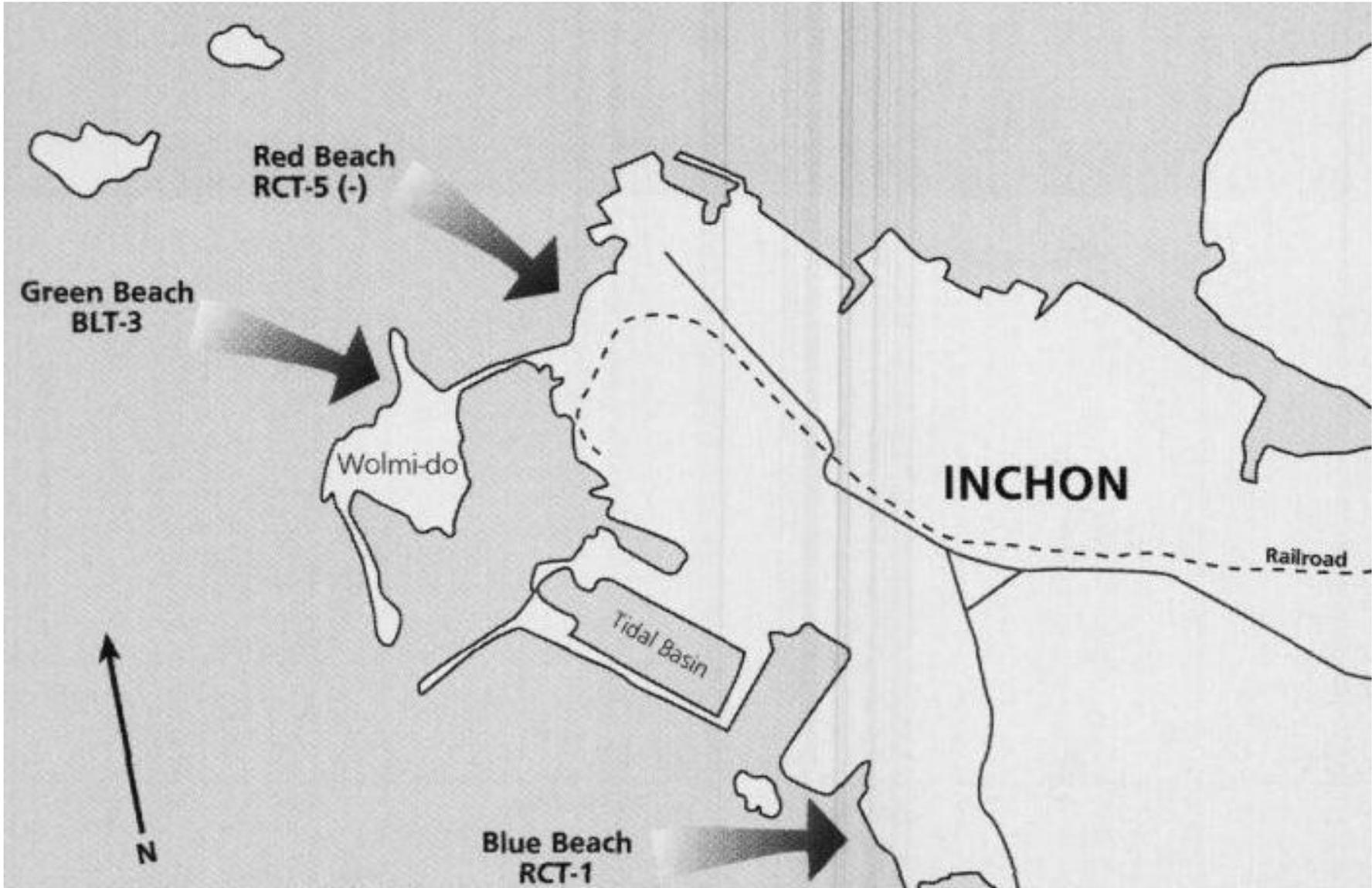


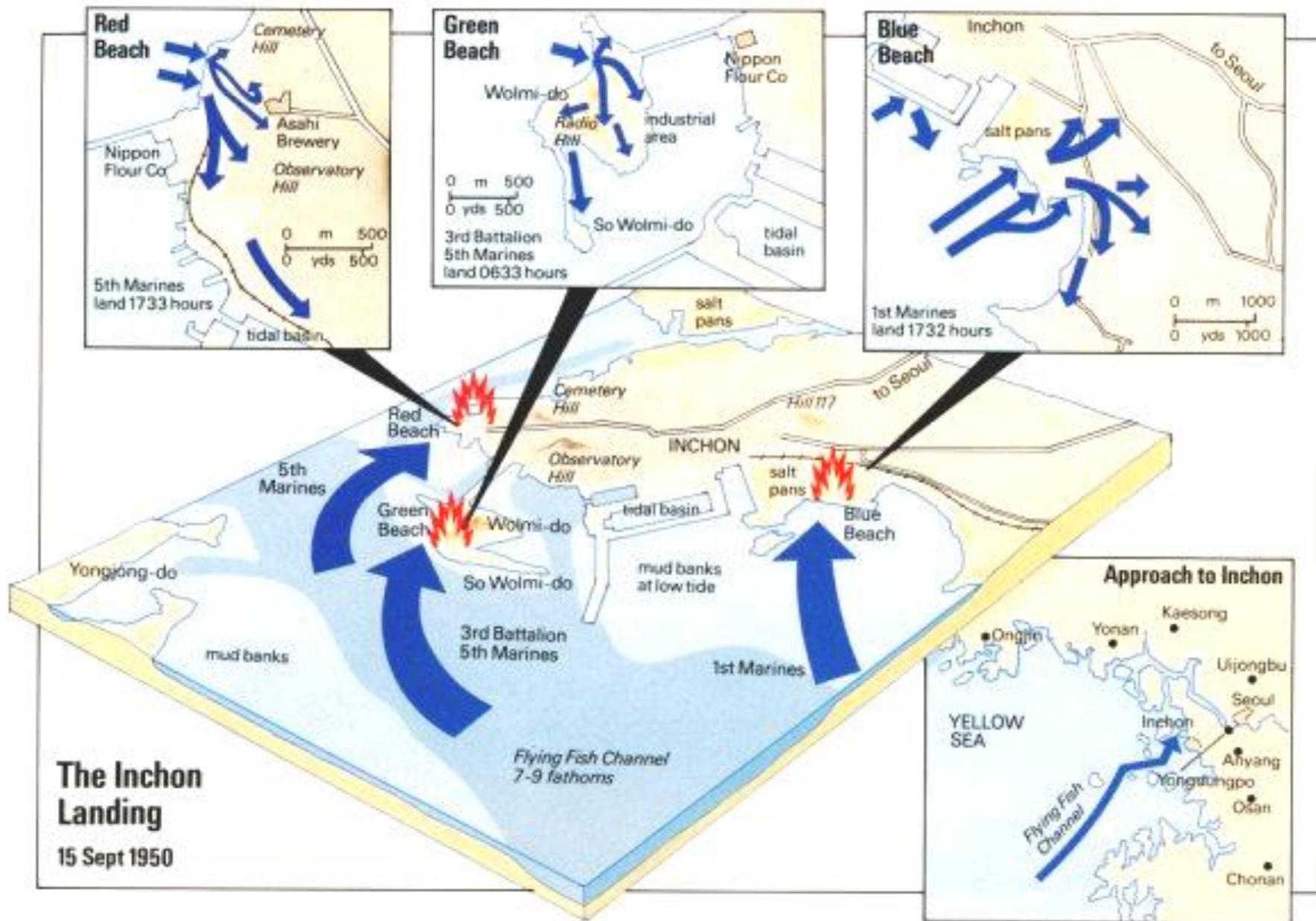
**MAPS, PEOPLE, THE
LANDING, UN AND NORTH
KOREAN WEAPONS**

