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NOTE DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TRANSMITTING FOURTEEN COMMUNIQUE'S 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:

General Headquarters communique 993, covering Friday, August 31, 1951, operations

United Nations Naval Forces summary of Friday, August 31, 1951, operations

Eighth Army communique 561 issued at 10:00 A.M., Saturday, September 1, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern daylight time)

United Nations Naval Forces summary of Saturday, September 1, 1951, operations

Eighth Army communique 562 covering Saturday's, September 1, 1951, operations

Far East Air Forces summary 434, for Saturday's, September 1, 1951, operations

Far East Air Forces summary of Sunday's, September 2, 1951, operations

United Nations Naval Forces summary of Sunday's, September 2, 1951, operations

General Headquarters communique 995, for the twenty-four hours ended 6:00 A.M., Monday, September 3, 1951 (4:00 P.M., Sunday, Eastern daylight time)

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Eighth Army communique 563, issued at 10:00 A.M., Monday, September 3, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Sunday, Eastern daylight time)

General Headquarters communique 996, covering Monday's, September 3, 1951, actions

Far East Air Force summary 436 covering Monday's, September 3, 1951, operations

Summary of naval operations for Monday, September 3, 1951

Eighth Army communique 564, issued at 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, September 4, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Monday, Eastern daylight time)

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 993 COVERING AUGUST 31 OPERATIONS**

United Nations ground forces along the central and east-central fronts in Korea yesterday continued to advance against heavy enemy resistance and received several counter-attacks by hostile groups up to battalion size. Friendly elements adjusted positions elsewhere along the front while patrols made only scattered contact with enemy forces of squad and platoon strength.

United Nations warships and carrier-based aircraft combined their tremendous firepower to strike hard at enemy troops in the Kansong area in one of the heaviest sea, naval and air attacks of the Korean campaign. Naval and Marine aircraft blasted targets in advance of United Nations ground forces south of Kansong and also hit gun positions, railroad bridges and supply routes on the east coast from Wonsan north to Songjin.

Task force surface units shelled enemy assembly points, bridges, ammunition dumps, factories and railway and highway junctions in the intense East Korean coast assault while carriers operating on the West Coast launched air strikes against supply storage points and rolling stock in the Yonan-Chinnampo region.

Land-based fighter-bombers continued their attacks against rail lines, vehicles and bridges in North Korea while F-86 Sabre jets flew fighter sweeps to the northeast without encountering the enemy.

Light bombers struck enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the battlefield and medium bombers attacked the marshaling yard at Yangdok and the supply center at Kyomipo.

Large quantities of military supplies for United Nations forces in Korea were transported by Combat Cargo aircraft.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF AUGUST 31 OPERATIONS

Seaborne artillery of ships of the Seventh Fleet combined with airborne artillery of planes from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 yesterday (Friday) to level the full fury of Navy air and sea warfare on enemy troops south of Kosong.

The big guns of the battleship U.S.S. New Jersey began laying in 16-inch and 5-inch salvos at 6:45 A.M. and did not cease fire until nearly midnight.

This was one of the heaviest concentrations of air and sea attack forces to strike at the Communists as fighting increased on the ground.

The battleship New Jersey, flagship of Vice Admiral Harold M. Martin, U.S.N. Commander Seventh Fleet, expended more than 116,000 pounds of explosives against troop and transport concentrations of the enemy in the Kosong area.

Fighter bombers from the fast carriers Essex and Bon Homme Richard raided pre-designated targets in the same area, then ranged northward along the East Korean coast to blast gun positions ashore in the Wonsan area and railroad bridges and roadbeds just south of Songjin.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Helena in company with the destroyers Wedderburn, Orleck and Marshall fired tons of high explosives at enemy assembly points, bridges and supply routes in support of the intense East Korean coast assault. The rocket ship (LSMR) 525 arched more than 500 rockets into enemy positions.

The destroyer John R. Craig's action against enemy factories, ammunition caves, bridges, railway and highway junctions in the Songjin area marked the northern-most point at which the powerful east coast naval air and surface assault was felt.

