

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1916
28 November 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 27 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TEN COMMUNIQUE 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 communique issued by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, during the last seventy-two hours:

Release 666, issued at 3:15 P.M., Friday, November 24, 1950,
(1:15 A.M., Friday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 667, issued at 4:15 P.M., Friday, November 24, 1950,
(2:15 A.M., Friday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 668, appeared to have been delayed in transmission from Tokyo

Release 669, issued at 10:20 A.M., Saturday, November 25, 1950,
(8:20 P.M., Friday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 670, issued at 10:45 A.M., Saturday, November 25, 1950
(8:45 P.M., Friday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 671, issued at 4 P.M., Saturday, November 25, 1950,
(2 A.M., Saturday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 672, issued at 4:25 P.M., Saturday, November 25, 1950,
(2:25 A.M., Saturday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 673, issued at 1 A.M., Sunday, November 26, 1950,
(11 A.M., Saturday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 674, issued at 11:30 A.M., Sunday, November 26, 1950,
(9:30 P.M., Saturday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 675, issued at 2:45 P.M., Sunday, November 26, 1950,
(12:45 A.M., Sunday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 676, issued at 4:25 P.M., Sunday, November 26, 1950,
(2:25 A.M., Sunday, Eastern Standard Time)

/s/1916
RELEASE 666

RELEASE 666, ISSUED AT 3:15 P.M., FRIDAY (1:15 A.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

All-out tactical support by United States Far East Air Forces planes continued Thursday as bombers and fighters pounded the enemy for the 151st consecutive day.

Fifth Air Force P-26 light bombers continued their steady hammering at key supply points, attacking three large supply areas near Hugu, Namsi and Songgwi. Incendiaries, napalm and rockets set fire to many areas. A large fuel dump at Songgwi exploded under the attack. Considerable destruction was inflicted on all targets.

Air Force forward controllers directed a flight of B-26's to a concentration of tanks and vehicles south of Muichon. Ground forces reports state that three tanks were destroyed, three others damaged and at least five vehicles destroyed in the strike. Eighth Army also told of fighters destroying two tanks and exploding two ammunition dumps in rocketing attacks just north of Yonghyon.

F-80 jets and F-51's of the Fifth Air Force were active along the front and to the rear of the Reds, knocking out supply buildings, artillery positions, vehicles, tanks and fuel dumps.

Near Kujang a flight of Fifth Air Force F-80 jets unmasked crude Communist attempts to disguise fifteen groups of supplies as haystacks. Strafing attacks destroyed them all. Four near-by gun emplacements were knocked out as well. At least twenty-one fortified buildings and an undetermined number of vehicles were destroyed at Muichon and fighters set two tanks afire at Usan.

Fifth Air Force aircraft destroyed or damaged a total of eleven tanks, twelve vehicles, fifty-three supply or fortified buildings, fifteen camouflaged stacks of supplies, two fuel dumps and two ammunition dumps and inflicted an undetermined number of casualties during yesterday's combat operations.

Bomber Command Superfortresses returned to interdiction attacks on highways and rail lines in a narrow strip in the northwest sector. A rail and highway bridge northeast of Sakchu was damaged by direct hits; major highways were severed in at least sixteen places, rail tracks cut at five points and two storage areas bombed. One of these, a supply area near Maupojin, was rocketed with secondary explosions after the attack.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft flew 222 sorties Thursday, lifting more than 1,170 tons of cargo. Included in that total were 532 passengers, 238 medical evacuees and a steamroller, the first time that such equipment was airlifted by the Combat Cargo Command.

RELEASE 667, ISSUED AT 4:15 P.M., FRIDAY (2:15 A.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

More than 5,000 enemy troops have been captured since November 1. The grand total of prisoners of war is now more than 140,000.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Capital division reached the vicinity of Nanam yesterday after an advance of about five miles against scattered light opposition.

The enemy continued to resist the advance of elements of the Republic of Korea Third Division about seven miles southeast of Hapsu. Other divisional units were clearing Hapsu of snipers.

Samsu fell to advancing elements of the United States Army's Seventh Division with little resistance being reported. A combat patrol from the division dispersed an enemy force near Wondokchang, taking seven prisoners. A divisional reconnaissance patrol engaged in a brief fire fight about six miles southwest of Hyesanjin.

