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NOTE DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED
STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX
COMMUNIQUEES 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 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 forty-eight hours:

Release 661, issued at 12:30 P.M., Wednesday, November 22, 1950
(10:30 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 662, issued at 3:10 P.M., Wednesday, November 22, 1950
(1:10 A.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 663, issued at 4:45 P.M., Wednesday, November 22, 1950
(2:45 A.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 664, issued at 1:20 P.M., Thursday, November 23, 1950
(11:20 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 665, issued at 4 P.M., Thursday, November 23, 1950
(2 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

Special communique issued by General MacArthur on Friday,
November 24, 1950

/RELEASE 661,
S/1914

RELEASE 661 ISSUED AT 12:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY (10:30 P.M.,
TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews spent most of yesterday aboard the U.S.S. Philippine Sea, flagship of Carrier Task Force 77.

The Secretary, accompanied by Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, Commander Naval Forces Far East, observed air operations and attended the de-briefing sessions for pilots returning from air strikes. In the course of the day Secretary Matthews addressed the forces afloat by voice radio, commending and congratulating them on what they have accomplished to date.

Thundering broadsides from the eight-inch guns on the United States Navy heavy cruiser St. Paul paved the way for a ten-mile advance yesterday by the Republic of Korea (Myon).

Following the advance of the Republic of Korea troops in this hotly contested area, a shore fire control party sent the following message to the St. Paul:

"Troops have advanced ten road miles. No enemy contacts yet. Your gunfire last night was very effective. Troops were driven out of large area and two tanks were destroyed."

The first salvo from the heavy cruiser set off a tremendous explosion in the Chuuronjang area followed by a large fire and a second big explosion.

Throughout a twenty-four-hour period the St. Paul, flying the flag of Rear Admiral R.H. Hillenketter, and the destroyer English maintained a steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call fire support bombardment.

Meanwhile carrier based Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets of Task Force 77, commanded by Rear Admiral E.C. Ewen, raked military targets over the entire eastern half of North Korea. A column of enemy troops near Kyonggaeng was bombed and strafed. Fire warehouses were destroyed and others were damaged ten miles northwest of Hamhung. Five railway cars were destroyed on the railroad running north to Munsan. In the same area one warehouse was destroyed. Another warehouse was set ablaze fifteen miles north of Tanchon.

In the Hyesanjin area seven warehouses were destroyed and others damaged, and one supply dump was destroyed. Railroad yards and warehouses at Hoeryong were heavily bombed. At Yodami (Yudam), on the west side of the Chosen (Changjin) reservoir, three barracks buildings were destroyed and three were left in flames.

A helicopter based on the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester helped to locate and destroy seven mines in the Wonsan area. The destroyer U.S.S. Southerland destroyed two additional mines, also on the east coast.

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

RELEASE 662, ISSUED AT 3:10 P.M., WEDNESDAY (1:10 A.M.,
WEDNESDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

More than 500 sorties were mounted Tuesday by the United States Far East Air forces as fighter planes pounded Communist forces for the 148th consecutive day.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51's operating along the battle lines and deep into North Korea concentrated on enemy supplies and supply routes amid continuing reports of serious Communist equipment and supply shortages. Buildings used by the Reds for supply storage were heavily attacked with excellent results. At Yengpo forty-nine supply buildings were destroyed and another nineteen damaged in rocketing and strafing attacks.

A flight of F-80's sweeping the central supply route south from Kanggye damaged twelve rail cars at Huichon and a locomotive at Chosangcham. Two tunnels, at Sunchon and Hugu, along the northwest coastal rail line, were damaged in fighter strikes. Farther north, at Taechon, three gun emplacements were knocked out and three supply buildings burned.

Darkness precluded an estimate of damage inflicted by B-26 light bombers on night intruder sorties. The B-26's made strikes along the supply route between Fackchin and Onjong and in the vicinity of Kusong.

Planes under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force damaged or destroyed three tanks and seventy supply buildings ahead of the advancing Tenth Corps units.

F-80 combat patrols along the international border on two occasions sighted enemy jet aircraft Tuesday. The first formation of six MIG-15's darted back across the Yalu River as the F-80's attempted to engage them in combat. A second formation of four Red jets did likewise when sighted by the Fifth Air Force air cap over Sinuiju.

The Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,100 tons of cargo, 931 passengers and 503 medical evacuees in 268 sorties yesterday.

RELEASE 663, ISSUED AT 4:45 P.M., WEDNESDAY (2:45 A.M.,
WEDNESDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces continued to advance generally along the entire Korean battle front yesterday.