MAPS

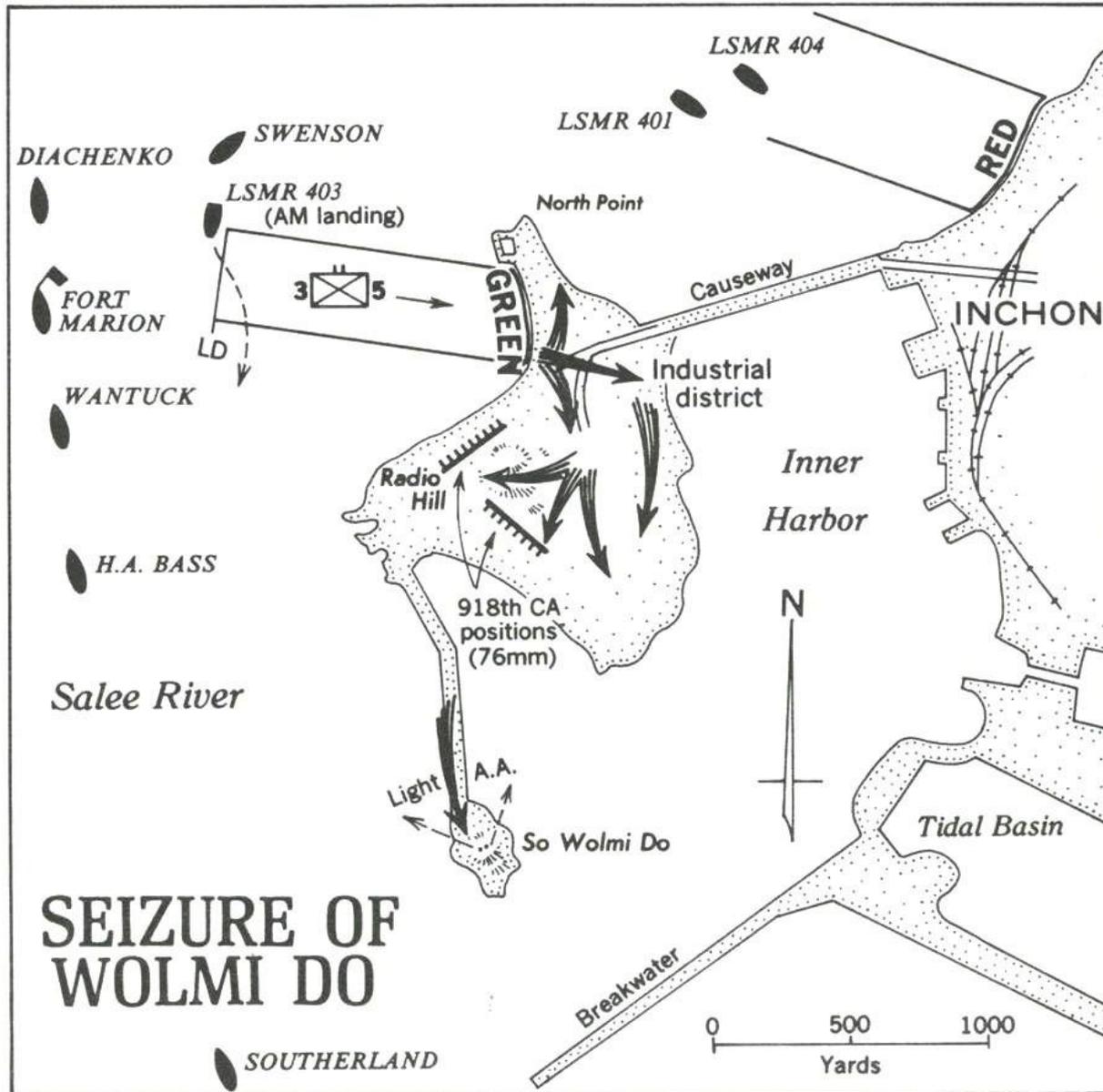
Operation Chromite

15 September 1950





GREEN BEACH ASSAULT



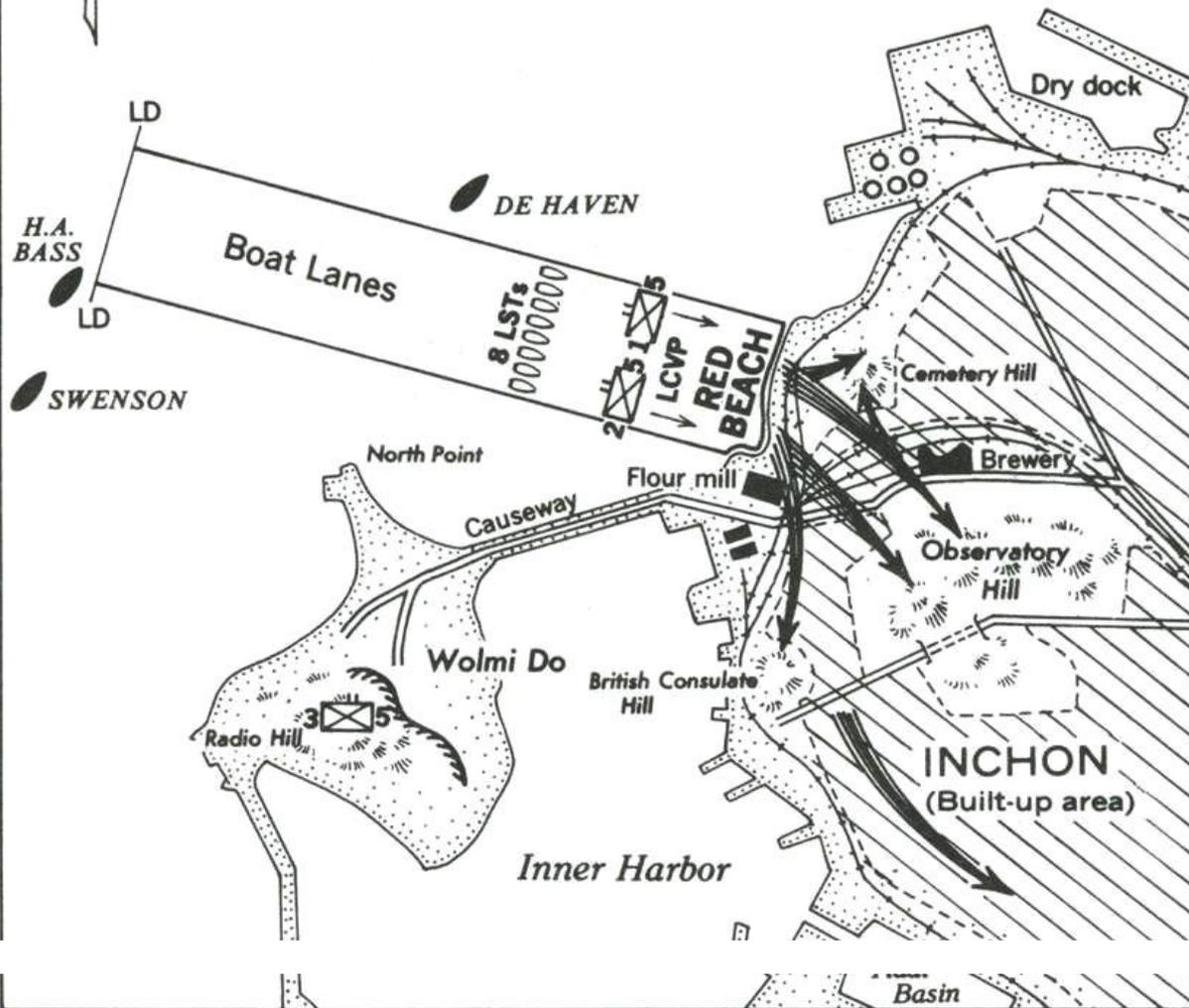
MANSFIELD

LSMR 403
(PM landings)