Task Force 77 Skyraiders and Corsairs met some of the heaviest anti-aircraft opposition they have yet encountered in the wide-scale operation. Flak thrown up by Red AA guns damaged four Corsair planes flying from the Essex and Bon Homme Richard. All planes landed safely, three setting down on South Korean airfields.

The Task Force 77 scoreboard at the end of the day's assault read as follows: Twenty-six buildings destroyed, twelve damaged; twelve bridges destroyed, eighteen damaged; fifteen supply carts destroyed, nine damaged; eight gun emplacements destroyed, three damaged; eight vehicles destroyed, seventeen damaged. Also counted in the enemy casualties was a sizable supply dump and lumber pile which went up in flames after being rocketed and napalmed by the low-flying planes.

On the west Korean coast, the jeep carrier U.S.S. Sicily maneuvered in Yellow Sea waters to break through heavy frontal weather so her United States Marine Corps "Deathrattler" planes could strike at supply buildings and enemy rolling stock in the Yonan-Chinnampo region. Forty-five enemy storage points south of Chinnampo were taken under attack by the Leatherneck fliers. Fifteen were destroyed, thirty damaged.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 561 ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M. SATURDAY  
(8:00 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Light enemy contact reported along the Western Korean front. Attacking United Nations forces made limited gains in the area south and southeast of Kumsong. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north and northeast of Yanggu and north of Inje encountered light to heavy enemy resistance but reported making limited gains during the day.

1. Patrolling United Nations elements along the Western Korean front encountered light resistance from squad to platoon-sized enemy groups during the day. Contacts were reported in the areas west-northwest of Korangpo and west, northwest and north of Yoncho.

2. Brief patrol contacts were reported in the area south of Pyonggang, northwest of Kumwha, northeast and east-northeast of Kumwha. During the early morning hours three probing attacks by enemy forces in up to company strength were repulsed in the area south and south-southeast of Kumsong. Attacking United Nations forces made limited gains as they encountered light to moderate resistance from company-sized enemy units in the area south-southeast of Kumsong. Stubborn resistance from an estimated enemy battalion was encountered by attacking United Nations forces in the area southeast of Kumsong as attacking elements made limited gains during the day.

3. Attacking Republic of Korea forces reported moderate to heavy enemy resistance in the area north of Yanggu from battalion-sized enemy units. Republic of Korea forces secured one hill in the area at 0830 hours with action against another hill continuing until 1600 hours at which time Republic of Korea forces broke contact and made a slight withdrawal for the night.

Attacking United Nations forces in the area north-northeast of Yanggu encountered light to moderate enemy resistance from company-sized enemy units, securing one hill at 2145 hours with action elsewhere in the sector continuing until 1945 hours, at which time United Nations forces broke contact and consolidated positions for the night. Friendly attacking forces reported receiving a moderate volume of mortar and artillery fire during the day. Attacking United Nations forces in the area north of Inje reported light to moderate enemy resistance and reported encountering intensive anti-personnel mine fields as they secured one hill in the area at 1520 hours. Light enemy contact continued along the remainder of the eastern Korean battlefield.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SEPTEMBER 1 OPERATIONS

Naval action against the Communists in Korea shifted to the west coast of that embattled peninsula yesterday (Saturday) as United States and Royal Navy ships joined forces to shell enemy troops in a bombardment campaign that saw fighting ships commanding the ground along the north coast of the Han River estuary.

The Royal Navy frigates St. Bride's Bay and Morecambe Bay, in company with the United States Navy ships Weiss and Abnaki, maneuvered to firing positions along the Han River north of Inchon, from which they shelled Communist troops defending strategic points north of the river banks. In the Chiumampo area on the west coast, United States Marine Flying Leathernecks from the jeep carrier U.S.S. Sicily supplemented the naval gunfire action by attacking marshaling yards, docks, box cars and small craft. West coast rail supply routes used by the Reds were also subject to attack by the Marine "Death Rattlers," with railroad sheds and more than a dozen freight cars counted among the victims.

