Prepared by
Mrs. Sophia Hall,
Head of the Reference Dept.
PREFACE

This bibliography of the Korean Conflict lists material in the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, Morris Swett Technical Library, including books, documents and periodical articles.

The material has been divided into subject areas, listed alphabetically by author or title. The call number which precedes each entry should be used to locate the material within the library.

The Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals and the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature contain many more references to articles written through the years since the close of this period.
KOREAN CONFLICT 1950-1953

Introduction

The Korean Conflict was a limited war but not a minor one. Congress never declared war on the North Koreans and Chinese. President Truman called it a "police action" and some reporters insist it was the first United Nations War. However it surpasses World War I with respect to the number of Americans engaged (4,744,000 WWI veterans to 5,764,000 Korean War veterans). The number of casualties reported was 157,000 with over 33,000 battle deaths.

The extent of the controversial nature of the Korean Conflict is measured by the remarkable number of books and articles published about it in the few years since it began. Without question it will continue to attract the best efforts of scholars for many years to come.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial Operations by Country</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armistices</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armored Operations</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrocities</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns and Battles</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoons</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casualties</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronology</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Relief</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorations and Awards</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Aspects</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Operations</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Narratives</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictorial Works</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners and Prisons</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propaganda</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Operations</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimental Histories</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Aspects</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE

UA  The Army Almanac; A Book of Facts Concerning the United
A78  The Korean War, page 614-631, see index - Korean War.
R

U  Boatner, Mark M. III. Army Lore and the Customs of the
766  Service, with Brief Histories of the Regular Regiments of
B57  the Korean Conflict. Tokyo, Pacific Stars and Stripes, 1954.
R  Contains brief histories of the Regular Regiments of the
Korean War.

R  Eggenberger, David. A Dictionary of Battles From 1479 B.C.
E35  See Index for Korean War. Provides essential details
R  of the major battles of the conflict.

S115  An authoritative and comprehensive collection of battle
R  maps of wars in which American Forces have participated
accompanied by a concise military history closely tied in with
the maps. See vol. II, sec. 3, Korean War.

E  Carruth, Gorton, ed. The Encyclopedia of American Facts and
C3  See Index for Korean War; a chronological list of facts on
R  the Korean conflict.

E  Commager, Henry Steele. Documents of American History. New York,
C66  See Contents for documents on Korean conflict.
R

E  Dupuy, COL Richard Ernest. Military Heritage of America.
R  C, page 725, a new strategy for Korea, by BG S. L. A.

AG  Lincoln Library of Essential Information. Buffalo, N.Y.,
L55  Korean War, p. 551-552.

M3 1965 See Contents: Aggression in Korea, p. 397-400.

GENERAL


A3 U.S. Dept. of State publication 4144. A letter from the Secretary of State on the meaning of Korea.

UF  Almond, U.S. Corresponding M. Conference on Battle Employment of 157.3 Artillery in Korea... Before the Faculty and Advance class, A4 The Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 11 February 1952.

Gives the command's concept, particularly on the corps and divisional level, of the employment of artillery in combat in the most practical and efficient manner.

DS  Almond, U.S. Corresponding M. Conference on United Nations Military 918.03 Operations in Korea, 29 Jun 1950 - 31 December 1951... Before A4 the Faculty and Students of the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1952.

The Korean operations served as a proving ground for the elaboration and re-emphasis of well recognized combat methods and for the development of new techniques.


The story of how the U.S. Army combat units fought a desperate and delaying action until the United Nations forces could attain the military strength necessary to take the offensive.


The book is concerned with the activities in the Korean War, 1950-1953. The Division was unique in that it consisted of units from five commonwealth countries, fighting and living in the closest cooperation, and operating under the direction of commanders and staff officers from many parts of the Commonwealth.

An account of the Korean conflict; the events leading to it; the international repercussion and its possible future effects.


Compiled from notes kept by the conferees from Washington.


An account of the author's experiences while with the United States Information Service in Korea from 1943 through 1950.


General Clark's personal story of his long fight with communism; first with occupation forces in Austria; then on the battlefield in Korea where he culminated his army career as commander of the United Nations Forces responsible for the truce in 1953.


Special reprint from U.S. News and World Report, 9 Feb 1951, of the interview the editors had with General J. Lawton Collins.

Combat Lessons From Korea, 1953.

The lessons described here are from observations of veterans of all types of combat units and should be of interest to artillerymen.


A Life magazine correspondent reviews the history and the results of the war in Korea, ending on an optimistic note that we really did accomplish something for the betterment of the situation in the Far East.


Dept. of State Publication 5190.  Far Eastern Series 62. An address by the Secretary of State, delivered before the American Legion at St. Louis, September 2, 1953.


From the first North Korean attack through the interminable negotiations at Panmunjon has been covered, and the author has brought out just how unprepared the Americans were for the Korean conflict.


Beginning with the movement of advance elements into the Pusan perimeter on 7 August 1950, the author follows the 1st Marine Division through the bitter battles of the Naktong, amphibious landings at Inchon, and subsequent seizure of Seoul, and the heroic flight to the sea from frozen Chosin Reservoir.


International Conciliation No. 494, October 1953: The United Nations effort in Korea to use collective measures to suppress aggression.


Gives the background of and the present situation in Korea.


Case studies of small unit actions, by officers and others who were there.


General MacArthur's direction of the occupation of Japan and the United Nations intervention in Korea are fully analyzed.


Examines the Korean War as a case study (Chap. 3, p. 39-57) In addition there are scattered references to Korea.
Vol. 2 of a five volume Korean War History series. The author narrates the events of the months between July 1951 and July 1953, both along the battle line in Korea and at the truce meetings.

Many problems are implied in the observations given in this up-front personal report of the human side of the Korean War.

A woman reporter describes an eleven-day troopship voyage enroute from San Francisco to a port of debarkation in Korea.

Report ORO R-13. Project Doughboy - on the behavior of men in the use of weapons, the behavior of weapons as men use them, and the use of information in augmenting fighting power.

A collection of monographs or essays on a great variety of topics related to the Korean Fighting and the ordeal of the Korean nation, written by a reporter for The New Yorker.


2 volume history of the Korean War, in the Korean language.

A history which covers, with accuracy, all the necessary points from Korea's background as a constant pawn in large-power struggle to its present truce and internal turmoil.
MacArthur, Douglas. Address of General of the Army, Douglas

MacArthur, at a Joint Meeting of the Two Houses in the Hall

of the House of Representatives, April 19, 1951. Washington,

U.S. Govt Print Off, 1951.

The situation in the Far East as presented by General of the

Army Douglas MacArthur.

McCune, George M. Korea Today. Cambridge, Harvard University


A comprehensive study to provide the necessary background for

understanding the Korean conflict.

Marshall, Samuel Lyman Atwood. Pork Chop Hill: the American

Fighting Man in Action, Korea, Spring, 1951. New York, Morrow,

1955.

Traces the record of the various companies engaged in the

defense of the hill and incidents that followed.

Marshall, Samuel Lyman Atwood. The River and the Gauntlet.

Defeat of the Eighth Army by the Communist Forces, November

1950, in the Battle of the Chongchon River, Korea. New York,

Morrow, 1953.

Based on exhaustive interviews of the participants in battle,

General Marshall mirrors the truth of the battlefield, separates

fact from theory, and makes sense out of confusion and

misunderstanding.


