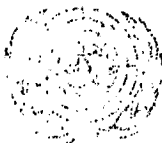


UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1860

21 October 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 21 OCTOBER 1950 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING  
THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF  
7 JULY 1950 (S/1588)

21 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 honour to refer to Paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Security Council of 7 July 1950, requesting the United States to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the United Nations Command.

In compliance with this Resolution, there is enclosed herewith, for circulation to the members of the Security Council, the "Sixth Report of the United Nations Command Operations in Korea for the Period 15 to 30 September 1950".

Enclosures:

Two copies of the above-mentioned Report.

/UNITED STATES  
S/1860

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

20 October 1950

SIXTH REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONS  
IN KOREA FOR THE PERIOD 15 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1950

I herewith submit report number six of the United Nations Command operations in Korea for the period 15 to 30 September, inclusive. Eighth Army communiques numbers 90 through 117, X Corps communiques numbers 1 through 9, Korean releases numbers 438 through 509, and United Nations Command communiques numbers 6 through 10 provide detailed accounts of these operations.

Introduction

Events of the past two weeks have been decisive. The strategic concepts designed to win the war are rapidly proving their soundness through aggressive application by our ground, sea and air forces.

The seizure of the heart of the enemy's distributing system in the Seoul area has completely dislocated his logistical supply to his forces in South Korea and has quickly resulted in their disintegration. Caught between our northern and our southern forces, both of which were completely self-sustaining because of our absolute air and naval supremacy, the enemy is thoroughly shattered through disruption of his logistical support and our combined combat activities.

The prompt junction of our two forces is dramatically symbolic of this collapse.

Continuing operations will take full advantage of our initiative and unified strength to provide for the complete destruction of the enemy and his early capitulation.

Ground Operations

The envelopment:

At dawn 15 September, the United States X Corps made an amphibious assault on the Inchon area. The first phase in this wide envelopment was seizure of Wolmi-do, a small island which dominates Inchon harbor. The 3rd Battalion of the 5th United States Marine Division surprised the North Koreans with a perfectly co-ordinated attack that secured the island in two hours fighting.

/The second

The second phase of this operation involved the securing of the Inchon peninsula. The 1st United States Marine Division and four Republic of Korea Marine battalions accomplished this feat with lightning-like blows that kept the North Korean 18th Division and garrison units off-balance and unable to collect their forces for co-ordinated action. Kimpo airfield, the largest in Korea, was cleared on 17 September and opened for United Nations operations on 18 September. Elements of the 7th United States Division augmented by Republic of Korea Army forces were next brought into Inchon and rapidly took over the southern flank advancing speedily ten miles to the south and securing Suwon.

The liberation of Seoul and the denying to the North Koreans of road and rail lines in this communication hub comprised the third phase of this operation. On 19 September, the 1st United States Marine Division and two Republic of Korea Marine battalions crossed the Han River and started the attack on Seoul from the north. The remainder of the 1st United States Marine Division and the United States 7th Division enveloped Seoul from the south and west. The 17th Republic of Korea Regiment attacked through the center. By this time the North Korean forces had been able to bring in reinforcements from the 9th North Korean Division that was on the Eighth Army front and from scattered garrison and training units. The North Korean defense of Seoul was co-ordinated and fanatic, requiring the X Corps Commander to direct actual fighting with its hardships on civilian life and property. The liberation of the city was conducted in such a manner as to cause the least possible damage to civil installations. The third phase was completed on 28 September with only mop-up fighting continuing in the area. The President of Korea moved the Government of the Republic of Korea into Seoul on 29 September.

The obstacles to this wide envelopment were not only the enemy opposition, but also the natural obstacles of poor beaches fronted by miles of mud flats, a narrow channel, and an extraordinary tidal range of over twenty-nine feet. The success demonstrated a complete mastery of the technique of amphibious warfare, clockwork co-ordination and co-operation between the units and services participating. There was nothing noteworthy about the North Korean opposition, but there could have been. The potential was there. The North Koreans were proceeding with the construction of coastal fortifications, dug-in tanks and guns

/of all

of all calibers, beach defenses and mining operations. Had this development been delayed for as much as a month, the enemy would have been ready and the assault, if possible, would have been more costly to United Nations assault forces.

The Main Attack:

In co-ordination with the landing of X Corps at Inchon on 15 September, the Eighth Army launched its main attack on 16 September. After reports of the successful landings at Inchon, the forces of Korean, British, and United States Army troops attacked along their actual front against strong enemy resistance. Some of the most severe fighting of the entire war resulted. The North Korean forces had a tight ring around the United Nations forces in the Eighth Army area and were pressing their attacks. United Nations forces had inflicted severe punishment to the attacking enemy. This ring around the United Nations forces, though strong, was by this time lacking in depth. The first few days of the main attack were replete with attacks and counterattacks meeting head on.

