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NOTE DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING TEN COMMUNIQES 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:

Far East Air Forces summary for Thursday, August 28, 1952

Eighth U.S. Army communique 1,084, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Friday, August 29, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,355, released in Tokyo 9:30 A.M., Friday, August 29, 1952 (Korean time)

Eighth Army tactical summary 164, for Friday, August 29, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Friday, August 29, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 165, issued Saturday, August 30, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Saturday, August 30, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Saturday, August 30, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 166, for Sunday, August 31, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Sunday, August 31, 1952

52-9406

/FAR EAST
S/2764

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1952

In around-the-clock strikes, despite low-hanging clouds and rain, fighter and light bombers of Fifth Air Force attacked Communist supply areas in North Korea.

F-80 Shooting Stars and F-84 Thunder Jets teamed during daylight to bomb and strafe a troop concentration area near Yonan on the Haeju Peninsula. Approximately fifty buildings in the area were destroyed.

Near Sibyon, immediately north of the battle front, Marine fighter-bombers left two supply targets in flames, and reported two large secondary explosions and numerous fires in the area. F-51 Mustangs attacked a group of fuel storage tanks near Haeju, scoring at least three direct hits.

Other fighter-bombers flew close air support for United Nations ground forces in the Yonchon and Chorwon sectors of the front, scoring hits on bunkers and gun positions.

B-26 light bombers made daylight attacks on military targets in the Sariwon area; other B-26's attacked a supply concentration at Hongwon, northeast of Hamhung on Korea's east coast.

Other night intruders cratered highways between Pyongyang and Wonsan, also destroying at least fifteen supply trucks on those roads. B-26's also flew close air support for United Nations ground forces along the western sector and in the Punchbowl area of the front Thursday night.

A single medium bomber of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command during the night was utilized on close air support for United Nations ground forces, dropping high explosives on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the central sector of the battle line.

Total destruction inflicted on the Communists during the period includes thirty-five bunkers destroyed or damaged, ten gun positions silenced, sixty-five buildings destroyed and eight others damaged, fifteen troop casualties inflicted, two storage tanks damaged and a warehouse leveled.

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

Far East Air Forces on Thursday mounted 515 effective sorties, of which 135 were flown in support of the United Nations army.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division continued to fly logistical support for United Nations combat operations.

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1084 RELEASED
TOKYO 1000 29 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

One enemy probe in the central sector and light patrol contacts along the rest of the eighth army front have been reported in the period. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 4705 rounds during the 24-hour period ending at 6 PM, 478 rounds more than were fired in the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector United Nations artillery strikes against three enemy groups west of Korangpo-Ri and north of Panmunjom resulted in an estimated 62 casualties.

In the central sector, two enemy squads probing United Nations advance positions south-southeast of Kumsong at 10 PM were driven off after a 30 minute fire fight. Patrols fought engagements up to 30 minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

In the eastern sector, patrols fought engagements up to 30 minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1355 RELEASED TOKYO 0930
29 AUGUST 1952 KOREAN TIME

A United Nations Command raiding party engaged an enemy platoon for more than three hours yesterday before breaking contact. This action in the eastern sector was the principal engagement along the Korean battle front during the period. Elsewhere activity was confined to routine patrolling and maintenance of positions. Two probes by the enemy, one in the western sector and one in the central sector, were repulsed.

Naval activities were stepped up in clearing weather. Carrier-based aircraft struck targets from Kojo to Chongjin, including Chosen power plants nr. 1 and 2. Surface craft gave supporting fire to friendly troops at the eastern end of the battle line and damaged enemy trains in the Tanchon area.

Land-based warplanes resumed concentrated day and night attacks yesterday. Fighter bombers hit troops and supply bunkers, enemy buildings, gun positions and shipping. During the night attack-bombers blasted enemy supply vehicles and supply centers. Medium bombers attacked a supply area at Sopo, northeast of Pyongyang, and the Chinnampo marshalling yards. Light and medium bombers flew close air support sorties during the night.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 164
FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1952

An enemy squad probing United Nations positions east of the Pukhan River was driven back after an eight-minute exchange of fire at 10:10 A.M.

