

WAR DIARY

7th Inf Div

0601 - 2400 24 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

At 0730 hours a patrol from RCT 31, well inside the bombline was attacked and strafed by our planes. Four were killed and six wounded. An immediate investigation was initiated, but to date responsibility has not been definitely fixed.

At 2300 hours, enemy tanks attacked the left flank of the 2nd Battalion along the SUWON-OSAN-NI highway. The tanks were acting in support of infantry of considerable strength. The attack was driven off after an extensive fire fight in which four of the enemy tanks were destroyed. The enemy force then withdrew to the south. This was one more indication that hostile strength was building up to much larger proportion in that sector. Air Reconnaissance by the Division Air Section had previously reported prepared entrenchments on a moderate scale in that vicinity. Action against our forces still has consisted mainly of hill top defense and ambush, occasionally supported by tanks and mortars. Generally artillery has not been used against us. The RCT was instructed to cut the rail line to the south of SUWON to prevent reinforcement by the enemy from the south. The railway was cut without incident. The 57th FA Battalion fired its first combat mission during the above mentioned action against the enemy tanks and infantry and took six prisoners during the course of the action.

Inclosures #44 and 45

Inclosure #44

At 0800 hours the 31st Tank Company was put ashore at INCHON. RCT 17, commanded by Colonel Powell, intended to debark during the night hours.

Operation Order Number 8 was issued by the Division, but became inoperative by the issue of Operations Order Number 9. This was caused by a decision by the X Corps Commander, Major General Almond, who arrived at the Division Headquarters at approximately 1000 hours and conferred with Major General Barr, Brig Gen Hodes and Colonel Heath. The Corps Commander at that time tentatively decided that the 7th Division would attack

Inclosure #41

Inclosure #42

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Source

to the north across the HAN River into the City of SEOUL on the morning of 25 September. This decision was motivated by the fact that the 1st Marine Division on the north had made a prior crossing of the HAN River just East and north of YUNGOUNGPO, but was held in front of the north and western approaches to the City of SEOUL by heavy enemy resistance and were unable to advance.

At 1115 hours, RCT 32 was warned of the plan and told to make the attack, when ordered, with two Battalions abreast. At 1415 hours, Major General Almond made the final decision that the operation would proceed and so informed General Barr. At 1500 hours the 1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion (less one company) and two platoons of Company A of the 56th Amphibious Tank and Tractor Battalion were attached to the 7th Division to support the attack. At 2200 hours the 17th BOK Regiment, commanded by Colonel Pak was attached to the 7th Division for the same operation.

Inclosure #42

Inclosure #42

At the time that the final decision was made, certain units of RCT 32 were some miles to the south of the scene and rapid movement was necessary to bring the RCT and its attachments together for the operation. Time was of the essence and all resources of the Division and the RCT had to be used to the fullest extent to plan and mount the operation in a number of hours.

One circumstance that was of great assistance to the success of the operation was brought about by a predawn attack on 24 September by the 2nd Battalion of RCT 32 in an easterly direction along the south bank of the HAN River which achieved complete surprise catching the enemy there asleep in their position. Their position was rapidly overrun before they could organize an effective defense. Large numbers were killed and a mass of equipment destroyed and captured together with a headquarters of regimental size. This action was important because it practically broke enemy

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resistance south of the HAN River near the point of the projected crossing on the 25th.

Also during the afternoon RCT 32 seized high ground north of Objectives "H", "I" and "K" to the banks of the river.

Inclosure #44

Prisoners reported during the period were 293.

Personnel losses during the period were as follows:

	KIA	WIA	MIA
US	2	12	0
ROK	3	5	0

G-4 was notified by G-4 Tenth Corps that they would make fifty trucks 2½ ton available to the 7th Division on two hours notice to lift supplies for the HAN River crossing. All service of supply units swung into high speed action immediately after the decision to cross the river was reached. Every supply and transportation resource was diverted to moving elements of RCT 32 into position and delivering supplies to the site of the approaching action. The success of the action when it took place speaks vividly for the ability of these services to produce effectively under tremendous pressure.