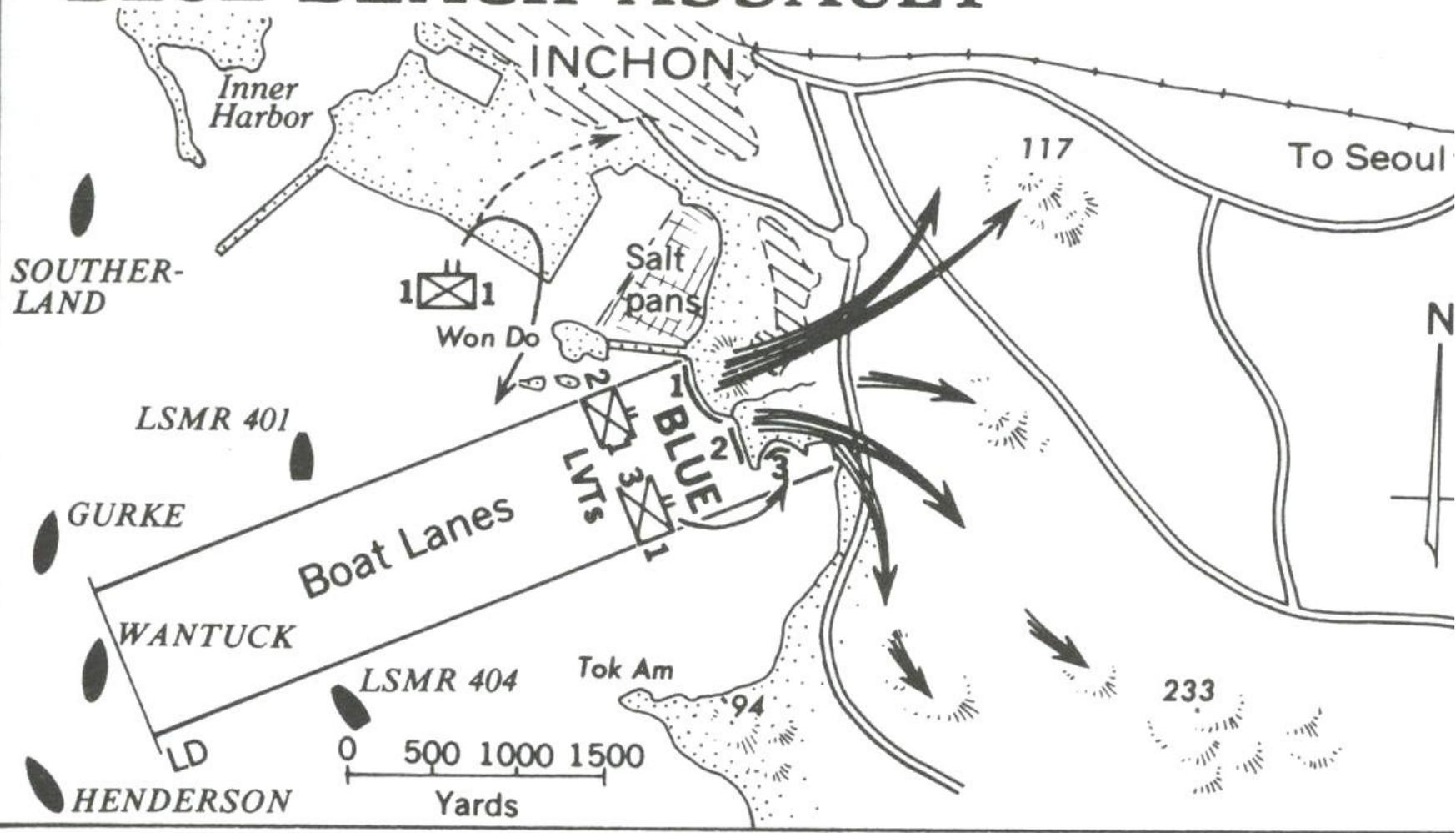
RED BEACH ASSAULT

Sept. 15, 1950

0 400 800
Yards



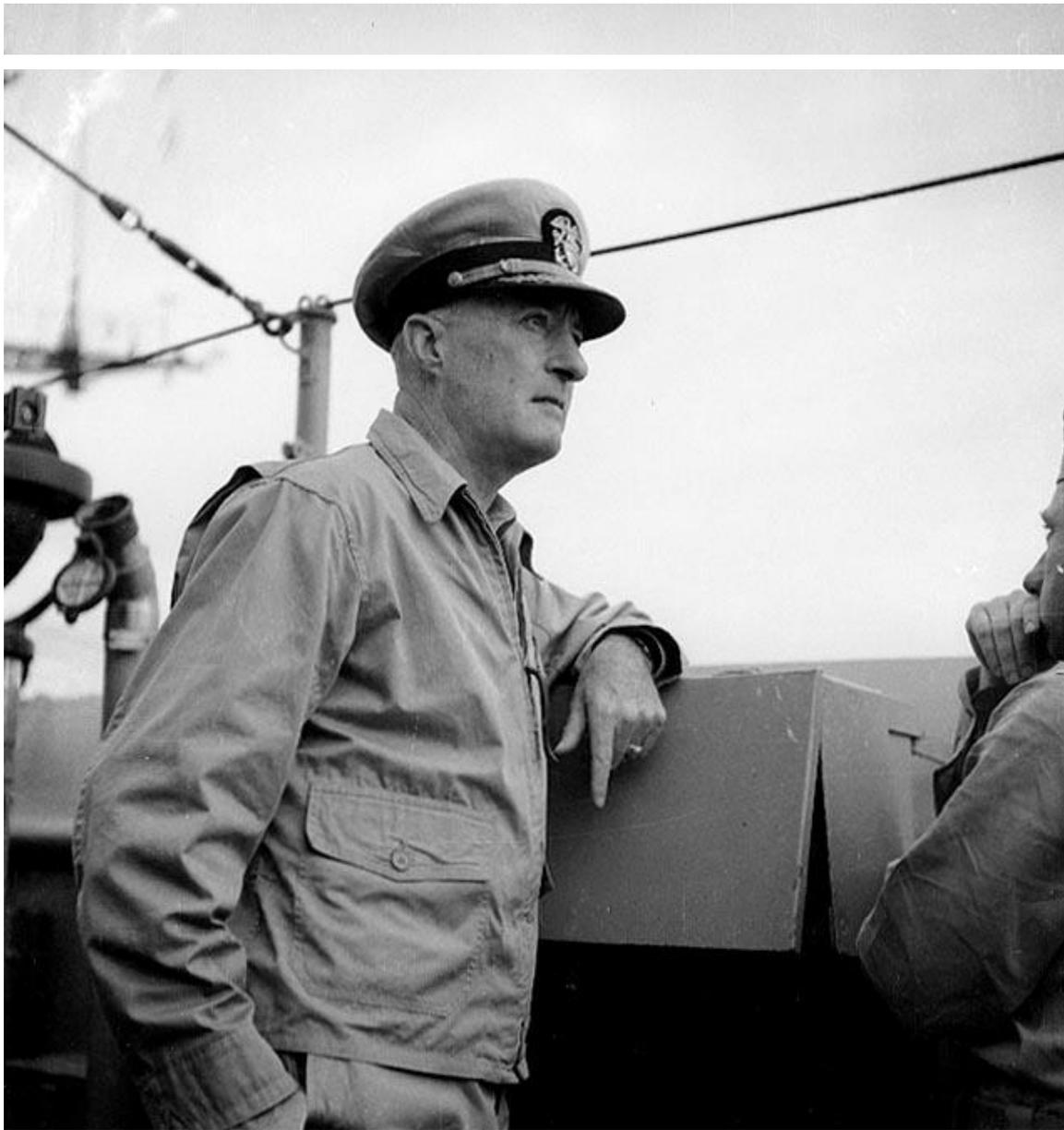
BLUE BEACH ASSAULT



PEOPLE



Admiral Arthur D. Struble graduated from the Naval Academy in June 1915. Promoted to Vice Admiral in April 1948 he served two years as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. In May 1950 he took command of the Seventh Fleet and led it through the first year of the Korean War, including the landings at Inchon and Wonsan. Upon retirement in July 1956, he was advanced to the rank of Admiral. Struble died on 1 May 1983.



