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NOTE DATED 29 AUGUST 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUEES  
FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
UNIFIED 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 United Nations Command, during the last twenty-four hours:

Release 330, issued at 2:30 P.M., Monday  
(12:30 A.M., Monday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release 332, issued at 9:25 P.M., Monday  
(7:25 A.M., Monday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release 333, issued at 1:20 A.M., Tuesday  
(11:20 A.M., Monday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release 334, issued at 8:25 A.M., Tuesday  
(6:25 P.M., Monday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release 336, issued at 1:25 P.M., Tuesday  
(11:25 P.M., Monday, Eastern Daylight Time)

/RELEASE 330,

RELEASE 330, ISSUED AT 2:50 P.M., MONDAY  
(12:30 A.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

United Nations ground forces on the south sector of the western front had the benefit of naval gunfire support for the first time in the evening of August 26. A United States Navy destroyer, screened by R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) Navy ships, conducted harassing and interdiction fire on eleven targets as requested by shore fire-control parties.

Carrier-based United States Marine fliers, operating around the entire defense perimeter of the United Nations ground forces in Korea, inflicted heavy damage to North Korean transport and troop concentrations during the past two days. Twenty-nine trucks, a great many of them in the Hyopchon area, were destroyed; twelve were damaged.

Ten sizable troop concentrations were heavily bombed, strafed and rocketed. One warehouse west of the Nakdong River was hit by bombs, setting off a series of large explosions and starting large fires. Three supply dumps were destroyed and three set afire. Three gun emplacements, two tanks and one self-propelled gun were destroyed. Two fuel dumps were set afire.

East coast naval patrols and support forces continued with round-the-clock gunfire support of United Nations ground forces in the Pohang area, making use of both shore and aerial spotting.

United Nations naval forces on the west coast are intensifying both surface and air patrols to deny the enemy use of water re-supply lines. Under the command of Rear Admiral W.G. Andrews, R.N., in performing this difficult task are ships of England, Canada, France, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Australia and the Republic of Korea.

The air component of the west coast patrol force includes carrier-based British Seafire fighters and Firefly attack bombers and British four-engine Sunderland flying boats.

RELEASE 332, ISSUED AT 9.25 P.M., MONDAY  
(7:25 A.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

A North Korean iron and steel industrial source was hit heavily again today by United States Air Force B-29 Superforts. Six hundred 1,000-pound high explosive bombs were dropped on the major plant at Songjin, an important industrial city located about 130 miles north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel on the east coast of Korea.

Yesterday's attack by B-29's was on the big iron and steel plant at Kycmito, sixteen miles west of Pyongyang.

The B-29's operated in clear weather, flying across the huge plant in formation with bombs dropped accurately in a perfect pattern. No flak was encountered and no enemy fighter planes were seen.

Fighters and light bombers today provided no let-up in the incessant strafing, rocketing and bombing of Communist concentrations and their supply lines. Round-the-clock B-26 Invader bombers operated in the Pyongyang area and severely crippled the North Korean transportation system. F-80 jets and F-51 Mustangs flew behind the battle lines from dawn to well past dark. Some of the fighters ranged above the Thirty-ninth Parallel against specific communications targets.

The steel plant hit today was one of the most modern in North Korea. It measured almost two miles long and 2,000 feet wide, with production running principally to high quality steel, cobalt and manganese. Its modern facilities included ten blast and electrolytic furnaces, a modern steel rolling mill, a huge forge shop and a large electrical transformer yard. The Japanese operated it during the last war.

The F.E.A.F. (Far East Air Forces) Bomber Command directed other B-29 Superforts against enemy communication lines between the battle areas and the Communist sources of supply. More than 140 tons of general purpose bombs were dropped on rail lines, switching yards and bridges. Returning crews reported good results on all B-29 strikes.

Col. Richard H. Carmichael, Austin, Tex., observed the strikes made on the Songjin steel plant. He said: "Our bombs hit in the middle of the shops and main buildings, causing a tremendous explosion in at least one building. Flames shot up. We could see clearly even though smoke was coming from a very wide area around the plant."

The lead bombardier of the second element to cross the target, Maj. Joe Byrtus, Cody, Wyo., said: "The 1,000-pounders hit where they were supposed to. The great amount of smoke made us feel good."

"We could see that all the bombs went directly into the target," said Capt. Robert E. Mullin, Riverside, Calif. A radar operator, he said: "I was excess baggage today as the bombing was visual. It suited me. It was a perfect bomb job."

