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NOTE DATED 29 AUGUST 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SEVEN COMMUNIQUE  
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States 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 429, covering Monday's, August 27, 1951, operations

General Headquarters communique 989, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Tuesday, August 28, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern daylight time)

Eighth Army communique 557, issued at 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, August 28, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern daylight time)

General Headquarters communique 990, covering Tuesday's, August 28, 1951, operations

Far East Air Forces summary covering Tuesday's, August 28, 1951, operations

Summary of naval operations for Tuesday, August 28, 1951

Eighth Army communique 558, issued at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, August 29, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

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## FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 429, COVERING MONDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes flew through scattered rain showers and under low clouds yesterday to continue their attacks on Communist targets in North Korea, as they mounted 475 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 315 sorties as F-80 Shooting Star jets, F-84 Thunderjets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs found breaks in the low clouds and flew under them to continue their attacks on vehicular traffic, railroad rolling stock, bridges, supply buildings and gun positions.

F-80 Shooting Star jets destroyed or damaged sixteen vehicles east of Sohung in an early morning attack, following heavy pre-dawn attacks by light bombers on Communist vehicular traffic.

F-84 Thunderjets sealed a tunnel north of Hoeryang with direct bomb hits, and destroyed anti-aircraft guns defending the tunnel. East of Kwangju, F-84's attacked supply storage areas, while southwest of Chinnampo twenty enemy supply buildings were damaged by the Thunderjets. A bridge span north of Chinnampo was also dropped during attacks by F-84's which used napalm (jellied gasoline) to cover the target areas, with excellent results reported.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs claimed ten trucks destroyed on the roads in the Mangok area. Other enemy vehicles were attacked by Mustangs in the Pyongang vicinity on the central sector of the front. Marines operating along the east and east-central sectors attacked troops with unobserved results. A bridge south of Kumsong was damaged by the Marine fighters in rocket attacks.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging thirty enemy-occupied buildings, two bridges, one tunnel, ten supply carts, ten railroad cars and 455 vehicles. Pilots reported that weather prevented observation of results of many of their strikes.

Night-flying B-26 light bombers relied on radar last night to pound the Pyongyang (east) airfield. Seventeen separate attacks were made on the airstrip by B-26's, but weather prevented crews from observing results of their strikes. Other light bombers operated along the battlefield, attacking enemy military targets. Highly accurate radar-aiming techniques were employed by the B-26's to drop their 500-pound air-bursting bombs on dug-in troops, supply areas and gun positions.

Weather during the night prevented the night fliers from observing enemy vehicular traffic moving on the highways throughout North Korea.

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) continued their air-supplying of United Nations forces in Korea as they flew 160 sorties, airlifting 665 tons of cargo.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 989, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS  
ENDED 6 A.M., TUESDAY (4 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Action along the Korean battlefield yesterday was heaviest in the east-central and eastern sectors, where United Nations ground forces advanced to secure limited objectives against moderate to stubborn enemy resistance. In the Eastern sector, friendly elements were counterattacked by a strong enemy formation up to regimental size. The attackers were repulsed with the support of artillery and air strikes. Elsewhere on the battle line, United Nations patrols made only light contact with the enemy.

United Nations warships attacked enemy troops, bivouac areas and gun positions along both coasts of Korea in advance of friendly ground forces, while other task force surface units shelled bridges, vehicles, high batteries and troop positions from the Koje area on the east coast to the North. Unfavorable weather restricted operations of carrier-based aircraft during the period.

Land-based fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops and gun positions in close support of United Nations ground forces. Other targets included bridges, tunnels and rolling stock. Enemy vehicular traffic was heavily attacked by light bombers, while medium bombers struck the marshaling yard at Yangdok. Combat Cargo aircraft continued the airlift of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 557, ISSUED AT 10 A.M., TUESDAY  
(8 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Enemy company counterattacks occurred in the area southeast of Pyongyang. Enemy counterattacks in the area south and southeast of Jumsong were repulsed. Attacking United Nations forces in the area south-southeast of Kumsong encountered stubborn enemy resistance. The enemy probed United Nations positions north and northwest of Yanggu. An enemy battalion caused United Nations forces to make a limited withdrawal in the area north-northeast of Yanggu. Moderate to heavy enemy resistance continued in this area as United Nations forces counterattacked to restore their positions. Republic of Korea forces secured a hill and artillery repulsed a counterattack in the area west-northwest of Kansong.

