

TAROLEAF

24th INFANTRY DIVISION ASSOCIATION

VOL. X DECEMBER, 1956 NO. 2

CHRISTMAS TIME! That man must be a misanthrope indeed, in whose breast something like a jovial feeling is not roused — in whose mind some pleasant associations are not awakened — by the recurrence of Christmas. There are people who will tell you that Christmas is not to them what it used to be; that each succeeding Christmas has found some cherished hope, or happy prospect, of the year before, dimmed or passed away; that the present only serves to remind them of reduced circumstances and straitened incomes — of the feasts they once bestowed on hollow friends, and of the cold looks that meet them now, in adversity and misfortune. Never heed such dismal reminiscences. There are few men who have lived long enough in the world, who cannot call up such thoughts any day in the year. Then do not select the merriest of the three hundred and sixty-five for your doleful recollections, but draw your chair nearer the blazing fire — fill the glass and send round the song — and if your room be smaller than it was a dozen years ago, or if your glass be filled with reeking punch instead of sparkling wine, put a good face on the matter, and empty it offhand, and fill another, and troll off the old ditty you used to sing, and thank God it's no worse. Look on the merry faces of your children (if you have any) as they sit round the fire. Reflect upon your present blessings — of which every man has many — not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. Fill your glass again, with a merry face and a contented heart. Our life on it, but your Christmas shall be merry, and your new year a happy one!

T A R O L E A F

The official publication of the 24th Infantry Division Association, published somewhat regularly in the interests of all men who have served and/or who continue to serve the United States 24th Infantry Division.

Every one assumes the 10th or 100th performance of a play will be the same as the first which is usually the one the critics review. But no one expects, or should expect, the 10th or 100th issue of a magazine to be the same as the first issue, or any other. Editors expect it least of all, and issue by issue they correct the occasional errors (major and minor), eliminate the inconsequential flaws, make good for the infrequent lapses, and try to oust and polish and polish again the gleaming fruit of their intellect, imagination, and enterprise. Indeed, they sometimes toss out the whole incredible concoction and start all over again. Clearly editors are their own best critics and masters, which may be why they're a calm, well-adjusted, long-lived and happy breed. Despite it all, our first business is to please you, the reader, so we'll welcome your suggestions. Roscoe Claxon, Association President, has suggested only that he wants ultimately (meaning right away) to have the best (meaning the most unstereotyped and most interesting) magazine for veterans in the whole country. This seems to us a praiseworthy, reasonable and ultimately (meaning not right away) attainable objective, and we shall try to attain it. So don't be surprised if, as we hit full stride, at least some of the features in every issue of the TARO LEAF surprise-and interest-you. At least it's our aim, because Roscoe wants it that way, and feeling as we do about that wonderful man, his wish is our command. We have a note from him staring us in the face as we write this and, because it's so much like him and because it so very much embodies the whole spirit and intent of this

magazine and more, of this Association, that we'd like to end this little chit-chat with a quotation from it. Roscoe writes "...Who said old soldiers fade away? I'm still blooming. The people in New York-the 24th gang that is-were so kind to me, I'm still not over it. I've spent all day writing friends whose addresses I can find. My regular book-the black one-has been misplaced, so I'm hoping the rest of them will find the time and the desire to drop me a line. Those are the people I'll never forget. We're part of a grand group and we've got your paper to insure that we hold them together. To that end, I'm pledging you and them my support..."

The PIO of Division recently published a booklet entitled "15th Anniversary, 24th Infantry Division". It was such a dandy, this 30 page brochure, that we know you'd want a copy. Because of the obvious impossibility of such, we are taking the liberty of including the contents of the booklet in this issue.

We further took the liberty of correcting one glaring error in their list of Division Commanders. They omitted Brig. Gen. A. COOPER SMITH who assumed command when Maj. Gen. JAMES A. LESTER left Kokura to move upstairs to Eighth Army Headquarters in January '48. Knowing Cooper personally as we did and having the warm affection for him which we do, we had to correct the record. We trust the PIO will not object.

