



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1911
21 November 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 20 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING NINE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States to the United Nations presents his
complements to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to
transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following
communiques issued by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the
United Nations Command, during the last seventy-two hours:

Release 648, issued at 12:10 P.M., Friday, November 17, 1950
(10:10 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Release 649, issued at 3 P.M., Friday, November 17, 1950
(1 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release 650, issued at 4:15 P.M., Friday, November 17, 1950
(2:15 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release on air activity (unnumbered), issued at 8 P.M., Friday,
November 17, 1950 (6 A.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release 651, issued at 12:10 P.M., Saturday, November 18, 1950
(10:10 P.M., Friday, Eastern standard time)

Release 652, issued at 4:10 P.M., Saturday, November 18, 1950
(2:10 A.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Release 653, issued at 2:55 P.M., Sunday, November 19, 1950
(12:55 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 654, issued at 4:05 P.M., Sunday, November 19, 1950
(2:05 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 655, issued at 11:45 A.M., Monday, November 20, 1950
(9:45 P.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

/RELEASE 648
S/1911

RELEASE 648, ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M. FRIDAY
(10:10 P.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fighting high seas and the bitter cold yesterday, carriers of Task Force 77 launched Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets from snow and ice-covered decks to carry the fight to every corner of North Korea south of the (international) border.

Flying more than 140 sorties, the United States Navy pilots blasted military targets in close and deep support of the ground forces across the entire breadth of North Korea.

With several spans of the highway bridge crossing the Yalu River at Sinuiju already down, precision dive-bombing Skyraiders concentrated on the previously damaged railroad bridge, scoring two direct 1,000-pound bomb hits. Corsair fighter-bombers accompanying the Skyraiders attacked anti-aircraft positions on the North Korean side of the two international bridges.

Heavy and moderately accurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered at Sinuiju. One Navy plane was hit but returned safely to its carrier base.

U.S. Navy planes attacking in the Manpojin area encountered three MIG-15's. The Russian-type jets evaded the carrier-based planes by crossing the border. Heavy and fairly accurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered at Manpojin. Elsewhere in North Korea United States Navy planes bombed, rocketed and strafed troop concentrations and supplies at Changjin, Tongmyon, Toksilli, Changhang, Ungigang and Kyongsong.

Mine-clearing operations on both coasts continue. Clearing of the harbour at Hungnam and development of port facilities there is proceeding satisfactorily.

United States Navy P2V Neptunes and Martin Mariners and Royal Air Force Sunderlands were out on regular anti-mine and armed reconnaissance patrols.

Units of the Seventh Fleet continue to patrol the Formosa Straits.

RELEASE 649, ISSUED AT 3 P.M., FRIDAY
(1 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Low-hanging clouds obscured many targets in North Korea Thursday as United States Far East Air Forces planes struck at the Communists for the 143rd consecutive day. Of the day's total of 516 sorties flown, 279 were by Fifth Air Force fighters, light bombers and T-6 control aircraft, their major targets being enemy fortified buildings along and to the rear of the battle lines.

F-80 jets and F-51 fighters, in attacks along the northwest coast, rocketed and strafed thirty enemy-occupied buildings at Kosan and destroyed forty-two others at Chongju. Many buildings were left ablaze in Kwaksan, sixteen supply buildings damaged at Charyongwan and another forty heavily attacked at Kochang. At least twenty of these were destroyed. A ferry boat was destroyed and rail cars strafed at Hwasan.

Striking deep into enemy-held territory, the fighters hit troop and supply areas at Sakchu, Changsi and Kanggye, leaving fires burning at each place.

Giving close support to advancing United Nations units, the fighters destroyed an additional seventy fortified buildings in Won, as well as seven vehicles. Entrenched Communists were rocketed and strafed at Sochang and Chongsu with pilots reporting excellent results.

B-26 light bombers attacked the troop and supply filled town of Songae. Although no exact claims were made, crews reported generally excellent results. The light bombers also hammered the industrial area in Namsi, wiping out an estimated 25 per cent of the target area by bombing and napalm strikes.

For the second consecutive day constant F-80 jet offensive combat patrol in the Sinuiju area reported no enemy air activity on either side of the border.

The Fifth Air Force reported a total of twenty-six vehicles, one locomotive, twenty-one box cars, eight supply dumps and 239 fortified or supply buildings destroyed or damaged in yesterday's attacks.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft continued to airlift more than 1,000 tons of cargo daily into Korea. Thursday's total was 1,038 tons, including 480 passengers and 421 medical evacuees, carried during the twenty-four-hour period.

RELEASE 650, ISSUED AT 4:15 P.M., FRIDAY
(2:15 A.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

In the northeastern sector, elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division repulsed an enemy attack along the Orangchon River. Aided by United Nations naval gunfire support, other divisional units attacked to the east against light resistance.

