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NOTE DATED 22 SEPTEMBER 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TRANSMITTING SIX COMMUNIQUEs FROM THE COMMANDER-
IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COMMAND IN KOREA

September 22, 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 Mac Arthur, Commander-in-Chief of United Nations Command, during the last twenty-four hours:

- Release 472, issued at 12:05 P.M., Thursday, September 21, 1950
(11:05 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)
- Release 473, issued at 12:20 P.M., Thursday, September 21, 1950
(11:20 P.M., Wednesday, Eastern daylight time)
- Release 474, issued at 3:15 P.M., Thursday, September 21, 1950
(2:15 A.M., Thursday, Eastern daylight time)
- Release 475, issued at 8:17 P.M., Thursday, September 21, 1950
(7:17 A.M., Thursday, Eastern daylight time)
- Release 476, issued at 9:00 A.M., Friday, September 22, 1950
(8:00 P.M., Thursday, Eastern daylight time)

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RELEASE 472, ISSUED AT 12:05 P.M. THURSDAY
(11:05 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Carrier-based United States Navy and Marine planes, capable of flying more than 500 sorties a day, went into their seventh consecutive day of intense air activity in the Seoul-Inchon area yesterday.

The Navy and Marine pilots not only provided close air support for the fast moving Marines but also continued to supply aerial cover for the invasion fleet and rake all possible avenues of reinforcement for the North Koreans. The area covered by the carrier-based planes yesterday was bounded roughly by the cities of Kunsan, Taejon, Chungju, Chorwon and Pyongyang.

On the railroad between Sariwon and Kaesong Navy pilots destroyed three locomotives and damaged two. At Sinnak a direct bomb hit blew off the north of a tunnel with a train inside. Air fields in the area of operations were again conspicuous by a lack of targets.

Yesterday morning and throughout the preceding night the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Toledo fired more than 170 rounds of 8-inch ammunition against North Korean troops on the east bank of the Han River. The destroyer L. K. Swenson supplied Marines to wipe out enemy pockets retarding the general advance.

Marine fire control officers reported that the big guns of the Toledo materially reduced enemy resistance as the Marines crossed the Han at dawn.

"Fire was very effective. Our troops made the river crossing without casualties. Thank you for the good shooting that you gave us," was the message from the Marine fire control post to the Toledo.

The Marines have now advanced beyond the effective range of cruiser guns, but with the arrival at Inchon yesterday of the battleship Missouri ground forces around Seoul are assured of continuing direct naval gunfire support. The range of the Missouri's sixteen-inch guns is more than twenty miles. One of her high explosive shells weighs a ton.

RELEASE 473, ISSUED AT 12:20 P.M., THURSDAY
(11:20 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

Aircraft under the operational control of the United States Far East Air Forces set several new records in the Korean conflict yesterday, final reports show. An all-time high of 702 sorties were flown, forty-four by Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs, also a new high.

With the capture of Kimpo Airfield, F.E.A.F. Combat Cargo Command airlifted 635 tons of cargo and 1,055 passengers into Korea in 139 individual flights, all three figures representing new records.

Bomber Command B-29 Superfortresses, with most industrial-military targets neutralized, continued to keep railroad and highway traffic at a standstill, roaming North Korea in small elements destroying bridges, cutting rail tracks and bombing main highways. Communist military training installations also were effectively bombed.

Three large training camps in and near Pyongyang and another at Mirim were attacked. In each instance all bombs fell into the target areas and large fires resulted from the strikes. Fifteen warehouses at Sukchon were destroyed, and the rail lines between Sonchon and Haeju were cut in many places. A bridge at Pyongyang was damaged by direct hits. The B-29's observed little traffic moving in North Korea.

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers, F-80 jet and F-51 fighter bombers flew more than 400 sorties in close support of ground troops, rear-line interdiction and low-level bombing in ever increasing attacks on the Communist forces falling back in the face of the ground offensive. More than 600 troops were killed by fighters along highways as they attempted to get out of the range of ground forces artillery fire.

In addition to flying all along the battle lines, Fifth Air Force planes attacked military targets at Taejon, Kunchon, Okchon, Yonghung, Iri, Kochang and Sinwon. Sweeps were made over airfields at Pyongyang, Konan and Onjon. Bridges, supply areas, tunnels, ammunition dumps and military vehicles of all types were attacked in the day's operation, with excellent results.

RELEASE 474, ISSUED AT 3:15 P.M., THURSDAY
(2:15 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United Nations forces on the north bank of the Han River continued their drive toward Seoul against stiffening resistance. South of the Han River the Reds launched two tank-infantry counter-attacks against United States First Marine Division elements yesterday. The North Korean attacks were supported by heavy artillery fire and were launched in an apparent effort to prevent United Nations forces from cutting North Korean communications. Both attacks were repulsed and an estimated 300 enemy were killed, prisoners taken, four tanks and three anti-aircraft guns destroyed.

Elements of the United States First Cavalry Division repulsed an enemy counter-attack early yesterday and continued their drive northward capturing an important hill in the Waegwan area. Other divisional units registered gains up to two miles against heavy artillery and mortar fire.

On the Northern Naktong bridgehead sector United States Twenty-fourth Divisional units advanced from three to five miles. Other elements of the division captured nine tanks and anti-tank guns, while clearing the Taegu-Waegwan road, and continued their attacks to positions approximately three miles north of Waegwan.

Elements of the R.O.K. First Division mopped up in the Walled City area, while other R.O.K. units continued their drive north and northwest.

The United States Second Infantry Division continued its build-up in the bridgehead area, registering limited gains. Other elements of the division advanced three miles to the river against moderate resistance.

