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NOTE DATED 13 OCTOBER 1950 FROM THE
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING THREE COMMUNIQUEs ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

13 October 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 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 546, issued at 1:10 P.M., Thursday, 12 October 1950
(11:10 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern standard time)
- Release 547, issued at 3:50 P.M., Thursday, 12 October 1950
(1:50 A.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)
- Release 548, issued at 11:20 A.M., Friday, 13 October 1950
(9:20 P.M., Thursday, Eastern standard time)

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RELEASE 546 ISSUED AT 1:10 P.M., THURSDAY
(11:10 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Aircraft of the United States Far East Air Forces, extending their interdiction operations northward to the Forty-first Parallel, pounded North Korean rail nets and other lines of communication Wednesday as bombers and fighters continued to isolate the battle area from supply sources.

Twenty-four Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Superforts attacked seventy separate targets, including fifteen highway bridges, twenty-three rail bridges and four secondary marshalling yards. Many cuts were made in rail lines and highway junctions throughout the target areas.

Large fires and secondary explosions followed an attack by the B-29's on a small marshalling yard at Talli. At Sandpo fires in the marshalling yards sent black smoke 5,000 feet into the air. North of Sinhung a rail bridge was damaged by direct hits and one span was knocked out of a highway bridge. Two spans of a rail bridge at Tanchon were knocked out. One span each of two highway bridges in the Tanchon vicinity were destroyed, as were the approaches to a highway bridge near Taptong.

Attacking rail lines between Songjin and Hamhung, Pyongyang and Sinanju and to Sonchon, the medium bombers made at least thirty cuts in rails and paralleling highways.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, F-80 jet fighter-bombers and F-51 fighters hammered close support and interdiction targets throughout North Korea. In both day and night operations the light bombers attacked military targets in and near Kwon, Pyongyang, Sinanju, Chongchon, Hungnam, Songchon and Sariwon. Rail lines and moving targets were successfully attacked.

Fighters operating in the Republic of Korea and First Cavalry Division sectors attacked vehicles, troops, gun emplacements, supply areas, carts and troop concentrations. Six vehicles were destroyed and an unknown number of Communist troops killed in an attack on a small convoy near Marchon, while at Imong six artillery pieces were destroyed or damaged in an attack by F-80 jets.

Striking at interdiction targets at Mukhyori, Kwon, Yonghung, Hypohung and Paup, fires were started in several supply areas and warehouses. Counter air sweeps against the airfields at Sentokuju, Konan and Konko by the F-80's revealed no activity.

Destroyed or damaged in Wednesday's attacks by Fifth Air Force planes were forty-nine vehicles, thirty-two boxcars, twenty enemy occupied buildings, two small river boats, one small marshalling yard, seven artillery pieces and three supply areas. Rail lines were cut in several places.

Combat Cargo Command Aircraft continued the flow of essential materiel into Korea, lifting a total of 847 tons of cargo, including 1,131 passengers, Wednesday.

RELEASE 547 ISSUED AT 3:50 P.M., THURSDAY
(1:50 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The United States First Cavalry Division continued its attack in the area north of Kaosong. Elements of the division repelled two enemy attacks and registered gains up to four miles.

Elements of the Republic of Korea First Division advanced north from the vicinity of Sindong against mortar, small arms and automatic weapons fire. Gains of up to five miles were reported.

A two-pronged attack by the Republic of Korea Sixth and Eighth Divisions reached Iyonggang against lessening enemy resistance. Other elements of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division neared Chunggang.

The Republic of Korea Capital Division mopped up in captured Wonsan and secured the Wonsan airfield. The division reported the capture of 521 prisoners in the area.

The Republic of Korea Third Division advanced through Wonsan yesterday against a stubborn enemy supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire. The division reached the northern outskirts after heavy street fighting. Elements of the division continued their attack north of Wonsan.

RELEASE 548 ISSUED AT 11:20 A.M., FRIDAY
(9:20 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Firing at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute, the United States Navy's mighty battleship Missouri yesterday poured out in less than one hour more than 800,000 pounds of death and destruction on enemy military targets in the city of Songjin, just thirty-five miles south of the Manchurian border and about 100 miles from the important Russian port of Vladivostok.

The Missouri spearheaded the largest East coast naval movement since the start of the Korean hostilities when thirty-seven ships, including destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers, worked over Communist installations from the industrial city of Songjin practically to the very edge of the Manchurian border. This was the farthest north that Navy ships have struck in force since June 25.

Among the ships participating in this major naval movement were the aircraft carriers Philippines Sea and Valley Forge, the heavy cruisers Helena, Toledo and Rochester as well as the light cruiser Worcester.

The first sortie of the day from the Valley Forge brought the destruction of one enemy corvette and the bombardment and silencing of four shore battery positions near Sindo. During the twenty-four-hour period ending at noon yesterday, Navy planes of Task Force 77 flew a total of 193 sorties.

Meanwhile, on the West coast, British carrier-based Furies and Fireflies blasted troop concentrations, mortar positions and supply lines in the Changyon and Cho areas.