Rear Admiral James H. Doyle on the bridge of his flagship, the USS *Mount McKinley* (AGC-7), in mid-September 1950 immediately prior to the Inchon invasion.



General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur (seated) on board the USS *Mount McKinley* during the Inchon landings, 15 September 1950. The others present are (from left to right) Rear Admiral James H. Doyle, Brigadier General Edwin K. Wright, MacArthur's Operations Officer, and Major General Edward M. Almond, Commanding General of X Corps.



General Oliver P. Smith assumed command of the 1st Marine Division in June 1950 and led it until April 1951. When he returned to the United States in May 1951 he commanded the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. He was promoted to four-star rank on retirement in September 1955. He died on 25 December 1977.



Lieutenant General Lewis B. Puller, a veteran of World War II and the Korean War and of expeditionary service in China, Nicaragua, and Haiti, was the only Marine to earn five Navy Crosses. Promoted to his final rank and placed on the temporary disability retired list on 1 November 1955, he died on 11 October 1971. During the Korean War, he commanded the 1st Marine Regiment during the Inchon-Seoul Campaign and at the Chosin (Changjin Reservoir). He was promoted to brigadier general in January 1951 and assumed the duties as Assistant Commander of the 1st Marine Division until returning to the United States in May 1951.



Major General Raymond L. Murray, earned two Navy Crosses (the first in World War II and the second in the Korean War) retired on 1 August 1968. As commander of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, the nucleus of which was the 5th Marine Regiment, he deployed to Korea in August 1950. After this brigade was pulled out of the Pusan Perimeter for the impending Inchon operation, it was disbanded. Murray commanded the 5th Marines during the Inchon-Seoul Campaign, at the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir, and during operations in Central Korea.



Lieutenant General Homer L. Litzenberg died on 27 June 1963. He was advanced to his final rank on retirement, 31 May 1959. During the early months of the Korean War he commanded the 7th Marine Regiment.



Major General Oliver P. Smith and Rear Admiral James H. Doyle confer on board the USS *Mount McKinley* (AGC-7) in mid-September 1950, immediately prior to the Inchon invasion.



Senior US commanders inspect the Inchon port area, 16 September 1950. This appears to be in the Red Beach sector, with the northern end of Wolmi-do in the background. Those present in the front row are (from left to right): Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble; General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur; and Major General Oliver P. Smith.

THE LANDING



LCVPs from the USS *Union* (AKA-106) circle in the transport area off Inchon before moving to the line of departure on the first day of the landings, 15 September 1950.



LCVPs from the USS *Noble* (APA-218) wait their turn to move to the Inchon pontoon docks to unload troops and supplies on the first day of the landings, 15 September 1950.



With his M2-2 Flame Thrower, a Marine eliminates an enemy position atop Radio Hill on Wolmi-do island – the primary objective of Green Beach.



The first wave of US Marines head for the landing beach in LCVPs, 15 September 1950. This landing is probably on Red Beach on the northern side of the Inchon invasion area. The patrol craft (PC) on the far right is a ship of the Republic of Korean Navy.



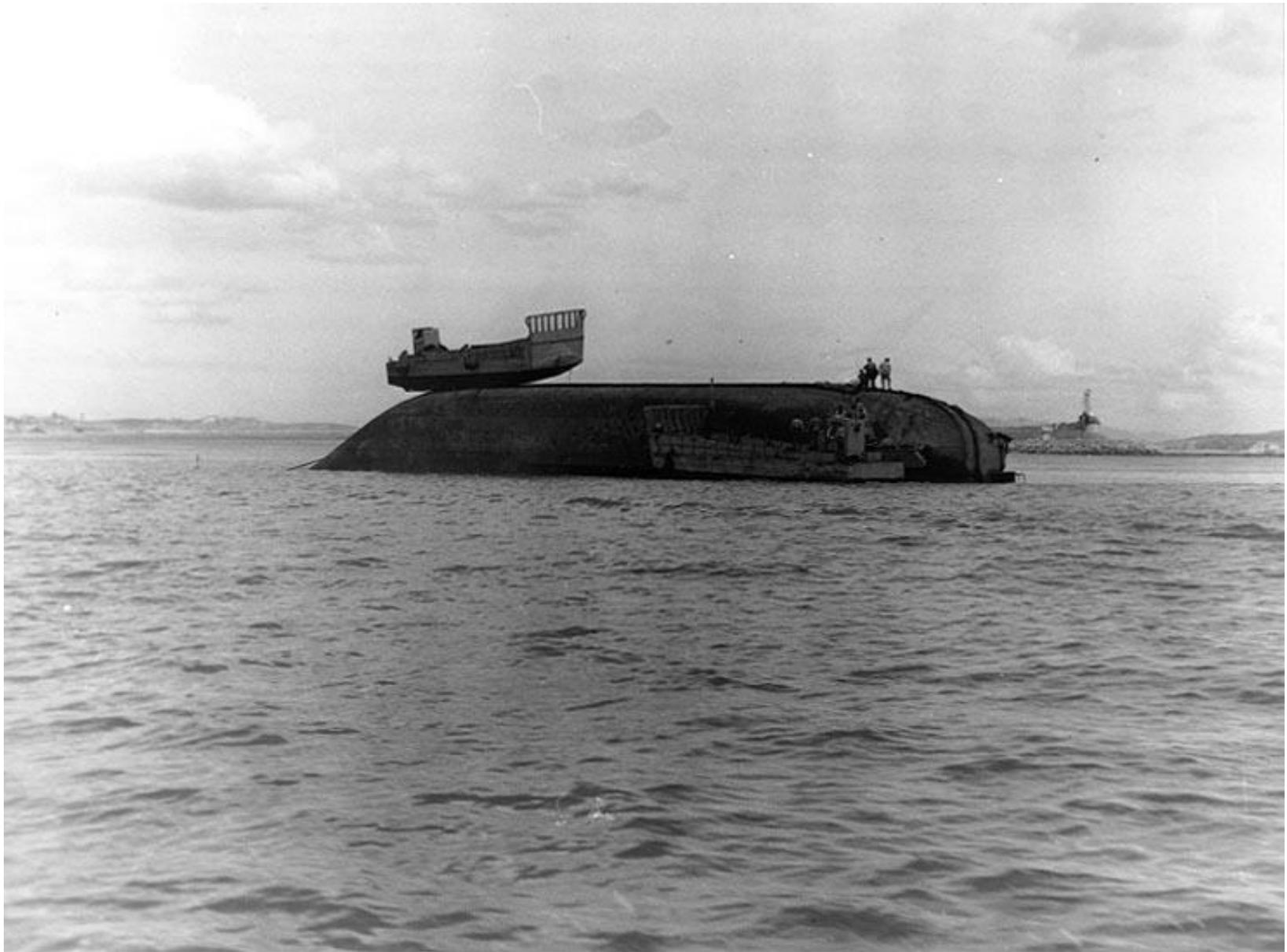
An LSMR fires rockets as LVTs cross the line of departure to take Marines to Blue Beach on the first day of landings, 15 September 1950. Wolmi-do is in the left center background. The Inchon waterfront is in the right center distance, with heavy smoke from pre-invasion bombardment.



Four LSTs unload men and equipment while “high and dry” at low tide on Inchon’s Red Beach, 16 September 1950, the day after the initial landing. Note bombardment damage to the building in the center foreground; Wolmi-do in the left background and the causeway connecting the island to Inchon; several trucks at work; and another LST that is beached on the tidal mud flats near the entrance to the causeway.



LSTs on Yellow Beach, on the Inchon waterfront, 16 September 1950. The second ship from the front is probably USS *LST-914*. The next ship beyond her is USS *LSM-419*. The other two LSTs present are Japanese-manned and therefore, unarmed.