A United Nations patrol operating southeast of Kumsong killed two enemy as they fought for five minutes beginning at 3:25 A.M.

Other patrols fought engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1952

Planes from USS Boxer, USS Princeton and USS Essex joined United States Air Force, United States Marine, British and R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) aircraft in an all-out raid on the city of Pyongyang. More than 250 offensive sorties were launched.

The Task Force 77 planes dumped tons of high explosives on vital supply areas, troop billets and factories. Panther jet flak-suppression teams worked over the city's anti-aircraft defenses in advance of the bombing runs and enabled Skyraider and Corsair pilots to pinpoint their objectives.

A headquarters building, a 100-unit troop barracks area, and an ammunition dump were among the targets.

In late afternoon other planes ranged north of Chongjin, but expended most of their ordnance on targets around Kilchu. At least fifty more buildings were destroyed or damaged and a number of rail cars, trucks and guns were hit. One major mining area near Kilchu was well covered with bombs and an oil storage compound north of Wonsan was set on fire.

HMS Ocean's planes continued to harass targets between Haeju and Chinnampo. Most of the fifty-six offensive sorties were directed at road bridges and at villages sheltering North Korean and Chinese troops. Seven bridges were closed or completely destroyed, one large junk was strafed, two guns were damaged, four warehouses were burned and a radar station was hit.

Surface ship action was relatively slow both in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan.

On the eastern front, the destroyer USS Tingey took active enemy mortars under attack, firing in darkness on observed flashes. She also hit one observation post, one bunker, and a number of trucks. At Hungnam USS Zeal continued to search for missing crewmen of USS Sarsi, whose loss by mining was announced by the Navy Department. The Zeal captured one sampan and twenty-five prisoners during this watch.

In the Tanchon area USS Boyd fired on one train, with no observed damage, and USS McDermut threw a few harassing rounds of 5-inch shells at one rail bridge.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY ISSUED
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1952

A United Nations patrol operating west of Chorwon at 2 A.M. engaged an enemy platoon in a fifty-five-minute firefight. Both sides employed mortar and artillery fire before the United Nations troops withdrew to their own lines. A total of thirty enemy were estimated killed or wounded in this action.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front, patrols fought engagements up to twenty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1952

Although heavy clouds covered some targets in North Korea, warplanes of the Far East Air Forces Saturday continued to pound the enemy at the battle field and also to attack his supply areas deeper in North Korea.

While medium light and fighter-bombers were carrying out attacks on enemy supply and troop positions, patrolling F-86 Sabre jets had one of their best days in several weeks against enemy MIG-15's.

In six air battles, all near the Yalu River, Sabre pilots shot down four MIG's, probably destroyed another and damaged eleven more. Additional claims of one destruction and four damages are being withheld officially pending gun camera film evaluation.

Last night, medium and light bombers blasted supply areas, with Bomber Command's B-29 Superforts returning to Pyongyang in an attack against a 100-acre supply storage area in the southwest section of the battered city.

Other Superforts were utilized on close air support for United Nations ground forces along the battle front.

B-26 night intruders last night attacked a supply center at Chingyong, about five miles southwest of Hamhung on Korea's east coast. The town's civilian population had been previously warned that strikes were to be made against military targets in their area. Overcast skies through which the bombardiers dropped their high explosives, prevented assessment of results.

Other B-26's attacked a vehicle parking area at Sinmak, while other night intruders provided close air support for United Nations ground forces at the battle line and destroyed enemy supply trucks along main supply routes in North Korea.

During the day, fighter-bombers concentrated on close air support, raking the enemy's front line positions with machine gun fire and bombs.

Near Ongjin, on the Haeju peninsula, ten storage buildings were leveled and four others damaged. Farther east along the peninsula coast, two supply areas were attacked. Destruction of thirty-five buildings in the latter areas were claimed by the fighter-bomber pilots.

Total destruction inflicted on the Reds during the period includes: twenty-five bunkers destroyed or damaged, fifteen gun positions silenced, fifty-five buildings destroyed and fifteen others damaged, fifteen troop casualties inflicted and a highway cratered in one spot.

