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NOTED DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TRANSMITTING TWELVE 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:

Far East Air Forces summary for Thursday, September 25, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,112, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Friday, September 26, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,384, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M., Friday, September 26, 1952 (Korean time)

Far East Air Forces summary for Friday, September 26, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Friday, September 26, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 192 for Friday, September 26, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Saturday, September 27, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Saturday, September 27, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 193 for Saturday, September 27, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Sunday, September 28, 1952

Far East Naval Forces summary for Sunday, September 28, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 194 for Sunday, September 28, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1952

Thick clouds and rain over most of North Korea restricted operations of most United Nations aircraft Thursday, while light and medium bombers struck supply targets and front line positions during darkness.

Nine B-29's of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group attacked a supply area at Hulliak on the main rail line between Sinuiju and Pyongyang. Approximately 100 supply buildings and numerous open stores, believed to be ordnance, comprised the target area.

Crews reported secondary explosions as they dropped their 500-pound bombs. One aircraft reported moderate flak, and one enemy night fighter made a non-firing pass.

Three other superforts Thursday night struck enemy front-line positions. There was no opposition by enemy flak or fighters.

B-26 night invaders hit a troop and supply concentration at Sohung, between Sariwon and Sinmak. Weather prevented observation of results.

Other B-26's and Marine aircraft flew close air support along the battle line in the night. The night intruders also destroyed seventy Red vehicles along rear-area supply routes and made eight road blocks.

In the only daylight action, B-26's attacked enemy positions along the western sector of the battle front.

Far East Air Forces Thursday mounted 220 sorties, of which seventy were flown in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, twenty-five were combat-type missions.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 575 tons of supplies and personnel in support of United Nations ground forces.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1112 RELEASED  
TOKYO 1000 SEPTEMBER 26, 1952 KOREAN TIME

Ten enemy probes and scattered patrol contacts developed along the Eighth Army front, as low clouds and rain hampered ground operations and observations in all sectors. Defending United States Third Infantry Division troops withdrew from one small advance position probed west-northwest of Konchon. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 1652 rounds during the twenty-four hour period ending at six P.M., nearly 9400 rounds fewer than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector, two enemy squads probed a small United Nations advance position west-northwest of Yonchan at five A.M. and the occupying unit withdrew after a ten minute firefight. A United Nations patrol fought briefly at the position at 9:20 A.M. Small enemy groups probing south-southwest of Bunker Hill at 1:30 A.M. and west-northwest of Yonchon at 1:40 A.M. and two A.M. were driven off in brief exchanges of fire. Patrols fought light engagements with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

In the central sector, patrols fought brief engagements with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

In the eastern sector, enemy groups up to a platoon in strength probing at five points northeast of the Punchbowl were forced back in firefights up to forty-five minutes in length. Mortar and artillery fire was employed in repulsing a brief probe by an enemy squad against a hill south of Kosong at 10:50. Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to a squad in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1384 RELEASED  
TOKYO 1000 SEPTEMBER 26, 1952 KOREAN TIME

United Nations Command ground troops repulsed small enemy probing attacks scattered across the battleline yesterday while friendly patrols made light contact with enemy elements. Five of the enemy probes were against positions on the eastern front. Bad weather over most of North Korea hampered United Nations Command air activity throughout the period. Light bombers flew close air support missions along the western sector and patrolled enemy supply routes during the night, destroying supply-laden vehicles. Also last night medium bombers struck a supply area at Hulliak, near Pyongyang, and south of Sunan.

Surface vessels of the United Nations Command fleet conducted operations against targets from the batteline to Chongjin. Carrier-based planes operating in the Yellow Sea area bombed enemy supply dumps, a transformer station, and troops billets.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

United Nations warcraft, in improved weather, struck heavy blows at rail, supply and troop targets, with F-86 Sabre jets raising their totals against Red aircraft to a new monthly record, as they made eight claims during the day.

Southeast of Chongju, F-84 Thunderjets knocked out one rail bridge and made fifteen rail cuts, while land-based Marine aircraft leveled eighty buildings in a troop concentration at Kyomipo, south of Pyongyang. Eight large fires were left burning in the area.

Other Marine aircraft hit a troop concentration southeast of Haeju, destroying five buildings, while five rail cuts were made east of Sinmak.