United States First Marines patrolled northwest of Hagaru to the vicinity of Yudam, reporting scattered enemy groups and light small arms fire.

Republic of Korea Army units attacked against stubborn opposition in the Sackang area. After a six-hour battle, resulting in 130 enemy killed and four captured, the enemy withdrew to the north. In a second engagement north of Sackang, the enemy fled after losing seventeen killed and five captured.

In the Kasan-Pakchon area west of the Taeryong River, no enemy activity was reported. In a small engagement three miles east of Maechongjong the enemy lost two members by capture. Air reports indicated some old occupied positions four and a half miles southwest of Kasan and road blocks consisting of felled trees six miles south of Taechon. In the Youngsan area only scattered hostile contacts were reported.

In the Tokchon-Yongwon area enemy contacts were made in several locations. Hostile forces were located in the vicinity of Yongwon, Oechang and Tokchon. Seven miles northeast of Youngwon a small enemy force was observed moving north with one artillery piece.

In the United States Tenth Corps sector in the vicinity of Sachang an enemy force estimated to be of battalion strength was forced to withdraw west, evacuating the town. In this engagement the price of resistance was 100 enemy dead.

In the vicinity north of the Changjin (Chosin) reservoir air reports reveal no enemy activity.

In the Hagaru-Hamhung area only scattered enemy patrols appeared to be active. In each case after firing small arms those patrols were forced to

withdraw. While no substantial resistance was offered, the advance of friendly elements was hampered by roadblocks and snowdrifts.

In the Hyesanjin-Pungsan area information from civilians indicates that approximately 175 of the enemy crossed the Yalu River into Manchuria. West of Hyesanjin a bridge was blown and the enemy was protecting this block with small arms and mortar fire.

Ten miles west of Kapsan the enemy lost seven members during a night patrol action.

In the Chongjin-Kilchu area the enemy offered only light resistance consisting of small arms and automatic weapons fire.

RELEASE 669, ISSUED AT 10:20 A.M., SATURDAY (8:20 P.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Elements of the United States Army Twenty-Fourth Division advanced 3,000 yards west to within five and one-half miles of Chongju. Resistance was very light.

The First Republic of Korea Division continued its advance northwest, with elements two and one-half miles south of Taechon.

Aggressive patrols continued probing north in the United States Army Twenty-fifth Division and United States Army Second Division sectors.

The United States First Marine Division, patrolling southwest and southeast of the Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir, dispersed several small enemy patrols.

The United States Army's Seventeenth Regiment ran into a roadblock just northwest of Sansu, where it received heavy and intense enemy small arms fire.

Forward elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division reached Nanam against no enemy resistance.

The enemy continued withdrawing in the Sachang and Toko areas of the United States Army Third Division.

RELEASE 670, ISSUED AT 10:45 A.M., SATURDAY (8:45 P.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

While United States Navy planes of Task Force 7 were blasting military targets in border town of north central Korea yesterday the heavy cruisers U.S.S. Rochester and U.S.S. St. Paul were lending pinpoint bombardment support to ground forces on the east coast.

In the Wonsan area the Rochester fired night-long harassing and illuminating missions.

Between Nanam and Chongjin, the St. Paul, screened by the destroyer English, provided round-the-clock interdiction, harassing, illumination and call-fire support of the Republic of Korea Capital Division. Primary targets of the 8-inch guns of the heavy cruiser were troop concentrations, supply centers and communication lines.

Carrier based Sea Raiders, Corsairs and Panther jets concentrated their principal effort on bridges, rolling stock and supplies.

In the vicinity of Kanggye a train loaded down with trucks heading north was bombed and rocketed. Five miles north of Kanggye one military building was destroyed and five others were damaged.

Bridges at Linchiang, Pyoktong, Changtjen, Sakchu and Iunson were hit. A nineteen-car train at Chonglong was bombed and rocketed.

Approximately fifty troops on a road out of Kusanjin were strafed, warehouses at Songjong were bombed.

Anti-aircraft positions at Nasan were bombed and rocketed. A row of barracks buildings south of Supong (Suho) Reservoir was hit with rockets.

Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts.

Armed reconnaissance and anti-mine patrols were flown by Royal Air Force Sunderlands and United States Navy Mariners and Neptunes.

HELIFACE 671, ISSUED AT 4 P.M., SATURDAY (2 A.M., SATURDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces unleashed a heavy aerial offensive against the Communists as the United Nations army jumped off in an all-out assault on the last remaining Red stronghold. No enemy target went ignored Friday as troops, tanks, artillery, vehicles, fortified buildings, bridges, highways, rail lines and supply areas were hammered by combat planes.

Air crews reported excellent results, but definite claims could not be made due to the many fires burning throughout the battle area and in the northwest and north central sectors behind the battle lines.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jets and F-51's, providing an aerial cover for the ground troops, raked enemy troop concentrations with rockets and machine-gun fire. In front of the Ninth Corps sector the fighters inflicted undetermined casualties on entrenched Red forces. North of Kujang two attacks were made on a large body of enemy troops. Two groups of Reds were heavily hit in front of an advancing Republic of Korea division and at least two tanks destroyed north of Yongbyon.

Troops were attacked at Yonghong, Yonpo, Yongson and Choha. A flight of F-80 jets trapped a force of Communists in a defile south of Huichon, inflicting casualties and leaving vehicles ablaze. On a sweep from Namsi to Kusong fighters destroyed at least fifteen supply buildings.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, working in both close support and attacking supply areas to the rear, accounted for much of the enemy's material. Supply and troop positions at Yongpo, Yongdong, Onjong and Tongchang were bombed, rocketed and strafed, with many buildings fired and an undetermined number of the enemy killed. Near Kukhwachan air force controllers spotted a fifteen-vehicle convoy. The B-26's, responding to their call, knocked out the convoy.

Bomber Command Superfortresses attacked international bridges, supply centers and possible enemy escape routes with incendiary and general purpose bombs.

They scored direct hits on the Korean side of the international bridge at Manpojin. Another Yalu River bridge at Changtjenhoku suffered direct hits by 2,000-pound general purpose bombs.

Two C-119's of the Combat Cargo Command parachuted eight one-half tons of ammunition into a schoolyard in resupply of Republic of Korea forces at Chorwon. In addition the Combat Cargo Command airlifted more than 1,000 tons of cargo Friday, including 603 passengers and 345 medical evacuees.

In the Yongbyon-Makpo area the enemy was reported to be offering only moderate resistance. Civilians report that the enemy has organized positions extending from eleven miles northwest to seven miles northeast of Yongwon.

In the Tenth Corps sector an enemy force, in well dug-in positions, was encountered west of Sachang. After a six-hour engagement in which twenty of the

enemy were killed, they withdrew to the northwest. North of Sachang another enemy force was engaged and forced to withdraw to the north, after seventeen had been killed.

In the Changjin Reservoir area on the east side no opposition was reported. On the west side scattered resistance and numerous road blocks were reported, north of Hagaru. Numerous road blocks were also reported under construction north and west of Hagaru. Friendly air reported that an enemy force, probably battalion size, was dug in ten miles northwest of Hagaru.

In the Hyesangin-Pungsan area the enemy was employing 82 mm. mortar fire. West of Hyesangin, on the south side of a narrow bend in the Yalu River, the enemy at first resisted friendly elements and then withdrew leaving the road cratered and mined. Observation of the mines showed them to be improvised by attaching grenades to mortar shells.

RELEASE 672 ISSUED AT 4:25 P.M., SATURDAY
(2:25 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

All units of the United States Eighth Army continued to advance against light enemy resistance after launching their offensive on 24 November.

The United States Twenty-fourth Division was within one mile of the important city of Chongju in their virtually unopposed drive westward.

The Republic of Korea First Division advanced toward Taechon and at last report was within four miles of the town.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division advanced to Sanggu without enemy contact. Earlier in the day United Nations aircraft destroyed an enemy tank and dispersed an unknown number of enemy troops in the vicinity of Yongpo.

The United States Second Division reported that elements advanced to the vicinity of Sinhung, dispersing small enemy groups en route with the aid of artillery and air.

