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NOTE DATED 13 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING
THREE COMMUNIQUEES 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 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 Forces weekly summary released August 9, 1952

Far East Air Forces summary for Saturday, August 9, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary for Tuesday, August 12, 1952

FAR EAST AIR FORCES WEEKLY SUMMARY RELEASED
August 9, 1952

Following is weekly roundup, release No. 1866, 1250 hours, August 9, 1952:

U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejets and Communists MIG-15 jets churned the air high over Northwest Korea last week (2-8 August) in air battles that brought about one of the greatest weekly victories over the vaunted Red Interceptor.

The Sabres scored 18 MIGs destroyed and 18 damaged, General O.P. Weyland, Commanding General of Far East Air Forces, said today in a summary for the seven-day period ending yesterday. An additional MIG was damaged by an F-84 Thunderjet, bringing the total to 18 MIGs destroyed and 19 other damaged for the week. (In the first eight days of this month, 22 MIGs were destroyed and 22 others damaged. Of the 44 claims, four destructions and three damages against the MIGs came on Friday, August 1, the previous week. Although this date - August 1 - was included in last week's summary, one destruction and one damage for that day were only announced this week after gun camera film had been evaluated. Both claims went to Capt. Karl Dittmer, El Reno, Oklahoma, of the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing. The destruction claim gave him co-honors with five other Sabre pilots for the 1000th claim against MIG aircraft by Far East Air Forces warplanes during the Korean War.) No encounters with MIGs occurred on August 2 and 3. But on August 4, the MIGs began a hapless show of force which continued for the remainder of the period. On those five days, the Communists lost 18 MIGs to superior Sabre airmanship while 18 others were damaged.

During the period, a Sabre pilot, Capt. Clifford D. Jolly, Salt Lake City, Utah, 5th Fighter Interceptor Wing MIG "killer", became the 18th "jet ace" of the Korean air war. He shot down his Fifth MIG on August 8, after getting his third and fourth ones the day before.

Primary reason for the five-day intensive aerial battles was credited to the stepped up offensive air strikes of Fifth Air Force and attached fighter bombers following a period of poor operational weather. The jet and propellered fighter bombers operated in comparative freedom behind the ever-present Sabre screen, and on only one occasion were the fighter bombers "bounced" by MIGs. This was over Haeju on August 5, and the flight of F-84 Thunderjets not only protected themselves in the pinch, but also made the damage claim against one of the MIGs.

Fighter and light bombers successfully attacked supply targets, cut rail lines and achieved mass attacks against selected targets. They also flew in close air support of United Nations frontline forces. Among their targets were radar stations near Haeju, a supply build-up area at Kowan and a vehicle repair center west of Samdong-Ni. They also unleashed rockets, napalm and bombs on Communist headquarters, three miles north of Pyongyang, and struck at a radar station and communications center near Sariwon. Returning pilots were credited with destroying or damaging more than 85 rail cars, and eight locomotives. They destroyed 70 vehicles and made 95 rail and road cuts. More than 550 Red supply

/buildings were

buildings were destroyed or damaged and four warehouses were fired. One tunnel was sealed and more than 30 rail and road bridges destroyed or damaged and seven supply dumps, three fuel dumps and one ammunition dump were blasted. The majority of 170 Red troop casualties were inflicted during close air support strikes which also brought about destruction or damage to 395 bunkers and 214 gun positions of various calibers. Two Red communications centers were destroyed or damaged and 20 boats being used as supply carriers were strafed.

B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command mounted nightly sorties to cut transportation targets and fly in night close air support of United Nations frontline forces. Principle target for medium bombers was an ore process plant and gold mine near Haechang, east of Kangdong. The marshalling yard at Singoan and Osan-Ni, both south of Wonsan, were also hit by Superforts. During these strikes, as well as those along the battleline, superforts were opposed by meager flak and on several occasions enemy night fighters were sighted, but they did not attack.

B-26 Night Intruder light bombers and night flying Marine fighter bombers actively engaged in dusk to dawn operations to fly close air support sorties along battleline and to attack vehicles and rolling stock along the enemy's main supply routes. They also attacked a troop and supply build-up area near Sinchon. In addition the B-26's flew daylight close air support in region of bitterly contested "Old Baldy".

Friendly losses for period August 2-8 total 8 planes. One F-80, one B-26, one F-47, and one A1 were lost to enemy groundfire. Lost to unknown causes were one F-80, 2 F-84, and one AD-2 in addition, an F-86 Sabrejet, lost August 1 in air-to-air action, was not reported during the preceding weekly reporting period because search was still on for the pilot. During seven days Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted more than 6,500 effective sorties against the enemy.

A list of miscellaneous statistics follows:

START OF KOREAN WAR TO DATE

Enemy Aircraft Losses:

MIG-15:	401 destroyed, 90 probably destroyed, 548 damaged -- total 1,039
All types: (Incl. MIGs)	551 destroyed, 141 probably destroyed, 614 damaged -- total 1,306*

United States Air Force

Aircraft losses:	Air-to-Air	Groundfire	Other Causes	Total
Jet:	62*	190	28	280*
Prop:	17	268	41	326
TOTAL	79	458	69	606
Friendly Foreign Aircraft:	4	47	13	64
Shorebased Marine Aircraft:	0	55	17	72
GRAND TOTAL	83	560	99	742

* Includes evaluated claims not previously reported for prior period.