Dr. Meade has made a valuable contribution in this clear

and objective analysis of the early post-war beginnings of what

has become the international problem of Korea.

Middleton, Harry Joseph. The Compact History of the Korean War.


A graphic battle by battle account of the infamous invasion

of South Korea by North Korean Communists as well as a startling

picture of the political action behind the scenes and the

resulting new concepts of twentieth century warfare.

Miller, Francis Trevelyan. War in Korea and the Complete History

of World War II, by Francis Trevelyan Miller, with a Board of

Historical and Military Authorities. (Armed Services Memorial


See Part I and II. Korean War history and its aftermath.

Contains war photos, facsim, letters, official records and maps.
Text and photographs are based on records and reports of the Far East Command, the United Nations Command, and the Eighth Army.

Portrays the reality of war in the deeply human terms of those engaged in it.

Unveils the tangled diplomacy, human cost and long range effects of the Korean conflict.

Analyzing the background of the current Korean situation, the author has presented a complete, easy reading account of Korean history and its impact on that country today.

Presents the Korean picture from the preparatory days, preceding the outbreak of hostilities, to the completion of the Armistice agreement.

Mr. Rees skillfully interweaves military and political activities as he chronologically relates the significant events of the Korean conflict.

The military, political, and international implications of the Korean War and reflections on the present application of lessons learned from it are ably and fairly presented.

The author sketches the background of such important events as the rift between SCAP and Washington and the dismissal of Gen MacArthur.


The author analyzes the military, political, and diplomatic factors which resulted in the sensational controversy.


The Korean War; Part 12, page 271-326. A collection of writings which describe the heroic deeds of some of the infantrymen who helped shape the history.


The author, a distinguished journalist, gives a picture of the Korean War which is at variance with the official version on almost every point.


A brief outline of the main events that took place during the Korean conflict.


Narrative on the Korean War by a British war correspondent.


Contains the Korean Story and the difficulties with General MacArthur.

Truman, Harry S. Preventing a New World War; Address by President of the United States, April 11, 1951. Washington, U.S. Govt Print Off, 1951.

U.S. Dept of State Publication 4195. The President of the United States presents his views on the U.S. Foreign Policy in the Far East.


Deaf ears in Korea, Page 178-195. The United States was twice caught by surprise during the Korean War, but so far as the Central Intelligence Agency is concerned, neither instance should have happened, for they give adequate warning.
Conveys information received from reports and observers on operations in Korea.

Information for this monograph was secured both from interviews with pertinent personnel and from official documents of FEC, EUSAK and EUSAK subordinate units.

The notes represent an evaluation of results achieved, and lessons learned during the Korean conflict.

The 25th Infantry Division gained additional honors as it took and held strong positions in the west-central Korean front.

This report contains an analysis, excerpts from relevant documents, texts of important statements, and a full chronology relative to the situation in Korea.

Reference material which was assistance to the committees in their study of the military situation in the Far East.
Joint statement by the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, relative to the facts and circumstances bearing on the relief of General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur and on American policy in the Far East.

Discussion with GEN Matthew B. Ridgway, regarding the Far Eastern situation, the Koj-do prisoners of war uprising, and NATO policies, 21 May 1952.

An inquiry into the military situation in the Far East and the facts surrounding the relief of General MacArthur from his assignment in that area.

Hearing before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Eighty-first Congress, 2nd session on Korean situation 3Aug50.

Lessons learned from the Korean conflict.
This account of the United States relations with Korea is based upon records of the Department of State, earlier official accounts, and published documents of the United Nations.

Events prior to the attack on June 25, 1950.

Korea became a United Nations problem.


Project No. 5228. A full translation of a Chinese pamphlet on offensive tactics that was captured by U.N. Forces in Korea.

USAF Technical Library file is incomplete. This history covers activities in the zone of interior, strategic planning and directions, Headquarters, FEC, operations on the field of combat and problems arising in intelligence, logistics, civil affairs, airborne operations, in addition to battle studies of small units.

Major Sawyer has vividly recaptured the spirit and actions of the men of both nations whose joint efforts established a remarkable record of achievement.

For the first time in history an assemblage of governments, meeting in a common forum and representing most of the world's peoples, voted to aid a small country invaded by a powerful foe.

A short summary of the Korean operations; includes maps.

The shortage of experienced technicians to maintain and operate the equipment was a major problem.

For protection from infiltration, artillery must be massed within a perimeter, and organized defensively by determined men.

The Korean conflict brought out the value of close inter-service cooperation and the necessity of having a single supreme commander to direct the combat operations.

This important statement of U.S. military position and objectives was given in an address on 20 March 1952, by General Bradley.

Because of the effect which the Korean Conflict may have upon shaping the course of future world events, it may well be listed among the few truly decisive battles to be recorded in world history.

Reports from the London Communist Daily Worker on the war in Korea.

The North Korean Communist forces launched an attack against the Republic of South Korea.

The regimental antitank company proved itself invaluable in combat as direct support to the Infantry.

Chronological list of incidents of the Korean Conflict, 1 August - 31 October 1950.

Headquarters, TECOM Public Information Office continued to assist each combat service in the release of their communiques.

Only Marines had the requisite "know how" to formulate the plans within the time available, and to execute these plans flawlessly without additional training.
The battalion demonstrated that determined infantry, supported by closely coordinated fires from air and artillery, can defend a widely-extended front against vastly superior numbers.

Extracts from an address delivered at New York City on Armed Forces Day, 19 May 1951 by the Honorable Thomas K. Finletter on the United States in support of the ideals of the United Nations.

The Communists had ample opportunity for learning valuable lessons in the present Korean Air War.

A platoon leader in the 21st Infantry, 24th Division in Korea comments on his men and combat operations.

A New Yorker correspondent views the United Nations Army in Korea.

An analysis of the situation in Korea during the early months of the conflict.

A brief summary of the Korean conflict.

A chronological list of the significant events that ensued during the Korean conflict.
A review of combat lessons from the Korean conflict which should help prevent making the same errors in the future.

The author views the problems of terrain and weather in Korea which hampered the operations of the forward observer.

A task force rescue mission that was successfully executed despite lack of ideal composition.

The part played by Baker Battery of the 21st AAA AW Bn is best told by the Unit Citation which was awarded them for their participation in taking Hill 431.

Observations on the performance of our infantry weapons in Korea.

Discussion on the use of atomic weapons in Korea.

An account of an actual patrol action in Korea by the patrol leader.

The author depicts the camaraderie, the humor and the kinship that made combat endurable.

Extracts from the President’s message to Congress, 19 July 1950, on Korean policy.
The narrative covers the major developments relating to Korea in this period, but gives primary attention to the continuing efforts of the United Nations and the United States to achieve the unification of Korea.


The organization and mission of the Korean Military Advisory Group.

AFRICA, SOUTH, PARTICIPATION


General MacArthur's direction of the occupation of Japan and the United Nations intervention in Korea are fully analyzed.


BRITISH PARTICIPATION


An official account of the part played in Korea by British Commonwealth Forces from the outbreak of the conflict until July 1951.


Since its formation, July 1951, the 1st Commonwealth Division has fought two major battles against the Chinese Communist forces, the first offensive and the second defensive.


Describes the operations of the Royal Marines as a part of a U.S. Army raiding company along the west coast of Korea and later as a reconnaissance company at Hungnam.
CANADIAN PARTICIPATION


Every conceivable position was used in placing the guns. Ridge lines, forward slopes, and positions in San-jom-ni itself served as locations.