On a north-south axis behind the enemy's lines in the west-central area, Marine pilots from the First Marine Air Wing worked over troop positions, railway tunnels, trucks, and railroad tracks from Sariwon, north of Pyongyang. One flight from Marine Air Group 33 found targets in such numbers fronting United Nations forces that they were reluctant to break off the air attack even when their fuel supply ran low. Four Marine pilots were forced to land at advance emergency strips for refueling before returning to their home base.

Air elements from Fast Carrier Task Force 77 in Eastern Korean waters ranged to the east coast from Kosong to Tanchon, destroying warehouses, supply buildings, railway cars, vehicles, and highway bridges. The cruiser Los Angeles stood in toward the enemy coastline in the Kosong area to level naval gunfire at Red troops fronting United Nations forces in that area. The destroyers Porterfield and Wedderburn answered call-fire missions in the same area. The cruiser U.S.S. Helena took enemy troop and gun emplacements under fire in the same area in direct support of ground fighting troops.

At Wonsan the destroyers Hopewell and Parks harassed enemy troops and gun emplacements as well as continued the naval siege of that hard-hit rail and highway junction point by shelling bridges, roads and trackage leading into and out of the city.

The destroyers Cosseck and Craig steamed far north to the Chongjin area and provided the northern-most bracket to the east coast naval siege by shelling two railway junctions, a railroad bridge, a bridge approach and transportation facilities far behind the enemy lines as the Navy campaign from the sea and air, aimed at knocking out and keeping out the important north-south flow of enemy troops and supplies along the east coast, continued.

## EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 562 COVERING SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

Light enemy contact was reported along the western Korean front. Attacking United Nations forces encountered light enemy resistance in the area south-southeast of Kumsong. Other attacking United Nations forces southeast of Kumsong encountered moderate to heavy resistance from the enemy in up to regimental strength, causing United Nations forces to make a limited withdrawal.

An enemy regiment forced a slight withdrawal of United Nations forces in an area north and northwest of Yanggu. United Nations forces counter-attacked and restored their position. An enemy battalion offered stubborn resistance on high ground north-northeast of Yanggu. Attacking United Nations forces made limited gains in the areas west and northwest of "Punch Bowl."

United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront maintained positions and patrolled with light enemy contact. Patrols encountered light enemy resistance in the area north and east-northeast of Kumha. Other United Nations forces continued their limited objective attacks in the area south-southeast of Kumsong, and reported light resistance from platoon to company-size enemy troops. United Nations forces in the area southwest of Kumsong encountered moderate to heavy enemy resistance from enemy groups up to regimental strength forcing some friendly elements to make a slight withdrawal.

An estimated enemy regiment attacked United Nations forces on a hill north-northwest of Yanggu, forcing them to withdraw approximately 500 yards at 0945 hours. United Nations forces counter-attacked at 1055 hours and restored their previous position. United Nations forces reported slight gains as they continued their attack against an enemy battalion well entrenched and tenaciously defending the high grounds north-northeast of Yanggu. Attacking United Nations forces reported light resistance in the area northeast of Yanggu to the west of the "Punch Bowl," as they continued to advance.

An estimated enemy battalion engaged other United Nations forces in the area north-northeast of the "Punch Bowl." However, United Nations elements forced the enemy to withdraw at 2030 hours. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the eastern front, as United Nations forces maintained their position and patrolled.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY 434, FOR SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

Heavy destruction of enemy rolling stock and motor vehicles was continued Saturday by Far East Air Forces warplanes, which mounted 850 sorties. Far East Air Forces aircraft also took toll of enemy ground forces in highly successful close-support strikes and defeated enemy warplanes in an air battle over Northwest Korea.

One enemy MIG-15 was destroyed in the battle with F-86 Sabre jets north of Sinanju. After the Fifth Air Force fighter closed in and fired several bursts, profuse smoke and flames were seen to gush from the Communist swept-back-wing jet. It winged over and was last seen heading for the ground. None of the F-86's was lost or damaged in the engagement.