Following destruction claims, in round figures, reported by United States Air Force and attached units from beginning of Korean war to and including August 8, 1952:

ITEM	UNITED STATES AIR FORCE	ATTACHED UNITS**	TOTAL
Sorties Flown	475,641	68,349**	543,990
Vehicles Destroyed	49,563	6,972**	56,535
Railcars Destroyed	7,580	843**	8,423
Bridges Destroyed	543	216**	759
Tanks destroyed	1,135	123**	1,258
Tunnels	767	150**	917
Troop Casualties Inflicted	144,067	32,800**	176,867

/FAR EAST

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

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY, FOR
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1952

As clear skies prevailed, war-planes of the Far East Air Forces continued to range over enemy supply and transportation targets along with hitting Red positions at the battle line. The Far East Air Force mounted 1,140 effective sorties during the period.

F-86 Sabrejets, in five separate air battles, shot down one MIG and possibly damaged another.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, Republic of Korea and land-based Marine pilots teamed to fly interdiction and close air support.

F-80 Shooting Stars and F-84 Thunderjets ranged over North Korean targets behind a Sabrejet screen. They cratered rails in more than thirty places near an under-station at Chongju and also destroyed military buildings and silenced gun positions near by.

On close-air-support strikes, fighter-bombers destroyed 25 supply stacks near the "Punchbowl". Fighter-bomber sweeps ranged the entire front, blasting bunkers and gun positions along with inflicting enemy troop casualties.

Total destruction for the period includes 45 bunkers destroyed or damaged, 45 gun positions knocked out, 95 buildings leveled and 20 others damaged, 10 vehicles destroyed, one locomotive and 7 rail cars destroyed, a rail bridge damaged, 35 rail cuts made, an ammunition dump exploded, 25 supply dumps burned and a radio station and a warehouse destroyed.

B-29 Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing last night bombed a military vehicle and supply concentration in northwest Pyongyang, a target which had not been attacked in the July 11 heavy strike on the capital city. Bombers met meager to moderate flak and fighters were observed, but they did not attack.

Other Superforts attacked the Hamhung marshaling yard and a supply area west of Sariwon. A single B-29 flew close air support for United Nations ground forces in the western sector.

B-26 night intruders and shore-based Marine fighter-bombers last night destroyed ten enemy supply trucks traveling Red supply routes. Other light bombers flew close air support for United Nations ground forces. During the day B-26's attacked an airfield at Sariwon. The results were unassessed.

Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 620 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations operations.

/EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY
FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1952

Siberia and Bunker Hills, east of Panmunjom, were quiet Tuesday afternoon. Leathernecks of the First Marine Regiment raided the first and captured the second in a smoothly conducted nighttime operation which thoroughly confused the Chinese.

Flame-throwing tanks spear-headed the operation, burning off tiny Siberia Hill, which has been hotly contested since early Saturday, and Samoa Hill, another small hill 150 meters to the east.

Elements of D Company of the regiment followed up the flame assault on Siberia Hill, advancing up the slopes shortly after 11 p.m. (Monday night) against very light resistance from an estimated Chinese platoon, with supporting fire from near-by tanks.

The raiding unit occupied Siberia Hill in a diversionary action and withdrew on order under machine-gun fire from the north, as the main assault on Bunker Hill, 700 meters to the west, was getting under way.

Marines from Baker Company crept along a ridge from the southeast, split into two groups which continued fighting across the hilltop toward the northwest against moderate resistance from a reinforced Chinese platoon employing small arms, automatic weapons, hand grenades and an intense concentration of 82-mm. mortar fire. Tank fire from the east supported the attack.

The Marines took Bunker Hill in three and one-half hours of fighting, which wiped out all resistance except fire from a small group of Chinese on a saddle off the northeast edge of the hill. Sporadic exchanges of fire continued at the base of the hill after it was reported secured.

Eyewitnesses of the battle reported the Chinese seemed confused by the flame-throwers, the tank support and by the feint toward Siberia Hill in preparation for the main assault on Bunker Hill, to such an extent that they were firing on near-by hills in the area where there were no Marines. United Nations artillery support added to the confusion and aided measurably in reducing the effect of their mortar fire.

All day Monday air strikes and artillery softened the area for the attack. Air strikes continued Tuesday morning, but the area was quiet toward early afternoon, with only occasional sniper duels and little artillery.

A United Nations hill position on the far eastern flank of the Army front changed hands twice early Tuesday morning. Two attacking North Korean companies seized the hill at 1:10 a.m. after more than two hours of fighting. United Nations infantrymen counter-attacked at 2 a.m. and drove the enemy back by 4:50 a.m.

/Elsewhere

Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front United Nations patrols fought engagements up to fifty-five minutes in length against enemy groups up to two platoons in strength. Small enemy groups probing west of the Mundung Valley at 12:25 a.m. and north of the Punchbowl at 2:35 a.m. were repulsed in brief firefights.