A report on the operations carried out by "C" Squadron, Royal Canadians in Korea.


A report on the capture of Chinese prisoners by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment in the Korean conflict.

CHINESE PARTICIPATION


Interviews with Chinese Communist prisoners of war provided the basis for this study of the organization of the Peoples' Liberation Army which reveals here - crippling tensions between political and professional influences in the military during the Korean War.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-34 (FEC) This report considers aspects of enemy morale with respect to attitudes toward the Korean War.


A brief, sketchy history of the army from its beginnings in the Nanchung uprising through the Korean war, with a final chapter on the present-day armed forces.


General evaluation of the performance of the Chinese Army in the Korean War with thoughts on its future prospects.
China’s Red Army: How It Fights. Air Intelligency Training
A64 Bulletin F. 13-20 5 Feb 1951.
5Feb51
The author’s views on Red China’s mode of warfare in Korea, and
why they were able to defeat the U.S. Troops.

Kai-yu, Hsu. Behind Red China’s Human Sea Tactics. U.S. Army
2:11:14
A captain in the Chinese Nationalist Army gives his views
on the human sea offensive tactics.

Thomas, MAJ R. C. W. The Chinese Communist Forces in Korea.
65:35
General remarks on the organization, weaponry, and tactics of
the Chinese Army as of June 1952.

KOREAN PARTICIPATION

Free Koreans Meet the Test of Battle. Army Information Digest
4:10 5:11:25 How the people of Korea have been true to their heritage
A8 and carried on.

NETHERLANDS PARTICIPATION

U.S. Treaties, etc., 1945-1953 (Truman) Participation of
JX 235.9 Netherlands Forces in United Nations Operations in Korea.
A32 U.S. Govt Print Off, 1953.
2534
U.S. Dept of State Publication 4776. Treaties and other
International Act Series, 2534. Agreement between the U.S.
and the Netherlands, signed at Washington, 15 May 1952, and
entered into force 15 May 1952.

U. S. PARTICIPATION

Ridgway, GEN Matthew W. Korea and Japan, Military Operations,
AP2 Armistice Negotiations, Relations with People. Vital Speeches

An address by GEN Ridgway delivered to the U.S. Congress,
Washington, D.C., 22 May 1952, on the major problems of the Far East.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Historical
D 743.21 Illustrations and References (World War and Korea). Fort
U5 Leavenworth, Kansas, 1954.

Information intended to provide a ready reference for instructors
who desire to illustrate military principles, doctrine, techniques,
or other appropriate learning points of their subjects.
Information received from official and semi-official sources, concerning the characteristics of combat in Korean conflict.

Obtained direct information on lessons learned in combat for application to training, organization and equipping of troops.

The report indicates that the Army Training programs are basically sound and that individual replacements received in the FEC were well trained and equipped, with few exceptions.

A questionnaire completed by the Observer Team No. 7 from observations on trip to FECOM.

The observer team sought recommendations for improvement in the Army Training Programs.

The amassing of information used in these studies was made possible by the cooperation of the 209th CIC Detachment and the 523rd MIS Platoon.

Questions furnished by all The Artillery School departments are utilized in the debriefings and the answers given depict only the experiences during the Korean conflict.
DS  U.S. Army Eighth Army. Special problems in the Korean Conflict.  
918.61 Headquarters, Eighth United States Army Korea (EUSAK) 1952.  
(8th)  
A512  
Information was secured, both from interviews with informed personnel and from official documents of GHQ, TEC, EUSAK and EUSAK subordinate units.

DS  U.S. Army. I Corps. Three Years in Korea... Prepared by  
918.62 Historical Section, G-3, I Corps, 1953.  
(1st)  
U521  
A brief history of the 1st U.S. Corps, 12 September 1950-12 September 1953.

DS  U.S. Army. X Corps. G-1 Section. Personnel Periodic Reports, 
918.62 No. 1-15, August 1951 - 31 March 1952. Headquarters, X Corps,  
(Xth) U.S. Army, Korea, 1952.  
U531  
Reports from G-1 Section, X Corps, Korea.

DS  U.S. Army. IX Corps. The Corps in Korea. Headquarters, IX Corps,  
918.62 U.S. Army, Korea, 1954.  
(IXth)  
U524  
A brief informal history of the IX Corps Group in Korea from 23 September 1950 to 1 September 1954.

DS  Munroe, LT Clark Cameron. The 2nd United States Infantry Division  
(2nd)  
M7  
The history is compiled as the events which it records occurred, with all units of the division portrayed as accurately as possible.

*DS  Lee, LTC Eugene Minns. Study of the Operations of the First  
918.661 Field Artillery Observation Battalion in Korea, 25 Aug 1950 to  
(1st) 10 May 1953. Headquarters, 1st Field Artillery Observation  
Battalion, Korea, 1953.  
12  
Covers the operations in Korea, with emphasis placed on difficulties faced in such factors as terrain, enemy tactics, equipment performance, and personnel limitations.

U4  
Reports familiarize AAA personnel with AAA tactics and techniques as used in Korea.

919 School Observer Team to the Commandant, The Artillery School,  
U6 12 Jan - 12 Feb 1953. Fort Sill, Okla, 1953.  
Based upon visits to Artillery units, Eighth U.S. Army in Korea.
Here are hints from the battlefield of Korea which were thought to be of value to the officers engaged in training men for combat.

A re-evaluation of the forward observer's job as experienced in a country impeded by mountains and infested with guerrillas.

A regimental commander's candid observations on tactics, organizations and discipline.

Company combat tactics were first successfully used by the 35th Infantry during the stages of the Eighth Army's counter-offensive against the Chinese-North Korean forces, January 1951.

A chemist discusses the use of flame by the infantry in an attack on the defense.

An after action report covering the work of supporting arms and services in Korea.

An account of the attack made near Chunchon, Korea, 8 Apr 1951, by a rifle platoon.

The author discusses problems in logistics and tactics faced by the ground combat forces of the U.S. in Korean combat.
General Eisenhower's statement to the press at the end of his journey to Korea, on the reason for having made the trip.

An antiaircraft artillery detachment spearheaded the Army combat units committed to action in Korea.

Successful night fighting comes from confidence acquired through combat experience.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-18 (FEC). Provides a valuable analysis of the opinions of 636 enlisted soldiers after an average of 6 ½ months of combat in Korea, concerning standard equipment items used and furnishes an indication of training required for their proper utilization.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-62 (AFFE). A total of 1075 incidents was obtained, each describing an ineffective performance by an enemy soldier, to discover the relation between the performance of soldiers in Korea and their exposure to fire from different types of UN weapons.

Report on Korean operations, giving their latest and most useful tricks of combat.

Comments based on the author's observations while with the 7th Infantry Division in Korea.

Comments on Korean combat from the author's experiences.

Wiard, 1LT Seth. *Tank Gunnery in Eastern Korea.* Armor 62: 2:50-51, Mr-Apr'53.

Describes the operations and effects of tank gunnery in the Punchbowl and Mundung-ni Valley, 1952-1953.


Narrative account of the AAA troop units in Korea from November 1950 through June 1952.


A summary of the activities of the 50th AAA Bn in Korea from September 1950 through November 1950.


Narration of the activities of the 68th AAA Gun Bn from its arrival in Korea 6 Sept 1950 until 30 Nov 1950.


