



(12/28/50) Hungnam is destroyed by a Navy demolition team as UN forces evacuate the port city.



(9/23/51) USS *Toledo* (CA-133) fires 5 inch salvo at enemy installations in Wonsan, Korea.



(9/14/50) USS *Rowan* (DD-782) escorts USS *Mt. McKinley* (AGC-7) off the Korean coast en route to Inchon.



(3/18/52) The heavy cruiser USS *St. Paul*, (right) goes alongside the battleship *Wisconsin*, (center) to transfer wounded South Korean Marines while destroyer *Buck*, (left) gets her mail.



(8/7/51) The destroyer *Mason* is dwarfed by the towering, mist covered mountains of North Korea. *Mason* was teamed with the battlewagon *New Jersey* on a special mission of bombarding Communist troops lodged in the ridges pictured in the foreground when this photo was taken.



(7/1/51) On 29 June 1950, cruiser *Juneau* (CLAA-119) is the first Navy ship to fire her guns at the North Korean invaders.



USS *Juneau* (CLAA-119) at anchor in Kagoshima Wan on 25 June 1950, first day of the war.



Destroyer *Lyman K. Swenson* (DD-729) at sea in 1953.



(1/10/53) Providing anti-aircraft and anti-submarine protection for ships of Task Force 77, destroyer *Collet* cuts through the Sea of Japan off the coast of Korea.



Destroyer *Collet* (DD-730) in the 1950s.



Destroyer *Mansfield* (DD-728) in 1953.



(12/14/50) A temporary wooden bow is attached to USS *Mansfield* after losing her bow to a mine in Korean waters.



The destroyer *Dehaven* (DD-727), decks awash in a rough sea, refuels from an aircraft carrier off the coast of North Korea, typifying Navy "on the spot" replenishment.



(10/12/51) The veteran heavy cruiser *Toledo* takes its battle station off the East coast of Korea as part of Task Force 77.



(12/10/52) USS *Rochester* (CA-124) in a Japanese port preparing for her third cruise in Korean Waters. The heavy cruiser compiled an impressive record in two previous tours in the Far East, having aided in the amphibious landing at Inchon and the evacuation of Hungnam.



(1/24/51) Officers and enlisted men of the cruiser *Rochester* line the decks of the ship on arrival at Pearl Harbor to watch hula dancers performing on the dock



Heavy cruiser *Rochester* (CA-124) in 1952.



(10/21/50) USS *Helena* (CA-75) fires a broadside salvo at Chong Jin, Korea, 39 miles from the Soviet border.



Heavy cruiser *Helena* (CA-75) in the 1950s.



A cruiser and destroyer take a break from combat operations to refuel from a U.S. Navy oiler in 1951.



Destroyer *George K. MacKenzie* (DD-836) while at sea in February, 1951.



(12/23/50) The heavy cruiser *Saint Paul* fires a salvo turning night into day.



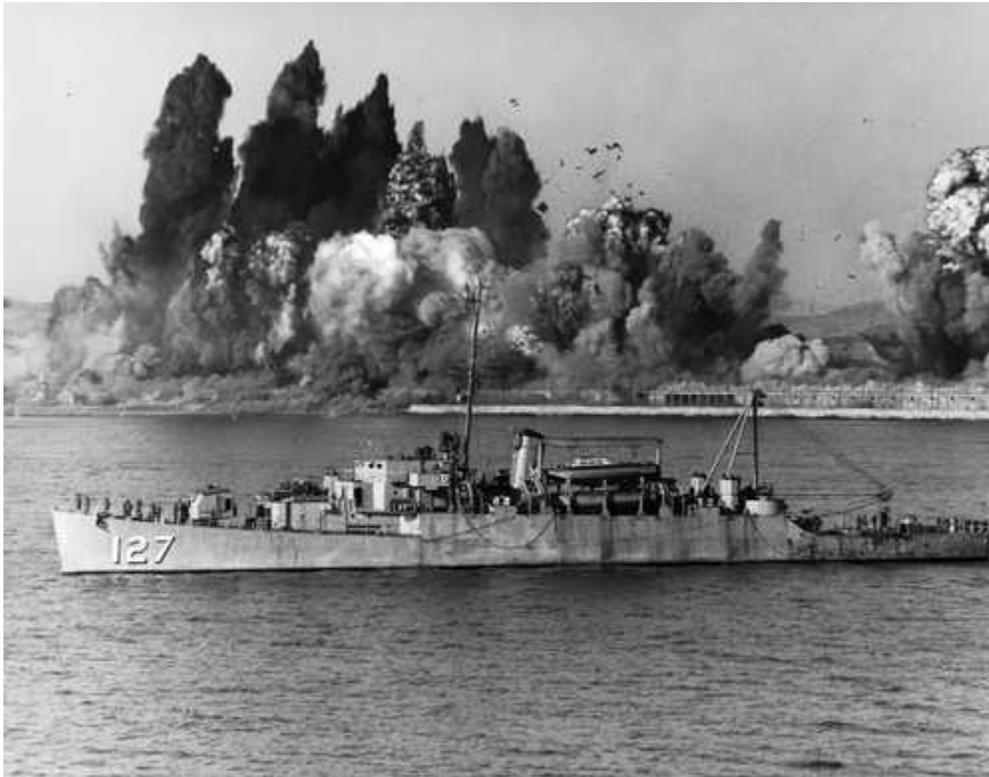
In this photograph, six vessels moored alongside the repair ship Jason represent four nations in the UN naval forces operating off Korea. The vessels are: USS *Hamner*, USS *Gloucester*, Colombian ship ARCC *Amirante Padilla*, Australian HMAS *Murchison*, South Korean ROK *Taedong*, and USS *Dextrous*.



(6/18/52) The battleship *Iowa* (center) takes fueling lines from a Navy tanker (top) during refueling operations off the coast of Korea. A destroyer (bottom) takes fuel from the *Iowa*.



(12/13/52) USS *Waxbill* (AMS-39) under fire by enemy shore batteries while laying a smoke screen in Wonsan Harbor, Korea.



