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NOTE DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED
NATIONS 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:

Eighth Army communique 867, for the twelve hours up to noon Tuesday,
February 19, 1952

Summary of Far East naval operations for Tuesday, February 19, 1952

Eighth Army communique 868, for Tuesday, February 19, 1952

Far East Air Forces operational summary for Tuesday, February 19, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,165, for the twenty-four hours ended
6:00 A.M., Wednesday, February 20, 1952 (4:00 P.M., Tuesday,
Eastern standard time)

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 867, FOR THE
TWELVE HOURS UP TO NOON TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 19, 1952

Platoon-size enemy group twice attacked United Nations advance positions west of the Mundung Valley. Thirty enemy probe United Nations position northeast of the "Punchbowl".

1. United Nations patrols operating along the western Korean battlefield reported light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength during the period.

2. Light patrol contacts with enemy groups up to two squads in strength developed along the central front.

3. An enemy platoon attacked a United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 12:05 A.M. and withdrew after a ten-minute firefight. A platoon-size enemy unit attacked the same position at 3:05 A.M. After a five-minute firefight, United Nations troops occupying the position withdrew slightly and directed mortar fire on the enemy. United Nations elements reoccupied the position at 6 A.M. with no enemy contact. A United Nations position northeast of the "Punchbowl" was probed by thirty enemy at 2:25 A.M. United Nations troops placed small-arms, automatic-weapons and mortar fire on the enemy, and the enemy withdrew at 3:15 A.M. A United Nations patrol along the eastern front reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period.

SUMMARY OF FAR EAST NAVAL OPERATIONS
FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

Eighty-nine rail cuts were made in the Communist Northeast Korea transport system by attack planes from the carriers U.S.S. Valley Forge and Philippine Sea. An estimated eighty-five Red troops were killed in the Wonsan-Kowon area by Corsair attack planes from the Valley Forge. Thirty-three trucks were destroyed or damaged by early morning Skyraider strikes from the carrier Philippine Sea. South of the Chosin Reservoir, Philippine Sea planes damaged one tank and destroyed boxcars.

Marine attack planes from the escort carrier U.S.S. Bairoko struck in the west-central area to destroy nine enemy military buildings and damage twenty-four more.

The cruiser U.S.S. Manchester and destroyer U.S.S. Purdy fired 332 rounds of 6-inch and 5-inch shells into enemy positions opposing friendly troops on the east coastal battle line. With air spot, the Manchester destroyed thirteen buildings, then scored direct hits on an anti-aircraft battery, bunkers and Red troops.

At Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan, and in western waters, naval units fired direct and indirect fire missions on Red troops, supply buildings, road and railways and targets of opportunity ashore. Some units provided support for mine-sweepers engaged in clearing navigable channels for bombardment assaults.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 868, FOR
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

United Nations raiding patrol fights two light engagements northwest of Korangpo. Platoon-sized enemy group twice attacks United Nations advance positions west of Mundung Valley. Thirty enemy probe northeast of "Punchbowl".

1. A United Nations raiding patrol operating northwest of Korangpo briefly engaged an enemy squad at 4:55 A.M. and two enemy squads at 5:15 A.M. The enemy withdrew from both fights, the raiding patrol reached its objective at 6:20 A.M. and returned to its base at 7:15 A.M. United Nations patrols along the western Korean battlefield reported light engagements with enemy units up to a platoon in strength during the period, while west of Chorwon, United Nations elements repulsed a light probe by an enemy unit of undetermined strength in a twenty-minute action ending at 1:20 P.M.

2. An enemy platoon attacked a United Nations advance position east of the Pukhan River at 12:17 P.M., a second enemy platoon joined the attack at 1:30 P.M., and a third at 2:45 P.M. By 6 P.M., United Nations units had withdrawn from the position. Light contact with enemy units up to two squads in strength developed elsewhere along the central front.

