

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2308
23 August 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 22 AUGUST 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE COMMUNIQES
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 983 covering Tuesday's,
August 21, 1951, operations

Far East naval headquarters summary for Tuesday's,
August 21, 1951, operations

Eighth Army communique 551, issued at 10:00 A.M.,
Wednesday, August 22, 1951 (8:00 P.M., Tuesday,
Eastern daylight time).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 983 COVERING TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

Along the Korean front yesterday the enemy continued stubbornly to resist advancing United Nations reconnaissance elements in the east-central and eastern sectors. At several points in these areas friendly ground units engaged enemy formations up to regimental size. In other sectors along the battle line combat patrols made light contact with scattered enemy groups.

United Nations naval surface craft continued to provide close gunfire support for friendly ground forces along the east coast between Kaesong and Kosong. Several enemy troop concentrations in this area were attacked by gunfire from cruisers and destroyers. Other surface elements continued blockade and interdiction operations at Wonsan and Chongjin. Heavy seas and high winds restricted carrier-based air operations during the period.

Heavy enemy vehicular traffic was the principal target of United Nations land-based light bombers yesterday as they continued to interdict supply routes leading to the front. Fighter aircraft bombed and strafed troop positions, bridges and rail facilities in the battle area while medium bombers hit marshalling yards in the eastern and western sectors. Air resupply operations were continued.

FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS

U.S. Navy warships continued giving naval gunfire support to United Nations troops on the eastern extremity of the front lines yesterday between Kaesong and Kosong.

Heavy cruiser U.S.S. Toledo and destroyer U.S.S. Wedderburn again registered eight and five inch gunfire on enemy infantry concentrations ranging from platoon to battalion size. Before 8 A.M. Tuesday morning the Toledo poured over 23,000 pounds of high explosives on sixteen large groups of Red soldiers.

The siege of Wonsan continued as other Task Force 95 units hit gun positions, marshalling yards, and road and rail junctions despite low visibility in the area. On the Wonsan firing line were the destroyer U.S.S. Hopewell, Colombian frigate Almirante Padilla and Royal Navy destroyer Consort.

Northern blockade patrols were again made by U.S.S. Carmick, U.S.S. Moore and U.S.S. Seiverling. The warships bombarded transportation routes from Congjin to south of Sonjin.

High seas and winds off both coasts continued to sock in Navy carrier-based aircraft. Surface operations in the Yellow Sea were also hampered by bad weather in the wake of typhoon marge.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 551, ISSUED AT 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY
(8 P.M. EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, TUESDAY)

Attacks by 250 enemy repulsed in the Kumhwa sector during the early morning hours. Enemy in regimental strength counter-attacking in the area north-northwest of Yanggu caused Republic of Korea forces to withdraw from one hill and the crest of another. Stubborn enemy resistance was encountered in the area north and northeast of Yanggu. Republic of Korea forces continued to fight for the high ground west of Kansong as an estimated two enemy battalions forced other United Nations elements to withdraw from the high ground in the area west-northwest of Kansong.

1. United Nations forces maintained their positions and patrolled along the western Korean front. Patrolling elements reported light scattered enemy contact.

2. An estimated 250 enemy supported by mortar and artillery fire attacked friendly forces at 12:30 A.M. in the Kumhwa sector. The enemy attack was repulsed by 1 A.M. Light, scattered enemy contact was reported by patrolling elements in the area south and southeast of Kumsong. The enemy in regimental strength, attempting to regain lost ground in the area north-northwest of Yanggu, launched a series of strong counter-attacks, causing Republic of Korea forces to withdraw from one hill and forcing other elements to give up the crest of another.

In the area north and northeast of Yanggu, an estimated two enemy battalions stubbornly defended the high ground throughout the day, with action continuing on the southern and western slopes of the hill at the close of the period.

3. Moderate to heavy enemy resistance from an estimated two enemy companies was reported by attacking elements in the area west-southwest of Kansong. Action ceased at 5:30 P.M. as Republic of Korea forces made a limited withdrawal for the night. Stubborn enemy resistance continued in the area west of Kansong as attacking Republic of Korea forces fought to eliminate the last remaining strong point on the high ground in the area. In the area west-northwest of Kansong, a strong counter-attack by an estimated two enemy battalions forced Republic of Korea forces to withdraw from the high ground they had previously secured.
