UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL



GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 29 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 681, issued at 4:10 P.M., Tuesday, November 28, 1950 (2:10 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern stendard time)

Text of General Douglas MacArthur's special communique 14, issued at 5:05 P.M., Tuesday, November 28, 1950 (3:25 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 682 (Navy), issued at 10:35 A.M., Wednesday, November 29, 1950 (8:35 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

RELEASE 681, ISSUED AT 4:10 P.M., TUESDAY (2:10 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Energy attacks against United Nations forces in the western sector of Korea mounted in intensity yesterday.

Increasing enemy pressure forced elements of the Republic of Korea First Division to make further withdrawals in the Taechon area. Friendly counterattacks restored some of the lost ground.

Elements of the United States Army Twenty-fifth Division re-adjusted positions in the race of heavy enemy attacks.

Two heavy enemy attacks against units of the United States Army Second Division were regulsed yesterday.

Heavy enemy pressure forced units of the Republic of Korea Second Corps to make additional withdrawnls in the Tokchon area.

Advanced elements of the United States First Marine Division contained an enemy attack in the area northwest of Yudam.

The United States Army Seventh Division and the Republic of Korea Third Division continued aggressive patrol action throughout yesterday.

An enemy counter-attack against elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division forced a limited withdrawal in the Chongjin sector. A subsequent attack by the Republic of Korea Capital Division restored the lost ground. (This report covers the twenty-four-hour period up to 2 A.H. November 28.) On November 27, the enemy continued heavy pressure along almost the entire western front.

Although enemy pressure during the period was lightest on the extreme left flank of friendly forces, there were attacks in that area also.

Repeated night attacks and deep penetrations by very large enemy forces forced friendly withdrawals in the Uhyon-Tokchon area and in the vicinity of Maengsan. The outcome of this action has not yet been decided.

In the Chongju-Pakchon area a squadron of horse cavalry was observed four miles northwest of Waechongjong. Taken under friendly artillery fire and subjected to an air strike, it suffered about 250 casualties. Artillery also took an undetermined number of enemy under fire seven unless southwest of Taechon.

In the Tacchon-Pakehon area, hostile force infiltrated friendly positions five miles east of Tacchon. At first contained, it continued to build up and increase its penetration. Two miles south of Tacchon, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Chonbang River and penetrating our positions.

An enemy force of foot troops, combined with horse cavalry, launched at three-pronged attack which up to 3:30 P.M. yesterday afternoon had advanced to a point eight miles southeast of Taechon.

In the Unsan-Yongbyon area, strong enemy attacks and considerable infiltration characterized the events yesterday. There was an attack five miles southwest of Unsan; also, four miles southeast of that place, which continued from 4 A.M., yesterday, and was still strong at noon yesterday. Heavy pressure developed eleven miles northeast of Yongbyon and four and one-half miles northwest of Kajang.

In this Kulang area, strong night attacks occurred November 26-27 northeast of Kujang (area about four miles northeast) which were still continuing yesterday afternoom.

In the Chardong-Dukchang area heavy pressure developed the night of November 25-26 and troop concentrations of one or two battalion size were observed four miles north of Kokchan and one mile north. The tempo of the counter-offensive increused in the Maengan area.

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In the Chongjin-Kilchu area, opposition stiffened late November 26 and a strong counter-attack supported by two tanks and twelve artillery pieces was launched the night of November 26-27.

TEXT OF CEMERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE 14, ISSUED AT (2:2) P.M., TUESDAY (3:2) A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Energy reactions developed in the course of our assault operations of the past four days disclose that a major segment of the Chinese continental armed forces in army, corps and divisional organization of an aggregate strength of over 200,000 men is now arrayed against the United Nations forces in North Kores.

There exists the obvious intent and preparation for support of these forces by heavy reinforcements now concentrated within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary and constantly moving forward.

Consequently, we face an entirely new war. This has shattered the high hopes we entertained that the intervention of the Chinese was only of a token nature on a volunteer and individual basis as publicly announced and that therefore the war in Korea could be brought to a rapid close by our movement to the international boundary and the prompt withdrawal thereafter of United Nations forces, leaving Korean problems for settlement by the Koreans themselves.

It now appears to have been the enemy's intent, in breaking off contact with our forces some two weeks ago, to secure the time necessary surreptitiously to build up for a later surprise assault upon our lines in overwhelming force, taking advantage of the freezing of all rivers and roadbeds which would have materially reduced the effectiveness of our air interdiction and permitted a greatly accelerated forward movement of enemy reinforcements and supplies. This plan has been disrupted by our own offensive action, which forced upon the enemy a premature engagement.

General MacArthur later issued this additional paragraph to the communique:

This situation, repugnant as it may be, poses issues beyond the authority of the United Nations military council - issues which must find their solution within the councils of the United Nations and chancelleries of the world.

RELEASE 682 (NAVY) ISSUED AT 10:35 A.M., WEDNESDAY (8:35 P.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The eight-inch guns of the heavy cruiser St. Paul and the flying artillery of carrier-hand Marine Corsairs went to work in close support of the Republic of Korea Cartiel Division, advancing north of Chongin yesterday.

While the St. Paul provided a steady stream of harassing, interdiction and call-fire support bombardment, the Marine fliers pounded troop concentrations, supplies and vehicular transport. The mauling of one troop concentration enabled friendly forces to move forward immediately.

Skyraiders. Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 roared across North Korea yesterday to blast targets on the western half of the peninsula in a belt extending fifteen miles south of the border.

Rail and highway bridges and troop concentrations were the primary targets of the precision-flying Navy pilots.

One railroad bridge and one highway bridge were destroyed; one railroad and two highway bridges were damaged.

Approximately 200 troops near Kenggye were bombed and strafed with heavy casualties. Another concentration of about 100 troops south of Kanggye was heavily hit. Three other troop concentrations were attacked. More than thirty-five carts carrying supplies for the troops were destroyed.

The Nevy fliers also destroyed eight warehouses and an ammunition dump.

A United States PBM Martin Mariner yesterday destroyed three mines near Chinnampo. The United States destroyer Norris exploded a mine on the east coast.