This LCM is shown stranded on the side of a sunken ship off Inchon, 17 September 1950. Its position, some twenty feet above the water level, provides testimony to the extreme tidal range typical of Inchon.



An LST and an LCM are stranded by low tide near the Tidal Basin of Incheon's waterfront, during the post-assault logistics build-up, 20 September 1950. The LST (bearing the side number QO-18) is suspended on the end of a pier, with other landing craft beached nearby. Solwolmi-do is in the far right background, with the invasion shipping visible in the distance.



View of the transport area, looking southwestward from over Inchon, with Sowolmi-do in the foreground. The original photograph is dated 29 September 1950, two weeks after the Inchon assault and the day that liberation ceremonies took place in Seoul. The USS *Rochester* (CA-124), flagship of Joint Task Force Seven, is in the center. The USS *Mount McKinley* (AGC-7), flagship of Task Force 90, is the nearest of the three ships on the left, seen straight out from the Sowolmi-do seawall.



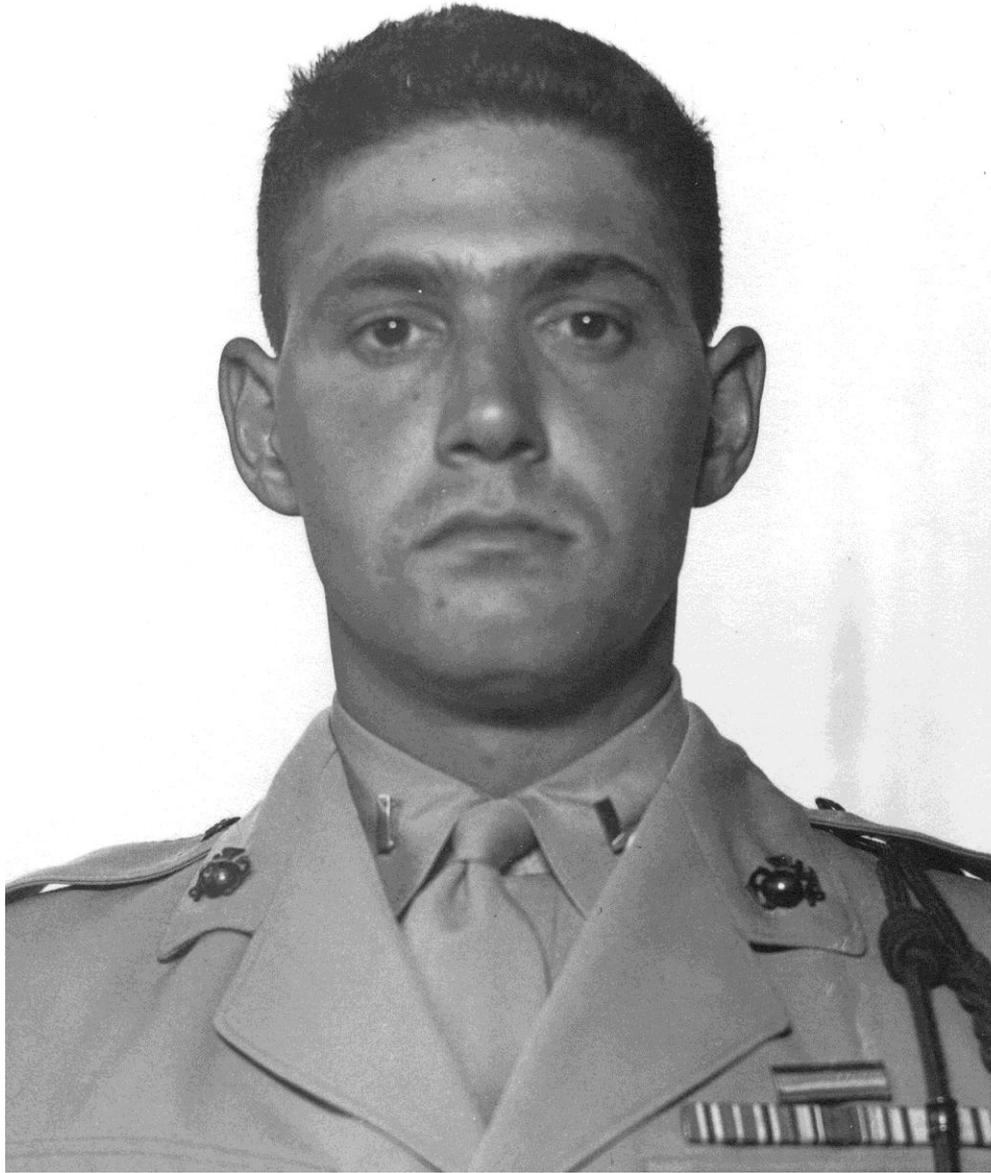
An LST slips into Inchon harbor in the early morning hours of 15 September 1950, just prior to the amphibious assault.



First and second waves of landing craft move toward Red Beach at Inchon, 15 September 1950. The USS *De Haven* (DD-727) is in the foreground. Photographed from a Marine Air Group Twelve (MAG-12) aircraft from either VMF-214 or VMF-215, this view looks east. The Inchon industrial area is in the middle distance, with fires burning and smoke drifting south over the city.



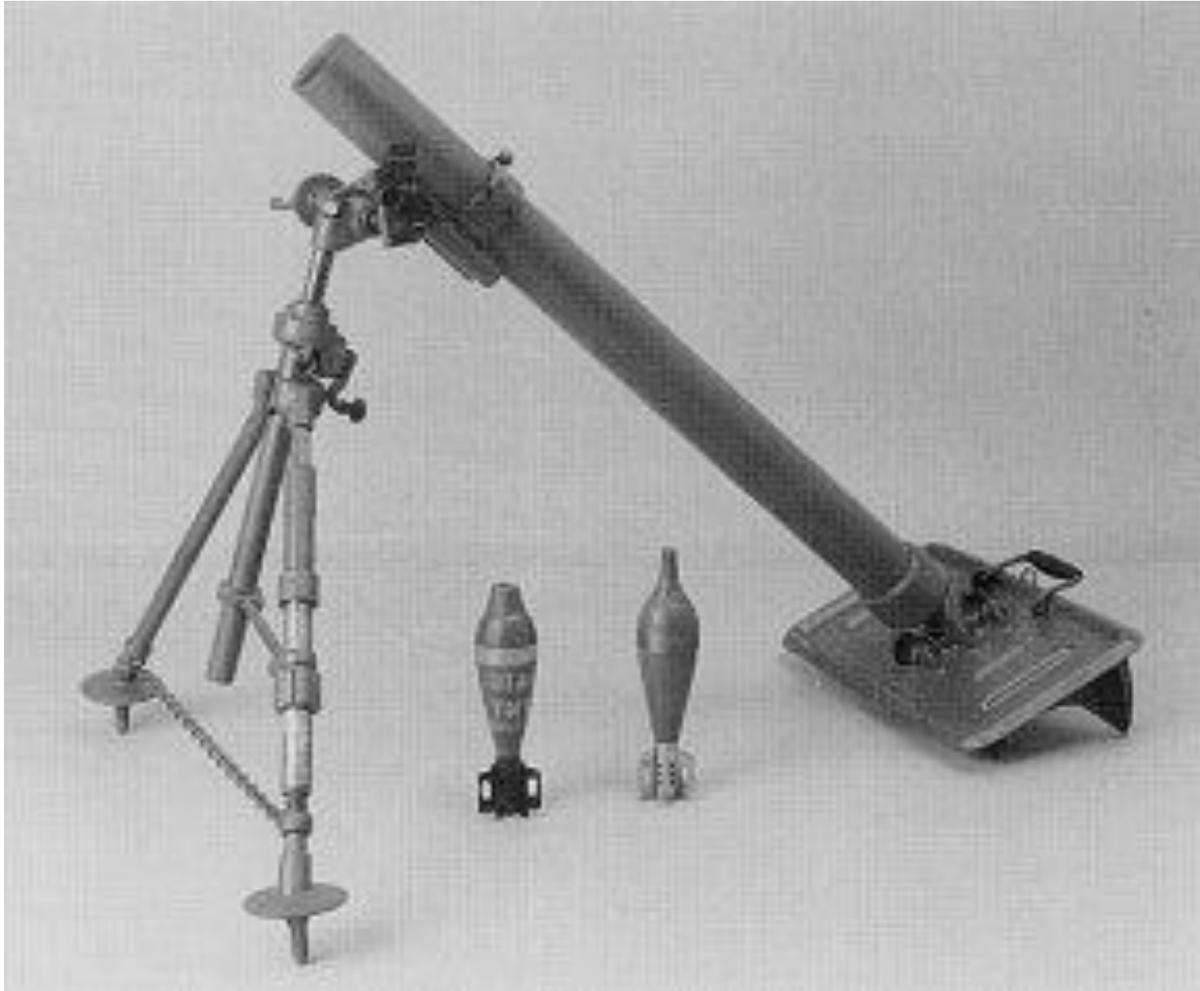
First Lieutenant Baldomero Lopez leads the 3rd Platoon/Company A/1st Battalion/5th Marines over the seawall on the northern side of Red Beach, as the second assault wave lands, 15 September 1950. Wooden scaling ladders are in use to disembark from the LCVP that brought these men to shore. Lieutenant Lopez was killed in action within a few minutes after this photo was taken while assaulting a *North Korean* bunker.



