



USS *Comstock* (LSD-19), flagship for UN forces during landings at Chinnampo and Wonsan, Korea.



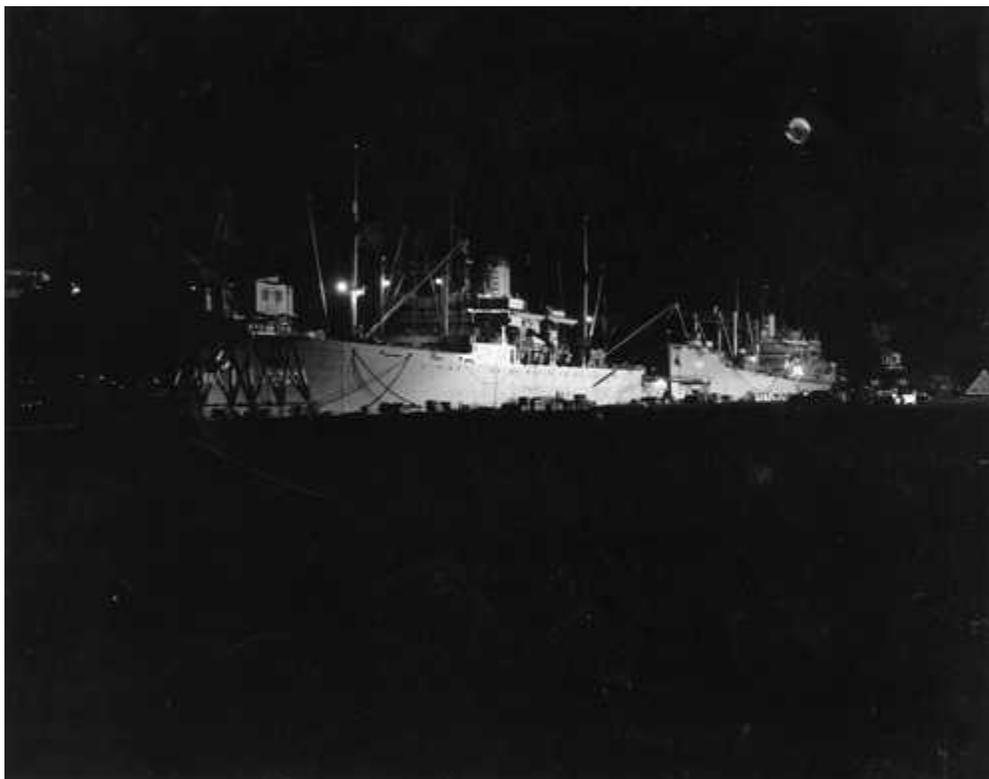
Attack cargo ship *Achernar* (AKA-53) at sea in 1952.



Attack Cargo ship *Thuban* (AKA-19) at sea in 1951.



(7/26/51) Attack transport *George Clymer*, (APA-27), moored at U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan.



USS *George Clymer* (PA-27) and USS *Pickaway* (PA-45) loading out at night.



(2/51) Attack transport *Henrico* (APA-45).



Transport *George Clymer* (PA-27) at sea in 1951 as part of the vital Korean War logistics effort.



(3/26/52) USS *Fort Marion* (LSD-22).



Attack cargo ship *Union* (AKA-106) at sea in 1953.



(3/26/51) Under the Seabees' know-how an LST does more than carry cargo. Here an LST is married to a causeway to provide a flow of needed supplies to shore.



(6/11/52) LST 799 conducts vital helicopter rescue operations in Wonsan Harbor. In one 24-hour period the ship's helicopter picked up three Navy pilots who had been forced to ditch at Wonsan because of damage to their aircraft.



Korea-bound troops debark from an U.S. Army transport at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, California in 1950.



(10/2/50) Transports unload supplies for U.S. troops in Korea at Pusan.



(7/2/50) Troops board ships at a Japanese port for movement to the South Korean war zone.