On the west end of the battlefront, F-80's, F-51's, F-84's and Marine aircraft flew close support missions, destroying twenty bunkers and silencing three gun positions and two artillery pieces. Other F-80's hit front-line positions north of Chorwon, with pilots reporting hits on ammunition stores.

F-86 Sabre jet pilots destroyed four MIG's and damaged four, with one of the damage claims pending gun-camera film evaluation. Four separate engagements occurred during the day, as a new monthly record for total claims against the enemy MIG-15's was set.

During the first twenty-six days of the month fifty-five MIG's have been destroyed, six probably destroyed and fifty-one damaged, with these figures including two additional claims for the month, confirmed yesterday after film evaluation. This 112 total surpassed the former record of 102 during March, 1952.

Medium bombers of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing struck a supply area at Pachunjang Friday night, the second strike against supply targets in that area in four nights. Crews reported excellent results, and no enemy flak or fighters were encountered. The attack was against a transshipping terminal for ordnance supplies on the east coast of North Korea.

One B-29 of the Nineteenth Bomb Group struck enemy positions along the battle line in the western sector. No enemy opposition was met.

B-26's of the Seventeenth Bomb Wing during the night attacked a supply concentration at Sohung. Twenty secondary explosions and ten large fires were reported, and pilots claimed 80 per cent coverage of the target.

B-26's also attacked a locomotive at Sinchang, with unobserved results, while others destroyed seventy Red supply vehicles on supply routes leading to the front, and inflicting two road blocks near Yongpo.

Other B-26 night invaders and Marine aircraft flew close air support in the western sector of the front and in the Punchbowl area.

/Total

Total destruction for the period included twenty bunkers knocked out and ten damaged, five gun positions silenced, eighty buildings leveled, one rail bridge knocked out, and fifteen rail cuts and two road cuts.

Far East Air Forces Friday mounted 870 sorties, of which 325 were flown in support of the United Nations army. Of these, 255 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 590 tons of personnel and supplies for United Nations forces.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

U.S.S. Kearsage and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard pilots resumed their attacks on enemy targets during the period, as good weather prevailed over Eastern Korea.

The Task Force 77 planes destroyed a total of thirty-four buildings, fifteen boats, cut rail lines in twenty places, and destroyed three highway bridges. Near Yompo an estimated seventy-three troops were killed and numerous supply buildings were hit. East of Pukchong, a locomotive was trapped in a tunnel, as rails were cut on both ends.

A storage area at Kyosong received heavy damage, when secondary explosions erupted in the area. Ten buildings were destroyed, two damaged, and a line processing building was left in shambles.

In the Yellow Sea, U.S.S. Sicily's Marine Checkerboard pilots concentrated on strafing and bombing troops and inflicting damage to trucks. Nine buildings and two road bridges also were destroyed. Ten enemy trucks in a village were destroyed, and high explosives scattered and killed a number of troops.

H.M.S. Cossack fired twelve rounds at troops performing construction work near Chinnampo. H.M.C.S. Nootka laid forty-seven rounds in troops and a gun position west of Sogwan, but results could not be determined.

Cruiser U.S.S. Toledo and destroyer U.S.S. Uhlmann rounded out a full week of destructive bombardment by firing at troops, bunkers, trenches and gun positions south of Kosong on the east coast. Several bunkers were destroyed, several others damaged, and troops were dispersed. Two trenches were opened, and one direct hit was scored on a gun position.

Cruiser U.S.S. Juneau and destroyer U.S.S. Hopewell scored heavy damage on supply buildings and storage areas near Tanchon. Two fires were started on one building, causing the wall to crumble. A barracks building was fired upon, but damage was unobserved.

At Wonsan destroyers U.S.S. Jenkins and U.S.S. Taylor laid harassing fire on troops, bunkers, sampans and gun positions. One gun position was knocked out as a secondary explosion erupted. Several boxcars in a marshaling yard were destroyed. Two factories also were fired at, but damage was unassessed.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 192,  
FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

Three brief enemy probes and infrequent patrol contacts were reported since midnight as action continued light along the Eighth Army front Friday.

Small enemy groups probing southeast of Kumsong at 1:30 A.M., north of the Punchbowl at 3:25 A.M., and northeast of the Punchbowl at 2:22 A.M., were driven off after brief fire fights.