First Lieutenant Baldomero Lopez

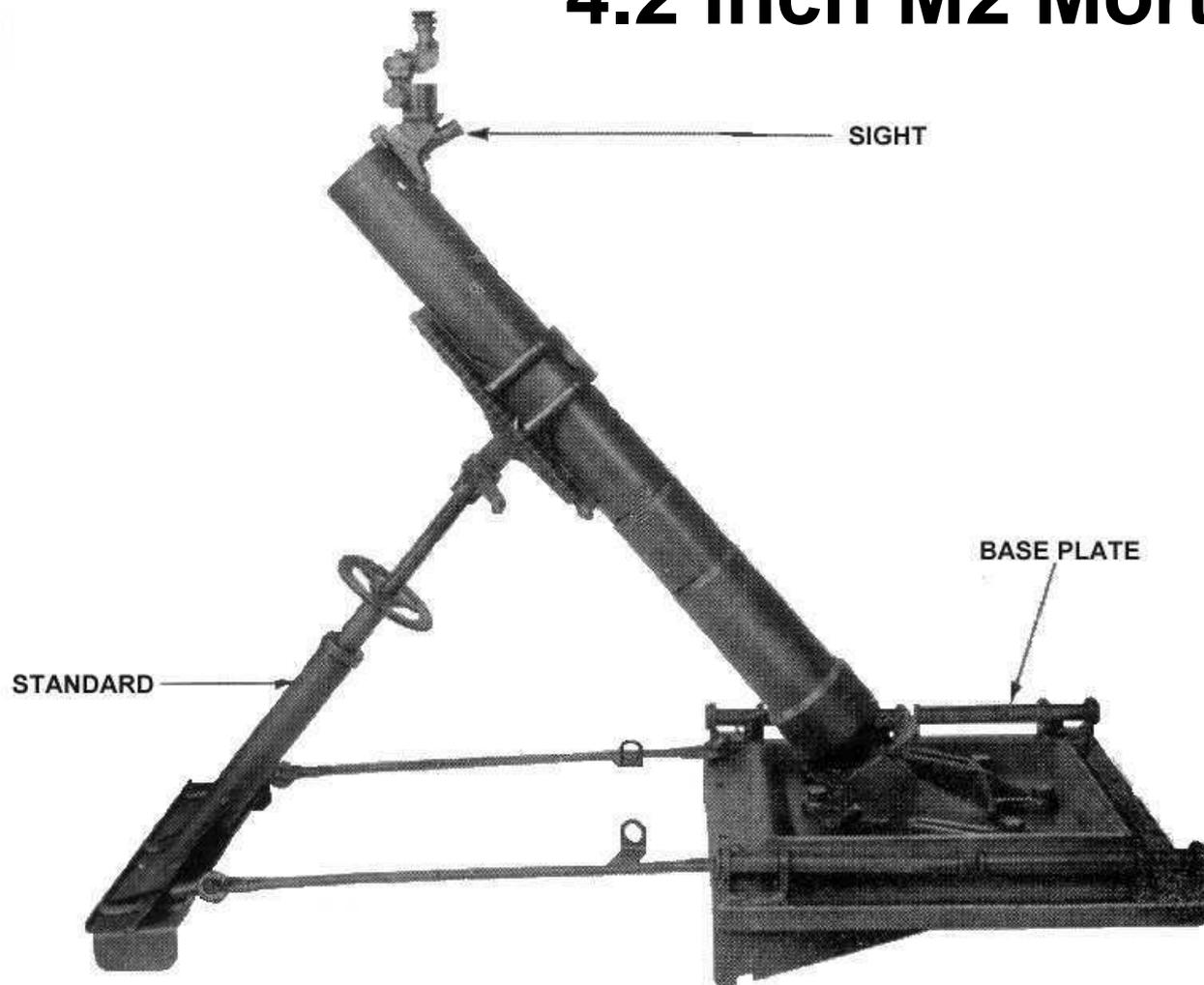
UN AND NORTH KOREAN WEAPONS

81mm M1 Mortar



Weight: 136 pounds
Overall Length: 3 feet, 9 inches
Rate of Fire: 18 rounds per minute (normal)
30-35 rpm (maximum)
Range: 3290 yards - maximum

4.2 inch M2 Mortar



Weight: 333 pounds
Overall Length: 4 feet, 7 inches
Rate of Fire: 1st 2 minutes – 40 rounds
1st 20 minutes – 100 rounds
Prolonged fire – 60 rph
Range: Minimum – 565 yards
Maximum – 4400 yards