(12/28/50) USS *Begor* (APD-127) lies at anchor ready to load the last UN landing craft as a huge explosion rips harbor installations at Hungnam.



(5/19/51) British cruiser Kenya replenishes its depleted fuel and ammunition stores in a Far East port after completing an extended cruise in Korean waters. The cruiser is a unit of the United Nations Blockading and Escort Force commanded by RADM Allan E. Smith, USN.



(1/23/53) The gun captain of this ice-covered mount inspects the de-icing job before him aboard the carrier *Oriskany* (CVA-34) in Korean waters.



(4/2/52) The battleship *Wisconsin's* 40-mm guns open fire on a Communist railroad train as the Seventh Fleet flagship presses her attack on Red transportation facilities close to the coastline.



Battleship *New Jersey* sailors watch F4U Corsair fighters landing aboard the aircraft carrier *Boxer* (CV-21).



(5/14/52) Row after row of 16-inch powder charges on the deck of USS Iowa at a port in southern Japan.



(7/1/50) Crewmen stand alert at the gun turrets of the cruiser *Rochester* (CA-124).



Destroyer *Ernest G. Small* (DD-838) in 1952.



Damage control efficiency saved the destroyer *Smalls* when she struck a mine off the coast of Korea. The destroyer backs slowly toward Japan where temporary repairs will make the ship seaworthy for a trip to the United States.



The destroyer *Ernest G. Small* (DD-838), with its temporary bow, at dock in 1951.



(10/24/50) Two Seventh Fleet minesweepers work in a North Korean minefield at Wonsan, prior to invasion.



The crew of a disposal boat brings in a mine at Wonsan Harbor, Korea.



(8/22/50) The 8-inch guns of No. 3 turret on a U.S. Navy cruiser take a North Korean military target under fire off the east coast of Korea.



(10/16/50) An unscathed church amid the rubble of Pohang verifies the pin point accuracy of U.S. naval bombardment.



The American cruiser *Toledo* on the Korean East Coast during a shore bombardment.



An LSMR (Landing Ship Medium, Rocket) sends up flaming rockets.



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.



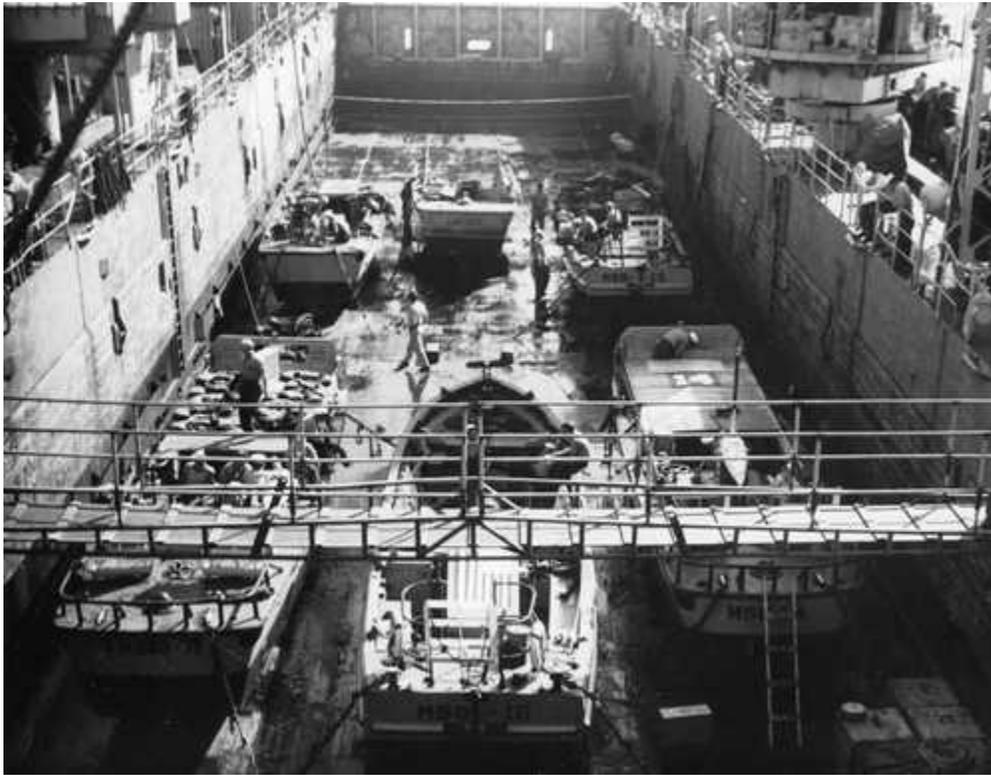
A ground crewman at an advanced air base assembles deadly napalm bombs for use in Korea.



(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.



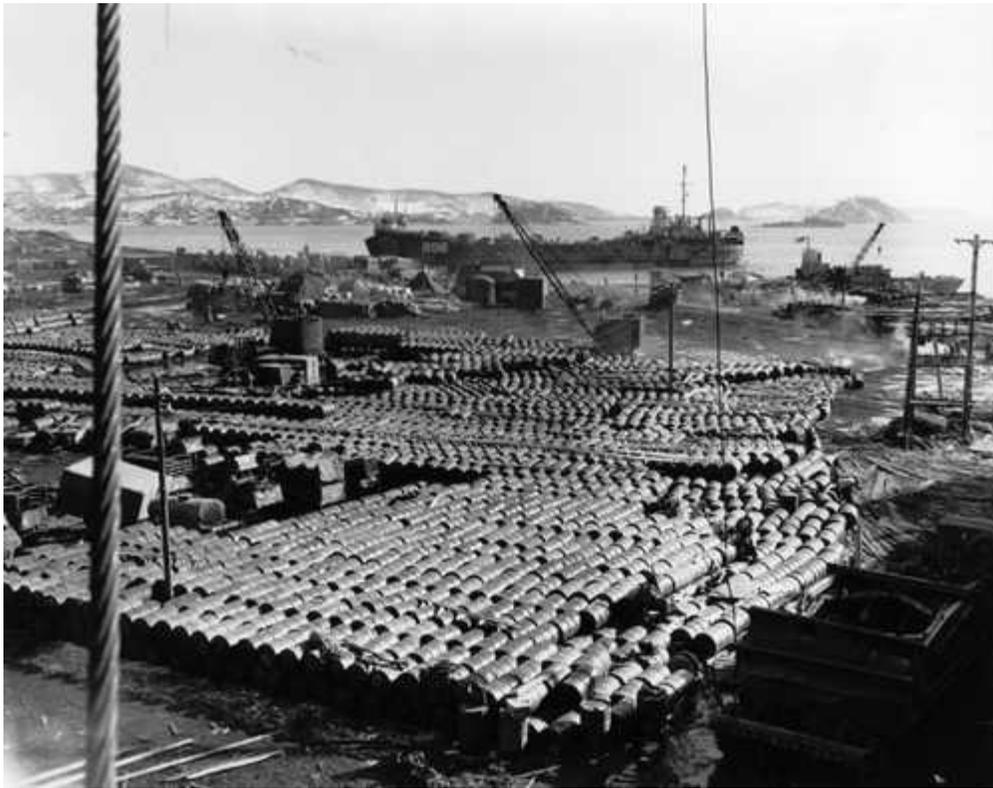
(9/16/50) One bulldozer pulls another across the muddy shore of Wolmi Island, as equipment is unloaded from LST's.