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front patrols fought engagements up to forty-five minutes in length with enemy groups up to a squad in strength.



FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

While Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers were attacking enemy supply areas, troop concentrations and a military headquarters Saturday, night-flying Superforts bombed three rail bridges, and B-26 night intruders destroyed 100 Communist supply vehicles.

At Sonchon, F-80 Shooting Stars scored sixty bomb hits on a Communist military headquarters, destroying seven large buildings and damaging six others. Other F-80's and F-51's joined Marine and Republic of Korea aircraft to attack five supply build-ups beyond the Kumsong area of the battlefront. Several fires were left burning in the area.

Far East Air Forces Saturday mounted 990 sorties, of which 270 were in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, 190 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 445 tons of personnel and supplies in support of United Nations ground forces.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

Planes from the carriers U.S.S. Kearsarge and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard hit buildings, mines, mortars and bunkers during the period, inflicting heavy damage on the targets in Eastern Korea.

Task Force 77 planes struck at the Sindok mine, northwest of Songjin, and destroyed ten buildings as violent secondary explosions erupted. Other planes, while flying in close support of United Nations troops, destroyed a total of forty mortars.

In the Yellow Sea, Marine pilots from the U.S.S. Sicily's Checkerboard Squadron struck at several far north positions, destroying a total of eight buildings, one road bridge, and heavily damaging a rail bridge. Other planes from the Sicily flew close air support for United Nations forces.

Also on the western coast, H.M.C.S. Nootka fired seven rounds at a sampan west of Haeju, and H.M.S. Cossack fired fourteen rounds at several cavern-hidden gun positions. Three near misses and two direct hits were scored, collapsing one cave. H.M.N.Z.S. Rotoiti laid 100 rounds of harassing fire on troop positions, but results were not assessed.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 193,  
FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

United States Third Infantry Division troops drove back two Chinese companies which attacked an advance hill position three miles north-northeast of "Kelly Hill," in a night-long fight that broke off shortly after dawn Saturday.

Preceding their attack with a 500-round artillery and mortar barrage, the Chinese struck at 10:45 P.M. and knocked out communications with the position soon after.

Sporadic fighting continued through the night, with reinforcements joining the defenders at 3:50 A.M. Defensive artillery and mortar fire assisted in driving back the Chinese at 6:07 A.M.

Third Division patrols screening the area Saturday morning estimated at least seventy Chinese had been killed in the fight.

A raiding party from the Belgian Battalion fought briefly at a nearby hill position during the attack, cut short the raid and reorganized to help to defend the attacked hill.

United States Second Infantry Division raiders killed or wounded an estimated thirty-three Chinese in a one hour and forty-eight minute pre-dawn raid at an enemy hill west northwest of Chorwon. Some hand-to-hand combat developed, as the raiders fought two enemy platoons on the hill during the action.

United Nations forces northeast of the "Punchbowl" repulsed three brief probes by small enemy groups between 12:30 and 7:20 A.M.

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

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

Fighter-bombers of Fifth Air Force struck heavily at Communist troop and supply concentrations, transportation targets and battle-line positions today, while screening F-86 Sabre jet pilots destroyed two MIG-15's, probably destroyed one and damaged two Red planes which were attempting to break through the escort.

F-80 Shooting Stars and F-84 Thunderjets struck a troop concentration at Sinhung, deep in North Korea, destroying five buildings, while other F-80's bombed a transformer station north of Oro, destroying three buildings and setting off a secondary explosion.

East of Yonan, Marine land-based aircraft left a TNT storage area in flames, while F-51 Mustangs attacked a supply area near Sinchon. In the Haeju Peninsula area, fighter-bombers destroyed six buildings, damaged a radar site, and inflicted two road cuts.

Thunderjets, Marine aircraft and Republic of Korea Mustangs destroyed six supply shelters and eight bunkers in three supply areas north of Kumsong. Two secondary explosions indicated hits on ammunition stockpiles. North of the battlefield near the east coast, Australian Meteor jets destroyed ten enemy buildings.

In close air support, T-6 Mosquito spotting aircraft directed fighter-bombers to targets on the west end of the front, near Kumsong, and in the Punchbowl area. Pilots reported thirty bunkers and five mortar positions destroyed. B-26 light bombers flew close support on the western battle line and hit supply areas in the Punchbowl area.

