



NOTE DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING FIFTEEN COMMUNIQUES FROM 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 communique issued by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United Nations Command, during the last seventy-two hours:

Release 477, issued Friday morning, 22 September 1950, covering operations for 21 September, Korea time.

Release 478, timed at 4:05 P.M., Friday, 22 September 1950
(3:05 A.M., Friday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 479, issued at 9 P.M., Friday, 22 September 1950,
(8 A.M., Friday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 480, issued at 9:15 A.M., Saturday 23 September 1950
(8:15 P.M., Friday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 481, issued at 2:25 P.M., Saturday, 23 September 1950
(1:25 A.M., Saturday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 482, issued at 3:35 P.M., Saturday, 23 September 1950
(2:35 A.M., Saturday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 483, issued at 7:30 P.M., Saturday 23 September 1950
(6:30 A.M., Saturday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 484, issued at 8:10 P.M., Saturday, 23 September 1950
(7:10 A.M., Saturday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 486, issued at 12:10 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950,
(10:10 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Release 487, issued at 12:30 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950,
(10:30 P.M., Saturday, Eastern standard time)

Release 488, issued at 3:50 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950,
(1:50 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

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Release 489, timed at 3:45 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950
(1:45 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 490, issued at 3:55 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950
(1:55 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

Release 491, issued at 7:30 P.M., Sunday, 24 September 1950
(5:30 A.M., Sunday, Eastern standard time)

RELEASE 477, ISSUED FRIDAY MORNING COVERING OPERATIONS
POL. 21 SEPTEMBER, KOREA TIME

For the eighty-seventh consecutive day United States Far East Air Forces planes attacked North Korean Forces and installations throughout Korea. Flying 663 sorties, thirty-three of them by Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs and twenty-eight by Marine F4U's bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters took a heavy toll of Communist troops and materiel.

Close coordination between ground and air elements was achieved in the concentrated attack on an estimated thirty enemy tanks in the Twentieth-Fourth Division sector. Forward observers noted the movement of the tanks toward the battle lines. Air support was requested and F-80 jet and F-51 fighters responded. In a joint air-ground attack fourteen of the tanks were either destroyed or damaged beyond use. The remainder of the tanks withdrew to the rear.

Sorties were flown all along the Eighth Army front, with 161 close ground support sorties being flown in the Republic of Korea sector alone. Striking at troops, tanks, trucks, supply areas, gun positions, Air Force forward controllers reported over 300 enemy troops killed in that sector in one attack interdiction.

Low level bombing and night intruder missions pounded the enemy to the rear of the immediate battle lines as far north as the capital city of Pyongyang. Airfields at Simak, Wonsan, Ongjin and Pyongyang were attacked, with one Yak-9 being destroyed on the ground at Pyongyang. Military targets at Kumchon, Chinju, Sunchon, Kwangju, Andong, Hochon, Suwon, Chungju, Samchok and Yechon, as well as in or near forty-five other cities and villages, were attacked with excellent results.

Bomber Command Superfortresses bombed marshalling yards, rail lines, bridges and military installations from Chongju in north-western Korea to the Thirty-seventh Parallel in Central Korea. An even dozen secondary marshalling yards were hit, with excellent results in most attacks.

Secondary explosions and fires followed strikes against the marshalling yards at Chechon, Chunju and Yoju. At Yoju smoke rose to 6,000 feet after the bombing. Excellent results were obtained in attacks on the yards near Sainjung, Takchon, fifteen miles northeast of Seoul, and at Chongju. A large warehouse area north of Suchon was bombed with excellent results and a railroad bridge south of Sunchon had three spans knocked out by direct hits.

Attacks on Communist troops barracks were continued. Secondary explosions followed a strike on a troop area near Wonju in Southern Korea. Direct hits were made on a similar target in Changhwon.

Enemy losses Thursday totalled at least 950 troops killed, seventeen tanks, forty-two vehicles, four power stations, a tunnel, seven bridges, twenty-three gun positions, fifty-nine buildings occupied by enemy troops, two fuel dumps, four

/military supply

military supply areas, eight rail cars, three locomotives, a ferry-boat and one aircraft destroyed or damaged.

The increasing airlift to Korea delivered 441 tons of cargo and 661 passengers.

RELEASE 478, TIMED AT 4:05 P.M. FRIDAY (3:05 A.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Elements of the United States First Marine Division continued their attack toward Seoul, entering Yongdungpo, the important road and rail center southwest of Seoul on the south bank of the Han River. Other United Nations forces were expanding the beachhead perimeter, capturing strategic terrain features in the area. The United States Seventh Infantry Division continued to advance, with elements entering Suwon.

