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NOTE DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING THREE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY
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 communique by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

General Headquarters communique 997, covering Tuesday, September 4, 1951, operations

Far East naval forces summary for Tuesday's, September 4, 1951, operations

Eighth Army communique 565 issued at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 5, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 997, COVERING TUESDAY OPERATIONS

Action declined sharply along the entire Korean battlefield yesterday, as United Nations forces continued patrol activity forward of present positions with little or no contact with enemy forces.

One friendly patrol in the eastern sector of the front temporarily encountered stiff resistance from an enemy group, but the hostile unit suddenly broke contact and fled. Elsewhere along the battle line, United Nations forces continued to adjust and consolidate positions on high ground.

United Nations carrier-based aircraft attacked enemy troops, gun positions, supply buildings, ammunition dumps and storage points along the west coast of Korea, north of the Han River, as task force surface units shelled targets in the same area. On the east coast, naval units continued the bombardment of enemy supply and communications networks, shore batteries, artillery positions, ammunition dumps, factories and marshalling yards from Kosong north to Songjin.

Land-based fighter-bombers, in close air support of friendly ground elements, napalmed (fire-bombed), bombed and strafed troop positions, inflicting substantial casualties on the enemy. Light bombers, flying in daylight attacks, hit an important supply storage center near Pyongyang, and during the hours of darkness continued the heavy destruction of vehicular traffic along enemy supply routes. Medium bombers attacked several selected military targets in North Korea. Transport-cargo planes continued to airlift supplies to forward and rear areas in Korea.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 565 ISSUED AT 10:00 A.M. TODAY
(8:00 P.M., EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, TUESDAY)

Light enemy contact reported along the western Korean front. Series of light probing attacks repulsed in area south-southeast of Kumsong. Attacking United Nations forces reoccupied high ground north-northwest of Yanggu. Probing attacks repulsed in area northeast of "Punchbowl".

1. United Nations forces along the western Korean battlefront maintained positions and patrols, briefly engaging the enemy in platoon strength in the area west and northwest of Korangpo - northwest and north of Yonchon and north of Chorwon.

2. Light enemy contact with squad and platoon-sized enemy groups was reported by patrolling United Nations forces in the area northeast of Kumhwa and south of Kumsong. United Nations forces in the area south-southeast of Kumsong repulsed a series of light probing attacks by platoon to company-sized enemy groups.

3. Attacking United Nations forces overcame heavy enemy resistance from an estimated reinforced enemy battalion as they reoccupied the high ground north-northwest of Yanggu at 3:00 P.M. A series of light enemy probing attacks were repulsed in the area northeast of the "Punchbowl" as United Nations forces consolidated positions and patrolled. Light enemy contact was reported along the remainder of the eastern front.

FAR EAST NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

British, Canadian and Australian units of the United Nations naval forces teamed up yesterday to lay heavy damage on the enemy north of the Han River on the western flank of the Korean battle line.

As the six-inch guns of the British cruiser H.M.S. Belfast took Red gun positions and troop concentrations under direct fire, the Canadian destroyer H.M.C.S. Cayuga exercised her guns against Communist troop and supply targets in the same area.

Air support for the Belfast was provided by aircraft from the British carrier H.M.S. Glory, whose planes also swept the northern Han River enemy positions. Eleven buildings were destroyed and more than thirty damaged as Sea Fury and Firefly planes struck at ammunition and supply storage points behind enemy lines, then dove low to rocket and strafe entrenched enemy troops already under the guns of the Belfast and the Cayuga.

The British patrol frigate H.M.S. Cardigan Bay and the Australian frigate Murchison stood in the reaches of the Han River estuary to shell enemy troop and gun positions.

Along the east Korean coastline from Kosong to Songjin, United States Navy ships harassed Red troops and supply lines as blockade and bombardment forces continued their assault on the enemy from seaward.

The cruiser Los Angeles turned her heavy guns on two worrisome enemy artillery positions fronting United Nations forces in the Kosong area, while the destroyer U.S.S. Wedderburn sniped at other enemy troop installations in the same area.

At Wonsan, the United States destroyers Uhlmann, Parks, and Hopewell fought a battle of the cave-entrances, seeking out the cleverly concealed Red supply and gun hideouts in the hills ranging the harbor. Marshalling yards and transportation facilities came under the guns for the 201st day as Wonsan was denied the Reds as an effective terminus for the flow of supplies from the north.

Two destroyers harried the Reds farther north at Songjin. The United States destroyer Craig in company with the British destroyer Charity fired at railroad embankments, trucks, factories and marshalling yards, starting many fires and scoring direct hits on ammunition supply points. Secondary explosions in the railroad marshalling yards hit by the destroyer guns credited the accuracy of the gunfire as well as the worth of the targets.

