

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1815
27 September 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 26 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUEES FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

26 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 honour 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:

United Nations Communique 9 signed by General Douglas MacArthur, timed at 2:10 P.M., Tuesday, 26 September 1950 (12:10 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 492, issued at 3:20 P.M., Tuesday, 26 September 1950 (1:20 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 493, issued at 3:40 P.M., Tuesday 26 September 1950 (1:40 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 494 (Navy Air), issued at 8:15 P.M., Tuesday, 26 September 1950 (6:15 A.M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time)

Release 495 (Air), Monday, 25 September 1950

Release 497, issued at 12:25 P.M., Tuesday, 26 September 1950 (10:25 P.M., Monday, Eastern standard time)

RECEIVED

SEP 29 1950

UNITED NATIONS
ARCHIVES

/UNITED NATIONS
S/1815

UNITED NATIONS COMMUNIQUE 9 SIGNED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
TIMED AT 2:10 P.M. TUESDAY (12:10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Seoul, capital of the Republic of Korea, is again in friendly hands. United Nations forces, including the Seventeenth Regiment of the Republic of Korea Army and elements of the United States Seventh (Army) and First Marine Division, have completed the envelopment and seizure of the city.

While United States and Republic of Korea Marines and special troops drove to the northwest astride the Han River to expand perimeter defenses, other marine units pushed into Seoul from the northwest. Meanwhile, the Thirty-second United States Regiment of the Seventh division, with the Seventeenth Republic of Korea Regiment, in a bold sweep along the southern bank of the Han accomplished a second crossing of the river southeast of the city and occupied the commanding terrain on the outskirts, forcing the enemy garrison to flee in disorder to the north.

The liberation of the city was conducted in such a manner as to cause the least possible damage to civil installations.

Douglas MacArthur,
General of the Army,
United States Army,
Commander in Chief.

RELEASE 492, ISSUED TUESDAY AT 3:20 P.M.
(1:20 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

In their ninetieth consecutive day of combat operations in the Korean conflict the United States Far East Air Forces and the Royal Australian Air Force set a new record Sunday when they mounted 723 sorties. It was the second time within five days that more than 700 flights were dispatched in one day's operations in the stepped-up aerial offensive against Communist forces in Korea.

B-29 Superfortresses joined F-80 jets, F-51 fighters and B-26 light bombers in hammering the North Korean Army on all fronts and in all sectors. Ranging freely throughout Korea, B-29's in strength attacked ninety individual targets, including bridges, highways, secondary marshalling yards, military training camps, tanks, convoys and military industrial areas.

Twenty-four of the Superfortresses flew individually, concentrating on highways and vehicular movements. In a day and night that was marked with excellent successes, they knocked out seven highway bridges, ten rail bridges, bombed ten secondary marshalling yards, destroyed ten tanks, seventy-two trucks and damaged an estimated fifteen other vehicles. Highways and rail lines leading into Seoul were cut in more than thirty separate places, both north and south of that city.

Formations of Superfortresses bombed the marshalling yards at Sariwon and a military training camp at Munpyong. In both instances bombs hit the target and results were excellent.

In the attacking Eighth Army sector, Fifth Air Force airplanes pounded a rapidly withdrawing North Korean army. Communist casualties, due to air strikes, continued to mount as more than 900 enemy troops were killed in yesterday's operations.

Fighter aircraft attacked large troop and vehicular concentrations in every sector of the southeastern battle zone, destroying large quantities of war materiel. Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs, flying twenty-six sorties, and Marine F-4U's flying twenty-four, joined the F-80 Shooting Stars and F-51's in coordinated strikes on many gun positions, command posts and dug-in Communists along ridges and hills facing the forward moving United Nations ground elements.

Fighter sweeps against enemy airfields at Sinmak, Wonsan, Pyongyang, Konan and Kangnung were once again unproductive as there was no indication of any enemy air activity.

B-26 Invader bombers flew both interdiction and close support missions, bombing and strafing troops, vehicles and railroad rolling stock at Kunchon, Sanchon, Namwon, Yongju, Iri, Chinju, Yaju, Pyongyang, Sinmak and Kumsan.

Fifth Air Force claims alone totalled fifteen tanks, 104 vehicles, forty-five gun emplacements, sixty enemy-occupied buildings, a fuel dump, four bridges, eleven rail cars, a barge and two enemy command posts destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command aircraft established another record lift with more than 925 tons of cargo and 1,197 passengers being airlifted to Korea yesterday.

RELEASE 493 ISSUED TUESDAY AT 3:40 P.M.

(1:40 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Another crossing of the Han River was made yesterday by elements of the United States First Marine Division in the Yonghungpo area. Marine units north of the Han repulsed an enemy counter-attack yesterday morning, inflicting heavy casualties on the Reds. The Marines then continued their advance into Seoul in the face of obstinate enemy resistance which was supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire. Units of the United States Seventh Division captured high ground southeast of Seoul against moderate resistance.

