

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF

The 24<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION  
in KOREA





# MANCHURIA

YALU RIVER

PYONGCYANG

38°

# KOREA

SEOUL

INCHON

PUSAN

YELLOW  
SEA

HIROSHIMA

MA

SASEBO

BEPPU

NAGASAKI

# KYUSHU





• SAPPORO

**HOKKAIDO**

SEA  
OF  
JAPAN

• SENDAI

**HONSHU**

**TOKYO**

**JAPAN**

Mt. FUJI

• YOKOHAMA

• OSAKA

• KYOTAMA

• KOCHI

**SHIKOKU**

PACIFIC  
OCEAN







# 24<sup>TH</sup> Infantry Division

## A BRIEF HISTORY

THE STORY  
OF THE  
24<sup>TH</sup> DIVISION'S  
ACTIONS  
IN THE KOREAN  
CONFLICT





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### ***The 24th Infantry Division***

The shoulder patch worn by members of the 24th Infantry Division is a green taro leaf, a leaf from the plant used by Hawaiians to make poi, a basic food in their diet. The leaf is bordered in yellow, superimposed on a red circular background and again bordered by a thin line of black. The design was taken from the patch of the old "Hawaiian" Division from which the 24th was designated on 1 October 1941.

During the World War II campaign on the Philippine Island of Leyte, the 24th became known as the "Victory" Division. The code symbol "V" was then used on all vehicles and on the helmets of personnel. Further impetus to this name came from native Filipinos



who greeted passing troops with the hand gesture "V" while they cried "Victoree" in shrill voices.

The name "Vanguard" was recently submitted to the Department of the Army as the new nickname for the Division. This application is still pending.

The 24th Infantry Division was created to protect American interests in the Pacific Theater and has twice within 10 years worn the Taro Leaf into war. From Pearl Harbor to Japan during World War II, from Pusan to the Yalu River during the Korean conflict, men of the 24th have been among the first and the finest to fight.

The 24th Division was the first to fight back in World War II and first again when the North Korean aggressor came across the 38th Parallel. It was the first Division to actively serve under the blue and white emblem of the United Nations.



# ***A Brief History Of The 24th Infantry Division In Korea***

## **WAR-END OF AN IDYLL**

At 0400 hours on 25 June 1950, a world at peace was shocked by the most blatant act of aggression since the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941. Over the 38th Parallel in Korea, hordes of Communists surged in an attempt to conquer the peaceful agricultural nation of South Korea. Spearheaded by Russian-built T-34 tanks, thousands of tough, well-trained North Korean troops made speedy work of the meager South Korean defenses and marched on Seoul, the country's ancient capital.

Only a few hundred miles away on Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's four major islands, the men of the 24th Infantry Division awoke that morning to find the idyll of five years of occupation duty completely destroyed. Ever since the Division landed in Japan in October, 1945, ending an odyssey which had taken it from Hawaii in 1943 through bloody battles on New Guinea, Biak, Leyte and Mindanao, life for the Taromen had been a mixture of business and pleasure. From the first difficult days of the occupation, the task of the 24th Division grew easier as the Japanese people steadily took over more and more of the conduct of their own government. The Division was spread thinly in five camps over the expanse of the island. As it supervised the rehabilitation of Japan, it trained as extensively as circumstances permitted. But it was an understrength and undertrained division that heard the news of the North Korean aggression that June morning. One thought occupied the mind of each waking soldier: we are closest; we will be first.

On 30 June President Truman ordered the already alerted Division to the point of action. There was no mistaking now; the men of the 24th were going to war in an unfamiliar country against an unfamiliar enemy.

## **TASK FORCE SMITH**

On the 4th of July, a day many Taromen had planned to celebrate in the traditional American manner, a small band of 540 men, called Task Force Smith, dug foxholes at Osan, Korea, in preparation for the heavy North Korean force they knew would hit them the next morning.

On 1 July 1950 Eighth Army ordered the 24th Division to airlift two reinforced rifle companies to Pusan. On that same day, the first



members of Task Force Smith, consisting of the commander of the 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, and 130 infantrymen augmented by antitank teams, arrived in the South Korean port city. The next day they were joined by Baker and Charlie Companies, 75 millimeter recoilless rifle platoons from Dog and Mike Companies, two platoons from Heavy Mortar Company, the 1st Battalion's Headquarters Company, and Able Battery of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion.

The tiny party climbed aboard trains in Pusan and moved north. On the train the young, 32-year-old Task Force Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Smith, opened his orders. They read simply: "When reaching Taejon, move north . . . stop them where you find them."

On 3 July the Task Force took defensive positions to guard the Ansong River bridges in the Pyongtaek-Ansong area. On the 4th they moved north to Osan, and it was here that the first battle of the conflict was fought.

In the grim, pre-dawn twilight of 5 July, 33 T-34 tanks closely followed by 4,000 North Korean troops of the 4th North Korean Division moved into the area held by Task Force Smith. Simultaneously both sides cut loose with their entire firepower. For seven long hours the Americans poured howitzer, bazooka, mortar, and small arms fire at the Russian-made tanks. Five were knocked out by artillery shells, but the odds were too great and the task force was surrounded. Abandoning their heavy weapons, the men, grimly diminished in number, cut their way through the encircling enemy and withdrew to the south. At Chonan they filtered through the lines of the 34th Infantry Regiment, which was driving north to aid them.

Task Force Smith had fought one of the most disappointing, yet one of the most necessary forms of warfare, the delaying action, and succeeded. Later, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Far East Commander in Chief, credited Colonel Smith and his men with buying the necessary time for the other United Nations units rushing to the war-torn peninsula.

#### **CHONAN-CHONUI-CHOCHIWON**

Most of the combat troops of the 24th Division were in Korea, by 5 July, little aware of the hell through which their comrades of Task Force Smith were going that day. From five ports on Kyushu's coast, the regiments and battalions left by ship for Pusan--embarking quickly, disembarking quickly--for one enemy was time.



As Task Force Smith withdrew the thirty miles from Osan to Chinan on 6 July, the bulk of the 34th Regimental Combat Team, including the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion, set up defenses in the latter town. In a journey much like that of the Task Force, the 34th was moved by all available means of transportation from Camp Sasebo through Pusan to Taejon and Chonan. As they set up, Air Force F-51 Mustangs plastered advancing enemy troops and tanks, enabling Smith and his men to filter through their defenses.

On the 7th of July, the 4th North Korean Division captured Pyontaek, forcing the 1st Battalion of the 34th RCT to fall back on the bulk of the regiment in Chonan. During the night of 7-8 July the 34th was hit by a powerful host of North Korean soldiers, which, with the coming of morning, was reinforced by scores of T-34 tanks. Blasted by every form of firepower the 34th could muster, the enemy circled the regiment's positions in an attempt to overrun the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion which was inflicting heavy damage. In the ensuing struggle, the 105 millimeter howitzers were trained point-blank into concentrations of North Koreans in a continuous fire-and-maneuver withdrawal. Finally, although severely reduced, the RCT punched its way through the encirclement and moved back toward Chonui.

At Chonui the story was repeated, but this time it was the 21st Regiment, supported by the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion and elements of the 11th, which bore the brunt of the Communist onslaught. Flanked by friendly tanks, the "Gimlet" Regiment rebuffed enemy attacks on 9 July, until orders came to pull back to positions just above Chochiwon to protect a vital road junction. Then at dawn of the 11th, the 21st sustained the full force of several NK divisions, and fell back on the town. Like their predecessors of Task Force Smith and the 34th, they were surrounded, and like them they carved their way out of trouble, back to the south bank of the Kum River.

## **KUM RIVER**

The line of the Kum River, to which the 24th Division fell back on 12 July, was the most vital one that the 24th had held to date. It was the defense for Taejon, in which were situated temporarily the government of South Korea and the American Embassy officials not yet evacuated. To their front the already battered 24th faced two to three tank-fortified divisions. To their rear were the imponderables of guerrillas and pro-reds who had moved southward unnoticed in the flood of refugees.

On 13 July fresh troops of the 19th "Rock of Chickamauga"



Regiment relieved their brothers of the 21st in the hastily constructed emplacements along the southern and eastern shores of the river. The American line of defense was not a line in the purest sense, for the defenders occupied whatever knolls and jutting spurs afforded the best cover and the widest range of fire.

The next day the 19th and 34th together poured their entire firepower into wave after wave of red troops, who waded across the shallow river in complete disregard of the severe losses they were receiving. To the Communists, manpower was a weapon to be expended at will, for there was always more. For several days these waves continued, all repulsed at what must have seemed the last moment by ever-active artillery and small arms fire. But against such odds, a breakthrough was inevitable. The 63rd Field Artillery Battalion, already cruelly wounded in the Chonui action, was overrun. Deprived of artillery support, the 34th was isolated, out-flanked, and also overrun. The men of Able Company of the 3rd Engineer Battalion fought as infantrymen to cover the withdrawal of remnants of the 34th, while demolition teams from the same battalion sneaked forward to blow up the vital Kum River bridge at Kongju.

In the battles at Chonan, Chonui, Chochiwon, and the Kum River, the 24th effected a battling withdrawal that alone bought time for the other United Nations units rushing to its aid. For the men of the 24th it was a battle for survival, a fight which all-too-many lost. For all the world, it was an open test of freedom versus slavery, and although a weary soldier, harrassed by an overpowering enemy and by the hardships of stark combat, found little time to contemplate the larger aspects of his fight, he became the hero of millions the world over in the timeless and epic struggle for freedom.

Another bloody battle was to be fought at Taejon by the 24th, before the men would have time to realize these things.

#### **TAEJON—"I JUST GOT ME A TANK"**

The Battle of Taejon was the last in a series of delaying actions that the 24th Division fought alone. Two men earned the Medal of Honor in this engagement. One was Major General William F. Dean, whose actions make an important entry in the annals of military history.

The men of the 24th Division knew well what was coming the morning of 19 July. Although most had been in Korea little over two weeks, they had already become professionals. Many of the undermanned Division's original 11,000 men had been lost. Few of the light M-24 tanks were still operative. Ammunition was low.



Despite heavy rainfall, Taejon burst into flames like dry kindling that morning as Communist artillery batteries lobbed round after round into it. Against the depleted 34th RCT and the 2nd Battalion of the 19th, two NK divisions plunged into the city's outskirts. The battle raged through 21 July, as the two American units covered the withdrawal of the newly arrived 25th Infantry Division. By midnight the evacuation was complete.

As Division Commander, General Dean felt it was his duty to supervise the fighting in Taejon personally. From years of combat experience in World War II and from a knowledge of Korean terrain and fighting methods gained from a term of service as Military Governor of the country, he knew that the city could not be held. But he also knew that every minute the invaders were delayed was worth many lives in the withdrawing forces.

Personally the general directed the fire of bazooka teams equipped with the new 3.5 inch rocket launcher. Seven kills were scored for the first seven rounds fired by the new weapon. Those who last saw General Dean in combat remember his heroism and his victorious cry: "I just got me a tank." (After assaulting a tank with grenades, he had crawled to within ten yards of its blazing guns and destroyed it with a launcher). Then for months there was silence. In December 1951 came the first conclusive reports that Dean was a prisoner of the reds. On his return home in the fall of 1953, the general received the Medal of Honor and the plaudits of a grateful America.

#### **AFTER TAEJON**

The 24th had "gone it alone" for a space of three weeks that seemed an eternity to most of its members. Although the regiments numerically bore the brunt of the Communist onslaught, every unit in the Division at one time or another went into direct combat. One platoon of the 24th MP Company went into line with the 21st at Chochiwon. Medical units evacuated the wounded under fire and 24th Signal men fought off skirmishers while keeping telephone lines intact. The engineers cleared roadblocks and built and destroyed bridges while their own men doubled as infantry cover. The end was as yet nowhere in sight, but the Taromen knew, as they withdrew from burning Taejon, that support and aid from the 25th and 1st Cavalry Divisions were waiting for them.

#### **OKCHON, YONGDONG, KUMCHON**

Okchon was a stark, rambling village, but to the thousands of 24th Division troops who remained there three days it seemed like



a paradise. At Okchon the men took their first rest. While heavy weapons, mostly mortars, warned the enemy to keep away, the weary Taroleafers received plenty of hot food, a welcome relief after three weeks of combat rations. Mail from home caught up with them, and they read of their exploits of three weeks before in dated state-side newspapers. But, welcome as it was, the pause was brief, for on 22 July, the enemy at last plunged forward, precipitating the order to withdraw. For the first time, the 24th moved south without the typical North Korean encircling maneuver becoming effective. The 24th Division made a fighting rearward movement, and then, at Yongdong, ducked through the lines of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Kumchon was the jumping-off point for the famous battle of the Pusan Perimeter. Now commanded by Major General John H. Church, elements of the 24th and other units delayed the enemy long enough for the major portions of the American forces in Korea and the Republic of Korea divisions to deploy along the Nakdong River. The Nakdong, running south along a line west of Taegu, became the primary western defense point for the Pusan Perimeter. Along this line, by the end of July, the UN outfits merged into a tight defensive set-up, hoping that the shortened front would give the skeleton units a better chance against the numerically strong NK enemy. Here began the defense of the perimeter.

#### **THE PUSAN PERIMETER—CHINJU**

Unable to pierce the dogged UN defense line along its northern and north-western axis, the enemy blatantly declared that his drive through Chinju would be the blow that would thrust the allies into the sea. Lacking the natural barrier that the Nakdong River afforded in the northwest, the Chinju-Mason axis looked like a weak point.

On 30 July the 19th Regiment "Chicks" were fighting in the suburbs of the city against the 6th NK Division, two regiments of the 4th NK Division and twelve T-34 tanks. At first it looked as if the story of a fighting withdrawal would again be told, but the 19th held up the Reds for four days, until the 5th Regimental Combat Team, soon to be attached to the 24th, sparked "Task Force Kean," which halted the depleted Communist forces a scant eight miles from the port city of Masan. It was the beginning of the end for the enemy.

#### **THE PUSAN PERIMETER-NAKTONG RIVER**

UN lines tightened again and brought the defenders into a tight web of defense that bridged the Nakdong River. Red pressure, previously eased while the enemy licked the wounds received at the



hands of the 19th Regiment at Chinju, suddenly increased on 4 August. The North Koreans tried to push across the Nakdong toward Tongsan. The brunt of the drive came on 6 August.

The enemy divided his forces and pushed them bit by bit across the open river area. Unsheltered, and perched on rafts and other improvised craft, the Reds came under the 19th Regiment's guns, which blasted whole companies into the river.

Portions of the highly-touted 4th NK Division, sworn enemy of the 24th since the Kum River days, managed to thrust themselves into a strip of land that separated Changyong from the Nakdong in the 34th RCT area. In this position the 4th NK Division was a continual thorn in the side of the UN forces. On 10 August, Task Force Hill, consisting of the 34th and 19th RCT's and the 9th RCT of the 25th Division, was formed to attack the North Korean bridgehead. On 11 August the attack was launched.

The stubborn forces of the 4th NK Division held their position through continual attacks and counterattacks until the 19th of August. By that time, Task Force Hill, with the assistance of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, eliminated what had for weeks been the most dangerous threat to the perimeter's defense. Finally, the 4th NK Division had absorbed too much UN firepower. Harrassed to the breaking point, the outfit literally folded and ceased to exist as a tactical unit.

The 24th Division's overwhelming victory against the North Korean bridgehead brought high praise from Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army Commander. In an official letter to General Church, he said, "With pride and satisfaction I commend you for the excellence of the attack of your Division and attached units in the vicinity of Chiryon-ni which . . . ended only when the enemy had been driven west of the Nakdong River with great loss of men and equipment."

#### **THE PERIMETER SECURED**

By the middle of August the Pusan Perimeter was all but secured. In the west, actions at Chinju and along the Nakdong River solidified a UN battle line that the Reds could not crack. The 19th Regiment and the 5th RCT halted the enemy before Masan in the southwestern corner. The 19th and the 34th met the NK forces and dealt them a resounding blow along the Nakdong.

The Communists had lost this battle in the west. Their repeated thrusts at Masan, Yongsan, and Chongyong resulted only in the de-



cimation of their own forces. Failing here they threw 13 divisions at Pohangdong, the UN's anchor on the upper eastern coast. Although the attack created a serious bulge in the defense line in that sector, it was well contained by the end of August.

On 27 August, Task Force Jackson, consisting of the ROK I Corps, 21st RCT, 73rd Medium Tank Battalion and the 3rd Battalion, 9th RCT, was formed to straighten the bulge in the Pohangdong sector. On 6 September this unit occupied Yongchon and reopened the Kyongju-Yongchon road. Then, on 12 September, Task Force Davidson, consisting of the 19th RCT, the 13th Field Artillery Battalion, and elements of the 3rd Engineer Battalion, practically eliminated the enemy pocket to the south of Pohangdong. The bulge was straightened and the danger was over in that sector.

### **TAKE TEN**

On 25 August 1950, after 55 consecutive days of combat, the 24th Division was relieved by the newly arrived 2nd Division. The men relaxed, ate three hot meals a day, and wrote replies to long unanswered letters. Some had a chance to see and hear the aging Al Jolson, who gave the last days of his life to a fatiguing tour, giving thousands a welcome chance to forget the horror of the preceding weeks through the great Mammy singer's matchless stage presence.

The men had bitter memories to live with. Too much blood had been spilled, and the 34th RCT, including the 63rd FA Bn., which had borne the brunt of the Communist onslaught, was reduced to paper strength and returned to Japan. In its place was the 5th Regimental Combat Team with the 555th ("Triple Nickel") Field Artillery Battalion. Even with the addition of these units and the 6th Tank Battalion, the Division was 30 per cent understrength.

There were rewards. Every man who had served with the 24th Division from 2 July to 15 September was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service. The Division received the United States Distinguished Unit Citation for the same period in recognition of the "individual and collective heroism displayed by all ranks of the 24th Infantry Division in its valiant stand against great odds." Additional honors were bestowed upon the 24th by the Republic of Korea—by Doctor Syngman Rhee—when it received the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

### **OFFENSE**

The United Nations troops, long frustrated by the necessary process of withdrawal, got their first chance on 16 September to show



the Communists that they too could fight an offensive war. On that day several attacks along the Pusan Perimeter carefully synchronized with the amphibious landing of the X US Corps at Inchon, exploded red hopes for an easy victory and started a North Korean retreat that was to stop only at the Yalu River.

While members of the 7th Infantry and 1st Marine Divisions stormed ashore at Inchon, port city of the South Korea capital of Seoul, the 5th RCT of the 24th Division spearheaded an attack north-eastwards along the Waegwan-Kumchon axis. To thwart communist preparations for a direct attack, the 5th borrowed their methods and made a wide sweep through the rice-rich tableland that surrounded Waegwan to cut off enemy communications and logistical support. Severed from their own support, the enemy withdrew, and the 5th entered Waegwan on 19 September.

Meanwhile, the 19th and 21st Regiments were far from inactive. With the British 27th Brigade, now attached to the 24th Division, they pushed across the Naktong River toward Songju. The plan was for the IX US Corps to drive west and south, cutting off Communist infiltration in that area, while the I US Corps, with the 24th, 1st Cavalry, and 1st ROK Divisions, moved north and west.