Fifth Air Force and attached Australian, South African and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 680 sorties. Jet fighter-bombers ranged the western rail supply lines, cratering tracks in eighty-five places and blasting rail cars stymied by this destruction. Two hundred thirty box cars were reported destroyed or damaged, the biggest destruction being centered about the town of Songchon in western Korea.

On the eastern battlefield F-51 Mustangs flew low-level close-support missions in support of United Nations troops battling for the possession of hill positions. Guided by T-6 Mosquito planes, which marked the target with smoke bombs, the Mustangs darted in and covered the area with fiery napalm (jellied gasoline), then flew back and forth firing into the target area with .50 caliber machine guns. After the air attack friendly infantry advanced and captured the positions. Fifth Air Force quoted a ground report to the effect that 600 Communists were found dead at the scene of the air strike.

Pilots reported knocking out twenty gun positions. They destroyed or damaged 280 buildings which were harboring enemy troops or supplies. Five hundred fifty motor vehicles and 230 railroad cars were damaged or destroyed.

Flying at high level, twelve Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts dropped 140 thousand-pound high explosive missiles on the single-track railroad bridge at Sunchon, where the trans-Peninsular railroad joins the main western line. The bombing was done in clear weather and excellent results were observed. Flak was encountered, but all Superforts returned to their Japan base. Two other Superforts bombed supply installations at Wonsan on the east coast.

Vehicular destruction and damage was achieved by B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft flying at night and assisted by flare-dropping aircraft. During the night of September 1-2 light bombers and Marine aircraft continued their assaults on fairly heavy vehicular traffic. Preliminary reports indicated that more than 300 motor trucks had been destroyed or damaged in these attacks.

The 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) Saturday flew 150 sorties in resupplying United Nations forces in Korea.

Two F-51 Mustangs were lost to enemy ground fire yesterday.



## FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Communist airpower yesterday (Sunday) challenged Far East Air Forces air supremacy over northwest Korea, and in the longest air-to-air jet battle of the war, four of the enemy jets were shot down by F-86 Sabre jets. Meanwhile, fighter bombers and medium bombers pounded enemy rail facilities as Far East Air Forces warplanes flew 800 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached South Africa, Australian and shore-based Marine aircraft flew 665 sorties.

Twenty-one F-86 Sabre jets tangled with forty Communist MIG-15 jet fighters shortly after noon yesterday in a swirling battle that raged from 50,000 to 12,000 feet. Outnumbered 2 to 1, the swept-wing Sabre jets reported destroying four of the high-speed Communist jets. The battle lasted for thirty minutes and was fought from Sinuiju, near the Yalu River, to Pyongyang, the North Korea capital.

An RF-80 was jumped by a flight of twelve MIG's in northwest Korea, but the friendly aircraft evaded the enemy fighters and escaped unharmed. Three MIG's made an ineffective firing pass on a flight of F-84's near Sukchon and then broke off. There was no damage inflicted.

Enemy rail lines and rolling stock were heavily assaulted by the fighter bombers as F-80 Shooting Star jets, F-84 Thunderjets and propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs plus Marine fighters cut trackage in 130 places.

F-80's operated between Pyongyang and Sinanju cutting rails and attacking boxcars, while others struck gun positions on the Sunchon area.

F-84 Thunderjets cratered the main rail line between Pyongyang and Sariwon in many places to prevent war supplies from moving south to Communist troops. Rolling stock was also attacked by the Thunderjets with excellent results.

F-51 Mustangs destroyed a bridge and several vehicles in the Silyon area, while others pounded dug-in enemy troops in close support strikes in the east and east central sectors of the battlefield.

Marine fighters destroyed twenty railroad cars and cut trackage in the Hwangju area. Enemy troop concentrations were also hit by the Marines in close support of United Nations ground forces.

One Marine F4U was lost to enemy groundfire, and a B-26 light bomber was lost during a night attack.

Returning pilots reported destroying or damaging thirty-five gun positions, two marshalling yards, thirty warehouses, six boats, one locomotive, thirty-five supply carts, ten bridges, three tunnels, 150 railroad cars, 250 enemy occupied buildings and 390 vehicles. Pilots also reported inflicting eighty casualties on enemy troops. Railroads were cut in 130 places.