Regretfully, our printing facilities don't permit the use of all of the fine pictures which the booklet included. As you'll see, we had our hands full with the individual photos which we used. Accordingly, we have substituted a few cartoons taken from Division publications past and present in order to round out the presentation.

We're happy to cooperate with the old "Deevish-yun" in this one.

Matrimony is a process by which a grocer acquires an account the florist had.

With our deepest regret and sympathy we pass on to you, the sad news of the untimely death of HARRY PEFFER (19th). While on a belated holiday, Harry succumbed to a heart attack, on August 29, 1956. He is survived by his wife Sarah and daughter Carol 5½ yrs. of age. Harry has been a member of the Association since its inception and was an honorary member of the 34th Inf. Regt. Ass'n. Those who knew him will attest to his fine character and his never ending desire to work for the betterment of the two organizations he represented. He not only gave of material means but of himself. Though we are war hardened veterans his loss to us is felt deeply. To his mourners we of the 24th Division Ass'n. send our deepest sympathy.

BOB SOLOMON (34th)
34th INF. REGT. ASSOC.,
28 E. 39th St., New York,
New York

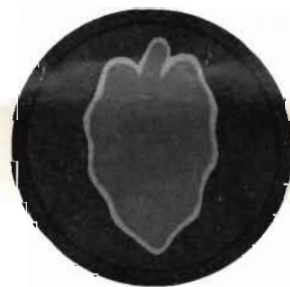
Duty is something we look forward to with distaste, do with reluctance, and boast about forever after.

Capt. FRANCIS H. HELLER (Div. Arty.), now at the U. of Kansas in Lawrence, Kans. gets an acknowledgment of his services for his assistance to Mr. Harry Truman in the writing of Vol. 2 of his memoirs. Now, readers, please don't bother sending us those letters. We didn't inject a single editorial comment into this item. By the way, Francis, we're right proud of you... We'll be looking for you at the Chicago convention in August.....

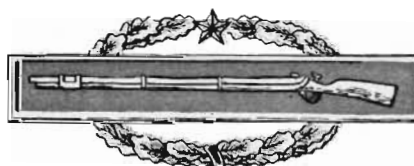
Hell hath no music like a woman playing second fiddle



15th
ANNIVERSARY



24th INFANTRY DIVISION





Major General S. B. Mason
Commanding General
24th Infantry Division



Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel III
Assistant Division Commander

Why We Serve In Korea



Col. Robert B. Cobb
Chief of Staff

"It is better to fight them in Korea than in Wichita." That's what the famous American jet ace Major James Jabara said when asked why he was fighting in Korea.

When Harry S. Truman, then President of the United States, made the historic decision to send American troops to support the United Nations in the Far East, he said: "We do not have a choice between fighting in Korea or not fighting at all. Our choice lies between fighting in Korea or fighting somewhere else—somewhere more difficult—and probably somewhere closer to home."

It was not a toss of a coin that sent American troops half way around the world to fight on foreign soil. The presidential decision was based on the opinions of high level government civilian and military experts who have long followed the tactics of Communist expansion throughout the world. They

watched the Communists swallow up country after country in Europe after World War II, but the invasion of the Republic of Korea was the straw that broke the camel's back, because when President Syngman Rhee asked for help, the U.S., along with other free nations of the world, responded. The armed might of the North Korean Communist aggressors was met by the armed might of the free world, and aggression was stopped.

An armistice has been signed now and the guns are silent, but it is an uneasy, watchful, prayerful truce, because bitter experience has shown that the Communists cannot be trusted.

We should understand what we are defending when we keep Communism from our shores. We are fighting for our own type of living, for rights which are guaranteed by our Constitution, for rights which entitle us to equality and justice under the law.



Lt. Col. James L. Baldwin
G-1



Maj. Charles C. Clayton
G-2



Lt. Col. Levene J. Weigel
G-3



Lt. Col. John W. Marr
G-4

'The Rock of Chickamauga'



Col. Charles P. Stone
Regimental Commander

Organized on 4 May, 1861, under a proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, the 19th Infantry Regiment first tasted battle as part of the Army of Ohio at Shiloh, Mississippi. At Chickamauga, Georgia, in 1863, the Regiment fought its proudest battle and earned the nickname which still stands today—The Rock of Chickamauga. The Regiment bore the brunt of fierce Confederate attacks. Casualties were so great that at one time during the battle the Regiment was commanded by a second lieutenant. Since then on every September 20th, the official organization day for the Regiment, the junior second lieutenant in the unit is appointed Regimental Commander for the day.