To the south, elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division registered gains up to two miles as they expanded their bridgehead across the Naktong River.

Enemy forces were still resisting the attacks of elements of the United First Cavalry Division in the area north of Taegu. Anti-personnel mines, heavy artillery and mortar fire were all being utilized to slow down the drive by cavalry forces. Advances up to two miles were made in spite of the enemy's efforts.

Frontline elements of the Republic of Korea First Division continued to move forward against light enemy resistance in the rear, other units continued to mop up by-passed enemy troops in the Walled City area.

Units of the United States Second Division continued the build-up of their bridgehead area west of Changnyong. The enemy was driven from the high ground overlooking the Naktong River, and divisional elements advanced up to two miles.

Strong enemy resistance in the area southwest of Haman was overcome by elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division and limited gains were made. Other units of the division advanced approximately four miles against light resistance.

Units of the Republic of Korea Sixth Division counterattacked and regained the high ground northeast of Yonga that was lost yesterday. Other divisional units advanced several miles north of Uihung against light resistance. Other elements of the Republic of Korea Second Corps continued their advances northward against little resistance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Capital Division consolidated positions on the high ground south of Kigye.

Republic of Korea Third Division units repulsed an enemy attack in the vicinity of Pohang last night. Other elements of the division advanced against light opposition.

United Nations forces killed or wounded 5,430 Reds and captured 452 prisoners during the period.

RELEASE 479, ISSUED AT 9 P.M., FRIDAY (8 A.M., FRIDAY,
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Double-barrelled United States Far East Air Forces attacks on around-the-clock schedule struck at the Communists last night and today. Fighters and light bombers covered Southern Korea, while B-29's in both day and night attacks fanned out over North and Central Korea.

On a twenty-four-hour-a-day schedule, United States Superfortresses struck powerful blows at the enemy highway and rail system in the Pyongyang area, dropping more than 3,000 500-pound bombs on all traffic that moved during the night. Returning air crews reported good results although detailed observation was not possible at the altitude of the night mission.

Early this morning the Bomber Command launched the first of a day-long series of attacks involving about forty B-29's, one formation of twenty bombers struck at the rail centers and troop and vehicle concentrations at Chichon, Chongju and Wongju in Central Korea for the second day in a row. The B-29's encountered only meager flak during their visual strike at the targets. Bombardiers reported excellent results.

A flight of twelve B-29's struck at the marshalling yards at military equipment concentration in Central Korea at Yaju and Changhwan later in the morning. The attacks on these two areas was also a second strike within two days for the Superfortresses.

A smaller B-29 flight roamed over the important highway system connecting Pyongyang and Haeju, bombing the roads to prevent their use by North Korean military traffic. Other B-29's bombed the highway from Pyongyang to Sariwon and Kessong in the area northwest of Seoul. No flak or enemy fighters were reported by the bombers working in this area.

Another small flight of B-29's concentrated their attack on bridges on the highway and rail lines between Pyongyang, Sanchon and Kusong. Excellent results were reported by crews on this mission also.

B-26 light Invaders took off this morning even before the night intruder B-26's had returned. They were in the air at 4 a.m. for day missions, an hour and a half before the last intruders were back at their base.

The B-26 pilots reported this evening that targets are getting increasingly hard to find. They operated on the Pohang front and along the Nakdong River, with bombs, rockets, napalm and 50-caliber, striking troops and supply concentrations.

A single B-26, flown by Capt. Elbert Stringer, Moberly, Missouri was directed to an orchard south of Kigye, where enemy troops in force were strafed.

"I felt pretty good after working the area for about twenty minutes as the controller told me our ground forces moved in and secured it after I left."

/Today's

Today's excellent flying weather proved an incentive to F-80 and F-51 fighter pilots, who for the third straight day flew from early dawn to dark. They accounted for a large number of troops killed, damage to gun positions, supplies and other military targets all along the line, and west and north of southern Korea as far as the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

F-50 Mustangs ranged above the Thirty-eighth Parallel this afternoon and destroyed a Communist airplane on the ground at Sinmak airfield, southeast of Sariwon. Pilots reported they also damaged a number of buildings being used at the airfield.

F-80 jets flew close support missions along the United Nations southern perimeter and also attacked troops and convoys in the Seoul area. Excellent results were reported on all missions.

Two barges with Communist troops crossing the Kum River southwest of Taejon were attacked by two F-80's flying an armed reconnaissance mission.

Lieut. James W. Wood, Pueblo, Colorado, pilot said: "There were about fifty troops in the boats who tried to land and scatter, but strafing got most of them."

The same flight damaged a supply dump in the area.