Ten Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based Nineteenth Bomb Group blasted the enemy marshalling yards at Maengjung and Samdong.

Four of the medium bombers hit the yard at Samdong while six pounded Maengjung with 500-pound bombs. Visual aiming was used to drop the high explosives on the two important rail yards.

Some flak was experienced by the Superforts, but no enemy fighters were encountered by the bombers or their escorting Meteor jet fighters.

Combat Cargo aircraft of the 315th Air Division continued to airlift supplies to United Nations forces in Korea as they flew almost 120 sorties to haul 670 tons of cargo.

Nine C-119's air-dropped thirty-five tons of supplies to forward United Nations units with excellent results.

Enemy vehicular traffic attempting to move under the cover of darkness was struck a heavy blow by B-26 light bombers and Marine night fighters as they prowled the highways throughout North Korea. Preliminary reports of the predawn attacks (September 2-3) reported almost 500 enemy vehicles destroyed or damaged in attacks by the night fliers as they flew over 100 sorties.

Other B-26 light bombers teamed with B-29 Superforts to radar-drop 500-pound air bursting bombs on enemy frontline troop positions and supplies during the night.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

Fourteen months of air operations against the Communists in Korea were marked yesterday (Sunday) as blue planes from the fast carriers U.S.S. Essex and U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard struck targets all along the east coast from the battle lines north to Songjin. Veteran aviators of Air Group 5 in the carrier U.S.S. Essex were the same men who saw early action from the decks of the carrier U.S.S. Valley Forge against the Reds on July 3, 1950. They re-entered the Navy air war in Korea last month when they returned with the Essex.

Task Force 77 Skyraiders, Corsairs and fighter jets attacked railroad cars, troops and trucks in and around Kumhwa, Chorwon, Hamhung and Kowon. Panther jets from U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard surprised a mass group of 1,000 enemy troops at Hamhung, killing an estimated 200 of them. Skyraiders rained 1,000-pound bombs on a group of seventy-five metal huts and fifty railroad cars north of Sinpo.

At Songjin, along the northern east coast, the destroyers Craig, Orleck and Cossack directed naval gunfire against Red transportation facilities and storage warehouses. Direct hits were observed on at least one railroad bridge. The rocket ship 409 made the weight of its fiery weapons felt by adding its fire to that of the destroyers in plastering the same area.

Another rocket ship, the LSMR 412 (landing ship medium, rocket) sent showers of missiles against road junctions near Wonsan where the destroyers Uhlmann, Parks and Hopewell pinpointed enemy gun positions and started two fires in enemy storage and supply dumps.

Farther south, in the Kosong area, the heavy cruiser Los Angeles and the destroyer Porterfield kept up the fire support of United Nations ground troops by taking eight enemy troop positions under fire. The destroyer Wedderburn was fired on by shore batteries in that area, sustained no hits, and silenced the offenders with effective counter-battery fire.

First Marine Air Wing pilots struck at the rear of troop installations in the north-central Korea area, combining close air support missions with their job of harassing and cutting enemy supply routes and rail lines. Marine Panther jets attacked a rail station near the village of Uchinkongo, starting three fires, and swept on to seize a near-by enemy-held village and its supporting supply buildings. The Leatherneck Black Sheep squadron and night fighters operated through the midnight hours to keep the rail line between Pyongyang and Sariwon inoperable.

In the tortuous channels of the Han River estuary, H.M.S. Cardigan Bay and St. Brides Bay, together with the Australian frigate H.M.A.S. Murchison and the United States destroyer Weiss, dominated the river banks and land areas north of the Han, directing their gunfire against dug-in enemy troops in the unique campaign to assault land troops by means of naval gunfire along the inland waterway on the Korean west coast.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 995, FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDED 6:00 A.M.,  
MONDAY (4:00 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

In the central and east-central sectors of the Korean battlefield yesterday, advancing United Nations forces repulsed several determined counter-attacks by enemy groups of company to battalion strength. Ground action was heaviest along the central front where hostile units employed a heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire in counter-attacking friendly positions. Elsewhere on the battlefield, friendly patrols made only light contacts with small-sized enemy units.