The two regiments crossed the river in shallow-draft assault boats on 19 September, meeting only light resistance. On 24 September, the British Brigade cracked the strong defenses of Songju, and marched into the city. The 19th Regiment followed close behind, circumvented a large NK force, captured their command post, and joined their British comrades. Pausing hardly long enough for a good meal, the 24th pushed on and, on 24 September, was 10 miles north of Waegwan.

#### **KUMCHON, TAEJON RECAPTURED**

After the captures of Waegwan and Songju, the 24th Division pushed forward along the valley route that led toward Kumchon and Taejon. Resistance at first was slight, and the 21st Regiment, seconded by the 5th RCT, made steady gains. Then, just before Kumchon, the Reds grew tough again. For 24 hours the two regiments were halted. On 25 September, in a double pincer maneuver, the 21st circled the southwestern branch of the enemy's defenses, while the 5th went around the eastern end. Capturing the city quickly, the forces moved on.

The Reds had offered their last real opposition for some time at Kumchon. The 24th sped along the road that lead to Yongdong, Okchon, and finally Taejon meeting only token opposition. Yong-



dong, was taken on 26 September by the 19th Regiment almost without a fight. Okchon, the village where the Taromen had taken their first rest, fell in a similar way to the 19th the next day, and the Division moved on toward Taejon.

Taejon had been the scene of the most heartbreaking defeat the 24th had suffered. In it Major General William F. Dean had fought his heroic fight. There was no fight for the advancing infantrymen this time. Although Taejon was defended by a concentration of NK troops, the 24th, spearheaded by the 19th Infantry, found them so weakened and battered by US airstrikes that only mopping up was necessary. Maneuvering around heavily mined roadbeds, the tank-supported 19th took the city on 28 September.

The recapture of Taejon was the end of another phase of the war for the 24th. In retaking it they had avenged the lives of hundreds of their buddies who had died for them. They proved again to the world that Democracy does not take a blow lying down. In the words of the late Major General John H. Church, then the 24th's commander: "The close of the second period finds the Division back in Taejon where it had concluded its initial holding action. The Division has fought the 'long road back' successfully."

#### **MOPPING UP**

The offense that began 16 September took three different phases. With the 24th Division in the lead, I US Corps had sprung out of the Pusan Perimeter to the northwest, capturing the important town on South Korea's main north-south line. Meanwhile the IX US Corps drove west and south from the perimeter, cutting off whole divisions of NK soldiers which had occupied this portion of the peninsula. At Inchon the X US Corps fought its way inland from landing beaches to capture first the port city and then Seoul.

In this three pronged offensive, the United Nations sent the North Korean enemy reeling back partly by bypassing many of his concentrations. Although the drive north continued in full force, the 24th Division stayed behind for a short time to mop up the remaining NK troops and to protect the UN supply line.

The Division was responsible for the many miles of terrain between Waegwan and Taejon which bracketed the main supply route. Surrounding the route were various small and disorganized, but nevertheless dangerous, bands of communist guerrillas. The 24th sought out these bands and captured them. Near Taejon alone, the Taromen took 5,000 prisoners and tons of equipment and foodstuffs.

Meanwhile the United Nations continued on the attack. On 27



September the X US Corps, then tightening its grip on the Inchon-Seoul sector, sent a patrol southward. Near Suwon this patrol linked up with the advancing 1st Cavalry Division. The UN battle line became united again.

#### **OVER THE THIRTY-EIGHTH**

Against the solidified United Nations battle line there was little the North Korean Army could do but retreat. On 28 September the Marines liberated Seoul and raised the American flag over the US Consulate. The united line had trapped below it more than half of the enemy's forces, and the other portion fled hurriedly northward, leaving behind huge stocks of valuable equipment.

Shortly after the capture of Seoul the 24th Division was assembled in the Chonan-Pyontaek sector. From there they motored north to Munsan, about 25 miles above Seoul. Although not committed to action, the Division on its way captured and interned thousands of defeated North Korean troops.

As the UN forces approached the 38th Parallel, the original barrier between North and South Korea, the world debated the questions involved in crossing it. On 6 October the United Nations decision allowed its forces to cross the parallel, and, on the 9th of the month, the Eighth Army units struck over. The 24th Division was part of the northward drive in the western sector.

Assembling in Kaesong, the Division pushed off and in three days was half-way to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. While, on 17 October, the 21st Regiment stormed into Haeju, the 19th took Chaeryong, and the 5th RCT protected Kaesong. Again, thousands of the enemy surrendered to the 24th, leaving the dissolute North Korean Army a band of unorganized guerrillas.

Even the defenses of Pyongyang were negligible. The 1st Cavalry and 24th Infantry Divisions made short work of them and captured the North Korean capital and its port, Chinnampo, on 19 October. This double capture dealt the Communists a terrible blow both in strategy and in morale.

#### **TO THE YALU**

After the capture of Pyongyang, the 24th Division received valuable support from the 187th Airborne RCT, which poured its troops from the sky 20 October some 30 miles above the North Korean capital city. The NK forces retreating from Pyongyang were caught in a vise between the 187th and the 24th Division which, with its sister units, was advancing along the western coast.



Quickly the 24th motored north. Although the roads had been bombed to the point where they were almost impassible, the 24th Division continued on the move, clearing out the token opposition that remained after the 187th's drop. On 25 October, the 5th RCT reached Sinanju and crossed the Chongchon River. Because the bridge had been blown almost out of existence, the Taromen made the crossing on shallow-draft combat craft, while their armor found fords and followed them.

Spearheaded by the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade and the 5th RCT, the 24th attacked north from Sinanju. The advance was so fast and opposition was so slight that the Division outran its supply lines and was forced to halt for several days. Despite this, on 31 October, the 19th RCT captured Jusong, the 21st RCT captured Kwaksan, and the 5th RCT reached Igodong.

The 21st did not stop. Still driving northwest of Sonchon, it reached a point within 17 miles of Sinuiju and the Yalu River.

Briefly again the 24th Division halted. North Korea seemed all but doomed. In the east the X Corps and ROK units were nearly to the Yalu River already, while there was no active resistance to the north of the 24th Division's emplacements. That a few Chinese were found among the enemy was a fact to be overlooked or to be explained by the UN forces' proximity to the Manchurian border.

Throughout November, the 24th Division alternately attacked and regrouped. Generally the Division held a line defending bridge-heads on the Chongchon and Taeryong Rivers north of Anju and Sinanju. On 24 November, Task Force Stephens of the 21st Regiment began an attack toward the Yalu River which was halted by strong enemy opposition. On the 25th, the 21st Regiment reached Chongju and the entire 24th Division moved west of the Taeryong River.

Then the hidden communist ace was played. The Chinese were in the war.

#### **WITHDRAWAL**

Few of the Taromen had the time or the opportunity to consider the reasons for the Chinese intervention. Few knew of the Brash Radio Peiping broadcast that boasted of the Chinese "volunteer" army that claimed to be coming as friends of the Korean people. The men of the 24th Division knew only that there was a new enemy to be fought, and that a fighting withdrawal such as the one they had made from Osan to the Pusan Perimeter five months before must again take place.



The Chinese were not only in front of the 24th; they were all around them. The fresh field armies that stormed the Yalu on the night of 26-27 November were only the most direct portion of what the 24th had to meet. Task Force Stephens withdrew to the Kusong-Chongju line and there joined the rest of the Division in a brief defense. There, hammered simultaneously from all sides, the Division regrouped, and, on 1 December, withdrew to the line of the Chongchon River. The next day the story was repeated and the weary doughboys withdrew another 15 miles.

Attempts at this point to regain the offensive met with an untimely end when a strong Chinese force tried to cut off the 24th's line of withdrawal to Pyongyang. Only at this point did many of the Taromen realize the disastrous extent to which the Chinese Communist forces had infiltrated behind UN lines. This attempt to cut off the Division was forestalled by a quick but tactical motorized withdrawal.

Several miles from Pyongyang the Division again assembled and deployed along the frozen banks of the Taedong River. For a while things were quiet and the steady patrolling of all three regiments revealed nothing. The Communist Chinese fighting methods were becoming familiar, and the cold Yanks waited for the storm they knew followed such a lull. Then a "human sea" attack of eight CCF divisions hit with its full force. The 24th held as best it could, but the overwhelming enemy numbers punctured its line and yet another withdrawal was ordered.

### **SEOUL AGAIN**

The 1st Cavalry Division was the last UN unit to move from the enemy terrain north of the Taedong River, and on 4 December it fell to the 24th Division's 19th Regiment to cover its withdrawal. The Taro Leaf Division allowed the 1st Cav to pass through, fought a rear guard action, sealed off the communist approach route, and then ducked back below the 38th Parallel.

As the entire Eighth Army moved below the 38th Parallel, plans were made for a defense above Seoul. Again the Chinese had disengaged, but again there was no doubt that they were only preparing their next attack. To the 24th Division fell the task of defending the Uijongou sector of the line. The Division's three regiments had taken up positions side by side and were dug in to await the enemy attack by 14 December, but even deep patrolling revealed no immediate opposition for the next two weeks.

The Division steeled itself for the attack it knew would come. The Chinese timed it with the opening of the new year, and, on 1



January 1951, several CCF divisions struck at the UN defense line to the north and northeast of Seoul. The Chinese attack was irresistible and soon pierced the defense line at several key points. The United Nations forces began to withdraw through Seoul.

By 4 January Seoul was abandoned, and the UN armies, pressed on the flanks, moved their line to below the Han River. Again the 24th Division was assigned the role of blocking force. While the bulk of Eighth Army moved across the Han, the 19th Regiment guarded the approaches to the three main bridges that spanned the river. Division engineers and MP's mapped out lanes and established an orderly and efficient method of traffic control.

Following the rest of Eighth Army, the 24th Division moved to Pyongtaek. Here they set up a defense line only a few miles from the spot Task Force Smith had met the enemy six months earlier. Here the UN was determined to hold.

#### **WINTER WARFARE**

The Eighth Army line was stabilized, running generally from Pyongtaek in the west to Wonju in the east. The 24th Division was responsible for an area in the center of the line around the town of Changhowon-ni. In mid-January the Communists thrust with all their might at the eastern end of the line, hoping to overrun the 2nd Infantry Division, which was defending Wonju. Although repeated waves of enemy troops hit the "Indianhead" Division, they were fought off. It was the last of the Reds' offensives in that area, and the tides turned.

Following the communist attack on Wonju, the UN forces again took the offensive. Patrols, followed by heavier concentrations of troops, met only occasional resistance as far north as Suwon. Although the men of the 24th were aware that the lessening of the Chinese resistance meant preparation for a new attack, they moved ahead constantly. Pointed by armor of the 6th Tank Battalion, the 24th began to regain the ground it had lost.

Cold was everybody's enemy, but the well-equipped United Nations forces probably felt it less than their enemy. Clad in linked parkas and insulated rubber boots, the UN had an advantage over its foe. Eighth Army emphasized the cold in its psychological warfare broadcasts and leaflets and broadcasts detailing the warm housing prisoners of the UN received caused many Reds to surrender.

The armor-headed patrolling continued and, on 25 January, the entire Eighth Army engaged in "Operation Thunderbolt." Using every means of warfare given them, the UN troops recovered many



miles of terrain and consolidated on a line five miles above the Suwon-Ichon axis.

On 26 January, Major General Blackshear M. Bryan took command of the 24th.

### **OPERATIONS KILLER AND RIPPER**

Recovering the ground lost in January, 1951, was not an easy task for the Eighth Army troops. In contrast to the casual march they had made almost to the shores of the Yalu River the preceding fall, the UN had to fight for every inch of ground.

The first three weeks of February were consumed by slow but steady advances. By the 17th of the month elements of the 24th had advanced to the Han River. By the 20th that portion of the Division sector to the south and southeast of the Han River had been thoroughly secured, and the Division began to send reconnaissance and combat patrols to the north across the river.

On 21 February, "Operation Killer" was launched, with the primary purpose of straightening the UN battle line in the eastern sector. As units in the east moved forward, the entire line pushed off and moved slowly north. The 24th Division, dispersed, thinly along a line from Ichon to the Han River, joined in the attack. Carefully they pushed forward, leaving no pockets of enemy resistance behind. Despite their phenomenal casualties, the Reds hurled whole battalions against the advancing doughboys, but all their efforts were lost. The Chinese marched into a wall of UN gunfire and succeeded only in decimating their forces.

The 24th Division then initiated its own "Operation Ripper." In three stages this advance took the Taromen past the Pukhan River northeast of Seoul. During the first week of March, the Division pushed unit after unit across the Han River. By the seventh of the month the whole Division was on a line of departure north of the hotly contested stream. Then with all three regiments advancing abreast, the 24th pushed painfully forward against a stubborn hand-to-hand fighting Chinese until, by 15 March, it had reached the shores of the Pukhan. Pausing briefly here, the Division successfully completed the third and last stage of Operation Ripper, crossed the Pukhan River on 24 March and set up well north of Seoul.

Other units of the Eighth Army were attacking Seoul in operation simultaneous with "Ripper." The Communists were determined to hold on to the capital city, as much for its propaganda factor as any, and the UN troops met strong resistance. Superior UN artillery, however, soon changed the foe's mind and, on 15 March, contact



was suddenly broken. The reds flew in confusion from the city and the UN again took over.

### **OVER AGAIN**

The 38th Parallel no longer had the meaning once given it. Already crossed and recrossed by UN troops, there was no political issue involved in moving over it again. In March of 1951 the 24th Division pushed off on "Operation Courageous," which brought it to within artillery range of the parallel by the end of the month. More a feat of engineering than a contest of arms, the 24th, ably assisted by its old friend, the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade, moved forward as fast as possible over roads made treacherous and often unusable by early spring rains and thaws.

Division armor crossed the parallel on 1 April against increasingly stiffening resistance. Once again fighting on his own homeland, the enemy did not give up easily, and every mile had to be taken laboriously. Nevertheless the Division plunged ahead. By 22 April the 24th had crossed over the Imjon River and was positioned southwest of Hwachon.

Although aerial reconnaissance revealed huge red build-ups behind their line and intelligence reports showed that the Communists were preparing an offensive to be launched sometime between 15 and 30 April, 24th Division morale was never higher. The rotation system, just in effect, guaranteed a set tour to the weary infantrymen. "Spring was bustin' out all over," and newer and more efficient logistics channels kept the men well-supplied with all necessities.

### **RED OFFENSIVE**

The predicted communist offensive came on 22 April. It was another of the "human wave" attacks, made in such number that the 3rd Battalion Commander of the 19th Regiment, an officer who had been with the Division since it landed in Korea in July 1950, reported that he had never seen so many Chinese before. After long hours of steady pounding by red artillery, the bugle-blowing seas of humanity struck the 24th's position. The Taromen bore the brunt of the first attack, cutting down line after line of red infantry, held fast for 24 hours, and then withdrew to prepared positions. Artillery fire against the Chinese was so extensive that in one day, 23 April, Division Artillery fired 15,712 rounds at the attacking hordes. The Division knew that the best way to defeat such an attack was to pepper it with all available firepower, move back, pepper it again, and then wait until the faulty enemy supply lines were too lengthened to function satisfactorily.



This the 24th did. By 25 April the foe had expended everything it had. Prepared and orderly withdrawals by the UN troops kept the reds moving, and their supply lines were long and inefficient. Although the vast human resources of the Communists had hardly been dented despite the mass slaughter of the first few waves, the enemy paused because he had nothing to fight with. On 28 April, the 24th Division set up on "No Name Line" straddling the Pukhan River.

On 1 May the Division was in a strong position along "No Name Line" with the 19th and 21st Regiments on line and the 5th in reserve. The first 15 days of the month were devoted almost exclusively to patrolling, and although many patrols penetrated deep into enemy territory, few met more than occasional light resistance. On 4 May the 5th RCT moved in front of the main line of resistance to make deeper and more effective patrolling possible. The 24th Division was ready and waiting for the renewal of the CCF attack.

The red drive of 16 May was a last ditch attempt to thrust the UN forces from the Korean Peninsula. Both sides knew that it was an all-or-nothing try, and the Eighth Army units along the line realized that they must stop it in its tracks. In the 24th Division, the 5th RCT was the first to engage. Although the red forces had failed to crack the 5th's outpost defense, it pulled back through the 19th Regiment, leaving the Communists a battered and dispirited outfit. For three days the attack continued, but the UN battle line broke in only one place, and there the enemy lost three divisions. Eighth Army firepower had reduced the huge red forces to a few disorganized units.

Now was the time for a counterattack.

### **COUNTERATTACK**

The Red offensives of April and May were all-out attempts to drive the United Nations forces from Korea. The Communists threw almost everything they had into them, but against Eighth Army's prepared defenses and the valiant doughboys who manned them, they succeeded only in losing untold thousands of men. The few who were left were powerless to stem a UN drive that lashed out at them in May.

Of the 21 CCF divisions that had struck the UN defense line, 16 received personnel losses of over 50 per cent. As the 24th Division moved against these battered forces, it took countless prisoners and immense amounts of stockpiled supplies. Within a week most of the Eighth Army was again above the parallel. The 24th moved rapidly



along the line of the Pukhan River, mopping up the token Chinese resistance. Most of those enemy units which were able to resist the counterattack were bypassed and later taken prisoner. There was insufficient room for all the prisoners taken, and often potential PW's wandered for days before they found a captor with a vacant stockade.

Throughout the remainder of May the Division made steady advances against a rapidly deteriorating enemy. By the 25th of the month the resistance was extremely light and, on the 27th, two administrative units of the 21st Regiment, Headquarters and Medical Companies, proved their own combat-readiness by driving back 2,000 yards an estimated regiment of Chinese which had been bypassed in the lightning advance. On the final day of May the Division was still pushing forward.

The Division took over the area around the Hwachon Reservoir. By mid-June resistance increased and the UN found that it was again fighting a determined enemy. Primary target for the month was the now-famous "Iron Triangle," which had been a vitally important supply and reserve area for the preceding red offensives. Against a stubborn enemy force, the two base points of the triangle, Chorwon and Kumhwa, were seized on 13 June.

### **STANDSTILL**

Just a year had passed since the first North Korean aggressors launched their attack across the 38th Parallel. In that year the UN forces had moved the length and breadth of the Korean peninsula and were presently deployed along a line running generally well above the 38th Parallel. Despite the recent UN advances, the Communists seemed not at all ready to yield another foot of terrain. Fortifications on both sides of the lines were almost unbreakable. Each army had vast stockpiles of supplies and, although there were 70 red divisions on the peninsula, it was obvious to the enemy that the smaller but superior UN force could not be conquered.

Thus the line became stabilized. Actions were generally limited to patrolling, and although several vicious battles were fought, they were of minor size. On 25 June 1951 the 19th Regiment engaged in one of the largest of these patrols and overran and destroyed several communist positions. The four-day commando-like attack revealed, however, that it would take an immense force to unseat the enemy.

In such a situation both sides were ready to talk peace. The first indications that the Communists would be willing to barter for a cease fire came in the UN sponsored broadcast by Soviet Russia's



Jacob Malik. In radio messages both sides agreed to negotiations, and the Communists' preference for a parley site along the 38th Parallel was agreed upon. The first liaison groups from both sides met at Kaesong on 8 July.