On the southern perimeter, Lieut. John M. Rayland Jr., Liberal, Kansas, led a flight of four F-80's in a strafing attack about ten miles northwest of Pohang.

"The controller directed us to a clump of trees where he said some enemy troops were hiding. He couldn't see them, but after we strafed the place, the controller said we had done a lot of good," Rayland said.

A short time later, the same planes attacked an enemy troop concentration in a small village nearby, killing at least fifty.

Pilots flying F-80's in the area southeast of Seoul told of destroying several trucks and other vehicles. A convoy of about 500 trucks and 100 ox-carts was caught on the highway between Chunchon and Hoengsong, forty miles southeast of Seoul, with an estimated 100 troops killed and about half of the carts destroyed.

RELEASE 480; ISSUED AT 9:15 A.M., SATURDAY
(8:15 P.M., FRIDAY EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Another double-barrel assault by fighters and bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces is scheduled in Korea today as good weather conditions continue for the fourth day in a row.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs were the first planes in the air this morning. First flights left their base in Japan at 5:15 A.M. and headed across the Straits to Southern Korea. F-80 jet Shooting Stars followed them by about thirty minutes.

For the second day in a row, B-26 light bombers took off on day missions about an hour before the last of the night intruders returned. This was about 6 A.M.

Night interdiction missions were flown by B-29's for the third night straight with results reported to be good. They operated in North and Central Korea capping an all-day attack yesterday by more than forty Superforts that broke into small formations for visual strikes at marshaling yards, troop and vehicle concentrations, rail and highway communications.

More than 1,000 Communist troops were reported killed by United States Air Force planes yesterday as the fighters and light and medium bombers supported the United Nations offensive. Most of the troops were killed along the battle line in southeastern Korea. Tanks, trucks and bridges destroyed or damaged ran into large numbers.

One group of F-51's alone accounted for twelve tanks severely damaged and also silenced artillery pieces mostly in the Masgwon and Sonju area.

B-26's yesterday moved in front of rapidly advancing United Nations ground forces on the Northern and Southwestern fronts, battering Communist troops and supply dumps. They found one troop concentration in a gorge ten miles northwest of Kigye and cleaned it out with rockets and caliber-50 ammo. The controller in the area estimated at least forty enemy troops killed. The same flight knocked out two artillery pieces with bombs and scored direct hits on a tank.

Returning from a mission on the northern front, one B-26 crew reported seeing several hundred Communist troops running in retreat on a highway. "They either sprinted a little faster or fell when we opened up on them," one of the gunners said.

Enemy troops, artillery and vehicles also were under attack in the southwest along the front by light bombers. Troop emplacements were hit in the Chinju area, according to First Lieut. Richard D. Muroski, 703 West Sixth Avenue, Middletown, Ohio.

Four B-26's returned at midnight from an intruder mission. "We got an ammo dump six miles northwest of Andong," said First Lieut. Russel L. Sanford, Lockport, Ill. "Large explosions followed our strike."

Okinawa-based B-29's hit targets of opportunity yesterday report - excellent results in the Yangpung, Marpung and Tanyang areas. A marshalling yard at Yangpung was worked over on one bomb run by the Superfort piloted by Lieut. Stuart H. Howe, Palmetto, Florida. "On our second pass we hit a bridge south of the yard and strung our bombs right up the track through the choke point," he said.

On the Han River, a concentration of flak revealed a pontoon bridge which might have escaped undetected, Lieut. Col. Jim Wells, Santa Barbara, Calif., reported. "We hadn't seen any activity along the river until the Communist guns protecting the bridge opened up. We damaged the bridge and believe it's down."

RELEASE 481, ISSUED AT 2:25 P.M., SATURDAY (1:25 A.M.,
SATURDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces airplanes continued their intensive two-pronged aerial campaign against Communist forces in Korea Friday.

Strong attacks by medium and light bombers, as well as fighter aircraft, both north and south of Seoul, were carried out in a continuing effort to prevent strengthening of North Korean garrisons in that city. To the southeast, along the old battle line, concentrated close support operations assisted ground elements in their current breakthrough along that line to such an extent that mass ground force advances were possible for the first time in Korean conflict.

In one division area regiments were hitting enemy with regiments in column, a tactic that can only be carried when complete aerial supremacy is enjoyed. Aerial spearheads, preceding the division, engaged Communist tank formations for the second consecutive day, and once more put them to rout. Five tanks were destroyed and two tanks and two self-propelled artillery pieces damaged in the strike.

