



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/1687  
14 August 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE DATED 12 AUGUST 1950 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TRANSMITTING SEVEN COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY 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  
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:

Release No. 237, issued at 1:30 P.M., Friday,  
(11:30 P.M., Thursday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 238, issued at 5:00 P.M., Friday,  
(3:00 A.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 239, issued at 12:50 A.M., Saturday,  
(10:50 A.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 240, issued at 12:25 P.M., Saturday,  
(10:25 P.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 241, issued Saturday, 12:00 Noon  
(10:00 P.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 242, issued at 1:30 P.M., Saturday,  
(11:30 P.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)  
Release No. 243, issued at 2:45 P.M., Saturday,  
(12:45 A.M., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time)

/RELEASE 237  
S/1687

RELEASE 237 ISSUED AT 1:30 P.M. FRIDAY (11:30 P.M., THURSDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Navy pilots from two Essex class carriers hung up their greatest kill over a territory ranging from Kaesong and Haeju on the north to the port of Yosu in South Korea in a series of strikes over a two-day period. The toll of damage was announced by Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, United States Navy, Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Factories and warehouses in the Inchon area bore the brunt of the two-day strike. The Inchon metal works factory and warehouses were struck with 1,000-pound bombs while warehouses and oil tanks in the same area were fired by incendiaries and rockets. The transportation assembly factory at Inchon was also a target. This plant was fired by three 500-pound bombs and rockets. Fliers leaving the scene on the attack reported clouds of smoke ascending thousands of feet were visible for miles distant from the west Korean port.

Strafing pilots attacked a supply dump in the tidal basin section of Inchon and obtained four hits with 1,000-pound bombs on warehouses. Two of those were completely destroyed. East of the warehouses the carrier pilots encountered a camouflaged fuel dump and destroyed between 500 and 1,000 drums of oil.

Troop concentrations at Waeju and Yosu were strafed with heavy casualties. North of Yosu one flight group uncovered a train that had stopped in a tunnel to avoid attack. An attacking pilot lobbed a bomb into the tunnel. The damage to the train was undetermined but the railroad in the vicinity was ripped up for a considerable distance.

A direct hit with a 1,000-pound bomb was scored on the Seoul bridge Wednesday with results undetermined.

Tabulation of the results of the two-day strike follows: Damaged eighteen bridges, destroyed five bridges, damaged fourteen ammunition dumps, exploded four supply dumps, fired three box cars, destroyed three box cars, damaged nine locomotive roundhouses, damaged two marshalling yards, damaged four fuel tanks, destroyed four tank cars, damaged six locomotives, destroyed three trucks, damaged sixty-three trucks, destroyed fourteen tanks, destroyed three tanks, damaged twelve trains, damaged two troop concentrations, attacked twenty gun emplacements, attacked nine junks, strafed thirteen sampans, strafed sixty-six factories, damaged five factories, destroyed twelve power stations, damaged two power stations, destroyed four transformers.

Carrier-based Marine Corsair pilots continued their hard-hitting close support of the ground forces in the southwest sector 10 August, taking a heavy toll of enemy troops concentrated on ridges and knolls.

The Marines went to work with rockets, bombs, napalm, and 20-mm. cannons. One artillery position near Uriyong was destroyed by 500-pound bombs. One hundred and fifty troops on one knoll were wiped out. Two 75-mm. guns and caissons were knocked out.

/United States

United States Navy bombardment forces on the east coast of Korea at Yongdok reported increased movement at night of supply trains to the North Korean forces. Harassing fire on the moving columns was conducted for more than an hour, disrupting the supply trains.

RELEASE 238, ISSUED AT 5 P.M. FRIDAY (3 A.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Fighters were airborne today in a sustained assault against North Korean forces and their thinning lines of communications.

Second Lieut. Burtam D. Wilkins, Boerne, Texas, flew an F-80 jet against "supply dumps at Shinban, northeast of Waegwan, leaving them burning. We also rocketed military buildings, setting them in flames, and damaged two trucks by machine-gun fire," he said.