This was the beginning of talks that took two years.

### **A LIMITED WAR**

While military diplomats talked at Panmunjom, life for the foot-soldiers of the 24th Division became a matter of routine. All through the hot and dry early summer the doughboys patrolled and built up defenses. Artillery duels with the enemy kept things lively and dangerous, but neither side showed the ability to take the other's terrain. Despite the stagnation of the war, the men of the 24th Division and the others like them were in the controlling position. The fact that their patrols continually kept the enemy jumping, the fact that enemy patrols were continually repulsed, the fact simply that they were there, showed the Communists that they had no intention of yielding a foot of ground.

In August the 24th moved into reserve in the Chunchon area. Although the Division kept on the alert for a move to the front at any moment, their life became far pleasanter than it had been for a long time. Movies, books, newspapers, PX supplies: all these were available in profusion. Many took advantage of their ability to take USAFI courses and the art of letter writing was pursued with extreme diligence.

### **OPERATION NOMAD**

As all good things come to an end, so the 24th's sojourn in the rear area was finished in October. On 3 October all three regiments took over positions previously occupied by the 7th Infantry Division south of the Kumsong Valley. It was a return to an old line that the 24th had staked out months before and then had yielded to the 7th.

October brought another large scale maneuver for the 24th. "Operation Nomad" was an offensive engaged in by the 24th and two ROK divisions, designed to take over strategic CCF positions bordering the Kumsong Valley and to disrupt his supply depots located there. At 0500 hours, 13 October, the 5th RCT moved out in the first step of the operation. Against extremely stiff enemy opposition the regiment slowly moved its way up the hill that was their first objective, just falling short of reaching its crest the first night. Meanwhile, the 19th RCT pushed forward in the center of the line and the 21st made advances on the right.



On 14 October the attack continued and, although enemy small arms and mortar fire seriously hampered the attack, all planned objectives for the day were secured. Enemy counterattacks during the night were generally repulsed. The attack continued the next day and successfully moved on the designated objectives. By 17 October the original objective, "Line Nomad," was in the 24th Division's hands, and the attack was continued to conquer "Line Polar." During the next week the slow and difficult attack continued and the new objective was secured. By 26 October the attack was all but complete and the regiments settled down to building fortified defenses and to probing enemy lines with reconnaissance and combat patrols.

Operation Nomad left the 24th Division exposed on both flanks but, in Operation Vulture, the ROK units on either side of the Division pulled up to give the UN a nearly-straight battle line in the sector.

#### **WARRIOR'S REWARD**

Throughout the remainder of 1951, the 24th Division maintained its line in the Kumsong sector. Life was not always pleasant, but there were compensations. Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners that would rival any "Mom made" were served to the front line troops in their bunkers. Periodical trips to a reserve area gave the men a chance to relax, to write letters, or to see touring USO shows.

Then, on 16 January, the official orders came for the 24th to return to Japan, confirming rumors that had flown through the Division ever since liaison officers and men from the Japan-based 40th Infantry Division had begun to make their appearance in large numbers in the division area weeks before. In a man for man change over, the 40th "Sunbursters" took over the 24th's emplacements. In "Operation Changee," the 21st and 19th Regiments, the Artillery, and the Special Troops of the 24th moved to a new home in Japan. The 5th Regimental Combat Team, which had gallantly fought as a part of the 24th for almost a year and a half, was released and assigned to the IX Corps.

The vast problems surrounding the movement were solved as quickly and efficiently as possible. The Taromen walked and trucked to a rear area, where they boarded trains for Inchon. At Inchon they climbed aboard Army troop ships for the five day journey to Yokohama.

In Japan the 24th Division was assigned the mission of security guard for the island of Honshu. It took over army camps vacated



by the 40th Division near Sendai, Hachinohe, Yamagata, and Mount Fuji. The "Old Professionals" of the Korean war had their reward. It was time again for the comforts of garrison life.

## **JAPAN**

Despite the comforts offered by such things as steam-heated barracks, plush PX's, and plenty of hot showers, the life of the 24th Division Infantryman in Japan was not always a relaxing one. He had a vast area to protect, and training was a double necessity in order to keep in readiness for the day when the 24th might again be needed in Korea.

The training was progressive. The first emphasis was placed on individual proficiency. Then came small unit training. By June of 1952 the 24th Division was ready for battalion and regiment-sized combat team tests. During this period the Division was commanded (in order) by Major General Henry I. Hodes, Brigadier General Paul D. Adams, and Major General George W. Smythe.

Many units of the 24th took part in amphibious training. Combined maneuvers, using all branches of the service, saw Chigasaki Beach stormed successfully in a mock invasion. Concurrent with the assumption of command of Major General Charles L. Dasher, Jr., in November 1952, the 24th went into a phase of winter training. Skis and other winterwarfare equipment were put into use and the Taromen learned to survive and to make war in snowy regions.

With the coming of spring, emphasis on unit training was renewed. Many portions of the Division were engaged in battalion combat tests when on 1 July 1953, secret orders alerted the Division for immediate shipment to Korea.

## **BACK FOR SECONDS**

The entire 24th Infantry Division was in Korea 17 days later. The "Taro Leaf" Division, which had been the first to fight on the Korean peninsula, scored another first in being the only division to serve twice in the war torn country. The 24th Division was "back for seconds."

The United Nations Command charged the 24th with the mission of protecting American lives and equipment in the KComZ area. Initially the 19th Regiment was situated at Cheju-do, a large island well off the peninsula's southeastern coast, guarding thousands of Chinese anti-Communist prisoners of war. The 21st occupied a similar position on Koje-do, although their charges were, for the most part, fanatical Red North Korean PW's. The 34th Regiment was dis-



placed in a larger area. Headquarters was in Pusan.

With the brief but fierce communist offensive of mid-July, the Division was alerted for quick movement to the line. Although most of the Division was called back due to the containment of the red offensive, the 34th Regiment was put in position behind the 2nd Division on Line Wyoming, guarding the approaches to Seoul against a possible Chinese breakthrough. The 63rd Field Artillery Battalion was the only unit to fire on the enemy.

With the truce of 27 July, the 24th Division was assigned a major role in the repatriation of prisoners of war. From Inchon to Pammonjom the 34th Regiment conducted the forward portion of "Operation Big Switch." On Cheju and Koje the other two regiments readied the prisoners for shipment, many Taromen accompanying them on the sea voyage to Inchon.

With the completion of Big Switch, the Division consolidated its units. Both the 19th and the 21st were stationed on Koje, the 34th and Headquarters were near Pusan and the majority of the DivArty units were in the Taegu area. Although still charged with the mission of guarding the KComZ area, the Division went into an intensive training cycle. October was consumed by training and the readying of living quarters for the winter. At the end of that month Major General Carter B. Magruder took command of the Division.

In January and February of 1954, the 34th Regiment again moved to the Seoul area as "Task Force Olson" to take charge of the Chinese ex-prisoners of war who elected to return to freedom. With the last task connected directly with the Korean action, the 24th Division finished the job it had begun more than three and one half years before.

#### **ON LINE**

In early February, 1954, the 24th Division received orders to move to the position held by the 45th Infantry Division, which was returning to the United States. Except for the 34th Regiment, which temporarily remained behind in Pusan, the 24th completed its move to the east-central sector by the 1st of March. Major General Paul D. Harkins, the former 45th commander, took over the command of the Division from Brigadier General Carl I. Hutton, who had acted as division commander since General Magruder's departure in January.

In reserve, but nevertheless close to the demarkation line, the 24th continued its extensive training program, designed to make it



prepared for any breach of the truce. In July, 1954, as Major General Mark McClure took command of the Division, it was a well trained unit, awaiting any task that might be required of it.

### **IN RETROSPECT**

The men of the 24th Infantry Division have always been able to make the boast that theirs is one of the most valiant units ever to serve the American flag. On 7 December 1941, their .50 caliber machine guns had been the first to fire back at attacking Japanese aircraft at Pearl Harbor. In the years of World War II they fought with great distinction on many of the most famous battlefields of the Pacific, being responsible for the recapture of large portions of New Guinea, the Philippines and other adjacent islands. In 1950 they became the first American division to fight the Communists in Korea.

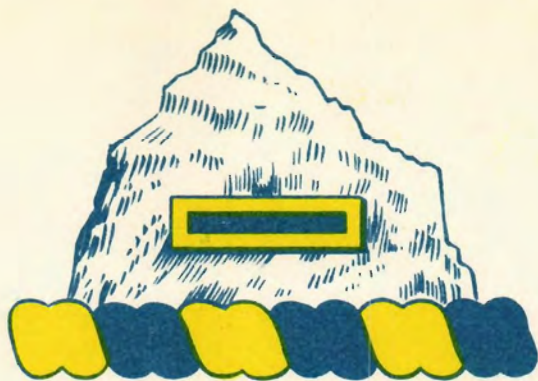
Every member of the 24th Infantry Division, past or present, belongs to a huge fraternity of men who have served their country with distinction.





# **UNIT HISTORIES**





***"The Rock Of Chicamauga"***



## ***19th Infantry Regiment***

A shield of blue, upon which is a golden bugle encircling the numerals "19", first insignia of the Regiment, and three stars which stand for the three major wars in which the 19th has participated. (The Regiment's accepted insignia now carries four stars. After the end of World War II, application was made for inclusion of this fourth star to depict the Regiment's participation in that war, but such application has not been approved. Also, there is pending a request for still another star to cover the 19th's actions in the Korean conflict. Approval of both of these requests will authorize the unit to place five stars on their insignia.) At the top of the shield, on a wreath of the colors, stands a rock, upon which is super-imposed the shoulder strap of a Second Lieutenant.

The rock symbolizes the power to withstand shock, and the shoulder strap is in memory of the gallant men who fell during the battle of Chickamauga, during which the casualties were so great that for a time the Regiment was commanded by a Second Lieutenant.

The motto of the Regiment, "Rock of Chickamauga", commemorates the bravery and courage of the men who fought in this battle of the Civil War.



The 19th Infantry Regiment was organized under President Lincoln's proclamation of 4 May 1861, which authorized an increase in the Regular Army.

The Regiment moved with the Army of Ohio during the Civil War to reinforce General Grant's at Shiloh. Here the 19th received its baptism of fire and proved to be one of the decisive factors in driving the Confederates from the field. Of its work on the second day at Shiloh, General Sherman said, "It moved in splendid order, steadily to the front, sweeping everything before it." The Regiment was commended for this action in brigade orders.

From Shiloh the 19th Regiment of Infantry returned to West Tennessee as a part of the 4th Army Corps in the New Army of the Cumberland. At the Battle of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on New Year's Day of 1862, the Regiment again performed valiantly. Posted at a critical point in the battle line, it was reported that: "The shock of battle fell heaviest on these regulars. Over one third of the Regiment fell killed or wounded. Steadily, as if in drill, the trained ranks fired by file, mowing down the advancing Confederates."

It was on the field of Chickamauga, Georgia, that the 19th Infantry won its deathless name and reputation. The firmness of the 14th Corps on this disastrous battlefield was all that saved a Union Army defeat from turning into a hopeless rout. Stationed on the left of the line, the 19th again bore the fiercest of assaults. From early morning until late afternoon the shock and carnage was frightful. With ammunition exhausted, the men of the 19th were told to hold the ground with bayonets. Hold they did until the last Confederate charge was broken and the Union Army had withdrawn. Seventy-five per cent of the Regiment fell killed or wounded on that day. It was for this valiant stand that the 19th Regiment received its name, "The Rock of Chickamauga."

After Chickamauga the Regiment moved to Atlanta, where it participated with distinction in the Atlanta Campaign.

In 1866, while stationed in Arkansas, the 19th was twice ordered to New Orleans to quell election riots and, from 1875 to 1879, it was engaged in fighting Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

During the 1890's the Regiment was engaged in frontier police work from its station on the Rio Grande River in Texas. The next decade was spent at various installations along the Great Lakes.



At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, President William McKinley sent Captain A. S. Rowan, an officer of the 19th Regiment, to Cuba with a message for Garcia, the Cuban chieftan. Captain Rowan's valor and daring in reaching Garcia has been immortalized by Elbert Hubbard in his well-known eulogy, "A Message to Garcia."

During the war with Spain, the 19th was sent to Puerto Rico and from there was ordered to the Philippines, where it served two tours of duty from 1899 to 1902 and from 1905 to 1914. Following these tours, the Regiment was sent to occupation duty in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

In World War I, the 19th became a part of the 18th Infantry Division and was awaiting overseas orders when the Armistice ended the fighting.

In 1922 the Regiment was sent to Hawaii where it was stationed at Schofield Barracks as part of the 21st Infantry Brigade.

With the organization of the 24th Infantry Division in Hawaii on 1 October 1941, the Regiment became an organic part of the Division to which it is still assigned.

Throughout World War II, the 19th played a major role in the many battles the 24th Division won in the Pacific.

On 7 December 1941, it felt the fury of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and, used as an assault element in the New Guinea operation, the 19th was instrumental in capturing the Japanese air-base at Hollandia.

On 29 October 1944, the Regiment landed with the 24th Division on Leyte. Here, in one of the bitterest battles of the war, the 19th Infantry again proved itself by continually pressing forward against extremely heavy enemy resistance. For a 13 day stand at a vital roadblock, in which the enemy constantly attacked in overwhelming numbers, the 2nd Battalion received the Distinguished Unit Citation.

On the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, the 19th again showed its mettle, leading the invasion and the advance to the center of the island.

With the cessation of hostilities, the 19th became a major factor in the occupation of Japan. On 25 June 1950, when the Korean conflict opened, the Regiment was stationed at Camp Chickamauga in Beppu on the island of Kyushu.

In Korea the 19th Infantry was many times the spearhead ele-



ment of the 24th Division and of the entire United Nations forces. It distinguished itself in battles at Chinju, the Pusan Perimeter, in the advance to the Yalu, and along the stabilized battle line for the period July-December, 1951.

After the 24th Division returned to Japan, the 19th Infantry made its headquarters at Camp Haugen, near Hachinohe, in the extreme northern portion of the island of Honshu.

Returning to Korea with the 24th Division in July of 1953, the 19th took over the responsibility of guarding and repatriating thousands of Chinese anti-Communist prisoners of war.

In March of 1954, the 19th moved north of the 38 parallel when the 24th Division took over the positions of the Stateside-bound 45th Division. In this location now that the 19th is undergoing a strenuous training program aimed at maintaining the combat readiness that has made the "Rock of Chickamauga" a great regiment in the history of warfare.





***"Duty"***



## ***21st Infantry Regiment***

The shield is of two colors. The upper half is infantry blue and the lower portion is white.

Superimposed on the white is a green cedar tree depicting the Regiment's baptism of fire at Cedar Mountain during the Civil War. At Santiago the Regiment was assigned to V Corps, and the five bastioned fort describes this service. The Katipunan sun indicates service during the Philippine Insurrection.

The four arrows atop stand for battles during the Indian Wars. The arrows are bound by a snakeskin, the Indian emblem of War.

The motto of the Regiment is "Duty."

In 1922, while in Hawaii, a group of enlisted men founded a club to foster athletics within the Regiment. They called themselves "Gimlets", and this stands today as the nickname of the Regiment.



The 21st Infantry Regiment was organized under President Lincoln's proclamation of 4 May 1861, which authorized an increase in the strength of the Regular Army.

The 21st saw initial action in the historic battle of Antietam in September, 1862. From that struggle the Regiment fought in many campaigns, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Gold Harbor, Petersburg-Richmond and Cedar Mountain.

With the conclusion of the Civil War, the 21st was kept as a Regular Army regiment. It took an active part in the western expansion of the United States when, divided into smaller units, it was dispatched into hostile Indian territory. The Regiment played an important role in protecting American settlers throughout the west.

Reassembled prior to the Spanish-American War, the 21st went intact to Cuba, where its colors were conspicuous in many campaigns, including the capture of San Juan Hill.

At the turn of the century the 21st was sent to the Philippines where it was engaged in suppression of insurrections on Luzon, Leyte and Mindanao. In 1912 the Regiment returned to the United States for training and replacements.

With the outbreak of World War I, the 21st Regiment guarded the Mexican border until the Armistice was signed.

In 1921 the Regiment returned to the Pacific and was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. It was during this period that an athletic club, the "Gimlets", was formed and soon the nickname spread throughout the Regiment.

With the organization of the 24th Infantry Division on 1 October 1941, the 21st became a part of that unit.

The Regiment was at Schofield Barracks on 7 December 1941 and from there started the long and bloody journey through the Pacific phase of World War II.

After extensive training in Hawaii and Australia, the 21st was used to spearhead the amphibious assault at Tanahmerah Bay on New Guinea. In five days the Regiment pushed inland over jungle trails and captured the Japanese airbase at Hollandia.

During the battle of Leyte, the 21st, under Sixth Army control, was largely responsible for the capture of the island of Panoan, off the southern tip of Leyte. The capture of this island allowed Amer-



ican PT boats a channel from which to prey on Japanese shipping. The PT boats, under 21st Regiment's control, successfully kept the Japanese navy from invading Leyte Gulf, where a vast fleet of American ships was assembled in support of the Leyte operation.

After the Panoan action the 21st rejoined the Division and, on 5 November 1944, was committed to combat against strong enemy forces at Pinamopoan, Leyte, where it fought in the memorable battle of Breakneck Ridge. The Regiment saw five continuous days of action in this episode, conquering stubborn Japanese resistance, often by digging the enemy out of its caves and bunkers with flame-throwers.

The major portion of the 21st concluded the war with actions on the islands of Mindoro and Mindanao.

Cannon Company of the 21st won the Distinguished Unit Citation for its actions in support of the 11th Airborne Division in its drive across Luzon. As the only armored unit in support of the 11th, Cannon Company was material in the destruction of the outer defenses of Manila and the capture of the city.

Following the war, the 21st Regiment took part in the occupation of Japan. On 25 June 1950, at the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, the Regiment was stationed at Camp Wood, near Kumamoto on Kyushu.

The "Gimlets" were the first Americans to meet the enemy in Korea. Task Force Smith, composed of the 1st battalion, met a strong enemy force at Osan on 5 July 1950.

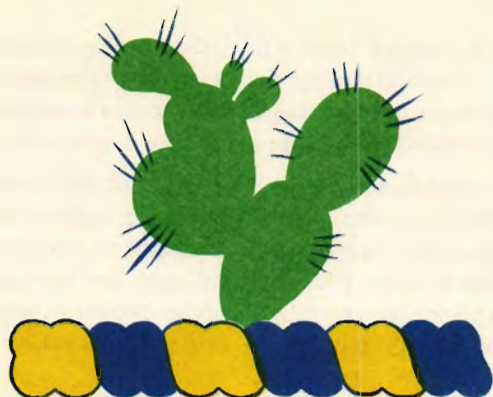
Through the remainder of its service in Korea, the 21st was continually at the forefront of the important battles. It was instrumental in the battles of Chochiwon, the Kum River and the Pusan Perimeter and later, as Task Force Stephens, reached a point within 17 miles of the Yalu River.

Returning to Japan with the 24th Division in January, 1952, the 21st made its headquarters at Camp Schimmelpfennig, near Sendai. The 3rd Battalion was stationed at Camp Youngmans, near Yamagata.