North Korean casualties mounted steadily as F-80 jet and F-51 fighters caught large formations of troops withdrawing under ground forces' artillery fire. In the Republic of Korea area alone, when Fifth Air Force flew 125 close support (sorties), an estimated 625 enemy troops were killed. Another 160 were killed in front of the advancing First Cavalry Division. More than 1,100 Communist troops were reported by Air Force controllers as killed during yesterday's operation.

Interdiction, light bombardment and night intruder missions by Fifth Air Force airplanes struck at troop concentrations, supply and fuel areas, gun positions, enemy occupied buildings, vehicles and other military targets, assisting in the general plan of tying up enemy operations in both active battle zones.

Sorties again passed the 600 mark in the eighty-eighth consecutive day of Far East Air Forces combat operations in Korea, and Bomber Command Superfortresses conducted the most widespread effort since the start of the war to impede and disrupt enemy logistic and troop movements.

Flying throughout the twenty-four-hour period, the B-29's attacked troop staging area, rail bridges, tracks, marshalling yards and highways. With major rail interdiction targets dwindling rapidly the highway interdiction program was stopped up, with main routes north and south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel liberally bombed. Operating in formations and individually the medium bombers left craters in highways south from the northern border of Korea through Pyongyang to Kaesong, and cut rail and highway lines along the main line from Chechon to the northwest beyond Seoul. Highways were effectively cut at thirty separate points, railroad tracks in eleven, five highways and one rail bridge destroyed, and seven highway bridges damaged.

North Korean staging areas at Chechon, Wonju and Chungju were attacked with excellent results. Fires and secondary explosions followed the visual bombing
/of a

of a warehouse and factory area at Chunchon. Considerable rolling stock in the marshalling yards at Yongpyong, Chunchon and west of Wonju was destroyed by direct hits on the yards. Fifth Air Force airplanes destroyed or damaged twenty-one tanks, two self-propelled artillery pieces, fifty-six vehicles, twenty-five artillery weapons, seventy-eight enemy occupied buildings, fifty-five rail cars, five locomotives, six river boats and three supply areas during yesterday's operations.

Combat cargo command aircraft airlifted a total of 525 tons of cargo and passengers in air fields in Korea in a continuation of their major supply effort.

RELEASE 482, ISSUED AT 3:35 P.M., SATURDAY
(2:35 A.M. SATURDAY EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United Nations forces north of the Han River are in the outskirts of Seoul. Other elements advancing on Seoul from the south are meeting stiffening enemy resistance. Other elements of the Tenth Corps have moved several miles south of the city. The city of Suwon, some eighteen miles to the south, has been taken by United Nations forces.

In the United States Twenty-fifth Division sector, advances of 3,000 to 6,000 yards were made against stubborn enemy resistance.

Elements of the United States Second Division advanced approximately three miles, capturing the town of Chogye.

In the United States Twenty-fourth Division sector leading elements have advanced approximately ten miles beyond Waegwan along the Kumchon-Waegwan axis.

In the northern sector of the United States First Corps United Nations forces are reported to have advanced to the Naktong River generally southeast of Sonsan, representing a twelve-mile advance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea Second Corps have advanced to a point about four miles southeast of Uisong.

In the Republic of Korea First Corps sector advances of approximately six miles have been made with elements of the east coast generally south of Chongha.

United Nations forces inflicted 5,920 casualties on the enemy and captured 685 prisoners during the period.

/RELEASE 483,

RELEASE 483, ISSUED AT 7:30 P.M., SATURDAY (6:30 A.M., SATURDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United States Far East Air Forces air operations on a twenty-four-hour schedule continued in Korea today by all combat and cargo airplanes in another staggering offensive against the Communists.

With combat cargo command aircraft unloading supplies and reinforcements assembly-line fashion at Kimpo for the ground forces, Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers and Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superforts ranged the south, central and north sectors of Korea in assaults on the enemy and his resources.

B-29 Superforts and B-26 light invaders teamed up last night to destroy a complete ammunition train, and today B-29's covered a troop barracks at Hamhung with 500-pound general purpose bombs. F-80 jets and F-51 Mustangs today continued to pound enemy troops in retreat along the south-eastern perimeter battle line, and also fanned out to strike at close-in interdiction targets with a large number of sorties.

The Superfortresses flew over the main highway from Suwon south to Kumchon between 10:30 P.M. and midnight, hanging a long series of brilliant flares high over the roads, lighting up enemy targets for the low-flying light bombers. B-29 observers reported seeing one complete ammunition train destroyed, two others successfully bombed; in addition to troops bombed and strafed in the Yongdong area by B-26's.

Near Taejon, B-29 flares illuminated a southbound train of about twenty cars pulled by two engines. The first bomb from two B-26's "exploded right in the middle of the string of cars, and its fires worked from there right out to both ends of the train," Lieutenant Rexford L. Hall, El Cajon, California said.

