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NOTE DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX 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 Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communique issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Far East Air Forces weekly summary released September 6, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Tuesday, September 9, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,096, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 10, 1952 (Korean time)

Eighth Army tactical summary 176, for Wednesday, September 10, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Wednesday, September 10, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Wednesday, September 10, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES WEEKLY SUMMARY
RELEASED SEPTEMBER 6, 1952

In a week which saw slashing air battles with United States Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilots making 41 claims -- four of them still unconfirmed -- against MIG-15's, fighter bomber activities were highlighted by a strike against a Communist coal mine and ore processing plant deep in north Korea. Far East Air Forces warcraft mounted 4,555 effective sorties for the seven-day period ending September 5.

Fighter bombers of Fifth Air Force and attached units hit the Communist mine and processing plant in two separate waves near Sinhungdong in north central Korea, between Huichon and Kuni-Ri. Preliminary evaluation disclosed 35 buildings destroyed, 35 others damaged and four large secondary explosions. In other strikes during the week, the fighter bombers strafed and bombed troop and supply areas in the vicinity of Sariwon, exploding an ammunition dump, destroying buildings and radar antenna and silencing gun positions. They attacked a supply area and transformer yard at Sonchon in northwest Korea, and bombed and strafed supply buildings on the Haeju peninsula, including the areas of Pungsan, Yonan and Ongjin. A vehicle storage area at Koksan near Suan, and supply buildups near Sibyon-ni and Kumchon were also hit. The fighter bombers also flew close air support along the frontline, blasting bunkers, silencing gun positions and inflicting troop casualties.

Early in the week, United States Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilots, flying screen for fighter bomber operations, engaged the Russian-built MIG-15's near the Yalu River. They destroyed four MIG's, probably destroyed one and damaged eleven others. Later in the week, when the Sabres and MIG's tangled six times in one day, the Sabrejet pilots shot down 12 MIG's and damaged three others. One other MIG was destroyed when it was out-maneuvered by an F-86 and crashed without a shot being fired. No credit was given for the destruction, because there were no witnesses or camera film. In other air battles during the week, Sabrejet pilots destroyed three MIG's, one of which was again out-maneuvered by a Sabre pilot and crashed, and damaged three others. Additional claims of one destroyed, one probably destroyed and two damaged are pending, for a total of 41, including these four unconfirmed ones, but not including the one for which no credit has been given.

During this period, Major Frederick C. Blesse, of Phoenix, Arizona, a member of the veteran 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, became ace number 19 of the Korean War when he shot down a MIG-15 on Thursday, September 4. Major Blesse had previously shot down three MIG-15's and one propeller-driven LA-9, and had also damaged three MIG's.

In strikes against Communist supply centers, B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command, flying from their Okinawa and Japan bases, hit a military supply and communication center at Kangso, 14 miles southwest of Pyongyang.

Using electronic aiming devices, the big Superforts dropped their high explosive bombs on a Communist division headquarters, a regimental headquarters and a hand grenade factory capable of turning out 5,000 grenades daily. Other medium bomber targets included a 100-acre supply storage area in the southwest section of the already hard-hit Pyongyang area, the Chinnampo marshalling yard and the Chosen No. 1 hydro-electric plant. The B-29's also hit a Red supply area at Hwangju and a supply center at Hamhung. The medium bombers also flew along the battle-line in close air support.

In day and night attacks, B-26 Light Bombers hit a supply area at Sinchang-ni on the east coast, starting five large fires, 25 smaller fires and two secondary explosions. They hit another Red supply concentration at Hongwon near Hungnam with 60 per cent bomb coverage. They also hit supply areas at Chungghwa, Pukchon, Chigyong, Yangdok, Hwangju, Sinchon, and Anak. The light bombers cratered highway junctions in three areas and hit a vehicle parking area at Simmak. They also hit troop concentration areas at Sinwon-ni and Changyon. The light bombers teamed with night flying shore-based Marine warcraft to destroy enemy vehicles along supply routes and to fly close air support. Destruction claims for the seven-day period include more than 355 buildings destroyed or damaged, 155 bunkers blasted, 65 troop casualties inflicted, 20 rail and road cuts made, 105 vehicles destroyed, 70 gun positions silenced, 20 warehouses destroyed and damaged and 10 rail cars destroyed.