Elements of the United States Seventh Division secured Hyesanjin and established positions along the Yalu River. Other divisional units advanced eight miles northwest of Sangni against little resistance.

Advanced elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division, supported by United Nations naval gunfire, drove ten miles yesterday against light resistance to the vicinity of Yonhyang.

The enemy launched a series of attacks against United States Army positions in the vicinity of Majon, but they were repulsed.

A United States Army combat patrol dispersed an enemy group south-west of Wonsen, killing twenty-five and capturing seven prisoners.

United Nations close air support assisted another United States Army patrol in dispersing an enemy force near Taesung.

Republic of Korea Army units cleared Huksu and advanced seven miles west against moderate enemy resistance. The enemy was reported to be withdrawing north and west from the vicinity.

United States Marine units conducted aggressive patrols throughout their sector. Patrols advanced several miles before contacting scattered groups of the enemy.

United Nations units in the western sector, including United States Republic of Korea British, Philippine and Turkish armed forces, patrolled vigorously yesterday. Only limited enemy contacts were reported.

A large group of enemy that attacked Republic of Korea Army units in the Chorwon area was dispersed after suffering heavy casualties, including 167 killed, twenty-three prisoners and much equipment captured. Other Republic of Korea units engaged enemy bands in the Chunchon and Taedun areas.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions registered gains of several miles against little enemy resistance. Republic of Korea Seventh divisional units reported the capture of five enemy artillery pieces during the day's action.

In general, enemy activities along the front were minor. In the Kasan-Sinanju area several small enemy patrols south and southwest of Pakchon, apparently searching for food, withdrew to the northeast after receiving fire from friendly patrols.

Northwest of Pakchon, similar groups also withdrew under fire, leaving some dead.

On the north-south road between Taechon and Unsoktong our air reconnaissance observed ten enemy road blocks and defensive works, possible minefields, in twelve areas on this road.

Friendly patrols drew fire from enemy defensive positions in two areas northeast and north of Yongsan.

Hostile patrols were dispersed by friendly fire about two miles north of Youngbyon.

No enemy was encountered as much as eight and one-half miles north of Yongbyon, but a wounded Republic of Korea soldier returning from enemy territory reported an enemy battalion in Unsan, which is eleven miles north of Yonghyon. An estimated enemy platoon was contacted approximately eleven miles north-northeast of Kunu.

An enemy force estimated at two companies, after a short fire-fight, withdrew from the town of Youngwon, nine miles northwest of Oechang. However, an estimated four enemy battalions were dug in two defensive positions from eleven miles northwest to nine miles north-northwest of Tokchon, another nine and one-half miles northeast of the town and another six miles north of the town, according to friendly air reports. An enemy company was located dug in eight miles northeast of the same town.

Farther west an enemy group, possibly a reinforced company, put up a fight thirty-five miles west of Hamhung, but dispersed following a strike by friendly air.

In the vicinity of Majon, where minor clashes have continued over a period of several days, a friendly battalion engaged an enemy force of 500, supported by some light artillery. The enemy lost twenty killed and two captured.

Seventeen miles south of Kosong a small force of enemy was encountered with undisclosed results. Twenty-two miles west of this town stores of rice were found hidden in caves, suggesting that an enemy force might be planning to spend some time there. An enemy force of unknown strength was engaged by a friendly company twelve miles south of Wonsan, and the enemy left twenty-five dead and seven Prisoners of War.

There was some resistance encountered by friendly forces in the mountains west of the Hagaru-Hamhung highway. A fairly large force of enemy was encountered three miles southeast of Huksu. This force, possibly numbering several thousand, withdrew to the town under friendly pressure, and on November 20 continued to resist a friendly regiment, which, however, succeeded in clearing the town the following day.

On the Yalu River, and in the general vicinity of Hyesanjin, no enemy resistance was encountered.

On the east coast, friendly forces continued their advances on November 20, and were reported less than fifteen miles from Chongjin.

RELEASE 664, ISSUED AT 1:20 P.M. THURSDAY
(11:20 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces medium and light bombers inflicted heavy damage on key Communist military supply centers in North Korea Wednesday.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked the supply storage area west of Musan with 500 pound general purpose bombs. Large fires and secondary explosions followed the bombardment. Another formation of B-29's, not permitted to bomb the primary target due to weather, made a radar attack on the military industrial area at Chongjin.

Fifth Air Force B-26's, in their third mass attack within a week, pounded supply and troop concentrations at Huichon, Yonghungdong and Insan with incendiary bombs, napalm, rockets and machine-gun fire. Military targets at all three points were destroyed. One of the B-26's caught a train entering a tunnel just northeast of Huichon and trapped it by sealing off the tunnel with bombs.