(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.



(10/13/51) Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, returns to the UNC Advance Camp in Korea October 10 in anticipation of resumption of the Military Armistice talks. Rear Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN, (back to camera), is on hand to greet him.



(9/25/52) General Mark Clark (kneeling center) studies the target data board on the fire control platform of the battleship Iowa as she fires at targets in Wonsan Harbor. Looking on (center) is Vice Admiral J. J. Clark, Commander Seventh Fleet, and Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, Commander Naval Forces, Far East.



(11/2/50) U.S officers confer at Iwon.



A Marine helicopter comes in for a landing aboard the carrier Sicily.



(6/30/51) A helicopter from USS Boxer (CV-21) lands on the flight deck after completing an air rescue mission.



(3/15/53) F9F Panther jets taxi down a runway to position for take-off against Red targets in North Korea.



(10/8/51) On the flight deck of the fast carrier *Bon Homme Richard*, three Navy photo planes get an inspection by plane captains before taking off.



(11/16/50) Ordnance crewmen perform a final check of the F4U Corsair's armament aboard USS *Sicily* (CVE-18) prior to an air strike on Korea.



(11/5/51) Belgian officials and a Belgian journalist inspect a Navy Panther jet on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier *Antietam* operating off the coast of Korea.



(7/30/51) Plane handlers push a F9F Panther jet fighter off the port elevator for storage on the hangar deck of USS *Boxer* (CV-21).



(3/15/52) A crew of plane handlers spots a Panther in its assigned position on the flight deck of USS *Antietam*.



Lt. (j.g.) William H. "Wild Bill" Elliott, USNR of Mill Valley, CA, is congratulated by Capt. Cameron Briggs, USN, skipper of USS *Boxer*, after making the 49,000th landing aboard the big Essex-class carrier.



(6/25/51) Crewmen fuel Panther jet fighters on the flight deck of USS *Boxer* (CV-21) between strikes against enemy targets in Korea.



(1/7/52) Crewmen use snow shovels to clean away the snow and ice covering the deck of USS *Essex* (CV-9).



(12/28/50) Flight deck crews of USS *Badoeng Strait* (CVE-116) "turn to" on the ice and snow covered flight deck after an icy storm swept out of Manchuria to plague this ship operating off the Korean coast.



(7/21/50) "Panther" jets aboard the U.S. Navy carrier *Valley Forge* (CVA-45) line up for takeoff on a strike against military targets in North Korea.



A Panther taxis along the flight deck of the carrier *Boxer*.



A typical flight deck scene before an air strike on Korea.



(1/18/52) A blinding snow storm slows TF-77 off the coast of Korea. Loaded for action, these Essex (CV-9) aircraft wait for a lull in the storm to launch strikes against the enemy.



(3/4/52) Having been released from the arresting gear, a Corsair fighter plane of squadron VF-713 folds its wings in preparation to park on the flight deck of the flattop *Antietam* in Korean waters.



(7/12/53) A flak-damaged Panther jet lands aboard the carrier *Philippine Sea* (CVA-47).



(11/22/51) While attempting a landing with the use of only one landing gear, this Panther jet is stopped short of a crackup as his tail hook catches and holds an arresting wire stretching across the flight deck of the USS *Bon Homme Richard*.



(8/26/51) An F9F jet gets the "cut" signal from a LSO as it returns to USS *Bon Homme Richard* from a strike on North Korea.



(3/24/52) Somewhere off the Korean east coast, an F9F Panther jet touches down on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier *Valley Forge* (CV-45) to chalk up the 37,000th landing aboard the veteran Korean flattop.



(11/15/50) An F9F Panther returns to USS *Leyte* (CV-32) after participating in a fighter sweep against a North Korean Communist force around Wonsan.



(4/9/52) A Marine Landing Signal Officer aboard an escort carrier in Korean waters, "talks" a plane safely down.