United Nations land-based fighter-bombers continued to give close air support to friendly ground elements and again pounded rail networks and supply buildings in enemy rear areas. Sabre jets, in a thirty-minute air encounter, destroyed four MIG-15 aircraft over northwestern Korea. Light bombers attacked enemy vehicular traffic and medium bombers struck two enemy marshalling yards and a supply center. Combat Cargo aircraft continued to airlift supplies to forward and rear bases in Korea.

Naval fighter aircraft struck heavy blows at enemy troops, railroad cars and vehicles in the Kimhwa, Chorwon, Hamhung and Kowan areas and blasted enemy buildings and rolling stock north of Sinpo. Marine fighter planes attacked the rail line between Pyongyang and Sariwon and hit supply routes and troops positions behind the battlefield.

On the east coast, United Nations task force surface units pounded enemy troops, gun emplacements, road junctions, storage and supply dumps, warehouses and bridges from Kosong north to Songjin. On the west coast, warships again directed naval gunfire against dug-in enemy troops along the north bank of the Han River estuary.

**EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 563, ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M., MONDAY  
(8:00 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)**

Light enemy contact reported along the western Korean front. An enemy battalion supported by mortar and artillery fire attacked in the area west of Kumsong - attack repulsed. Attacks by the enemy in the area south-southeast of Kumsong repulsed as United Nations forces defend newly-gained positions. Enemy battalion launched two unsuccessful attacks against Republic of Korea forces north-northwest of Yanggu. Attacking United Nations forces encountered stubborn resistance in the area north-northeast and northeast of Yanggu. Other attacking United Nations forces in the area north of Inje made limited gains during the day.

1. United Nations patrols searching the area west and northwest of Korangpo encountered light resistance from squad to platoon-sized enemy groups. Other patrolling forces reported light enemy contact in the area northwest and north of Yonchon and in the area west of Chorwon.

2. No significant enemy activity was reported in the Chorwon-Kumhwa sector. Enemy units of up to battalion strength, supported by 1,270 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, attacked United Nations positions on the high ground south of Kumsong. The attack was repulsed with no loss of ground. The enemy in up to battalion strength counter-attacked United Nations forces on newly-won positions south-southeast of Kumsong. All attacks were repulsed with no loss of ground.

3. An enemy battalion launched two unsuccessful attacks against United Nations forces on the high ground north-northwest of Yanggu, while in the area north of Yanggu attacking United Nations forces secured another hill at 1845 hours. Stubborn resistance by an estimated enemy battalion deployed in bunker-type emplacements in the area north-northeast of Yanggu restricted attacking United Nations forces to little or no gains during the day. Stubborn resistance from an estimated two enemy companies was reported by other attacking United Nations forces in the area north of Inje; they encountered moderate enemy resistance as they gained up to 800 yards during the day. Light enemy contact continued along the remainder of the eastern front.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 996, COVERING MONDAY'S ACTIONS**

In sporadic ground engagements United Nations forces in the central and east-central sectors of the Korean battlefield yesterday encountered moderate to heavy enemy resistance with some friendly elements in contact with hostile groups up to regimental size at the close of the period. Several counter-attacks by enemy forces up to battalion strength were repulsed by friendly units with the assistance of supporting artillery. United Nations patrols operating in other sectors of the front made only scattered contacts with the enemy.

Carrier-based aircraft flying over both coasts of Korea destroyed bridges, supply buildings, railroad cars and supply dumps from the Kosong area north to Tanchon and attacked rolling stock and rail bridges in the Chinnampo-Yonan region. United Nations task force surface units continued interdiction strikes against enemy supply routes along the east coast and shelled troop concentrations, rail junctions, bridges and tunnels from the ground battle line north to Chongjin. On the west coast, warships blasted enemy troop positions and convoys near the mouth of the Yesong River and on the north bank of the Han River estuary above Inchon.

