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NOTE DATE 15 SEPTEMBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING SEVEN 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:

Eighth U.S. Army Communique Number 1098 released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M.,
September 12, 1952 (Korean Time)

Eighth Army Tactical Summary 178, for Friday, September 12, 1952

Eighth Army Tactical Summary 179, for Saturday, September 13, 1952

Eighth Army Tactical Summary 180, for Sunday, September 14, 1952

Far East Air Forces Summary of operations, Friday, September 12, 1952

Far East Air Forces Summary of operations, Sunday, September 14, 1952

Far East Naval Forces Summary for Saturday, September 13, 1952

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1098
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 SEPTEMBER 12, 1952
KOREAN TIME

Capitol Republic of Korea Division artillerymen caught a Chinese battalion in the open and forced them to withdraw before they could assault Capitol Hill, west of the Pukhan River. Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front light probes and frequent patrol contacts were reported. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 28,335 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 P.M., more than 4 times as many rounds as were fired in the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector a small enemy group probing a United Nations advance position west of Korangpo-Ri at 11:55 P.M. was repulsed in a brief firefight. Seven enemy were estimated killed as United Nations patrol fought for 25 minutes starting at 12:10 A.M. with an enemy squad northwest of Korangpo-Ri. A United Nations patrol fought for 4 hours starting at 10:25 P.M. with an enemy platoon west of Korangpo-Ri. Three enemy were killed in this action. An enemy group of undetermined strength probing United Nations advance positions west of Chorwon at 10:15 P.M. was repulsed after a 5 minute firefight. Patrols fought engagements up to 10 minutes in length with enemy units of undetermined strength.

In the central sector Capitol Republic of Korea Division caught a Chinese battalion approaching Capitol Hill at 10:35 P.M. and placed them under a withering barrage which forced them back with heavy losses. At the same time an enemy platoon nearing the hill from another direction was subjected to heavy artillery fire. Flares dropped by United Nations aircraft lit the area throughout the night. Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops on Finger Ridge, to the west, maintained their positions on the southern slopes of the hill. Patrols fought engagements up to 15 minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength. A Chinese platoon probing United Nations advance positions northeast of Kumhwa at 11:30 P.M. September 10 was repulsed after a 1 hour and 20 minute firefight with 9 estimated enemy casualties. Two enemy squads probing United Nations advance positions east of the Pukhan River at 1:10 A.M. were repulsed after a 20 minute firefight. Four enemy were killed in this action.

In the eastern sector 2 enemy squads probing United Nations advance positions west of the Mundung-Ni Valley at 7:25 P.M. were repulsed in a 40 minute firefight. Patrols fought engagements up to 25 minutes in length with enemy units up to 2 squads in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 178
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1952

A Ninth Republic of Korea Division raiding patrol killed thirty-five enemy and wounded an additional seventy-two as they fought for more than four hours starting at 6:15 A.M. with enemy groups numbering up to two companies in strength.

The Republic of Korea patrol first clashed with an unknown number of enemy at 6:30 A.M. and disengaged. On their way back to their base they were hit by an enemy company on their west flank and another enemy company on the east. North Korean and Chinese artillery and mortars poured on the area as the Ninth Division troops called for reinforcements.

The Republic of Korea troops proceeded to their own lines after the engagement. A Chinese patrol, apparently out to bring back their dead and wounded, encountered another Republic of Korea reinforcing unit and the patrol was beaten back.

At Capitol Hill, troops of the Capitol Republic of Korea Division maintained their positions on the crest as action was sporadic during the day.

On near-by Finger Ridge, four United Nations air strikes were thrown against the Communists as Republic of Korea troops kept their positions on the south slopes of the hill.

Bunker Hill, east of Panmunjom, was probed by a small enemy group in a ten-minute action starting at 3:15 A.M.

Another small enemy group probing United Nations advance positions west of Chorwon at 3:55 A.M. was repulsed in a brief firefight.

United Nations raiders operating northwest of Yonchon fought for forty minutes with an enemy unit of undetermined strength at 1:30 A.M. Tanks supported the raiders during the action.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front, patrols fought brief engagements with small enemy groups.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 179 FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1952

Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops beat back an early morning attack by two enemy companies on the hill position west of the Pukhan River. By 3:25 A.M. Republic of Korea troops and white head-banded Chinese were locked in hand-to-hand combat. But the Chinese were driven off by the intense Republic of Korea fire. The enemy was retreating from the area as dawn broke.