Inclosure #47

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Narrative

Source

At 0630 RCT 32 started its first elements across the HAN River from the south in amtracks. By 0755 hours Company G of the 2nd Battalion was on its intermediate objective, and by 0730 hours the entire 1st Battalion had crossed in the face of enemy fire of all types.

Inclosures #48, 49 and 50

By 1030 hours F Company of the 2nd Battalion with G Company abreast and H Company following were on the South slopes of Objective Number 1 and the entire assault was proceeding smoothly. By 1300 hours the 7th Reconnaissance Company was on both Objectives and was conducting a holding operation for RCT 32, combined with preliminary screening. Objective Number 1 was completely cleared by 1400 hours and at 1815 hours the 2nd Battalion had secured that objective. The 3rd Battalion was on Objective 2 and the 1st Battalion in a position between the 2nd and 3rd Battalions. By 1900 hours elements of the 17th ROK Regiment were on Objective 1 and to the southwest of Objective 2, and by 1945 were moving in the direction of Objective 4. RCT was supported by the 48th FA Bn which expended over 1790 rounds in less than 24 hours. To 2400 this date the 48th FA has fired 7237 rounds in support of RCT 32. 31st FA Bn silenced enemy battery at 2120 hrs and destroyed a number of vehicles and tanks.

Inclosure #48

The Division opened an advance CP for this operation under the direct command of Brig Gen Hodes, who gave on the spot direction to the entire operation.

For the purpose of clarity the Objectives in the SEOUL offensive, as far as the 7th Infantry Division was concerned, are as follows:

- a. Objective 1 - The hill mass South of Seoul (22-57)
- b. Objective 2 - ONIBENG (26-27)
- c. Objective 3 - KWANGANG-NI (32-56)
- d. Objective 4 - PAEKHYO (34-60)

It may be added, that possession of Objective Number 1 puts the possessor in a position of complete domination of the City up to just short of its northernmost edge.

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Later during the day, a large column of enemy troops was observed leaving SEOUL towards the north.

Major General Barr left the Division CP for RCT 32 at about 0430 hours to oversee the river crossing and assault, and arrived at the Division Forward CP at 0540. At 1045 hours Major General Barr, Major General Almond, Admiral Struble and Colonel Beauchamp went to the CP of the 2nd Battalion RCT 32 and conferred with the Battalion Commander. Later General Barr entered the City of SEOUL, although at the time fighting was still in progress.

This day's action very definitely enabled the 1st Mar Div to continue its advance on our left.

The day's operations for RCT 32 can be termed as an extraordinarily successful operation, carried out with clocklike accuracy, and more than fulfilling expectations. The result of this assault was immediately evidenced by the fact that the defensive pressure against the 1st Marine Division to the west and north was almost immediately lessened and they were able to move forward after being held practically stationary for the past two days.

RCT 31 prepared defensive positions south of SUWON. The 3rd Battalion RCT 31 sent out strong patrols in the vicinity of ANYANG-NI to clear out isolated enemy pockets still remaining in that area. Enemy activity showed a definite increase in the SUWON area and in one action against the left flank of the 2nd Battalion along the OSAN-NI Road, five enemy tanks were destroyed, after which the enemy forces withdrew a short distance to the south.

The 57th FA Bn fired 885 rounds from positions south of the Airstrip at SUWON. Btry B, 15th AAA was attached to the 57th FA Bn. The 92d FA Bn moved to SUWON to reinforce the fires of the 57th FA Bn.