Land-based fighter-bombers inflicted severe casualties on enemy troops in close air support of friendly ground elements and destroyed or damaged trackage and rolling stock in heavy strikes against North Korean rail facilities. Light bombers and Marine night fighters attacked enemy vehicular traffic along supply routes leading to the battlefield. While medium bombers struck the marshaling yard at Chongju and the railroad bridge at Sinsaju. Enemy front-line troops were also attacked with air-bursting bombs by United Nations aircraft. Combat Cargo transports continued the airlift of supplies to Korea.

## FAR EAST AIR FORCE SUMMARY 436 COVERING MONDAY'S OPERATIONS

Far East Air Forces warplanes intensified their attacks on enemy rail facilities yesterday as an important railroad bridge and marshalling yard were blasted, rolling stock destroyed and trackage cut all along the main western lines from Songchon to Sariwon as Far East Air Forces aircraft flew almost 900 sorties.

Fifth Air Force and attached South African, Australian and shore-based marine aircraft mounted 670 sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets severed rails and heavily damaged a bridge south of Pyongyang with 500-pound bombs.

F-80 Shooting Star jets returning from rail-line attacks in northwest Korea surprised 250 enemy troops attempting to dig in on an open hillside east of Sariwon. Rockets and machine-gun bullets inflicted more than 100 casualties attacks. Other Shooting Stars destroyed forty-five rail cars and damaged ninety south of Sinanju, with rockets and napalm (jellied gasoline).

F-51 Mustangs ranged over supply routes in northwest Korea, attacking rail cars, bridges and supply buildings. They reported inflicting seventy-five casualties on enemy troops during their strikes.

Marine fighter planes concentrated their attacks along the rail line from Pyongyang to Hwangju. Trackage was cut in twenty-seven places, while nine boxcars were reported destroyed or damaged.

Returning Fifth Air Force pilots reported destroying or damaging one tank, seventeen gun positions, twelve supply carts, one fuel storage area, ten bridges, two tunnels, one warehouse, 265 enemy-occupied buildings, 265 railroad cars and 660 vehicles. Rail lines were cut in 100 places. Air strikes against enemy troops inflicted 270 casualties.

Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing and the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing hit the key railroad bridge across the Chongchon River just north of Sinanju, and the important marshalling yard at Chongju, junction of the two main lines from Manchuria to Sinanju.

Twelve of the medium bombers struck the 4,000 foot long steel girder bridge with maximum loads of 1,000 pound bombs. The thirty-two span bridge is a main link in the western rail network.

Bombardiers aimed the thousand-pounders visually as clear weather prevailed over the target. Excellent results were reported by returning crews.

Eight Superforts pounded the 2,500-foot fourteen-track yard at Chongju with eighty tons of 500-pound bombs. The high explosives were dropped visually and crews reported the bombs covering the target.

Some flak was experienced by the Superforts during both strikes but no enemy fighters were encountered by the bombers or their escorting Meteor jet fighters.

Transports of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) flew 200 sorties yesterday to airlift over 645 tons of supplies to United Nations forces in Korea.

Seven C-119 "Flying Boxcars" airdropped twenty-six tons of supplies and equipment to United Nations ground forces in forward positions.

Night flying aircraft flew 105 sorties as they attacked enemy vehicular traffic on the main highways and supply routes throughout North Korea. For the night (September 3-4) crews reported destroying or damaging 460 vehicles.

Air-bursting bombs were radar-dropped on enemy front-line troops, supplies and equipment by B-29 Superforts during the night.



## SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR MONDAY

Naval action against the enemy from the air and sea was spread across the entire Korean Peninsula yesterday as surface and sky-raiding elements stepped up the pace of their operations to match the increased activity of the Communists.

At the eastern terminus of the fighting line, in the vicinity of Kosong, the heavy cruiser Los Angeles fired 8-inch salvos at troop concentrations fronting United Nations soldiers in that area. The destroyer Porterfield fired four call-fire missions at troop areas. North of Kansong, the destroyer Wedderburn answered seven call-fire missions by bringing its 5-inch gun batteries to bear on seven enemy troop concentrations. An enemy battalion brought under fire challenged the sea-going artillery with counter-battery fire, but Wedderburn reported the enemy guns silenced with no damage sustained by the scrappy "tin can."