Elements of the United States Seventh Division advanced up to five miles against moderate enemy resistance, which decreased as the attack progressed. Heavy casualties were inflicted on an enemy column attempting to withdraw toward Kapsan. Another divisional unit advanced northeast of the Pujon (Fusen) Reservoir, dispersing an enemy force during the attack.

United States Marines from the First Marine Division consolidated newly won positions in the vicinity of Hararu and advanced elements struck several miles northwest of the town.

Republic of Korea Army units in the central sector continued their advance against moderate to heavy opposition. Elements of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division seized important high ground against very stubborn resistance.

Enemy resistance increased as units of the Republic of Korea Seventh Division gained several miles.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division registered small gains in the Tokchon area yesterday against moderate resistance.

Combat patrols from the United States Second Division dispersed a force of about 200 near Kapyong after killing fifteen of the enemy.

Republic of Korea First Divisional units advanced north in the area southwest of Yonghyon and reported no enemy resistance other than extensive minefields.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division and the Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade registered gains of several miles in the Yonghyon sector against light opposition.

Combat patrols of the United States First Cavalry Division ranged several miles in front of forward positions before drawing enemy small arms fire. Other divisional elements reported receiving artillery and mortar fire in forward positions last night.

An enemy band of about 200 attacked elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division near Sibyon and withdrew after losing fifty-one killed. Other divisional elements, together with Philippine and Turkish Army units, swept the Chorwon area.

United Nations forces clearing liberated areas reported several small engagements resulting in 109 enemy killed, 184 prisoners, and one 120-mm. mortar, one artillery piece, one anti-tank gun and large quantities of small arms and ammunition captured.

/RELEASE ON AIR

RELEASE ON AIR ACTIVITY (UNNUMBERED), ISSUED AT 8 P.M., FRIDAY
(6 A.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

A cold front moving down on the northwestern sector of Korea and low clouds that continued to obscure Communist targets made effective operations difficult for United States Fifth Air Force planes in Korea today.

Despite weather handicaps, some fighter-bomber pilots reported that attacks had been made on the Reds in the area around Kumu, and extending northwestward past Taechon.

One flight of F-80's killed an estimated 100 enemy troops on a hill north of Kumu, and another flight hit vehicles, troops and supply dumps near Taechon. Buildings holding supplies at Pihyon were strafed by the jet fighter-bombers, and a hill where Reds were concentrated near Kohang was raked with machine-gun ammunition and napalm and fired by rockets.

Some F-51 Mustangs and F-80's flew in the Sinuiju area near the international (Manchurian) border. They strafed and rocketed Communist positions. Some pilots reported that enemy supplies were being hauled by oxcarts along roads southward from Sinuiju.

Fifth Air Force fliers reported the cold front extended far into their corridor of operations.

"We tested our winterized equipment up to 32,000 feet and it was plenty cold up there," one of the pilots said.

The Japan-based B-26 groups that took off for Korea about 8 A.M. had not returned to their home bases late today, and there was no report from their missions.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command combat flying Superforts again "stood down" today.

There were no leaflet drops by B-29's.

Airlift operations centered on tonnage flown to Pyongyang for the Eighth Army, Republic of Korea and British ground units and to Sinanju in support of the First Cavalry Division, Fifth Air Force and other fighting organizations. Maj. Gen. William H. Tunner's Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command used more than 100 planes in today's airlift of aviation gasoline, oil, ammunitions, winter clothing and rations.

RELEASE 651, ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M. SATURDAY
(10:10 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

With most of North Korea covered by low clouds and with rain restricting visibility in the combat zone, planes of the United States Far East Air Forces had difficulty in finding suitable Communist targets Friday.

Most attacks by Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51 fighters were against Red fortified or supply buildings. Eight supply buildings were destroyed and six fortified buildings damaged in the First Corps sector. Armed reconnaissance aircraft destroyed twenty-six and damaged twenty-seven supply buildings in attacks at nine different points.

Entrenched Communist troops were rocketed and strafed at Kunu, with an estimated 100 of the enemy killed. An unestimated number of casualties resulted from a fighter attack on Red elements in Sochang.

Slightly better weather in the Tenth Corps zone of action permitted marine F-5U's under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, to give close support to advancing United Nations units. Twenty-nine supply buildings, four camouflaged warehouses and six field pieces were knocked out in rocketing and strafing attacks by the F-5U's.

Known destruction by aircraft of the Fifth Air Force during Friday's operations includes 146 buildings containing troops or supplies, five boxcars, four warehouses, nine vehicles, ten carts and seven gun positions.

In spite of the bad weather, planes of the Combat Cargo Command continued their steady airlifting of supplies, equipment and personnel into Korea. Flying 257 sorties of the Far East Air Forces total of 432, the transports carried 1,124 tons of cargo, 623 passengers and 497 medical evacuees Friday.

RELEASE 652 ISSUED AT 4:10 P.M., SATURDAY
(2:10 A.M. SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The United Nations forces continued to make advances along the entire Korean front.