United Nations patrols reported brief engagements with small enemy groups along the Western Korean battlefield during the day. Patrolling elements engaged an undetermined number of enemy in the area southeast of Pyongyang, and dispersed the enemy to the north at 1700 hours. An estimated enemy company counterattacked at 1725 hours, causing United Nations forces to withdraw.

An estimated two companies, supported by mortar and artillery fire, launched an attack against friendly forces in the area south of Kumsong at 0140 hours. The attack was repulsed and the enemy withdrew to the north at 0630 hours. Another estimated two enemy companies supported by mortar and artillery fire, attacked United Nations forces south-southeast of Kumsong at 0340 hours - attack repulsed with the enemy withdrawing at 0600 hours. Attacking United Nations forces in the area south-southeast of Kumsong encountered stubborn enemy resistance from an estimated enemy battalion. United Nations forces withdrew at 1400 hours. The enemy, in platoon and company-sized strength, aggressively probed United Nations positions in the area north and north-northwest of Yanggu during the day. In all cases the enemy broke contact and withdrew.

The enemy launched a series of probing attacks in the area north and north-northeast of Yanggu during the night, employing squad and company-sized groups. United Nations forces in the area north-northeast of Yanggu were forced to make a limited withdrawal as an estimated enemy battalion attacked United Nations positions. Moderate to heavy enemy resistance continued during the day as United Nations forces counterattacked to restore their previous positions. Platoon and company-sized enemy units were engaged in the area northeast of Yanggu during the day.

Attacking United Nations forces in the area west-northwest of Kansong secured a hill in that area at 1450 hours against moderate enemy resistance. An estimated enemy regiment counterattacked at 2245 hours, but was repulsed at 2315 hours by friendly artillery fire. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the Eastern front.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 990, COVERING TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

Yesterday in the eastern and east-central sectors of the Korean battle front, United Nations ground forces repulsed several enemy counter-attacks. Along the remainder of the front, friendly units adjusted positions and continued patrol activities, making scattered contact with hostile groups up to company size.

Although bad flying weather restricted land-based fighter-bomber operations, medium bombers attacked military targets in North Korea, including the supply center at Chinnampo. Light bombers attacked only moderate enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the front. Transport-cargo aircraft continued resupply operations to forward and rear bases in Korea.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft flew through rain-drenched skies to attack railroad bridges and highways in the Wonsan area, while task force surface units shelled artillery emplacements, marshaling yards, ammunition dumps, factories and troop positions from Kansong north to Songjin on the east coast. On the west coast, United Nations warships navigated the Han River to place naval gunfire upon enemy troops entrenched along the hillsides.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY, COVERING TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

In heavy rains, haze, fog and thunderstorms, Far East Air Forces planes flew more than 280 sorties in support of United Nations operations in Korea Tuesday.

Fifth Air Force and attached shore-based Marine aircraft mounted about 110 sorties in constant patrolling, searching for holes in the clouds through which to attack the enemy. Marine planes were able to make several air-to-ground strikes at Communist troops in the vicinity of Kosong on the east coast. Results were unobserved.

All-weather B-29 Superforts of the 307th Bomb Wing, flying above towering clouds and heavy undercast, leveled a ten-plane strike at the enemy's supply build-up in the Chinnampo area on the west coast of Korea. High explosive 500-pound bombs were aimed by radar by the Okinawa-based Bomber Command aircraft. Results were unobserved.