A task force of the United States First Cavalry Division raced thirty miles west of captured Songju and entered the town of Poun, about sixty-eight air miles from Suwon. Another force swung south and drove to within five miles of Kunchon.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fourth Division were engaging the enemy just east of Kunchon while other divisional units moved south to seize Songju.

British elements operating with United States First Corps cleaned up pockets east of Songju against strong resistance.

The Republic of Korea First Division is engaged in reducing enemy pockets throughout its sector.

A two-pronged attack by elements of the United States Second Division entered Hyopchon last night. Elements of the division established a road block to the north of Hyopchon, engaged the enemy attempting to withdraw north, and killed over 300.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Division repelled a series of enemy counter-attacks and drove to within several miles of Chinju. A task force from the division passed through Sachon and entered Chinju this morning.

A unit of the Republic of Korea Eighth Division cleaned out Ulsong, inflicted an estimated 2,435 casualties on the Reds and reported the capture of enormous stores of military equipment, including two tanks, eleven mortars, five howitzers, thirty-four 76-mm field guns, twenty-six trucks, thirty-four machine guns and 323 rifles. Other elements advanced north and entered Andong last night.

In the eastern sector, a tank-infantry attack against elements of the Republic of Korea Third Division was repulsed and the Division continued its advance toward Yongdok. Advancing elements reported the capture of much equipment and many prisoners including a North Korean division commander.

RELEASE 494, NAVY AIR, ISSUED AT 8:15 P.M. TUESDAY
(6:15 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

The "tank-busting Blacksheep" stationed on board Captain J.S. "Jimmie" Thach's ship, the U.S.S. Sicily, went on a rampage yesterday when they flew thirty sorties over Seoul and surrounding territory.

In Seoul proper a total of three tanks were destroyed by napalm and 500-pound bombs. A fourth tank, though not observed after the attack is considered put out of action. It was the victim of two napalm bombs dropped by Captain Oliver Curtis of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and Lieutenant Jim Hanes of Santa Monica, California. One tank was burned out by a direct napalm hit scored by Captain William Longfellow of Kent, Washington. Another tank was demolished by T-Sergeant G. Bunce of Pavilion, New York, when he bullseyed it with a 500-pound bomb. The third tank was destroyed after it was discovered hiding in an alley. It was hit by a combination of napalm and 500-pounders.

The fourth tank was seriously damaged when strafed by 20-mm. It fled through Seoul leaving a stream of oil behind.

Ten vehicles were damaged by strafing. A number of them were left burning, and a self-propelled artillery piece was also left in flames. Troops were napalmed when they were found hiding in caves at the dead end of a canyon.

This precise operation was carried out under adverse conditions, and succeeded because of confident Blacksheep teamwork. A North Korean barracks was hit with 500-pound bombs and rockets, and an estimate of thirty-five Koreans were killed.

/MONDAY

MONDAY - RELEASE 495, SEPTEMBER 25 AIR

Excellent flying weather today enabled United States Far East Air Forces planes to continue their round-the-clock pounding of Communists in both North and South Korea.

Fifth Air Force fighters and light-bombers assisted Eighth Army-directed advances all along the battle line, particularly in the moves toward Kunchon and Yongdok, while F.E.A.F. bomber command B-29's mixed leaflet missions with the interdiction of communications targets.

Leaflets, dropped in all troop areas and places where the Communists might be hiding, instructed the North Koreans how to save their lives by surrendering to United Nations forces. The B-29's covered one end of Korea to the other on these missions. Many leaflets were dropped on cities northwest of Seoul.

Other B-29's attacked northwest Korea where twenty Japan-based Superforts cut rail lines, hit bridges and bombed marshaling yards. Sixteen B-29's went to the northeast sector for interdiction strikes on marshaling yards.

Twelve China-based B-29's bombed an ammunition storage area at Pallyo, with good results reported after the visual attack.

Today's bombing was carried out under ideal conditions, with bombardiers able to see all targets. There was some flak, but again no enemy fighters were seen.

Following up yesterday's record 728 sorties by United States F.E.A.F. aircraft, fighters today also lived up to the enemy's paths of retreat with machine-gun fire, rockets, napalm and bombs.

Four F-80's observed United Nations infantrymen pursuing enemy troops along a road northwest of Hyopchon and came in low for strafing attacks that left many Communists dead beside the road.

The busy air controller in the area then sent the flight of F-80's to Kechang where enemy troops had been concentrating all day. The jets worked over all that area and then fired rockets, starting on a large fire on a fuel dump two miles southeast of Kechang.

An estimated seventy-five Communists were strafed, two trucks destroyed, one tank damaged and two M-42's put out of commission ten miles north of Andong. Four F-80's led this mission, with the troops and equipment caught on a road.