"I saw at least six cars explode, so it must have been an ammunition train," Staff Sergeant Harold C. Swenson, Monderson, Wyoming, a gunner on a B-29 reported. Other pilots said that the train continued to explode fire-cracker fashion for about twenty-five minutes after it was hit.

The same team of light and medium bombers heavily damaged a train twelve miles east of Yongdong by using the same methods. "The locomotive exploded on our first strafing attack, and then before the train stopped moving we bombed the tracks out from in front of it, causing several cars to pile up," Lieutenant Robert Martin Jr., Tucson, Arizona, pilot of the second B-26, said.

Earlier in the evening a small B-29 formation bombed the highway leading north from Sonchon to Pyongyang. The B-29's commenced their bombing in the area at about 7:30 P.M. and continued their pounding until after midnight.

Early this morning, a twenty-airplane formation of Superfortresses struck the military barracks at Hamhung, north of the Thirty-eighty Parallel, about ten miles north of the chemical factories at Konan that were levelled by B-29's several weeks ago. The troops' barracks were reported to be a school for quick

/training

training of North Korean troops and were reported to train a large number of soldiers each day for active service with the North Korean forces. The twenty-airplane formation was followed shortly by another B-29 formation of fourteen bombers which struck the same troop training area. Excellent results were reported by the crews and all bombing was done visually.

Rail lines between Pyongyang and Kaesong were again bombed by a formation of four B-29's which later struck at railroad tracks leading between the North Korean capital and the cities of Chongju and Huichon. Air crews reported excellent results on the several targets along this route.

Late this afternoon, another small formation of B-29's struck at the highway and railway bridges north of the city of Seoul, cutting enemy communications lines and stalling North Korean military transportation over a wide area.

Returning crews reported no flak in the vicinity of any of today's targets and no enemy fighters were seen.

The B-26's hit troop and supply concentrations in the Kumchon and Sinju areas in flights which returned to Japan bases this afternoon.

At Nanwon, the marshaling yards and near-by warehouses were hard hit by rockets, bombs and 50-caliber fire from a flight of airplanes led by Lieutenant Lawrence W. Gallagher, Keshockson, New York.

"Judging from the fire we started, the warehouses must have been supply dumps," Gallagher said. F-80 jets concentrated their close support work today along the northern sector of the United Nations lines in southern Korea. In addition to the support missions, one flight ranged as far north as the Pyongyang airstrip. When no activity was observed at the Pyongyang field, Lieutenant Gerald L. Major, South Bend, Indiana, led his flight in attacks on box cars along the rail lines running south from there. "We hit and damaged about fifteen cars scattered along the railroad in groups of two and three," Lieutenant Major said. In the area north of Pchang, F-80's led by Lieutenant Richard D. Moore, 3351 Eighty-fourth Street, Jackson Heights, New York, knocked out two large artillery pieces being towed by trucks. Several other vehicles were attacked and burned and groups of enemy troops were strafed along a road near Tosong, north of Pchang. "Results were good," Lieutenant Moore said.

RELEASE 484, ISSUED AT 8:10 P.M., SATURDAY (7:10 A.M., SATURDAY,
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Naval air and surface power yesterday contributed to the advance of United Nations ground forces on all fronts.

The 8-inch guns of the heavy cruiser U.S.S. HELENA during the night and day of 22 September poured more than 55,000 pounds of ammunition in front of the advancing Republic of Korea Army divisions in the Pohang area. The big guns of the Helena bombarded enemy troop concentrations, mortar positions and artillery emplacements. Shore fire-control parties reported that the naval gunfire neutralized whole areas of enemy resistance.

Naval guns on the south coast, firing in support of the Twenty-fifth Division, are running out of targets as enemy troops retreat out of range. For the past week United States Navy ships standing in Chirhae Bay have provided round-the-clock gunfire support of United States Army troops holding down that anchor position on the United Nations defense perimeter.

The British cruiser H.M.S. KENYA and the British destroyer H.M.S. CHARITY destroyed three mines off the coast just north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. The Kenya and the Charity also bombarded gun emplacements and large working parties constructing fortified positions on the extremity of the Ongjin Peninsula, near Ponggan.

Carrier-based United States Navy and Marine pilots were out in force in close and general support of the ground forces in the Seoul and Suwon areas. Troop concentrations, transport supplies and gun emplacements were the primary targets.

At Pyongtaek, more than 1,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. Five miles northeast of Seoul approximately 3,000 enemy troops were attacked while attempting to cross the Han River. The Navy pilots went after the North Koreans with bombs, rockets and 20-mm. cannon. Marine fliers destroyed buildings northwest of Seoul, where an estimated seventy enemy troops were sniping, and destroyed seven heavy anti-aircraft batteries. The Marines continued their deadly use of napalm against troop concentrations and gun emplacements.