With the 24th Division's return to Korea, the 21st Regiment initially became responsible for the guarding and repatriation of fanatical North Korean prisoners of war.

In March, 1954, the Regiment moved north of the 38th Parallel with the 24th Division and is now undergoing intensive training that will make it, as it has always been, a dreaded foe of the imminent enemy.





***“Toujours En Avant”***



## ***34th Infantry Regiment***

On a field of blue, the Infantry color, appear the crosses of Lorraine. The Regiment was cited during World War I and given the Battle Honors of Lorraine by the French Government. The crosses are in commemoration of the Regiment's valiant service.

The brick wall shown in the upper left indicates German resistance in battle, and the break in the wall denotes the crumbling of that resistance by the might of the Regiment.

The Maltese Cross seen through the wall indicates that the enemy was German. The cross in this insignia is white, signifying surrender.

The green cactus on a wreath of the colors commemorates Texas, the birthplace of the Regiment.

The motto of the Regiment is "Toujours en Avant"—"Always in Front."

Members of the Regiment have nicknamed themselves the "Dragons."



The 34th Infantry Regiment is the youngest of the three in the 24th Infantry Division, but its history in 38 years of existence is filled with noteworthy achievements.

Organized under an Act of Congress of 3 June 1916, the new Regiment was assembled at El Paso, Texas during the following August. Initial assignments included guard duty on the Mexican border and the training of National Guard units.

At the outbreak of World War I, the 34th was assigned to the 7th Division and sailed for France in August, 1918. In the closing days of that war the Regiment was moved into the Puvonelle sector in France, where its men fought with great valor. For this and subsequent action against the Germans the Regiment was cited by the French Government with the Battle Honors of Lorraine.

Following the signing of the Armistice the 34th remained in Germany as part of the occupation army until June, 1919. Upon returning to the United States the Regiment was equipped and organized as the first motorized infantry regiment in the Army.

Constant training and experimentation followed and during the Carolina maneuvers of 1941, the 34th was selected as the outstanding regiment participating in the full-scale operation.

On 7 December 1941 the Regiment was preparing to move to the Philippines. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that day changed this plan and the 34th sailed to Hawaii instead. Arriving at Oahu on 21 December, the Regiment was first attached to the Hawaiian Department Reserve which, at the time, was engaged in setting up island defenses.

On 12 June 1943 the 34th supplanted the 298th Infantry Regiment as a member of the 24th Infantry Division. The newly assigned Regiment went with the Division to Australia and later joined in the Tanahmerah Bay Operation. During the actual campaign the Regiment was in task force reserve but assisted in mopping-up operations after the objective, Hollandia Airbase, has been seized.

Shortly after this initial success as a part of the 24th Division, the 34th Regiment was attached to the 41st Division for the thrust into Biak Island. After a two day crushing drive, the Sorido and Boro Airbases were captured by the 34th.

The first true test of the 34th came at Leyte in the battle for liberation of the Philippines. Spearheading the Division's rapid thrust across the island, the 34th remained in constant contact with the enemy for a period of 75 consecutive days.



It was on Kilay Ridge that the heroic action of the Regiment's 1st Battalion won it the Distinguished Unit Citation. For three weeks this battalion held the tactically important ridge against numerous fierce attacks by the Japanese.

In January, 1945 the 34th was attached to the 38th Division for the Luzon engagement, where an unopposed landing was made north of San Miguel. The remainder of the struggle in the vicinity of Subic Bay, however, was extremely bitter. In one battle of this fight for Bataan, F Company suffered more than 90 casualties in one day. Later the Regiment experienced equally tough going at Zig Zag Pass.

Subsequently the 34th was in a large part responsible for the recapture of Corregidor. In relentless heat the men of the Regiment climbed the cliff-like hills and literally dug the Japanese out of their entrenched fortifications.

The 34th Regiment joined the 24th Division again for the final battle on Mindanao. Here they ably assisted in the capture of the island.

The Regiment went with the 24th Division next for five years of occupation duty in Japan. On 25 June 1950 it was stationed at Camp Mower near Sasebo, Kyushu.

In the early days of the Korean action, the 34th Regiment bore the brunt of the overwhelming communist onslaught. On 6 July 1950 the Regiment engaged in a brief but bloody battle with the Communists just north of Chonan. Again at Chonan the Regiment suffered heavy losses delaying the red advance. At the Kum River the story was repeated and in Taejon the Regiment fought a bitter delaying action to cover the withdrawal of other United Nations troops.

Severely reduced in strength by its heroic delaying actions, the 34th was reduced to zero strength and transferred on paper back to Japan. There the Regiment was stationed successively at Camp Zama and Fuji, protecting the center portion of Honshu Island and maintaining combat readiness.

With the 24th's return to Korea, the 34th Regiment became responsible for the forward end of the processing of prisoners of war being repatriated. At the close of Operation Big Switch, the Regiment moved south to set up headquarters in Pusan. In January most of the 34th again went north to act as security for those Chi-



nese anti-Communist prisoners who elected not to return to China. As "Task Force Olson" the 34th escorted the freed prisoners from the Demilitarized Zone to Inchon, where they boarded ships for Formosa. After completing this the Regiment returned to its stations in the south.

In March and April of 1954 the 34th Regiment joined the 24th Division in its new area north of the 38th Parallel.





Crest adopted pending approval by Department of the Army



## ***Division Artillery***

On a shield of the colors, red for Artillery, bordered by a narrow edge of gold. The shield is split with a diagonal ribbon of white on which are five stars denoting the five major campaigns in which Division Artillery has participated.

In the upper right corner is a black lion, which originated with the 11th Field Artillery Regiment of the old Hawaiian Division. Division Headquarters (Artillery) was later formed from this regiment.

Palm trees and a strip of island are superimposed on a rising sun in the lower left of the crest. The palm trees and island signify Hawaii, where DivArty originated. The rising sun indicates the Far East, where Division Artillery served during World War II.

Motto of DivArty is "Victory Follows Me."



On 1 October 1941, when the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions were formed from the Hawaiian Division, Headquarters Battery of the old 11th Field Artillery Regiment became Headquarters Battery, 24th Division Artillery. The 11th Regiment became the 11th Battalion.

At that time Division Artillery was composed of the 8th, 52nd, 63rd and 11th Field Artillery Battalions. The 13th Field Artillery Battalion replaced the 8th immediately after activation and today these four battalions make up Division Artillery.

All of these units went through the Japanese sneak attack of 7 December 1941 and then followed months of training and equipping for the task that lay ahead.

After taking an active part in the defense of the northern part of Oahu, which was the task assigned the Division after war began, the Battalions went to Australia with the 24th Division for training in all phases of jungle and amphibious warfare. During September and October of 1943 all units of Division Artillery studied and trained at the Amphibious Training Center at Toorbul Point, Australia.

The stay in Australia lasted for five and one-half months. On 15 February 1944 DivArty moved to Goodenough Island, a tiny bit of land off the southeastern tail of New Guinea. Here the routine of preparation continued for two more months. Finally, the opportunity to enter combat came when the artillery stood by to land at Tanahmerah Bay on the northern coast of Dutch New Guinea. The assault waves went ashore on 22 April 1944 but encountered no resistance. When the artillery unloaded, however, it quickly mired down, for the beach had a swamp which had not been discovered in reconnaissance. Numerous other obstacles arose. Consequently, for the first several days, the inland moving infantry had to be supplied by human carrying and there was little chance for artillery to maintain the pace. Even so, a few 105's were hauled forward by jeep, beginning a practice often resorted to when terrain or jungle features prohibited conventional movement. Hampered from moving by the jungle, the 155's of the 11th Field Artillery Battalion went into battery on the beach at Tanahmerah Bay and fired towards the airstrips which were the goal of the operation.

By 6 June Hollandia airstrip was secured and the operation completed. Development of the strip began at once, a development which, at length, turned Hollandia into an important air base for the ensuing movement toward the Philippines. Although terrain has



hampered the use of big guns, Division Artillery had played an important part in killing 3,300 Japanese soldiers who died during the operation. As a token of recognition for its participation in this operation DivArty carries its colors a streamer embroidered "New Guinea." Also embroidered on that streamer is an arrowhead, symbolizing the assault landing.

From Hollandia the advance of the Allies inched along the coast of New Guinea toward Japan. The islands of Biak and Neomfoor were occupied in the early fall. Later the Vogelkopf Peninsula fell and beyond it, toward Japan, Morotai in the Halmahera group. On 20 October the 24th Division Artillery got still another opportunity to face the enemy.

Division Artillery loaded into naval vessels on 13 October 1944 and sailed out to the northwest. For the next week it moved across the vast waters of the Southwest Pacific. Fifteen hundred miles from the point of embarkation it anchored among the islands of the Philippines, prepared to cut one out of the middle and make an assault. On 20 October two regiments of the 24th Division stormed ashore at San Pedro Bay, Leyte. The artillery followed the foot soldiers ashore. The battalions immediately set up on Red Beach and commenced to fire in support of the infantry.

Once a beachhead was established, the artillery followed the assault troops across the island through the Leyte Valley, plastering the jungle with high explosives. Twelve days later, having reached Carigara Bay on the other side of the island, they cut off the northern neck of Leyte. Every foot of the way called for human agony. The Artillery often found itself fighting as line infantry. On 5 November, for example, 50 Japanese attacked and surrounded the Observation Post of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion. Manning a good tight perimeter, the redlegs killed 16 of the attackers while sustaining only one casualty.

From the landing on 20 October to 14 November, the units of DivArty fired 19,325 rounds at the stubborn enemy. This included 105, 155 and 90 millimeter ammunition. The enemy retaliated mostly with 75 millimeter explosives. While DivArty's guns were sometimes concentrated on the foe, the Japanese seldom fired more than two guns together.

When the ridges were captured on Leyte the reoccupation of that island was, in the main, completed. This was accomplished by the end of 1944. For its part in this conquest DivArty carries on its



colors a streamer embroidered "Leyte" with an arrowhead symbolizing the landing at San Pedro Bay.

After Leyte there followed a few months of rehearsal for new amphibious assaults. Certain islands in the vicinity were taken. Some of them, like Mindoro, fell without much struggle. These were but preliminaries for the attack on the second largest island of the Philippines, Mindanao.

The assault on Mindanao went by the code name of V-5 and began at Parang on the Moro Gulf on 17 April 1945. Here DivArty was on ground over which the United States Army had fought 30 odd years earlier to subdue fierce Moros during the insurrection. For this operation additional 105's were attached to DivArty, plus three batteries of heavies, one of 155 guns, one of 90 millimeter anti-aircraft guns, and one of eight inch howitzers.

The landing was unopposed but not the movement across the island. The objective, Davao, southeast from the landing beaches on the other shore, was an important Japanese base. Conditions on Mindanao frequently required the use of artillery in a most unorthodox way. For example, jeeps were widely employed as prime movers. At times it was even necessary to push cannon over paths and shaky pole bridges by hand.

It was in this operation that the 90 millimeter anti-aircraft guns gained popularity among redleg officers. They relied on this weapon whenever direct high velocity shelling of ground targets was called for, and it was most effective.

It took just two weeks of hard fighting to reach Davao, a distance of 153 miles from the initial point. The capture of this important base, however, by no means ended the campaign. The struggle continued from 17 April until 30 June, a total of 75 man-killing days. The Japanese were, at times, ensconced in a system of caves where they were virtually immune to the effects of artillery shells. The howitzers then had to enter into close liaison with the infantry and engineers to clear these caves. They fired pointblank at the apertures while infantrymen and engineers closed in with demolitions equipment, flamethrowers and bulldozers to seal the caves and bury their defenders. Ninety milli-meter guns, in pointblank firing, again proved invaluable.

During the V-5 operation, Artillery rained a total of 97,155 rounds on the enemy. Every conceivable grouping of artillery pieces was used to back the movement of the foot soldiers.



Following this encounter, DivArty remained at Mindanao and was at that location when word came on 15 August that the war had ended.

Late in September DivArty began to train for occupation duty in Japan. This movement took place in October and DivArty established itself on Honshu on the 22nd of that month.

At the onset of the Korean conflict, the 52nd Field's A Battery accompanied the meager delaying force from the 21st Regiment in the daring actions of "Task Force Smith." On the heels of this battery came DivArty's relief force, A Battery of the 63rd Field, A and B Batteries of the 11th Field, and A Battery of the 13th Field.

During the early stages of fighting, Division Artillery units experienced the same hardships and misfortunes of war as did all elements of the 24th Division. Positions were overrun, casualties were high, equipment was abandoned or destroyed and personnel were haggard and weary in the face of an unfamiliar enemy.

The 63rd was hit the hardest and almost depleted. From this ill-fated Battalion came such casualty reports as "Headquarters Battery . . . four dead, three wounded, 98 missing. . . ."

The 63rd Field was reduced to zero strength and transferred on paper back to Japan. They were replaced by the 555th ("Triple Nickel") Field Artillery Battalion which, in an attached status, was overrun three times during the course of the fighting.

As the Division fought tooth and nail to hold the shrinking Pusan Perimeter, DivArty's "big iron" was employed as direct fire weapons at ranges from 100 to 1000 yards in an attempt to repulse the never ending waves of North Korean attackers.

When the United Nations launched its first crushing drive north, redlegs spent many a sleepless night trying to keep up with the ever advancing infantrymen. It was at the apex of this sustained drive that the Chinese Communist intervened, and the Division was in for another nightmare.

At Sinanju, near the Korean-Manchurian border, bitter fighting ensued. United Nations forces attempted an orderly withdrawal but the red masses were too much to contain. Again, as at Taejon and Taegu, weapons and equipment were destroyed, positions were overrun, casualties mounted and a weary, haggard Division Artillery withdrew tortuously southward, fighting fiercely out of the jaws of the communist trap.



Upon reaching the south, Division Artillery resumed its role of supporting the infantry. It fought up and down the battlefields and mountains of Korean with the Division, pouring countless rounds into enemy positions.

Division Artillery returned to Japan with the 24th in January of 1952 and began an intensive training program that lasted until July, 1953, when it gain returned to Korea.

Only the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion, however, saw action in this second tour, again moving from place to place to shell the enemy.

With the signing of the cease fire, DivArty established headquarters at Taegu and settled down to guarding prisoners of war and important installations in South Korea.

Division Artillery, along with all other elements of the 24th Division, moved north of the 38th Parallel again in March of 1954 when the 24th took over the positions of the homeward bound 45th Division.







## ***11th FA Field Artillery Battalion***

The 11th Field Artillery Battalion was formed from the 6th Field Artillery Regiment and served in France with the 6th Division during World War I. Since this service was performed in the province of Lorraine, the arms of that province were adopted as the basis upon which to build the Regimental coat of arms, now claimed by the 11th.

The arms of Lorraine have three alerions on a red band based by a field of gold. To this has been added the insignia of the 6th Division, a six pointed star and, on a canton, the crest of the 6th Field Artillery, the parent organization.

The crest is a black lion rampant on a wreath of red, white and blue, taken from arms of the town Stenay in commemoration of the principal action of the Regiment. The insignia of the 6th Division appears here again in the lion's paw.

Motto of the Battalion is "On Time."



The 11th Field Artillery Battalion stems directly from the 11th Field Artillery Regiment, which was originally activated on 3 June 1917, shortly after the entry of the United States into World War I.

After intensive training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the regiment embarked for England on 14 July 1918. Late in October, near the town of Stenay in Lorraine, it fired its first volley in support of elements of the 89th Infantry Division.

One of the many claims made by the 11th is that it was officially credited with firing the last round of World War I. In the vanguard of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, a gun of Battery C fired that shot on Armistice Day.

Upon returning to the United States the regiment was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois where it made preparations for movement to Hawaii. This move was made in early 1920.

When the 24th Infantry Division was organized in Hawaii on 1 October 1941, the 11th Regiment furnished the personnel for Headquarters Battery of Division Artillery and the 11th Field Artillery Battalion. The new 11th Field Artillery Battalion became custodian for the old regiment's historical records, trophies and battle standards.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battalion accompanied the 24th Division to Australia, where it engaged in intensive training and was completely equipped with new materials for combat.

In the Tanahmerah Bay Operation on New Guinea the 11th was able to fire only a few rounds in support of the infantry, due to impassable terrain. It was the men of this Battalion who assisted in carrying rations and ammunition to the advancing troops, enabling the infantry to receive necessary supplies, despite the lack of roads.

The 11th accompanied the 24th Division into the Leyte section and fired thousands of rounds in support of both the 24th and 32nd Divisions.

The Battalion played a vital part in support of the 34th Infantry on Luzon, assisting the advance into and through the ferocious battle of Zig Zag Pass. The 11th fired its last rounds in direct support of the 24th Division on Mindanao.

Accompanying the 24th Division to Japan for occupation duty, the 11th Field Artillery Battalion was stationed on Kyushu on 25 June 1950 when the Korean conflict began.



Battery B of the 11th Field was attached to the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion and fired the first medium artillery of the Korean fighting near the Kum River on 9 July 1950. Battery A was attached to the 63rd Field Artillery Battalion and fired its first rounds near Konju on 11 July.

Throughout the remainder of the first United Nations withdrawal and the battle of the Pusan Perimeter, the 11th Field gave valuable support to infantry troops.

In the 24th's advance to the Yalu River, the 11th Field continued its support role. Often displaced in wide areas, it inflicted countless casualties on the enemy and cleared the way for further infantry victories.

Returning to Japan with the 24th Division, the 11th was stationed at Camp Younghans near Yamagata, where it entered an intensive training cycle.

Again in Korea in July of 1953, the 11th Field Artillery Battalion was stationed at Yongchon, guarding United Nations installations in that area.

The Battalion moved north with the Division in February, 1954 and assumed a position well north of the 38th Parallel, here to continue vigorous training for any eventuality.







## **13th Field Artillery Battalion**

The shield is divided into three bands, two of scarlet and one of gold. The scarlet represents the Artillery color and the orange represents olive drab (the closest color used for such shields), which was the color of the World War I uniform.

The fish hook in the upper right corner indicates the shape of the battle line held by the Federal Army at the Battle of Gettysburg, where the 5th Field Artillery Regiment, parent of the 13th, took a gallant part. The star represents the badge of the 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, to which the 5th Field belonged.

The broken howitzer in the lower left denotes the damage done to C Battery during the action at Veisle River, World War I.

The dragon crest over the shield signifies the achievements of the 5th Regiment during the Muese-Argonne offensive. The Regiment there fought over shell-torn and destroyed roads and through enemy fire from position to position in support of the 4th Division. The rampant dragon is thus typical of the action of the Regiment progressing in the manner of a mythical monster, riding over all human opposition.

Motto of the Battalion is "Without Fear, Favor, or the Hope of Reward."



The 13th Field Artillery Battalion is the off-spring of the 13th Field Artillery Regiment, which was activated shortly after the United States entered World War I. The Battalion became the Regiment's direct successor with the activation of the 24th Infantry Division in Hawaii on 1 October 1941.

The 13th Regiment was organized at El Paso, Texas on 1 June 1917 and left for France in May of 1918. In July of that year it moved into the battle zone at Chateau Thierry and had its first taste of action against the Germans.

