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NOTE DATED 9 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO 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 796, issued at 12:45 P.M., Monday, January 8, 1951
(10:45 P.M., Sunday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 797, issued at 4:40 P.M., Monday, January 8, 1951
(2:40 A.M., Monday, Eastern Standard Time)

RELEASE 796, ISSUED AT 12:45 P.M., MONDAY (10:45 P.M.,
SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

Poor weather conditions in most areas of Korea hampered aerial operations of the United States Far East Air Forces Sunday. Less than 350 sorties, the fewest in the seven-day-old aerial offensive against an attacking Communist army, were flown. Yesterday's (Sunday's) operations raised the total number of individual flights for the week to above 5,200 in which time a record number of enemy casualties were inflicted and an all-time high in the destruction of enemy buildings registered.

Fifth Air Force combat operations were centered principally in the Seoul area, where F-84 Thunderjets, F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51 Mustangs attacked troop concentrations and supply areas. Air Force fighter planes inflicted sixty enemy casualties in Sinpyong, destroyed fifteen supply buildings and damaged twenty-four in and around Seoul, knocked out six vehicles on the outskirts of that city and burned out eleven enemy occupied buildings at Sobinggo. Near Kumhwa, sixteen rail cars were heavily rocketed and strafed, twenty-two others damaged in Anyang, south of Seoul, and sixteen enemy buildings razed in Sosa. Northwest of Seoul, at Munbal, twenty supply buildings were destroyed and ten others damaged.

In the central sector jet fighters killed 200 Reds at Sokcho and destroyed thirteen supply buildings in the vicinity. Sweeping to the north, the fighters hit Sariwon, Pukchang and Hwachon. At Hwachon, twenty enemy-occupied buildings and six rail cars were damaged, one tank rocketed and an undetermined number of troop casualties were inflicted in a strafing attack.

B-26 light bombers struck at enemy-held airfields in both day and night operations. Results were generally excellent in an attack on Kimpo Airfield, where 60 per cent of the runway was cratered. Attacks were made on the airfields at Pyongyang, Pyongyang and Seoul city airport. In addition to the attacks on airfields, the B-26's accounted for thirty-five destroyed buildings and damaged many others throughout the areas under attack.

South African Air Force F-51's swept from Munsan to Chongpyong, destroying eight supply buildings, damaging nineteen others and destroying one truck. Royal Australian pilots strafed vehicles and troops with undetermined results.

Bomber-Command Superfortresses, operating individually and in small formations, attacked communications lines in North Korea Sunday. One formation destroyed trackage in the marshalling yards at Chaeryong with direct hits. A highway bridge near Koin was covered with 1,000-pound general purpose bombs.

Incomplete reports from Combat Cargo Command show that at least 135 transport flights were made yesterday (Sunday).

RELEASE 797, ISSUED AT 4:40 P.M., MONDAY (2:40 A.M.,
MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME):

Enemy pressure against United Nations positions in the western and eastern sectors decreased considerably yesterday (Sunday). However, in the central sector the enemy continued his attempts to dislodge United Nations forces in the Wonju area.

By Midnight United Nations units north of Wonju had inflicted many casualties on the enemy by small arms, accurate artillery fire and close air support. Early this morning, friendly forces in the same area withdrew to predetermined defensive positions without enemy contact. Further to the east the enemy continued to exert heavy pressure on United Nations forces, without change in position.

United Nations units in other sectors continued to improve and adjust positions without appreciable enemy contact.