In 1922 the Regiment was sent to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and became part of the 24th Infantry Division when it was organized there on 1 October, 1941. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December, 1941, the Nineteenth was one of the first units to see action.

On 29 October, 1944, the Regiment landed at Leyte, where the 24th Division played an important part in the liberation of the Philippines.

From October, 1945, until June, 1950, the Nineteenth served on occupation duty in Japan. With the invasion of South Korea, the Regiment moved to the battle zone and set up defenses along the Kum River line. On 15 July the Regiment met the full fury of the 6th North Korean Division. One-third of the Regiment was killed or wounded, but the Chicks had broken the effectiveness of the enemy force.

The Nineteenth fought courageously in Korea from July, 1950, until January, 1952, when it earned a respite in Japan. The Regiment distinguished itself in such operations as "Killer," "Ripper," "Rugged," and "Dauntless."

Today the Nineteenth stands guard along the Demilitarized Zone. It is the only regiment in the United States Army today that is manning front line positions.



Lt. Col. R. W. Healy
Executive Officer



Lt. Col. J. D. Green
Commander,
1st Battalion



Lt. Col. C. E. Curran
Commander,
2nd Battalion



Lt. Col. Frank Petruzel
Commander,
3rd Battalion

3rd Engr Bn

The 3rd Engineer Battalion (Combat) was organized on 25 March, 1901, at Fort Totten, New York. During the next 15 years it was employed in all the foreign service stations of the Army. Units served in Cuba, Panama, the Philippines, and Hawaii, as well as the United States. In 1916 the Battalion was reorganized as the 3rd Engineer Regiment. For its 40 consecutive years in the Pacific area, the Battalion earned the title of the "Pacific Engineers."



Lt. Col. Crawford Young
Commander, 3rd Engr Bn (C)

On 1 October, 1941, the regiment was reorganized and the 3rd Engineer Battalion became one of the original components of the 24th Division.

In July, 1943, the Battalion moved to Hawaii with the 24th and in 1944 gave valuable support to the Division in the Tanahmerah Bay and Hollandia operations on New Guinea and later on Leyte and Mindanao in the Philippines.

In Japan with the 24th Division the Battalion was responsible for the construction of the Division's camps throughout Kyushu.

In the Korean War the Battalion distinguished itself along the Kum River. Later the Engineers lived up to the combat portion of their name when they were committed to fight as infantry for three weeks along the Naktong River.

The Battalion returned to Japan with the Division, and again came back to Korea in July, 1953. The Engineers assisted in constructing facilities throughout the widely dispersed areas. The work of the Battalion still goes on today. Rain or shine the roads and facilities must be maintained. The Engineers have the following motto: "Wherever 'Danger' goes, there is always 'Dynamite' to make the way."

21st Inf

'Duty'

Organized May 4, 1861, the 21st Infantry Regiment was blooded in the Civil War battle of Antietam. From there, the regiment fought at Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg-Richmond and Cedar Mountain.

In the Spanish-American War, its colors were conspicuous in many campaigns, including the capture of San Juan Hill. At the turn of the century, the 21st suppressed insurrections on Luzon, Leyte, and Mindanao, in the Philippines.

During World War I, the 21st guarded the Mexican border, and in 1921 was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The 21st became part of the 24th Infantry Division when it was organized October 1, 1941.

The 21st started the long and bloody journey through the Pacific from December 7, 1941, spearheading the amphibious assault at Tanahmerah Bay in New Guinea.

During the battle of Leyte, the 21st was largely responsible for the capture of the island of Panaon, blocking the Japanese navy from Leyte Gulf. Then

came Breakneck Ridge, Mindoro and Mindanao.

Following the war, the 21st Regiment took part in the occupation of Japan. On June 25, 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 First Battalion and Alpha Battery of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion, met a strong enemy force at Osan on July 5, 1950.

