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NOTE DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE 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 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 General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, during the last twenty-four hours:

Release 658 (Navy summary), issued at 12:35 P.M., Tuesday, November 21, 1950 (10:35 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Release 659 (air), issued at 2:55 P.M., Tuesday, November 21, 1950 (12:55 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time), covering operations for twenty-four hours ending at midnight.

Release 660 (twenty-four-hour war summary), issued at 4:10 P.M., Tuesday, November 21, 1950 (2:10 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

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RELEASE 658 (NAVY SUMMARY), ISSUED AT 12:35 P.M., TUESDAY  
(10:35 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews broke his flag in the battleship Missouri yesterday afternoon. The Secretary was accompanied by Vice Admiral C.T. Joy, commander of naval forces in the Far East.

The Missouri is the flagship of Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, commander of the Seventh Fleet. The visit to the Missouri followed a luncheon visit to the Mount McKinley, Amphibious Force flagship of Rear Admiral James Doyle, at Hungnam.

The Secretary is scheduled to witness air operations today aboard the 27,000-ton carrier Philippine Sea, flagship of Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Admiral E.C. Ewen.

During the day yesterday and throughout the preceding night, the cruiser St. Paul and the destroyer English provided pinpoint bombardment in support of Republic of Korea Capital Division forces in the Oryang-Myon area.

The eight-inch guns of the St. Paul took under fire four different troop concentrations with results described as excellent by shore fire-control parties. One enemy gun battery was silenced.

During the night both ships maintained a steady stream of interdiction and harassing fire. In addition, effective illumination of the battle area was made by star-shell firing.

More than 40,000 tons of supplies and equipment arrived at Chinnampo during the first week the port was open to shipping.

Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boats and United States BBM Martin Mariners and F-24 Neptunes were out on regular armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols.

RELEASE 659 (AIR), ISSUED AT 2:55 P.M., TUESDAY,  
(12:55 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME)  
COVERING OPERATIONS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING AT MIDNIGHT:

Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers hammered Communist supply routes and centers Monday in attacks that once again carried formations of B-26's deep into northeast Korea.

Two waves of the light bombers attacked the military supply area at Ghangchudong, east of the previously bombed center at Masan. Napalm and fragmentation bombs were rained upon the target in a lengthy attack that left many fires burning long after the B-26's had headed for their home base.

Rolling stock and rail lines along the key central and northwest rail nets were brought under attack by fighter aircraft of the Far East Air Force. The most lucrative target of the day was found in the vicinity of Huichon, where F-80 jets accounted for four locomotives destroyed, eight rail cars knocked out, a railroad bridge dropped, and a tunnel sealed.

Other locomotives and rail cars were rocketed and strafed and the rail lines cut in several places. Along the northwest coast fighters of the Fifth Air Force severed the rail lines near Chongju.

Continuing their effective close support operations, F-80's and F-51's hit enemy positions, supply points and vehicles in and near the front lines. At Hagudong, just southeast of Unsan, seven artillery pieces were destroyed by rocketing and strafing attacks. An ammunition dump at Noha-Dong, south of Huichon, exploded under the guns of the jets.

In the United Nations First Corps area, the fighters successfully attacked twelve supply buildings, six vehicles, destroyed an ammunition dump, inflicted an undetermined number of casualties on the Reds and left many fires burning in supply areas.

Bomber Command Superfortresses, not permitted to bomb their primary target due to weather conditions, proceeded to their secondary target, the east coast communications and supply centers on Nanam. Results were excellent as 500-pound and 100-pound general purpose bombs fell into the military supply area.

The Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,100 tons Monday. Included in this figure were 972 passengers and 479 medical evacuees.

RELEASE 660 (TWENTY-FOUR HOUR WAR SUMMARY), ISSUED AT 0410 P.M. TUESDAY  
(0810 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Elements of the United States Seventh Division, in a rapid advance north of Haeju, drove to the Manchurian border reaching the Hyeranjin area at 09:45 A.M. today. The enemy offered only light resistance to the American troops. Other divisional units, engaged in active patrolling, contacted scattered groups of enemy.

In the northeastern sector of Korea, Republic of Korea Capital Division units, attacking against heavy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire, registered gains of up to ten miles, and forward elements reached the vicinity of Chachonjang. Enemy resistance decreased as the attack progressed. The Republic of Korea troops received United Nations naval gunfire support during their advance.

Republic of Korea Army units, attacking against stubborn enemy resistance captured Halsa. United States Army and Marine units conducted aggressive patrols throughout their sectors. One patrol captured an artillery piece and destroyed four others. Combat patrols from Korean Marine units engaged an enemy force near Sinitan.

Enemy forces in the Chunchon area were engaged by elements of the Republic of Korea Army, while other Republic of Korea forces killed 236 enemy troops and captured 22 in a series of engagements with enemy bands in liberated areas of Korea.

Southeast of Songchon, a combat patrol from the United States Second Division killed 75 of an enemy force of approximately 150 and dispersed the remainder. In the western sector of Korea, patrolling was general throughout the Yonghyon area. Only small enemy groups and small arms fire were met by patrols that ranged several miles to the front.

The Republic of Korea Sixth and Seventh Divisions advanced several miles in the Pungyon area against little or no resistance. Elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division continued to advance north of Tokchon against moderate enemy resistance.