Saint Mihiel followed and, on the first day of this great offensive, the Regiment delivered continuous fire into enemy positions from 0100 until 0900, paving the way for successful infantry attacks.

The Regiment felt the full fury of war many times in the European conflict and participated in the final offensive of that war at Meuse-Argonne.

Occupation duties followed the close of the war and the Regiment moved to the Rhineland. After nine months as part of the Army of the Occupation the Regiment returned to the States in July, 1919.

Departing for Hawaii in October of 1920, the Regiment served there until activation of the 24th Infantry Division from elements of the old Hawaiian Division in 1941. The 8th, 11th, 52nd and 63rd Battalions formed Division Artillery at activation, but the 13th was substituted for the 8th shortly thereafter.

Late in 1943 the 13th went with the 24th Division to Australia. Together with the other battalions of Division Artillery, the 13th was stationed at Camp Caves, where it continued a strenuous training program.

The Battalion was also used for close support for the 19th Infantry in the action through Leyte. It was at the landing on Leyte that the 13th lost two officers and two enlisted men killed before they reached the beach. They fell in the terrible shelling that enemy shore positions rained on landing craft.

The Mindanao campaign was the last of the war for the 13th Field. It was here that this battalion engaged in point-blank artillery duels with Japanese forces.

The 13th went with the 24th Division to Japan for its second tour of occupation duty and was stationed on Kyushu when the Korean conflict began on 25 June 1950.



In Korea the 13th distinguished itself throughout its tour of duty on the peninsula. Firing generally in support of the 19th Infantry, but often for other elements of the Division, the 13th Field battled barrell to barrell with enemy armor along the Kum Rivèr and at Chinju.

Returning to Japan with the 24th Division, the 13th became stationed at Camp Haugen, near Hachinohe. During the year and a half the Battalion spent in Japan it fired practice missions on ranges in several portions of Honshu.

The 13th Field arrived in Korea for its second tour of duty on 16 July 1953. Initially the Battalion was displaced in a fairly wide area with headquarters at Yongwol. In October the Battalion moved to Camp Walker, near Taegu. Two training firing problems at Livingston Range were held in December and January.

In February, 1954, the 13th Field Artillery Battalion joined its parent unit, the 24th Infantry Division, in a move to new positions above the 38th Parallel.







## **52nd Field Artillery Battalion**

On a shield of the artillery colors, red and gold, are superimposed 13 shells. These shells indicate that the old 13th Artillery Regiment furnished the cadre for the 52nd when it was activated.

Motto of the Battalion is "Habile et Pret" (Able and Ready).



The 52nd Field Artillery Battalion was organized at the same time the 24th Infantry Division was, 1 October 1941. Its original personnel came from the 13th Field Artillery Regiment.

War struck shortly after activation and the Battalion engaged in extensive training before moving with the 24th Division to Australia. Fully equipped there with material shipped directly from the States, the Battalion continued its training program and all personnel participated in a two month course at the Amphibious Training Center at Toorbul Point.

Landing with the 21st Infantry Regiment at Tanahmerah Bay in New Guinea, the Battalion experienced great difficulty in getting ashore and into firing position because of a deep swamp unobserved by reconnaissance. Two batteries were put into position and registered in by the evening of the first day of the campaign. The Battalion supported the Division throughout this operation.

On 20 October 1944 the 24th Division spearheaded the American invasion of the Philippines on Leyte. The 21st Infantry, which the 52nd Field had been committed to support, had been diverted to Panoan, so the 52nd went into Leyte with the remainder of the Division. Rapid displacement kept the Battalion in close support of the Division's advance throughout the entire operation. As the perimeter force at Palo, where the enemy counterattacked repeatedly, the fire of the 52nd was instrumental in protecting the friendly forces.

The 52nd continued in action in support of the 34th Infantry Regiment until the Division was relieved on Leyte on 5 January 1945. The Battalion next joined in the Mindoro and Mindanao campaigns. In this latter campaign the 52nd kept up devastating fire despite rapid displacement in the rapid drive to the center of the island.

The 52nd Field went with the 24th Division to Japan for occupation duty when World War II ended and, on 25 June 1950, when the Korean conflict arose, it was stationed at Camp Hakata, Kyushu, Japan.

Able Battery of the 52nd became the first American artillery unit to fire on the North Korean attackers when, on 5 July 1950 near Osan, it leveled its howitzers at advancing enemy tanks only 400 yards away. Throughout the Korean action the 52nd fired in support of the 24th Division and was often attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment.

The 52nd further distinguished itself in battles along the Kum



River and in the Pusan Perimeter. It accompanied the Division in its lightning advance to the Yalu and supported many famous actions in its year and a half tour in Korea.

Returning to Japan with the 24th Division, the 52nd Field was stationed at Camp Younghans and continued as part of the 21st Regimental Combat Team. In July of 1953 the Battalion returned to Korea for a second time.

The 52nd was stationed in Taegu for the largest part of its early days in Korea, but went north to Livingston Range to conduct firing. In February, 1954, the Battalion journeyed north with the Division to occupy positions vacated by the stateside bound 45th Infantry Division.







## **63rd Field Artillery Battalion**

On a shield of the colors, artillery scarlet, is superimposed the head of Kamachamcha, an ancient Hawaiian warrior and founder of the Hawaiian Kingdom. This signifies the birthplace of the Battalion on the Island of Oahu.

Bisecting the artillery colors, a blue band denotes the Battalion's Korean service.

The gold ribbons bordering the colors are taken from the coat of arms of the 42nd Coastal Artillery, one of the parents of the 63rd.

Motto of the Battalion is "Hanau Ia Noke Kaua" (Born to Battle).

Nickname of the unit is the "Vagabonds."



The 63rd Field Artillery Battalion, like the 52nd, is of the younger generation of Division Artillery.

Organization Day for the 63rd was the same as that of the 24th Division itself, 1 October 1941. When Pearl Harbor was attacked on 7 December 1941 the Battalion was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. One member of the 63rd was killed and another wounded by Japanese attackers that day. The men of the 63rd, from that early date, had a score to settle with the Japanese.

While the 24th Division was stationed in the northern sector of Oahu, personnel of the 63rd were occupied with intensive training. Then followed a period in Australia, during which the 63rd was equipped and trained for jungle and amphibious operations. With members of the other field artillery battalions, they attended two month courses at the Amphibious Training Center at Toorbul Point.

The 63rd was in reserve status during the initial stages of the Tanahmerah Bay operation. When Hollandia, the airbase objective, was captured the 63rd was the first artillery unit to set up positions and fire from that location.

In June and July of 1944 the 63rd was committed to battle with the 34th Infantry Regiment on Biak Island. This was followed by action on Leyte, again in support of the 34th. Here the Battalion's operations were seriously hampered by poor and nonexistent roads and thick jungles.

The 63rd next gave the 34th a big assist in the campaign for Leyte. The howitzers of the Battalion were in a large part responsible for the recapture of Bataan. Action on Mindoro and finally on Mindanao followed.

After the war ended the 63rd accompanied the 24th Division to Japan for occupation duty. On 25 June 1950, the date the North Korean aggressor crossed the 38th Parallel, the Battalion was stationed at Kyushu.

The 63rd was first committed in the Korean conflict as a supporting element of the 34th Regiment in actions at Pyongtaek and Chonan. On 14 July the Battalion, which had been gravely reduced in the preceding battles, was overrun in its positions along the Kum River and had to fight its way out of encirclement. Again at Taejon the Battalion met an overwhelming foe and, although it inflicted many casualties, it was again put into direct hand-to-hand combat.

Until 26 August the 63rd continued to support the 34th. At this point in the conflict the Battalion, greatly understrength in person-



nel and short of material, was taken off line to be reorganized.

In December the 63rd Field returned to Camp Zama, Japan.

The 63rd's second Korean tour came in August of 1951. Personnel and equipment were transferred to the 69th Field Artillery Battalion and the 63rd again went to Japan, this time on paper only. When the 24th Division arrived in Japan in February of 1952, the Battalion rejoined it.

Returning to Korea with the Division, the 63rd fired the last shots of the 24th Division against the enemy. On 2 July the 63rd went north to join the I Corps Artillery. Later, in support of IX Corps, the Battalion closed the war with rounds hurled at the enemy.

Following the truce, the Battalion was stationed successively at Masan, Pohangdong and Tongnae.

In February of 1954 the Battalion, with the 24th Division, moved north to occupy positions well above the 38th Parallel.







## **26th AAA (AW) Battalion (SP)**

On a crest of the colors, maroon, is superimposed a gold "V", indicating the Battalion's origin in the 24th "Victory" Division.

Four crusilly fitchy indicate the unit's major campaigns in Europe.

In the center of the "V" is a Cockatrice, a mythical serpent which spelt death to whoever felt its breath or met its glance. It signifies the Battalion's dual mission in air and ground support.

The Battalion's motto is "Natus in Proelio" (Born in Battle).



Although the 26th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion (Self Propelled) traces its lineage back to 1898, it did not actually become constituted until 1948.

Descended from the 7th Regiment of Artillery, the 26th traces its history through the 784th Coast Artillery Battalion and the 784th AAA AW Battalion. In October of 1948 it received its official designation as the 26th AAA AW Battalion (SP).

The 26th became organic to the 24th Division on 10 November 1951. Many of its members had served with the 24th since the very first days of the Korean conflict.

Battery A of the 26th first went into action with the 24th at Taejon. In protecting the division command post, the Battery was continually strafed by Russian-built "Yak" fighters, several of which it shot down.

Later in the conflict the 26th AAA became one of the first anti-aircraft units to be used as ground support for infantry. This new type of support with the "quad-fifties" proved itself on the second advance of the United Nations forces over the 38th Parallel. During the Chinese spring offensive of 1951, the AAA men were again instrumental in beating off thousands of the enemy with their rapid and accurate fire.

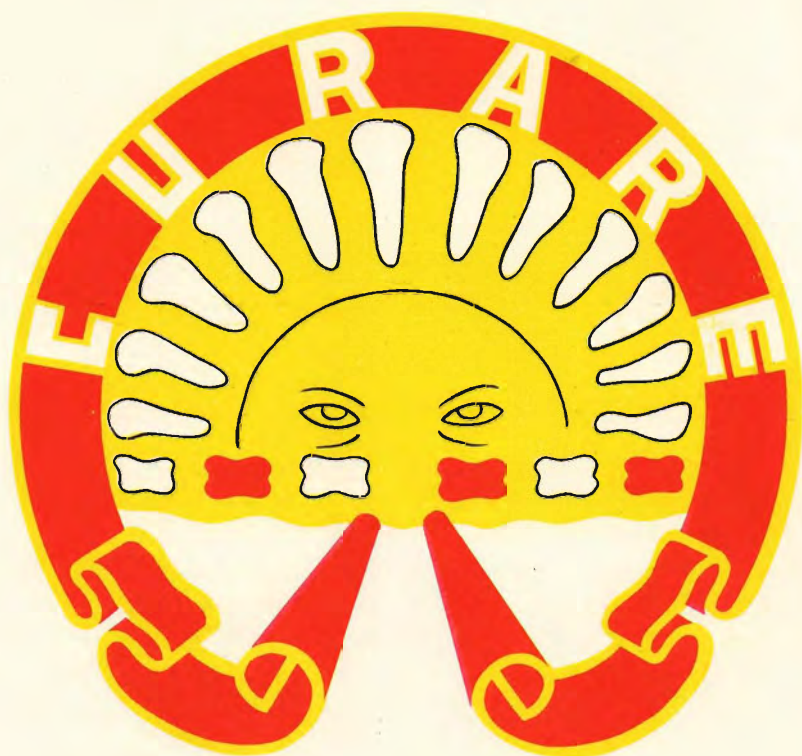
In "Operation Nomad" the newly activated batteries of the Battalion, C and D, proved themselves in giving direct ground support to the advancing friendly troops. Assisting the 19th Regiment, Battery D fired the staggering amount of one million rounds of .50 calibre ammunition in this offensive.

When the 24th Division returned to Japan the 26th AAA Battalion was split into batteries and stationed at various points over the island of Honshu.

Returning to Korea in July, 1953, the Battalion again was widely dispersed.

With the assumption of positions north of the 38th Parallel by the 24th Division in February of 1954, the individual half-tracks of the 26th were scattered throughout the Division area, giving full protection to the Division against any eventuality.







## ***24th Medical Battalion***

On a field of sanguin, the nearest heraldic color to maroon, are superimposed in white the letters spelling "Curare", the motto of the Battalion. The word means "To Care For."

On a wreath of the colors is the rim of the earth with a dim-sun rising over the horizon. This denotes the Medical Corps' never ending battle of medicine, come rain, come shine.



The 24th Medical Battalion had its birth from the 11th Medical Regiment in Hawaii on 1 October 1941 with the activation of the 24th Infantry Division.

This unit trained throughout the months which followed the attack on Pearl Harbor and went with the Division to Australia in 1943. The first taste of action came to the medics on New Guinea at Tanahmerah Bay when they performed the difficult task of evacuating wounded over almost impassable jungle trails.

On Leyte the difficulties in evacuating wounded were doubled, but the men of the 24th Medical Battalion succeeded by foot, jeep, raft or any other available means in transporting litter cases to rear areas for treatment. Forward elements of the Battalion had to fight with the Infantry to guard perimeters.

Following the Leyte campaign, Company B of the Battalion accompanied the 19th Infantry in the Mindoro operation and Company C went to Luzon with the 34th Infantry. In the latter action the medics were kept busy day and night, especially at Corregidor, where the carnage was terrible and the facilities meager.

On Mindoro and Mindanao the story was the same. The medics, now well experienced in battle, had to provide their own cover for the litter parties and evacuate wounded over torturous trails.

The 24th Medical Battalion accompanied the 24th Division to Japan for occupation duty when World War II came to a close. When the Korean conflict broke out on 25 June 1950 the Battalion was stationed at Kyushu, Japan.

In the Korean action the 24th Medical Battalion again showed its mettle by evacuating and treating thousands of wounded under fire. In the early stages of the fighting the Battalion was often forced to provide its own infantry support during evacuation procedures. The job of the Battalion was increased many times by the numbers of Korean citizens and soldiers, both friendly and hostile, who came seeking medical aid.

Although the Battalion did not have jungles to contend with as it did in World War II, the Korean terrain was equally difficult in a different way. The use of helicopters greatly increased the effectiveness of the Battalion, since the rugged and mountainous terrain often made other means of evacuation virtually impossible.

Returning to Japan with the 24th Division in February of 1952, the various companies of the Battalion were scattered throughout



the main island of Honshu, giving medical care to the widely dispersed 24th Division.

In Korea again in July, 1953, the 24th Medical Battalion again scattered its units to give the necessary medical assistance to all of the troops of the Division.

In February, 1954, when the 24th Division moved north to occupy positions above the 38th Parallel, the Medical Battalion went too. It is in this position that the 24th Medical Battalion is continuing to live up to its motto, "Curare" (To Care For).







## ***3rd Engineer (Combat) Battalion***

On a crest of the colors, red and white is, superimposed the Roman numeral III, designating the unit numerically.

On a wreath of the colors is crouched a beaver at the foot of a palm tree. The beaver, indicating "The Builder", is the old symbol of New York. It dates from the early Dutch settlers of that city and still appears on the official seal of New York City. The green palm tree denotes tropical service.

The motto of the Battalion is "Essayons" (Let Us Try).

The Engineers have nicknamed themselves "The Beavers."



The 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion was organized as the 3rd Battalion of Engineers on 25 March 1901 at Fort Totten, New York.

During the next 15 years the Battalion was employed by companies in many foreign service stations of the United States. Units served in Cuba, Panama, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands.

On 1 August 1916 the Battalion was expanded and reorganized as the 3rd Engineer Regiment but was still scattered throughout the world. In April, 1921, the Regiment was assembled in Hawaii and became the engineer component of the Hawaiian Division. The name "Pacific Engineers" was attached to the 3rd as a result of its 40 years in the Pacific area.

On 1 October 1941 the 3rd Engineer Regiment was divided into the 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion and the 65th Engineer Combat Battalion. The 3rd became a part of the newly activated 24th Infantry Division and followed that Division to Australia. Here the Battalion underwent laborous training to prepare itself for the ordeals lying ahead.

The 3rd gave invaluable support to the 24th throughout the Division's campaigns in the Pacific. It distinguished itself at Tanahmerah Bay in New Guinea, on Leyte, Luzon and Mindanao. On Leyte the Battalion constructed two roads across the island despite tremendous enemy opposition. Company C later supported the 34th Regiment in the recapture of Corregidor. It was here that the 3rd Platoon of C Company won its Distinguished Unit Citation.

In Japan with the 24th Division as an occupying force, the Engineers were largely responsible for the construction of the Division's camps throughout Kyushu.

When the Korean action broke on 25 June 1950, the Battalion was stationed at Kokura.

In Korea the 3rd Engineers first distinguished themselves along the Kum River when elements of the Battalion fought their way forward to blow up a vital bridge over the stream, thus delaying the enemy. At Taejon Company C was cut off and suffered heavy losses. It was for heroic actions in this engagement that Sergeant George Dolton Libby was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

Later the 3rd Engineers lived up to the combat portion of their designation when committed to fight as infantry for a period of three weeks along the Naktong River.

Throughout the fighting, the 3rd Engineers provided valuable



services by constructing roads and bridges during United Nations' advances and by destroying them when the need arose. There are few roads in Korea that have not been maintained or improved upon by the 3rd at one time or another.

In Japan again, the Battalion was stationed at Camp Matsu-shima, training and providing construction support for the security forces. When the 24th Division returned to Korea in July, 1953, the Engineers assisted in constructing many varieties of facilities throughout the widely dispersed unit areas.

When the Division journeyed north to take up positions vacated by the departing 45th Division, the 3rd Engineers took on the task of constructing everything from new baseball fields to a windmill in a Korean village.

The cease fire in no way depleted the warload of the busy "Beavers", for their work, rain or shine, must go on to keep the Division combat ready.





***"Strength In Service"***



## ***724th Ordnance Battalion***

On a field of the Ordnance colors, crimson and yellow, are superimposed a sea lion holding an arrowhead and below that a wavy bar of light blue.

The sea lion represents service in the Pacific during World War II. The arrowhead held in the lion's paw symbolizes an assault landing on Leyte. The wavy bar in the color of the Korean service ribbon indicates service in that area.

Motto of the Battalion is "Strength In Service."



The 724th Ordnance Battalion was first organized as the 724th Ordnance Maintenance Company in 1942. Since that time this unit has furnished the greatest part of all third echelon maintenance and supply to the Division's armament and vehicles.

Pointing always toward combat, the Company prepared arms and vehicles for the Division's first World War II action on New Guinea. For the most efficient maintenance during this operation, a small party was assigned to each infantry Regimental Combat Team.

The Company functioned efficiently during the entire period of operation of the Division through the Pacific campaign of World War II, participating in the action at Tanahmerah Bay and the battle for Leyte. Following Leyte part of the Company went to Mindoro with the West Visayan Task Force, the balance going to Mindanao with the preponderance of the Division. In both of these actions the Company did outstanding work in all ordnance phases, earning for itself the Meritorious Service Plaque.