RCT 17 was located at INCHON, having off loaded at 0330 hours. They were moved during the day by a combination of train and foot marches. The Regimental CP was located just to the north of

Inclosure #50

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Narrative

Source

ANYANG-NI; the 1st Battalion went into position about four miles to the North of ANYANG-NI and became I Corps Reserve; the 3rd Battalion moved into its position to the south of ANYANG-NI and was constituted as Division Reserve. The 2nd Battalion was in the process of moving into position in the vicinity of TAKSAN-NI when it was ordered to reverse its direction and was moved by all available transportation north to a position just South of the HAN River at TAECH'U-RI (28-51) to occupy part of the area evacuated by RCT 32 when they made the HAN River assault. At this time one Company of the 73rd M Tank Battalion was attached to RCT 17. The 49th FA Bn debarked and moved into assembly areas.

Control personnel were established at the SUWON Airfield to expedite the air lift of supplies there. During the day, the movement of supplies was hampered by the fact that all available rail transportation was being diverted to moving RCT 17 and therefore the daily supply train was unable to run.

Inclosure #51

Medical support throughout this operation has been excellent. All service organizations have functioned at the highest level of efficiency.

Prisoners processed for the period were: 163

Losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	7	32	2	2
ROK	5	8	26	

Inclosure #52

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7th Inf Div

0001 - 2400 26 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

Shortly after daylight, Company L of RCT 32, observed a large number of enemy troops moving along a road in the vicinity of Yong-jonigo-Ri East of SEOUL, and immediately attacked them. This local action was extremely successful and the Company took 90 prisoners, captured a headquarters group and killed 500. This attack was one of opportunity, not planned as a part of the general operation, and was taken solely on the initiative of the Company Commander.

The 1st Battalion of RCT 32 occupied Objective Number 2, formerly held by the 3rd Battalion, and moved onto its forward slopes against moderate enemy resistance. The Battalion took 174 prisoners and killed 315 counted enemy dead. Shortly afterwards the Battalion was strongly counterattacked and in a very stubborn action took 35 more prisoners and eliminated 394 enemy counted dead without losing any of the ground previously taken. E Company, after the counterattack, mopped up the area south of Objective Number 2. The 3rd Battalion was advancing from Objective 2 towards Objective 3 and by 1145 hours had taken the objective. In the action the 3rd Battalion killed 550 of the enemy counted dead, destroyed five tanks, captured two ammunition dumps, destroyed forty eight vehicles of assorted types and three artillery pieces. E Company of the 2nd Battalion continued its mopping up operations and extended them to the southwest part of the zone. 31st FA Bn destroyed an enemy ammo dump at 0800 hours and fired at targets of opportunity during the day and the 48th FA Battalion gave closein support.

By 2355 hours, Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 were securely in our possession and the southern part of the zone was cleared. The city area west and north of Objective Number 2 was yet to be mopped up, and the 1st Battalion of RCT 32 was given that task for the morning of 27 September.

The marines on our left were enabled to advance, and the Marine RCT on their left kept pace with that movement at 2200 hours.

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0001 - 2400 26 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

The 17th ROK Regiment had taken Objective Number 4 by 1145 hours and moved forward to the Division boundary.

Inclosures #50, 51 and 52

Major General Barr observed the attack of RCT 32 and the 17th ROK Regiment near SEOUL from the advanced OP of the RCT. He was accompanied by Brig Gen Hodges and Colonel Beauchamp. At 1145 hours he conferred with Major General Ruffner, Chief of Staff of I Corps at the Corps CP at Ascom City. At 1245 hours he met Major General Almond at the 32d CP where a fire fight was going on. While at this point General Barr decided to move another element of RCT 17 to the north to a position South of the HAN River in the general area vacated by RCT 32 and now occupied by the 2nd Battalion of RCT 17, and one Company was dispatched to this position from the 3rd Battalion reinforced by a section from the Heavy Weapons Company. General Barr later assisted in aiding the wounded at the site of the HAN River Crossing.

In the evening hours a report was started that RCT 32 had liberated a large number of American prisoners of War in SEOUL. Immediate action was taken to substantiate this and medical teams and other assistance was organized. However, unfortunately, this report was proven to be without foundation.