Navy Skyraiders, Panther jets and Corsairs killed more than 500 troops at Chorwon, Pyongtaek, Sunchon, Tekson and Suwon. Sixteen trucks were destroyed and seven were damaged. Three locomotives and seven box-cars were destroyed. Three anti-aircraft batteries and three artillery emplacements were destroyed. Eight warehouses, four barracks buildings and one supply dump were destroyed.

Effective harassing fire support by the heavy cruisers U.S.S. TOLEDO and U.S.S. ROCHESTER during the night of 22 September kept the Republic of Korea Marines from North Korean Communist attacks on the left flank of the United Nations advance on Seoul. Shore fire control parties reported that the artillery targets in the same area across the Han fired on by the Toledo the previous day were apparently knocked out, as they have not fired on United

/Nations troops

Nations troops since. During the night, the Rochester fired on ferry landings on both sides of the Han River northwest of the battle-line crossing the Han.

The U.S.S. MISSOURI added her 16-inch guns to the chorus of naval gunfire late yesterday afternoon.

RELEASE 486 ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M., SUNDAY (10:10 P.M.,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY)

Aboard the U.S.S. TOLEDO, off Inchon - Eight days after the invasion landing of United Nations forces at Inchon, the fire-support ships under the command of Rear Admiral John M. Higgins, U.S.N., still were pounding enemy targets inland. The U.S.S. TOLEDO and the ROCHESTER, both heavy cruisers, fired harassing fire from their eight-inch main batteries during the night and early morning yesterday as requested by shore fire-control parties.

Exploding more than 250 shells, the cruisers fired with effective results on North Korean Communist troop concentrations, tanks and gun emplacements. All targets were in a general area on the left flank of the United Nations line and on both sides of the Han River.

Fire-control spotters sent word back to the ships that the guns had neutralized enemy troops, that the areas were well covered and one gun emplacement had been destroyed. During the night the cruisers had five fire missions assigned.

RELEASE 487, ISSUED AT 12:30 P.M., SUNDAY
(10:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY)

Aboard U.S.S. PHILIPPINE SEA, Flagship, Task Force 77 - Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, commander of the invasion fleet at Inchon during the assault phases on the beachhead at Inchon, accompanied by Rear Admiral F.C. Ewen, commander of Task Force 77, arrived aboard this ship by destroyer last night after an inspection trip to the United Nations beachhead bordering Seoul.

The purpose of the trip was to evaluate the Navy's close and deep support work by carrier-borne air power to the troops ashore and the offshore bombardment by cruisers and destroyers of the Seventh Fleet.

The two commanding officers were impressed by the devastating effectiveness of the air-sea bombardment which paved the way for the invasion by marine troops on D-Day. They were asked by United Nations ground forces on the spreading Inchon-Seoul beachhead to continue close air support for the troop movements.

Today planes of this task force continued blasting North Korean Communist targets north, east and south of the fighting lines adjacent to Seoul. Air sweeps were made from Kunsan in South Korea to Sinanju, north of Pyongyang. Pilots reported little, if any, new activity in the larger cities, which once served as supply centers for the aggressor Communist forces. Fewer troops and vehicles were seen along the road, although it may be assumed that what military strength is still available is moving under the protective cover of night toward the vicinity of Seoul.

Anti-aircraft fire, particularly in the city of Seoul and Pyongyang, continued to be moderate. A Navy Skyraider was shot down in flames twelve miles south of Pyongyang. The pilot parachuted and was later rescued by a marine helicopter that flew eighty-five miles per hour at low altitude and landed on enemy-held terrain. The pilot was reported in fair condition and was taken aboard a Navy hospital ship in Inchon harbor.

RELEASE 488, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM MIDNIGHT FRIDAY TO
MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, ISSUED AT 3:50 P.M. SUNDAY
(1:50 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Enemy personnel losses mounted as United States Far East Air Force airplanes in excellent flying weather continued their around-the-clock attacks on withdrawing elements of the Communist army. Materiel destruction along the battle lines increased as well, as more than 560 sorties were flown in Korea in the Far East Air Force's 89th consecutive day of combat operations. About 150 of these were by B-26's, F-51's and F-80 jets in direct support of the rapidly advancing Republic of Korea forces along the northeastern sector, where the enemy retreat was speeding up.