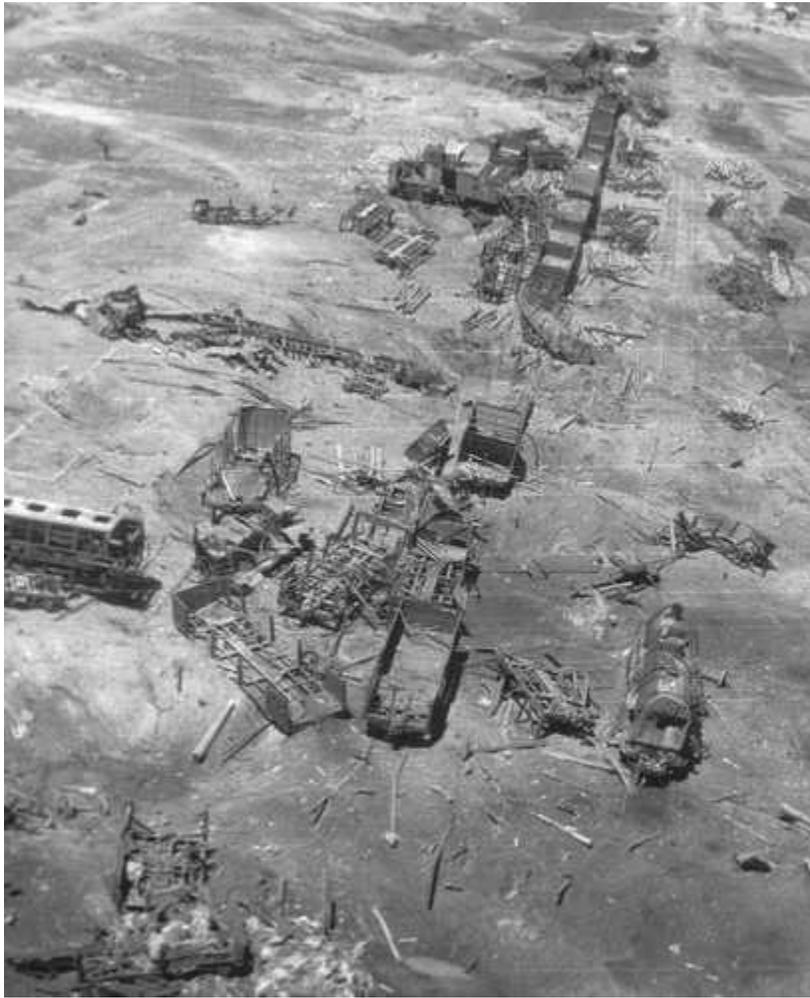
(11/3/52) The first Navy all-night jet fighter was a Douglas F3D with intercept radar. Major William T. Stratton, Jr., USMC, piloted an F3D when he and his radar operator successfully intercepted and shot down a Russian built YAK 15 of the North Korean Air Force.



An oil painting of the attack on Hwachon Dam, 1 May 1951.



(8/10/50) A bomb strike on an oil refinery at Wonsan.



(6/16/52) The destruction noted in this photograph was once an enemy train. A couple of well-placed bombs by pilots from ships of Task Force 77 left it as pictured.



(8/7/52) A copper ore processing plant at Kilchu, Korea, takes a beating from Corsair fighter-bombers and Skyraiders flying from the fast carrier *Princeton*.



An F4U Corsair fires air-to-ground rockets in the mountains of Korea.



(7/15/51) After pulling up out of his dive, a Navy Corsair levels off to look back at the destruction done to the target - an enemy highway bridge a few miles outside the beleaguered city of Wonsan on the east Korean coast.



(5/8/52) The Navy and Air Force combined their assets in the air over Korea. Here, an Air Force F-80 Shooting Star releases a tank of napalm (below its left wing) destined for a supply building and courtyard filled with loaded supply vehicles at the Communist supply center at Suan, 35 miles southeast of Pyongyang.



(8/4/50) A Navy F4U Corsair fighter leaves the deck of a U.S. Navy carrier operating off the coast of Korea to sortie against Communist-led North Korean Forces.



(8/25/52) A Navy jet fighter is flung from the catapult of USS *Antietam* as the catapult officer (right) and an enlisted "talker" crouch to the flight deck to escape the following blast from the jet's exhaust.



(12/5/50) An F9F Panther jet is spotted on the catapult in preparation for takeoff from USS *Princeton* (CV-37).



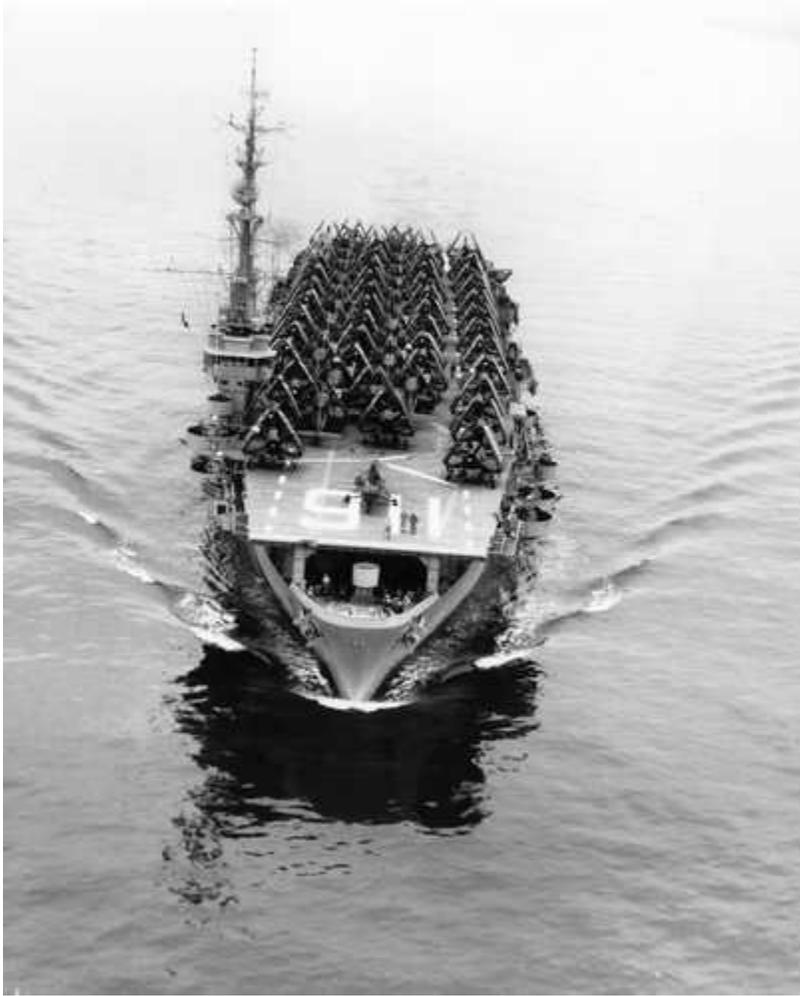
An F9F fighter jet from squadron VF-837 takes to the air from the flight deck of USS *Antietam* (CVA-36).