The 2nd Battalion of RCT 31, reinforced by one Company from the 1st Battalion attacked from the vicinity of P'YONGJAN-NI with a railway tunnel near there as its objective. This assault was met by very heavy enemy resistance from hill top positions, supported by tanks and mortars, and progressed very slowly. The 2nd Battalion occupied defensive positions south of SUWON Airfield, while the 3rd Battalion established a heavy road block at KAMYANGJANG-NI consisting of a reinforced rifle company, and one Battery of Artillery from the 57th FA Battalion. One Enemy Ammo Dump south of SUWON was destroyed by the 57th FA Bn. The Sv Btry of the 92d FA arrived at Suwon.

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NarrativeSource

In the afternoon a patrol from RCT 31 was attacked and strafed by friendly planes near a small town at (32-26), and as a result suffered some casualties. There were also considerable civilian losses. An investigation was initiated but the results thereof have not as yet been evaluated.

In the early evening, Major General Barr directed that RCT 31 attack on the morning of the 27th and drive the enemy from their positions south of SUWON. Colonel Watson of Division Headquarters was sent to RCT 31 with this message and directed to assist in the operation. On arrival he found that Colonel Ovenshine, Commander of RCT 31 had departed on a wide flanking movement to the south and east to the vicinity of OSAN-NI. Shortly after Colonel Watson joined this column in the early hours of the morning, they were attacked by enemy tanks in the outskirts of OSAN-NI. One tank was destroyed by bazooka fire. At daylight the column started driving to the north. They were engaged in a heavy fire fight throughout the day but continued driving to the north to meet other elements of the RCT which were attacking south from SUWON.

At 2315 hours elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (a patrol from the 70th Tank Battalion) of the Eighth Army met advance elements of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of RCT 31 at YONGJOM-NI about five air miles South of SUWON. This historic juncture between the units of X Corps and Eighth Army sealed the ultimate fate of North Korean units to the South and resulted in the eventual breaking of organized enemy resistance generally South from SEOUL.

The rear elements of 7th Division Headquarters left INCHON and joined the forward echelon at ANYANG-NI.

All units of RCT 17 cleared into their assigned areas by 0400 hours.

The 49th FA Bn closed in the vicinity of ANYANG-NI.

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Source

At approximately 1515 hours Lt General Walker, Commanding Eighth Army and Major General Partridge 5th Air Force flew into SUWON Airfield completely unannounced and remained there for approximately an hour talking with various members of the staff of RCT 31. Colonel Owenshine the Regimental Commander was not there at the time, being engaged in an action to the South.

The rear elements of the 7th Division which had been left in Japan when the Division sailed for Korea completed their loading onto transports at the Yokohama Port of Embarkation and sailed for Korea. They were:

- a. Elements of Division Headquarters
- b. Elements of the 7th Quartermaster Company
- c. Elements of the 707th Ordnance Company
- d. Elements of the 13th Engineer (C) Battalion
- e. Elements of the 15th AAA (AW) Battalion
- f. Elements of the 92nd FA Battalion
- g. The 17th Tank Company
- h. The 7th Replacement Company.
- i. Unit personnel sections.

Supplies for units crossing the HAN River were delivered by the Quartermaster Company to the river bank by truck. On this date portable showers were installed for the first time by the Quartermaster Company.

Inclosures #58 and 59

Prisoners of War processed for the period were: 57.

Inclosure #54

On this date X Corps distributed detailed instructions on the processing of liberated United States prisoners of War and General of the Armies MacArthur, Commander of United Nations Forces, issued a message of congratulation to the troops of this command on the capture of the City of SEOUL.

Inclosure #57

Inclosure #56

Losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	9	70	6	10
ROK	16	29	3	

Inclosure #60

Authority 785101
 By CEL NARA Date 5/18/10

WAR DIARY

7th Inf Div

0001 - 2400 27 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

The 2nd Battalion of RCT 17, commanded by Lt Col Baker, attacked generally in a northerly direction from the southern part of SEOUL at 1000 hours, passing through the 2nd Battalion of RCT 32 just prior to the jump off. By 1200 hours the Battalion had secured its first Objective (KYONGSONG 25-38).