As a result of the experiences gained by this unit using searchlights in Korea it was concluded that they could be used for battlefield illumination under nearly all conditions.


Their mission in Korean conflict was to give ground support to the Infantry operations, and the M16's proved their effectiveness.


Report of the interview contains only questions for which positive answers could be given.
Greer, MSG Bill. AACS Support in Korea. Signal 5:2:7-9 Nov’50.  
5:2:7 An account of the support given wherever air communications and electronic navigation aids were needed in Korea.

18:6:2 With weapons and ideas they kept the vigil on freedom’s frontier, Korea.

36:4:38 The deadly use of mines by enemy forces in Korea re-emphasized the need for new methods of detection and clearance.

36:4:42 Lessons learned in winter combat in Korean conflict which will help the American soldiers in winter warfare.

36:5:15 A combat art feature of the night attack on a Communist truck company.

36:5:42 The overall power inherent in a mobile force becomes readily available in greater density, and in more numerous combinations.

37:5:16 The Marines proved that even in this area of mechanized warfare and great firepower, the age-old principles of maneuver and surprise are still potent weapons.

37:11:32 At night the outpost was a buffer, a listening post and a convenient rallying point for patrols and raiding parties.
AERIAL OPERATIONS


A collection of outstanding articles from the Air University Quarterly Review that vividly portrays aerial warfare in Korea and draws significant conclusions for future similar combat.


The author relates the advantages, weaknesses and disadvantages of the organization of tactical air power from experience in Korea.


A survey of the close-in support of front-line infantry by tactical aviation in the Korean conflict.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-13 (FEC). Most of the air attacks reported by the prisoners took place in November and December 1950 and January 1951.


Air supply operations had seldom approached the scope and magnitude that they achieved during the Korean War.

Sum and Substance. Armor 60:3:22-28 My-Je'51.

An article on the use of the tanks to support the advance of infantry, by a tank platoon leader in Korea.


A system of night close-air-support over the Naktong Front was developed and still offers valuable lessons in the conduct of aerial support operations.
The helicopter's use in Korea is discussed.

What's Wrong With the Way Airpower is Being Used in Korea?
A6
33:10:21
A discussion on the use of airpower in Korea.

Blackman, B. F. One Way Out (Chosin Reservoir Evacuation).
A6
34:21
An account of the air operation which saved 4,690 tired and wounded, fighting men from a frozen grave in the bleak desolate hills of Korea.

Straubel, James H. Battle of Headache Ridge. Air Force
A6
35:1:15-16, 47-48 Jan '52.
35:1:15
Airpower for battle use is discussed.

Tierney, Richard K. Army Aviation Story: the War Years,
A63
Europe - Pacific - Korea. US Army Aviation Digest 8:12:26-38
8:12:26 Dec '52.
Report from Korea, p. 37-38. Army Aviation techniques were invented and improved as helicopters and new airplanes were introduced to the combat zone in Korean conflict.

Air War in Korea. Air University Quarterly Review 4:2:19-39
A66
Fall '50.
4:2:19
Air supremacy over Korea was quickly established.

Firebomb. Air University Quarterly Review 4:3:73-78 Spring '51.
A66
4:3:73
The devastating napalm fire bomb with its splashing blob of flaming jelly was highly successful in the Korean conflict.

One Air Power. Air University Quarterly Review 4:4:21-30
A66
Summer '51.
4:4:21
The Korean War has once more demonstrated the tremendous advantages of the use of air forces for attainment of military objectives requiring great flexibility in the concentration and the commitment of military power.

Precision Bombing. Air University Quarterly Review 4:4:58-65
A66
Summer '51.
4:4:58
Veteran, trained-as-a-unit crews with much improved electronic devices, especially radar for adverse-weather bombing, were responsible for the increase in bombing efficiency.
Use of tactical air power in the Korean campaign presented new problems of strategy and tactics.

In addition to describing a typical fighter sweep to the Yalu, COL Thyng makes some authoritative comments on the dispute over the relative merits of the Sabrejet and the MIG-15.

Reviews the tactical air control system employed in Korea and the new problems which have arisen with the advent of jet fighter aircraft, together with the peculiarities of the Korean terrain.

A C-46 coming in for a muddy landing on a short, soggy strip typifies the conditions under which troop carrier aircraft operated in the Korean conflict.

The editors of the Quarterly Review offer some of the more puzzling aspects of the political decisions on both sides of the Korean War as they affected employment of air forces.

Battle operations were more effective by helicopter troop lifts, supply missions and command flights.

A pictorial history of the accomplishments and combat experienced by the airborne units in Korea.

Operation: Summit - For the first time in history, Marine pilots air-lifted troops into the front lines.
In the Pusan perimeter, Marine air, like other supporting arms, was committed primarily to the mission of assisting ground troops to move over more ground faster and at a smaller cost in lives.

The five squadrons were in action an average of 18 days during the Inchon-Seoul operations.

The operations of the 1st Marine Air Wing at the Chosin Reservoir.

The United States Marine Corps took the lead in the development of helicopter combat techniques.

ARMISTICE

On April 11, after six consecutive days at Panmunjom, Little Switch became a reality.

Washington meant to press for an armistice with or without Syngman Rhee's participation.

The United Nations released the 22,000 anti-Red prisoners of war.

An investigation showed how the Reds made a mockery of the armistice agreement.

Plans on the diplomatic front for the armistice in Korea.

Battle of Korea. Time 59:30-31 May 5'52.

The Red's insistence on repatriation of all prisoners brought the Korean armistice negotiations to the verge of total collapse. Over 100,000 prisoners had refused to go back.


Newspaper reports of a "New Policy" in Washington in regard to the Korean armistice.


The 16 U.N. nations, whose troops fought side by side in Korea, could not coordinate their plans for confronting the Communists at the post-Korean political conference.


With the one-sided farce of truce enforcement ended, the U.N. command was free to match the Red buildup, when and as necessary.


After the Armistice, other disputes were waiting, particularly about how Korea should be policed.


The U.S. policies on Korea caused hot exchanges in Parliament among the British leaders.


Messages exchanged between President Eisenhower and President Rhee with related official statements.


Excerpts from "How Communists Negotiate."


The broadcast to the nation that an armistice had been signed in Korea, 26 July 1953.
An address on the issue at stake, Slavery or Freedom.

A collection, in one volume, of the more important international agreements, United Nations resolutions, and reports, statements by United States officials on Korean independence, unification and armistice negotiations.

Dept of State Publication 4771. IOC Series III, 88. This oral report by the Secretary of State was delivered before the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on October 24, 1952.


In presenting this analysis of the Communist techniques, and in setting forth the compelling lessons learned at the Korean Armistice Conferences, Admiral Joy again served an urgent national need.

Dept of State Publication 5150. Delivered over radio and television, immediately after the signing of the Korean Armistice at Panmunjom.

An outline of what happened in the Armistice operation and an overall look at the job the Support Group performed.
The Korean Armistice agreement and the responses it provoked, the pressures it generated were prompted and conditioned not only by local factors, but also by forces outside the immediate framework of the Korean conflict.

The emphasis the Cold War is giving to armistice negotiations makes it important that more military men understand them.

After more than three years of bitter and costly warfare the United States was faced with a choice between continued carnage and continued frustration under the rules laid down by the United Nations.
A commander of the 70th Tank Bn, 1st Cavalry Division in Korea relates his views on the use of armor in combat.