Through the rest of the Korean War, the Regiment was in the forefront of the fighting—at Chochiwon, the Kum River and the Pusan Perimeter. Later, as Task Force Stephens, it reached to within 17 miles of the Yalu River.

The unit moved with the 24th Division to Japan, then back to Korea again to guard and repatriate POWs.

The "Gimlets" now occupy vital blocking positions across the historic invasion corridor to Seoul. Continued intensive training and spirit assure that the 21st Infantry Regiment will remain a dreaded foe to any enemy.



Col. George A. McGee, Jr.
Regimental Commander



Lt. Col. R. V. Snyder
Executive Officer



Lt. Col. I. A. Palm
Commander,
1st Battalion



Lt. Col. Jack Swaim
Commander,
2nd Battalion



Lt. Col. W. L. Olson
Commander,
3rd Battalion

24th Replacement Co

The first contact—and the last—that a soldier has with the 24th Infantry Division comes at the 24th Replacement Company.

It is at the Replacement Company that men are first oriented into the Taro Division. The company's job is a vital one. Replacements must be processed speedily, equipped, and assigned properly to keep continuity within the Division.

The 16-month tour of duty in Korea means that thousands of men pass through the Replacement Company during a year. Also the Company almost

daily handles personnel going or coming from R & R and inter-theater transfers.

The job of processing men passing through the Company has been streamlined so that individuals remain at the "Repple" an average of only 24 hours.

In addition, the Replacement Company handles the assignment of KATUSAs to the 24th Division where the KATUSAs get their first taste of life with the American Army.

The job of the Replacement Company is a never-ending one due to the constant turnover of personnel within the Division.

24th Med Bn

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

The first taste of action came at Tanahmerah Bay on New Guinea. The Battalion performed the difficult task of evacuating wounded over almost impassable jungle trails.



Capt. Goodman C. Everett
Commander, 24th Med Bn

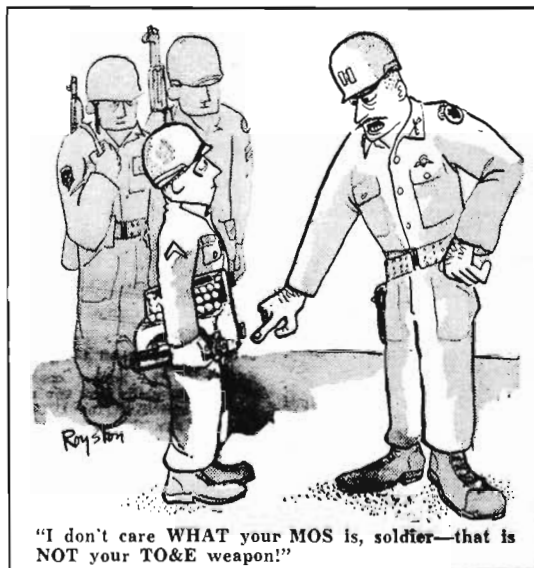
On Leyte the difficulties in evacuating wounded were doubled. But the Battalion succeeded by foot, jeep, raft or any other available means in moving litter cases to the rear for treatment. Forward elements of the Battalion had to fight with the infantry to guard perimeters.

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

At the close of World War II, the Battalion accompanied the 24th Division to Japan for occupation duty.

In the early stages of the Korean action the medics were often forced to provide their own infantry support during evacuation of wounded. 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. The use of helicopters greatly increased the effectiveness of the Battalion, since rugged and mountainous terrain often made other means of evacuation impossible.

Today the 24th Medical Battalion stands near the Demilitarized Zone and continues to live up to its motto, "Curare" (To Care For).



News Highlights of the Division's 15th Year

October, 1955

Division celebrates Organization Day as 8,000 fans watch 24th Division football team beat 7th Division, 26-14.

Taromen furnish honor guard for retirement parade of Major General William F. Dean, former Division commander.

November, 1955

Taromen win Korean football championship.

Infantry and Artillery Battalions begin battalion tests at Nightmare Range.

December, 1955

Secretary of Army Wilber M. Brucker tours 24th Division.