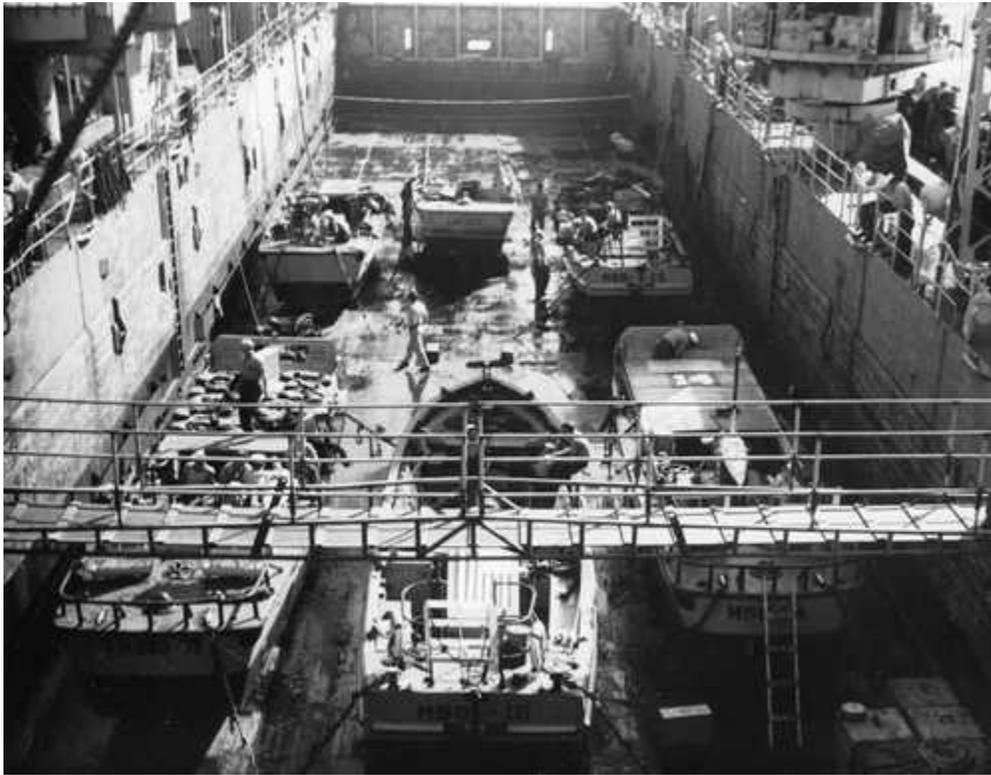
A ground crewman at an advanced air base assembles deadly napalm bombs for use in Korea.



(11/1/51) A tired South Korean laborer hitches a ride to the airstrip on a train load of bombs at an American airfield in Korea.



Supplies aboard USS *Achernar* accompany Marines as they prepare to make an invasion somewhere along the Korean coast.



(10/13/52) Between sweeping assignments, minesweeper boats and their crews rest aboard the LSD USS *Fort Marion* in Wonsan Harbor.



(4/10/51) A U.S. Navy helicopter drops supplies to the deck of USS *Fort Marion* (LSD-22) off the North Korean coast.



(9/15/50) Sunrise in Inchon Harbor, as seen from the amphibious force flagship *Mt. McKinley*.



(9/15/50) A volley of rockets supports the first wave of Marines heading for the beach.



U.S. Army DUKWs bring supplies and equipment to shore from ships at Pusan Harbor, Korea.



(10/26/50) U.S. Marines dash ashore from LCVP's (Landing Craft, Vehicle and Personnel) during the invasion of Wonsan.



(11/4/50) Ten LST's (Landing Ship Tank) of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet discharge their freight of military vehicles at Blue Beach, Wonsan, Korea, where the 1st Marine Division was put ashore in late October.



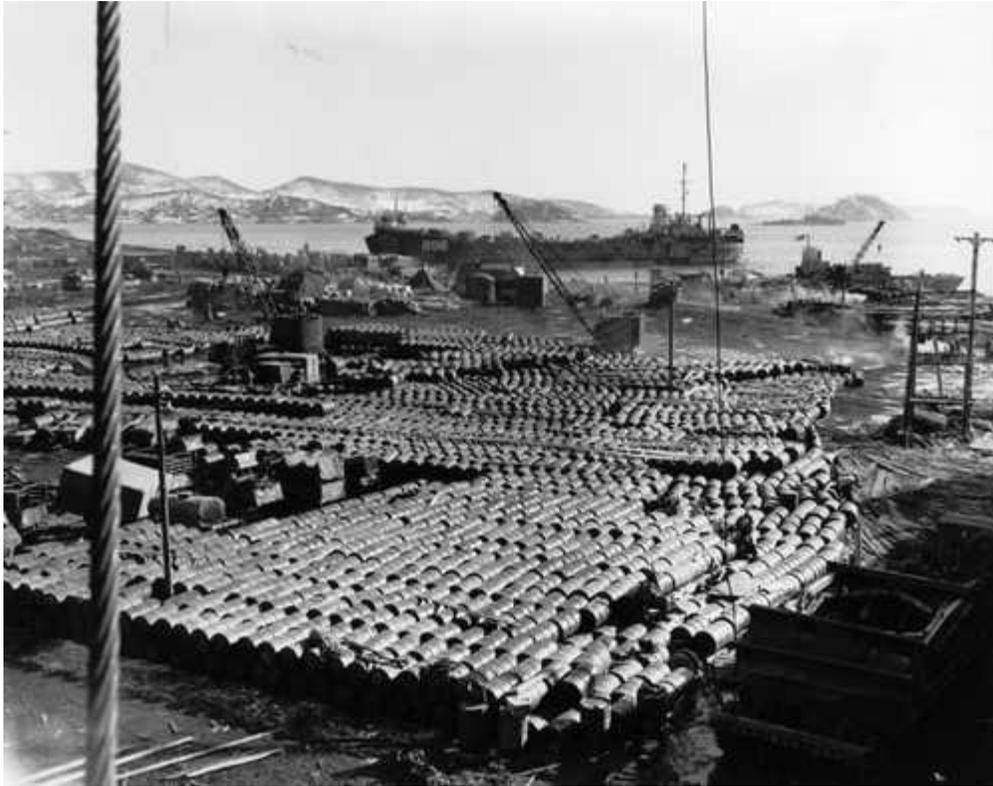
(9/16/50) One bulldozer pulls another across the muddy shore of Wolmi Island, as equipment is unloaded from LST's.