By 18 September, the North Koreans began to give ground slowly around the entire Eighth Army front. By the 20th of September, the United Nations forces were punching holes in the North Korean ring. The port of Pohang-dong on the east coast was retaken by the 3rd Republic of Korea Division on the 20th of September.

The IX Corps in the south with the United States 2nd Infantry Division, United States 25th Division and attached Republic of Korea units got its attack rolling rapidly. In the Masan area, on the south coast, the enemy 6th and 7th Divisions had begun to yield ground by 19 September. Within four days our forces had driven westward almost to Chinju, and during the next week, enemy forces had been displaced almost to Hadong, a distance of thirty-five miles.

The I United States Corps to the north with the 1st United States Cavalry Division, 24th United States Infantry Division, the 1st Republic of Korea Division and the 27th British Brigade crossed the Nakdong River on the 19th, built up a firm bridgehead on the 20th, and then sprang from this bridgehead in a furious driving attack up the main Kunchon-Taejon axis pushing back the North Korean 1st, 3rd, 10th, and 13th Divisions about thirty-five miles west of their 15 September line.

/on the

On the northern and western fronts, the enemy 8th, 12th and 5th, 15th Divisions resisted fiercely until 22 September, when a series of precipitous withdrawals carried them more than seventy miles northward within six days.

The I and II Republic of Korea Corps on this front are responsible for this rapid progress. To keep the enemy continually on the move, these Republic of Korea units developed a leap-frog system with one regiment resting while one was driving. The enemy losses in personnel and equipment in this area were particularly heavy. At Uisong, over one hundred tons of rice and supplies and most of the equipment of a division were captured.

In large, the enemy has relinquished effective tactical control of nearly all Republic of Korea territory south of the 37th parallel, while United Nations forces now control a territory four times greater than at the commencement of the Inchon landings. In his general retreat, the enemy has suffered thousands of casualties and was forced to abandon large quantities of arms, ammunition, and equipment on all parts of the front. The loss of this material which includes field guns, tanks, trucks, and aircraft, will further reduce the North Korean fighting potential.

United Nations advanced positions on the north mark a general line from Nakpung on the east coast, westward through Panwangdok, and Chungju, and north through Ansong, to the east of Seoul, and west to Kumpo on the coast. On the southwest, United Nations advanced positions follow a line from the vicinity of Hadong northwest through Tamyang, Kumje, to Iri and north through Nonsan and Chochiwon to Parangjang, on the west coast.

The 12th Philippine Battalion Combat Team arrived on 24 September in the Eighth Army area and has joined the United Nations forces. This contribution consists of infantry, artillery, engineer, and supporting units. On 25 September, a Swedish evacuation hospital arrived in Korea and is now furnishing medical aid to United Nations forces. On 28 September, the 3rd Battalion Australian Regiment arrived in Korea and joined United Nations forces.

#### The Juncture:

On the 26th of September, the 1st United States Cavalry Division in the Eighth Army main attack made a lightning thrust from the vicinity of Chonju and completed a juncture with the 7th United States Infantry Division of the X Corps, in the vicinity of the Suwon airfield. This brilliant cavalry advance

/of approximately

of approximately fifty-five miles closed the trap on the North Korean forces that were occupying the southwest corner of Korea.

While mopping up fighting is still in progress in this area, all effective escape routes are closed and the fate of the North Korean forces caught in the pocket is sealed.

Navy Operations:

Despite the seasonal typhoon winds and swollen seas encountered during the period of this report, United Nations naval forces continued to apply their versatile land, sea, and air elements with increasing tempo. The most outstanding of their achievements against the enemy was the amphibious landing at Inchon, port of Seoul. The initial landings, made by United States Marines were supported directly by Naval and Marine aircraft in co-ordination with gunfire support from cruisers and destroyers, followed by bombarding rocket ships. The Marines aggressively seized their initial objectives and led the advance beyond Inchon. Succeeding troop units were immediately applied to the task of developing and expanding the poor unloading facilities of the port. Naval surface units remained on the scene of the landing to render gunfire support as needed and to give anti-aircraft protection to the unloading and harbor activities. The United States battleship Missouri had just arrived in Korean waters in time for this operation after a spectacularly long trip, and instantly proved of enormous value with her great sixteen-inch guns. Noteworthy features of this amphibious operation were the Navy's clockwork co-ordination, strict adherence to schedule, and the overcoming of natural obstacles, especially in the extraordinary tidal conditions and limited maneuvering room for large vessels.