Taromen celebrate Christmas along front lines as Francis Cardinal Spellman celebrates Christmas Eve Midnight Mass at Recreation Center 1.

January, 1956

Colonel Loris R. Cochran becomes Assistant Division Commander, replacing Brigadier General Edwin H. J. Carns.

A Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, tours Taro Division.

February, 1956

Second and Third Battalions, 19th Infantry Regiment, top all battalions in I Corps in tests at Nightmare Range.

Colonel John J. Davis commands Division Artillery, replacing Brigadier General Arthur H. Bender.

March, 1956

After one year on the DMZ, 34th Infantry Regiment is replaced by 19th Infantry Regiment.

April, 1956

Tanks from every regiment, 6th Tank Battalion, and 24th Reconnaissance Company stage Armor Day Celebration.

June, 1956

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra dedicates outdoor bowl at Recreation Center 4.

Division Recreation Centers to expand with approval of \$800,000 building plan.

July, 1956

Honor Guard from First Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, and Battery A, 52nd Field Artillery Battalion, commemorates sixth anniversary of first battle of Korean War at Osan.

Promotions of Brigadier General Loris R. Cochran and Brigadier General John J. Davis announced.

August, 1956

Taro all-star baseball team wins Korean championship.

September, 1956

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bone-steel III becomes Assistant Division Commander, replacing Brig. Gen. Cochran who was reassigned to KMAC.



"I'm sorry, but 'to have one hell of a good time' isn't sufficient reason for me to give you a 24-hour pass."

724th Ord Bn



"Of course, I never was one to . . . at ease, Martha . . . throw my rank around."

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.

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 the Leyte campaign, part of the Company went to Mindoro with the West Visayan Task Force, the balance going to Mindanao with the rest of the Division. In both actions the Company did outstanding work, earning for itself the Meritorious Service Plaque.

Following a tour of duty in Japan supporting the Division, the 724th moved to Korea with the Division on 30 June, 1950 to participate in the Korean action.



Lt. Col. Alfred R. Bauch
Commander, 724th Ord Bn

It became the first ordnance unit to engage in that conflict.

In 1951, in order to meet the scope of work that ordnance had to perform, the 724th Ordnance Maintenance Company became the 724th Ordnance Battalion. The 724th accompanied the Division in all of its campaigns in Korea.

Three years after the Korean armistice, the mission of the Battalion is still the same—to support the Division through maintaining vehicle and armament readiness.

24th Avn Co

The 24th Combat Aviation Company (Provisional) is one of the youngest members of the 24th Infantry Division.

Organized on 1 March, 1954, the Company was formerly a part of Division G-4 Section. Wide disbursement of the Division prevented an earlier consolidation of the Company.

The normal operations of the Company consist of aerial observation and surveillance of activities in the Division sector. In addition the light aircraft of the Company participate in battalion and regimental maneuvers. This, however, is only a portion of the duties of the Company. Since the end of the Korean

Conflict, administrative flights have 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—ferrying Division personnel from place to place in Korea.

The Company also flies training missions, photographic and reconnaissance flights as well as maintenance tests.

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



24th QM Co



"My own flesh and blood—and he comes home with a Good Conduct ribbon."

