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NOTE DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO 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 honor to transmit herewith, for the
information of the Security Council, the following
communiqués issued by General Douglas MacArthur,
Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command,
during the last twenty-four hours:

Release 646, issued at 2:45 P.M., Thursday,
November 16, 1950 (12:45 A.M., Thursday,
Eastern standard time)

Release 647, issued at 4:10 P.M., Thursday,
November 16, 1950 (2:10 A.M., Thursday,
Eastern standard time)

/RELEASE 646
S/1910

RELEASE 646 ISSUED AT 2:45 P.M. THURSDAY
(12:45 A.M. THURSDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Striking deeply into northwestern Korea, the United States Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superfortresses heavily fire-bombed the twelfth Communist communication and resupply center.

Hoeryong, strategically located on the northeast border, was attacked by three waves of B-29's that dropped many incendiary bombs on the target area. raging fires and smoke clouds, climbing to 5,000 feet in the air, precluded an accurate estimate of damage until the blaze had subsided enough to permit post-strike reconnaissance photography. In addition to the fire-bombing, the railroad marshaling yard at Hoeryong was saturated with 2,000 pound general purpose bombs to slow down the resupply of the Communists.

In the 142d consecutive day of combat operations, Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge's Fifth Air Force maintained 'round-the-clock hammering of Communist forces. Night intruder B-26 light bombers attacked enemy positions at Chadong and Mupyong, leaving fires ablaze. In daylight operations the B-26's bombed and strafed troop positions and supply areas at Unsen and Chesongdonggu, north of Kanggye with good results. A railroad bridge at Mupyong was damaged by direct hits.

F-80 jets and F-51's of the Fifth Air Force attacked the enemy at thirty separate points, destroying vehicles, fortified buildings and many supplies, and inflicted at least 400 casualties on the Communists. At Kumhwa the fighters destroyed a command post and three vehicles and killed an estimated 300 Red troops. Near Pyongnamjin twenty-six fortified buildings were rocketed and strafed and one tank was destroyed at Kwaksan by rockets.

For the first time since 4 November the F-80 offensive combat air patrol maintained along the northwest border did not see any enemy aircraft. Two MIG-15's were sighted in the distance by B-29 crews en route to Hoeryong, but the enemy jets did not attack the bomber formation. This is the first sighting of Red jets in the northeast sector.

At day's end the Fifth Air Force had accounted for a total of seventeen vehicles, one tank, four supply carts, two locomotives, ten boxcars, one command post, two artillery weapons, five supply dumps, 108 supply or fortified buildings, four fuel storage areas, eight camouflaged pieces of equipment and a rail bridge destroyed or damaged.

RELEASE 647 ISSUED AT 4:10 P.M. THURSDAY
(2:10 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The enemy launched a determined attack against elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division along the Changchon and Orangchon river line. After some initial gains which forced several advanced units of the division to withdraw to defensive positions, the attack was contained and the impetus of the advance halted. Enemy elements were rejected from forward positions and the line was stabilized.

Elements of the United States First Marine Division secured Hagaru and all Marine units conducted extensive patrols.

Along the Ungi River line, elements of the United States Seventh Division advanced slowly in sub-zero temperatures against moderate enemy resistance. Other divisional units continued their advance toward the Fusen (Pujon) reservoir area against light enemy resistance.

North of Majon an enemy group of more than 200 surrendered to United States Army patrols. Other Army patrols destroyed a small enemy group and blew up an ammunition dump.

Combat patrols from the United States Twenty-fifth Division captured 240 cases of small artillery shells. Other divisional patrols captured a total of 175 prisoners during sweeps of the division zone yesterday.

Republic of Korea Army units cleared the Pyonggang area and dispersed an attempted ambush north of the town, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Patrols from the Republic of Korea First Division operated in the area southwest of Pakchon against little enemy resistance.

The Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, together with units of the United States Twenty-fourth Division, pushed strong patrols north in the Pakchon area.

United States First Cavalry Division patrols entered the walled city area near Yongbyon and found many abandoned enemy positions. Other divisional elements registered slight gains against moderate enemy resistance east of Yongbyon.

An enemy attack against elements of the Republic of Korea Seventh Division was quickly repulsed with no change in positions.

The Republic of Korea Sixth Division continued its attack in the Wawon area against heavy opposition.

The enemy launched two attacks against elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division in the Tokchon area. The Republic of Korea Army units repulsed the first attack but a later attack forced a limited withdrawal to defensive positions where the attack was contained without further loss of ground.