A discussion on vehicles and the kind needed for the Infantry.

A new tank-killer made its appearance and proved itself during the Korean conflict.

This report contains the results of the exhaustive research made of the effects upon employment of armor in Korea.

A study confined to the employment of tank battalions and tank infantry task forces of battalion size in the Korean conflict.

A detailed analysis of tank operations in Korea.

One junior leader's experience with the Infantry in Korea.


The author's combat experience in support of his views on retaining the regimental tank company.


A tank combat brief from Korea by a platoon leader of the 70th Heavy Tank Battalion.


An Armor officer, who fought in Europe and Korea, proposed a tank regiment in substitution for the divisional battalion-regimental company arrangement.


During the uneasy war occasioned by the dragging truce talks at Panmunjom bunker reduction became a key operation.

Norman, LTC Brooks O. Tank-Infantry Teamwork. Armor 61:3 54-56 My-Je'52.

The commander of the 89th Tank Bn in combat in Korea discusses the importance of tank-infantry teamwork.


The big thrust, which took place on Oct 10, 1951, marked the finish of enemy action at Heartbreak Ridge.


This operation demonstrated that every opportunity should be taken to use armor, regardless of the size of the unit, for even tank platoons were capable of meritorious service if communication and supply were maintained.

Munroe, LT Clark Cameron Armor Holds the Hills. Armor 62:1:11-14 Jan '53.

An account of what armor could accomplish in mountain operations under prevailing tactical conditions.
The tank, in coordination with other arms, was capable of inflicting such prohibitive losses that the enemy could not maintain his battle positions in Korea.

A discussion on the knowledge and experience that the Armor officer could gain in Korean combat.

Story of tankers in battle for Hill 812.

Operations of the anti-aircraft automatic weapons self-propelled platoon in Korea and some conclusions from these activities.

An account of the Marine tanks and armored vehicles in Korea.

Artillery was a vital part of the combined arms team.

Periodic operations report of the IX Corps Artillery.

Summary of action in Korea during the period May '53-Aug '53.
The casualties inflicted on the enemy by the artillery far exceeded those produced by any other means.

Through the planning and foresight of GEN James A. Van Fleet, the ROK Army, by January 1952, had light and medium artillery comparable to any in the 8th Army.

A round-up of current information, touching almost every phase of artillery, from lessons learned in Korea.

The mobility and devastating punch of the self-propelled 155 mm howitzer, M41, paid off in Korea.

The author gives his views on small arms combat requirements.

The 7th Division artillery borrowed an idea from the ROK Bn of the 5th Field Artillery Group and developed overhead cover for the individual artillery pieces.

The heaviest fighting took place within the gun position of Battery A, 64th Field Artillery Battalion, near Haman, where the Communists infantrymen made a surprise attack under the cover of darkness.
How a 155mm SP outfit adjusted itself to the stalemate that
made the last months of the Korean conflict an artilleryman’s war.

Troop Information Discussion Topic, July 1957, No. 7-1. Korea
and after, page 5-7.

The 75's proved themselves in Korea, and are one of the
best supporting weapons, both in the attack and defense, that
the Infantry has.

The 75mm Rifle Platoon in Korea. Infantry
School Quarterly 40:1:51-60 Ja'52.

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The 75's proved themselves in Korea, and are one of the
best supporting weapons, both in the attack and defense, that
the Infantry has.
CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES

36:7:17

The Americans launched a counter offensive in the extreme south to protect Pusan and blunt the most dangerous Communist assault.

36:8:16

The story of how the vital Pohang airfield was lost.

36:21

The definite decision to land at Inchon on Sept 15 was made in Tokyo, jointly by General MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins, and Chief of Naval Operations, Forrest P. Sherman.

36:22

An account of an attack by the marines of Hill X and the terrible price they paid for victory.

36:28

Strategy of disaster: How Chinese Communists overran ROK II Corps, split the U.S. Army, and thrust at Pyongyang.

58:1

The U.N. Forces battled to save Miryang and the double-track railroad, over which their supplies flowed.

AP2 Heroic Story of Heartbreak Ridge. Readers Digest 60:45-60:45 8 Mr '52.

In this battle that raged for 30 days and nights the 23d Regiment of the U.S. Second Division wrested the ridge from a numerically superior enemy.

68:84

An account of the blood-drenched breakout from Chosin Reservoir in North Korea to the sea.

AP2 Retreat from Taejon. Time 56:15-16 Jul 31 '50.
56:15

The North Korean Reds broke through the northern defenses of Taejon and the Communist flank attack soon cut the escape routes.
A Time correspondent's account of combat action of a regiment of the 4th Infantry Division near Pusan.

A Time correspondent, who was with the U.S. Marines on the Nakdong front, tells the story of the Battle of No Name Ridge.

Within the first four days of their assault, the Marines stormed Wolmi, swept through Inchon and seized Seoul's Kimpo airfield.

The high command in Tokyo announced the capture of Seoul, but within the battered capital fierce street battles raged, and the North Korean's withdrawal was slow.

The withdrawal from Hungnam.

The battle of White Horse Hill, between stubborn Chinese Reds and equally stubborn South Koreans, was the bloodiest engagement of 1952.

Combat operations at White Horse Hill.

The U.N. retreat as reported by responsible Army officials.

Here is the story of how events on the battle line and in U.S. brought Korea to a climax.

This book examines and analyzes the step-by-step planning and execution of the amphibious invasion at Inchon.

This report follows the day by day troop dispositions across the X Corps front, and the actions, in so far as possible, of each regiment and task force.

A record of essential details, covering the battle with general and specific information and statistics, that are thought to be valuable for future study throughout the Army.

The experiences of these Koreans as told in this book give us an understanding of the all-powerful aspect of Communist aggression.

Military operations in Korea from June 1950 - May 1951.

The 1st Cavalry Div (Infantry) in the Korean Campaign, Southeast of Seoul, during the period 20 Jan through 15 Feb 1951.

The II Corps was not forced south of the Kumsong River line by enemy pressure, but withdrew beyond the prescribed line because certain commanders had lost control, and communication below division level had broken down.

A description of a task force of the 7th Cavalry in the drive of 178 miles through enemy territory from Taber-Dong to Osan with a tank-killing spree on the final night.

A member of the 17th Infantry, 7th Division in Korea tells what it is like to be a fighting man.


The successful evacuation of 100,000 troops with all impedimenta, in December 1950, while the X Corps was under pressure from a numerically superior enemy.


A detailed account of the fighting near Anja, 4 Nov through 7 Nov 1950.


The withdrawal of the Belgian Battalion from its defensive position, north of the Imjin River, with the help of the Red Battalion, 7th Infantry.


The 3d Infantry Division's successful attack of Chinese held fortified hills in Korea.


Combat operations near Chonan and Osan, during July 1950.


For seven days the beefed-up platoon held a combat outpost (Hill 770) and turned back two night attacks by the Commies.


A narrative account of the defense of Sandong by 1st Platoon, Company B, 137th Airborne RCT.
3:4:35
Love Company performed its mission of securing the five objectives during General Ridgway's "Killer" offensive in the late winter of 1951.

3:5:27
Letters from the commander of a Chemical Mortar Battalion in Korea to the Chief of the Chemical Corp.

3:5:31
A discussion of the patrol base part of the mission of the 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division in Korea.

