

**Document symbol: S/1788**

**Best copy  
available**

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1788  
14 September 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUEES  
FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
COMMAND IN KOREA

14 September 1950

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 United Nations Command, during the last twenty-four hours:

Release 426, issued at 10:40 A.M., Wednesday, 13 September 1950  
(9:40 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 427, issued at 12:35 P.M., Wednesday, 13 September 1950  
(11:35 P.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 428, issued at 3:30 P.M. Wednesday, 13 September 1950  
(2:30 A.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 429, issued at 8:30 P.M., Wednesday, 13 September 1950  
(7:30 A.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 430, issued at 8:30 A.M., Thursday, 14 September 1950  
(7:30 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 431, issued at 10:15 A.M., Thursday, 14 September 1950  
(9:15 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

/RELEASE 426,  
S/1788

RELEASE 426, ISSUED AT 10:40 A.M. WEDNESDAY  
(9:40 P.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Carrier-based Navy pilots of Task Force 77, flying a total of 197 sorties yesterday, blasted military targets on the west coast from Pyongyang in the north to Taejon in the south.

Airfields, rail installations and rolling stock, warehouses, gun emplacements, barracks and vehicular traffic were the principal targets of the Navy Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets.

Task Force 77, a part of the Seventh Fleet, is under the command of Rear Admiral E. C. Ewen.

A Republic of Korea Navy ship on September 11 fired one shot at a North Korean boat loaded with mines in Haaju Bay, scoring a direct hit and causing the boat to disintegrate in one big explosion.

A United States Navy destroyer with the bombardment forces off Pohang was taken under fire yesterday by a shore battery estimated to be three-inch. On the last exchange the shore battery was silenced. The destroyer sustained no personnel or materiel casualties.

United States Navy bombardment forces on both the east coast in the vicinity of Pohang and on the south coast in Chinhae Bay supplied round-the-clock naval gunfire support of United Nations ground forces in those areas. Prime targets were troop concentrations, artillery and mortar positions and transport.

United Nations naval support forces for the entire coast of Korea are under the command of Rear Admiral Allen E. Smith, U.S.N.

RELEASE 427, ISSUED AT 12:35 P.M. WEDNESDAY  
(11:35 P.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Although falling short of the previous day's record number of sorties, United States Far East Air Forces airplanes were out in force again Tuesday. Medium bombers, light bombers and fighters continued their pounding of interdiction and tactical targets with excellent results.

In the accentuated interdiction program Bomber Command B-29 Superfortresses continued the highly successful "team" method of striking at key rail junctions, bridges and marshalling yards. Flying along the eastern coast from Wonsan northward to Songjin, railroad tracks were cut in numerous places. Rail and highway bridges were bombed with excellent effect with a total of eight bridges destroyed by B-29's. A span was knocked out of one bridge twenty-five miles southwest of Songjin, while the marshalling yards in near-by Tancheon were hit with good results.

Attacking bridges between the Chosin and Fusen reservoirs three major rail bridges were left inoperative. One, near Chosin had two spans knocked out, while the two in the Fusen area had one span each destroyed. In all cases the spans were in the river. Two spans in a rail bridge near Yonghung were also destroyed.

A second formation struck at bridges in the vicinity of the Chongju (Teishu) area. Three bridges, two highway and a railroad bridge, each had a span knocked out.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers and F-51 fighter-bombers continued their phase of the interdiction program, hitting bridges south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. A pontoon bridge thirty miles east of Seoul was damaged in the same strike. At Kumchon a highway bridge was damaged in a strike directed by Air Force tactical controllers. An F-51 strike against a newly constructed pontoon north of Tabu resulted in its being sunk.

Daylight and night interdiction strikes were made on vehicles and targets of opportunity, further harassing the North Korean lines of communications. Tunnels, railroad rolling stock and lines, supply areas and highways were liberally rocketed and strafed throughout the day.

The Kan arsenal, fifteen miles northeast of Pyongyang, was bombed visually, and large explosions and secondary fires followed direct hits on the target. A cluster of warehouses, estimated to be about sixty, were hit near Yangyang. All bombs fell on the target, and an estimated 50 per cent of the buildings destroyed. The port and dock facilities at Wonsan were bombed by radar, with unknown results.

More than 300 of the daily total of 503 sorties were flown in close support of our ground forces and strikes against Communist forces just to the rear of their lines. In the Republic of Korea and First Cavalry area, F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51's continued their hammering at withdrawing enemy forces in coordinated attacks. Seven tanks were destroyed and five others damaged. Nine trucks, two other vehicles, four gun emplacements and twenty enemy-occupied buildings were destroyed.

/Tactical

Tactical controllers directed attacks on strong troop concentrations. At Pyongyang a formation caught Communist ground crews in the process of camouflaging four Yak fighters. Three of these were destroyed and the fourth damaged. A total of 114 cargo flights were flown to Korea carrying 202 tons of cargo and 110 passengers.