RCT 32nd and the 17th ROK Regiment conducted mopping up operations within their zones of action. RCT 32 then regrouped, resupplied and prepared to continue the offensive in their zone on order. Artillery fire by the 48th FA Bn destroyed some vehicles and one wire section laid wire across the HAN River using native row boats. 31st FA fired missions during the day at enemy concentrations and interdiction fires.

Inclosure #61

General Barr met and conferred with Colonel Beauchamp of RCT 32 at 0700 hours at the 32nd CP and shortly thereafter departed for SUWON by air. At SUWON he met Lt Baker of the 70th Tank Battalion 1st Cavalry Division who made the first contact between the 7th Infantry Division and Eighth Army when he met Lt Cole of RCT 31 the night of 26 September south of SUWON.

Div Arty and attached units fired 655 rounds of 105 ammo and 520 rounds of 155mm ammo during the period. Interdiction missions were fired by the 31st and 57th FA Bns.

In the early morning hours, the column commanded by Colonel Owenshine of RCT 31 (referred to on 26 September) consisting of Companies G and A of the 2nd Battalion RCT 31 with two platoons of tanks were still driving north from OSAN-NI and were heavily engaged near NAESAMM-NI, two miles north of OSAN-NI. At 1200 hours they were advancing very slowly. The same morning, RCT 31, less the elements coming north from OSAN-NI assaulted the hill masses about five thousand yards south of the SUWON Airfield with the 1st and 2nd Battalions, less the units with Colonel Owenshine. The 3rd Battalion less elements manning the road block at KAMYANGJANG-NI (40-21) was kept in support. At 0915

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Narrative

Source

an air strike was called for. The attack continued throughout the day against extremely heavy resistance and little progress was made against well prepared enemy positions supported by artillery, tanks and mortars. Lt Col Summers commanding the 2nd Battalion was seriously wounded here, as was Major Olson the Regimental S-3. Capt Lukens of the Division Air Section was also wounded while in the air by small arms fire.

- Inclosure #62

At approximately 1500 hours the 1st Cavalry Air Section started landing planes on the SUWON Airfield and the lead elements of the main body were slightly north of OSAN-WI, but could not continue north until the way had been cleared by RCT 31.

On this date new Signal Instructions were issued. Hot patches for vehicle inner tubes were in critical shortage and the Division requested they be air lifted from Japan to meet the emergency.

Inclosure #64

Inclosure #65

Prisoners processed during the period were: 101.

Inclosure #62

Losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	21	65	8	21
ROK	14	8	1	

Inclosure #63

WAR DIARY

7th Inf Div

0001 - 2400 28 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

The 2nd Battalion of RCT 17 continued their attack northerly in Seoul and reached the race track to the north east, cutting the main highway leading north east out of SEOUL. This was on the main avenue of escape for North Korean Forces evacuating SEOUL. The Battalion met heavy resistance, but progressed steadily in their assault, and secured their objective within the time allotted for the action. Contact was then lost with the enemy who were retreating very rapidly. 31st FA Bn fired interdiction fires at targets of opportunity on Enemy troops during the day with excellent results.

Inclosure #66

Inclosure #67

RCT 31 continued their attack to the South of SUWON at 1300 hours after an air strike on a tunnel and strong points hills 113 and 92 in their zone of action. During the strike, napalm was used to good advantage. Enemy resistance continued heavy and was supported by tanks artillery and mortar fire, but all objectives were taken by 1626 hours including Hills 92 and 113 (27-16). The 57th and 92d FA Bns fired preparation for the attack starting at 1300 hours. It is estimated that 50 to 60% of enemy casualties were caused by artillery fire.

Inclosure #68

Inclosure #68

RCT 32 continued mopping up operations in their zone of action as did the 17th ROK Regiment, but neither unit was in contact with any sizeable enemy forces. By 2000 hours that portion of the City of SEOUL within the 7th Division zone was completely cleared of any identifiable enemy forces.