(12/15/50) Tons of ammunition along a railroad track in Hungnam as landing craft aid the UN evacuation by taking aboard supplies and personnel.



(2/23/51) South Korean Marines land on the beaches of Sindo Island, after a heavy bombardment by U.S. Navy vessels.



(12/14/50) Hundreds of aviation gasoline drums lay at Hungnam prior to being loaded on to LST-898 during the withdrawal of the 1st Marine Division.



(9/4/50) An American soldier supervises the storage of combat rations by native labor at a Quartermaster Warehouse in Pusan, Korea.



Ten thousand bags of letters and packages are unloaded at a Korean port for delivery to U.S. combat forces at the front.



Christmas packages arrive for the worn-out Marines of the 7th Regiment near Koto-ri.



(9/15/50) Jeeps and ambulances pass two Russian-style tanks knocked out by U.S. Marines near the front in Inchon, Korea.



Marine Corps engineers repair a bridge in Korea as rolling stock detours through the riverbed.



(3/6/52) The Fifth Marines move out of "Camp Tripoli," Korea as they are airlifted to the eastern sector to thwart enemy guerillas.



Arms and equipment accompany an artillery unit as it moves into a mountain pass, somewhere on the Korean front.



U.S. Marines engaging Chinese Communists in northern Korea take a respite from the fighting.



(7/31/50) Two artillerymen rest in the rain between firing missions against the enemy, somewhere in Korea.



(4/5/52) Map in hand, a second lieutenant outlines an upcoming patrol for the men in his unit.



(4/5/52) Leaving his underground bunker, a Navy hospital corpsman hikes to a nearby Marine-occupied bunker on the eastern front with a cup of warm broth.



(12/22/50) - U.S. Marines rest in the snow after moving out of Kodari, Korea.



A Marine rifle squad in Korea fans out behind an M-46 tank.



Marine tanks blast their way through enemy positions near Seoul to prepare the way for the Leatherneck infantrymen's assault.



First Division Leathernecks pass destroyed and abandoned equipment during their breakout from Chosin to the sea.



**(12/22/50) U.S. Marines and tanks near Kodari, Korea.**



(7/19/50) Two Marines report by field telephone from a platoon command post somewhere in Korea.



U.S. Marines drive forward to battle Chinese Communist units during recent fighting in Korea as Leatherneck aviators piloting F4U-5 Corsairs provide close air support for the troops.



(1/5/51) Elements of the First Marine Division rest on a snow-covered Korean roadside after successfully overcoming an enemy ambush.



Marines advance up a steep road past knocked-out tanks of Russian design. In the foreground, South Korean civilians remove a litter carrying a dead soldier to the rear area.



As tanks are unloaded in the background, Marines relax at a railway station before moving on to the front.



(4/8/52) Marines move out on an early morning patrol.



(4/4/52) With enemy troops in the area, crawling through a barbed wire entanglement is precarious. Two Marine sniper hunters keep a watchful lookout while their buddies start into the wire.



(2/21/52) A U.S. Marine infantry mortar crew goes into action against the enemy, somewhere on the Korean central front.