3:6:32
2nd Division's withdrawal from North Korea, Dec 1950.

3:10:16
The 2nd Division withdrawal from Kunu-ri gauntlet, 30 Nov 1950.

3:10:33
The supporting arms and services in Korea; attempted evacuation of tanks, November 1950.

4:5:24
This operation was the culmination of almost 100 days of continuous combat by the 2nd Infantry Division.

4:6:22
The Pusan perimeter defense.

5:5:40
A detailed account of the combat operations on Pork Chop Hill.

45

The battle on Hill 312.


Although he died in 1954, MG John H. Church still lives in the lives and works of the men his tactical skill saved at the Chong chon bridgehead battle.


The landing went off on schedule against little opposition.


Technical Memorandum OROT-190. This study is based on personal observations during the battle, examination of all pertinent documents and interviews of commands at all levels.


This was a mixture of retreat, defense, and limited objective attack with success, due to the bravery of the American soldier, and the application of proven tactical principles.


The early success of Operation Ripper was achieved by proper planning, aggressive infantry action, and maximum use of all supporting units. Includes battle maps.


A description of seven days of typical rifle company combat, during the vigorous UN counteroffensive in March 1951.
A small unit - Co "K", 7th Cavalry - fighting near Yonchon in September 1951.

1st Cavalry and 7th Infantry Division swept and met after the Naktong breakthrough.

To the UN forces in Korea, Kapyong became, in the two days from April 23-25, the symbol of the courage and fighting spirit of the American tanker.

Task Force Polvin--Effective team operations to drive the Communist forces back up the Korean peninsula after the Eighth Army broke out of the Pusan perimeter.

Tankers first took to the hills in force in Mundung-ni Valley in December 1951 as the Chinese Reds build their bunkers at the military crest and on the ridge tops.

An account of the first detachment to spearhead the Army combat units committed to action in Korea.

On arrival in Korea the 10th AAA Group was assigned to 1st Corps as supporting artillery.

The operations of the 15th AAA AW Battalion (SP) in Korea as part of the 7th Infantry Division.
The most northerly points reached by elements of the battery, by November 25, 1950, were Yongsan and Unhung.

The 76 days of continuous Korean combat took the 78th AAA Gun Battalion (90mm) from Taegu to Unsan and Taechon.

Details of the withdrawal of the 1st ROK Infantry Division across the Chonghun River to the new defense lines at Sukchon.

An account of the successful action of Battery B, 82d AAA AW Battalion (SP), a part of the 23d Regimental Combat Team used in close support mission.

Combat operations at Heartbreak Ridge.

Would the use of Army Aviation have prevented the 2nd Infantry Division losses at the Battle of the Chongchon River?

A brief account of the 4th Signal Battalion and its desperate fight to prevent the Chinese from encircling them in the Reservoir and over running their communications.

The anti-guerrilla operations of the 1st Marine Division through the mountainous terrain in the Pohang-Andong-Yongdok area of southeast Korea.

36:2:30

All objectives were taken on schedule with precision of maneuvers and at the finish on March 4, the 1st Marine Division occupied the hills just North of Hoengsong.


36:3:10

The 1st Marine Division had secured its objectives by 24th March and the Eighth Army units stood just below the 38th parallel.


36:8:20

Trapped at the Chosin Reservoir, miles from the sea, the ground marines had turned into aggressors and battled their way out, with the assistance of the Marine Air Wing.


37:1:16

This report deals exclusively with the operations of the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines and the removal of the last barrier.


37:3:16

An account of two hundred and forty marines and how they withstood the attack of a Chinese Communist regiment for five days during the Chosin Reservoir campaigns in North Korea.


37:5:28

Success on Hill 67 increased the men's confidence in their ability to fight at night.


37:6:14

"Darkhorse" was the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines and played a feature role in the bitter fighting during the attack from Yu-dam-ni to Hagaru as the 1st Marine Division battled its way back from Chosin Reservoir.


37:7:16

The story, as told from records and reports, of the part played by the 1st Marine Division in blocking the two Chinese Communist offensives in the Spring of 1951.
VE1 Montross, Lynn. *Advance to the Punchbowl*. Marine Corps Gazette 37:8:14-23 Ag 53.
37:8:14

The push from Soyang River to the Punchbowl, based on records and reports from units in Korea.

37:12:28

The first year of Korean action carried the shore party from the initial dockside landing with the brigade in Pusan in August 1950, through division landings at Inchon and Wansan in battalion size.

38:12:39

Very seldom was a coordinated fire plan in effect and usually a gun position occupied the poorest possible terrain for a ground defense.

39:6:55

Combat operations near Yongsan.

39:26:33

The factors of mobility and supporting distance are the principal ones in determining the ability of the outpost or strongpoint to maintain the tactical advantage.

40:8:10

A report of the combat operations of an infantry battalion over difficult terrain against a well dug-in enemy.

40:11:58

The flexibility of the perimeter concept proved itself in meeting unforeseen circumstances.

42:12:20

The Chosin Reservoir action.

49:11:84

The success of the 1st Marine Brigade at Naktong restored the perimeter and foiled the enemy in his attempt to split the UN forces into two parts, and drive on Pusan.
CARTOONS


Words and cartoons by a war correspondent in Korea.


Cartoons and text, during Korean Conflict.

CASUALTIES


Technical Memorandum ORO T-14 (FEC). In this study Chinese and North Korean POW's were questioned to assess their reactions to UN weapons and the reasons for their reactions.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-22 (FEC). This study has in general been limited to the combat experience of the 24th and 27th Regiments, for 26-31 July 1950 and 27-28 July 1950, respectively.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-23 (FEC). Action in the sector of the US 1st Cav Div during the period 1-23 September 1950 was studied, and the casualties on both sides are the major determinants of the tactical outcome.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-71 (AFFE). Presented in this study are quantitative information on casualty rates, causative-agent distributions and lethali ties associated with the various types of operations conducted in the Korean conflict.

51

Korean War casualties as of 4 April 1952.


Korean War casualties in the 18 months from 25 June 1950 to
31 December 1951.

The Casualty Report Tells the Story.

The Department of Defense strives to make the casualty reports
more efficient.

Dr. Oliver maintains that the 38th Parallel agreement was a
mistake, the result of Western weakness and negligence in the
Far East.

An examination of the fundamental causes of the international
tension which led to the Korean conflict.

The lessons of Korea.

A statement recorded in Korea by LTG M. Ridgway, then Commanding
General, Eighth Army, which was later broadcast on the radio program
"Time for Defense", over ABC network.


Chronological list of significant events of the Korean War.

CIVILIAN RELIEF


A member of the staff of the International Refugee Organization tells of a mission in aid of the millions of Korean civilians whom the devastation of their country had left homeless and hungry.


United States military and civilian personnel in the Republic of Korea are fulfilling the vital role of helping the United Nations Command to maintain peace in a land long coveted by the Communists.


Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, Eighty-third Congress, second session, October 13, 14, 16, 1953.


The mission of the UN Civil Assistance Command during Korean conflict.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS


Awards for 12 heroes.
Korean conflict winners of the medal, page 76-81.


For the Korean conflict see Part IV, page 229-306.

Three Army veterans of the Korean campaign receive the nation's highest award.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS


Shows how new, recent forces have brought drastic revisions in the old system and discusses Korea's hope for the future.


The author, a foreign service officer and writer with the U.S. Information Service, reports on Korea.


