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NOTE DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COMMAND IN KOREA

7 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 388, issued at 1 P.M. Wednesday, September 6, 1950
(11 P.M. Tuesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 389, issued at 3:25 P.M. Wednesday, September 6, 1950
(1:25 A.M. Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 390, issued at 8:20 P.M. Wednesday, September 6, 1950
(6:20 A.M. Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 391, issued at 8:35 A.M. Thursday, September 7, 1950
(6:35 P.M. Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

Release 392, issued at 12:10 P.M. Thursday, September 7, 1950
(10:10 P.M. Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)

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RELEASE 388, ISSUED AT 1 P.M. WEDNESDAY
(11 P.M. TUESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Low ceilings and heavy rainstorms in nearly all sectors on Tuesday severely hampered United States Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force operations in direct support of United Nations ground forces on the Korean front.

The total of less than 350 effective sorties was the lowest registered for a single day in the past five weeks of continuous air forces' effort in behalf of the United Nations. Only the highly developed tactical control system established early in the hostilities enabled air force fighters and bombers flying in close support to knife the overcast and attack their targets.

Far East Air Forces Bomber Command B-29 Superfortresses, flying above the Thirty-eighth Parallel, also encountered (bad) weather. Both major targets for the day, the Chosen Nitrogen Explosive Company plant at Haeju, sixty-five miles south of Pyongyang, and the railroad shunting yards at Pyongyang, were cloud covered, and the strikes were carried out with a radar sighting. Results were unobserved.

Both Haeju and Pyongyang were among the North Korean cities in which the civilian population was warned of possible bomb strikes on near-by military objectives.

The Superforts met better weather in attacks on highway and rail bridges along the important west coast communications line from a point thirty miles west of Sinanju to Hwangju. Two highway bridges and a rail bridge were put out of action with spans down in the water. Two other highway bridges were bombed, but results could not be determined.

A marshalling yard at Hukkyo, fourteen miles south of Pyongyang, was hit visually with damage to tracks and installations, but radar was necessary in a much larger strike at the railroad yards and repair shops at Songjin on the east coast. Cloud cover again prevented observations of the damage.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers flew day and night missions, attacking bridges, convoys, marshalling yards and other military targets as far north as Pyongyang. A majority of the flights were concentrated in areas close to the battle lines or along routes of approach from the north and west.

More than thirty target areas were hit in night intruder bombing and strafing attacks. Large fires were started in Uiryong and an ammunition convoy was detonated fifteen miles north of Sunchon. Vehicles and rolling stock were attacked in many of the cities and towns occupied by North Korean forces behind the lines.

Conservative totals for items of Communist materiel and equipment damaged by Fifth Air Force pilots included ten tanks, fourteen trucks and other vehicles, eleven gun emplacements, three buildings being used as troop shelters, eight small boats and twelve railroad cars.

Troop concentrations were strafed and bombed on all fronts causing undetermined numbers of casualties.

RELEASE 389, ISSUED AT 3:25 P.M. WEDNESDAY
(1:25 A.M. WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division have eliminated a major pocket in its sector. Enemy casualties were estimated as 1,000 in this operation. A heavy enemy attack forced elements of the division to withdraw a short distance. A later counter-attack restored the original positions. Elsewhere along the sector, the division continued to defend its positions.

Elements of the Second Division and Marines operating with the division made gains up to two miles in their drive toward the Nakdong River. The Marines were attacked by tank-supported infantry during the drive. The Marines knocked out one tank and forced the others to withdraw as the attack was repulsed. An enemy unit, estimated at a regiment, attacked in another part of the division zone. This attack was also repulsed without loss of ground. An enemy unit, cut off and attempting to withdraw through our lines, was repulsed.

Two enemy attacks were repulsed by elements of the First Cavalry Division. The division exchanged heavy mortar and small arms fire with the Reds along the division front. A United Nations unit operating in the "walled city" was forced to withdraw south of the city in order to consolidate its positions.

The sector of the Republic of Korea's Second Corps was generally quiet with elements of the corps continuing the defense of the sector and consolidating defensive positions.

The Capital Division was forced to make a limited withdrawal in face of heavy enemy attacks.

Heavy enemy attacks in the Pohang area forced the Republic of Korea's Third Division to make limited withdrawals.

Two thousand and thirty-five casualties were inflicted on the enemy and sixty-nine prisoners taken by the United Nations ground forces during the last twenty-four hours.

RELEASE 390, ISSUED AT 8:20 P.M., WEDNESDAY
(6:20 A.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United States Air Force night fighters and light bombers were crossing the Korean Strait early tonight to take up where the day fighters left off in one of their busiest days in the Korean conflict.

While the F-80 jets and F-51 Mustangs hammered the enemy's lines all around the United Nations beachhead, the B-29 bombers dumped 390 tons of bombs on interdiction targets.

F-80 jets of the Fifth Air Force hit the central and northern battle lines, and also struck at air fields at Seoul and Taejon. They claimed six tanks destroyed, two damaged and three probably destroyed. An unknown type of aircraft was damaged on the airfield near Seoul. Near Pohang six trucks were damaged and a gun position was destroyed.