The Company landed with the 24th Division in Japan and was located at Kokura, where it performed invaluable service in keeping vehicles operating at a high peak of efficiency and in maintaining the combat readiness of the Division.

The Company was among the original units included in the group known as Special Troops, organized during the battle for New Guinea in August, 1944. The purpose of this organization was to coordinate administrative functions of the units of the Division which were to come under its jurisdiction.

The 724th Ordnance Company sailed from Japan with the bulk of the 24th Division on 30 June 1950 to participate in the Korean action. The 724th was the first ordnance unit to engage in that conflict.

In 1951, in order to meet the scope of work that it was necessary for Ordnance to perform, the 724th Ordnance Maintenance Company became the 724th Ordnance Battalion. It still bears that designation and remains organic to the 24th Infantry Division.

The 724th accompanied the Division in all of its campaigns in Korea.

When the 24th Division moved north in February, 1954, the 724th Ordnance Battalion moved with it, and is now occupying a position well above the 38th Parallel.

The mission of the ordnance is still the same; support the Division through maintaining vehicle and armament readiness.







## ***24th Reconnaissance Company***

On a shield of the armor color, yellow, is superimposed a pair of crossed bollo knives, a black ribbon and an oriental arch.

The crossed knives represent service in the South Pacific Theater of Operations while the arch indicates service in the Far East. The black ribbon symbolizes the roll pack used by the first American cavalry.

The motto, depicted on a scroll at the base of the crest, is "Lex Yeux de la Division" (The Eyes of the Division).

Crest adopted pending approval by Department of the Army



The 24th Reconnaissance Company was originally organized as the 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop on 4 December 1942. Although its name was changed, its mission, to provide fast reconnaissance complete with heavy fire power, has remained the same.

Many times, however, in World War II, the 24th Recon had to subordinate its mission of searching out information to that of actual combat. In the Tanahmerah Bay operation on New Guinea the Recon Company killed 98 Japanese without suffering a single casualty and succeeded in bringing vital matters of intelligence to light.

On Leyte the Recon Company worked with the X Corps and with the 96th Philippine Guerrillas to bring in important data on terrain and enemy disposition. Here Recon men often had to abandon use of their vehicles and take to foot due to the difficult jungle terrain.

The terrain on Mindanao was more passable, and the Recon Company was able to gather information concerning the location of enemy mine fields and road blocks.

In Korea the 24th Recon Company carried on the same mission. Often spearheading many of the 24th Division's attacks, it made victories possible by scouting the location of aggressor concentrations and then assisted in their destruction.

Since assuming positions in an area north of the 38th Parallel, the Recon Company has acted as an aggressor force in battalion and regimental exercises, therefore providing the infantry with valuable assistance in the current training exercises.







## ***24th Quartermaster Company***

On a field of infantry blue are superimposed an eagle and a sword crossing a key. These are in gold and indicate that the unit is Quartermaster.

The green Taro Leaf indicates the parent unit, the 24th Division.

The shield is bordered in buff, the colors of the Quartermaster Corps.

Motto of the Company is "Provide."

This crest has been adopted by the Company, pending approval by the Department of the Army.



The 24th Quartermaster Company, originally a portion of the 11th Quartermaster Regiment, was designated the 11th Quartermaster Battalion at the time of the activation of the 24th Infantry Division on 1 October 1941. It was reduced to company strength a year later and has been known as the 24th Quartermaster Company since that time.

The Company accompanied the 24th Division in its battles through the Pacific in World War II. The supply of front line troops with the necessities of life was the primary chore of the Company and, despite the immense difficulties encountered in many Pacific islands, the Division seldom lacked in any Quartermaster items. The Company kept the Division well supplied over 140 miles of jungle trail.

In Korea the 24th QM Company again had to keep a fast moving Division completely supplied. Although the supply lines reached as far as the Yalu River, the Company always kept the 24th Division well fed, sufficiently clothed and adequately fueled.





Distinctive Insignia



## ***24th Aviation Company*** ***(Provsional)***

Superimposed on the insignia of the 24th Infantry Division, a Taro Leaf, is an L-19 type aircraft. The aircraft bears the number 482, the same as the plane of the Division Aviation Officer. Astride the fusilage of the airplane sits a red devil wearing a pair of ear-phones and holding in his hands a pair of binoculars.

The phones and binoculars denote the 24th Aviation Company's role as aerial observer. During the Korean conflict these "Devils" flew countless missions in reconnaissance and observation.

Nickname of the Company is the "Devils."



The 24th Division Aviation Company (Provisional) is actually the youngest organic member of the 24th Infantry Division.

Inaugurated on 1 March 1954, the Company was formerly a portion of G4 and was composed of various elements of the Division. Wide disbursement of the Division prevented a previous consolidation.

The normal operations of the Company consist of aerial observation and surveillance of all battalion, regimental and division maneuvers. This, however, is only a portion of the duties of the Company. Administrative flights have, since the war ended, taken the majority of the air hours of the Company. Because of the extreme location of the Division the "Devils" spend the major portion of their flying time in a "taxi" capacity; that is, ferrying Division personnel from place to place in Korea.

The Company also flies training missions, photographic and recon flights as well as insecticide spraying and maintenance tests.

Although a youngster in the formation of the 24th Infantry Division, the 24th Aviation Company (Provisional) is nonetheless an important and vital element of an efficient combat team.



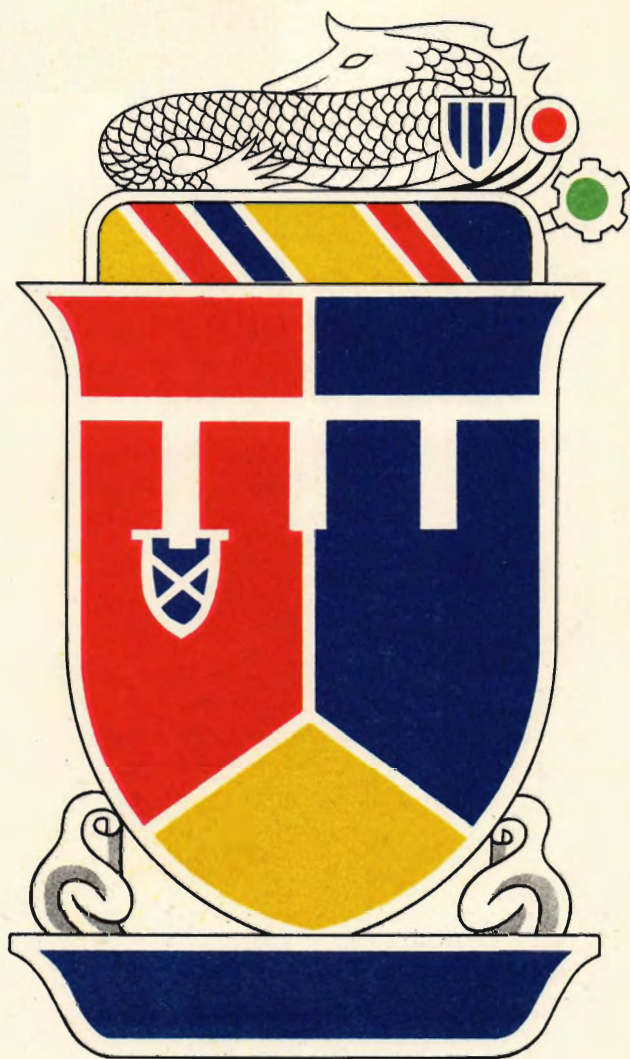
## ***24th Signal Company***

The 24th Signal Company was originally part of the Special Troops of the old Hawaiian Division. It was then designated the 11th Signal Company. It was redesignated the 24th Signal Company with the activation of the 24th Division on 1 October 1941.

Throughout the Pacific campaign in World War II, the 24th Signal Company fought beside the other elements of the Division to keep communications open between all units. Although harassed by snipers and the difficult terrain of the islands, the 24th Division, materially aided by the Signalmen, succeeded in its vital mission time and time again.

In the Korean action the 24th Signal Company was beset by difficulties of the fast moving Division and the mountainous terrain. In the early stages of the conflict the men of Signal Company frequently were forced to act as infantry to cover themselves while repairing and replacing vital telephone lines.







## ***6th Tank Battalion***

The shield of a knight is divided into three parts, blue, yellow and red, representing the three branches, infantry, cavalry and artillery from which volunteers were obtained to form the first Tank Units during World War I. The small shield on the red field is that of the city of Langres, France, where the 344th Tank Battalion, the first predecessor of the 6th Tank Battalion, was originally organized.

The bar above the shield is the sign of the heir-apparent, indicating that the Sixth inherits the proud traditions of the original tankers of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Above the shield crouches the Wyvern, a fabulous medieval monster whose glance is death. The Wyvern, symbol of the Tank, goes through fire, crushes and destroys. His head is turned to its right indicating victory.

The motto of the Battalion is: "We Say We Do".



The 6th Tank Battalion's lineage marks it as the second oldest tank battalion in the American Army. In 1918 the 344th Tank Battalion, then part of the 305th Tank Brigade, the original ancestor unit of the 6th Tank Battalion, spearheaded the American offensives that successfully crushed German resistance at the Somme, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Campaigns.

The ancestor units of the 6th Tank Battalion were among the few armored units that weathered the storms and stresses of the 1920's and 1930's when it was felt that tank units should be assigned to and be subordinate to the infantry. However, in 1940 when the full importance of armor was recognized and the organization of an armored force was undertaken, the infantry-tank regiments, which had been organized between 1920 and 1940, became armored regiments and were assigned to the newly organized armored divisions.

Two of the ancestor units of the 6th Tank Battalion, the 66th and 67th Armored Regiments, were assigned to the 2nd Armored Division. This unit made its initial entry into WW II with its assault landings at Fedala, Port Tournai, and Safi in French Morocco. Elements of the Division swept through Africa, assaulted Sicily; and in 1944 pushed through Normandy, entered Central Europe, and at the end of the War were deep in Germany.

In July 1944, shortly after the main assault of the Normandy coast by the Allied Forces, the 2nd Battalion of the 66th Armored Regiment, the immediate predecessor of the 6th Tank Battalion, slashed through the enemy lines at St Lo and plunged deep into German held territory. It was during the historic advance of the 2nd from St Lo to the Argentan Falaise pocket that the gallant members of the 2nd Battalion were committed to virtually eighteen days of continuous day and night action in a series of heavy tank battles beginning at St Gilles and ending at Gothenmo. They met and defeated some of the best Panzer units in the German Army. By individual acts of heroism and brilliant team maneuvers, the 2nd Battalion executed a turning movement around the left flank of the German Eighth Army. They ruthlessly forced it back into the Argentan Falaise trap by crushing blows and bloody fighting at a cost of fifty-one percent of the enemy's combat personnel and seventy percent of its tank strength. The action of the 2nd Battalion on the drive across Normandy enabled friendly forces to maneuver freely in the enemy's rear and eventually cut off the Brittany peninsula. On 2 September the reconnaissance elements of the 2nd Armored Regiment crossed the Belgian border near Rume. These were the first American troops to enter Belgium, and this marked the beginning of the liberation of



the country. After slashing across Belgium in the initial onslaught, the Division again returned to defend it during the "Battle of the Bulge" in December 1944.

For its participation in these actions the 2nd Battalion, 66th Armored Regiment was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation, the French Croix de Guerre with palm embroidered "St. Lo," the Belgian Croix de Guerre embroidered "Ardennes" and the Belgian Fourragge. During the campaigns on the mainland of Europe, the 2nd Battalion added five battle stars to the European Theatre Ribbon. The streamers placed on the Battalion colors for these actions are embroidered: "Normandy," "Northern France," "Rhineland," "Ardennes-Alsace," and "Central Europe."

On March 25, 1946, the 2nd Armored Division, then stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, was reorganized. The companies of the 6th Tank Battalion were formed from several elements of the 66th and 67th Armored Regiments. Gradually the Battalion was brought to zero strength except for Headquarters Company, which carried one officer and one enlisted man. The 6th Tank Battalion was redesignated the 6th Medium Tank Battalion on 20 September 1948.

On 31 January 1949 the 6th Medium Tank Battalion was reactivated. It was at this time that Headquarters and Headquarters Company was consolidated with Service Company and redesignated Headquarters and Service Company. The Battalion immediately began to receive personnel to bring it to operation strength and entered an intensive training program.

In Mid-July, 1950, the 6th Medium Tank Battalion was alerted to move to Korea and on August 7 landed at Pusan, Korea.

On 26 August the Battalion moved to the front of the Pusan Perimeter in the vicinity of Kyong-san, was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, and then attached to the 24th Infantry Division. From this point on the 6th Medium Tank Battalion was called upon to provide support across the entire Eighth Army Front.

On the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter the Battalion followed generally the route from Taegu to Taejon to Seoul. The companies were detached at various times to different regiments of the 24th Division and to the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade.

At Seoul the Battalion was split, units being assigned to the various regiments; and on 19 October 1950, elements of the 6th Tank Battalion became the first American unit to enter the North Korean Capital of Pyongyang.



From Pyongyang elements of the Battalion, pointing for the various infantry regiments, established a bridgehead across the Chonchon River at Anju and then moved west toward Chonju. The remainder of the battalion moved with 1st ROK Division toward Unsan, but 14 miles south of the Yalu River they encountered a new foe: the Chinese Armies had entered the Korean conflict. Orders were received to withdraw to the Chonchon River Bridgehead.

After the initial shock of the attacking Chinese had been absorbed, the Battalion was ordered to defend Seoul until the remaining units of the Eighth Army moved south of the Han River. On January 4, 1951, the Battalion moved across the Han River, the last American Unit to move out of the South Korean Capital.

In early February the French Battalion was cut off at Chipyeong-mi and the 5th Cavalry RCT with "D" Company, 6th Tank Battalion spearheaded the tank force and broke through the Communist lines to rescue the encircled Battalion. For the action Company "D" was awarded the Distinguished Unit Streamer, embroidered "Koksu-re."

From May to August the Battalion participated in light actions across the front as truce negotiations commenced, and in September pointed for the UN Offensive. During October the Battalion continued to push northward until truce negotiations were resumed.

In November the Battalion was relieved of its assignment to the 1st Cavalry Division and assigned to the 24th Infantry Division. The same order redesignated the 6th Medium Tank Battalion as the 6th Tank Battalion (Medium). Company "D" was activated and each company was organized as a tank company with four platoons each in place of three platoons as under the medium tank battalion organization.

In late January, 1952, official orders were passed out that the 24th Infantry Division would return to Japan. Arriving at Yokohama on 8 February 1952 the Battalion was split and assigned to various posts on the main island of Honshu.

In October 1952 the Battalion was once again united and stationed on the northern slopes of Mt. Fuji at Camp McNair. In April 1953 the 6th Tank Battalion (Medium) was redesignated 6th Tank Bn. (90MM Gun), and went back to the four line companies, three platoon per company organization.

After a winter of intense training the unit was alerted and again moved to Korea, landing in Pusan on 12 July 1953. The mission of the unit was guarding Prisoners of War in connection with the plann-



ed return of the prisoners to the Neutral Zone.

The second tour in Korea for the Battalion was short lived. On 15 September 1953, only three months after departing from Japan, the Battalion left Korea and landed in Yokohama Harbor where it moved to North Camp Fuji.

On March 6, 1955, the 6th Tank Battalion returned to Korea where it occupied an area in the vicinity of Munsan-ni, its present station. The 6th Tank Battalion, a part of the 24th Infantry Division, is the only tank Battalion that is presently a front line unit.



## **24th Infantry Division Band**

On 20 August 1943, the 24th Infantry Division Band was organized from the 19th Infantry Regiment and Division Artillery bands. Throughout the early periods after organization, the members of the Band underwent the same rigorous training as other elements of the Division. They were used extensively on guard duty during the months that followed Pearl Harbor. Rehearsals were held in available free time.

While the Division was stationed at Rockhampton, Australia, the Band was active in the entertainment field and instituted a noon concert hour to supplement regularly scheduled evening concerts. Visiting American and Allied Army dignitaries were often in attendance.

During the operations on New Guinea, the Band landed with the 34th Infantry and in the initial stages worked with the Quartermaster in setting up supply depots and in the unloading of supplies.

With the establishment of Division Headquarters at Hollandia and the arrival of instruments the Band once again became the top entertainment feature. On one occasion, the Band saluted General MacArthur, whose Headquarters were established at Hollandia.

Throughout the subsequent combat actions of the Division on Leyte, Mindoro, and Mindanao, the Bandsmen worked with the Quartermaster and on important guard duty. At every opportunity, however, they engaged in their primary mission of furnishing music for ceremonies, parades and concerts.

The real return to musician status came with the big Fourth of July celebration of the Division at Davao on Mindanao, when Americans and Filipinos alike joined in a huge observance of the American Independence Day.

Following the surrender of Japan, the Band moved with the Division to take up Occupation duty. During the early days of the occupation, several fine musicians were secured from the Bands of the inactivated 41st and 33rd Divisions.

A highlight of the Division's occupation at Okayama, Honshu, was the concert presented on 19 May 1946 at Koraku Park. A crowd estimated at 15,000 attended, mostly Japanese, and showed a tremendous interest in the fine musical program. To many this was



their first opportunity to see at first hand one of the cultural aspects of American life.

Demobilization and readjustment for a time made deep inroads into the ranks of the Band but soon, at the headquarters city of Kokura, the Band was at full strength and rated as one of the finest Army musical organizations in Japan. This was the status of the band at the outbreak of the Korean Conflict.

Soon after hostilities broke out the band left Japan and landed in Korea on 3 July 1950. For the first three and a half months the band was split between Division rear and Division forward. The men at Division forward were used as defense platoon and in Headquarters Company supply. At Division rear they were utilized as security guards and truck drivers.

Around the first of October the musical instruments arrived by air from Kokura. The men from Division forward were recalled and rehearsals were started. A dance band was formed and shows were given for all the units of the Division plus the Middlesex, Argyll, and Royal Australian regiments of the Commonwealth Division.

In December all the instruments except those needed by the dance band were shipped back to Japan. On 22 January 1951, the dance band participated in a farewell honor guard ceremony for the departure of Major General John Church, the commanding general.

When the Band regained its instruments early in April it spent its time alternating between Division rear and Division forward playing honors, parades and furnishing recreational music for the men of the Division.

On 23 January 1952, 38 men of the Band boarded the USS Bepo for their return to Japan. They arrived at Camp Schimmelpfennig on 30 January, where they rapidly unpacked and were soon playing welcomes for the rest of the Division.

The Band speedily reaccustomed itself to garrison duty and was soon playing parades and concerts at the many camps that now held the 24th Infantry Division.

In the first week of September the Band initiated a series of radio shows entitled Taro Time. This show, a weekly half hour musical presentation, was broadcast over Far East Network and many of the Japanese stations. The first series met with such popularity that a second and longer series was started.

However, Taro Time was not the only activity. The band still



played its many parades and concerts. In October the Band presented a concert before a large Japanese audience in Hibiya Park, Tokyo. In February the Band traveled to Camp Haugen where they furnished music for the All Japan Boxing Tournament.

As the first year of garrison duty ends the Band is one of the finest musical organizations and is looking forward to another year of outstanding activity.