In the northwest sector the Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade advanced approximately 2,000 yards. Elements of the United States twenty-fourth Division consolidated positions and patrolled extensively, with only light enemy contact reported. Other patrols reached out two miles to the north without making enemy contact.

Elements of the United States First Cavalry Division made limited advances and then extended patrol reconnaissance 8,000 yards north without making enemy contact.

On the east side of the Chongchon, elements of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division repulsed a light enemy counterattack, while other elements of the division recaptured a hill northwest of Wawon and continued the attack north.

The United States First Marine Division conducted extensive patrolling throughout the period. Light enemy contact was reported in the Chosen (Changjin) Reserve Area.

Elements of the United States Seventh Infantry Division drove five miles against decreasing enemy resistance to approximately twenty air miles south of the Manchurian border. Farther south other elements of the division gained ten miles against light enemy resistance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division were outflanking the enemy northeast of Yongban and enemy resistance in this area was reported to be decreasing. Other elements of the division were consolidating and securing their positions.

Elements of the Turkish Brigade attacked to clear a guerrilla group from its zone while other elements of the brigade continued their blocking mission.

Republic of Korea Army elements attacked and dispersed strong enemy forces that were occupying three hills south of Pyonggang.

RELEASE 653, ISSUED AT 2:55 P.M., SUNDAY
(12:55 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

Weather continued to be poor throughout North Korea for the third consecutive day Saturday, limiting combat operations of the United States Far East Air Forces to fighter aircraft.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51's once again hit enemy-occupied buildings in a sizable scale as low visibilities obscured most enemy targets along the battle lines. At Taechon forty-nine supply buildings were destroyed, another twenty destroyed at Yongwon and nine left ablaze at Samgo, northeast of Tokchon. Near Unsan the fighters destroyed one fuel storage area and set fire to another.

Armed reconnaissance fighters started numerous fires in troop areas at Chongju, destroyed a tank at Chondae and damaged another tank at Wondong.

The constant combat air patrol, maintained along the northwest border encountered no enemy aircraft yesterday. Another flight of fighters attacked a Communist airfield near Kanggye, dropping 500-pound, general purpose bombs on the runways. Upon completion of the mission the F-51's attacked targets of opportunity, damaging vehicles in strafing attacks.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, supported United Nations forces in the Tenth Corps area, attacking Communist supplies and troops at eight separate points. An undetermined number of Red troops were killed in these attacks.

Totals for Saturday's operations by the Fifth Air Force were two tanks, 127 supply or fortified buildings, one gun position, five supply dumps, thirteen supply carts, five vehicles and four boxcars.

RELEASE 654, ISSUED AT 4:05 P.M., SUNDAY
(2:05 A.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces in the northeastern sector continued to drive north against slackening enemy resistance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division driving north and east along the Orangchon River line reported the enemy to be withdrawing northeast. Patrols operated to the front of advancing units in order to maintain contact with the enemy.

Enemy resistance against elements of the United States Seventh Division decreased as leading units reached the vicinity of Kapsan. Divisional patrols in the Fusen (Rjon) reservoir area reported many recently abandoned enemy positions.

Republic of Korea forces contacted an enemy force near Huksu while an American combat patrol engaged an enemy group southwest of Majon, killing thirty and capturing thirty-three.

United Nations forces clearing areas throughout liberated Korea reported several engagements with enemy bands resulting in 226 enemy killed, eighty-six prisoners of war, and capture of numerous weapons.

Patrolling was general throughout the United States First Corps sector, with patrols reporting little or no enemy contact. One patrol from the United States First Cavalry Division went some distance north of Yongbyon before drawing enemy small-arms fire. Patrols from the United States Twenty-fourth Division and the Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, reported many enemy mines throughout their zone.

The Republic of Korea Seventh Division seized more high ground in the Wawon area, finding recently evacuated enemy positions.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division received some artillery fire while advancing in the Tokchon area against light enemy resistance.

RELEASE 655, ISSUED AT 11:45 A.M. MONDAY
(9:45 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Navy surface units and carrier-based aircraft of Task Force 77 teamed up yesterday to make the Chuchonhujang-Oryangmyon area of North Korea untenable for the Communists.

The 8 and 5-inch guns of the heavy cruiser St. Paul swung into action in direct support of the Republic of Korea Capital Division, blasting enemy troop concentrations, ammunition dumps, transport and tanks.

Results of the bombardment during a twenty-four-hour period were described as excellent by shore fire-control parties. The St. Paul flies the flag of Rear Admiral R.S. Hillenkoetter.

United States Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets, attacking in close and deep support of the Republic of Korea forces, took a heavy toll of enemy troops. One concentration of approximately 500 troops was badly mauled with bombs, rockets and 20-mm. cannon fire.

One concentration about ten miles north of Kapsan surrendered to United Nations tank forces following a heavy attack by United States Navy planes.

At Musan, near the Manchurian border, the Navy pilots destroyed two warehouses. In the Chungjin (Chosin) Reservoir area three warehouses were destroyed and three damaged.