Rocketing and strafing F-80's pinned down and destroyed more than 430 North Korean troops in this area, raising the known total of enemy troops killed by aerial attacks thus far to more than 6,000. By-passed Communist positions and gun emplacements were napalmed, fortified dwellings fired and moving vehicles destroyed in coordinated attacks directed by air force forward controllers.

In other sectors the mounting aerial offensive assisted other ground units of the United Nations forces as the Eighth Army offensive rolled forward. In the First Cavalry Division zone, the first enemy rocket launcher observed in the Korean conflict was destroyed by an F-80 Shooting Star. More than thirty-enemy-occupied buildings were destroyed or damaged in this area alone. Targets were becoming scarce in some sectors and four F-80's returned to their base due to the lack of suitable objectives.

To the rear of the battle lines, B-26 light bombers hammered Communist lines of communication and storage areas at Kochang, Chongju, Namwon, Kumimu, Andong, Taejon, Yaju, Kumchon, Pyongtaek, Chonan and Yongdong in both day and night operations. Rail lines were cut, rolling stock destroyed, a fuel dump burned, two highway bridges damaged and convoys strafed.

There is still no indication of enemy air build-up and fighter sweeps over airfields at Pyongyang, Sinmak, Pyonggang, Kangnung and Taejon were unproductive. At all fields only dummy and destroyed aircraft were observed.

Interdiction sorties were flown by F-80's both north and south of the Thirty-seventh Parallel as military targets were bombed and strafed in and near Myopchon, Sariwon, Yongsong and Namwon in the program to cut off reinforcement of Communist forces in the Seoul area. Bomber command Superfortresses concentrated once again on military training camps and major highway networks in Korea. At Hamhung, a replacement training center was attacked with excellent results. Secondary explosions rocked the area and fires gave off clouds of smoke rising 7,000 feet in the air. Post-strike reconnaissance revealed that 75 per cent of the target area had been leveled and the remainder rendered unusable.

Highways leading south from Pyongyang to Haeju and northward beyond the Fortieth Parallel were pounded by both small formations and individual B-29's.

/Key road

Key road junctions and highway bridges were bombed with excellent effect and numerous large craters made in roadbeds all along these routes.

Enemy losses for the day's operations included a total of 521 troops killed, forty-three vehicles, ten tanks, nine carts, seventy-two enemy-occupied buildings, twenty-six artillery pieces, eighty-three rail cars, three highway bridges, three tunnels, a river ferry, seven supply areas, an ammunition dump, four warehouses and two locomotives destroyed or damaged.

Transport aircraft lifted a total of ninety-nine passengers and 416 tons of cargo into Korea Saturday. As of midnight 22 September the newly activated Combat Cargo Command had delivered 1,337 tons of supplies into Kimp'o airfield in four days of operations.

RELEASE 489, TIMED AT 3:45 P.M. SUNDAY (1:45 A.M. SUNDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

In the Inchon-Seoul area elements of the United States First Marine Division expanded their bridgehead north of the Han River and continued their advance into Seoul. Other marine units reached the south bank of the Han east of Yongdungpo. United States Seventh Division elements registered sizable gains in the area south of Seoul, reaching a north-south road while other units of the division advanced south of Suwon, secured the airfield and sent reconnaissance elements as far south as Osan.

A task force of the United States First Cavalry Division raced twenty-five miles, crossed the Naktong River and seized Sangju.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division continued their advances west of Waegwan and reached the approaches to Kumchon. British units operating with the United States First Corps in the area southwest of Waegwan attacked against stiff resistance.

Kunwi is being mopped up by elements of the Republic of Korea First Division, and other divisional units continued their attack to the north of Tabu against scattered resistance.

Gains of up to five miles against scattered resistance were recorded by United States Second Divisional units. Other elements of the division made considerable gains west of Chogye and had reached the Hyopchon area.

An enemy counter-attack against elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division was repulsed and the division continued its drive west toward Chinju, registering gains up to four miles. A task force of the division gained approximately twelve miles, capturing Kosong and advancing to the west.

The Republic of Korea Second Corps continued its advance to the north, occupying Ulsong against light resistance.

Elements of the Republic of Korea First Corps reached the Chongka area and other corps units reported gains north and northeast of Kigye.

United Nations forces inflicted 1,490 casualties on the enemy and captured 358 prisoners during the period.

RELEASE 490, ISSUED AT 3:55 P.M., SUNDAY (1:55 A.M., SUNDAY
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

With Headquarters of Tenth Corps, in Korea - A spokesman for Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, commanding general, Tenth Corps, stated that an acting civil government appointed for the city of Inchon by the President of the Republic of Korea, Syngman Rhee, was established Saturday in the Mayor's office at the City Hall in Inchon.