## ***24th Military Police Company***

In the original organization of the 24th Infantry Division on 1 October 1941, a Military Police unit was included in Headquarters Company, which was known as Headquarters and Military Police Company. In June of 1942 this arrangement was changed and the 24th Division Military Police Platoon was organized. This unit served with the Division until 20 March 1949, at which time it was finally re-organized as the 24th Military Police Company.

When the newly organized 24th Division was assigned the task of island defense on Oahu following Pearl Harbor, the Military Police unit was on constant patrol duty, watchful for indications of sabotage and enemy activities. Following the move to Australia in May, 1943, regular military police duty was supplemented by extensive training for combat.

Throughout the subsequent combat action of the Division, the men who wore the "MP" brassard proved themselves time and time again. At the landings on New Guinea, where a deep swamp greatly impeded the landing of men and supplies, the Military Police worked day and night to keep order along the narrow strip of beach.

At Leyte and Mindanao these men set up traffic control points and were instrumental in keeping vehicular and troop traffic moving with a minimum of congestion. They also had charge of establishing prisoner of war stockades and handling the numerous administrative problems connected with this phase of operation.

In August of 1944 the 24th Military Police Platoon was included in the newly organized Special Troops unit. It was the mission of this unit to coordinate administrative functions for Divisional units which were to come under its jurisdiction.

When the 24th Division moved to Korea to meet the enemy in July, 1950, the 24th Military Police Company was in the forefront. It has acted in the capacity of an organizing and controlling unit throughout the hostilities, distinguishing itself under the most difficult and hazardous circumstances.

When the 24th Division moved north to new positions above the 38th Parallel, the 24th MP Company accompanied it. It is in this position that the MP's are currently engaged in maintaining order and keeping in effect a stringent traffic control. Too, the MP's are playing an important part in controlling black market operations and in the ceaseless task of assisting in the rebuilding of a peaceful Korea.

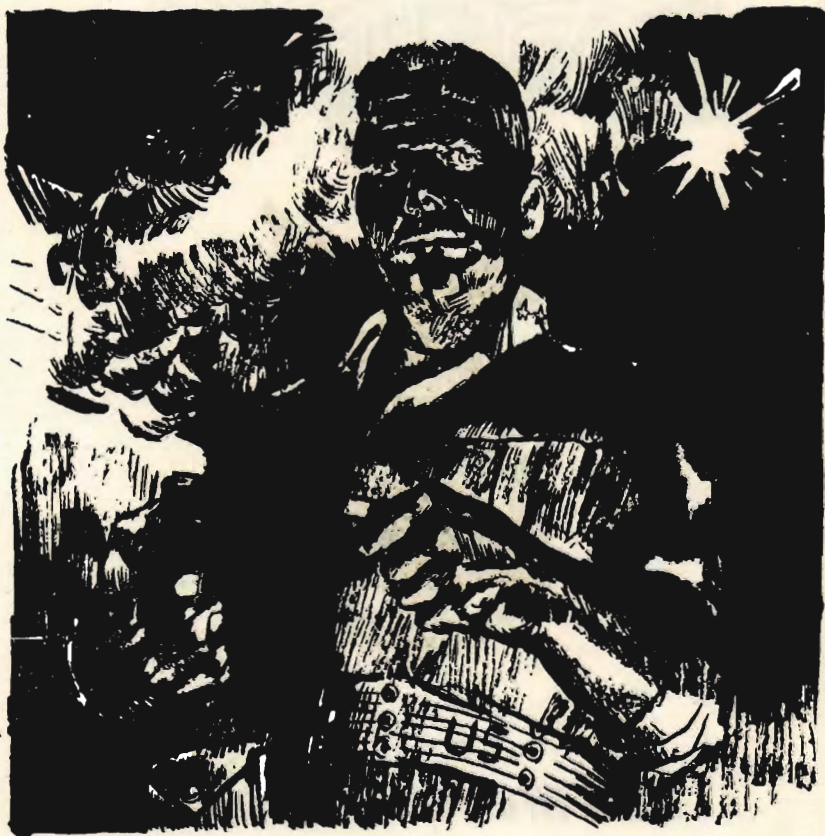




## ***The Medal Of Honor***

The Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for military valor, is given to those who have acted with supreme courage and total disregard for their own safety in the face of most hazardous conditions. It is an award that only a comparative handful of men in the world are entitled to wear. It is bestowed by act of Congress and reflects Democracy's gratitude to those who, in moments of uncommon risk, offered everything they had in its defense, including life itself. The medal is but a humble token, a gesture of recognition for sacrifices which cannot be repaid to its honored holders, or their survivors, in worldly goods.





**Major General William F. Dean**

**Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division**



In command of a unit suddenly relieved from occupation duties and yet untried in combat, and faced with a ruthless enemy highly trained and overwhelmingly superior in numbers, he felt it his duty to take actions which, to a man of his military experience and knowledge, were clearly foreseen as apt to result in death. He personally and alone attacked an enemy tank while armed only with a hand grenade. He also directed the fire of American tanks from forward positions while under intermittent artillery and small arms fire with neither cover nor concealment. When the town of Taejon was finally overrun, he refused to insure his own safety by leaving with the leading elements, but remained behind to organize his withdrawing forces and to direct stragglers. He was last seen assisting the wounded to a place of safety. Three years later he was released from a communist prison camp. The actions performed by General Dean indicate that he felt it necessary to sustain the courage of his troops by a show of excessive personal gallantry committed always at the threatened portion of his front lines. The magnificent response of his unit to this willful sacrifice, done with the full knowledge of its certain cost, not only earned him the Medal of Honor, but also made history.





**Master Sergeant Melvin O. Handrich**

**5th Regimental Combat Team**

**(Attached to the 24th Infantry Division)**



On 25 August 1950 Handrich's company was busily engaged while trying to repulse 150 North Korean Infantrymen attacking American positions located on Sobuk Mountain. Handrich, a rifle platoon sergeant, volunteered to leave his unit, which was in blocking position and not under attack, for a distant outpost then being subjected to heavy small arms and mortar fire. He remained 18 hours in this forward area to direct mortar and artillery on communist troops who, at times, charged within 50 feet of his dugout. Next morning the enemy attempted to break through the lines of the defending company. Handrich observed a portion of his unit beginning an unordered withdrawal. With neither cover nor regard for his personal welfare he left the safety of his position repeatedly to reorganize the remaining troops into fighting squads. At this time he was hit in the leg and back but he refused to discontinue fire control duties to receive medical attention. At 0700 his bunker was overrun and Handrich was killed. When Sobuk-san was later retaken, 71 enemy dead were found in the area he had been defending.





**Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud, Junior**  
Company E, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division



On 5 November 1950, from his exposed station on the point of a key ridge overlooking the approaches of E Company's command post, the American Indian security guard was the first to detect the presence of Chinese soldiers and to sound a warning as the enemy charged from a brush-covered wooded section less than 100 feet from his post. Springing up, he delivered devastating point-blank automatic rifle fire into the advancing hordes of aggressors. His accurate and intense fire checked the assault sufficiently to gain time for the company to swing into action and consolidate a perimeter of defense. With utter fearlessness, he maintained this vulnerable firing position until he was severely wounded by enemy fire. Refusing assistance or medical evacuation, he pulled himself to his feet, wrapped a free arm around a tree and resumed his deadly fire by cradling the weapon in the fork of two branches. He fell again, this time fatally wounded. This heroic act stopped the enemy from surprising and overrunning his company's positions and it allowed an opportunity for reorganization and the removal of the injured.





**Sergeant George Dolton Libby**

**Company C, 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion, 24th Infantry Division**



Sergeant Libby, with several members of an engineer platoon, was withdrawing in convoy from Taejon on 20 July 1950 when the truck was disabled by enemy fire at a roadblock. Every occupant, except Libby, was either killed or injured. After twice crossing the highway to aid his wounded comrades, he took cover in a drainage ditch along the road and poured carbine fire on the enemy. As an M-5 tractor passed, Libby lifted a wounded man aboard and mounted the cab of the prime mover. Noting that the enemy was now directing fire at the driver and realizing that no one else could operate the vehicle, he bodily stationed himself, completely exposed, between the driver and the enemy and answered their fire, killing and wounding a number of the ambushers. He refused first aid for the wounds he received in his arms and legs. As the tractor moved to safety, he lost consciousness, collapsed and died from loss of blood.





**Master Sergeant Stanley Adams**

Company A, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division



Near Sesim-ni on 4 February 1951, Adams organized and led a bayonet counterattack against a small foothill occupied by 150 communist troops. Within 55 yards of the enemy's lines he was struck in the leg by small arms fire. Ignoring the painful wound, he continued his dash up the enemy slope; fanned out behind him were 13 men, all that remained. Several enemy grenades ricocheted off his body before one exploded nearby, hurled him to the ground and inflicted further injuries. Undaunted by superior numbers, he tore into the enemy savagely with bayonet and rifle butt, and spurred his men on to drive the stunned force from the top of the hill. After an hour-long melee, his force was ordered to retire to friendly lines. The Sergeant remained behind as a one-man guard. He prevented the enemy from retaking the position by directing volleys of intense and accurate fire on hostile concentrations grouped at the foot of the hill. After Adams rejoined his company and again moved forward with it to secure the hill mass, at least 50 enemy dead were counted in the vicinity of the assault.



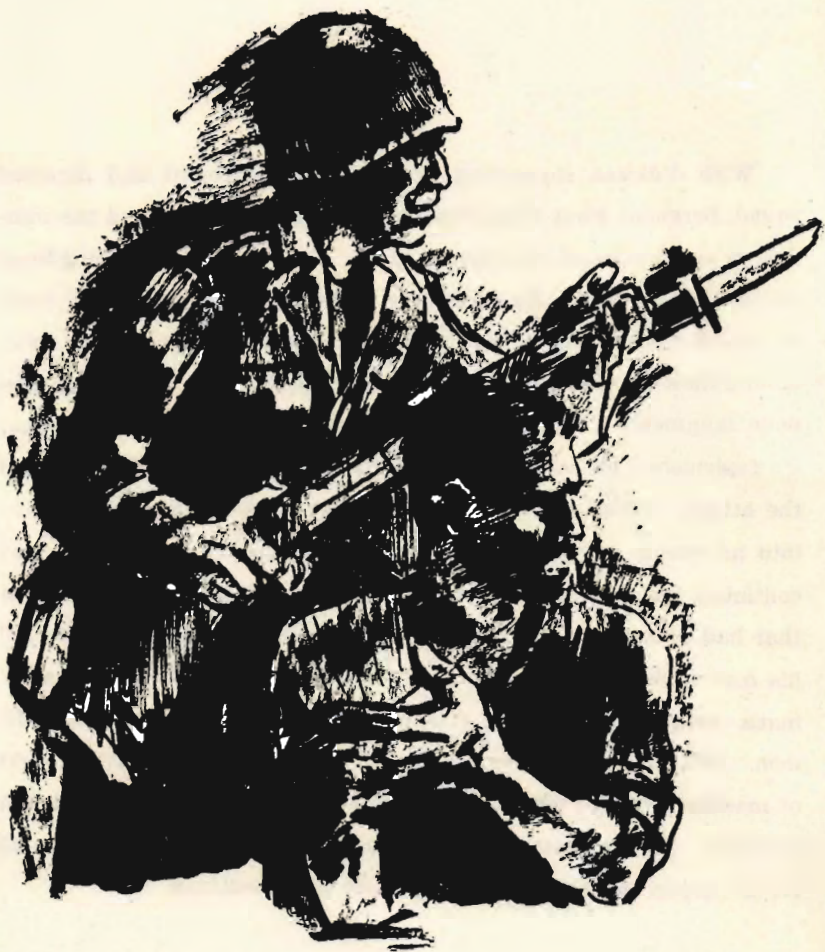


**Sergeant First Class Nelson V. Brittin**  
Company I, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division



With diffident supporting fire from his scattered and depleted squad, Sergeant First Class Nelson V. Brittin openly braved the murderous counterfire of entrenched enemy units dug in near Yongdong-ni, on 7 March 1951. He personally destroyed the communists' nearest small arms position, but before returning to his unit for more ammunition he was knocked down and injured by a shower of grenade fragments. The squad leader refused any medical attention. He replenished his supply of grenades and ammunition and resumed the attack. When his carbine jammed he leaped without hesitation into an enemy communications trench, bayoneted its occupants and continued his successful grenade assault against a machine gun nest that had pinned down his squad. Less than 100 meters up the hill his men once again came under intense fire from camouflaged automatic weapons protectively flanked by a score of communist riflemen. Brittin charged this remaining obstacle but ran into a burst of machine gun fire which struck him full in the chest and killed him instantly. In his sustained driving action he individually accounted for 20 enemy dead and four automatic gun positions.





**First Lieutenant Carl Dodd**

**Company E, 5th Regimental Combat Team  
(Attached to the 24th Infantry Division)**



Dodd commanded an assault platoon assigned the mission of seizing and securing Hill 256. He advanced his men approximately half the distance before the unit was pinned down by heavy automatic weapons and mortar fire. Rallying his men, he led them in a determined bayonet charge. He was the first to reach the communist emplacement and wipe out the enemy's machine gun nest. His dramatic actions, running and dodging, firing his carbine, and throwing grenades with either hand, so inspired his men that they resolutely followed him to capture the first objective. Personal kills registered for this action were: one 120 mm mortar, one machine gun, seven automatic rifles and scores of small arms. When darkness came he maintained an all night vigil while continually exposing himself to a hail of incoming fire. By morning he had reorganized his men and, despite stubborn and fanatical resistance, began to push to the crest of the hill. Throughout the 1200 meters of the route of advance, he displayed great heroism and dogged determination to succeed and encouraged his men by his own example to continue up the slope in the face of overwhelming odds.





**Private First Class Mack A. Jordan**  
Company K, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division



On 15 November 1951, near Kumsong, as a quad leader of the 3rd Platoon, Jordan was participating in a night attack on key terrain against a fanatical hostile force when the advance was halted by intense small-arms and automatic weapons fire. Crawling toward an enemy machine gun emplacement, he threw three grenades and neutralized the gun. He then rushed the position, delivering a devastating hail of fire, killing several of the enemy and forcing the remainder to fall back to new positions. He courageously attempted to move forward to silence another machine gun, but before he could leave his position the ruthless foe hurled explosives down the hill. In the ensuing blast Jordan lost both legs. Despite mortal wounds he continued to deliver deadly fire and held off the assailants until the platoon returned.





**Master Sergeant Ray E. Duke**

**Company C, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division**



On Hill 503 near Mugok, Korea, Master Sergeant (then Sergeant First Class) Duke was wounded in the head by hostile fire. When enemy opposition started a sustained push, Duke, a platoon sergeant, withdrew his men to higher ground and, despite his wound, remained in complete charge of the survivors. Upon being told that some other wounded had been left behind, Duke reorganized the men and charged, using bayonets and rifle butts, in an assault that routed the enemy and saved the wounded. Duke and his men retook Hill 503, but he was wounded again, this time receiving mortar fragments in the back, but he repeatedly exposed himself to move among his men and give them much needed confidence. When the men started their withdrawal, Duke was wounded in both legs. Two men tried to move him to safety but one was hit and Duke ordered them both to seek cover. He was last seen pouring devastating fire into the onrushing enemy. The Army later learned that Duke had died in a POW camp on Armistice Day, 1951.



# Valor Awards

For The  
KOREAN CONFLICT



(Distinguished Service Cross)  
42 Officers and 62 Enlisted Men



(Silver Star)  
314 Officers and 628 Enlisted Men



(Bronze Star Medal for Valor)  
238 Officers and 1039 Enlisted Men



# Korean Campaigns



United Nations Defensive, 27 June to 15 September 1950

United Nations Offensive, 16 September to 2 November 1950

Chinese Communist Forces Intervention, 3 November 1950 to 24 January 1951

First United Nations Counteroffensive, 25 January to 21 April 1951

Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive, 22 April to 8 July 1951

United Nations Summer—Fall Offensive, 9 July to 27 November 1951

Second Korean Winter, 28 November 1951 to 30 April 1952

Korean Summer—Fall 1953, 1 May to 27 July 1953



# **Combat Honors**

## ***Civil War***



### **19th Infantry Regiment**

Kentucky, 1862  
Shiloh  
Mississippi, 1862  
Tennessee, 1863  
Murfreesborough  
Chickamauga  
Chattanooga  
Chattanooga  
Georgia, 1864  
Atlanta

### **21st Infantry Regiment**

Peninsula  
Manassas  
Fredricksburg  
Gettysburg  
Virginia, 1862-63  
Wilderness  
Gold Harbor  
Petersburg  
Chancellorsville  
Antietam

## ***Indian Wars***



### **19th Infantry Regiment**

Utes

### **21st Infantry Regiment**

Arizona, 1866-70  
Bannocks  
Nez Perces  
Medocs



## ***Spanish American War***



19th Infantry Regiment  
Puerto Rico

21st Infantry Regiment  
Santiago

## ***Philippine Insurrection***



19th Infantry Regiment  
Panay, 1899, 1900  
Cebu, 1899, 1900, 1901  
Bohol, 1901

21st Infantry Regiment  
Luzon, 1899, 1901, 1902  
Zapote River

## ***World War I***



11th Field Artillery Battalion  
Meuse-Argonne

13th Field Artillery Battalion  
Aisne-Marne  
Champagne  
Lorraine  
St. Mihiel  
Meuse-Argonne

52nd Field Artillery Battalion  
Champagne  
Lorraine  
Champagne-Marne  
Meuse-Argonne

63rd Field Artillery Battalion  
Aisne-Marne  
Champagne  
Lorraine  
St. Mihiel  
Champagne-Marne  
Meuse-Argonne



# **World War II (Europe)**



**26th AAA (SW) Battalion (SP)**

Normandy  
Northern France

Rhineland  
Central Europe

# **World War II (Pacific)**



**19th Infantry Regiment**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon (with arrowhead)

**34th Infantry Regiment**

New Guinea  
Luzon  
Leyte  
Southern Philippines

**11th Field Artillery Battalion**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
(Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)

**52nd Field Artillery Battalion**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)

**21st Infantry Regiment**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Leyte  
Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)

**3rd Engineer (C) Battalion**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)

**13th Field Artillery Battalion**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)

**63rd Field Artillery Battalion**

Central Pacific  
New Guinea (with arrowhead)  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines (with  
arrowhead)



DivArty Headquarters  
Central Pacific  
(New Guinea (with arrowhead))  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines

724th Ordnance Battalion  
Central Pacific  
New Guinea  
Leyte (with arrowhead)  
Luzon  
Southern Philippines

## ***Belgian Croix de Guerre***



26th AAA AW Battalion (S)  
Meuse  
Liege

## ***Defense of Korea***



19th Infantry Regiment  
UN Defensive  
UN Offensive  
CCF Intervention  
First UN Counteroffensive  
CCF Spring Offensive  
UN Summer Fall Offensive  
Second Korean Winter  
34th Infantry Regiment  
UN Defensive  
UN Offensive

21st Infantry Regiment  
UN Defensive  
UN Offensive  
CCF Intervention  
First UN Counteroffensive  
CCF Spring Offensive  
UN Summer Fall Offensive  
Second Korean Winter  
13th Field Artillery Battalion  
UN Defensive  
UN Offensive  
CCF Intervention  
First UN Counteroffensive  
CCF Spring Offensive  
UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
Second Korean Winter  
Summer Fall — 1953



13th Field Artillery Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive  
 CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

63rd Field Artillery Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 Summer-Fall Offensive

3rd Engineer C Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive  
 CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

26th AAA Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive

52nd Field Artillery Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive  
 CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

DivArty Headquarters  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive  
 CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

724th Ordnance Battalion  
 UN Defensive  
 UN Offensive  
 CCF Intervention  
 First UN Counteroffensive  
 CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

CCF Spring Offensive  
 UN Summer-Fall Offensive  
 Second Korean Winter  
 Summer Fall — 1953

## ***Pyongtaek***



19th Infantry Regiment  
 21st Infantry Regiment  
 34th Infantry Regiment  
 11th Field Artillery Battalion

52nd Field Artillery Battalion  
 63rd Field Artillery Battalion  
 3rd Engineer C Battalion  
 724th Ordnance Battalion



# ***Division Commanders***

**1950-1956**

Major General S. B. Mason	7 July 1955 to Present
Brigadier General Martin J. Morin	1 Apr 1955 to 6 July 1955
Major General Mark McClure	11 July 1954 to 31 Mar 1955
Major General Paul D. Harkins	1 Mar 1954 to 10 July 1954
Brigadier General Carl I. Hutton	12 Jan 1954 to 28 Feb 1954
Major General Carter B. Magruder	26 Oct 1953 to 11 Jan 1954
Brigadier General Charles L. Dasher, Jr.	3 Nov 1952 to 25 Oct 1953
Brigadier General Barksdale Hamlett	31 Oct 1952 to 2 Nov 1952
Brigadier General W. E. Dunkelberg	7 Oct 1952 to 30 Oct 1952
Brigadier General George W. Smythe	6 Mar 1952 to 6 Oct 1952
Brigadier General Paul D. Adams	9 Feb 1952 to 5 Mar 1952
	7 Jan 1952 to 9 Jan 1952
Major General Henry I. Hodes	10 Jan 1952 to 8 Feb 1952
	20 Dec 1951 to 6 Jan 1952
Major General Blackshear M. Bryan	26 Jan 1951 to 19 Dec 1951
Major General John H. Church	21 July 1950 to 25 Jan 1951
Major General William F. Dean	* Oct 1949 to 20 July 1950

\* Date of assumption of command not available.