Republic of Korea Capitol Division troops who had fought their way to the top of "Finger Ridge" were forced to withdraw at 7:30 A.M. as the Chinese attacked the hill in force with a reinforced unit.

Casualties during the operations at "Capitol Hill" last night and this morning were 150 enemy counted killed and an additional sixty-five estimated killed.

All day United Nations air forces worked over the Chinese position. The air operations knocked out eight artillery positions damaged and three buildings damaged. Three supply points were destroyed and there was one secondary explosion observed in the area.

A surrounded United Nations combat patrol ranging forward of the lines west of Chorwon killed twelve enemy as they fought their way out of the trap at 7:30 A.M. The action started at 8:30 P.M. on the 12th of September.

An unknown number of enemy probing United Nations advance positions west of Chorwon at 12:45 A.M. was repulsed after a brief firefight.

An enemy squad probing United Nations advance positions north-northeast of the "Punchbowl" at 2:10 A.M. was driven back in a brief firefight.

North of Yonchon an enemy group of undetermined strength was repulsed in a brief action as they attacked United Nations advance positions at 12:45 A.M.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front patrols fought engagements up to ten minutes in length with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 180,
FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1952

Republic of Korea Capitol Division troops used flame-throwers to knock the Chinese off Finger Ridge, west of the Pukhan River shortly after dawn Sunday morning.

The fanatical Chinese counter-attacked through a dense fog after a heavy mortar and artillery preparation and by 7:20 A.M. hand-to-hand combat was going on between the Republic of Korea's and the Chinese on the crest of the ridge.

By 8:15 the Capitol Republic of Korea Division troops were forced to withdraw down the southern slopes of the hill.

The Republic of Korea infantrymen attacked the position at 8:30 A.M. and by 9:25 they were locked in another hand-to-hand duel with the Chinese on the ridge line.

One observer called this action the fiercest fighting that has taken place in the area since the Chinese attacked on the evening of September 6.

The Chinese on the crest were reinforcing at 10:30 A.M., but the reinforcing elements were dispersed by United Nations artillery.

At 10:45 A.M. the Republic of Korea soldiers withdrew down the south slopes and the Chinese followed them two-thirds of the way down the slope. At last report action continues.

Republic of Korea Capitol Division troops continued to occupy the crest of Capitol Hill.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front light enemy probes and frequent patrol contacts were reported.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1952

A heavy force of Far East Air Force Bomber Command Superforts (Friday) night and early this morning dropped more than 300 tons of high explosives on the Suiho power plant, as other Far East Air Force war planes attacked Communist battle-line positions and a mining area in North Korea.

More than thirty B-29 Superforts attacked the hydroelectric plant deep in Northwest Korea, where recent reconnaissance of the target disclosed Red efforts to get at least one of the massive generators back in operation.

The medium bomber crews reported moderate to heavy flak in the area as well as several night fighters. Skies over the target were clear as the Superforts used improved electronic-aiming methods to hit the target. Other Superforts during the night attacked Communist troop and supply emplacements near the battle-line.

F-80 Shooting Stars concentrated on mining facilities and storage and supply areas northeast of Kunu, leveling thirty-five buildings and damaging ten others.

Other fighter-bombers flew close air support for United Nations ground forces in the western and central sectors of the front. Bunkers were blasted and gun positions silenced, along with Red troop casualties inflicted in the strafing attacks.

Supply buildups in the Sibyon, Singgye and Namchonjom areas were attacked by F-51 Mustangs, land-based Marine fighter-bombers and Royal Australian Meteors. Heavy smoke and low clouds prevented assessment of results in most of the strikes. However, pilots reported large fires and explosions.

B-26 night intruders and shorebased Marine fighter-bombers at night patrolled enemy supply routes, destroying ninety-five Communist supply trucks. Other B-26's attacked a troop and supply concentration at Kiyang, southwest of Pyongyang.

Still other light bombers cratered highway intersections near Namchonjom and Ichon, and also attacked a supply area at Sohung. In the latter area, crews reported approximately 60 per cent coverage of the target, one large secondary explosion and two large fires. B-26's and Marine fighter-bombers also flew close air support in the western sector and in the Capitol Hill area.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying screen for the fighter-bombers during the day, destroyed one MIG and damaged two others in five aerial battles.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period includes fifteen bunkers destroyed, twenty gun positions silenced, forty-five buildings destroyed and fifteen others damaged, fifteen Red troop casualties inflicted, four road cuts, a supply stack burned and a command post knocked out.