In a morning engagement in the Yalu River area, F-86 Sabre jet pilots destroyed two MIG-15's, probably destroyed one, and damaged another, with an additional damage report resulting from an afternoon battle.

During the night, B-26 Invaders destroyed sixty-five vehicles and inflicted road cuts in the vicinity of Sopo, while other light bombers and Marine aircraft flew close support along the west end of the front and in the Kumsong area.

B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command did not fly Sunday night.

Total destruction during the period included thirty-five bunkers knocked out and ten damaged, 100 gun positions silenced, fifty-five buildings leveled and fifteen damaged, seven supply stacks fired, one radar site damaged, one rail car damaged, and four rail and four road cuts inflicted.

/Far East

Far East Air Forces on Sunday mounted 1,015 sorties, with 230 of these in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, 160 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division airlifted 495 tons of personnel and supplies in support of United Nations ground forces.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY  
OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1952

Three gun positions were destroyed, five were suppressed or neutralized, and one bunker was destroyed. Fires were started in buildings in troop areas, two gun emplacements collapsed, and one bunker was damaged. Heavy damage also was inflicted on buildings and supply areas.

Cruiser U.S.S. Toledo and destroyer U.S.S. Uhlmann continued their harassing and interdiction fire on targets near Kosong. Eight bunkers, three gun positions, and one jeep were destroyed. Heavy damage was inflicted on two supply areas, as secondary explosions erupted. Five bunkers and one blockhouse also received heavy damage. In addition, the ships laid numerous rounds on choice targets along the coast, but results were unobserved.

At Songjin, U.S.S. Walker, U.S.S. Thompson and H.M.S. Charity patrolled during darkness, and during daylight fired on gun positions in caves. One gun position being constructed in a cliff, was demolished with direct hits.

Destroyer U.S.S. Tingey laid several rounds on a gun position near Kojo, scoring one hit. A guard position also was destroyed. Three secondary explosions and heavy black smoke erupted, as the ship bombarded troop billets.

Marine pilots from the U.S.S. Sicily continued attacks on west coast supply facilities, and hammered at enemy troops with close support strikes on the front lines.

An estimated 100 troops were reported either killed or wounded near Chinnampo. Ten buildings and one gun position were destroyed, and four road bridges were cut. Six buildings and two command posts were heavily damaged.

Also in the Yellow Sea, H.M.C.S. Nootka captured an armed sampan in the Chodo area. U.S.S. Yarnall fired at bunkers and junks south of Chinnampo, and laid thirty-six rounds at a gun position, with unobserved results. H.M.A.S. Condamine laid seventy-two rounds at troop reinforcements moving in from the north, causing numerous casualties.

Battleship U.S.S. Iowa and destroyer U.S.S. Strong hurled tons of shells into enemy installations in the Kojo area on the eastern coast. Main and secondary batteries were used against gun positions and troop shelters.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 194,  
FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1952

Greek infantrymen recaptured Big Nori, west-northwest of Yongchon, in a pre-dawn attack Sunday and held it most of the morning against counter-action by a Chinese battalion.

The Chinese won control of the small hill position Thursday morning.

Greek troops moved out to retake it at 5 A.M., Sunday; were engaged in an intense close-in fight on the hilltop fifteen minutes later, and drove the Chinese off the hill at 5:30.

A Chinese battalion moved immediately to counter-attack, failed three times to dislodge the defenders, and finally forced them back in a fourth attempt.

The first counter-attack was in one company strength. Two more companies swung into action at 5:55 A.M., as the first was being driven back. A third counter-attack was repulsed at 7 A.M.

At 9:55, two Chinese companies assaulted the position from the north and west in a drive which forced the defending Greeks to leave the hill.

Just as the Chinese were making their fourth assault, United Nations planes delivering an air strike on a hill just north of Big Nori, dropped some of their bombs on Big Nori's southern slopes. Most of the bombs hit the target area, however.

Both sides poured heavy artillery and mortar fire into the fight. Two thousand Chinese rounds fell between 5:30 and 10 A.M.

Activity elsewhere was light Sunday. Small enemy groups jabbed lightly at Eighth Army positions west of the Mundung Valley, west of the Satae Valley and northeast of the Punchbowl and were driven back in fire-fights up to fifteen minutes in length.

Eighth Army patrols fought scattered engagements up to an hour and ten minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

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