Elements of the United States Twenty-fifth Infantry Division advanced up to two miles in the area west of Haman against strong enemy resistance. Other divisional units conducted aggressive patrols and mopped up throughout the sector.

An enemy regiment was surrounded by elements of the R.O.K. Second Corps in the Uihung area. A heavy enemy attack forced advanced elements of the R.O.K. Sixth Division to make a limited withdrawal. Other corps units gained up to three miles in the area north of Yongchon against decreasing resistance.

In the eastern sector R.O.K. forces mopped up in Pohang and drove north against light resistance.

United Nations forces inflicted 1,875 casualties on the enemy and captured 121 prisoners during the period.

RELEASE 475, ISSUED AT 8:17 P.M., THURSDAY
(7:17 A.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

United States Air Force fighter and bomber planes flew in large force again today to North and South Korea where they set a record of 702 sorties yesterday.

Fighters gave vigorous support from predawn to darkness to United Nations ground forces. Light bombers interdicted supplies the Communists tried to move up to the lines, and B-29 Superforts distributed their 500-pound general purpose bombs on scattered military targets in North Korea.

Forty-two Superforts participated in today's attacks preceded by the first B-29 night flights since the Korean war began. Last night Superforts struck highways in North Korea that appeared to be in use by motor vehicles. Returning crews reported satisfactory results on the night mission.

A single B-29 initiated today's air offensive by flying over the front lines on the Pusan front, dropping leaflets offering safe conduct to any Communist troops that would surrender.

Later in the day, small flights of B-29's took off from bases in Japan and Okinawa at intervals. Rail centers in three towns Chungju, Wonju and Chuchon, were bombed by a formation of about twenty B-29's with excellent results. The rail centers had been important transportation points used in the present withdrawal of North Korean troops.

Three B-29's struck a concentration of enemy troops at Yoju with considerable success. Eight other B-29's conducted a constant aerial surveillance and patrols of the principal highway between Pyongyang and Sunchon, placing bombs at intervals along the roadway to prevent military traffic from using this important communication line.

Another flight of four B-29's struck at rolling stock motor trucks and a troop concentration at Changhwon in central Korea.

Four other Superfortresses carried on the daily command mission of precision bombing of bridges and could carry traffic to and from the battle area in the southern sector. Only light flak was reported on today's mission and no enemy fighters were sighted by the B-29 crews.

Last night B-26's were very active along the west front of the Pusan peninsula, where convoys were seen moving north and northwest along the front. The night intruder light bombers raked the convoys with bombs and machine-gun fire, killing a large number of enemy troops. Returning B-26 pilots said they went in at low levels and caught troops retreating near Kumchon.

Other B-26's were on interdiction missions, destroying bridges, rail lines and tunnels northwest of the Naktong River to cut off escape routes being used by the Communists. Every visible means of communication was under attack

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throughout the night. The light bombers also battered enemy troops and supply routes late yesterday on the Nakdong River front. Late in the evening, a flight was directed to Kunchon to help clear the way for rapidly advancing ground troops.

"Our bombs caused two gas pipe explosions," said Capt. Samuel E. Crosby, El Paso, Tex. "The flames were still eating high into the air when we left."

RELEASE 476, ISSUED AT 9:00 A.M., FRIDAY
(8:00 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME)

With excellent weather predicted for all of Korea today, United States Air Force fighters took off from Japanese bases early this morning for another major aerial effort in support of the offensive-minded United Nations troops. This marks the third day in a row that weather conditions favor air operations.

First flights of F-80's left their Japanese bases at 5:40 A.M. today for the front in Southeastern Korea with F-51 Mustangs departing about the same time.

All types of Fifth Air Force and Far East Air Forces Bomber Command planes flew in full forces yesterday. More than 900 troops were killed along the battle line and in retreat. Vehicles, tanks, military buildings, road and rail communications all came under heavy attack. The fighters raked the battle line from south to north and north to south, piling up a near record number of sorties.

Airfields above the Thirty-seventh Parallel were under attack and the Chugju marshalling yards were hit heavily by B-29 Superforts. The B-29's concentrated on rail centers and highway communication lines with more than forty splitting into small formations for individual missions. Some B-29's operated close to Seoul.

Forty-eight Okinawa-based Superforts struck Wonju, Chechon and Chungju, all about sixty miles from the second front. Hits were scored on storage plants, marshalling yards and a factory. A short distance from Chechon, two bridges were hit, one being definitely destroyed. No flak or fighters were reported by returning crewmen.

First Lieut. Kelly E. Henard, Kingsport, Tenn., B-29 bombardier, told of isolating a town near Chungju by hitting bridges on both sides of it. The small bridge on the southeast side of the town was down and the one on the northwest was seriously damaged, he said. Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Hanford, Saybrook, Conn., said: "Nothing is moving. It looks just a trifle weird not seeing a thing move. No rolling stock, no action."

Other B-29's bombed marshalling yards and warehouse areas containing military stores with excellent results. Sgt. William L. Pedersen, radio operator, from Delmar, Del., said: "We bombed right across four marshalling yards, tearing up rails and nearby buildings. We also had good hits on some crossroads. There were fires all over the Seoul area."

F-80's were out in flights of four today concentrating on close troop-support missions, machine gunning foxholes, rocketing tanks and destroying enemy artillery.

Four marine F-4U's were directed to eliminate an enemy roadblock two miles east of Songju. They dropped two 500-pound general purpose bombs, eight

255-pound frag bombs, and one napalm bomb on the area, clearing the way for advancing United Nations troops.

F-51 Mustangs flew from 7 A.M. to dark, concentrating chiefly on Communist troops in the R.O.K. and First Cavalry Division sectors. B-26 Invaders were almost entirely occupied by interdiction missions not too far distant from the battle line. Some took off late today for night intruder missions.

