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NOTE DATED 29 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING SIX 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 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:

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Wednesday,
August 27, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Wednesday,
August 27, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,083, released in
Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Thursday, August 28,
1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,354, released
in Tokyo 9:30 A.M., Thursday, August 28,
1952 (Korean time)

Eighth Army tactical summary 163, for Thursday,
August 28, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Thursday,
August 28, 1952

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FCR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1952

Navy ships and aircraft resumed all-out warfare against the Reds in North Korea as improved weather moved in from Manchuria, uncovering targets which have been blanketed for five days by fog and clouds.

USS Boxer returned to active service only three weeks after her disastrous fire of August 6. She teamed with the sister carriers USS Essex and USS Princeton to batter the enemy from Kojo to Chongjin. During the day, 222 Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets sortied from Task Force 77.

USS Essex led off in the early morning hours when prop planes hit a pontoon bridge south of Chongjin and a warehouse near Kilchu. Jets then raked a truck concentration and supply dump just north of the eastern battle line. Essex planes then joined the others in a three-prong attack on a major storage area near Wonsan. Fires and heavy secondary explosions indicated the success of the unassessed attack. Guns and bunkers were destroyed in surrounding areas.

At mid-day all carrier aircraft re-armed to hit the hydro-electric plants at Chosen (Changjin). One-ton bombs dropped from Skyraiders hit the generator building and penstocks at Plant No. 1. Other planes inflicted new destruction on plant No. 2.

The power plant attacks were resisted by the heaviest flak encountered thus far in the Korean war by carrier pilots. Excellent flak suppression tactics, however, permitted low-level precision bombing without loss of a single aircraft.

On the west coast HMS Ocean returned to action as the Yellow Sea carrier element. She was screened by HMS Comus, HMS Charity, HRMS Piet Hein and USS Marsh. British pilots made a methodical sweep of the area west and north of Haeju to destroy seven bridges and damage four, and to destroy one supply dump and ten oxcarts. Damage was charged against twenty-two sampans, one radar station and one transformer station.

Along the eastern front lines the cruisers USS Bremerton and USS Juneau alternated in throwing 5-inch and 8-inch shells into the Red trenches. USS Bremerton destroyed eight bunkers, damaged two, and dispersed troops in the area. Juneau reported damage to at least nine bunkers and two guns, plus undetermined casualties to troops in the open.

Surface action in the Yellow Sea included attacks on troop concentrations by EMAS Taupo, USS Yarnall and EMAS Bataan.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1952

As weather improved over all of North Korea, night-flying B-26's and land-based Marine fighter-bombers Wednesday night attacked supply areas in Communist-held territory while B-29 medium bombers were hitting an ordnance supply center.

Fighter-bombers during the day concentrated on close air support of United Nations forces.

The night intruders bombed and strafed a supply concentration at Sohung, east of Sariwon, where three large secondary explosions were observed and twenty-five fires started. Radio Seoul earlier had warned the civilian population in the area that the attack was to be made.

Other B-26's also attacked a smaller supply area at Chungwa, cratered a highway intersection east of Pyongyang and destroyed fifteen enemy supply trucks east of Pyongyang. Still other night intruders flew close air support along the western sector of the front, with unassessed results.

B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, used electronic-aiming techniques in the night to drop high explosives on an ordnance supply concentration and a small rail yard at Sopo, thirteen miles northeast of Pyongyang. Other Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group attacked the Chinnampo marshaling yards and provided close air support for United Nations forces along the western sector of the battle line.

Fighter-bombers mounted more than 100 close support sorties in the Yonchon area in the western sector. Jet and propellered warcraft also attacked many positions in other areas.

F-80 Shooting Stars and F-84 Thunderjets penetrated deep into Northwest Korea to attack boat traffic and off-shore facilities south of Chongju. Troop, supply and vehicle concentrations in the Sibyon area were attacked by other Thunderjets and Marine fighter-bombers. Heavy smoke prevented assessment of results in this area.

Total destruction inflicted on the Communists during the period included forty bunkers destroyed and twenty others damaged, thirty gun positions silenced, fifty-five buildings destroyed and five damaged, fifty Red troop casualties inflicted, eight boats sunk and twenty damaged, three supply stacks burned and two storage tanks damaged.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying screen for the fighter-bombers, sighted no airborne enemy MIG-15's during their patrols.