As the Superforts roared in on their bombing run, some flak from enemy ground anti-aircraft batteries streaked up against them, but none of the planes was hit and all returned safely to their base. No enemy aircraft was sighted.

Another 307th Wing Superfort used radar techniques to attack an ammunition storage area near Namchonjon in western Korea, dropping thirty-six 500-pounders. A Nineteenth Bomb Group Superfort attacked the enemy marshalling yard at Kangdok, in central Korea.

Transport-cargo planes of the 315th Air Division flew almost 160 sorties yesterday as they continued the air resupply of United Nations forces in Korea. They airlifted 565 tons of rations, supplies and equipment, and transported almost 1,300 Army and Air Force personnel to and from Japan rest leave.

No friendly aircraft was lost to enemy action Tuesday.

Preliminary reports for operations during the night of August 28-29 indicated eighty-five effective sorties during the hours of darkness. B-26 light bombers, Marine night fliers and RB-26 reconnaissance aircraft sought out and attacked enemy traffic on highways leading toward the battlefield. Early reports indicated at least forty motor trucks destroyed or damaged. Thirty-two B-26's used radar techniques to attack supplies and troop billets in Pyongyang.

Five B-26's and three B-29's used radar techniques to aim 500-pound air-bursting bombs at enemy troop and supply concentrations in the battle area.

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR TUESDAY

United States Navy rocket ships took advantage of bad weather in the central east Korean coast area yesterday to maneuver to positions from which they blasted enemy shore guns which had been annoying Task Force 95 warships for three days.

Fiery salvos hit at least three Communist artillery positions dug in on the rugged harbor cliffsides. The destroyer U.S.S. Hopewell struck at railroad marshalling yards and bridges in the Wonsan area, while the destroyer Floyd B. Parks pumped three direct hits into an ammunition supply point on the battered mainland. All observation was made difficult through heavy rain and fog.

South of Wonsan on the stormy east coast, the heavy cruiser Los Angeles backed up the earlier won positions of Republic of Korea troops on the ground with her heavy guns. The Task Force 95 destroyer U.S.S. Wedderburn ranged the same area with more than a dozen call-fire missions against Communist troops and transport targets.

Task Force 77 planes from the U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard and Essex punched holes in the bad weather sufficient to drop spans on railroad bridges west of Wonsan, as the Navy air interdiction continued to crack up troop transport and supply lines for the enemy.

Farther north along the east Korean coast, near Songjin, Korean factories and railroad junctions came under fire from Task Force 95 destroyers. Better weather in that area accounted for confirmed "good hunting" reports.

On the west coast the British frigates Mounts Bay and Morecambe Bay navigated the tricky Han River to positions from which they threw naval gunfire at Red troops occupying hillside trenches.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 558, ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY  
(8:00 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

No significant enemy contact was reported along the western Korean front as United Nations forces maintained positions and patrolled. Light enemy contact was encountered along the central front. Six enemy attacks were repulsed in the area north and north-northwest of Yanggu. Two enemy battalions exerted moderate to heavy resistance in the area north-northeast of Yanggu. Two enemy attacks were repulsed in the area west and west-northwest of Kansong.

United Nations patrols along the western Korean front reported light enemy contact as they briefly engaged small enemy groups during the day. Light enemy contact with platoon and company-sized units was reported by Eighth Army patrols along the western and central sectors on the central Korean battlefield. United Nations forces in the area north-northwest and north of Yanggu repulsed six enemy attacks by company to battalion-sized units between 0515 and 2400 hours.

Attacking United Nations forces secured a hill previously held by United Nations forces in the area north-northeast of Yanggu at 1400 hours against light enemy resistance. An estimated two enemy battalions exerted moderate to heavy pressure against friendly positions in the area north-northeast of Yanggu during the day. An attack by an enemy company in the area west of Kansong was repulsed at 1930 hours with the aid of naval gunfire and artillery fire. An enemy battalion counter-attacking United Nations forces in the area west-northwest of Kansong was repulsed by friendly artillery fire at 1900 hours.