# ***As'nt Division Commanders***

**1950-1956**

Brigadier General Charles H. Bonesteel	7 Sep 1956 to Present
Brigadier General Loris R. Cochran	12 Jan 1956 to 6 Sep 1956
Brigadier General Edwin H. J. Carns	12 July 1955 to 11 Jan 1956
Brigadier General Martin J. Morin	13 Sep 1954 to 11 July 1955
Brigadier General Edwin L. Johnson	24 July 1954 to 13 Sep 1954
Brigadier General Edwin J. Messinger	24 Apr 1953 to 10 July 1954
Colonel Joseph B. Crawford	28 Oct 1952 to 23 Apr 1953
Brigadier General W. E. Dunkelberg	18 May 1952 to 27 Oct 1952
Brigadier General Elwyn Post	12 Mar 1952 to 17 May 1952
Brigadier General Paul D. Adams	24 Nov 1951 to 11 Mar 1952
Brigadier General Numa A. Watson	1 May 1951 to 11 Nov 1951
Brigadier General Garrison H. Davidson	1 Sep 1950 to 5 Jan 1951
Brigadier General Parson Mencher	28 July 1950 to 29 Aug 1950



## ***Div. Artillery Commanders***

Brigadier General John J. Davis	21 Feb 1956 to Present
Brigadier General A. H. Bender	16 June 1955 to 20 Feb 1956
Colonel D. H. Heyne	13 Apr 1955 to 15 June 1955
Brigadier General William R. Frederick	16 Aug 1954 to 12 Apr 1955
Colonel Roland C. Bower	25 July 1954 to 15 Aug 1954
Brigadier General Edwin L. Johnson	26 May 1954 to 24 July 1954
Colonel John D. Byrne	28 Apr 1954 to 25 May 1954
Colonel Camden W. McConnell	20 Apr 1954 to 27 Apr 1954
Colonel John D. Byrne	1 Apr 1954 to 19 Apr 1954
Brigadier General Carl I. Hutton	1 Mar 1954 to 31 Mar 1954
Colonel John D. Byrne	12 Jan 1953 to 28 Feb 1954
Brigadier General Carl I. Hutton	22 Nov 1952 to 11 Jan 1953

\* to 22 Nov 1952 Brigadier General Barksdale Hamlett

\* Effective date not available



# ***Regimental Commanders***

## **19th Infantry Regiment**

Colonel Charles P. Stone	24 Aug 1956 to Present
Colonel Lawrence L. Beckedorff	12 Feb 1956 to 23 Aug 1956
Colonel Robert M. Williams	6 Aug 1955 to 11 Feb 1956
Colonel Thomas B. Shanley	19 Jan 1955 to 5 Aug 1955
Colonel Harold B. Donaldson	3 July 1954 to 18 Jan 1955
Colonel Myron A. Quinto	1 Mar 1954 to 2 July 1954
Colonel Frederick R. Webber	20 Aug 1953 to 28 Feb 1954
Colonel Paul S. Shoemaker	6 Dec 1952 to 19 Aug 1953
Colonel Ned D. Moore	21 July 1950 to * Jan 1951
Colonel Guy S. Meloy, Jr.	27 June 1950 to 16 July 1951
* Effective date not available.	

## **21st Infantry Regiment**

Colonel George A. McGee	16 July 1956 to Present
Colonel William T. Wansboro	6 Nov 1955 to 15 July 1956
Colonel Glen C. Long	29 Mar 1955 to 5 Nov 1955
Colonel Neal W. Lovnes	17 Aug 1954 to 28 Mar 1955
Colonel Ward S. Ryan	4 Feb 1954 to 16 Aug 1954
Lt. Col. Maynard C. Miller	25 Nov 1953 to 3 Feb 1954
Colonel Frederick B. Alexander	4 May 1953 to 24 Nov 1953
Colonel John B. Cone	6 Oct 1952 to 3 May 1953
Colonel John R. Jeter	11 Mar 1952 to 5 Oct 1952
Colonel Herbert J. Vander-Heide	* Feb 1951 to 10 Mar 1952
Colonel Richard A. Stephens	* 1949 to * Feb 1951
* Effective dates not available.	

## **34th Infantry Regiment**

Colonel James T. L. Schwenk	2 Sep 1956 to Present
Colonel Robert B. Cobb	2 Jan 1956 to 1 Sep 1956
Colonel Keith L. Ware	7 Apr 1955 to 1 Jan 1956
Colonel E. G. Hardaway	26 June 1954 to 6 Apr 1955
Colonel James Skells	3 Mar 1954 to 19 June 1954
Colonel Hardin L. Olson	16 Sep 1952 to 2 Mar 1954
Colonel Glen A. Farris	10 Sep 1950 to 15 Sep 1952
Colonel Charles E. Beauchamp	16 July 1950 to 26 Aug 1950
Lt. Col. Robert L. Wadlington	8 July 1950 to 15 July 1950
Colonel Robert Martin	7 July 1950 to *
Colonel J. B. Loveless	26 June 1950 to 6 July 1950
* Killed In Action.	

Note: For the period 27 Aug 1950 to 9 Aug 1951 the Regiment was at zero strength.



# **General Staff Officers**

1950-1956

## **Chief of Staff**

Colonel Robert B. Cobb	2 Sep 1956 to Present
Colonel Elery M. Zehner	29 Nov 1955 to 1 Sep 1956
Colonel Asa C. Black	16 Oct 1954 to 28 Nov 1955
Colonel Lawrence E. Schlanser	19 Apr 1954 to 15 Oct 1954
Colonel John A. Beall, Jr.	1 Apr 1954 to 18 Apr 1954
Colonel Paul S. Shoemaker	21 Aug 1953 to 31 Mar 1954
* Colonel F. R. Weber	15 Aug 1953 to 20 Aug 1953
Colonel Arthur J. Peterson	28 Feb 1952 to 14 Aug 1953
Lt. Col. Walter F. Winton, Jr.	29 Aug 1951 to 27 Feb 1952
Colonel Charles S. O'Malley, Jr.	26 Feb 1951 to 28 Aug 1951
* Lt. Col. Oliver G. Kinney	18 Feb 1951 to 25 Feb 1951
Colonel William J. Moroney	24 June 1950 to 17 Feb 1951
* Acting	

## **Assistant Chief of Staff, G1**

Lt. Col. James L. Baldwin	15 May 1956 to Present
Lt. Col. Ira A. Palm	7 Nov 1955 to 14 May 1956
Lt. Col. Richard J. Allen	17 Sep 1955 to 6 Nov 1955
Lt. Col. Ned E. Ackner	17 Feb 1955 to 16 Sep 1955
Lt. Col. William J. Regner	6 Aug 1954 to 16 Feb 1955
Lt. Col. Marshall B. Garth	20 May 1954 to 5 Aug 1954
Lt. Col. Edgar R. Poole	16 Mar 1954 to 19 May 1954
Lt. Col. Furman Marshall	13 Dec 1953 to 15 Mar 1954
Major Robert C. DuFault	2 Sep 1953 to 12 Dec 1953
Lt. Col. George B. Cullison	14 Feb 1953 to 1 Sep 1953
Lt. Col. James H. Reardon	15 May 1952 to 13 Feb 1953
Lt. Col. Fred W. Jacks, Jr.	15 Aug 1951 to 14 May 1952
Major William W. Quimby	14 May 1951 to 14 Aug 1951
Lt. Col. Oliver G. Kinney	15 Mar 1951 to 13 May 1951
* Lt. Col. Lawrence H. Walker, Jr.	* to 14 Mar 1951
* Effective date not available.	

## **Assistant Chief of Staff, G2**

Lt. Col. John J. C. Moore	20 Sep 1956 to Present
Major Charles C. Clayton	14 July 1956 to 19 Sep 1956
Lt. Col. James S. Timothy	7 Apr 1956 to 13 July 1956
Major Russell G. Jones	1 Mar 1956 to 6 Apr 1956
Major William J. Phillips	7 Nov 1955 to 30 Feb 1956
Lt. Col. Ira A. Palm	11 Oct 1955 to 6 Nov 1955
Major William J. Phillips	5 July 1955 to 10 Oct 1955
Lt. Col. William Trabue	9 Apr 1955 to 4 July 1955
Lt. Col. George F. Charlton	24 Dec 1954 to 8 Apr 1955
Capt. Park P. Swan	10 Nov 1954 to 23 Dec 1954



Captain Kent Keehn	28 Oct 1954 to 9 Nov 1954
Major Wilbur L. Kahn	26 July 1954 to 27 Oct 1954
Lt. Col. Francis K. Newcomer	18 June 1954 to 25 July 1954
* Major Stewart A. Hamilton, Jr.	10 May 1954 to 17 June 1954
Lt. Col. John A. Frye	1 Mar 1954 to 9 May 1954
Captain Gustaf S. Stalin	12 Feb 1954 to 11 Mar 1954
Lt. Col. Samuel G. Ramsey, Jr.	13 Dec 1953 to 1 Feb 1954
Major Gerald G. Coady	23 Aug 1952 to 12 Dec 1953
	25 Jan 1952 to 22 Feb 1952
Lt. Col. Eugene A. Trahan	23 Feb 1952 to 22 Aug 1952
Lt. Col. James W. Barker II	23 Dec 1951 to 24 Jan 1952
Major Cecil H. Gates, Jr.	23 June 1951 to 22 Dec 1951
Major Thomas A. Marsden, Jr.	15 Mar 1951 to 22 June 1951
	** to 14 Feb 1951
Lt. Col. Oliver G. Kinney	15 Feb 1951 to 14 Mar 1951
* Acting	
** Effective date not available.	

#### Assistant Chief of Staff, G3

Lt. Col. Levene J. Weigel	15 Apr 1956 to Present
Lt. Col. Frank Petruzel	14 Sep 1955 to 15 Apr 1956
Lt. Col. George F. Charlton	9 Apr 1955 to 13 Sep 1955
Colonel Glen C. Long	7 Dec 1954 to 8 Apr 1955
Lt. Col. Marshall B. Garth	6 Aug 1954 to 6 Dec 1954
Lt. Col. John T. Dalton	8 Mar 1954 to 5 Aug 1954
Lt. Col. John M. Barnum	18 Nov 1953 to 7 Mar 1954
Lt. Col. Robert W. King	12 Oct 1953 to 17 Nov 1953
Major Alfred F. Wiest	9 Oct 1953 to 11 Oct 1953
Lt. Col. John W. Blaikie	26 Nov 1952 to 8 Oct 1953
Lt. Col. Eugene A. Trahan	23 Aug 1952 to 25 Nov 1952
Lt. Col. Charles J. Denholm	12 Mar 1952 to 22 Aug 1952
Lt. Col. Albert L. Thornton	2 Sep 1951 to 11 Mar 1952
Lt. Col. Henry H. Mauz	14 Apr 1951 to 1 Sep 1951
Major Hugh F. Young	1 Dec 1950 to 13 Apr 1951
Lt. Col. James W. Snee	* to 30 Nov 1950
* Effective date not available.	

#### Assistant Chief of Staff, G4

Lt. Col. John W. Marr	16 June 1956 to Present
Lt. Col. Charles E. Curran, Jr.	10 Dec 1955 to 15 June 1956
Lt. Col. Leo B. Jones	17 Feb 1955 to 9 Dec 1955
Colonel Samuel M. C. Goodwin	25 Feb 1954 to 17 Feb 1955
Major George I. Stoeckert	23 Feb 1954 to 24 Feb 1954
Major James C. Notgrass, Jr.	2 Feb 1954 to 22 Feb 1954
Lt. Col. Warren B. Haskill	20 May 1952 to 1 Feb 1954
Lt. Col. Benjamin M. Brothers	12 Mar 1952 to 19 May 1952
Lt. Col. Humbert F. Biasella	25 May 1951 to 11 Mar 1952
Lt. Col. Dale D. Dixon	24 Apr 1950 to 24 May 1951



## ***Special Staff***

Division Chaplain	Lt. Col. Arnell M. Landerdahl
Adjutant General	Lt. Col. Richard L. Richardson
Inspector General	Lt. Col. J. P. Hughes
Staff Judge Advocate	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Ramsay
Division Surgeon	Lt. Col. Russell M. Hartman
Division Signal Officer	Lt. Col. Walter J. Harbort
Division Chemical Officer	Maj. Alton L. Kelly
Assistant Division Engineer	Maj. Robert J. Schmidt
Provost Marshal	Lt. Col. William P. Dunn
Division Quartermaster	Lt. Col. Charles M. Hand
Finance Officer	Lt. Col. P. J. Ashenbrenner
Public Information Officer	Maj. Aaron G. Prondzinski
Headquarters Commandant	Maj. Charles Miller
Aviation Officer	Maj. Richard L. Jones
Civil Affairs Officer	Capt. Leonard J. Mills
Special Services Officer	Maj. Clarence L. Perry
Postal Officer	Capt. Kenneth K. Hibbs
American Red Cross Field Director	Mr. Billy Lamb



# ***Commanding Officers***

## **Special Troops**

Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division	Special Troops (Provisional)
11th Field Artillery Battalion	Colonel Robert B. Cobb
13th Field Artillery Battalion	Major Gooding H. Bean
52nd Field Artillery Battalion	Lt. Col. Jordan J. Wilderman
63rd Field Artillery Battalion	Major Lucius F. Wright, Jr.
26th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion	Lt. Col. Marion W. Walker
6th Tank Battalion (90MM Gun)	Lt. Col. Charles T. Coffey
3rd Engineer Combat Battalion	Lt. Col. Jewett A. Dix
24th Medical Battalion	Lt. Col. Crawford Young
724th Ordnance Battalion	Capt. William J. Branford
24th Special Services Battalion (Prov)	Lt. Col. Alfred R. Bauch
Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry Division	Major Clarence L. Perry
24th Reconnaissance Company	Capt. Edward A. Lyons
24th Military Police Company	Capt. Donal A. Fahey
24th Signal Company	Capt. Sam H. Smith
24th Quartermaster Company	Capt. Russell J. Hampson
24th Replacement Company	Capt. Angelo J. Martino
24th Infantry Division Band	Capt. John D. Franklin
24th Demilitarized Zone Police Company (Prov)	CWO Chester H. Heinzl
24th Combat Aviation Company	Capt. Jack A. Youngblood
	Major Richard L. Jones



## ***American Red Cross Staff***

Field Director	Mr. Billy Lamb
Assistant Field Director, Special Troops	Mr. Nelson Oliver
Assistant Field Director, 19th Infantry Regiment	Mr. Walter Stevens
Assistant Field Director, 21st Infantry Regiment	Mr. Robert Ralph
Assistant Field Director, 34th Infantry Regiment	Mr. Joseph Thurston
Assistant Field Director, 24th Division Artillery	Mr. Wesley Ross

### **Clubmobile Staff**

Miss Jo Ann Glotfelty, Unit Head	Miss Joan Egnot
Miss Nina Meth, Program Director	Miss Wanda Gatlin
Miss Ann Alton	Miss Evelyn Holley
Miss Sara Atkins	Miss Hazell Lee Hudzins
Miss Suzanne Bryant	Miss Paula Kuenzel
	Miss Westelle Maxwell



## ***Attached Units***

24th Support Detachment

1st Bn, Royal Sussex Regiment (British)

1 KMC Regiment (Korean Marine Corps)

1st Bn, 11th KMC Regiment (Korean Marine Corps Artillery)

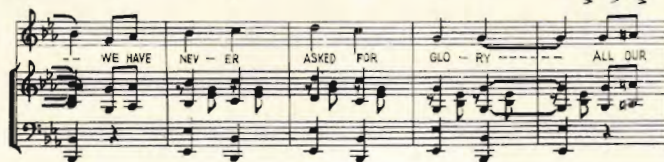
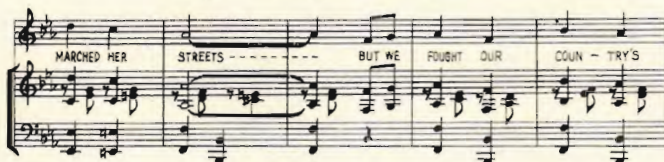


# THE 24<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION MARCH

WORDS BY  
LT. FRANK TALLANT  
AND  
WOJG. CONRAD J. LAMBRECHT



COMPOSED AND  
ARRANGED  
BY  
GPL. THOMAS T. MOSES





# MANCHURIA

YALU RIVER

PYONGYANG

38°

# KOREA

SEOUL

INCHON

PUSAN

HIROSHIMA

SASEBO

BEPPU

NAGASAKI

# KYUSHU





• SAPPORO

**HOKKAIDO**

SEA  
OF  
JAPAN

• SENDAI

**HONSHU**

**TOKYO**

**JAPAN**

Mt. FUJI

• YOKOHAMA

• OSAKA

YAMA  
CHI

**HIKOKU**

PACIFIC  
OCEAN