Far East Air Forces Wednesday mounted 980 effective sorties, of which 355 were flown in support of the United Nations army. Of these, 280 were combat-type missions.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 377th Air Division airlifted 545 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1083
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 28 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

Three light enemy probes and a United Nations raid east of the Pukhan River were reported along the Eighth Army front Wednesday. Other action was limited to light patrol contacts. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 4,227 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 PM, 656 more rounds than were fired in the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector 2 enemy squads probing United Nations advance positions west of Yonchon at 9:55 PM were repulsed in a brief firefight. Patrols fought engagements up to 10 minutes in length against enemy groups up to 20 in strength.

In the central sector a United Nations raiding party operating east of the Pukhan River estimated killing 17 enemy in a 3 hour and 25 minute firefight starting at 5:35 AM. Two enemy squads probing a United Nations advance position south southeast of Kumsong at 1:05 AM were repulsed after a 25 minute firefight. Patrols fought brief engagements with enemy units up to a squad in strength.

In the eastern sector a group of 14 enemy probing United Nations advance positions northeast of the Punchbowl at 11:40 PM was repulsed in a brief exchange of fire. Patrols fought engagements up to 20 minutes in length with enemy units up to 3 squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,354
RELEASED TOKYO 0930 28 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

Ground action in Korea was light again yesterday. Only 2 enemy probes were reported, one in the western sector and one in the west central sector. Both were repulsed by United Nations Command forces.

Fleet surface elements hit areas behind the enemy front lines with their gunfire yesterday. Other warships bombarded the Wonsan area and coastal targets as far north as Songjin.

Adverse weather continued to hamper operations of land based aircraft of the United Nations Command. Fighter bombers flew some close air support strikes. During the night medium bombers attacked a military supply target at Pyongyang. Other medium and light bombers flew close air support during the night's operations.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 163,
FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1952

United Nations patrols engaged enemy units up to a platoon in strength, as action continued light along the Eighth Army front.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1952

Three fast carriers were again in action against Red targets in Northeastern Korea, but weather curtailed night and early morning operations. Eighty-six offensive sorties were launched in daylight. The attacks covered an area from the battle front to Chongjin.

Five troop barracks were destroyed and seven damaged, and twenty-eight other buildings were destroyed and nineteen damaged. Many of these were on the rail line from Kilchu to Hyesanjin of the Yalu River.

Other destruction included two rail cars, two trucks and three ox carts. Damage was charged to sixteen rail cars, one rail bridge, six trucks, one locomotive and two lumber piles.

British carrier aircraft from HMS Ocean found a score of choice targets along the Korean West Coast, most important of which were major road and rail bridges across flooded rivers in that area. Fifteen have been destroyed in the past two days and enemy movements have been hampered seriously. Heavy troop casualties were counted when 55-pound bombs were spread in an occupied village southwest of Chinnampo and in a wooded area close by. Combined Sea Fury and Firefly attacks against these objectives resulted in more than 300 dead and an undetermined number of injured.

One radar station was hit, two buildings of a transformer station were knocked down, three trucks were strafed, and four large sampans were destroyed.

The cruiser USS Juneau and destroyer USS Henry W. Tucker and USS Tingey continued to attack enemy positions on the eastern front. Six bunkers were destroyed, five damaged, and cuts were made in connecting trench lines. Juneau hit one particularly active 76-mm. gun and set off an ammunition dump near by. Resulting explosions destroyed one house and spread fire over a wide area.

The battleship USS Iowa carried out roving assignment along the east coast rail line. Her 16-inch guns were leveled at rail tracks, bridges and tunnels. Observed results included one bridge destroyed and several damaged, one tunnel closed, one quarter mile of roadbed buried by slides, and damage to miscellaneous targets of opportunity along the route. Blistered paint fell from the main battery rifles as Iowa fired from dawn to dark.

Along the coastal shelf between Hungnam and Songjin destroyers USS Boyd and USS McDermut and Rokn (Republic of Korea Navy) MTB-23 fired on three trains but made no claims of damage.

/In the Yellow

In the Yellow Sea HMAS Bataan had a busy day near Haeju where she fired nearly 200 rounds against coastal gun positions and troop concentrations. Visibility was good and numerous hits were observed. HMS Charity and USS LSMR 527 figured in lesser actions near Chodo.

