

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 21 FEBRUARY FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FOUR COMMUNIQUEES 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:

Eighth Army communique 869, for the twelve-hour period ended at noon Wednesday, February 20, 1952

Summary of Far East naval operations for Wednesday, February 20, 1952

Eighth Army communique 870, covering operations Wednesday, February 20, 1952

General Headquarters communique 1,166, for operations Wednesday, February 20, 1952.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 869, FOR THE  
TWELVE-HOUR PERIOD ENDED AT NOON  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

Two United Nations raiding units in action along western front. Enemy platoons probe north of Chorwon and east of Pukhan River. United Nations advance position west of Mundung Valley temporarily yielded.

1. A United Nations raiding party engaged an enemy platoon west-northwest of Korangpo in a small-arms and automatic-weapons firefight at 6:40 A.M., reached its objective in the vicinity twenty minutes later and returned to its base at 8:10 A.M., reporting twenty enemy killed in action. Another United Nations raiding unit at 3:58 A.M. drew enemy small-arms, automatic-weapons and mortar fire from both sides of a valley west of Chorwon, and was ordered to disengage and return at 4:45 A.M. An enemy platoon probing a United Nations advance position north of Chorwon withdrew at 12:05 A.M., after a fifteen-minute firefight, while south of Panmunjom two enemy squads probed a United Nations position at 3 A.M., and withdrew after a half-hour fight. United Nations units elsewhere along the western Korean battlefield reported light contact with small enemy groups during the period.

2. An enemy platoon probed a United Nations position east of the Pukhan River at 12:35 A.M., and withdrew after a five-minute engagement. Northwest of Kumhwa two enemy squads probed a United Nations advance position at 3:35 A.M., and withdrew at 4:45 A.M. after a small-arms, automatic-weapons and mortar firefight. Elsewhere along the central front United Nations patrols reported light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

3. Two enemy squads fired on a United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 11:40 P.M. United Nations artillery fire was directed on the enemy and at 12:20 A.M. the United Nations unit occupying the position withdrew. The enemy withdrew at 1:23 A.M., and twenty minutes later United Nations elements reoccupied the position without enemy contact. Light contact with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the eastern front during the period.

SUMMARY OF FAR EAST NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

Three ships of the east coast blockade and patrol group sank fifteen Red sampans, damaged others and drove the entire enemy small-boat force ashore on the mainland slightly north of Songjin in an engagement that lasted fifty minutes. The destroyer Shelton, destroyer-minesweep Endicott and New Zealand patrol frigate Taupo surprised the Communist pack in the early hours, effectively broke up the concentration and silenced Red shore guns providing their cover.

The battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin rejoined naval surface attack forces off the east coast near Kosong and destroyed two bridges with 16-inch gunfire. Another bridge was damaged. The Wisconsin then placed neutralization fire on Red positions ashore and searched out Red gun batteries with secondary battery gunfire. The light cruiser U.S.S. Manchester was in the same gunfire-support area in the morning hours where, with air spot, her 6-inch guns destroyed supply build-up points back of the Red battle line. The destroyer U.S.S. Higbee laid 5-inch gunfire on gun positions, supply points, mortar and automatic-weapon positions in the Red lines facing United Nations troops.

The destroyer U.S.S. Henderson covered the operation of mine-sweepers at Hungnam and took Red troops under fire near Tongni. The Henderson also set fire to Red warehouses with 5-inch fire and stood watch over rail cuts to prevent repair parties from patching up the battered railroad lines. The destroyers U.S.S. Kyes and Rowan destroyed three bunkers and two guns at Wonsan, as well as dispersing Red troops attempting operations in the battered city.

The escort-carrier U.S.S. Bairoko launched Marine Corps planes off the west Korean coast to destroy two bridges, numerous buildings and four coastal seacraft. First Marine Air Wing pilots from bases ashore cut rails in sixteen places near Sinmak, damaged a bridge and scored two direct hits on a Red rail tunnel. Marine Panther jets dropped five tons of high explosives on a supply base in the same area with highly destructive results.

EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE 870, COVERING OPERATIONS  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

United Nations raiding units in action west-northwest of Korangpo, west of Chorwon and southeast of Pyonggang. Enemy platoon probe north of Chorwon, east of Pukhan River. United Nations advance position on eastern front temporarily yielded.

1. A United Nations raiding party engaged an enemy platoon west-northwest of Korangpo in a small arms and automatic weapons fight at 6:40 A.M., reached its objective twenty minutes later and returned to its base 8:20 A.M., reporting twenty enemy killed in the action.

Another United Nations raiding unit at 3:58 A.M. drew enemy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire from both sides of a valley west of Chorwon and was ordered to disengage and return at 4:45 A.M. An enemy platoon probing a United Nations advance position north of Chorwon withdrew at 12:05 A.M. after a fifteen minute fire fight. South of Panmunjom two enemy squads probed a United Nations advance position at 3 A.M. and withdrew after a half hour fight. United Nations units elsewhere along the western front reported contact with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

2. A tank infantry raiding party at 9:37 A.M. reached its objective southeast of Pyonggang, damaged twenty-three bunkers, destroyed thirty houses and on its way back fought a light engagement with an enemy group of undetermined strength. An enemy platoon probed a United Nations position east of the Pukhan River at 12:35 A.M. and withdrew after a five-minute fight. Two enemy squads probed a United Nations advance position northwest of Kumhwa at 3:35 A.M. and withdrew at 4:45 A.M. after a small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire fight. Elsewhere along the central front, United Nations patrols reported light engagements with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

3. Two enemy squads fired on a United Nations advance position west of the Mundung Valley at 11:40 P.M. Tuesday. United Nations artillery fire was directed on the enemy and at 12:20 A.M. Wednesday, the United Nations unit occupying the position withdrew. The enemy withdrew at 1:25 A.M. and twenty minutes later United Nations elements reoccupied the position without enemy contact. Light contact with small enemy groups developed elsewhere along the eastern front during the period.

/GENERAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE 1,166, FOR OPERATIONS  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

It was another day of moderate action along the front in Korea. Once again United Nations Command patrols made only light contacts with enemy elements. Several enemy probes were attempted and all but one were repulsed. A platoon-sized enemy probe forced one of our outposts to withdraw, but the position was reoccupied later without opposition.

Small sampans in the region north of Songjin were attacked by our surface naval vessels. Bridges near Kosong were destroyed or damaged, enemy troops near Hungnam were fired upon, and bunkers and guns near Wonsan were bombarded in other naval operations.

Carrier-based aircraft destroyed bridges, buildings and seacraft in operations along the west coast. Land-based naval fliers scored rail cuts near Sinnak and damaged a bridge and a rail tunnel during air strikes.

During the hours of darkness land-based light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles. Medium bombers, also flying at night, gave close support to our frontline troops and attacked the Sunchon South rail bridge. Fighter-bombers knocked out rolling stock, cut rail tracks, blasted enemy-held buildings and silenced hostile gun positions during a busy day's operations. Once again our fighters inflicted damage on enemy jets in air-to-air combat. Cargo transports continued the airlift of supplies and personnel to Korea.

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