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NOTE DATED 17 FEBRUARY 1953 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED
BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND.

The Representative of the United States of America to the
United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General
of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith,
for the information of the Security Council, United Nations Command
communiqués

- No. 1,524, issued Friday, February 13,
- No. 1,525, issued Saturday, February 14,
- No. 1,526, issued Sunday, February 15, and
- No. 1,527, issued Monday, February 16, 1953.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO. 1,524
ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1953
(KOREAN TIME)

United Nations Command troops maintained their positions across the Korean battlefront yesterday as minor patrol activities continued.

Carrier-based planes operated throughout the day against enemy positions and supply shelters in the Wonsan area. Surface elements also moved into the Wonsan Harbor to bombard bridges, gun positions and marshaling yards.

In aerial operations over North Korea yesterday United Nations fighter-bombers attacked rail facilities and supply centers in the Haeju area and bombed battle-line positions at the eastern end of the front during the night. United Nations Command aircraft struck enemy supply routes and an east coast marshaling yard at Naewonsan-ni.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,525,
ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1953
(KOREAN TIME)

United Nations Command forces blunted nine enemy small-unit probing attacks during the period and reoccupied one outpost position from which our troops temporarily withdrew.

Heaviest action took place on the extreme eastern front. There, two enemy platoons struck at Anchor Hill to set off an engagement, which lasted one hour and fifty-five minutes before the raiders were repulsed. In the same area, two other probing attacks of comparable size were similarly repulsed after slightly shorter engagements.

Also blunted were a squad-sized probe on the east-central front; three central front probes in up to two-platoon strength; and a two-squad probe of Sniper Ridge positions on the east central front.

Our forces reoccupied an outpost position on the western front from which they had temporarily withdrawn after being engaged by an enemy platoon. Another platoon-sized probe east of Panmunjom was repulsed.

Snow, sleet and low-hanging clouds hampered United Nations Command air activity during the period. However, our land-based fighter-bombers made limited strikes against a west coast rail line and eastern front battle positions. Jet fighters fought once with enemy aircraft with inconclusive results, and medium bombers hit a Pyongyang airstrip and front-line targets. Light bombers after dark struck a communications center, supply convoys and troop positions.

Activities of our carrier aircraft also were curtailed by bad weather, but night and dawn-flying pilots harassed truck convoys and rail facilities near Hungnam and Wonsan. Ship-to-shore bombardment was directed at targets near Kosong, and one of our surface vessels dispersed a concentration of troops and small native boats north of Songjin.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,526.
ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1953
(KOREAN TIME)

Ground action across the Korean battlefront continued at an increased pace yesterday for the second consecutive day.

In the extreme west a United Nations Command raiding party engaged enemy forces for almost two hours before returning to their positions.

Also in the western sector, and in the longest action of the day, an enemy company attacked a United Nations Command platoon-sized outpost shortly after midnight the night of 13-14 February. Communications with the outpost were severed as the battle continued while reinforcements attempted to reach the outpost. After battling six hours and fifty minutes United Nations infantrymen reached the outposts to discover defenders there had driven back the enemy approximately one and one-half hours earlier and had retained their positions throughout the attack.

In the west-central sector a small enemy group probing Rocky Point was repulsed after a five-minute engagement.

Two enemy platoons probed positions on the central front and were forced to withdraw after a brief encounter. Elsewhere on the central front, two enemy squads probed forward positions in a fifty-five-minute engagement and two enemy platoons attacked a friendly outpost for one hour and thirty minutes. All attacks were thrown back.

In the eastern sector, patrolling activities continued with light contacts.

Carrier-based aircraft operating off North Korea's east coast concentrated their efforts against targets in the Wonsan area. Other carrier planes blasted installations on the Haeju Peninsula on the west coast. Surface elements of the United Nations Command fleet continued their patrolling and bombardment missions along both coasts.

In land-based aerial operations during the period, fighter-bombers blasted rail facilities, troop concentrations and front-line positions. United Nations jet fighters screening the bombers registered destruction and damage claims against enemy jet fighters. Medium bombers Saturday night attacked a supply area and a marshalling yard at Chongju and an ore processing area at Yongnam. Battle-line positions and supply convoys also were hit during the night's missions.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,527
ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1953
(KOREAN TIME)

Relatively light action marked ground fighting Sunday in Korea.

In the west-central sector a United Nations forward position was probed by an estimated eighteen enemy. After a fourteen-minute engagement the hostile troops were forced to withdraw.

A United Nations Command platoon manning a central sector outpost position withdrew following a thirty-five-minute engagement with an enemy platoon. The enemy occupied the position and later was reinforced to an estimated two platoons. A short time later a concentration of friendly mortar and artillery fire was directed on the position. Our forces then reoccupied the position without further contact with the enemy.

Near the eastern end of the battle line a United Nations Command company crossed the Nam River and engaged an estimated two enemy platoons in their positions. After an encounter lasting more than one and one-half hours, the enemy withdrew and United Nations troops returned to their positions. Heavy enemy casualties were reported and several bunkers were destroyed.

Surface elements of the United Nations Command Fleet bombarded enemy buildings and shelters in supply areas near Kosong. Enemy bunkers in the Chongjin area also were hit.

Land-based fighter-bombers flew deep into North Korea to strike the enemy hydroelectric installation in the Suiho Supung complex on the Yalu River. Other fighter-bombers hit transportation facilities in central and west North Korea.

Several enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged in aerial encounters during the period.

Light bombers last night struck enemy vehicles moving toward the front lines. Night-flying medium bombers blasted a supply and communications center at Pingjang, eight miles northwest of Pyongyang.