(10/28/52) Armor clad Marines hug the dirt in hastily erected trenches as incoming enemy artillery and mortar shells blanket the area. Hook Ridge, since dubbed "The Hook", is near Magae-Dong, Korea, and on the Marines' main line of resistance northwest of Koranpo-ri on the western front. The previous day, the 1st Marines had driven 800 Chinese Communists from this strategic position through bitter fighting.



(9/20/50) Marines of the Republic of Korea arrive across the Han River on the way to Seoul.



A Weapons Company section sets up its mortar to take Communist positions under fire near the Chosin Reservoir.



Through icy mountain passes, Chinese Communist attacks, and roadblocks, the First Marine Division and fleeing natives come down from Koto-ri. The Marines brought out their wounded and nearly all of their equipment.



(9/50) Marines pushing to the summit of the Korean heights near the Naktong River are taken under fire by enemy mortars.



(4/5/52) Marines firing a mortar at enemy positions.



(10/28/52) Slung over his shoulders and neck like a vest, a Marine Ammo carrier waits impatiently as other Marines rip open ammunition boxes for front line troops.



Marines march south from Koto-ri, fighting their way through Chinese Communist hordes in the sub-zero weather of the mountains.



U.S. ground forces in Korea receive close air support in an attempt to flush enemy troops from their hillside entrenchment.



(6/13/50) Helicopters carry fully equipped Marines to a predetermined landing area, bypassing strong beach fortifications.



(9/16/50) North Korean defenders of Wolmi-do and Inchon, captured by elements of the 1st Marine Division and South Korean Marines. During the U.S.-led invasion of Inchon, repeated attacks by sea and air led to many of the garrison troops losing the will to fight and surrendering at the first opportunity.



A North Korean prisoner of war captured by U.S. Marines near Naktong River.



(4/24/52) Chinese prisoners-of-war on the island of Kojedo in Korea, site of the United Nations Prisoner-of-War Camps. They are a part of a working detail assigned the job of unloading cargo from ships.



(9/25/52) Smoke and debris from a 1000 pound bomb fills the sky near Taodoksan, North Korea, just behind enemy lines, as Corsair fighter-bombers support ground elements of the 1st Marine Division fighting in Korea.



A very important role for the helicopter, first tried in the Korean War, is evacuation of the wounded.



(2/26/52) His fellow GIs take a wounded infantryman to a waiting helicopter for transport to a Navy hospital ship offshore.



(5/16/52) Marines hurriedly load the last patient aboard an HTL-4 helicopter for evacuation to a rear area aid station.



Marines carry a wounded comrade from the front lines to a forward aid station.



(8/12/52) At Yokosuka, Japan, crew members carefully carry their shipmates who were injured during a fire aboard the carrier Boxer.



A group of women volunteers help several Korean battle casualties clean up during their short rest stop at Guam.



(10/14/52) A Navy chaplain administers communion to personnel at the UN Base Camp, Munsan-ni, Korea.



A Navy chaplain serving with the Fifth Marines, First Marine Division, conducting a service for Marine infantrymen atop "Vegas Hill."



(4/3/51) Catholic Mass for Marines on the central Korean front.



(12/13/50) Marines of the First Division pay their respects to fallen comrades during memorial services at the division's cemetery at Hamhung, Korea, following the break-out from Chosin Reservoir.



(05/30/52) Marines bow their heads during Memorial ceremonies at Munsan-ni, Korea.



Korean refugees aboard the Meredith Victory as the ship lifts more than 14,000 refugees from Hungnam, Korea to freedom (part of the nearly 98,000 Koreans evacuated from the city).



(7/19/52) One of five drifting Korean fishermen rescued by the escort destroyer Taylor.



(2/18/54) In Pusan, a Korean sailor unloads one of 57 barrels of relief supplies at the Mary Knoll Clinic.



(8/22/51) Having just destroyed a vital bridge while supporting front line UN troops, a group of Skyraider dive bombers and Corsair fighter-bombers rendezvous off the Korean coast on their return flight to USS Boxer (CV-21).



(5/8/51) On the 40th anniversary of naval aviation, a carrier-based F4U Corsair fires an anti-tank rocket at a target in Korea.



(12/24/52) AD Skyraiders attack targets near Wonsan, Korea. Smoke and debris can be seen erupting skyward from the first plane's bombs.



(7/15/51) A Navy F4U Corsair from USS Boxer levels out to observe the destruction he has wrought to a highway bridge near Wonsan.



(9/10/51) A Navy Skyraider (inverted) and a Panther in an unusual configuration.