One flight of jets led by Capt. Thomas W. Queen, 27 of 3414 Tennyson Street, San Diego, Calif., destroyed a tank near Kunwi, and probably destroyed two more eight miles further north. Queen said: "We rocketed and strafed both tanks and saw many hits. If they weren't destroyed they were certainly damaged."

F-82 Twin Mustangs attacked in the central and southern sectors with rockets and 500-pounders. Four bombs were dropped on a motor convoy southeast of Songju. Another flight rocketed and bombed two artillery positions two miles southwest of Waegwan.

Marine F-4U Corsairs blasted troop concentrations and convoys, principally in the Pohang area.

The B-29's bombed rail lines, bridges and marshalling yards in North Korea Wednesday. Nearly 240 tons of bombs were dropped on the shunting and classification yards north of Pyongyang. The bombs were dropped by radar through heavy cloud cover. Meager flak was reported in the area around the capital city by returning air crews.

Other B-29's struck at interdiction targets with more than 150 tons of bombs to continue to interrupt enemy supply routes whenever they are preparing to resume operations. The bombs on the interdiction targets were dropped visually. All B-29's returned safely.

Four flights of B-56's raked the enemy in a forty-square mile area surrounding Pohang between 6 and 8 A.M., hitting enemy troops, vehicles, small boats, boxcars and supplies.

Enemy activity was spotted by Capt. Gerald K. Hannaford of 818 Thirty-seventh Street, Austin, Tex., and he had the ground controller call in the other flights. They fired 16,600 rounds of 50-caliber ammunition and

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dropped thirty-two fragmentation bombs and six napalm tanks.

Taking advantage of better flying above the Thirty-seventh Parallel, B-26's prowled highways and rail lines for 200 miles between Chongju and Pyongyang in western Korea before daybreak Wednesday morning.

The Japan-Korea airlift flew 306 tons of supplies and 770 passengers in 110 flights Tuesday.

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RELEASE 391, ISSUED AT 8:35 A.M., THURSDAY
(6:35 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

United States Air Force airplanes were back in business yesterday on a major scale in support of fighting United Nations ground troops. Taking advantage of good weather, the fighters and bombers flew 625 sorties of all types, the highest number flown since the Korean war began.

More than 50 per cent of these sorties were on close support flights along the battle line and in hard-pressed areas. Others included B-29 medium and B-26 light bomber attacks on communications, cargo support missions, reconnaissance flights and combat flights back of the lines.

The heavy assault on the enemy accounted for about forty tanks damaged in the battle areas.

Most of the Japan-based F-51's and F-80 jets took off across the straits for Korea today between 6 and 7 A.M. A few flights of F-80's were in the air as early as 5:30 A.M.

Weather and visibility in Korea today were generally good. Some thunderstorms in southern Korea are reported to be widely scattered, so what will not hamper flying operations.

Yesterday's record operation was spearheaded by Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers, F-80's, F-51's, F-82's and B-26's and Far East Air Forces Bomber Command's B-29 medium bombers, and included F-51's flown by the Royal Australian Air Force and F4U Corsairs flown by Marines under target assignments to the United States Air Force. In addition, transports made supply drops and flew emergency equipment into the battle areas, while T-6's with air controllers and air rescue helicopters gave their support to the operation.

Communist troops and enemy supply lines were struck heavily yesterday by B-26 light bombers. Troops near Pohang were bombed and strafed, according to First Lieut. Frank S. Hagan of 4630 Tulane Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

"Six thousand eight hundred rounds of ammunition were poured into enemy troops and a tank," he said.

Other B-26's worked on rail lines, rolling stock and bridges in the Seoul area. Maj. Walter S. King of Cisco, Tex., led B-26's against a double-track railroad bridge about twenty miles northwest of Seoul and heavily damaged the bridge supports. The same flight bombed and strafed the railroad tunnel in the area and hit five small boats loaded with troops in a river twenty-eight miles east of Seoul.

In an F-80 flight late yesterday, three camouflaged field pieces were knocked out along the southern part of the battleline.

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RELEASE 392, ISSUED AT 12:10 P.M., THURSDAY
(10:10 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Carrier-based United States Marine fliers yesterday turned their attention from close air support of the ground forces to interdiction bombing of the west coast of Korea.

The Marine Corsair pilots damaged a highway bridge at Taechon, destroyed three warehouses at Kimpoo, closed the east entrance of railroad tunnel at Tosong (west of Keesong), and damaged a transformer station at Kanggyong (northeast of Kumsan).

A total of twenty-one boxcars were destroyed. Six military buildings and warehouses were destroyed and eight were damaged. One factory was destroyed at Taejon.

The escort carrier division from which the marine pilots operate is under the command of Rear Admiral Richard W. Ruble, U.S.N.

United States Navy ships standing off the east coast of Pohang and off the south coast near Chinhae continued round-the-clock naval gunfire support of United Nations ground forces in those areas, making effective use of star shell illumination of the battle area during the night.

Troop and equipment concentrations at Paedun on the south coast were severely bombed with excellent results; according to an aerial spotter, a supply dump almost out of range was destroyed.

Ships on the east coast continued to blast away at troop concentrations, transport and artillery.

United Nations patrol and support forces on the west coast, under the command of Rear Admiral W.G. Andrewes, R.N., continued with intensive patrols on the coast.

Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boats, United States Navy P-27 Neptunes and PEM Martin Marines were out on regular night and day patrols.