Far East Air Forces on Friday mounted 845 effective sorties, of which 235 were flown in support of the United Nations army. Of these, 155 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Force's 315th Air Division airlifted 510 tons of personnel and supplies.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS,
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1952

Piercing low-hanging clouds and many rain showers, Far East Air Forces warplanes on Sunday struck at a number of Communist supply areas and battle-line positions.

Three troop and supply concentrations on the Haeju peninsula were the targets of fighter-bombers during the day. The centers, east of Chaeryong, at Haeju and at Changyon, were hard hit by the propellered and jet fighter-bombers. The warcraft destroyed fifty-five buildings and damaged numerous others in the three areas.

South of Wonsan, F-84 Thunderjets and B-26 light bombers attacked a large supply area, scoring more than fifty direct hits on the target. Although most of the damage was unassessed, at least five large storage buildings were left in ruin.

Other fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions along the western and central sectors of the battle-line, but these strikes were for the most part unevaluated because of weather.

F-86 Sabre jets screening the fighter-bombers shot down three enemy MIG-15's, probably destroyed another and damaged two more in three aerial engagements in the afternoon. More than 100 MIG's were sighted by Sabre pilots over Northwest Korea.

Total destruction inflicted on the Reds during the period included one gun position silenced, seventy buildings destroyed and fifteen others damaged and three highway cuts.

Medium bombers of Far East Air Force Bomber Command's three B-29 units Sunday night attacked a supply center at Sopo, twelve miles northeast of Pyongyang. Another Superfort attacked enemy positions along the front. None of the Bombers was opposed by enemy flak or fighters.

B-26 night intruders attacked a supply complex at Hongwon. Crews sighted at least fifteen large secondary explosions, about forty large fires and more than 100 smaller blazes.

The light bombers also patrolled enemy supply routes in North Korea destroying 120 communist supply trucks. The night intruders also cratered highway intersections at Suan and Yongpo. Other B-26's provided close air support for United Nations ground forces along the battle-line, mostly in the western Kumsong areas.

Far East Air Force Sunday mounted 550 effective sorties of which 130 were in support of the United Nations Army. Of these eighty were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Force's 315th Air Division airlifted 410 tons of personnel and supplies.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1952

Carrier Task Force 77 planes hit the border city of Hoeryong, causing heavy damage to supply areas, barracks, factories and warehouses. Hoeryong is the border city due north of Chongjin and is one of the two major rail terminals and ports of entry from Russian-occupied Manchuria. The other city is Musan, hit in the Navy's last "allout" raid on 1 September.

The USS Princeton and USS Bon Homme Richard pilots hit a large number of barracks buildings, destroying fourteen and badly damaged thirty-four. The barracks were believed to house a large number of troops, the key target for the planes. The planes destroyed an additional four buildings on an airfield, damaged many more, made twelve railroad cuts, destroyed eleven warehouses, one sawmill, one vehicle park, a railroad station, and a gunpowder supply area. One foundry, two buildings of a ceramics plant, one granery, twelve railroad cars, and a locomotive were also targets receiving heavy damage.

Weather over the target was good and pilots were instructed to avoid violation of Soviet and Manchurian borders.

In the Yellow Sea. Marine pilots from the USS Sicily dropped 1,000-pound bombs on supply areas and villages containing troops. One road bridge, two radio stations and supply routes were also hit.

Other planes from the Sicily provided air cover for United Nations units engaged in shelling enemy coastal positions.

HMS Belfast fired three twelve-gun broadsides at gun positions and targets south of Chinnampo. One hit on a cave sealed the entrance. HMCS Iroquois, with the aid of shore fire controls, fired 111 rounds of 4-inch shells at troops, bunkers and houses. Six of the houses were destroyed, and troops south of Haeju were scattered.

On the eastern coast, the heavy cruiser USS Toledo arrived in Korean waters for her third tour. In company with the destroyer USS Wedderburn, the two ships fired at enemy bunkers, observation posts, and gun positions. The ships also furnished gun fire support for United Nations troops ashore.

Destroyer USS Tingey and Republic of Korea Navy YMS 514 laid harassing fire on trucks moving south from Koji, causing several secondary explosions and extinguishing their lights. With the aid of shore fire control during the day the ships also destroyed four bunkers, one house, and cut a trench line in two places. Six bunkers and one automatic weapon were heavily damaged.

Destroyer USS Cunningham fired unobserved rounds at targets south of Wonsan.