3. An enemy platoon attacked a United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 12:05 A.M., and withdrew after a ten-minute firefight. A platoon-sized enemy unit attacked the same position at 3:05 A.M. After a five-minute firefight, United Nations troops occupying the position withdrew slightly and directed mortar fire on the enemy. United Nations elements reoccupied the position with no enemy contact at 6 A.M. United Nations position northeast of the "Punchbowl" was probed by thirty enemy firing small arms and automatic weapons at 2:25 A.M. United Nations troops placed small-arms, automatic-weapons and mortar fire on the enemy and the enemy withdrew at 3:15 A.M. United Nations patrols along the eastern front reported light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

Fighter-bombers swarmed over the Communists' main rail routes Tuesday to score the largest number of trackage cuts for a single day in more than two months, as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 885 sorties.

As a result of attacks with bombs, rockets and machine-gun fire, enemy rails were ripped in over 160 locations. Locomotives and boxcars also were blasted in the slashing strikes.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, destroyed three enemy MIG-15 jet fighters in swirling clashes high over Northwest Korea. Approximately 300 MIG's were sighted during the day.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and land-based Marine pilots flew 745 of the total Far East Air Forces sorties. F-84 Thunderjets ranged deep into enemy territory to pockmark rail lines in more than sixty-five places between Namsi and Sinanju. Four rail cars and a rail bridge were knocked out in these attacks, which also resulted in damage to eight rail cars, one bridge and two tunnels.

From Huichon to Kumu, F-80 Shooting Stars slashed rails in over thirty-five places. Along the same route they destroyed four locomotives and entombed another inside a tunnel, which was sealed at each end with bombs. F-51 Mustangs cratered tracks in ten spots between Songchon and Kangdong, while Marine Corsairs inflicted multiple cuts and damaged a tunnel between Sariwon and Namchongjom.

During close-support strikes in the Sibyon and Kumsong areas the Mustangs blasted troops and supply shelters. While protecting the rail-slashing fighter-bombers, F-86 Sabre jets destroyed enemy MIG's for the third consecutive day.

One of the enemy jets was knocked down when twenty-six Sabre jets clashed with elements of a formation of fifty MIG's in a five-minute running battle extending from Sinanju to the Yalu River at an altitude of 34,999 feet. The other two were destroyed in a clash between twenty-six F-86's and elements of more than 70 MIG's in the Chongchon River sector. The battle was at altitudes of from 30,000 to 40,000 feet. Another encounter resulted in negative claims.

Total destruction for the period includes over ninety-five enemy-held supply buildings destroyed or damaged, four locomotives destroyed and two others damaged, fifteen rail cars destroyed and approximately twenty damaged.

Medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command last night struck again at the Sinanju rail bridge complex as attacks against enemy targets continued around the clock. Nine Superforts of the Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing dropped ninety tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Sinanju west rail by-pass, encountering meager ground fire and sighting enemy fighters that failed to attack. It was

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the second consecutive night this target has been bombed. Three other B-29's flew in close air support of United Nations front-line forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop concentrations immediately behind the battle line.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft ranged over Communist roadways last night, destroying 120 supply-laden vehicles. Six of the light bombers hit a rail and road by-pass bridge west of Yangdok for the third successive night.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday flew 125 sorties to airlift 435 tons of supplies and personnel in continued support of United Nations operations.

/GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,165, FOR TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS ENDED 6 A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952
(4 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Along the ground yesterday United Nations patrols reported several light enemy contacts. There were five enemy probes ranging from platoon to company size. Three of these probes were repulsed but two forced friendly elements to withdraw. One outpost later was reoccupied by our forces.

The United Nations Command air forces reported air-to-air engagements with enemy jets over Northwest Korea. Fighter-bombers scored many rail cuts along main routes and hit locomotives and rail cars during low-level attacks. Medium bombers and light bombers working during the night struck at the Sinanju West rail by-pass bridge, flew close air support for our frontline troops and continued their attack on enemy vehicular traffic. Cargo transports continued to airlift supplies, equipment and personnel to Korea.

At Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan and in western waters, naval units of the United Nations Command Fleet fired direct and indirect fire missions on enemy troops, supply buildings, road and railways and targets of opportunity ashore. Numerous rail cuts on the northeastern Korean transport system were made by carrier-based aircraft yesterday. Enemy troops in the Wonsan-Kowon area were attacked, trucks were destroyed or damaged, box cars destroyed and a tank damaged in other air strikes by our naval aircraft. In the west-central area, several enemy-held buildings were destroyed or damaged by our planes.

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