Inclosure #70

Inclosure #71

At 1200 hours X Corps directed that reconnaissance in force be conducted by infantry supported by tanks east to the TONSHAN River from a line 29-51 (PANPO-RI) to 35-40 (YOSE-RI). The southern part of this sector was covered by RCT 31 north of YOSU, while RCT 17 conducted a reconnaissance in force East of ANYANG-NI to the TONSHAN River. Generally the results were negative except for small isolated enemy groups and sniper fire. RCT 31 and RCT 17 were issued detailed patrol instructions covering their entire zone and patrols were sent out on pre-arranged routes.

Inclosure #69

Authority 785101
 By CEL NARA Date 5/18/10

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0001 - 2400 28 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

The 7th MP Company report enemy morale low and defeat being accepted. PW Collection points were in operation at SEOUL, SUMON and ANYANG-NI. PWs processed for the period were 379.

Plans were made by G-4 to supply the Divisional units at new supply points in anticipation of a substantial enlargement of the Division boundaries.

Inclosure #72

Prisoners processed during the period were: 135

Inclosure #71

Losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	12	29	11	11
ROK	5	16	10	

Inclosure #73

WAR DIARY

7th Inf Div

0001 - 2400 29 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

During the night hours, the 17th ROK Regiment was strongly counterattacked on three occasions. At 0230 hours two attacks were made against it, the first by approximately two platoons and the second by a force of about company size against positions held by the 3rd Battalion which was forced to withdraw about a thousand yards. With the assistance of artillery fire from the 31st FA Battalion, the Battalion regained its positions, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. At 0300 hours another attack was launched against the Regiment and this attack was supported by heavy mortar fire. The enemy approached after crossing the HAN River, but this also was broken up with the aid of heavy artillery fire and the enemy forced back across the river. At 0600 hours the Regiment sent out a mechanized infantry patrol of company size. This patrol went forward (northerly) from the Regimental position about 2000 yards and then moved east across the regimental front mopping up small pockets of enemy left behind after the counterattacks were beaten back.

Inclosure #76

RCT 31 occupied OSAN-NI with a Task Force consisting of one platoon of infantry and one platoon of tanks. During the early morning hours RCT 31 observed enemy movement to the South of SUWON and requested artillery fire. Concentrations were fired against the hills and roads were interdicted by the 57th FA Battalion. No enemy attack developed after the artillery firing. Later in the day the RCT carried out screening operations in their zone.

Inclosure #74

At about 0400 hours, Brig Gen Hodes ordered the 2nd Battalion of RCT 17 to organize a Task Force composed of one company of Infantry (E Company), and one platoon of tanks (from 32nd Tank Company), together with a section of mortars from H Company, and Battery C of the 48th FA Battalion. This force was termed "Task Force Tomasek". At 1215 hours the force departed with the mission of finding, pursuing and destroying the enemy along a road which ran east to the TANCHON River. After proceeding down the road about eleven miles without opposition, the force was unexpectedly

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Narrative

Source

fired on from hills on each side of the road at (37.4-63.3 to 38.2-62.5) by small arms and mortars. This route had previously been reconnoitered by a force of tanks at 0900 hours and reported clear at this point, the surrounding hills have been explored by fire from the tanks but no foot patrols sent in to them. Major Tomasek, the commanding officer, was wounded seriously in the first exchange of fire. He radioed back to the Battalion Commander, Lt Col Baker for reinforcements. Col Baker entrucked the remainder of the 2nd Battalion and departed immediately for the scene of action. Upon arrival Lt Col Baker assumed control of the force. After a heavy fire fight the enemy forces were driven off the hills and by 2030 hours the 2nd Battalion was firmly in command of the situation and had consolidated their positions.

Inclosure #75

During the night two separate attempts were made to enter the position by stealth, one by about a thousand men along a stream bed but both were broken up by fire of the 49th FA Battalion. The 2nd Battalion withdrew the next day and returned to their area south of the HAN River. Casualties suffered by the Battalion from this action were five enlisted men killed, five officers and sixty nine enlisted men wounded. Known enemy casualties totaled over four hundred killed on two hills alone, not counting those killed by artillery fire on the attempts to come into the position during the night.