Leading an element of F-80's against North Korean troops crossing a river near Waegwan, Second Lieut. Thomas C. Wadsworth, Uvalde, Texas, was credited with good hits against them and against a well-concealed medium tank. "I fired rockets and .50-caliber shells at it and am convinced I damaged it," he said.

Late reports from Thursday night's intruder missions told of approximately thirty missions flown against supply lines, Pyongtaek and Seoul areas, with good results despite spasmodic rains which usually decrease flying efficiency.

First Lieut. Robert J. Martin, Jr., 901 Freeman Place, Tucson, Arizona, reported two large fires at the Incheon docks after his B-26 had unloaded its bombs.

In a strafing mission near Pyongtaek, Captain Floyd E. Singleton, Placerville, California, said: "We strafed a convoy near the town and saw four separate fires after turning from the target."

A large explosion was made by a B-26 on a train near Seoul. The train was headed toward the front lines, apparently loaded with supplies.

RELEASE 239, ISSUED AT 12:50 A.M. SATURDAY (10:50 A.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Tank Force Kean forced back the Sixth North Korean Division to within two miles of Kosong and five miles of Chinju as the enemy employed self-propelled and direct fire against the attacking American units.

Small, by-passed enemy pockets are being "mopped up."

Heavy fighting continued in the branches of the Nakdong River defense line. Isolated pockets of infiltrating Red troops are being liquidated by American and South Korean troops. Enemy strength at Changnyong is estimated at two regiments, supported by artillery. However, all other Communist bridgeheads have been crased by American units all along the river front.

/In the Kigyo

In the Kigye sector, United Nations elements were counter-attacking the plunge of the North Koreans down the corridor separating the east coast and the South Korean defense positions.

A report states that the North Koreans are preparing to move the seat of government to Seoul 15 August, thereby demonstrating to the world the unity of North and South Korea and justifying their "liberation" policies.

Far East Naval Forces reported numerous buildings and factories destroyed in the Inchon area and marshallings yards damaged at Seoul by air strikes of the Seventh Fleet. Suwon, Chonan, Waegwan and Yosu were also included in the air strikes.

The Fifth Air Force flew 273 sorties, destroyed three Yaks on the ground and vehicles, dumps and buildings were destroyed at Kimpo and Waegwan. Night intruder missions were conducted by B-26's, hitting targets of opportunity.

RELEASE 240, RELEASED AT 12:25 SATURDAY (10:25 P.M., FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

A Navy P2V Neptune patrolling the east coast of Korea yesterday strafed and left burning ten small steam vessels sighted between Wonsan and Musudan.

Carrier-based Marine Corp pilots continued their close support of Task Force Kean in the southwest sector. The marine tally for the day included forty-five vehicles destroyed, 125 enemy-occupied houses set afire (words lost in transmission), two troop concentrations wiped out, one mortar position and one artillery position neutralized and one tank destroyed. The big bag of vehicles was the result of sighting a fast-moving convoy on the road between Kosong and Suchon.

On the south coast of Korea a United States destroyer bombarded gun positions at Yosu with good results. The same destroyer sank three small boats with 40-mm. gunfire.

The naval force on the east coast of Korea continued working closely with shore fire control parties in support of troops in the vicinity of Yongdok. Units of the force patrolling to the north fired at vehicular traffic on the coastal road and continued with the work of making the road unusable.

RELEASE 241 ISSUED SATURDAY AT 12 NOON (10 P.M., FRIDAY EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

United States Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force combat units maintained a steady pattern of tactical and strategic air attacks on the North Korean invading force on 11 August.

/Superfortresses

Superfortresses of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command launched heavy attacks on the transportation and supply net north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel with strikes at more than twenty rail and highway bridges carrying supplies and reinforcements for the North Korean units fighting in the south.

