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NOTE DATED 3 JANUARY 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING TWO 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 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 779, issued at 12:15 P.M., Tuesday, January 2, 1951
(10:15 P.M., Monday, Eastern Standard Time)

Release 780, issued at 3:55 P.M., Tuesday, January 2, 1951
(1:55 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time)

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RELEASE 779, ISSUED AT 12:15 P.M. TUESDAY
(10:15 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces opened the New Year Monday with the heaviest air attacks since the war in Korea began. Incomplete totals for the day already have established a new record of 812 sorties flown by Far East Air Forces airplanes, joined by Royal Australians, South Africans and land-based Marines. The last previous high total was 802, on November 8.

The tremendous air offensive accounted for at least 2,650 enemy troop casualties as a result of coordinated close-support strikes flown in the battle areas to help neutralize the enemy attacking Eighth Army units. Ground observers who witnessed the effective air onslaught estimated enemy troop casualties at double the figure reported by Air Force pilots.

Air Force fighters and light bombers, flying in clear weather, concentrated more than half of their maximum effort in frontline support missions, with attacks made on the enemy as position information was relayed to the pilots and crews by radio from control centers. Strikes were particularly effective in the Korangpo, Keesong and Yonchon areas, near where intense ground fighting was reported.

New F-84 Thunderjets of the Twenty-seventh Fighter Escort Group flew the largest number of sorties since being committed to combat, with a record eighty-two individual flights made in close-support and armed reconnaissance. The speedy jets rocked the enemy at Kunu, Jeonpyong, Hwaeon, Kaesong, Tanchon, Yangman, Chongong and a dozen other locations where enemy troops, occupied buildings and equipment were mauled. The F-84 pilots leveled many of the 1,100 troop and supply buildings damaged or destroyed by Far East Air Forces fliers.

F-84's also hit many of the fourteen gun positions, fifteen field pieces, tanks and other warring equipment being used by the enemy and reported destroyed or damaged. F-84's also damaged a highway bridge, bombed a tunnel, cut rail tracks near Kunu, damaged a rail bridge and inflicted casualties on an unestimated number of enemy troops at Kaesong. At Chongong an estimated 350 enemy troops were killed or wounded by F-84 Thunderjets.

Other Fifth Air Force planes, F-80 jets, F-51 Mustangs and B-26 light bombers, inflicted enemy troop casualties and destroyed structures and equipment at Uilchang, Kaesong, Korangpo, Majon, Yangu, Chongong, Sinchon, Yongbyon, Sonchon, Chebong, Sukchon, Chorwon, Hwangju and Sinanju. The Air Force fighters flew from dawn to darkness, and B-26's operated around the clock - finishing the record day with flare-illuminated intruder sorties last night close to the battle line. The Fifth Air Force divided its efforts about even in support of Eighth Army ground units in the battle areas and attacks on enemy buildups back of the battle line that extends across Korea.

Air Force fighters were joined by South Africans that flew twenty-four sorties in F-51's, killing enemy troops and damaging field pieces, a highway bridge, occupied buildings and other targets in the area surrounding Korangpo and Kaesong. Royal Australians, also flying F-51's, left fire raging and buildings leveled at Kumsong and several other locations in North Korea behind the battle line. Land-based marines, in F-9F fighter planes, were sent by Fifth Air Force controllers to centers in central Korea back of the line. They destroyed vehicles, supply buildings, oil dumps and supply carts.

The record offensive included damage to a major barracks area at Myongye, east of Pyongyang, by Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts that dropped about 170 tons of bombs. The B-29's operated in five separate flights, with the two-mile long target divided into five areas for aiming purposes. Crews reported destruction and damage to most of the 300 one- and two-story wooden barracks in the area. The attack was carried out visually with no opposition from the enemy.

F-86 Sabre jets in day-long combat air patrols over northwest Korea did not encounter enemy aircraft. Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command's incomplete figures for yesterday show at least 224 sorties flown in the airlift of cargo and personnel into Korea from Japan.

RELEASE 780, ISSUED AT 3:55 P.M. TUESDAY
(1:55 A.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

During the night of December 31 - January 1, the previous pattern of sporadic small enemy attacks, expended into a series of determined assaults in strength. By 2 P.M., January 1, substantial hostile elements had penetrated to a point nine miles northwest of Uijongbu, to six miles south of Tongguchon, and to Kaoyong. Along the eastern portion of the front, pressure against the United Nations forces continued unabated.

The vanguard of the Chinese Communist attack in the western and central sector consists of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Sixty-sixth and Fiftieth Chinese Communist Armies (Corps), the leading divisions of which now are exerting heavy pressure in an all-out attack. In addition a minimum of three North Korean Corps are in the line. The attack is being pressed by the enemy with complete disregard for his losses, which have been extremely heavy.

In the current fighting, prisoners from two divisions of the Thirty-seventh Chinese Communist Army (Corps) indicate the presence of that unit, last identified in the Hungnam perimeter. The presence of these enemy forces, which had been employed along the Japan Sea, and which consist of at least four Chinese Communist Armies (Corps) and one North Korean Corps, together with other North Korean units identified in the eastern sector, constitutes an additional threat.

Indicative of the political orientation of the North Korean Communist Government and the general character of this war is the following broadcast by Kim Il Sung, the North Korean Prime Minister. The broadcast was delivered as a New Year's greeting for twenty-five minutes over the Pyongyang central broadcasting station January 1, 1951:

"To all brothers and sisters, I, as a representative of the Korean People's Republic, give you a New Year's greeting now. The year 1950 was an epoch-making year when Syngman Rhee and his followers initiated a civil war while we were constructing a democratic country. It surely recorded a leaf in history as a war for the sake of the fatherland. The first half of the year was devoted to the establishment of peace and the latter half to war for the liberation of the fatherland.

"During the period 25 June to 15 August 1950, the enemy lost 64,000 officers and men, more than 14,000 rifles, and over 10,000 cannon. Surprised by these facts, the Americans mobilized all of their forces in the Pacific area and renewed their attacks which caused our forces to make a temporary retreat. The retreat was accomplished without any serious losses to the main forces of the People's Army.

"The war situation now has changed completely and the enemy has retreated south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel and victory will be in our hands.

"We are not standing alone. From the time war started in our country, the Great Soviet, China, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland have all given us support and sympathy. When our people's forces retreated, the Chinese people's volunteer corps from our neighboring country came to our assistance. The Americans' greedy intention to throw back the people's forces north of the Yalu River, and to occupy all of Korea, and to invade Asia by using Korea as their base, and to invade the rest of the world, became very clear to us. We will destroy the American imperialistic invaders as the rest of the world expects us to do.

"People's guerrilla forces in the rear of the enemy will annihilate the retreating enemy forces by all possible means. All people will seek revenge on the American imperialistic invaders and Rhee's followers by completely annihilating them."

Enemy forces continued to press their attack against United Nations forces in the Yonchon area and made some gains throughout the day.

Friendly forces maintained contact at points along the main battle line while other United Nations units executed an orderly withdrawal to previously prepared positions.

Some United Nations units in the eastern sector maintained contact with the enemy against increasingly heavy opposition while others withdrew to new defensive positions.

Close air support continued to be effective in dispersing enemy groups and destroying gun and mortar positions throughout the main battle area.
