

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2691
7 July 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 3 JULY 1952 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting 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 Force's summary of operations Tuesday, July 1, 1952

Eighth Army communique 1,027, for operations Wednesday, July 2, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 106, for Wednesday, July 2, 1952

United Nations Command Headquarters communique 1,299 for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Thursday, July 3, 1952 (5:00 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1952

Light and medium bombers of the United States Air Force again carried out the major air attacks against the Communists as Far East Air Forces warcraft were restricted by weather Tuesday to 395 effective sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots teamed to fly armed reconnaissance, weather and limited interdiction sorties over North Korea.

B-27 light bombers again struck in daylight close air support missions for United Nations ground forces along the battle line. They used electronic aiming methods to bomb enemy troop and supply concentrations.

While most of the fighter-bombers remained on the ground, United States Air Forces F-51 Mustangs dipped through the clouds to destroy eight buildings in close support missions, west of the Punchbowl area of Sohul on the eastern front. Republic of Korea F-51's, in an interdiction strike, cratered rails in two places south of Wonsan.

F-86 Sabre jets flew escort for an F-80 Shooting Star reconnaissance mission over Northwest Korea, but were not challenged by enemy fighters.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing, using electronic techniques, in the night dropped high explosives on the Kongunyonng rail bridge in extreme northwest Korea, between Namsi and Sonchon, on the important route leading from Antung into the Sinanju Gateway. Negative to moderate flak was encountered and two crews reported non-firing passes by enemy fighters.

Another Superfort of the Ninety-eighth Wing flew close air support for United Nations ground forces on the battlefront, using electronic methods to drop deep penetrating bombs on dug-in enemy troop and supply concentrations.

B-26 Night Intruders and shore-based Marine aircraft in the night attacked enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move southward toward Communist front lines. Results were unobserved.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division continued to fly logistical support for United Nations combat operations, airlifting 560 tons of personnel and supplies.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,027, FOR OPERATIONS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952

A United Nations raiding party destroyed five bunkers in an attack on a hill position north-northeast of Korangpo. Patrol contacts and brief fights developed elsewhere along the army front. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 3,784 rounds on United Nations positions during the twenty-four-hour period ended at 6 P.M. - 3,311 fewer than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western front: A United Nations raiding party attacked an enemy-held hill position north-northeast of Korangpo at 10:10 A.M., occupying the hill against light resistance from an undetermined number of enemy. The United Nations troops used flame-throwers and high explosive charges to destroy five bunkers containing enemy who refused to surrender. The raiding party withdrew at 10:47 A.M., when enemy mortar fire started to fall on the hill.

A United Nations patrol engaged an enemy squad in a five-minute fire fight northwest of Yonchon at 11:10 P.M. The enemy by-passed the patrol and, reinforced by another squad, probed a nearby advance United Nations position. United Nations defenders withdrew and directed artillery, forcing the enemy to withdraw at 11:45 P.M. An enemy platoon probed another United Nations advance position northwest of Yonchon at 9 P.M. United Nations troops withdrew slightly, directed artillery fire, forced the enemy to withdraw at 9:10 P.M. and reoccupied the position at 11:25. A small enemy group probing a United Nations advance position west of Korangpo at 1:55 A.M. was repulsed in a five-minute fire fight. Patrols fought engagements up to twenty-five minutes in length against enemy units up to a squad in strength.

Central sector: Two enemy units of undetermined strength probing a United Nations advance northwest of Kumhwa were repulsed in brief fire fights. Patrol fought engagements up to an hour and thirty minutes in length against enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

Eastern sector: Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 106,
FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952

Action was light along the Eighth Army front, with one raid, patrol contacts and brief enemy probes reported since Tuesday midnight.

A United Nations raiding party attacking an enemy-held hill north of Korangpo was on the objective at 10:10 A.M. after meeting only light enemy resistance. The United Nations force used flame throwers and high explosive charges to destroy bunkers containing groups of enemy who refused to surrender. Enemy mortar fire started to fall on the hill and at 10:47 A.M. the raiders withdrew.

A small group of enemy probing United Nations advance positions west of Korangpo was repulsed after a brief fire fight at 1:55 A.M.

An enemy group of undetermined strength probed another United Nations position west of Korangpo and was repulsed in a brief fire fight.

A United Nations patrol killed seven as they engaged two enemy squads in a twenty-minute small arms and hand grenade fight starting at 2:10 A.M. east-southeast of Kumsong.

Other patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length against enemy units up to two squads in strength. Contacts were most frequent in the east-central sector.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,299 FOR THE
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M., THURSDAY.
JULY 3, 1952 (5:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY,
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Action was relatively light along the Korean battlefront Wednesday. A friendly raiding party secured an objective in the western sector, destroyed enemy bunkers and then returned to our lines. Patrols made generally light enemy contacts in scattered locations.

Carrier planes struck along the coastal zone between Kosong and Chongjin. Principal targets were enemy rail lines. Surface vessels supported our front line troops on the eastern flank of the battle line. Surface craft on the west coast attacked enemy targets on the Ongjin Peninsula.

Action was limited again for our land-based war planes, but in areas where weather permitted gun positions were silenced, buildings damaged, and rails cratered. Light bombers flew close support missions. Bridges at Sanwang and Huichon in north-central Korea were targets. The Yongni rail bridge in Northwest Korea and the Hungnam chemical plant in the east also were listed as targets for the day's operations.