(8/52) A Grumman F9F attached to USS *Bon Homme Richard* (CVA-31) flies over Task Force 77 engaged in three-carrier operations against North Korean targets. The carriers are USS *Bon Homme Richard*, USS *Essex* (CVA-9), and USS *Princeton* (CVA-37).



(9/18/51) An F9F Panther jet returns to the aircraft carrier *Essex* after a successful air strike against Communist bridges, troops, and supplies. Flaps and hook are lowered for the recovery.



(8/52) A Grumman F9F attached to USS *Bon Homme Richard* (CVA-31) flies over Task Force 77 engaged in operations against North Korean targets.



(5/1/51) F9F Panther jet aircraft from the carrier *Princeton* (center) wing homeward after an air strike against Communist forces attacking in Korea. Another carrier, USS *Philippine Sea* (upper right), cruises in readiness to receive planes on a similar mission.



(10/52) An F9F jet jettisons fuel over Task Force 77 in the Sea of Japan prior to landing on USS Bon Homme Richard (CVA-31).



(8/27/51) The destroyer *Tingley* in the Sea of Japan as Panther jet fighters from the fast carrier *Boxer* pass over the elements of Task Force 77 on their way to attack supply lines and military installations in North Korea.



Panther jets, returning at dusk from a strike over North Korea, circle Task Force 77. Planes such as these helped demolish four North Korean hydroelectric power complexes, one of them the Yalu River's Suiho Dam, largest in the Orient, on 23-24 June 1952.



(8/6/51) Two Navy F9F "Panther" jets move in on the devastated port of Wonsan, Korea (just beneath number 106 on the nose of the leftmost plane) as buildings hit by a previous strike continue to burn (right).



(5/19/52) Four F9F Panthers of Squadron VF-781 in mid-flight, with the lead plane starting a turning maneuver. Assigned to Air Group 102, this squadron of fighter jets served twice in the Korean conflict: 30 May-30 Nov 1951 aboard USS *Bon Homme Richard*; and 28 Oct 1952-2 May 1953 with USS *Oriskany* (CVA-34).



(5/23/52) A F9F "Panther" jet from the aircraft carrier Boxer, on an armed reconnaissance flight, takes a look at the damage done to a Communist airfield at Sandok in North Korea.



(5/23/52) A Navy Panther jet fighter makes a high speed run on Communist installations near Kowon, North Korea, a familiar scene as the carrier-based jets carry out their daily rail interdiction missions.



(6/9/51) A Navy Panther jet looks for targets near the North Korean city of Hungnam. Bomb craters left by planes of Carrier Task Force 77 can be seen in the background.



(7/15/51) Two "Panther" jets from the aircraft carrier Boxer join a concentrated attack on the North Korean port of Wonsan.



(7/15/51) A Navy Panther jet attacks supply dumps and warehouses near the North Korean village of Kowon, 20 miles northwest of Wonsan.



(7/15/51) Navy aircraft over Korea.



(12/14/52) A Navy F9F Panther jet of Fighter Squadron 72 from USS Bon Homme Richard passes over a Korean mountain range covered with the first snow of the winter.



(12/7/51) A twin-jet Banshee wings its way over the port of Wonsan, Korea. The Navy's newest high powered jet fighter in the Korean War, the Banshee first flew into action from the carrier Essex in August, 1950.



(6/7/51) A Royal Navy "Firefly" aircraft is launched from HMS Glory, a British light fleet carrier.



(12/21/52) An F2H-2F and an F2H attached to USS *Kearsarge* (CVA-33) flying over Korea.



(3/28/52) Taken from a Navy helicopter, this photograph shows conference tents and surrounding area of the Military Armistice Conference site at Panmunjom, Korea. Entrance to the immediate conference site is identifiable by the shrubs and sentry boxes on either side of the walkway.



(10/13/51) UN and Communist Liaison officers and their staffs enter the new site of the Military Armistice conference at Panmunjom, Korea.



(3/5/52) Guards at the entrance to the Panmunjom Military Armistice Conference site.



(7/27/53) General Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, UN Command, signs the armistice agreement as Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, COMNAVFE (center); and Vice Admiral Joseph J. Clark, Commander, Seventh U.S. Fleet, look on.



(12/3/51) Maj. General Henry I. Hodes, USA, and Rear Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN, delegates to the Panmunjom Sub-Delegation Conference, inspect a 200 year old stone located by the roadside 100 yards from the conference tent. The stone was placed to commemorate the irrigation of the Pan Mun Valley for the benefit of local farmers.



(5/1/52) Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, Commander Naval Forces, Far East and senior delegate to the Korean Military Armistice Conference arrives by sedan at Panmunjom for an Executive Session of the full delegation.