A background summary prepared by Mr. J. T. Sagu and MAJ Nels W. Stalheim in response to a United Nation's request.

Korea, Her History and Culture. Office of Public Information, Seoul, Korea, 1954.

Political, military, diplomatic, social, economic, and cultural strands are interwoven in this narrative history of Korea.


A review of the progress of Korea since the war.


A description of ten years of progress since the formal inauguration of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948, prepared and sponsored by Korean Government and business interests.

ENGINEERING


Operations, X Corps Engineers in Korea.


Presents information on enemy mine warfare in Korea, and the techniques normally employed.

Itschner, COL Emerson Charles. The Naktong River Crossing in Korea. Military Engineer 43:96-100 Mr '51.
43:96

A brief discussion of the work of the engineers in making this crossing possible.


The engineers' combat operations. Road and trail construction was the primary task.

Strong, COL Paschal N., Engineers in Korea--Operation "Shoe-string". The Military Engineer 43:291:11-14 Jan-Feb '51.
43:291

The story of the combat engineers in Korea.

A description of the combat operations of the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade in Korea.


5:2:87

The installations squadron, a new type of unit peculiar to and developed within the Air Force, received its first field test in Korea.

VE1 Montross, Lynn. All In a Day's Work; the Engineers and Shore Party in Korea. Marine Corps Gazette 36:9:24-31 Sep 52.

36:9:24

The operations of the Engineers as a supporting unit in Korea.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY AFFAIRS


W4

A vivid, factual account of our wounded in Korea, along their path of evacuation over rough and rugged terrain.


2:12:17

Narrations of incidents reported by members of the Medical Company, 21st Infantry, 24th Infantry Division in Korea.


Technical Memorandum ORO T-41 (FEC) A preliminary investigation of combat stress in Korean conflict is the basis for this report.


A8

5:12:47 The author's comments on the continuous improvements in organization and planning, use of new antibiotics, increased efficiency in evacuation and reduced death rate in Korea.
NAVAL OPERATIONS


V.6 The Navy's part of the Korean War up to the beginning of the peace talks.


A2 C3 A comprehensive interpretation and analysis, with results and lessons, of the United States Navy's part in the Korean War.


A2 C3 A description of the men of a naval task force operating in the icy waters off the Korean shore with a vital mission to perform: to destroy the bridges at Toko-ri and thus to stop essential supplies from moving to the Communist front lines.


A2 Much hard work and constant patrolling was done by the navies of the United Nations in order to maintain command of the sea.


6:12:12 Task Force 90, the amphibious force, made military history at Inchon, Hungnam, Chinnampo and Wonsan.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES


F4 C4 Each story is written with the detailed knowledge of warfare that comes with personal combat experience.


V6 A first-hand account of the spirit, the problems, the accomplishments, the personalities, the very atmosphere that surrounded the Eighth United States Army in Korea from the outbreak of the fighting there.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS</th>
<th>Miller, Max.</th>
<th>I'm sure We've Met Before, by Max Miller; with a &quot;Now Hear This&quot;, by Walter Karig. New York, Putnam, 1951.</th>
<th>918.1</th>
<th>An interesting collection of random anecdotes about the Korean War.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Pate, Lloyd W.</td>
<td>Reactionary. New York, Harper, 1956.</td>
<td>921.6</td>
<td>No reader will forget SGT Pate, his ordeal, his gallantry or his great humanity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Russ, Martin.</td>
<td>The Last Parallel; a Marine's War Journal. New York, Rinehart, 1957.</td>
<td>921.6</td>
<td>With mingled irony, sarcasm and pride the author views the war, the Marines, and himself with undiluted candor in this journal kept during basic training and combat duty in the Korean War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Tunstall, Julian.</td>
<td>I Fought in Korea. London, Lawrence &amp; Wishart, 1953.</td>
<td>921.6</td>
<td>A young British soldier's account of his experiences in Korea in 1950-1951, where he took part in the advance across the 38th parallel to the Yalu River and in the subsequent retreat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT7</td>
<td>Berry, LTC Sidney B., Jr.</td>
<td>An Infantryman. Infantry 51:36-15 38 J1-Ag 61.</td>
<td>51:36</td>
<td>A Korean war narrative of a brave infantryman from Able Company in Operation Killer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PICTORIAL WORKS

R3 Corbett, William J., comp. A Pictorial Report of the 69th
Field Artillery Battalion. Headquarters, 69th Field
Artillery Battalion, Korea, 1952.

A collection of photographs depicting the improvements
which were made in installations of this battalion while in
combat in Korea.

JS Jones, Charles and Eugene. The Face of War. New York,

Between them the Jones twins shot 26,000 feet of film
during combat in the Korean War from which pictures for this
text were selected. The text is taken from smudged, beat-up
captions written on the spot.

HS Veterans of Foreign Wars. Pictorial History of the Korean War.
New York, William H. Wise & Co., Inc., for the Veterans'

The graphic record of the United Nations Forces in action
throughout every phase of the Korean conflict with the
MacArthur reports.

JS Korea. Army. Republic of Korea Army. Headquarters, ROK Army,

A pictorial annual, designed to illustrate the progress
and achievement made by the ROK Army.

UA U.S. Army. 25th Division. "The 25ths 25th...In Combat"
Tropic Lightning, 1 Oct 1951-1 Oct 1966, 25th Infantry

Pictorial history of the 25th Infantry Division-Korea, P.86-117.

UA U.S. Army. 7th Infantry Division. The Bayonet. The History of
the 7th Infantry Division in Korea. Korea, Tai Nippon
(7th) Printing Co., Ltd., 1953.

Pictorial history of unit activities and actions
during the war against Communist aggression in Korea.

36:2:50-53 Feb 52.

Korean war sketches by SGT N. E. Packwood, Jr., Gazette
Staff Artist.
Photographs of Bombing in Korea. Air University Quarterly Review 4:2:4, 56-61, 72-73, 81-83 Fall 50.

The fighter-bombers hit tanks, trucks, bridges, ammunition dumps, troop convoys and blasted the bridges at Seoul, Chongju, Ichon, Kongju and other vital bottlenecks.


War in Korea has many facets. These are but a few showing our unified fighting machine in its drive for victory.

PRISONERS AND PRISONS


Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-second Congress, second session on Prisoner of War Situation on Koje Island.


Phillip Reane, correspondent for the London Observer, tells the story of his two years and nine months as a captive in Korea.


This extraordinary book challenges and explodes the commonly accepted assertions about the behavior of the American soldiers who were captured in the Korean War.


The story of General Dean's capture and imprisonment by Chinese Reds, 1950.


A report on the behavior of American prisoners of war in the Korean conflict.


The story of the American GI's who chose Communist China; who they were and why they stayed.
The material contained in this report by The Joint Service Team deals only with the limited period of 1950 to 1953 and with the Communist Chinese as well as North Korean aspects of this complex, diversified, vital topic.

Material for this book was obtained from Dr. Vetter's voluminous correspondence and his thorough scrutiny of all available documents and publications regarding the mutiny.

An unofficial white paper on the treatment of war prisoners; the United Nations treatment of theirs and their treatment of ours.

A simple and moving story of the heroic Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war who chose to remain on freedom's side of the Bamboo curtain rather than return to the Communist homeland.

450 American prisoners had not been accounted for by the Communists.

In this narrative, tough, shocking, but often touched with humor, SGT Pate tells how in thirty-two months of brutal North Korean captivity he remained a constant threat to his captors.

