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NOTE DATED 11 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO COMMUNIQUE  
ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
COMMAND IN KOREA

January 11, 1951

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 800, issued at 12:30 P.M., Wednesday, January 10, 1951  
(10:30 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 801, issued at 3:50 P.M., Wednesday, January 10, 1951  
(1:50 A.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)

RELEASE 800, ISSUED AT 12:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY  
(10:30 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces flew the 198th consecutive day of combat operations against the Communists in Korea on Tuesday despite inclement weather that restricted individual flights to around 240.

With airborne controllers in T-6's spotting some enemy targets through breaks in the clouds, Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers went aloft and, in many cases, flew on instruments through the thick weather to provide United Nations ground elements coordinated air support. Operations centered chiefly in the Seoul to Wonju sector, with pilots reporting damage to an estimated forty to fifty occupied buildings, twelve railroad cars, and unobserved number of enemy troop casualties, some vehicles and other miscellaneous enemy targets.

About half the supply and troop structures were destroyed or damaged by F-51 Mustangs at Hoengsong and Kumpo east and south of Seoul, respectively.

Shooting Star jets and a few B-26 light bombers attacked the enemy near Seoul; and also strafed his positions at Pyongyang, Kyongan, Songjong and several smaller centers, with unobserved results because of the weather.

One flight of F-80's burned or damaged about twenty wooden structures south of Osan. Airborne spotters had located enemy forces occupying the building. Fighter pilots made no estimate of troop casualties because of restricted visibility.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts used radar to locate supply and communications targets at Pyongyang and two east coast traffic centers, Sonsan and Changjon. Flights of B-29's dropped 130 tons of general purpose bombs, most of them on Pyongyang, to intercept flow of enemy traffic through the North Korean capital to the south. Due to the overcast, results at all three centers were unobserved. The B-29's accomplished their mission with no opposition from the enemy.

Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command airlifted 451 tons of essential supplies, including 1,203 passengers, into Korea yesterday in 155 sorties.

RELEASE 801, ISSUED AT 3:50 P.M., WEDNESDAY  
(1:50 A.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The Communist enemy has accomplished an impressive build-up of strength in the western half of the front of the United Nations in Korea.

Behind a line drawn from Wonju southwest through Osan, an airline distance of approximately seventy miles, there are no less than seven Chinese Communist armies (corps). Prisoners from all of these armies have been captured. Not all of the twenty-one Chinese Communist divisions that make up these armies are on the line at the same time, but they are within a reasonable distance and are available as immediate reinforcements.

In addition, on the extreme western end of the line is a North Korean corps, which includes three divisions of North Korean Communists.

Also in this area is a division of Mongolian cavalry. This unit contains only about 4,000 or 5,000 men, and probably is intended primarily for reconnaissance purposes.

A Chinese Communist division of artillery also is believed to be in this immediate area, but not in a forward position.

This very large force is capable of mounting a powerful offensive, supported in great depth. Because of its large manpower potential, it can strike in a number of places at the same time, with ample reserves to support each forward thrust.

Yesterday in the central sector of the United Nations front in Korea, the enemy attacked friendly positions with an estimated two battalions.

A slight penetration of United Nations lines was effected, but the attack was contained by mid-afternoon. Just before dark, the enemy group was confronted on three sides by United Nations units and was attempting to break off the engagement and withdraw.

Along the remainder of the battle line, United Nations forces improved their positions and patrolled. East of Songun, a friendly patrol engaged in a brief fire fight at midnight with an enemy group. In the Wonju area, United Nations patrols encountered long-range small arms fire in their reconnaissance forward of friendly lines.

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