped into the mouths of two caves hiding coastal guns.

One rail bridge north of Chinnampo was knocked into the river-bed and nine sampans were sunk and four damaged in inshore waters. Other destruction was inflicted on one ferry boat, one command post, six ox carts and two storage dumps. Damage was charged to one radar station, one village, and several huts and buildings housing Red Troops.

The Canadian destroyer Crusader figured in the only surface action in the Yellow Sea when she broke off a bombardment of troop billets in the Haeju approaches to capture an enemy junk which ventured on the scene.

The battleship U.S.S. Iowa screened by destroyer U.S.S. Sproston fired 165 5-inch rounds against the enemy's eastern front during darkness. Most targets were supply points and routes designated by infantry commanders ashore.

At daylight Iowa destroyed two bunkers, damaged four others, and sliced communication trenches in eight places.

Destroyer U.S.S. Tingey also gave front-line support, silencing two 76-mm. guns, destroying four bunkers and dispersing traffic along a highway.

The destroyers U.S.S. Barton and U.S.S. Boyd hit warehouses in Wonsan and intercepted traffic on coastal highways.

In far northern Korean waters H.M.S. Mounts Bay operated near friendly Yangdo Island and illuminated the enemy coast in that vicinity. The destroyers U.S.S. Thompson and U.S.S. McDermott fired on rail bridges near Tanchon and then swept north and south of Songjin to drive sampans from the sea. Two Republic of Korea Navy torpedo boats participated in this mission. Red coastal artillery fired a few wild salvos at the patrolling ships but no damage was done.

Near Sinpo the minesweeper U.S.S. Zeal chased four sampans ashore. Other sweepers and small craft sought shelter from the approaching Typhoon Karen.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,345, RELEASED IN TOKYO
MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1952

Korea ground action was relatively light, with the east-central front the scene of battles for possession of forward positions. United Nations forces there regained ground lost late last week, but later gave up the positions again as the enemy counter-attacked. Forward elements in the eastern sector repulsed an enemy attack. Elsewhere along the entire front friendly forces maintained their positions and continued patrol action.

Carrier-based aircraft of United Nations Naval Forces operated in the Yellow Sea against Ongjin Peninsula targets. On the eastern front, surface elements supported United Nations troops and bombarded targets in the Wonsan and Songjin areas. Smaller surface vessels took refuge from the approaching typhoon.

Land-based war planes converged on Pyongyang as fighter-bombers silenced gun positions, leveled enemy-held buildings, inflicted enemy troop casualties, fired fuel storage areas, blasted bunkers and attacked other supply areas there. Daylight-flying light bombers started fires and set off secondary explosions in a troop and supply complex at Ongjin. A medium bomber flew close air support for United Nations ground forces along the western sector.

For the sixth consecutive day, friendly fighters sighted no enemy fighter planes in the northwest area of Korea, although fighter-bombers reported seeing three enemy aircraft in the Sunchon sector. No contacts were made.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1074 RELEASED TOKYO
1000 19 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

Only light probes and patrol contacts developed along the Eighth Army front, as low clouds and rain restricted ground operations and observation. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 3,094 rounds during the preceding 24 hour period ending at 6:00 PM, 4,809 fewer than were fired during the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector enemy of undetermined strength, supported by 150 rounds of 120 millimeter mortar fire, probed a United Nations advance position west of Yonchon at 12:25 AM and were repulsed 15 minutes later. United Nations troops at another position in the area repulsed a second probe by enemy of unknown strength at 10:30 PM after a 20 minute exchange of fire. A United Nations patrol engaged an enemy platoon in a brief small arms and hand grenade fight at 1:30 AM northwest of Yonchon.

In the central sector United Nations patrols fought engagements up to 30 minutes in length with enemy units up to 2 squads in strength. One patrol killed or wounded an estimated 11 enemy in early morning engagements with 3 small enemy groups south southeast of Pyonggang.