Two railroad bridges were hit and damaged north of Pyongyang on the Wonsan-Seoul rail link and six others were attacked on the east coast rail line from Chori, (forty-five miles northeast of Konan), to Songjin. A bridge near Tanchon lost one span. Other bridges were hit but damage could not be accurately determined without further reconnaissance.

The B-29's also bombed a railroad bridge four miles south of Pakheon and destroyed two spans of a second across the Chongchon River about thirty-seven miles northeast of Shinanju. Another railroad bridge, also across the Chongchon just north of Sinaju, was hit with unobserved results.

Night combat sorties flown rose to over forty, the highest figure attained in forty-seven days of continuous operations by the Far Eastern Forces in Korea.

Fifth Air Force F-80 and F-51 fighters continued to fly night intruder missions in company with the B-26 light bombers and F-82 all-weather fighters which have been assigned night combat duties for several weeks.

Night intruder fighters and bombers struck at convoys, troop concentrations and supply or transportation centers over large sections of the North Korean rear areas. Towns attacked included Chonan, Suwon, Seoul, Inchon, Kunchon, Waegwan, Chunju, Samchon, Anut, Andong and Chongju.

Several of the target areas were fired and explosions observed from fuel or ammunition fires. Troop concentrations were bombed and strafed at many localities.

Fifth Air Force B-25s on a daylight medium altitude bombing run attacked and damaged a bridge five miles north of Poksong. Flying in excellent weather conditions, fighter aircraft of the Fifth Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force flew more than 350 combat missions over the North Korean lines.

The heaviest concentration of fighter attacks was thrown at North Korean lines from the Chinju sector north to Kunchon but the F-81 jets and F-51s were active on the northern battle zone east to Pohang.

All fighter-bomber sorties were flown in close support of United Nations ground troops. Bombing and strafing was under the direction of Air Force tactical air controllers who received information of North Korean targets directly from ground observers or from spotters flying T-6 training planes at low altitudes over the combat zone.

Large numbers of North Korean troops were strafed and bombed in all sectors. Pilot claims for ground targets brought under attack and damaged in the course of the day included forty-six vehicles of all types, five locomotives, four gun positions and three barges.

/Numerous villages

Numerous villages and towns along the Nakdong River line known to be serving as hiding places for North Korean troops and material were strafed and burned.

The fighters hit Waegwan, Hyopchon, Chinju, Sinben, Mungchodong, Kumchon, Hamchong, Koyong; Kosong and other points on the perimeter of the fight front with excellent results.

Cargo aircraft carried over 110 tons of priority supplies and equipment to Korean bases in the course of the day.

RELEASE 242 ISSUED AT 1:30 P.M. (11:30 P.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

Task force Kean has attained its objective by capturing high ground east of Chinju. Marine elements of the task force are continuing their advance west of Kosong against stubborn enemy resistance. Other units of the task force are continuing to mop up isolated groups and enemy pockets by-passed by front-line attack groups.

The United States Twenty-fourth Infantry Division launched a co-ordinated attack against the enemy bridgehead southwest of Changnyong which succeeded in forcing the enemy back one mile along the entire front. This action drove the Red invader from the high ground and forced him into a pocket three miles long and less than two miles from the river.

In the Pohang sector American and South Korean forces were fighting in close co-ordination against Reds who had infiltrated through mountains into the area. Street fighting was reported within the town limits of Pohang. To the North the Republic of Korea Third Division withdrew to new positions near Kangga, four miles south of Yongdok.

South of Waegwan the United States First Cavalry Division thwarted an enemy attempt to cross the Nakdong while north of the town a second attempted crossing was thrown back by the Republic of Korea First Division.

RELEASE 243 ISSUED SATURDAY AT 2:45 P.M. (12:45 A.M. FRIDAY, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME):

A heavy force of United States Far East Air Force B-29's in a concentrated attack about noon today bombed military objectives in the extreme northeast corner of North Korea.

The Superforts approached the target from the east and bombed from a mass formation.