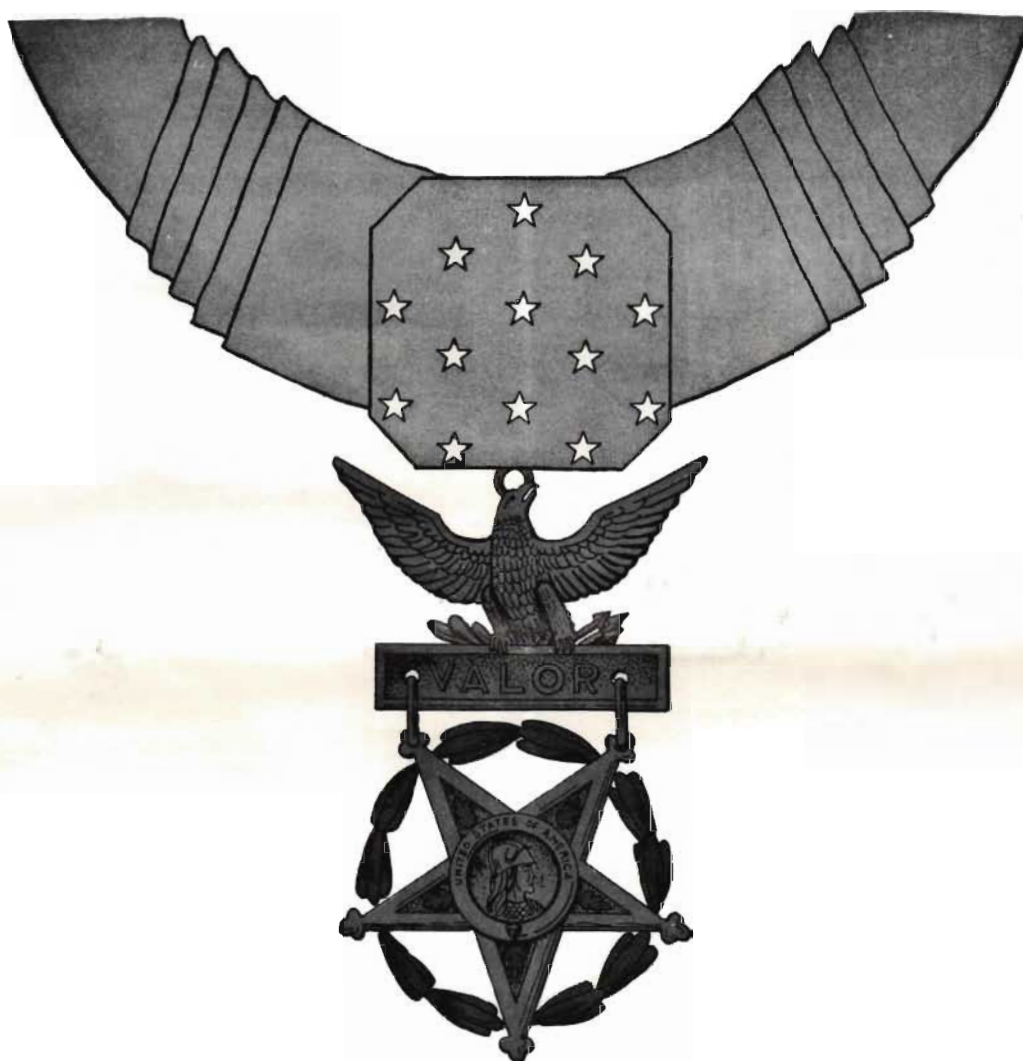
The 24th Quartermaster Company, originally a portion of the 11th Quartermaster Regiment, was designated the 11th Quartermaster Battalion at the time of the activation of the 24th Infantry Division on 1 October, 1941. It was reduced to company strength a year later and has been known as the 24th Quartermaster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

supply lifelines of the Division flowing despite rugged terrain on such islands as New Guinea, Leyte, Mindanao and Mindoro.

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 Division well fed, sufficiently clothed and adequately fueled.

The mission of the Quartermaster Company remains the same today. If an emergency should ever arise it will be up to the Company to keep the lifeline of the Division flowing.



MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. DEAN, *Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division*
M/SGT. MELVIN O. HANDRICH, *5th RCT (Attached to 24th Infantry Division)*
CPL. MITCHELL RED CLOUD, JR., *Company E, 19th Infantry Regiment*
SGT. GEORGE D. LIBBY, *Company C, 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion*
M/SGT. STANLEY ADAMS, *Company A, 19th Infantry Regiment*
SFC NELSON V. BRITTIN, *Company I, 19th Infantry Regiment*
1/LT. CARL DODD, *5th RCT (Attached to 24th Infantry Division)*
PFC MACK A. JORDAN, *Company K, 21st Infantry Regiment*
M/SGT. RAY E. DUKE, *Company C, 21st Infantry Regiment*

24th Spec Svcs Bn

The 24th Special Services Battalion (Provisional) was organized to carry out the administration of the four Recreation Centers of the 24th Division, and the supervision of all athletic and recreational activities.