Friendly losses for the period totalled seven, including two F-36's lost in air-to-air combat and two F-36's, one F-30, one F-34 and one Marine AU-6 to other causes. It was the first time in five weeks since August 1, that an F-36 Sabrejet was lost in air-to-air combat.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo transports continued to fly logistical sorties, airlifting 2,635 tons of supplies and personnel 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: 425 destroyed, 93 probably destroyed, 573 damaged
 -- total 1,091**
 All types: 575 destroyed, 144 probably destroyed, 639 damaged
 -- Total 1,358**

USAF Aircraft Losses:	Air-to-Air	Groundfire	Other Causes	Total
Jet:	64	192	37	293
Prop:	17	269	42	328
TOTAL	81	461	79	621
Friendly Foreign Acft:	4	43	14	66
Shorebased Marine Acft:	0	57	20	77
GRAND TOTAL	85	566	113	764

** Does not include four unconfirmed claims or MIG which crashed during aerial battle.

Following destruction claims, in round figures, reported by United States Air Force and attached units from beginning of Korean War to and including September 5, 1952:

ITEM	USAF	ATTACHED UNITS*	TOTAL
Sorties Flown	490,715	72,290*	563,005
Vehicles Destroyed	49,765	6,995*	56,760
Railcars Destroyed	7,605	845	8,450
Bridges Destroyed	545	210*	753
Tanks Destroyed	1,135	125*	1,260
Tunnels	767	150*	917
Troop Casualties Inflicted	144,010	33,205	177,215

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

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY
FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1952

Planes from the carriers USS Princeton and USS Bon Homme Richard hit targets from Chongjin to Wonsan during this period, causing heavy damage to factories, warehouses and supply routes.

The Task Force 77 planes damaged a power plant, destroyed twelve buildings, nine gun positions, eleven bunkers, one barracks building and badly damaged a carbide plant near Chongjin.

In addition, rail bridges, supply and storage areas and lumber yards in the Tanchon area were destroyed. Other planes hit buildings and cut rails near Puryong, north of Tanchon.

South of Kojo, four gun positions were destroyed, fifteen troops killed and an additional fifteen wounded, eight bunkers and five mortar positions were wiped out and one highway bridge was damaged as landslides resulted from the bombs.

One Corsair pilot ditched at sea and was recovered without injury.

Storage buildings and gun emplacements were wiped out as five rounds were placed on buildings.

Also on the eastern coast, cruiser USS Juneau and destroyer USS Cunningham, using air spot, destroyed an industrial building, three other buildings, four sampans and a rail bridge. Hits also were scored on rails, tunnels and three boats, and building materials hit were scattered over a wide area.

Destroyer USS Tingey and Republic of Korea LMS-514 destroyed bunkers and a trench line south of Kosong. A number of troops working on bunkers were dispersed as the ships laid direct hits among them.

Destroyer USS Blue and Republic of Korea PC-706 fired eight rounds at sampans off Hungnam with four hits and one near miss.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1096
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 SEPTEMBER 10, 1952 KOREAN TIME

Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops took back CAPITOL HILL last night as United Nations forces along the sector engaged in diversionary actions. Three United Nations patrols west-northwest of CHORWON resulted in 56 enemy casualties. Patrol contacts were most frequent in the eastern sector. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 8,945 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 PM, less than half the number fired in the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector BUNKER HILL, east of PANMUNJOM, was probed unsuccessfully by 25 enemy in a brief engagement at 12:05 AM. An enemy squad probing United Nations advance positions northwest of YONCHON at 8:45 PM was repulsed in a brief firefight. Three United Nations patrols operating west-northwest of CHORWON at 6:05 and 6:10 AM and 8:40 PM killed or wounded a total of 56 enemy in firefights lasting up to 2 hours and a half.

In the central sector Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops took back CAPITOL HILL at 11:50 Tuesday night after the Chinese had been subjected to a day-long pounding of artillery and air strikes. Near by on FINGER HILL Republic of Korea troops maintained their positions along the southern slopes as sporadic firefighting went on. Four diversionary attacks were launched in the area east and west of CAPITOL HILL before the main assault. South of KUMSONG one of the groups fought with an unknown number of enemy for 15 minutes starting at 9:30 PM. Another United Nations group went out east-southeast of KUMSONG and fought with an unknown number of enemy for 1 hour starting at 8:50 PM. A third fought with a platoon east of the PUKHAN RIVER for 55 minutes starting at 9:45 PM, reinforced and then withdrew. The last fought with a platoon farther east at 7:55 PM in a firefight lasting for 35 minutes until the enemy withdrew. Patrols fought engagements up to 25 minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

In the eastern sector patrols fought engagements up to 20 minutes in length with enemy units up to 2 squads in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 176,
FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1952:

Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops clung fiercely to their positions on the crest of newly regained Capitol Hill as two Chinese counter-attacks failed to dislodge them.

The Republic of Korea troops who had taken the hill shortly before midnight Tuesday fought back two enemy counter-attacks, one with artillery shortly after the hill was secured, and another at 5:50 A.M. when an enemy company was driven back.