Close support and armed reconnaissance F-80 jets and F-51's hammered the enemy at twenty-four different points yesterday. Vehicular traffic on Communist roads was mostly absent. However, three trucks were discovered and brought under attack.

Rail and highway arteries were attacked by the fighters, as a flight of F-80's bombed the Korean side of the Sinuiju bridge complex with 1,000-pound bombs. A highway bridge east of Namsi was destroyed and a rail bridge was knocked out.

Five tanks were destroyed in rocketing attacks near Chongju and at least forty-two supply buildings destroyed or damaged in rocketing and strafing sweeps. Damage could not be estimated at many locations due to hazy conditions that existed throughout most of the operational area Wednesday.

The Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,000 tons of cargo again yesterday, including 590 passengers and 283 medical evacuees.

RELEASE 665, ISSUED AT 4 P.M. THURSDAY
(2 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Forward elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division drove north to the vicinity of Jodong against light enemy opposition; other divisional units consolidated positions.

A column from the Republic of Korea Third Division entered Hapsu yesterday, while a second column, advancing from the southwest against moderate enemy resistance, reached a point about seven miles from the city.

Elements of the United States Seventh Division engaged an enemy force about six miles west of captured Hyesanjin. Other divisional units consolidated newly won position through their sectors.

United States First Marine Division combat patrols dispersed an enemy group northwest of Hagaru, with the aid of artillery fire. The enemy withdrew to the north after the engagement. All marine units conducted aggressive patrols yesterday.

Republic of Korea Army units attacked and advanced several miles to the vicinity of Sachang against moderate enemy resistance which lessened as the attack gained momentum.

In the western sector of Korea, all United Nations units conducted aggressive patrols throughout the day. A patrol from the Republic of Korea First Division reported contacting several small enemy groups which withdrew to the north as soon as the Republic of Korea patrols approached.

A United States First Cavalry Division patrol reached the vicinity of Unsan before drawing enemy fire.

United Nations forces continued to sweep liberated areas of Korea seeking out and destroying enemy bands.

Throughout the United States First Corps zone the enemy has been relatively inactive. In the Kasan-Sinanju sector, small enemy groups located eight and ten miles northwest and six and nine miles north-northwest of Pakchon, had withdrawn by late yesterday morning. North of Kosang an estimated enemy company was observed withdrawing to the northwest and occupying defensive positions north of Yongbyon. North of Ipeok, the enemy is using mortars to discourage patrols.

In the Republic of Korea Second Corps area, the same general enemy inactivity existed throughout the day. In the vicinity of Manjong, five enemy artillery pieces were captured.

In the United States Tenth Corps sector, isolated instances of enemy activity of a minor nature persisted. In the Yonghung-Wonsan area, the enemy forces have evacuated Huksu under pressure and withdrawn north. In the vicinity of Majon, the enemy is reported to be conducting probing attacks and firing artillery and mortar fire on friendly positions.

/In the Hagaru-Hamhung

In the Hagaru-Hamhung area, the enemy on the east side of the Changjin Reservoir and north of Hagaru is offering only light resistance. On the west side of the reservoir, the Red forces were offering somewhat more resistance, but were finally forced to withdraw. Friendly airplanes reported newly dug-in trenches and road-blocks of two to five miles west of Hagaru. In that Hyesanjin-Pusan area, the enemy west of Pyesanjin is aggressively resisting friendly patrols.

In the Chongjin-Kilchu area, the enemy is offering only light resistance.

A special communique, issued Friday by General MacArthur:

The United Nations massive compression envelopment in North Korea against the new Red armies operating there is now approaching its decisive effort. The isolating component of the pincer, our Air Forces of all types, have, for the last three weeks, in a sustained attack of model coordination and effectiveness, successfully interdicted enemy lines of support from the north so that further reinforcement therefrom has been sharply curtailed and essential supplies markedly limited.

The eastern sector of the pincer, with noteworthy and effective naval support, has steadily advanced in a brilliant tactical movement and has now reached a commanding enveloping position, cutting in two the northern reaches of the enemy's geographical potential.

This morning the western sector of the pincer moved forward in general assault in an effort to complete the compression and close the vise.

If successful this should for all practical purposes end the war, restore peace and unity to Korea, enable the prompt withdrawal of United Nations military forces, and permit the complete assumption by the Korean people and nation of full sovereignty and international equality. It is that for which we fight.

Douglas MacArthur,

General of the Army, United States Army, Commander in Chief.

