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NOTE DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1951 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED  
BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Acting 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 issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

United Nations Naval Forces summary issued at 1:04 P.M., Monday, February 19, 1951 (11:04 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time), covering operations of Sunday

Far East Air Forces headquarters release, issued at 4:00 P.M., Monday, February 19, 1951 (2:00 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 198 issued at 8:00 P.M., Monday, February 19, 1951 (6:00 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Eighth Army communique 199, issued at 10:15 A.M., Tuesday, February 20, 1951 (8:15 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

United Nations naval forces summary of operations of Monday, February 19, 1951

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY ISSUED AT 1:04 P.M., MONDAY (11:04 P.M.,  
SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME), COVERING OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY

United States Navy Fleet units bombarding targets in the Wonsan area were taken under heavy fire yesterday by batteries on Sindo Island and at Kalas Gak.

Destroyers and minesweepers operating in the bay retired out of range of the shore batteries, which were estimated at 75-mm. in size. A call to Task Force 77 resulted in a strike by four Skyraider attack bombers and seven Corsair fighter-bombers. The batteries were knocked out.

Before retiring the ships neutralized one pillbox and scored eight direct hits on a battery mounted in a cave. When taken under fire the ships had been bombarding communications lines and military installations.

On the west coast the heavy cruiser St. Paul continued to pound military targets north of the Han River and west of Seoul. Call fire was provided on eleven troop concentrations. Ten harassing and interdiction missions were fired.

Aircraft of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 took off from snow-covered flight decks to attack targets in close and deep support of the ground forces.

Five large supply areas were heavily hit. Two spans of a railroad bridge and two spans of a highway bridge were knocked out. Thirteen railroad cars were destroyed. Large fires were started in buildings at Yompo airfield. A bomb hit at the entrance of a tunnel resulted in a large explosion at the other end.

Numerous troop concentrations were attacked. A command post was destroyed.

The United Nations fleet operating in Korean waters includes ships from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS RELEASE, ISSUED AT 4 P.M.,  
MONDAY (2 A.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

B-29 Superforts of the Far East Air Forces carried their sustained pounding of the enemy's east coast transportation facilities into the fifth day Monday, hitting the battered North Korean railroad and highway system with more than 180 tons of explosives to deny its use to the Communists and to shut off supplies from Manchuria to the front lines.

Twenty Okinawa-based medium bombers hit four railroad bridges and two highway intersections.

Aircraft commanders radioed Brig. Gen. James E. Briggs, Far East Air Forces Bomber Command headquarters in Japan, that clear weather made visual bombing possible, that excellent results were obtained on four of the targets, and that neither enemy air opposition nor anti-aircraft fire was experienced.

Morning missions by the Nineteenth Bomb Group dropped one-ton "bridge-busters" on key railroad bridges at Oro, Songjin and Kilchu, all northeast of Hamhung, and a principal highway intersection near Tanchon.

In the afternoon Superforts of the 307th Bomb Group struck the highway intersection at Chigyong, just south of Hamhung, and a railroad bridge at Kowon, midway between Hamhung and Wonsan.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 198 ISSUED AT 8 P.M., MONDAY  
(6 A.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces on the western front continued to occupy positions along the south bank of the Han River. Little or no enemy action was reported along the central front as United Nations forces continued to advance while patrols probed aggressively to maintain contact with the enemy. Air and ground observations indicate an enemy concentration in the Hoengsong area. Enemy casualties inflicted by ground force action February 18 were estimated at 793.

1. Tactical air strafed thirty enemy troops eight miles northwest of Yongdungpo at 10:40 A.M. An unknown number of enemy engaged Puerto Rican troops, eight miles east of Seoul at 9:40 A.M. At 10 A.M. enemy resistance was overcome and friendly elements secured their objective with no further report of enemy contact. An estimated 200 enemy digging in nine miles northeast of Kyongai were taken under artillery fire during the morning hours. A patrol reported an estimated enemy company dug in on Hill 94, which is eight miles north of Kyongan, at 9:30 A.M.

2. An estimated thirty to fifty enemy engaged United States forces one mile northwest of Yangpyong at 10:50 A.M. Friendly elements withdrew to allow artillery fire to be placed on the area.

3. Tactical air attacked an unknown number of enemy six miles north of Wonju at 11:10 A.M. Air observation reported a troop concentration seven miles north of Hoengsong. A large concentration of enemy forces was also reported in the Hoengsong vicinity. Air further reported 200 enemy thirteen miles east of Wonju and 500 enemy eight miles north-northwest of Chechon.