The Republic of Korea Second Corps continued their attack to the northeast against enemy forces fighting a moderate delaying action. At last report, the Republic of Korea Seventh Division was advancing against little enemy resistance in the vicinity of Uhyon, while the Republic of Korea Eighth Division was encountering moderate enemy opposition in the vicinity of Magudam.

In the northeastern sector of Korea the Republic of Korea Capital Division advanced one mile northeast of Naram in their march on Chongjin.

Elements of the United States Seventh Division ambushed a group of enemy guerrillas in the vicinity of Sandongjong. Five of the enemy were killed.

The United States First Division, impeded by heavy snow, continued patrolling in the Changjin Reservoir area; light enemy contact was made at Sinhung.

In the Naechongjong-Pakchon area only small enemy patrols were encountered. The enemy in this sector abandoned their entrenchments and some equipment, including an "S. P." gun and several tanks.

In the Taechon-Pakchon area the enemy forces, previously located approximately nine miles northwest of Pakchon, withdrew during the last twenty-four hours. Resistance was offered by the enemy eight miles east of Taechon, where an estimated enemy company, after a three-hour fight, was forced to withdraw.

In the Unsan-Yonghyon area little or no enemy resistance was reported. However, friendly air yesterday afternoon disclosed an enemy force dug in along the road twelve miles north-northwest of Yonghyon.

In the Huichon-Kujang area, small enemy groups located eight to thirteen miles northeast of Kujang were dispersed by air and artillery fire. In the Uhyon-Tokchon area the enemy offered light to moderate delaying resistance.

RELEASE 673 ISSUED AT 1 A.M., SUNDAY.
(11 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Elements of the United States Army Twenty-fourth Division have taken the important city of Chongju with no enemy resistance and forward elements have ranged beyond the city on the Chongju-Sonchon road. The Republic of Korea First Division continued its advance toward Taechon against moderate resistance, with forward elements within three miles of the town. Elements of the United States Army Twenty-fifth Division, advancing in the Sangju area, met stiffening resistance. The United States Army Second Division, advancing north along the Chongchon River, moved to the outskirts of Wonchan, two and a half miles north of Sinhung, against light resistance.

In the Republic of Korea Second Corps sector, the Republic of Korea Seventh Division advanced two miles north of Uhyon against little enemy resistance. The Republic of Korea Eighth Division drove to Songna, four miles northwest of Magadam against moderate resistance. The Republic of Korea Capital Division, moving up the east coast, captured Chongjin without opposition. Elements of the United States Army Seventh Division continued patrolling north and northwest in the Samsan area. In the Changjin (Chosan) Reservoir area patrols of the United States First Marine Division ranged five miles north and northwest of Sinnung, reporting light enemy contacts.

RELEASE 674, ISSUED AT 11:30 A.M., SUNDAY
(9:30 P.M. SATURDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The eight-inch guns of the United States Navy heavy cruiser St. Paul and the flying artillery of carrier-based United States Marine Corsairs teamed up yesterday in close support of Republic of Korea Capital Division in its advance north of Chongjin.

The St. Paul, screened by the destroyer U.S.S. Sperry, bombarded troop concentrations, tanks, supplies and communications lines. The heavy cruiser flies the flag of Rear Admiral R.R. Hillenkoetter.

Marine pilots operating from the escort carrier Badoeng Strait concentrated their main effort on military targets in the vicinity of Todong, three to five miles north of Chongjin.

One troop column numbering about 300 men was repeatedly rocketed and strafed. Heavy casualties were inflicted. Another troop concentration north of Todon was heavily bombed and strafed.

A roadblock and fortified hill position commanding the avenue of advance was knocked out. Two large storage buildings were destroyed.

The U.S.S. Badoeng Strait flies the flag of Rear Admiral Richard W. Ruble.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester continued firing night illumination missions in the Wonsan area.

A floating mine off Kyongsong was destroyed by the destroyer U.S.S. Sperry. British Commonwealth fleet units continued with patrol and blockade operations on the west coast. Minesweeping operations continued on both coasts.

RELEASE 675 ISSUED AT 2:45 P.M., SUNDAY
(12:45 A.M., SUNDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces fighters and bombers launched heavy attacks against the Communists Saturday in the second day of the general offensive. Escape routes, supply points and Red troop concentrations were pounded from the battle lines to the international border.

