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NOTE DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUE  
FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
IN KOREA

20 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 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 462, issued at 12:45 P.M., Tuesday, 19 September 1950  
(11:45 P.M., Monday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 463, issued at 3:55 P.M., Tuesday, 19 September 1950  
(2:55 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 464, issued at 4:05 P.M., Tuesday, 19 September 1950  
(2:05 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 465, issued at 8:40 P.M., Tuesday, 19 September 1950  
(7:40 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 466, issued at 12:55 A.M., Wednesday, 20 September 1950  
(11:55 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

/RELEASE 462,  
S/1805

RELEASE 462, ISSUED AT 12:45 P.M. TUESDAY  
(11:45 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Flying 595 sorties Monday, aircraft of the United States Far East Air Forces concentrated on support of ground operations along the attacking Eighth Army battlefront. F.B.A.F. Bomber Command Superfortresses joined Fifth Air Force bomber and fighter aircraft in the all-out campaign to hasten the defeat of the enemy.

More than forty B-29's dropped their loads of 500-pound bombs on strong enemy troop concentrations just west of the Communist-held city of Waegwan. All bombs fell into the target area, two adjacent rectangles, measuring four-tenths of a mile wide and two and one-half miles long. Results were reported as excellent, although final evaluation must wait on reports from advancing United Nations ground troops. It was the second time in the Korean conflict that strategic bombardment aircraft were employed in direct support of ground force operations.

B-26 light bombers, F-80 jet and F-51 fighter bombers flew more than 330 sorties in close support, interdiction and night intruder missions, keeping enemy forces under constant area attack throughout the twenty-four-hour period (Monday).

Fighter-bombers, in close support all along the battle lines, destroyed tanks, trucks, fuel dumps, gun emplacements, box cars, bombed and strafed enemy troops and continued napalm attacks on all types of targets. From Chindong at the southern end of the Eighth Army line to Pohang along the east coast the North Korean forces were under heavy attack. Targets in Waegwan, Kumchon, Angang, Hamchang, Yecheon, Masan and Pohang were hit with excellent results.

B-26 light bombers attacked military targets in Waegwan and near Taejon under the direction of Air Force forward controllers. A large group of enemy troops, hiding in a river bed, were bombed with napalm. Direct hits on the group were observed. Fires followed the rocketing of military targets in and around Poksong.

Night intruder missions were flown throughout North and South Korea. Lighted targets at Kumchon, Ichon, Pyongyang, Chongju, Taejon, Ansong and Munsen were attacked. Darkness precluded an accurate evaluation of damages inflicted.

Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs flew thirty-one of the day's total sorties and the marines nine.

A new record was established by T-6 trainers, flying control missions along the battle lines Monday, when they flew a total of fifty-six sorties.

Eight tanks, twenty-three trucks, twenty-three other vehicles, two tunnels, seven bridges, nine gun emplacements, twenty buildings housing enemy troops, thirty-one rail cars, three locomotives, five supply areas, a fuel dump and two artillery pieces were either destroyed or damaged and railroad tracks severed in over a half dozen places.

/Troop carrier

Troop carrier aircraft lifted a total of ninety-seven tons of cargo and 160 passengers into Korea during the day.

F-90 jets and F-51 aircraft flew interdiction sorties north of the Thirty-seventh Parallel, keeping North Korean airfields under attack and surveillance. Sweeps were made over Sirmake, Wonsan, Koran and Pyongyang airfields. Attacks were also made on the marshalling yard at Pyongtaek, while rail and vehicular traffic south of the Thirty-seventh Parallel were strafed with good to excellent results.

RELEASE 463, ISSUED AT 3:55 P.M., TUESDAY  
(2:55 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United States Marines continued their advances in the Inchon-Seoul area, reaching the west bank of the Han River. The bag of prisoners is approaching 2,000 since the beginning of operations.

Elements of the United States First Cavalry Division continued their attack against heavy enemy resistance, capturing important terrain features in the Waegwan area. The cavalrymen repulsed one enemy counter-attack during the night.

R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) First Division elements continued their attacks against stiff resistance in the "Walled City" area. Other divisional units registered gains up to three miles to the north and northwest. A small enemy counter-attack supported by tanks was repulsed by leading elements of the advancing forces.

The Naktong River was crossed yesterday by elements of the United States Second Division. During the advance yesterday 139 prisoners were taken and large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured. The enemy continued to resist heavy attacks by other divisional units. Elsewhere, in the division sector, by-passed enemy pockets were being mopped up.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Infantry Division advanced several miles in the area north of Haman. The enemy continued to resist our advance in the Haman area. A heavy enemy attack forced one unit of the division to make a slight withdrawal where the attack was contained.

Attacks to the north by elements of the R.O.K. Sixth Division made sizable gains in the area north of Yongchon. The division surrounded two enemy battalions during its advance. Other units of the R.O.K. Second Corps continued advances.

In the eastern sector units of the R.O.K. Third Division crossed the Hyongsan River and drove north. The river crossing was made against heavy small arms fire. The R.O.K. Capital Division continued to advance despite increasing enemy resistance.

United Nations forces inflicted an estimated 2,070 casualties on the enemy and captured 748 prisoners during the period.

RELEASE 464, ISSUED AT 4:05 P.M., TUESDAY  
(2:05 A.M., TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Carrier-based United States Navy and Marine pilots, capable of flying more than 500 sorties a day, continued to spearhead the advance of the United States and R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) Marines toward Seoul yesterday. In addition to providing close support of the advancing ground forces, the Navy and Marine pilots, flying night and day, provided aerial cover for the invasion fleet at Inchon and raked all enemy avenues of reinforcements. Pilots from the U.S.S. Valley Forge, flagship of Rear Admiral John M. Hoskins, destroyed nine locomotives and blew up an ammunition train.