On this date, a ceremony was held in the Government building at SEOUL whereby the City of SEOUL was formally turned over to Mr RHHE, President of the Republic of South Korea, by General of the Army MacArthur. The ceremony was attended by General Barr, and others of the Division and many military and civilian dignitaries. Shortly after the ceremony General Barr departed by plane for the Headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division.

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Narrative

Source

The Military Police Company processed 220 prisoners of war.

All artillery Battalions reverted to Division Artillery control. The 92d Armd FA Bn fired its last combat mission on this date.

Personnel losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	12	18	8	
ROK	4	5	14	3

Inclosure #78

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0001 - 2400 30 Sep 1950

Narrative

Source

The entire Division zone was quiet for the first time since the beginning of operation on 18 September.

RCT 32 screened their zones to eliminate any small pockets of enemy personnel, and at 1800 hours were relieved from their zone and started movement south of the HAN River to their newly assigned areas.

Inclosure #79

RCT 31 moved into their new zone, with the 2nd Battalion along the line "G", the 3rd Battalion near KUMYANG-NI, and the 1st Battalion moved east along the line "G". Thereafter the 1st Battalion closed in rear of the Main Line of Resistance, and the 2nd Battalion neared the Main Line of Resistance and the 3rd Battalion extended to OSAN-NI.

RCT 17 started movement to their newly assigned zone.

The 7th Division was relieved in the SEOUL area at 1800 hours.

The 17th ROK Regiment was detached from the 7th Infantry Division and attached to the SEOUL COMMAND, and a Battalion of ROK Marines were attached to the 7th Division.

Inclosure #79

At approximately 0930 hours Major General Barr went to SEOUL by air and at 1115 hours on the top of NORTH MOUNTAIN presented Silver Stars to Brig General Hodges, Assistant Division Commander, Colonel Beauchamp, Commanding RCT 32, Lt Col Faith, Commanding the 1st Battalion 32d Inf, Lt Col Mount, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 32d Inf, Lt Col Schuman, Commanding the 3rd Battalion 32d Inf and Lt Col Baker, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of 17th Inf, together with twenty three other awards of the Silver Star and seventeen awards of the Bronze Star, all for heroism during the recent operations.

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Source

Artillery and Signal support throughout this entire period was excellent. Communications were maintained under adverse conditions and in many instances the support given by artillery units was the deciding factor in the engagements.

The 7th MP Company interrogated 564 POWs and report enemy morale definitely lower. The POW stockade is located at Chin-Si-Li. During the operation the MP Company was confronted with a huge task of traffic control, which they handled with dispatch and little confusion.

Prisoners processed during the period were: 180 (principally stragglers)

Inclosure #80

Losses for the period were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	1	7	0	5
ROK	0	1	0	

Inclosures #81 and 82

Throughout the entire operation the 7th Signal Company furnished radio, wire, radio relay and messenger service to the Division CP to RCTs 17 (-), 31, 32 and Div Arty.

The 92d Armd FA Bn was detached from the 7th Div at 0900 hours, but the order was revoked later in the day.

Total losses to the Division and attached units reported to this date were:

	KIA	WIA	MIA	NBC
US	67	318	21	96
ROK	<u>39</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	106	409	57	106

Total Battle Casualties including Killed in Action, Wounded in Action and Missing in Action were: 573

Total Non-battle casualties were: 106

Inclosures #81 and 82

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Narrative

Source

The weather for the entire operation, from the time of the initial debarkation at INCHON through the 30th of September, was fair, clear and sunny with warm days and slightly chilly nights. Road conditions were difficult due to three elements - namely: rough and uneven surfaces, narrow roadways and excessive dust.

Throughout the period the morale was generally excellent, and combat effectiveness generally rated at approximately 80 per cent. No major changes in command were made except those caused by casualties.