Also especially noteworthy of the varied naval operations and tasks is the "naval artillery" support given ground troops on the east coast. On repeated occasions, this heavy fire, directed from the air or by ground controllers, has taken such a toll of enemy troops and equipment as to inspire the hearty enthusiasm of our ground troops, and according to prisoner reports, substantially diminished the enemy's will to fight. The end of this reporting period finds these east coast bombarding elements engaged in such thorough interdiction fire as to allow the enemy to escape northward over coastal routes only with heavy casualties and without organization.

/Naval air

Naval air units in the Seoul area of operations, based both aboard ship and ashore, concentrated on close support of the ground advance and upon interdiction of enemy troops approaching Seoul from the north. Problems of identification remained difficult, since many North Korean troops disguise themselves with white clothes over their uniforms, taking advantage of our continued efforts to protect the innocent refugees along the highways. Such troops while marching south toward Seoul, turned and walked north upon sighting United Nations aircraft.

A protected South Korean fishing sanctuary has been established, and additional sanctuaries will be provided wherever practicable, and where North Korean water movement can be identified and then absolutely prevented.

An effective patrol and close watch for shipping in and out of North Korean ports continues.

Of particular interest is the introduction of enemy sea mines into the areas of naval operations. Many free-drifting, apparently Soviet-made, mines have been sighted at sea; a large number of which have been exploded or sunk.

#### Air Operations:

The greater part of the offensive power of all the United Nations air forces during this period has been devoted to attacks which are of immediate assistance to the rapidly advancing ground forces. Air assault at Inchon and on the battle front of the Eighth Army successfully softened up enemy resistance just prior to the launching of the amphibious and main attacks. Advancing United Nations forces in all sectors were preceded by air attacks which materially reduced the enemy's defensive capabilities. Medium bomber aircraft for the second time joined the lighter aircraft in close support of ground forces when over forty B-29's struck enemy held areas in front of the Eighth Army in the vicinity of Weegwan.

The interdiction program inaugurated in the early stages of the Korean campaign to inhibit reinforcement and resupply of the North Korean Army was intensified. The disrupted communication system now serves to retard the withdrawal of the fleeing enemy and to prevent his removal of any heavy equipment. Attacks continue upon bridges and marshalling yards placed in partial operation by the North Koreans following their initial destruction. In order to effect the maximum delay to movements between bridges and marshalling  
/yards,

yards, road and railroad beds have been bombed between the critical points. Abandoned vehicles and artillery attest to the inability of the enemy to move his equipment.

Several attacks have been made upon military barracks and training areas in North Korea. A few additional industrial targets of military significance in North Korea have been bombed and operations have been repeated against installations of this nature previously bombed when photographs have indicated the possibility of their renewed functioning on a reduced scale.

Airfields available to the North Koreans remain under constant surveillance and though improvements are continually being made to the fields, enemy air activity remains negligible. Two aircraft, one of which was destroyed, made an abortive attack over the invasion fleet off Inchon.

Airlift operations into Korea are providing ground forces with an increasing daily resupply of critical equipment and personnel and rapid evacuation of United Nations wounded personnel. One recent day's airlift totaled over 1,100 tons, including 2,000 passengers.

Total daily sorties of United Nations aircraft of all types now occasionally exceeds 1,000.

As in all air operations conducted under combat conditions, an over-present danger of errors in navigation and target identification exists. The war in Korea is no exception. Recognizing from World War II experience that errors of this nature are a distinct possibility, CINCPAC first directed his Air Commander on 30 June that all aircraft operating in North Korea would stay well clear of the frontiers of Manchuria and the Soviet Union. This directive has since been reiterated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command in operations orders and in messages to subordinate commands. Similar directives to United Nations Air Commanders were issued on 3 July, 14 August and 2 September. He re-emphasized to his commanders the seriousness of violating the Manchurian border and again directed that the point be specifically and emphatically covered at all air crew briefings.

#### Prisoners of War:

Subsequent to the X Corps landings at Inchon and the Eighth Army's vigorous offensive in the Pusan perimeter area large masses of North Korean Reds have surrendered; on one day the number exceeded 6,000. Since my last report more

/than 19,000



than 19,000 North Korean prisoners have been captured by United Nations forces. This brings the total number of prisoners of war to over 23,000.