These officials relieved the temporary government appointed by Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, U.S.M.C., on 18 September. The temporary civil government was headed by Pyo Yang Moon. The newly appointed administration is designed to establish normal government functions in the war-ravaged city. The group of civil officials arrived by airplane at Kimpo Friday evening from the southern front and included administrators of the projected governments of Seoul and Kyunggi Province. All attended the brief ceremony.

Installed as Acting Mayor of Inchon was Kang Hae Seung, who was appointed by President Rhee along with the other officials in Pusan on 18 September. The Inchon officials have taken over the administration of government functions and will take measures to establish law and order, provide public sanitation and other programs to promote the general welfare.

RELEASE 491, ISSUED AT 7:30 P.M., SUNDAY (5:30 A.M., SUNDAY,
EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Communist targets in Korea are growing more scarce each day, according to pilots of United States Far East Air Force aircraft who launched another major air offensive against withdrawing aggressors today.

Even B-29 Superforts, medium bombers normally engaged in bombing of industrial or interdiction communications targets such as marshalling yards and bridges stalked highways in Central and North Korea today in search of suitable targets for their 500-pound general purpose bombs.

Again F-80 jets and F-51 Mustang fighters led the way for Far East Air Force airplanes in attacks on Communist troops and their war equipment along all fronts of the battle-line. Light Invader bombers, B-26's closed out their night missions in time for the day bombers to leave early on interdiction of communications lines to cut off the enemy retreat.

Superforts of the United States Far East Air Force bomber command flew on a twenty-four-hour basis for the fourth consecutive time and for the second straight night illuminated targets for smaller and more maneuverable aircraft to precision-bomb successfully.

Superforts struck North Korean marshalling yards, rail lines, factories, military, staging and training areas today as they roamed over the Korean Peninsula.

Following last night's highly successful flare-dropping mission, today's flights of Superforts began taking off shortly after 3 A.M., Sunday. A flight of eight B-29's struck the troop training and staging area at Munpyong, a few miles north of the port city of Wonsan on the northeast coast. Crews reported the bombing was successful and results excellent.

Eight B-29's flying from Okinawa bombed the rail yards at Sariwan with excellent results. Eight others struck at storage warehouses and a manufacturing plant at Sariwan shortly after the bombing of the rail yards at the same city. A flight of four other Superforts from Okinawa ranged far north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel to bomb bridges with results reported as excellent by bombardiers.

The constant pounding of highways in the Pyongyang area that commenced a few days ago was stepped up today. One B-29 covered the road from the Red capital to the city of Sariwan. Another B-29 covered the road from Haeju to Kaesong. Two B-29's patrolled the road from Wonsan to Chorwon. A single B-29 bombed along the road from Pyongyang to Chongju, while another bombed the highway from Pyongyang to Huichon.

A formation of twelve, flying from bases in Japan, began a once-an-hour take-off schedule commencing before dawn. These Superforts were directed to seek and strike targets of opportunity on the main roads leading to and from Seoul. The bomber stream is still in operation and reports received from the first crews to return indicate that targets are difficult to find as nothing
/seems to be

seems to be moving outside of the battle area. One B-29, however, located a moving North Korean tank. The tank was turned over to fighters for the bombing assignment. Only occasional flak was noted in some areas by the B-29's. No enemy fighter airplanes were reported.

Three B-26's teamed with a flare-dropping B-29 to destroy a train two miles northeast of Taejon on a night intruder mission early this morning. Bombing at intervals of about five minutes the B-26's destroyed most of the train.

In the Chinju area near the southernmost part of the United Nations battle lines, two flights of B-26's reported excellent results in attacks today. Controller airplanes directed the light bombers to their targets.

"We damaged at least fifteen of them," Capt. Russell M. Gibbons, 1628 West 45th Street, Los Angeles, California, said in telling how his flight bombed, strafed and fired rockets into a group of twenty-five vehicles hidden along a road.

A few miles south, near Sachon, light bombers attacked nine Communist vehicles.

Four F-80's led by Lieut. James H. Harvey Jr., Mountaintop, Pennsylvania, were sent from one air controller to the next along the battle-lines, finally being directed to two trucks five miles north of Andong. They damaged both. In the same area they also found a half-track and an oxcart and destroyed them.

A few miles south of Chinju, rockets from four F-80's led by Lieut. Edward A. Lembeck, New Smyrna, Florida, heavily damaged four trucks. "We almost ran out of fuel while we were flying around hunting for a target," Lieut. Lembeck said.

Pilots of F-51's also complained there were few good targets, although they operated over Korea from dawn to dark. Most of them flew close to friendly United Nations forces driving toward the battle-line extremities, including Andong, Kumchon and Chinju.