Battalion personnel are responsible for PX facilities, snack bars, service clubs, libraries, hobby shops and other



Major Clarence L. Perry
Commander,
24th Spec Svcs Bn (Prov)

features of the Recreation Centers, which make many hours of leisure-time entertainment possible for Taromen on both sides of the Imjin River.

An important function of the Battalion is the administration of the Division Film Exchange, which distributes both 35mm films to Recreation Center theaters, and 16mm motion pictures to individual units throughout the Division.

Live entertainment is provided by the Battalion's Entertainment Section. Bookings are arranged for performances by touring shows from the United States, featuring both professional and the best amateur performers, and varying in style from Rita Moreno and Johnny Grant to the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Division athletic program, planned and directed by the Athletic Section of the Battalion, extends in scope from company level to division-wide competitions. Taromen have been treated to sporting thrills by championship calibre teams in all sports throughout every season of the sporting year.

The Special Services Battalion is also charged with the responsibility for the Division PX Warehouse, which supplies the PX branches of every unit.



DMZ Police Co

The DMZ Civil Police Company (Provisional) is literally the watchdog of the free world. Its job is to maintain law and order along the United Nations' side of the Demilitarized Zone within the 24th Infantry Division sector.

The Company's mission runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week for there can be no slackening of vigilance.

The DMZ Company is an all-volunteer unit. Its men are screened for ability, experience and intelligence. If a man desires to transfer out of the unit to go back to the rear areas, he is automatically transferred. But few request it.

The job of the Company is rugged with little chance for recreation. But spirit

is high because the men have a sense of mission and duty.

The Company constantly patrols its portion of the DMZ—night and day. Frequently a Communist patrol will walk along a few steps behind the Company's patrols, but both sides are separated by two strands of barbed wire which mark the demarcation line. The Communists sometimes try to talk to the Americans, but the DMZ Policemen do not return the conversation.

The patrols can look across the line constantly and see the potential enemy. For that reason the men must remain alert. For if an outbreak of hostilities were to occur, they would be the first to know.

"IT DIDN'T OPEN, SO I BROUGHT IT BACK LIKE YOU SAID."



此の位置は何か良い風聞
を聞いたか

24th Recon Co

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

portant data on terrain and enemy disposition. Here Recon men often had to abandon use of their vehicles and take to foot due to 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 location of aggressor concentrations and then assisting in their destruction. The Recon Company continues its training and preparedness today—ready if the need should ever arise for it to again become "the eyes of the Division."



Col. James T. L. Schwenk
Regimental Commander



Lt. Col. H. A. Crosby
Executive Officer



Lt. Col. H. S. Lowe
Commander,
1st Battalion



Lt. Col. R. J. Manzollito
Commander,
2nd Battalion



Lt. Col. A. J. Genetti
Commander,
3rd Battalion

'Toujours En Avant'

Youngest of the regiments of the 24th Infantry Division, the 34th Infantry Regiment has filled its 40 years of existence with glowing achievement since it was organized June 3, 1916.

The 34th sailed for France with the Seventh Division in 1918, and fought in the Puvencelle sector with great valor. For this and subsequent actions against the Germans, the 34th was cited by the French with the battle honors of Lorraine.

On December 7, 1941, the 34th was preparing to move to the Philippines, but the Pearl Harbor attack changed this and the Regiment sailed for Hawaii instead.

The 34th was in reserve at Tanahmerah Bay, but joined in mopping-up operations after Hollandia airstrip had been seized. For the thrust into Biak Island, the 34th was attached to the 41st Division, and after a crushing two-day drive captured Sorido and Brooks air bases.

The first true test of the 34th came at Leyte. Spearheading the 24th Division's rapid thrust across the island, the Regiment remained in constant combat with the enemy for 75 consecutive days.

Attached to the 38th Division near Subic Bay, the 34th fought bitter actions to retake Bataan. The 34th went on to dig the Japanese out of holes in Corregidor, and rejoined the 24th Division to help take Mindanao.

In the early days of the Korean fighting, the 34th bore the brunt of overwhelming Communist assaults.

Severely reduced in strength, the 34th was transferred back to Japan on paper, to be stationed at Zama and Fuji in Honshu.

