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ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO COMMUNIQUES
ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

February 19, 1953

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 honor to transmit here h, for the information of the Security Council, United ommand communiques No. 1,528, issued Tuesday, February 17, and issued Wednesday, February 18, 1953.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO. 1,528, ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1953 (KOREAN TIME)

Action was registered yesterday in all sectors of the Korean battlefront, although the longest engagement lasted less than two hours.

In the western sector, southwest of Kelly Hill, an estimated enemy platoon was repulsed following a ten-minute probing attack against a forward United Nations Command position.

Friendly forces were engaged by an estimated fifteen emeny in the west central sector for about twenty minutes before contact was broken.

On Rocky Point, in the central sector, two brief encounters were reported between United Nations Command and enemy units. In both instances the enemy was thrown back. Three friendly raiding parties on the central front advanced into enemy territory and engaged enemy elements of up to two platoons in strength. One encounter lasted thirty minutes and the other two continued approximately one hour and fifteen minutes each before United Nations forces returned to their positions.

In the extreme eastern sector, near Anchor Hill, a United Nations Command patrol made contact briefly with enemy forces. Several of the enemy were captured during the action.

Carrier-based planes and surface elements of the United Nations Command Fleet teamed throughout the day and greater part of last night to blast military targets in the Wonsan area. Vehicles, buildings, bunkers and newly constructed gun positions were reported destroyed.

Land-based aircraft yesterday dropped high explosives on troop concentrations and supply build-ups, near Pyongyang, as well as transportation facilities and front-line targets in North Korea. United Nations fighter planes destroyed or damaged several enemy aircraft in aerial engagements during the period.

Medium bombers last night struck a supply area and two marshaling yards along the east coast.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO. 1,529, ISSUED IN TOKYO 10:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1953 (KOREAN TIME)

The heaviest action during yesterday's ground fighting in Korea was in the central and east central sectors of the battle line. Approximately two miles north of Kumhwa in the central sector a reinforced enemy platoon attacked a United Nations Command position. Following sporadic fighting for one hour the enemy was forced to withdraw. Heavy casualties were reported.

In the east central sector friendly forces employed artillery fire and napalm land mines to hurl back a platoon probing attack which was supported by heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire. Contact was broken after a forty-minute engagement. Three smaller actions took place in the western sector during the period. In one of these a small group of United Nations Command forces at a forward position was forced to withdraw during a probing attack, but a short time later the position was recocupied with no further enemy contact. In the other two attacks, ranging from an estimated two hostile squads to two platoons, the United Nations Command defenders maintained their positions and repulsed the enemy after brief engagements.

Land-based fighter bombers operated along the battle line throughout the day. In enemy rear areas, they dropped high explosives on supply convoys, rails and storage points. Fighters registered scores against enemy aircraft in aerial encounters over North Korea. Light bombers blasted a rail bridge near the east coast during a daylight strike and hit supply routes and battle positions last night. Also in night missions, medium bombers ranged along the front, striking battle positions. Cargo transports continued their airlift of supplies and personnel to Korea. Six enemy jet fighters engaged United Nations naval propeller-driven fighter bombers, but no damage was inflicted by either side. Enemy buildings and supplies on both North Korea coasts were targets for carrier aircraft and surface elements of the United Nations Command Fleet.