Far East Air Forces Saturday mounted 620 effective sorties, of which 170 were flown in support of the United Nations army. Of these, 110 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 515 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of combat operations.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1952

Surface ships continued to wallop the enemy in North Korea as carriers replenished after the all-out attack on Pyongyang. Haze obscured early morning firing but most of the day's bombardment was observed.

USS Iowa and USS Rogers steamed into Wonsan harbor in early afternoon and began destructive fire on the stubborn gun positions and bunkers protecting the city. Nine 16-inch guns and twenty-six 5-inch guns trained on the Red targets, both on the mainland and on the offshore islands.

The battleship destroyed three heavy gun positions, damaged another, and dropped one-ton shells through the roofs of two reinforced personnel bunkers. One supply warehouse was damaged severely and other hits were made in the mouths of caves. Some of these are used to hide the large calibre coastal guns.

At the front line, cruiser USS Juneau and destroyer USS Tucker fired on five targets during darkness and then shifted to spotted call fire at dawn; 122-mm. and 76-mm. gun bunkers were the principal targets. Five were destroyed, seven were damaged and area coverage ranged from 50 per cent to 90 per cent. In addition, one bridge and four houses were damaged.

Similar targets attracted the attention of USS Tingey working nearby. She reported excellent fire for effect, particularly against anti-tank guns and automatic weapons positions. Five bunkers were destroyed and one damaged, and two guns were damaged.

Minesweepers and other small craft working south of Hungnam were shelled heavily during the day by coastal batteries and light tanks drawn up along the beach. Destroyer USS Boyd was called in to support the smaller ships and she fired counter-battery through the day. Several Red guns were destroyed. Friendly forces suffered no damage or casualties.

West coast blockade and escort elements figured in a number of actions after several relatively quiet days.

In the Taedong-man area in extreme Western Korea, the British cruiser Newcastle fired on a battalion command post and on North Korean troops along the beach. HRMS Piet Hein and HMNZS Taupo attacked similar targets on the opposite shore of the bay. Near Chodo, HMS Morecambe Bay fired eighteen rounds on a gun position, breaking off when fog rolled in. HMAS Bataan and USS Marsh dispersed enemy troops in the Haeju area.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY
FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1952

Six enemy probes and frequent patrol contacts have been reported along the Eighth Army front since midnight.

An enemy squad probing United Nations advance positions east of Panmunjom at 1:20 A.M. was repulsed in a brief firefight.

Another enemy squad probing United Nations advance positions northeast of Kumhwa, was repulsed in a thirty-two-minute fire fight

Six enemy probing a United Nations advance position east of the Mundung Valley occupied the position at 12:45 A.M., but were forced to yield it back to United Nations troops at 3:25 A.M.

Three United Nations advance positions northeast of the "Punchbowl" were probed by enemy groups up to a squad in strength between 1:30 and 2:40 A.M.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front United Nations patrols fought engagements up to forty-five minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

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UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
OF SUNDAY'S, AUGUST 31, 1952, OPERATIONS

Rain and gale winds restricted Sunday's offensive operations, with only surface vessels active along the battle line of the east coast and in the Chodo and Haeju sectors on the west coast. Air operations on the east coast also were prevented by bad weather as the west coast carrier element replenished.

The battleship U.S.S. Iowa, with Representative Errett P. Schivner (R. Kan.) embarked, shelled Red targets along the east coast battle line between Kosong and Kansong. A huge secondary explosion was reported, but damage could not be determined because of darkness.

Also on the east coast at Wonsan the destroyer escort U.S.S. Vammen bucked gale winds to fire on troops repairing a rail bridge and went on to shell a truck area. The ship's gun fire was directed by spotters ashore.

Northward at Songjin thick clouds and rain lessened visibility but the destroyer U.S.S. McDermut, destroyer escort U.S.S. Naifeh and patrol frigate H.M.A.S. Condamine pumped shells into enemy strong points in the area. Results were not observed.

On the west coast the cruiser H.M.S. Newcastle, destroyer escort U.S.S. March and patrol frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay had better weather and poured in heavier fire against enemy targets. A shore battery firing at the landing ship LSSL-108 was plastered by the Newcastle's 6-inch battery. There was no damage to the LSSL. Troop and gun positions were the main targets of the three ships.