More than 200 casualties were estimated by air controllers after a rocket and machine-gun attack staged on the outskirts of Chingu by F-80 jets. About 500 Communists were located on a ridge and about 50 per cent were killed or injured.

/Another flight,

Another flight, led by Capt. John A. Salyards, Ontario, Calif., smacked two trucks loaded with troops a mile south of Yongdok and machine-gunned about 150 Communists southeast of Yongdol, with a third of them killed.

B-29 Superforts and B-26 Invaders again staged their twin act last night and destroyed or damaged seven Communist trains. As the Superforts dropped flares, the Third Bomb Group's Light bombers moved in and fired on the illuminated targets.

One train loaded with ammunition was destroyed seven miles north of Taejon and a locomotive went up in flames one mile west of the city. Capt. James H. Morrow, Sweetwater, Tex., flew the lone B-26 that accounted for the ammunition train. "There were terrific explosions and flames rose high into the air," said Capt. John A. Bilson, navigator on the B-26 of 232 Keen Street, Paterson, N. J. The gunner, Staff Sgt. Harvey W. Pannell, Williamstown, Pa., estimated eight box cars went up in flames.

Two B-26's used the same tactics to wreck a Communist train a mile of Chochiwon. "As we fired rockets the train stopped," said Lieut. John R. Coulter, Furnace, Pa. The pilot, Lieut. Gordon O. Smith, 1185 King Street, San Bernardino, Calif., said napalm bombs dropped on the train set fire to at least ten box cars and burned them completely.

The twin-engined B-26's during the day concentrated on retreating troops along the front in southeastern Korea. Some B-26's took off late today to continue the night interdiction of enemy targets.

F-51 Mustangs flew missions similar to those of the F-80's, and ran up a good score for the day in enemy troops killed and equipment destroyed. The F-51's operated in support of the United Nations offensive in southeastern Korea.

RELEASE 497 ISSUED TUESDAY AT 12:25 P.M.,
(10:25 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY)
COVERING THE MONDAY TWENTY-FOUR HOUR PERIOD:

United States Far East Air Forces' airplanes, joined by Mustangs of the Royal Australian Air Force and Marine F-4U's, entered their fourth month of combat operations against North Korean forces Monday. Flying a total of 616 sorties, eleven by R.A.A.F. and twenty-five by the Marines, F.E.A.F. aircraft pounded Communist troops, installations and lines of communications in both North and South Korea.

Bomber Command Superfortresses struck at military training camps and military-industrial targets in Northern Korea in force, while other B-29's operated individually, attacking rail and highway junctions, bridges and secondary marshalling yards.

The largest formation bombed an ammunition storage area and military training camp at Pokkye. Direct hits were made on both targets with excellent results observed. The marshalling yards at Tokchon, Munchon, Kosan, Sunchon, Haeju and Sungno, all north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, were visually bombed in the continuing program to isolate the Seoul battle area. Rail and highway lines between Pyongyang and Chongju, Pyongyang and Haeju and Wonsan and Chorwon were cut in many places by the B-29's.

Fifth Air Force B-26's, F-80 jets and F-51's continued to hammer at large North Korean troop movements in the Eighth Army battle zone, killing an estimated 1,400 Communist troops during yesterday's operations. This brings the known total of enemy troops killed in aerial assaults to more than 8,000.

In the R.O.K. area, where 112 close-support sorties were flown, the F-80's and F-51's trapped and killed approximately 600 withdrawing North Koreans. In the First Cavalry Division area eighty-five troops were killed and an untold number occupying sixteen buildings probably killed in rocketing and strafing attacks. Another 320 were killed in attacks in the Twenty-fifth Division area. Fighter bombers, flying interdiction sorties north and south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, struck at moving targets at Wonsan, Konan, Pyongyang, Wonju, Andong, Kunchon, Chinju, Dochang, Okchon, Taejon and Chungju. No enemy activity of any kind was observed in sweeps made against airfields at Simsek, Konan, Kanko, Pyongyang and Wonsan.

Low-level bombing and night Intruder missions in the vicinity of the battle areas were carried out with excellent results. Locomotives, rail cars, vehicles, warehouses, artillery positions and troops were successfully attacked in thirty-five such sorties.

Fourteen aircraft returned without having located suitable targets in yesterday's operations.

Fifth Air Force claims yesterday totaled eight tanks, ninety-seven vehicles, an ammunition dump, forty artillery pieces, eighty-one enemy occupied buildings,

S/1815

Page 10

twenty-three rail cars, one warehouse, two supply dumps, seven fuel storage areas, six locomotives and one bridge destroyed or damaged.

Combat Cargo Command transports airlifted 211 passengers and more than 415 tons of cargo into Korea during Monday's operations.