Lieut. Col. James C. Smee, senior officer in the Korean Military Advisory Group attached to the Republic of Korea Division, says, "Retaking of the hill was an excellent example of joint planning and co-ordination of infantry, artillery and air elements." The colonel, from Reno, Nevada, also praised the flexibility of the communications outfits.

Brig. Gen. Lee Yong Moon, commander of the Capitol Republic of Korea Division, said, "I knew we could take the hill back. I am very proud of the Republic of Korea soldiers. They were brave and did their job well. I was very pleased with the wonderful artillery and air support."

Enemy casualties during the last drive that regained the hill were estimated to be 1,236 killed or wounded.

Action at Finger Ridge to the west continued sporadic, with Republic of Korea Capitol Division troops still fighting 300 yards from the crest.

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

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1952

Warcraft of the Far East Air Forces, in day and night strikes, attacked a North Korean Army basic training school near Pyongyang, hit a number of enemy supply and troop concentrations and blasted Red front line positions (Wednesday).

One of the major efforts by fighter-bombers came late in the afternoon, when F-80 Shooting Stars scored thirty-five hits on the 500-man military training school.

F-84 Thunderjets concentrated against a rail bridge complex south of Kanggye in North-central Korea. They blasted three bridges and scored three rail cuts.

Other Fifth Air Force jet and propellered fighter-bombers and Marine warcraft hit the enemy all along the front line. Targets included buildings, bunkers and gun positions. Near Kumsong, five secondary explosions were observed, from hits on a hidden ammunition dump.

The warcraft also struck at supply stockpiles behind the front and cut rails between Pyongyang and Sukchon.

B-26 light bombers, in a daylight strike, hit a troop and supply area near Sibyon in the West.

At night, B-26's destroyed thirty-five vehicles along supply routes, made two road blocks and flew close support along the front. Night-flying B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command also hit the enemy along the battle line.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying screen for the fighter-bombers during the day, failed to sight Red MIG-15's for the first time in seven days.

Total destruction inflicted on the Communists during the period includes forty-five bunkers destroyed and two damaged, twenty-five gun positions silenced and five damaged, thirty buildings leveled and forty damaged, ten troop casualties, twenty rail cuts and one road cut, two supply stacks and three warehouses fired.

Far East Air Forces Wednesday mounted 890 effective sorties, of which 240 were flown in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, 170 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Division airlifted 485 tons of personnel and supplies.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1952

Planes of Task Force 77 ranged over Northeastern Korea in good weather to hit a wide variety of targets. Attacks on two power plants, a train and a large truck convoy moving through Hamhung toward Kowon featured the day's action.

Meanwhile, other planes gave telling close air support to United Nations infantrymen on the eastern front at Hungwang and north of the Hwachon Reservoir.

USS Princeton pilots bombed the power facilities at Puryong and pilots from USS Bon Homme Richard hit Kyosen No. 1. Additional damage to the main power plants and penstocks was inflicted after Panther jets had silenced many of the defending guns.

One twenty-car supply train was halted by night hecklers from Princeton and completely destroyed in subsequent daylight attacks. Twelve cars were blown off the tracks, the locomotive was riddled with cannon fire, and other cars were set on fire.

Factories, barracks buildings, boats and gun positions were among the other targets. All planes returned safely, although several were hit by ground fire.

In the Yellow Sea, flying Marines from the Sicily's Checkerboard Squadron flew close air support missions for United Nations forces. One MIG was downed by two pilots of the squadron, the first such kill by United States pilots in conventional aircraft.

Fourteen buildings were destroyed and a large concentration of enemy troops received direct hits with high explosive rockets.

Cruiser USS Helena and Destroyer USS Walke on the eastern coast hit rail bridges and scored cuts in tracks north of Hungnam. Supply routes and storage areas also were attacked.

Destroyer USS Vammen and USS Lewis, using shore fire control spot, fired at trucks, supply areas and warehouses in the Wonsan area. Eleven trucks, a number of troops, and several gun emplacements were damaged by the ships' harassing fire.

Destroyers USS Evans, USS Naifeh, minesweeper Carmick and HMAS Condamine hit targets in the Songjin area. Naifeh destroyed two small buildings, damaged four, and scored eight direct hits on a factory. A warehouse area also was hit, but damage was undetermined. Carmick, using air spot, destroyed two gun positions and dispersed personnel north of Chongjin. Condamine destroyed six buildings with harassing fire in an industrial area.

Destroyer USS Blue and ROKN (Republic of Korea Navy) PC-706 fired eight rounds at sampans near Hungnam, causing slight damage.