Bomber Command Superfortresses knocked out sixteen supply points in fire-bomb attacks. Striking along three main supply routes, the B-29's dropped incendiaries on targets of opportunity from Manggye to near Huichon, Changtjenhoku to Kusong, and from Paekchun to the Yalu River. Heavy smoke and fires followed the attacks. One formation of Superfortresses hit the rail bridge at Manpojin and the highway bridge at Changtjenhoku with 4,000-pound general purpose bombs.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers of the Third Bomb Group and the 452nd Bomb Wing neared a record number of night intruder sorties as the period came to a close at midnight Saturday. Throughout the previous night and into the day the B-26's had bombed, napalmed, rocketed and strafed thirteen different areas. At dusk large formations of the light bombers were reported over many targets along the battle lines and deep into North Korea.

F-80 jets and F-51 fighters provided aerial cover for ground forces, hitting the Communist in forces from one end of the battle line to the other, and ranging into rear areas destroying lines of communication. In both the First and Ninth Corps areas the fighters rocketed and strafed the enemy throughout the day with excellent results.

Two groups of Communists fled northward after heavy attacks by fighters. An estimated 2,000 enemy troops facing Republic of Korea elements in the vicinity of Kujang were routed by the fighters and another group of 500 northeast of Yongbyon suffered many casualties before they broke and ran.

An enemy cavalry unit attempted to attack Republic of Korea forces east of Taechon but was repulsed by an air strike that killed at least fifty of the horsemen. Following this attack the fighters destroyed one tank, one self-propelled gun and two trucks in the same vicinity.

Combat Cargo Command totals for yesterday were 865 tons of cargo, 547 passengers and 235 medical evacuees.

RELEASE 676, ISSUED AT 4:25 P.M., SUNDAY
(2:25 A.M., SUNDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces continued to advance along the entire front yesterday. The enemy launched several counter-attacks in an effort to slow the drive.

After an advance of about six miles, elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division entered Chongju against light opposition.

Elements of the Republic of Korea First Division repelled an enemy counter-attack near Taechon, but a subsequent counter-attack forced the Republic of Korea troops to make a limited withdrawal. The Republic of Korea Army unit counter-attacked vigorously and the enemy withdrew toward Taechon. Divisional units continued their advance against moderate resistance.

Enemy resistance stiffened in the face of the attack by elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division in the Yongpo sector. The enemy used intense mortar fire in an effort to stem the advance.

The United States Second Division registered gains of several miles against small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire in the Sinhung area.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Second Corps continued to advance in the face of moderate enemy resistance in the area north of Tokchon. An enemy counter-attack forced elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division to make a limited withdrawal.

United States Army troops destroyed an enemy road block near Tongyang and dispersed enemy bands operating in the area.

A tank infantry patrol from the United States First Marine Division dispersed an enemy force near Yudan. The enemy withdrew northwest after the action.

Elements of the United States Seventh Division advanced approximately eight miles northwest of Samsu, encountering light enemy resistance. A Combat patrol from the division dispersed an enemy force southwest of Hyesanjin.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Third Division advanced about six miles northeast of Hapsu against light resistance.

The Republic of Korea Capital Division reached the vicinity of Chongjin after bypassing Nanam yesterday. Strong patrols were sent into Nanam by the Republic of Korea units. The enemy continued to offer light resistance in the Chongjin sector.

The United States Tenth Corps reports 616 enemy killed and 230 captured during the last several days.

In the Chongju-Pakchon area, the enemy refused to make an appearance.

In the Taechon-Pakchon area, no enemy forces were encountered until 3:15 A.M., 25 November when a hostile battalion launched a counter-attack two and one-half miles east of Taechon. This attack was repulsed but at 7:30 the same morning the enemy renewed his attack and gained 1,500 yards. A successful friendly counter-attack compelled the enemy to withdraw to the high ground three miles east of Taechon. Friendly air strikes accelerated his retirement. At last reports the hostile forces were still withdrawing.

Friendly patrols reported that an enemy force, possibly regimental size, was in the area three miles south-southwest of Taechon. The battalion attack could have been part of the larger unit.