(4/30/51) U.S. Navy F9F jets take off from USS *Valley Forge* (CV-45) for a strike on Korean Communist targets.



The escort carrier *Sicily*, home to Marine Squadron VMF-214, in the early 1950s.



(7/14/50) The escort carrier *Badoeng Strait* (CVE-116) leaving San Diego with Marine Corps fighters on board.



(6/15/53) The attack carrier *Lake Champlain* (CVA-39), five days after she arrived in the Korean war zone.



(6/29/52) USS *Oriskany* (CVA-34) rounding Cape Horn on her way to the Korean war zone.



The aircraft carrier *Oriskany* (CV-34) moored at a pier in Yokosuka, Japan during a break in combat operations.



(9/17/52) USS *Kearsarge* (CVA-33).



(5/23/51) Two F9F Panther jet planes jettison fuel preparing to land aboard USS *Princeton* (CV-37) in Korean waters.



(3/16/53) The massing of men and planes make an impressive sight as a ceremony takes place aboard the Navy's aircraft carrier *Princeton* in Korean waters.



(9/10/51) Two Naval Reserve pilots return their Corsair night-fighters to USS *Boxer* (CV-21) from a dawn "heckler" over rail lines in Korea. During the mission, the two planes bombed marshalling yards and freight cars.



(8/24/50) Three U.S. Navy Essex Class aircraft carriers lie at anchor at a naval base in Japan.



Rear Admiral James Henry Doyle, USN, Commander of Amphibious Force Far East (TF-90) from 25 Jun to 27 Sep 1950, and again from 11 Oct 1950 to 24 Jan 1951.



(9/9/50) RADM. E. C. Ewens, Commander Task Force 77 and a UN delegate, discuss the Korean War aboard USS *Philippine Sea* (CV-47).



(4/16/51) General Clifton B. Cates, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, holds a staff meeting with Lt. Gen. M. H. Silverthorn, Assistant Commandant (second from right); Lt. Col. Robert H. Thomas (left) aide-de-camp to the Commandant; and Col. J. H. Berry, military secretary.



General Clifton B. Cates, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps presents Korean campaign ribbons to a group of Marines.



Colonel Lewis B. Puller (left), commander of the spearhead regiment of Marines attacking Seoul, confers with Brigadier General E. A. Craig at a hill top command post overlooking the Korean capital.



(9/9/50) RADM. E. C. Ewens, Commander Task Force 77, bids United Nations delegates goodbye as they leave USS *Philippine Sea* (CV-47) in Korean waters.



(6/7/52) In ceremonies held in the rotunda of the Far East Naval Headquarters building in Tokyo, 4 June 1952, Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, USN, (right) relieves Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, as Commander Naval Forces, Far East.



Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, leaving a UN Base Camp for Tokyo on May 22nd.



(3/25/52) Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, and Rear Admiral R. E. Libby, USN, (facing the lecturer on the left side of the table with his arms on the table) listen intently to a briefing on the techniques of combat photography.



(6/7/52) In the headquarters of the Commander Naval Forces, Far East, Vice Admiral Won Yil Sohn, ROKN, Chief of Naval Operations, congratulates Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, after presenting him with the Tae Guk Silver Star, a high Korean military decoration.



(12/19/52) Accompanied by Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN (left), Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Vice Admiral Sohn Won Yil inspects the Marine Guard in his honor.



(5/23/52) Admiral Joy strides from the conference tent at Panmunjom, ending his last meeting with Communist negotiators as the UN Command's Senior Delegate.



(4/8/52) Vice Admiral Sohn Won Yil (left) visits with VADM. C. Turner Joy at the United Nations Forward Advance Camp, Munsan-ni, Korea.



(5/10/52) VADM. C. Turner Joy gives a press briefing at Panmunjom.



(5/13/52) VADM. C. Turner Joy, chief negotiator at the Military Armistice Conference in Panmunjom, Korea, meets with news correspondents after a meeting with Communist delegates. "I again regret to say that I cannot tell you anything," said the Admiral, "we meet again tomorrow."



VADM. C. Turner Joy delivers his farewell address in the rotunda of the Far East Naval Headquarters building in Tokyo, 4 June 1952, during change-of-command ceremonies in which he relinquished his command of U.S. Naval Forces, Far East, to VADM. Robert P. Briscoe, USN.



(5/23/52) With the words "I am going home" still reflected in his smile, VADM. C. Turner Joy, USN, waves farewell as he departs Panmunjom for Tokyo to resume his duties as COMNAVFE.



(5/24/52) Just prior to his departure from Korea VADM. C. Turner Joy stows his flag in a suitcase at Munsan-ni, Korea, where he served for over 10 months as Chief UN Delegate.



(5/23/52) VADM. C. Turner Joy, notes in hand, enters the conference tent at Panmunjom to confer with Communist delegates for the last time.



(5/24/52) VADM. C. Turner Joy informs Mrs. Joy in Tokyo of his departure for the Japanese capital from the United Nations Base Camp at Munsan-ni, Korea.



(10/23/50) VADM. C. Turner Joy is lifted from the deck of the destroyer *Collett*.



(2/16/52) VADM. C. Turner Joy with UN Correspondent Ernest Hoberecht at Panmunjom, Korea.



VADM. C. Turner Joy (foreground) heads for the conference building at Kaesong for the ninth day of the truce talks that would last another two years and eight days. Immediately behind are RADM. Arleigh Burke (left) and Maj. Gen. Henry I. Hodes.



(5/23/52) At Panmunjom, Admiral Joy shakes hands with an army corporal as he prepares to depart the conference area for the last time.



(9/29/50) General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, UN Command in Korea, leads the saying of the Lord's Prayer at ceremonies held at the Capitol Building, Seoul, Korea, to restore the capital of the Korean Republic to its President, Syngman Rhee.



(6/29/50) Margaret Higgins of the New York Herald Tribune interviews U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, who has flown in from his Tokyo headquarters to appraise the situation in South Korea.