Navy pilots returning to the U.S.S. Phillippe Sea, flagship of Rear Admiral E. C. Even, commander, Task Force 77, reported sighting marines in the suburbs of Seoul. The Corsair Skyraider and Panther jet pilots reported long lines of Marine troops, trucks and tanks stretching from Inchon to Yongdungpo, in the outskirts of the South Korean capital city.

The carrier pilots made their daily sweep of all airfields within a 150-mile radius of Inchon. Gun emplacements, enemy troops and transport were the primary targets of the heavily armed Navy and Marine planes.

Although the Marines have advanced well beyond the effective range of naval gun fire support the U.S.S. Toledo, H.M.S. Triumph, conducted successful interdiction fire throughout the day and supplied star shell illumination of the battle area at night. The Toledo flies the flag of Rear Admiral J. M. Higgins, commander of the bombardment force covering the landing at Inchon. H.M.S. Triumph flies the flag of Rear Admiral W. G. Andrewes, R.N.

R.O.K. Navy ships sank two North Korean vessels off Hamhae on the south coast and several more off Wando Island. Between Taehu and Tonghing islands on the west coast R.O.K. ships sank four vessels and captured two.

The U.S.S. Helena, flying the flag of Rear Admiral C. C. Hartmen, and supporting vessels continued round-the-clock bombardment of military targets in the Pohang area in support of the advance of United Nations ground forces.

Standing off the west coast of Chinhae Bay, the United States Navy destroyer Endicott provided direct gun fire support of the infantry division.

Rear Admiral James H. Doyle, commander of the Inchon attack force, flying his flag in the U.S.S. Mount McKinley, reports unloading operations well in advance of schedule in spite of prevailing treacherous tide conditions in the landing area.

RELEASE 465, ISSUED AT 8:40 P.M. TUESDAY  
(7:40 A.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Within hours after the strategically important Kimpo airfield was announced as operational, the first of a steady stream of United States Far East Air Forces cargo airplanes began moving vital supplies for the army and marine ground forces in the Seoul area.

Announcement of the airlift, reminiscent of and patterned after the Berlin vittles airlift, was made by Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general of the United States Far East Air Forces.

Simultaneously, General Stratemeyer announced the activation of the Combat Cargo Command of F.E.A.F. and the assignment of Maj. Gen. William H. Tunner as commander. General Tunner directed the Berlin airlift.

Supplies will be moved to the United Nations ground forces in Korea by air on a twenty-four-hour a day schedule with C-54's, C-46's, C-47's and C-119's: all cargo-type aircraft utilized in the constant flow of supplies.

Douglas C-54 Skymasters and the U.S.A.F. new Fairchild C-119 Packets started taking off from their base in southern Japan this morning. The first transport, a C-54, commanded by Col. Herbert A. Bett, of Montgomery, Ala., and piloted by Maj. Alfred W. Brownfield, of Baton Rouge, La., rolled down the runway at 11:20 to start the F.E.A.F. vittles types of sustained mass airlift of men and material.

Three hours and six minutes after the take-off, Aerial Radio Operator M/Sgt. Edwin C. Parry, of Tacoma, Wash., flashed the signal:

"On ground at 2:26 p.m., no sweat," indicating that the C-54 had landed at Kimpo.

Aboard the first transport was Lieut. Col. G. Stover of Winner, S.D., commander of Cocarcom (Combat Cargo Command) first combat cargo support unit, who will direct the advanced element of the latest Korean airlift. Colonel Stover and his staff planned their forward operation far in advance and took off for Kimpo as soon as the airfield was announced as operational by United Nations ground troops. The C-54's and squat C-119's which carried them had long since been loaded with ammunition, other vital supplies and the equipment needed to unload in the minimum possible time.

Also aboard the first transport was Col. Glen R. Birchard, Chief of Staff of Cocarcom, from Bay City, Mich.

General Tunner, as commander of Cargo Combat Command, is responsible for all air transportation in the Far Eastern theatre and was taken from his assignment as deputy Commander for operations, military air transport service, Washington, D.C.

As of 5 p.m. today, thirty-two aircraft had moved 215 tons including 200 men comprising specially trained Air Force cargo handling teams for use at Kimpo. Nine C-54's and twenty-three C-119's made today's airlift.

Portable lighting equipment for night landings went in with today's flights and will be operational by Wednesday.

Most of today's airlift consisted of supplies for the United States Marines on the ground.

Flights returning from Kimpo will be used for the evacuation of wounded directly to hospitals in Japan.

In the eight days since the command was activated, it has flown 561 transport sorties, carrying 1,569 tons of cargo, passengers and combat wounded in the Korean area and in Japan. The transports carried 1,688 combat wounded from Korea to hospitals in Japan on their return trips. Some of the wounded - those with critical injuries - were flown non-stop from Korea directly to Tokyo for treatment.

RELEASE 466, ISSUED AT 12:55 A.M., WEDNESDAY  
(11:55 A.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Elements of the United States First Cavalry Division were reported to have entered Wangwon yesterday afternoon against scattered enemy resistance.

Along the Naktong River front, elements of the United States Second Division on the west side of the river repulsed an enemy probing patrol during the afternoon. A large concentration of enemy troops in the Chogyo area, four miles west of the Naktong, were attacked by friendly air during the afternoon with good results. Elsewhere in the Second Division sector, friendly elements continued to advance during the afternoon against strong enemy resistance.

In the R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) Third Division sector, advancing elements ran into stubborn resistance comprised chiefly of automatic weapons and mortar fire.

In the northeast sector, elements of the R.O.K. Capital Division advanced to the high ground overlooking Kigye, against scattered but stubborn resistance.

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