Some close support missions were flown by F-80 jets today. An air controller who was hit by fire from a Communist gun emplacement south of Waegwan directed the jets to the target. "We silenced the gun crew with machine-gun fire and rockets and the air controller congratulated us," said Second Lieut. Edmund F. Bellinger, Route 4, Charleston, S. C.

First Lieut. Carl W. Sexton, Santa Monica, Calif., said he encountered two tanks ten miles south of Suwon and had good results with rockets. He also strafed a freight train in the same area. He flew an F-80.

In another F-80 flight First Lieut. Harry T. Sandlin, 2480 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., strafed schooners, barges and fishing vessels in a river between Chonan to Seoul. "It appeared they were being used for supply purposes, so I let 'em have it," said Lieutenant Sandlin.

Fifteen to twenty box cars and an industrial plant were heavily damaged on a deep penetration night mission completed early this morning by First Lieut. James W. Wood, Pueblo, Col. He expended all ammunition on his F-80 against these targets at Sunchon in North Korea. "The plant burned and so did most of the box cars," he said. The long flight was made under difficult weather conditions.

B-26 light bombers worked chiefly on supply communications. Two hits were scored on a small factory and anti-aircraft batteries were attacked at Kycmito in a B-26 flown by First Lieut. Kenneth Walser, El Paso, Tex. Bombing runs were made on the waterfront at that town also. "We started four fires," said First Lieut. Frank S. Evans, Route 11, Box 130, Tacoma, Wash.

A twelve to fifteen box car train was spotted fourteen miles southeast of Kycmito by Maj. Van E. Neal, Dallas, Tex. "We dropped eight bombs from one end of the train to the other, and then strafed it," he said. "Damage was almost total," he added.

Units of the United States Rescue Service flew five H-5 helicopter missions today. Three seriously wounded infantrymen were picked up at the battle front and removed to rear hospitals for immediate treatment, two others were flown from the hospital to a nearby airfield for evacuation to hospitals in Japan.

One F-51 was escorted to a rear airstrip in Korea when the pilot called for assistance, but made a successful landing. Other planes flew orbit missions in support of the B-29 strikes today.

RELEASE 334, ISSUED AT 8:25 A.M. TUESDAY  
(6:25 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Fighters were in the air by 6 A.M. today as the United States Air Force continued its stepped-up assault against Communists and their supply lines in Korea.

F-80 jets and F-51 Mustangs flew to specific targets. Marine Corsairs and F-82 twin Mustangs were off today at first light on reconnaissance missions.

The weather over Korea was reported to be generally good, with some scattered clouds.

The F-51's chiefly went on armed reconnaissance missions today. The Mustangs that returned during the night reported good luck against enemy vehicles, where lights could be detected on the road. One flight made six direct hits on an important bridge at Seoul.

F-80's which landed at Japanese bases after midnight, flew ground support chiefly. Two camouflaged supply dumps were hit and set on fire by an element led by Capt. James E. Anderson of Chatom, Ala. "We also got three artillery pieces", he said.

B-26 Invaders returned from night intruder missions this morning. Attacks were directed principally on railroads and on marshaling yards in the Suncheon area. They scored direct hits on nine railroad tracks and damaged six others.

First Lieut. David D. Brandburn of 242 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, Calif., said his crew damaged a warehouse and hit several railroad tracks in that area. "There was bright burst of fire following a strafing run on box cars on the tracks", he said.

B-26's also bombed a pontoon bridge at Seoul, but the results were unobserved.

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RELEASE 336, ISSUED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR AT 1:25 P.M. TUESDAY  
(11:25 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

United Nations naval forces concentrated their efforts yesterday in direct gun-fire support of ground forces on the north and south extremities of the defense perimeter.

A United States Navy destroyer standing off the south coast blasted mortar and artillery positions and troop concentrations with marked success. Firing was performed at the request of shore fire-control parties.

United States naval forces on the east coast provided round-the-clock gunfire support of United Nations ground forces in the Pohang area, with results described by a K.M.A.C. (Korean Military Advisory Group) representative as "excellent".

A number of observation posts and artillery units were demolished. A number of troop concentrations were dispersed with heavy casualties. The east coast naval support force made use of both ground and aerial spotting.

United Nations naval forces patrolling the west coast of Korea for any signs of enemy water resupply efforts report a paucity of targets.

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