(7/26/50) General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, FEC (right), and Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Commander, Ground Forces in Korea, arrive at the airfield in Korea, prior to General MacArthur's departure for Tokyo, Japan.



(9/29/50) VADM. A. D. Struble, Commander 7th Fleet, and General MacArthur, United Nations Commander, visit the front on D-Day-plus-2 at Inchon.



General of the Army Douglas MacArthur makes a jeep tour of port facilities just after the invasion at Inchon. With him are Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, USMC, and VADM. A. D. Struble, USN.



(4/19/51) On his return to the U.S. after a 14-year absence, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur addresses members of Congress in the Capitol. Behind him are Vice President Alben Barkley (left), and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (right).



Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief Pacific and Pacific Fleet, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander, Allied Forces, confer while awaiting arrival of the Joint Chief of Staff, 21 August 1950, in Tokyo, Japan.



(8/21/50) General of the Army Douglas MacArthur salutes the colors upon his arrival aboard USS Missouri.



(8/52) On 22 August 1952, a ceremony is held in Seoul, Korea to initiate a program for the clearing of bomb damage in that city. Seen here, on the platform, saluting as the Korean National Anthem is played are (left to right) the Acting Mayor of Seoul, Korean President Syngman Rhee, and General Van Fleet.



Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, USA, ComGen, X Corps, and Lt. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC, ComGen, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, confer at Tokyo, Japan, while awaiting the arrival of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 21 August 1950.



(9/17/52) Four top U.S. military officials stand at attention and salute during an Honor Guard paraded for General Lemuel C. Shepherd (left), Commandant of the Marine Corps, during his visit to the Far East. From left to right are Gen. Shepherd; Gen. Mark Clark, USA, Far East Commander; Gen. Oliver P. Weyland, USAF, Commander, Far East Air Force; and VADM Robert P. Briscoe, USN, Commander Naval Forces, Far East.



(9/22/52) South Korean President Syngman Rhee offers congratulations to General Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC, after presenting him with the South Korean Order of Military Merit with a gold star.



Lt. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC awards a Purple Heart to a seaman at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka.



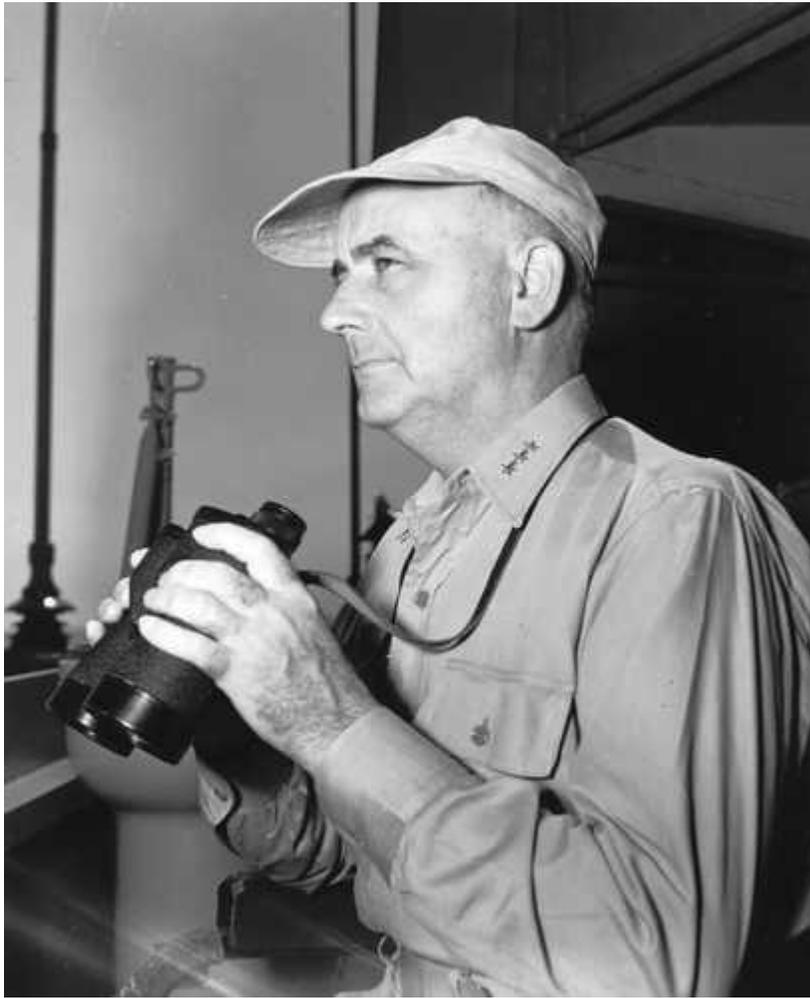
(7/3/51) Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Forrest P. Sherman visits USS Princeton (CVA-37) off the coast of Korea. With him are VADM. Harold H. Martin, Commander U.S. 7th Fleet, and RADM. George R. Henderson, Commander Carrier Division 5 and Task Force 77.



(8/22/50) VADM C. Turner Joy greets Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Forrest P. Sherman and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander in Chief, Pacific, and U.S. Pacific Fleet at the Pusan Air Strip in Korea.



(8/20/50) VADM A. D. Struble and Maj. Gen. E. L. Almond, USA, at Tenth Corps Headquarters.



(8/12/50) Informal portrait of VADM. A. D. Struble, USN, Commander 7th Fleet, on the bridge of USS Rochester (CA-124), flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet.



(9/4/51) Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, Commander of the Seventh Fleet from 6 May 1950 to 28 March 1951.



(10/21/50) USS Missouri bombards Chong-ji, Korea, with her 16 inch guns, to cut the lines of communication between the northern and southern parts of Korea. Chong-ji is approximately 120 miles from the Russian base of Vladivostok and 39 miles from the Soviet border.



(4/2/53) USS *New Jersey* (BB-62) operating in Korean waters.



(11/53) USS *Manchester* (CL-89) on duty in the Far East, returning to combat operations off the Korean coast after a short rest period in Yokosuka, Japan.