A request by Mr. Frederick Bieri, the accredited delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, that he be permitted to purchase, on behalf of his organization, books, pamphlets and other reading material for the benefit of prisoners of war, has been granted. In accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention, the material provided is not censored by the United Nations Commander. Furthermore, Mr. Bieri has been informed that prisoners of war are permitted to receive individual parcels or collective shipments containing foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies and articles of a religious, educational or recreational character which will enable them to pursue studies or cultural activities. The only limitations placed on such shipments are those deemed necessary by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

#### Atrocities:

Violations of the Laws of War continue to be reported by our forces in Korea. Two incidents recently reported are typical in this respect. The first incident concerns an unarmed American soldier who surrendered to the enemy on 14 September 1950. According to the story of an eyewitness to the event, this soldier was held with his arms extended by enemy troops and then shot in the face a number of times with an automatic weapon. In the Chinju area, troops of the 25th Division discovered on 26 September 1950 the bodies of twelve American prisoners of war who had their hands tied behind their backs and then were machine-gunned by North Koreans. Two other badly wounded American prisoners of war, being left for dead, survived this machine-gunning and are now in friendly hands. Both of these incidents are now being investigated by our field forces.

#### Civilian Relief:

With the rapid advance of the United Nations forces, more and more emphasis has been focused on assisting the Republic of Korea in returning to normal government activities. The United Nations Command Public Health and Welfare Section has continued to assist in maintaining liaison with the Republic of Korea government agencies in planning for continued relief, health and welfare activities. Republic of Korea civil officials and police are following closely the advance of the United Nations forces to expedite the return to normal living conditions and re-establish governmental functions throughout the liberated areas.

/Movement of

Movement of refugees to their homes in liberated areas has begun.

The Republic of Korea Government officials have organized government teams to include local and provincial civil administration, social welfare, public health, public utilities, police activities in major cities and areas liberated by United Nations forces including Seoul and Inchon.

Conservative estimates of refugees within the perimeter of the United Nations forces at the time the offensive began were approximately 306,000. Korean medical teams are stationed in all the major refugee camps or centered within clusters of smaller camps. Other isolated refugee camps are visited periodically by itinerant or temporary teams.

Medical supplies for care of refugees had been almost completely exhausted prior to the arrival of personnel from the Public Health and Welfare Section of the United Nations Command. Republic of Korea civil agencies with assistance from the Public Health and Welfare Section have inaugurated immunization and environmental sanitation programs. Medical supplies have been procured on an emergency basis and have been distributed to assist in the health and welfare of refugees of Korea.

By Cabinet order, the Central Relief Committee has been reconstituted as the Central Joint Committee for Relief consisting of the Ministers of Health, Social Affairs, Home Affairs, National Defense and Director of the Office of Supply sitting for the Republic of Korea, and health welfare and supply Officers of the Public Health and Welfare field organization in Korea. The functions of the Joint Committee are to establish requirement for direct relief supplies, allocate these supplies and formulate policy concerning distribution of these supplies.

Reports indicate stocks of medical supplies imported prior to the outbreak of hostilities and warehoused in the Seoul-Inchon area for the civilian population have been seized by the Communist military forces and utilized for their own purposes thereby creating additional supply problems in the Seoul-Inchon area.

Blankets and clothing remain critical relief items. Charcoal, lumber and building requirements for the Pusan-Taegu area can be evaluated shortly and will be called forward. Five Republic of Korea officials, including vice Ministers of Health and Social Affairs Ministries, have been dispatched 22 September 1950 to the Inchon-Seoul area to evaluate needs and report to the central government of Korea.

/The self-reliance

The self-reliance of the refugees and the spirit evidenced by them which indicates their ability to meet and overcome housing and other problems they find in the devastated areas are commendable. There is a strong desire among Koreans to measure up to the responsibilities insofar as their capabilities in manpower and other resources will permit.

Financial Agreement:

An agreement was executed by the United States and the Republic of Korea on 22 July 1950 regarding expenditures in Korea by the forces under the United Nations Command. The text of the agreement is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

Psychological Warfare:

Within a few hours after the United Nations landing at Inchon, radio broadcasts and leaflets were transmitting the news throughout Korea. The liberation of Seoul was reported with equal celerity. More than 74,000 leaflets have now been airdropped by United Nations forces. Soldiers and civilians of North Korea have received 5,000,000 leaflets showing the military significance of the fall of Seoul, and calling upon them to abandon futile resistance and prevent further bloodshed. Nearly 20,000,000 surrender leaflets have been dropped on enemy troops, calling upon them to surrender and guaranteeing them humane treatment. Eight and four-tenths per cent of the 1,013 prisoners interrogated stated that they were influenced by surrender leaflets to surrender. The percentage of the total number prisoners interrogated to date who were influenced by psychological warfare is over sixteen per cent; however forty-one per cent of the last 339 prisoners stated that they were so influenced.