Discussion on the problem of the disposal of prisoners of war.
Technical Memorandum ORO T-2 (EUSAK). A study made to examine certain situational and personal factors believed to be associated with surrender behavior and to make recommendations for psychological warfare operations in the Korean conflict.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-4 (EUSAK). A study made to evaluate the number of North Korean prisoners who had read or heard of United Nations psychological warfare leaflets and to obtain information relating to psychological warfare effects.

Propaganda

A survey of the principles and techniques of Communist propaganda which includes a case history of the germ warfare campaign conducted during the Korean conflict.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-10 (EUSAK). A general account and analysis of North Korean propaganda to the civilian and military population of the Republic of Korea, covering the period from 25 June 1950 to January 1951.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-16 (FEC). Basis of data was derived from interviews with Chinese prisoners of war in Korea, between 26 Jan and 5 Mar 1951.
Technical Memorandum ORO T-3 (EUSAK). A research study made on the leaflet production program of PWB, G-2 in order to offer recommendations for changes which would be more effective.

Technical Memorandum ORO T-39 (FEC). This report makes use of what the prisoners thought and knew about the causes of the Korean War, about their country's allies and about various world figures.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

Both U.S. and the enemy used psychological warfare. Here is how it was done.


Technical Memo ORO T-4 (FEC). Sets forth the fresh perspective of an outside observer, thus stimulating much constructive thought and action by personnel of the command concerned with the psychological warfare problem.

Technical Memo ORO T-2 (FEC). Considers the possible assistance of operations research to psychological warfare as conducted by the Far East Command in Korea.

Technical Memo ORO T-10 (FEC). The observations made from the visits to the seven American divisions and three Corps headquarters in EUSAK form the basis for this report.

Technical Memo ORO T-12 (FEC). For this report 1006 interviews with prisoners of war in Korea were conducted during the period November 1950 - 5 March 1951.

Technical Memo ORO T-17 (FEC). A comprehensive analysis of the difficult organizational and policy problems involved in the establishment of the 8th Army Psychological Warfare Division.

Technical Memo ORO T-21 (FEC). Describes and analyzes theater-level psychological warfare operations with leaflets during the hostilities in Korea.

Technical Memo ORO T-27 (FEC). Covers the organization and functions of the psychological warfare section.
Technical Memo OR0 T-28 (FEC). A description and analysis of the theater-level psywar intelligence operations from the processing of many sources of information to the issuance of various types of reports to psywar operators.

Technical Memo OR0 T-30 (FEC). A total of 801 North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war were tested and scores obtained by an ORO field team, 1951.


All psychological warfare media have achieved results, some more substantial than others.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

The story of two gallant American Divisions, the Twenty-Fourth (Taro Leaf) and the Twenty-Fifth (Tropic Lightning) in the life and death struggle with a ruthless oriental foe in the Korean conflict.

Includes the regimental histories, with illustrations and maps.

Korean war divisions, p. 36-37.


(8th) An unofficial history prepared by the Military History Section, Eighth United States Army. Its success in the Korean Conflict is emphatic proof that a multi-national Army can work despite differences in languages, logistics and military doctrine.

U.S. Army, 7th Infantry Division. *Bayonet; a History of the 7th Infantry Division*. Tokyo, Japan, Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., 1952.

This history of the 7th Infantry Division, from records available within the Division, is official as to units and dates of combat operations in Korea 1950-1951.


Describes the effects of the war and the foreign aid program designed to assist the country's recovery.


The trip to Korea was made to make an appraisal of the situation there with particular reference to an economic aid program.


A case study of one aspect of American policy during the Korean conflict.


A series of reports from Bishop Pardue's missionary work to the Armed Forces in the Korean conflict, during January and February 1953.
SUPPLY


Interim report of the Preparedness Committee No. 2 of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate under the authority of S. Res. 86, 83rd Congress, 1st session, on shortages of ammunition as it affected the Korean War.


Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Eighty-third Congress, first session on Ammunition Supplies in the Far East. Testimony by GEN James A. Van Fleet and others.


Headquarters, Far East Command, 1951.

Technical memo ORO T-6 (FEC). This report concerns itself primarily with problems relating to ordnance and transportation matters during the Korean War.


(EUSAK) Technical Memo ORO T-8 (EUSAK). A study to investigate the logistical methods utilized by the North Korean People's Army in the drive from the 38th parallel to the Pusan-Taegu Perimeter.


Technical Memo ORO T-9 (FEC). An evaluation of items of clothing and personal equipment used by the combat soldier in the Korean War.


(FEC) Technical Memo ORO T-15 (FEC). An objective analysis of combat logistics in the Korean conflict is made in this research report.

The Army Historical Series, vol II. Professor Huston has prepared a clear and comprehensive history of U.S. Army logistics from the Revolution through the Korean War.


The main supply bases for both British Commonwealth and United States troops are located in Pusan, southern gateway to the peninsula.


Combat operations and problems of the quartermaster section in Korea.


An account of the petroleum supply problem during the Korean Combat.


Supplying the United Nations soldiers was a continuously developing process according to the Japan Logistical Command Quartermaster Officers charged with getting the food to Korea.


A report from a member of the Quartermaster observer team that was sent to Korea to visit supply and service installations and Quartermaster units at all echelons.

Hinson, 2LT R. L. *Quartermaster Support for Big Switch*. Quartermaster Review 33:4:10-11 Jan-Feb 54.

Quartermaster know-how helped Freedom Village provide the first touch of home to the 3,907 repatriates who had suffered many long months in Communist prison camps.
The Eighth Army was basically responsible for supply of all U.S. troops in Korea.

This study is limited to the logistical operations of Infantry tank battalions in the combat zone and does not include Theater and Zone of Interior operations and problems.

The Marine Corps demonstrated versatility and adaptability to a great variety of conditions in the solution of the logistical problems during the Korean crisis.

TRANSPORTATION

A brief survey of the Quartermaster Aerial Supply Company's support of the ground troops in the Korean Conflict.

A motor officer of the 24th Quartermaster Company, 24th Infantry Division, in Korea relates incidents of fighting near Taejon during period of July 1950.

How the 52d Transportation Truck Battalion in Korea kept their trucks going.

The airdrops in support of the U.N. ground troops in the Chosin Reservoir area and Sukchon-Sunchon area near Seoul.
UC1 Woolson, LT James E. Quartermaster Trucking Operations in Korea.
Q8 The Quartermaster Review 33:3:12-13, 151-152 Nov-Dec 53.
33:3:12 A summary of the mission of the Quartermaster trucking company in Korea.

6:6:29 The desperate need to move certain personnel and equipment overseas as quickly as possible was accomplished.

UH1 Yonpo Evacuation. Air University Quarterly Review 4:3:15-17
A66 Spring 51.
4:3:15 This all-out effort, the most concentrated transportation operation in the Korean war, evacuated all United Nations personnel and equipment before the Reds charging in from three sides could take the Yonpo airfield.

A66 4:4:111 The resupply missions of the C-119 "Flying Boxcars" and the C-46 "Commandos" ranged from the Pusan perimeter to the Yalu River.

A8 6:12:47 The Civilian Transportation Corps (the A-frame bearers) made it possible to get supplies to the battlefront where passable roads did not exist.

A8 7:10:17 A discussion on the use and maintenance of ordnance in Korean conflict.
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