A starboard profile of the Australian Tribal class destroyer *Bataan*. HMAS. *Bataan* operated off Korea from June 1950-June 1951, and again from January-September 1952, steaming 98,000 miles.



The Australian frigate HMAS. *Shoalhaven* steamed 11,000 miles during its Korean tour of duty (June-September 1950).



(8/5/52) British light cruiser *Belfast*, flagship of the West Coast Blockade and Patrol Element off Korea.



(3/1/50) HMS *Jamaica* (CL-86), a Fiji class cruiser, less than four months before the breakout of the Korean War.



The British carrier *Triumph*, at anchor in a port in Malta.



Battleship *Iowa* (BB-61) leads a column of four battleships. All four of these Iowa class battleships saw combat in Korea.



Battleship *New Jersey* (BB-62) in the Sea of Japan after being damaged by enemy shell fire during a duel at Wonsan, Korea. USS *Philippine Sea* (CV-47) is in the background.



Battleship *Missouri* (BB-63) fires at enemy targets in Wonsan Harbor.



The 16-inch guns of battleship *Wisconsin* (BB-64) fire against enemy railroads off the east coast of North Korea.



Coast Guard LORAN Station Pusan, code-named Elmo #4 near Pusan, South Korea in November, 1952. The Coast Guard quickly built the base and put it into operation to satisfy the need for adequate navigational services to United Nation's forces during the conflict.



Coast Guard LORAN Station Pusan, code-named Elmo #4 near Pusan, South Korea in November, 1952. View of the transmitting antenna.



Aerial view of the Coast Guard LORAN Station Pusan, code-named Elmo #4 near Pusan, South Korea in November, 1952. The station was the only Coast Guard manned station on the Korean peninsula during the war.



A Coast Guard Martin PBM-5G Mariner. A seaplane such as this crashed while attempting to rescue the crew of a Navy P5M Neptune in 1953 off the coast of China. These large, twin-engine seaplanes were in wide use in the Coast Guard from 1943 through 1956. Note the detachable landing gear.



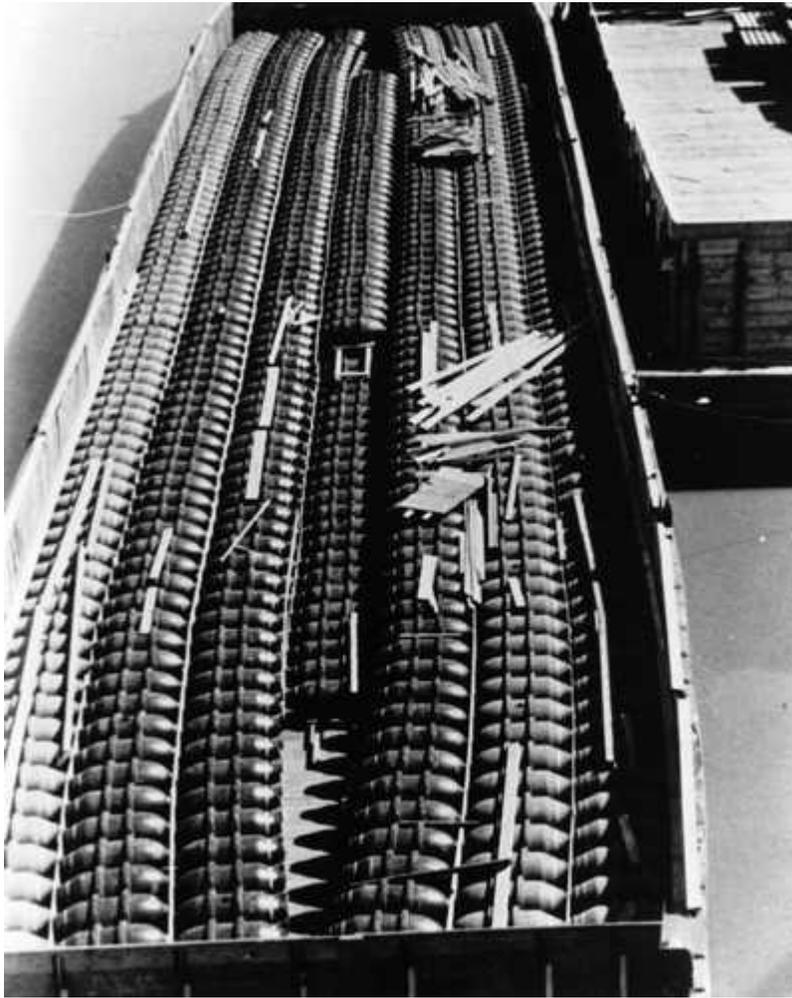
A Coast Guard Martin PBM-5G Mariner. A seaplane such as this crashed while attempting to rescue the crew of a Navy P5M Neptune in 1953 off the coast of China. These large, twin-engine seaplanes were in wide use in the Coast Guard from 1943 through 1956. The "R-22" painted on the side of the seaplane's nose indicates its radio call sign "Rescue 22."



A Coast Guard Martin PBM-5G Mariner taking off with the assistance of a JATO pack. A seaplane such as this crashed while attempting to rescue the crew of a Navy P5M Neptune in 1953 off the coast of China. These large, twin-engine seaplanes were in wide use in the Coast Guard from 1943 through 1956.



John Vukic (as an Ensign in this photo) was the pilot of the Coast Guard PBM-5G that attempted to rescue the crew of a Navy P5M Neptune off the coast of China. He was one of the most experienced seaplane pilots in the Coast Guard.



One of the Coast Guard's primary state-side tasks was to supervise the loading of ammunition and other dangerous cargoes throughout U.S. ports. Here was a primitive loading site at Umatilla, Oregon. The barge is being loaded with bombs needed used by the U.N. air forces in Korea. Each barge carried 500 tons of explosives to the Beaver Ammunition Storage Point where it was offloaded onto ships for shipment to Japan and Korea.



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The Coast Guard contingent that assisted in developing a South Korean Coast Guard and Navy. The contingent first arrived soon after the end of World War II and members, including LCDR William Achurch, left, evacuated the peninsula on the heels of the North Korean attack in 1950.



