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GENERAL

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NOTE DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO COMMUNIQUEES FROM
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 communiquees issued by General
Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United
Nations Command, during the last twenty-four hours:

Release 644, issued at 2:55 P.M., Wednesday,
November 15, 1950 (12:55 A.M., Wednesday,
Eastern standard time)

Release 645, issued at 4 P.M., Wednesday,
November 15, 1950 (2 A.M., Wednesday,
Eastern standard time)

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RELEASE 644, ISSUED AT 2:55 P.M., WEDNESDAY (12:55 A.M.
WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Operating from behind the protective screen of the international border, Communist jet aircraft continued elusive hit-and-run tactics against United States Far East Air Forces bomber formations Tuesday.

Hovering high over Manchuria, the jets waited until the B-29's were on their bomb runs directed against the Korean side of the Sinuiju bridge complex and then struck in sweeping turns that carried them back across the Yalu River into sanctuary.

Strictly observing the North Korean boundary, Bomber Command Superfortresses made their bomb run along the Yalu River. The proximity of the border did not afford the escorting F-80 fighters sufficient air space to place themselves between the B-29's and the Communist threat. Interception was impossible in the moments in which the MIG-15's were over North Korean territory.

Aerial gunners of a B-29 accounted for one MIG destroyed and another damaged. Two B-29's were hit by enemy fire which wounded crew members.

Other B-29's attacked the warehouse area at Nanam with excellent results.

Fifth Air Force F-80's, F-51's and B-29's carried out strong attacks against Communist forces along the battle line and in rear areas. The major effort yesterday was in the Republic of Korea area where many troop positions were attacked, causing many enemy casualties. Fuel dumps, gun positions, supply buildings, and vehicles were successfully attacked.

Marine aircraft, under the operational control of the Fifth Air Force, hit enemy forces in the Tenth Corps Area, destroying tanks and vehicles and inflicting numerous casualties on enemy forces.

Armed reconnaissance aircraft of the Fifth Air Force pounded twenty-five different targets in highly successful attacks. Returning to Sakchu, a major refueling point for the Communists, another thirty-five trucks were destroyed, four fuel dumps set afire and six trucks damaged by Fifth Air Force planes.

At the end of yesterday's operations, the Fifth Air Force had accounted for a total of seven tanks, eighty-eight vehicles, ten gun emplacements, two self-propelled guns, four supply dumps, eighty-one buildings housing troops and seven fuel dumps destroyed or damaged, and at least 525 enemy troops killed.

RELEASE 645 ISSUED AT 4 P.M., WEDNESDAY (2 A.M., WEDNESDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United Nations forces continued to advance north yesterday against spotty enemy resistance. Some limited objectives were taken, while extensive patrolling was conducted along the entire front.

In the United States Twenty-fourth Division sector the enemy hastily evacuated their positions, leaving behind quantities of ammunition. Elements of the Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade patrolled extensively throughout the period, with no solid enemy contact reported.

Little or no enemy resistance was reported by the United States First Cavalry Division, as elements displaced and patrolled forward.

United Nations forces engaged in the Won area reported the heaviest fighting of the day. The enemy resisted stubbornly, supported by heavy, small arms and mortar fire.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division lost some commanding ground in the Wawon area. However, a strong counterattack, supported by friendly air, was successful in regaining this ground.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division made limited advances in their zone against negligible enemy resistance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division supported by friendly air, contained an enemy attack.

Elements of the United States First Marine Division reported an advance of approximately 3,000 yards in their zone against light enemy resistance.

The United States Seventh Infantry Division patrolled aggressively, reporting light enemy resistance.

In the United States Twenty-fifth Division sector, attached Republic of Korea elements engaged an enemy group in the vicinity of Pyongyang armed with 120-mm. mortars, machine guns, submachine guns and other small arms. Enemy losses in this action were 141 killed, many wounded, twenty prisoners and numerous weapons. Other divisional elements killed and captured enemy in the vicinity of Sibyon. Blocking and sweeping activities continued throughout the Twenty-fifth Division area.

In the vicinity of Inchon approximately eight miles southeast of Nonsan, an enemy guerrilla group of approximately 1,000 armed with submachine guns, carbines and rifles attacked elements of the Republic of Korea Ninth Division, but were repulsed.