4. No report of any significant enemy action on the east coast.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 199, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M.,  
TUESDAY (8:15 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Patrols screened Kimpo Peninsula with no enemy contact. Enemy armor active on southeast edge of Seoul. Patrol crosses Han River ten miles north-northeast of Kyongan. Two dug-in enemy battalions reported five miles northeast of Chipyeong. United States patrol contacts enemy two miles south of Hoengsong. Large enemy concentration reported in the Hoengsong vicinity. Contact with the enemy in the area north-northeast and northwest of Chechon continues.

1. Friendly patrols screened Kimpo Peninsula with no enemy contact. Sporadic mortar and artillery fire from the enemy on the north bank of the Han and in Seoul was received by United Nations forces on the south bank of the Han immediately south of Seoul. An increase in enemy armor was reported on the southeast edge of Seoul as friendly artillery engaged and reportedly destroyed six tanks or SP (self-propelled) guns during February 19. A friendly tank-infantry patrol crossed a branch of the Han River four miles southeast of Seoul, encountering thirty Chinese Communists Forces. Enemy mortar fire caused patrol to break contact at 2:45 P.M. Puerto Rican troops engaged an estimated 200 enemy seven miles east of Seoul as they advanced toward the Han River. The enemy was forced to withdraw to the north bank of the Han River. United Nations forces advancing seven miles north-northeast of Kyongan reported no enemy contact. A United States patrol crossed the Han River ten miles north-northeast of Kyongan, encountering an enemy squad.

2. At 10:50 A.M., an estimated thirty to fifty enemy were contacted by United States forces, one mile west of Yangpyong. Friendly elements withdrew to allow artillery fire to be placed on the enemy, then resumed the attack without enemy contact. During the advance twenty-five enemy dead were found in this area. Friendly forces engaged an estimated enemy company two miles north of Chipyeong and later encountered an estimated two enemy battalions dug in five miles northeast of Chipyeong. A heavy volume of enemy fire caused the motorized patrol to withdraw.

3. An estimated 300 enemy were engaged by a United States patrol two miles south of Hoengsong at 9:30 A.M. - the engagement continuing until 4 P.M., at which time the friendly patrol disengaged. Ground reports indicate a large enemy concentration in the Hoengsong vicinity. Three hundred to 500 enemy were engaged eight miles north-northwest of Chechon at 5 P.M., and, as of 10:15 P.M., one friendly company was still in contact with the enemy. An estimated enemy company offered stiff resistance to friendly forces attacking five miles north of Chechon. An estimated 600 enemy offered stiff resistance to friendly attacking forces fourteen miles east of Wonju at 5 P.M. The enemy counter-attacked at 6:30 P.M., with the fire fight continuing until 9 P.M., at which time friendly forces broke contact with the enemy. An unknown number of enemy were engaged by a friendly tank force eight miles northeast of Chechon at noon, resulting in an estimated thirty-eight enemy killed.

4. No reports of any significant enemy action on the eastern front.

UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF FEBRUARY 19, 1951

The Royal Navy cruiser Belfast and the Australian destroyer Warramunga joined the naval armada off Wonsan and added their fire-power to the already heavy volume being thrown against communication lines, supply areas, troop concentrations and gun emplacements in the area.

United States fleet units, including the destroyers Ozbourn and Sperry, went into their sixth straight day of intensive bombardment.

Other fleet units deployed along the east coast continued firing harassing and interdiction missions.

On the west coast the heavy cruiser St. Paul stood off Inchon and continued with her round-the-clock shelling of targets north of the Han River.

Targets for the cruiser's eight-inch guns included four self-propelled guns, two machine-gun positions, five troop concentrations, three command post areas, two built-up defensive positions, and a number of road junctions.

United States Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 maintained the tempo of their attacks in close and deep support of the ground forces.

A concentration of approximately 600 troops near Hoengsong was hit with bombs and napalm. The air controller estimated heavy casualties.

Buildings, warehouses and supply areas at Yongwol, Songjin, Tanchon, Hungnam, Wonsan and Yongpo were heavily hit. Large troop concentrations and fifteen machine-gun positions near Seoul were successfully attacked.

Three spans of a highway bridge at Kosong and one span of a railroad bridge at Songjin were dropped. Two other bridges were damaged. One junk was destroyed and seven were damaged. One tank was damaged.

Royal Air Force Sunderlands and United States Navy Corsair Privateers and Martin Mariners were out on regular anti-mine and armed reconnaissance patrols.

The United Nations Fleet operating in Korean waters includes ships from Thailand, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

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