The USCGC Durant, a Navy destroyer escort commissioned into Coast Guard service. The Coast Guard acquired a number of Navy destroyer escorts to fill the gap in available cutters due to the increase in the number of ocean stations the service was tasked with operating. The DE's were outfitted essentially as they had been during World War II with the exception of the addition of a weather balloon shack and launching platform.



The USCGC Bering Strait departing Honolulu Harbor on her way to her ocean station.



The USCGC Bering Strait departing Honolulu Harbor on her way to her ocean station.



The Coast Guard commissions the USCGC Finch, 24 August 1951. CPT Chauncey Moore, USN, the commander of Florida Group, supervises the transfer of the Finch to Coast Guard control. The Finch's commanding officer, CDR George R. Boyce, USCG, stands to the rear on the right.



The USCGC Ramsden returns to Honolulu after a five month patrol in the Pacific. She served on the ocean station in the Northwest Pacific, 1953. Interestingly a Coast Guard crew manned the destroyer escort during World War II but remained a commissioned Navy warship. During her second career with a Coast Guard crew, she became a commissioned Coast Guard cutter.



The cutter Lowe sails out for a trial run prior to sailing for the Pacific.



The USCGC Vance in December, 1952. Note the PBM flying beyond her stern.



The crew of the Coast Guard cutter Chincoteague rearm the hedgehog anti-submarine mortar. During the Korean conflict every cutter was heavily armed, including anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons.



Senior Weather Bureau observer Edward J. Fencil seated at a RADIOSONDE receiver-recorder aboard the cutter Abesecon computes from a continuously moving graphic tape tracings transmitted from a balloon-borne RADIOSONDE transmitter high up in the atmosphere. His computations tell him the pressure, humidity, temperature, and wind velocity at various altitudes the balloon has reached.



Duty on a weather station could be rough! Here, during a heavy storm, the cutter Matagorda's bow is thrust out of the water while on ocean station duty in 1951. The cutters maintained their stations through the worst weather.



40mm gun drill on board a cutter while on ocean station duty.



A Coast Guard crewman readies a bathythermograph. The device recorded sea water temperature to a depth of 450 feet.



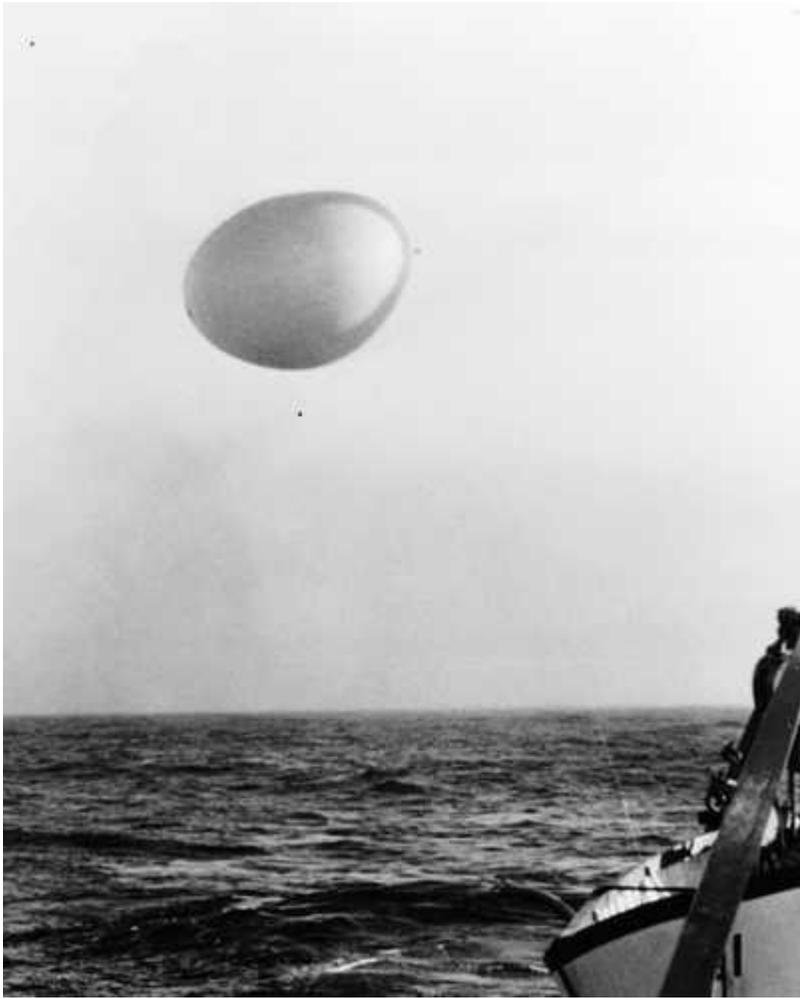
Crewmen prepare to release a weather balloon while on ocean station duty.



A crewman determines the velocity of surface winds by the use of an anemometer, one of the many instruments utilized by the ocean station cutters.



"In quest of 'PIBALS': That is to say: PIBALS are measurements of the direction and intensity of winds aloft obtained by tracking the movement of a small free balloon which has an assumed ascensional rate. The tracking is done visually with a special type of transit known as a theodolite. As these men, on board a cutter, prepare to gather this type of weather information, the man at the theodolite gets the instrument set while his partner awaits the word to let the balloon go."



"RADIOSONDE WEATHER BALLOON IN FLIGHT: A weather balloon is seen here at the instant of release from the deck of the cutter Absecon, just before the weight of the radiosonde transmitter is felt. Note the flattening of the upper side of the balloon."



The Korean naval base at Chinae, first established by a Coast Guard advisory team after the end of World War II. Chinae was a former base of the occupying Imperial Japanese.



7 February 1950. Discussing the value of and use of training aids with LCDR Chai, the liaison officer to the American advisors of the Korean Naval Academy. CDR William Achurch, the senior advisor to the Korean Navy, is on the left.



CDR Achurch and his wife entertain Chiang Kai-shek at the base at Chinae, during his visit to the base in August, 1949. He was establishing his Nationalist Chinese forces on the island of Formosa during this time after his defeat by the Communist Chinese.