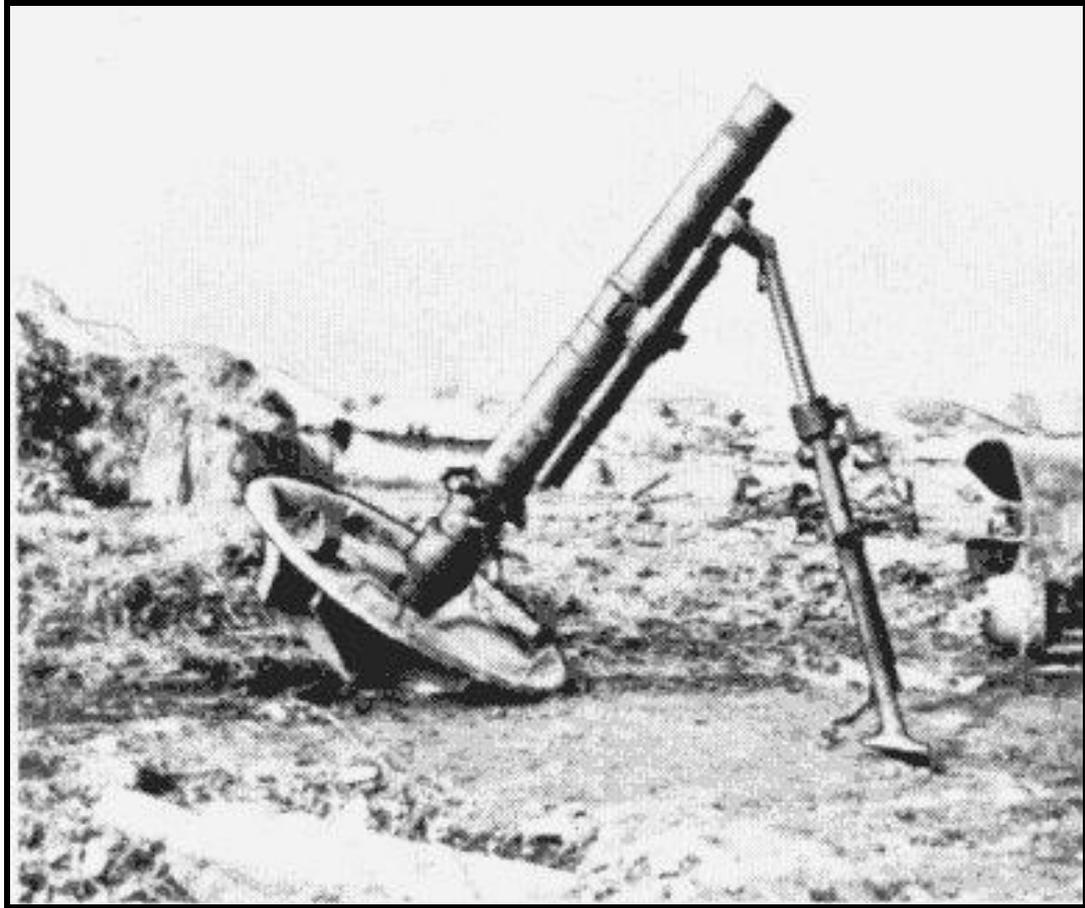
82mm Mortar (Model M1937) *NKPA/CPVA*



Weight: 134 pounds
Tube Length: 48 inches
Rate of Fire: 18-20 rpm
Muzzle Velocity: 663 feet per second
Maximum Range: 3,400 yards

120mm Mortar (Model 33) *NKPA/CPVA*

Weight: 468 pounds
Tube Length: 3 feet
Rate of Fire: 3-5 rpm
Maximum Range: 5,500 yards



Note: The *CPVA* and the *NKPA* were light infantry units and the absence of transport guaranteed that operations would proceed no faster than the foot pace of the infantry soldier. Until September 1951 the *CPVA* relied almost solely on mortars for indirect fire support and the *Chinese* gunners were very proficient. The 120mm mortar was the heaviest mortar used by the enemy and it had approximately the same characteristics as the US 4.2 inch mortar.

M4A3E8 Sherman Medium Tank



Classification: Medium
Weight: 33.7 tons
Armament: 76mm main gun
.50 caliber machine gun (1 each)
.30 caliber machine gun (2 each)
Speed: 26 miles per hour
Range: 100 miles
Crew: 5 men

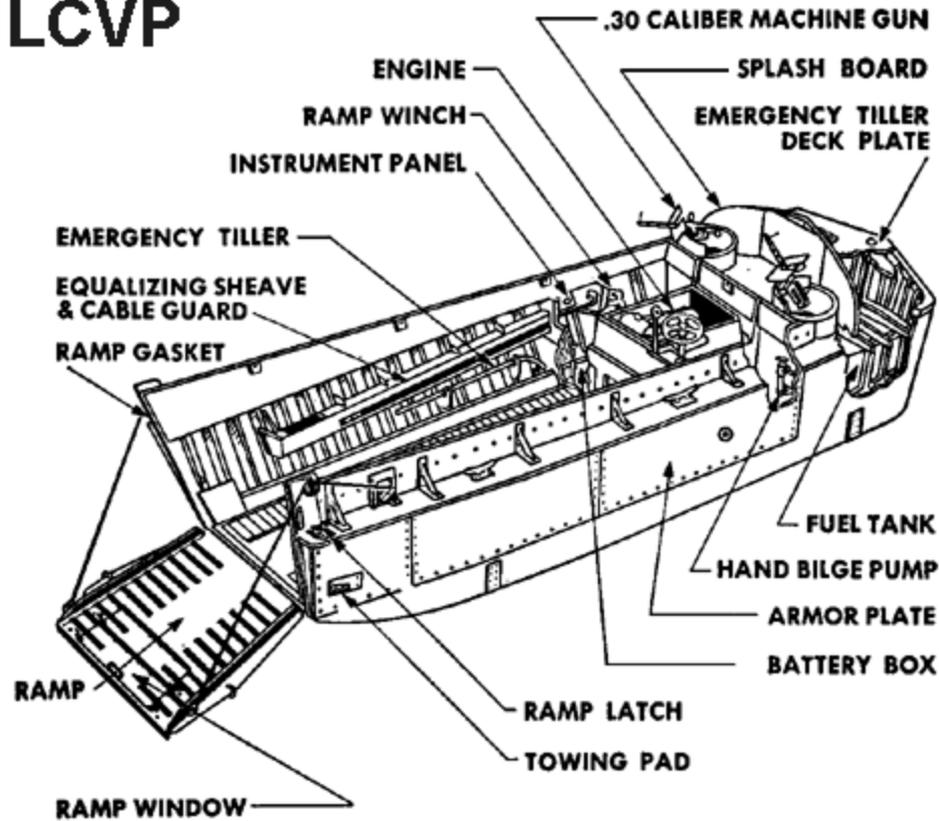
VLADIMIROV KPV ZPU-4 SELF-PROPELLED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN



Weight: 1 ton
Length: 4 feet
Width: 5 feet
Height: 6 feet
Armament: four 14.5mm KPV Heavy Machine Guns
Range: 8,000 meters
Rate of Fire: 600 rpm
Crew: 5 men