At Wonsan, naval units labored on 3 September to provide a proper celebration for the 200th day of the naval siege of that beleaguered port. The destroyers Parks, Hopewell and Uhlmann sniped at railway junctions, highways, nets and roadways in that strategic north-south transportation axis. Rocket ship 525 provided fireworks by showering 409 screaming missiles on a reported enemy bivouac area. Numerous fires and secondary explosions resulted.

Ranging northward, destroyer Craig targeted highway and railroad bridges in the Songjin area, damaging the already chopped-up rail and road supply lines running within the range of her guns along the east Korean coast. At Chongjin, farther north, United States destroyers Craig and Orleck, together with the British destroyer Cossack, fired at four bridges, highway and railroad junctions, and engaged in offshore tunnel "busting" as part of the interdiction program designed to hammer the southward movement of enemy supplies and troops.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of Task Force 77 destroyed forty-nine railroad cars, five bridges, a pontoon bridge, eighteen supply buildings and two supply dumps in strikes ranging from Konsong in the south to Tanchon in the north. All pilots reported good hunting in the prevailing clear weather.

Fireflies and Sea Furies from the deck of the Royal Navy carrier, H.M.S. Glory, struck eastward from the waters of the Yellow Sea to rocket and strafe thirty box cars and drop two spans of a railroad bridge in the Chinnampo-Yonan area. Glory pilots also severely damaged a floating crane on the nexus of waterways surrounding Chinnampo.

From the mouth of the Yesong River, one of the Han River tributaries north of Incheon, the British frigate Cardigan Bay took enemy troop concentrations under fire, while the frigate St. Brides Bay stood in the Han River channels to fire at nine troop positions north of the river banks. The Australian patrol frigate Murchison and the United States destroyer Weiss joined with the British naval units in the unique battle of the inland waterways to fire at troops and convoys' movements in the same area. Operational summaries of their activity reported enemy moving targets as "scattered."

**EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 564, ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M. TUESDAY  
(8:00 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)**

Light enemy contact was reported by patrolling United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront. A series of enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in the area south-southeast of Kumsong. Counter-attacking enemy forces caused United Nations Forces to make a limited withdrawal in the area north-northwest of Yanggu. Stubborn enemy resistance was encountered in the areas north and north-northeast of Yanggu. Attacking United Nations forces made limited gains in the areas northwest and north-northeast of the "punch-bowl."

United Nations patrols continued to contact squad and platoon-sized enemy groups in the area west and northwest of Korangpo, while other patrols in the area northwest and north of Yonchon engaged enemy groups of undetermined size during the day. Several light probing attacks were reported in the Chorwon area.

Little or no activity was reported in the Chorwon-Kumhwa sector. Platoon contacts were reported in the area east-northeast of Kumhwa. A series of counter-attacks by enemy units of platoon and battalion strength during the early morning was repulsed in the area south-southeast of Kumsong. In the area southeast of Kumsong, three light contacts with platoon-sized enemy groups were reported by United Nations patrols.

After two unsuccessful counter-attacks, elements of an enemy regiment forced United Nations elements to make a slight withdrawal from the high ground in the area north-northwest of Yanggu. United Nations forces counter-attacked, and by midnight had advanced to within 250 yards of previously held positions. Slightly to the east, an estimated enemy company resisted the advance of friendly attacking elements during the day.

In the area north-northeast of Yanggu, a reinforced enemy company in well-constructed bunkers resisted attacking United Nations forces during the day. Attacking United Nations forces in the area northwest of the "punch-bowl" encountered moderate enemy resistance, securing the high ground in the area at 6:55 P.M. In the area north-northeast of the "punch-bowl," United Nations forces repulsed a counter-attack by an enemy company, with United Nations forces continuing their attack and advancing 1,000 yards. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the front.

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