In Conclusion.

1. A successful frontal attack and envelopment has completely changed the tide of battle in South Korea. The backbone of the North Korean Army has been broken and their scattered forces are being liquidated or driven north with material losses in equipment and men captured.
2. The United Nations Command now comprises naval forces from eight nations; ground forces from five nations and air forces from two nations with advance elements of the third already arrived. This global support and willingness to fight for United Nations principles must be heartening to free men everywhere.
3. Reports continue on North Korean atrocities.
4. The offers of assistance by members of the United Nations in personnel

/and relief

and relief supplies have been noted with deep appreciation by myself and people of Korea. Continuing assistance by members of the United Nations during the coming winter months will immeasurably assist the Government of Korea in the prevention of wide-spread suffering of the war-victimized people of the Republic.

/s/ AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

REGARDING EXPENDITURES BY FORCES UNDER COMMAND  
OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL ARMED FORCES OF THE  
MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Preamble

Object.

This Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Korea shall govern the relationships with respect to provision and use of currency and credits between the Government and people of the Republic of Korea and forces operating in Korea under the Unified Command of the Commanding General of the Armed Forces of Member States of the United Nations designated by the United States pursuant to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council of June 25, 1950, June 27, 1950 and July 7, 1950.

1. Local Currency Provided by the Republic of Korea.

The Government of the Republic of Korea shall provide the Commanding General of the Armed Forces of the Member States of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the Commanding General), with currency of the Republic of Korea and credits in such currency (hereinafter referred to as local currency and credits) in such amounts, of such types and at such times and places as he may request, for expenditures arising out of operations and activities in Korea and Korean territorial waters involving participation of forces under his Command.

2. Return of Local Currency and Cancellation of Credits.

The Commanding General may, at any time, return to the Government of the Republic of Korea all or any part of the local currency provided under paragraph 1 above, and request the cancellation of all or any part of any credits in such currency which may have been opened in his favor. Upon the termination of this Agreement, the Commanding General shall return to the Government of the Republic of Korea all local currency provided under paragraph 1 above remaining in his possession, and the unused portion of any credits which may have been opened in his favor shall be cancelled.

3. Use of Other Currencies.

If it should become desirable to use currency other than the local currency

/agreed to be

agreed to be provided under paragraph 1 above, the Commanding General may cause such currency to be used to the extent deemed appropriate.

4. Reports to the Republic of Korea.

If the Commanding General transfers local currency and credits to the Forces of other countries participating under his Command, the Government of the Republic of Korea shall be advised from time to time of such transfers.

5. Deferment of Settlement.

Settlement of any claims arising from the provision and use of currency and credits under the Agreement, including currency caused to be used under paragraph 3 above, shall take place directly between the Governments of the Forces concerned and the Government of the Republic of Korea. Such negotiations shall be deferred to a time or times mutually satisfactory to the respective Governments and the Government of the Republic of Korea. Where currency of the United States or of a third country has been transferred by the Commander-in-Chief to the Forces of third Governments, the right of the Government of the United States to make arrangements for reimbursement for such transfers directly with the recipient government shall not be prejudiced in any manner.

6. Maintenance of Records.

Records shall be maintained reflecting the amounts of currency and credits received and transferred under this Agreement, including the amounts of currency received and transferred under paragraph 3 above.

7. Effective date and termination.

This Agreement shall enter into operation and effect immediately upon the signature hereof and shall continue in effect until it is mutually agreed that the need therefor has ceased.

8. Registration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

This Agreement shall be registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in compliance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Superseding of Agreement of July 6, 1950.

This Agreement shall supersede the Agreement of July 6, 1950, between the United States Armed Forces in Korea and the Republic of Korea pursuant to which the Bank of Korea agreed to advance currency of the Republic of Korea to the Finance Officer, United States Forces in Korea, against reimbursement at the rate

/of exchange

of exchange in effect on the date such currency is expended. Any currency advanced under the Agreement of July 6, 1950, shall be deemed to have been provided under this Agreement. The Agreement of July 6, 1950, is hereby abrogated.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Korean languages, at Taegu, Korea on this 28th day of July, 1950. The English and Korean texts shall have equal force, but in case of divergence, the English text shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES:

By John J. Muccio

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA:

By Soon Ju Chey

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