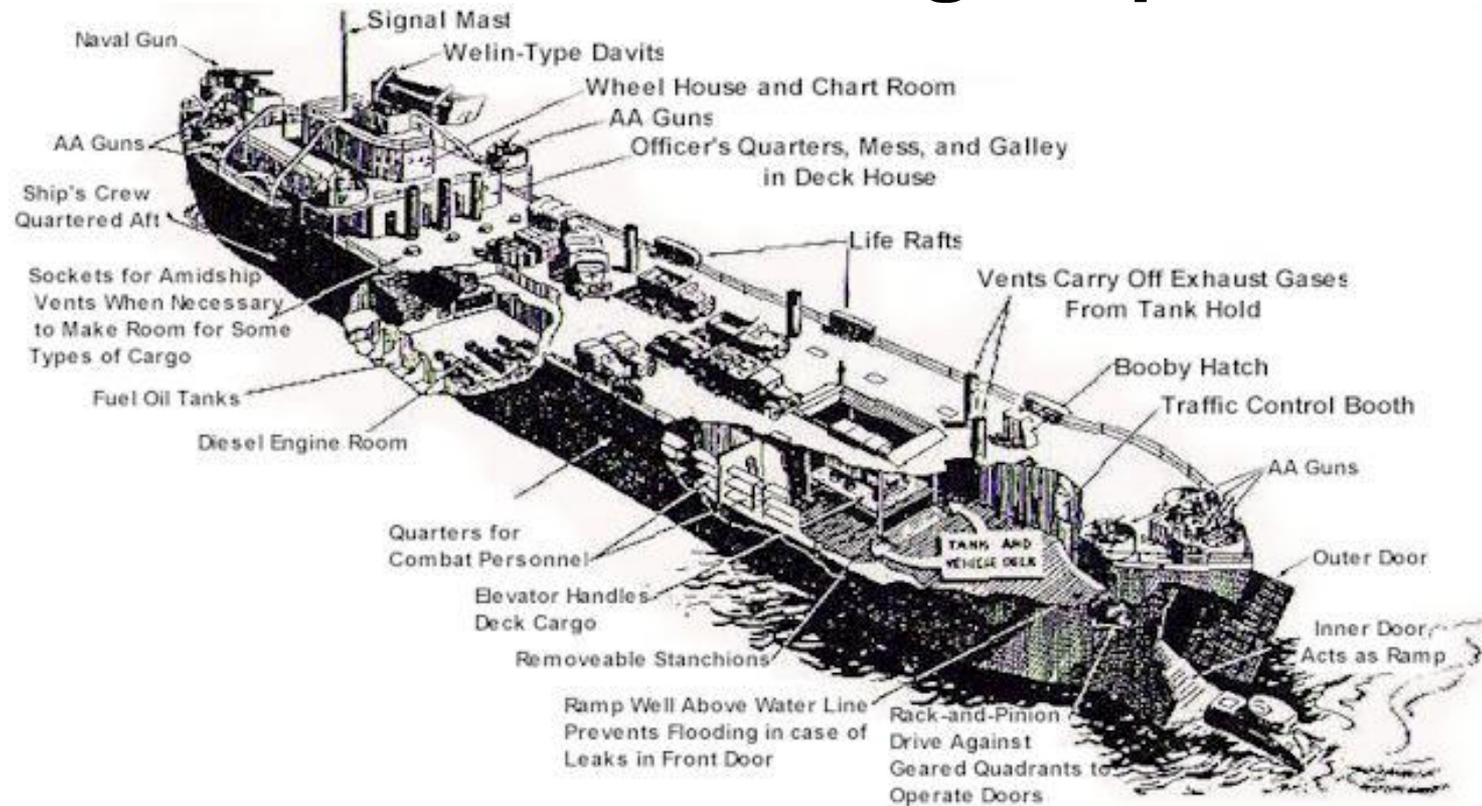
Landing Craft, Vehicle & Personnel

LCVP



Crew:	3 men
Length:	36 feet, 3 inches
Width:	10 feet, 10 inches
Armament:	.30 caliber Medium MG (2 each)
Maximum Speed:	12 knots
Capacity:	8,100 pounds or 36 troops

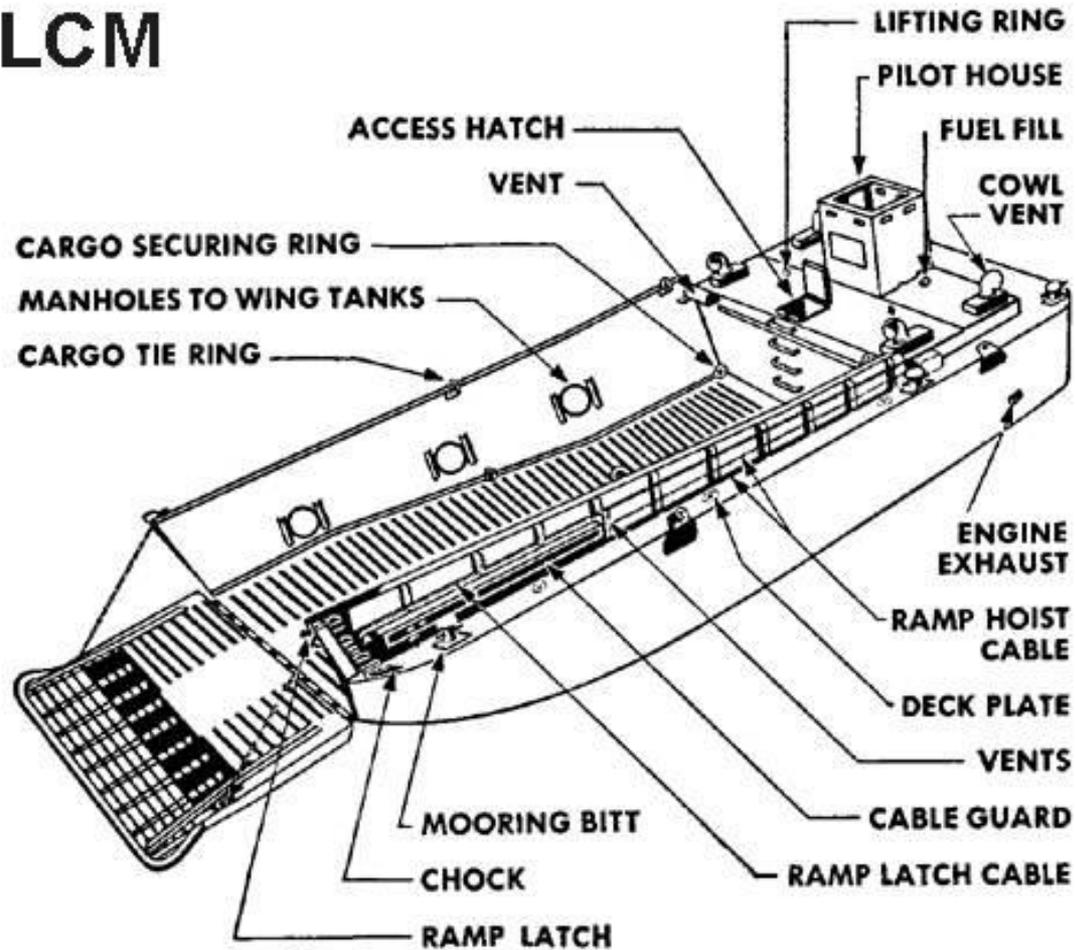
Landing Ship, Tank



Crew:	10 officers and 109 men
Length:	328 feet
Width:	50 feet
Armament:	3-inch dual purpose gun Twin 40mm AA gun (4 each) Single 20mm AA gun (8 each)
Maximum Speed:	12 knots
Capacity:	2,100 tons or 160 troops

Landing Craft, Mechanized

LCM



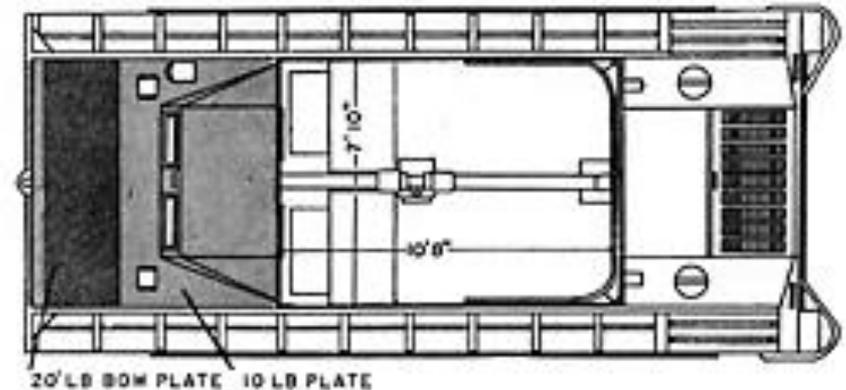
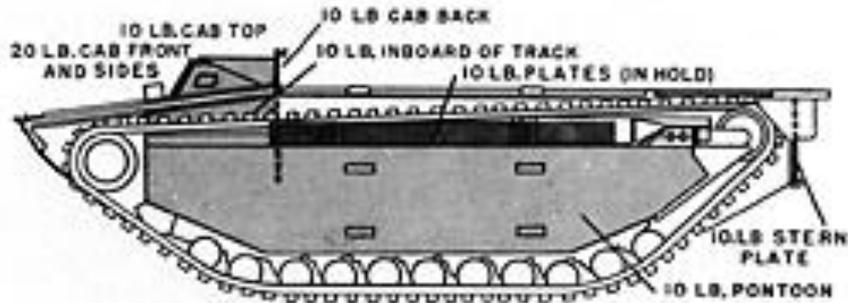
Crew:	5 men
Length:	56 feet
Width:	14 feet, 4 inches
Armament:	None
Maximum Speed:	9 knots
Capacity:	68,800 pounds or 80 troops

Landing Ship, Medium (Rocket)



Crew:	6 officers, 137 men
Length:	203½ feet
Width:	34 feet
Armament:	5-inch dual purpose gun Twin 40mm cannons (2 each) Twin 20mm cannons (4 each) 4.2 inch mortars (four each)
Maximum Speed:	13 knots
Capacity:	Crew only

Landing Vehicle, Tracked (LVT)



- Crew:** 3 Men
Length: 26 feet, 1 inch
Width: 16½ feet
Height: 9 feet, 11 inches
Combat Weight: 38,600 pounds
Armament: .50 caliber M2 Heavy MG
.30 caliber M1919A4 Medium MG (2 each)
Maximum Speed: 6 mph
Capacity: 4,500 pounds or
24 troops