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NOTE DATED 7 NOVEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING THREE 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
honour 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 618, timed at 3:45 P.M., Monday, November 6, 1950
(1:45 A.M., Eastern standard time) covering the twenty-four-hour
period ending 12:01 A.M., Monday (10:01 A.M., Sunday, Eastern
standard time)

Release 619, timed at 4 P.M., Monday, November 6, 1950
(2 A.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

Release 620 (Navy summary), issued at 11 A.M., Tuesday, November 7, 1950
(9 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

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RELEASE 618, TIMED AT 3:45 P.M. MONDAY (1:45 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME),
COVERING THE TWENTY-FOUR HOUR PERIOD ENDING 12:01 A.M., MONDAY
(10:01 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The United States Far East Air Forces struck heavily at the North Korean Communists Sunday in their 132d consecutive day of combat operations. Superfortresses bombed key supply areas as Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers continued to hammer at the reinforced Reds facing the United Nations army in North Korea.

In the largest single effort in several weeks, the Bomber Command put twenty-two Superfortresses over the vital resupply and communications center at Kanggye. This strategically located area has served as a focal point for the large amounts of equipment and personnel later poured into the battleline. Concentrations of military supplies were hard hit in the first incendiary attack of the Korean conflict.

Clouds of billowing black smoke rose as high as 12,000 feet as violent explosions followed the strike. Single B-29's attacked bridges in the same area in a plan to cut off the supply route from the northern highway net. Direct hits were made on a major highway bridge.

Fifth Air Force light bombers and fighters pounded troops and military equipment from one end of the battleline to the other as the enemy once again attempted to engage friendly air units in combat. Just northwest of Sonchon, a flight of four Yak-type aircraft attacked a three-plane formation of B-26's. The Yaks broke off the engagement without damage to the light bombers. One of the Yaks was pouring black smoke as they fled to the north.

Communist armor was effectively hit and a total of sixteen pieces of equipment was destroyed or damaged. Seven tanks were rocketed and strafed in Yongbyon with one definitely destroyed and the remainder damaged. At nearby Kangjong, another tank was destroyed. Armed reconnaissance aircraft on a sweep between Chongju and Kwaksan destroyed five more tanks, and another at Hadan was left ablaze. Two self-propelled artillery pieces were knocked out at Kogunhyong north of Sonchon.

Fortified buildings, supply dumps, artillery, vehicles and troops were brought under rocketing and strafing attacks by F-80 jet fighter-bombers, F-51 fighters and the B-26's at different places in the widespread action. Many of the targets, located by Air Force forward controllers in jeeps and T-6 aircraft, were in the First Corps sector where thirty fortified buildings, supply dumps, three supply dumps, one locomotive, two artillery pieces and twenty-one vehicles were successfully attacked. In addition, at least 400 casualties were inflicted on Communist troops in these strikes.

In the Republic of Korea sector, at least eleven vehicles, three supply dumps, fifteen supply buildings, two warehouses and one locomotive were destroyed or damaged. Many fires were started in supply areas. Vehicles and

/supplies

supplies in the Tenth Corps zone were attacked throughout the day. Known results include three vehicles, three supply buildings and four supply carts damaged or destroyed and large quantities of exposed supplies rocketed and strafed.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft lifted almost 1,200 tons of cargo into five airfields in Korea Sunday. In addition, 895 passengers and 374 medical evacuees were carried during these operations.

RELEASE 619, TIMED AT 4 P.M., MONDAY (2 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy attacks against United Nations positions in the area south of Yongbyon decreased in intensity yesterday.

Last night an attack against elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division was repulsed without loss of ground. Some of the enemy that had infiltrated during the fight were eliminated by American patrols.

The Twenty-seventh British Commonwealth Brigade repulsed an enemy probing attack in the Pakchon area.

Units of the United States First Cavalry Division patrolling in the Kuna area captured forty-two of the enemy, destroyed two self-propelled guns and several truck loads of arms and ammunition. Other divisional elements repelled two enemy probing attacks.

The Republic of Korea First Division patrolled the Chongchon River sector to maintain contact with the enemy. Elements of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division repulsed an enemy attack in the Kuna area without loss of ground. All units of the Republic of Korea Second Corps continued to improve positions throughout the sector.

On the east coast, elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division advanced about six miles east of Kilchu after having repelled an enemy counterattack and cleared road blocks along the route.

Elements of the United States First Marine Division continued their advance north toward Koto.

Operations against enemy groups in liberated areas were continued by United Nations units.

RELEASE 620 (NAVY SUMMARY) ISSUED AT 11 A.M., TUESDAY (9 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Vice Admiral Turner Joy, Commander, United Nations Naval Forces, has ordered Task Force 77 of the Seventh Fleet to provide a continuing maximum air effort in North Korea.

Arriving off the far northern east coast of Korea yesterday (Monday), Task Force 77 immediately went to work on communications lines, supply areas and troop concentrations.

Task Force 77 is commanded by Rear Admiral E. C. Ewen, who flies his flag on the U.S.S. Philippine Sea. The Seventh Fleet is commanded by Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, who flies his flag on the U.S.S. Missouri.

Elsewhere along the east coast yesterday three floating mines were destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Rochester, the destroyer U.S.S. Lind and the oiler U.S.S. Cimarron.

United States Navy ships of the east coast support force were deployed along the coast to render direct naval gunfire support as necessary.

Minesweeping operations on the west coast continued without let-up with British Commonwealth ships providing protective fire cover for the operations.

Unloading operations from the amphibious fleets at Wonsan and Iwon continue on schedule.