RELEASE 428, ISSUED AT 3:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY  
(2:30 A.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Highlighting yesterday's ground action in Korea was the attack by the Republic of Korea Eighth Division. The division advanced several miles in the area northeast of Yongchon capturing sixteen field artillery pieces, four anti-tank guns, nine trucks and 100 rifles. Elsewhere in the sector other Republic of Korea army units continued patrolling in order to maintain contact with the enemy.

In the United States Twenty-fifth Division sector four enemy attacks were repulsed by elements of the division. These attacks were supported by heavy mortar barrages. Units of the division destroyed an enemy pocket in the rear of their positions, killing forty Reds. Another unit repulsed an enemy attack after a brief fire fight.

Elements of the United States Second Division seized high ground against light opposition in the area west of Yongsan. Other divisional units conducted patrol actions throughout the zone.

United States First Cavalry Division elements attacked and seized high ground north of the Waegwan area against heavy opposition.

In the eastern sector United Nations forces made limited advances and seized positions of the high ground south of the Pohang-Yongchon area. Large quantities of arms and equipment were captured during the operations.

United Nations forces inflicted an estimated 1,890 casualties on the enemy and captured sixty-two prisoners during the period.

RELEASE 429, ISSUED AT 8:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY  
(7:30 A.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Despite some of the worst weather encountered since the war began in Korea, B-29 Superforts and Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers concentrated today on the United States Air Forces' interdiction program to deprive the Communists of badly needed supplies and reinforcements.

Comparatively few close support missions were flown today because low clouds and hazy weather in southern Korea proved obstructive. However, the Fifth Air Force flew LPO sorties by mid-afternoon, operating chiefly in the Republic of Korea sector and against trucks, bridges, troops and vehicles.

One flight leader said, "We hit everything we could locate trying to move up to the front line. The weather was tough."

Approximately sixty B-29 Superfortresses of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command today roamed northern Korea individually and in small formations to strike multiple blows at rail lines, bridges and secondary marshalling yards.

Six formations of the Superforts struck simultaneously at marshalling yards at Anju, Sunan, Kwaksan, Swangju, Ghaeryong and Kumchon. Weather was excellent over the entire area and the bomber crews attacking the marshalling yards sent back radio reports of "consistently excellent" results.

Forty B-29's operating individually struck at rail lines leading from northwest and northeast Korea into the Seoul bottleneck. They were out at many places and secondary bridges also along these lines were attacked with results reported in some cases as good and in other cases as "excellent".

Moderate flak was encountered by some of the aircraft.

RELEASE 430, ISSUED AT 8:30 A.M., THURSDAY  
(7:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Restricted by weather, the United States Air Force flew its lowest number of sorties in weeks in Korea yesterday, only 240 of all types. Weather reports today indicate it will improve, particularly in southern Korea this afternoon. There were scattered rain showers this morning.

Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command contributed heavily to the accountable damage against the Communists yesterday. More than sixty B-29's dropped 500-pound general purpose bombs on rail lines, bridges, marshalling yards and other targets. B-29's roamed far and wide, covering such areas as Sunan, Kumchon, ~~Cheryong~~, Hwangju, Anju and others.

Some of the Superfort formations concentrated on rail lines which fed from northwest and northeast Korea into the Seoul bottleneck.

Returning B-29 crews reported visual trikes and good results on the varied targets. The crews flew through rough weather to reach the targets. They found fairly decent weather in North Korea.

Fighters and light bombers of the Fifth Air Force did their best under the adverse conditions. F-51 Mustangs were particularly active, but results of strikes close to the battle area were unobserved.



RELEASE 431, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M. THURSDAY  
(9:15 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Weather conditions in southern Japan and South Korea slowed down the serial offensive by United States Far East Air Forces airplanes against Communist forces. Korean based fighters and B-29 Superfortresses were able to operate, with the latter continuing the multiple interdiction program.

Operating in formation and individually the medium bombers attacked marshalling yards, bridges and tracks throughout North Korea.

Marshalling yards were hit at Anju, Kwaksan, Chongju, Sunan, Hwangju, Chacryong, Kumchon, Namwon and near Yesan, the last three in South Korea. Hits were scored on choke points in all yards, and at Chongju heavy fires and smoke followed the bombing.

Tracks were severed in more than twenty-five places, as single aircraft flew over selected stretches dropping their bombs in small clusters along the right-of-way. Two bridges were destroyed, another lost to spans and one span was knocked out of a fourth.

Limited night-intruder operations resulted in a small railroad bridge being damaged east of Seoul. A convoy of thirty to fifty vehicles was strafed with unobserved results.

Limited fighter activity along the front by F-51's caused the destruction of one tank, one truck, one other vehicle, one gun emplacement, a bridge and an underwater bridge near Pungong.

There was no enemy air activity and all United States Air Force aircraft returned safely.

-----