In the eastern sector United Nations troops at 3 advance positions west of the Mundung-Ni Valley repulsed night-time probes by enemy units up to 2 squads in strength in fire fights up to 45 minutes in length. Patrols fought engagements up to 25 minutes in length with enemy groups up to 2 squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1346 RELEASED
TOKYO 0950 19 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

Typhoon "Karen" yesterday limited ground forces in Korea to patrol action.

On the west-central front, United Nations Command Forces repulsed one enemy probe after a brief engagement. Friendly forces in the same sector engaged an unknown number of enemy for approximately 15 minutes before withdrawing temporarily from advanced positions, but re-occupied the positions approximately one hour later without opposition.

On the central front, friendly elements repulsed an enemy probing attack after a brief engagement. United Nations forces maintained positions and continued patrol action elsewhere along the front.

Most naval surface elements curtailed offensive operations during the day to evade the typhoon. Surface craft carried out morning bombardments, but got under way by noon for storm havens.

Nearly all land-based warplanes remained at their bases as daytime flights were generally restricted to weather reconnaissance. Medium bombers last night dropped high explosives on the Nahwon Munitions Factory, 3 miles east of the Yalu River near Sinuiju. Intense anti-aircraft fire was reported and one crew reported moderate fighter attacks. One medium bomber attacked the Kyomipo Steel Mill which has been used as a supply storage area, while another attacked a military target at Sogwan-Ni on Korea's west coast.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 154,
FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1952 .

Activity along the Eighth Army front continued light Tuesday, with two minor enemy probes and a minimum of light **patrol** contacts reported since midnight.

A North Korean squad probing northeast of the Punchbowl on the eastern sector of the front at 1:30 A.M. was repulsed in a five-minute exchange of fire. An enemy group of unknown strength which probed United Nations positions on "Bunker Hill", east of Panmunjom, was also driven off in a brief action.

Patrols fought light engagements early Tuesday west of Korangpo and northwest of Chorwon.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1952

Typhoon Karen passed without any reported damage to the Seventh Fleet and most ships were back on their assigned stations at sundown. Only a few, however, engaged the enemy during the remainder of the period.

The battleship USS Iowa with destroyers USS Preston and USS Tingey in company, skirted the storm and returned to a position off the eastern front lines, arriving just before dawn. Sixteen-inch day fire missions were directed against 76-mm. guns and their supporting bunkers. Some were engaged while firing on friendly observation posts. Five bunkers were destroyed, seven were damaged and unobserved damage was inflicted on other positions hidden by a reverse slope. Tingey delivered call fire and reported fair coverage of one active bunker.

Destroyers USS Barton and USS Soley returned to Wonsan to lay direct fire on caves, troops and one gun position.

In the Haeju area of the Yellow Sea, USS Strong and HMAS Bataan bombarded gun positions, expending 100 rounds of five-inch ammunition.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST 19, 1952

F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine fighter-bombers resumed attacks yesterday against Communist targets after typhoon Karen had passed. They destroyed buildings, bunkers and gun positions.

B-26 night Intruders and a B-29 Superfort last night hit Red front-line positions with unassessed results. Another B-29 dropped high explosives on the rail marshaling yard at Chinnampo, on Korea's west coast. No enemy opposition was reported.

Taking to the air after the weather in Korea had improved, the Fifth Air Force and attached fighter-bombers in afternoon strikes blasted two troop bunkers, silenced two gun positions and fired three buildings, all east of Kaeson. North of Chorwon, one gun position was damaged.

F-86 Sabrejets on patrol had a brief skirmish with two Red MIG-15's near the Chongchon River in northwest Korea, but inflicted no damage on the enemy interceptors.

The B-29 Superforts which carried out last night's missions against the rail target at Chinnampo and the Red front-line positions were from the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command. Other B-29's continued the leaflet-warning program over North Korean military targets last night, advising civilians to evacuate the areas.

Far East Air Forces aircraft mounted 305 effective sorties during the period. Combat cargo aircraft of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division airlifted 695 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations operations.