With the 24th's return to Korea, the 34th processed POWs, and later set up headquarters in Pusan.

In 1954 the 34th rejoined the 24th Division where it spent over a year guarding the Demilitarized Zone against the Communist aggressors it fought so valiantly during the war here.

6th Tank Bn

The second oldest tank battalion in the Army, the 6th Tank Battalion (90 mm Gun) traces its lineage back to 1918 when the first ancestor units were part of the 304th and 305th Tank Brigades. Later the lineage was carried on to the 66th Armored Regiment of the Second Armored Division which fought in Africa, Sicily, and Germany in World War II.

On March 25, 1946, the Second Armored Division was reorganized and companies of the 6th Tank Battalion were formed from elements of the 66th and 67th Armored Regiments. Gradually the Battalion was brought to zero strength but was reactivated on January 31, 1949.

In July, 1950, the Battalion was sent to Korea where its units were attached at various times to the 1st Cavalry Division, 24th Infantry Division and the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade. On October 19, 1950, elements of the 6th Tank Battalion became the first American unit to enter the North Korean Capital of Pyongyang.



Lt. Col. Jewett A. Dix
Commander, 6th Tank Bn

With the intervention of the Chinese Communists, the Battalion was again attached to the Commonwealth Brigade, and on January 4, 1951, it was the last American unit to move out of Seoul.

In February, 1952, it was sent to Japan, but returned to Korea in July, 1953, to guard POWs. The second Korean tour lasted three months and the Battalion returned to Japan.

On March 6, 1955, the 6th Tank Battalion returned to Korea as part of the 24th Division to become the only tank battalion presently in a front line unit.



"THIS IS THE GUY I WAS TELLING YOU ABOUT."



Brig. Gen. John J. Davis
Commanding General
Division Artillery

Division Artillery



Col. Robert B. Franklin
Executive Officer



"You mean you've never been kissed, either?"

11th FA Bn

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

The 11th 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 the round just before 11 a.m. on Armistice Day.

In 1920 the Regiment moved to Hawaii where, on 1 October 1941, it became Headquarters Battery of Division Artillery and the 11th Field Artillery Battalion.

Impassable terrain kept the 11th from giving full support to the Division in the New Guinea operations, but later on Leyte the Battalion fired thousands of rounds in support of both the 24th and 32nd Divisions. The 11th fired its last rounds in support of the 24th Division on Mindanao.

In Japan for occupation duty the Battalion was stationed on Kyushu.

At the outbreak of the Korean War Battery B of the Battalion was attached



Maj. Gooding H. Bean
Commander, 11th FA Bn

to the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion and fired the first medium artillery of the Korean fighting near the Kum River on 9 July, 1950.

Often displaced over wide areas, the Battalion inflicted countless casualties on the enemy during the Conflict.

Returning to Japan with the Division, the 11th underwent an intensive training cycle.

Back in Korea since July, 1953, the Battalion stands today near the Demilitarized Zone and continues vigorous training for any eventuality.



"THAT LAST ONE WAS DAMNED CLOSE."

13th FA Bn

The 13th Field Artillery Battalion is the offspring of the 13th Field Artillery Regiment which was activated shortly after the entry of the United States into World War I.

The 13th Regiment was organized on 1 June, 1917, and left for France in May, 1918, where it fought at Chateau Thierry, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

Later the Regiment became part of the Army of Occupation and returned to the States in July, 1919.

The Regiment moved to Hawaii in 1920 and served there until the activation of the 24th Division in 1941. The 8th, 11th, 52nd and 63rd Battalions formed the Division Artillery initially, but the 13th was substituted for the 8th shortly thereafter.

The Battalion gave close support for units of the Division during the campaigns on Leyte and Mindanao during World War II. 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 broke out.

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

The Battalion went back to Japan with the Division and returned to Korea for its second tour in July, 1953. Today the Battalion stands with the 24th Division astride the historic invasion routes to Seoul—ready if needed.



Lt. Col. Jordan J. Wilderman
Commander, 13th FA Bn

52nd FA Bn

The 52nd Field Artillery Battalion was organized at the same time as the 24th Infantry Division—1 October, 1941. War struck shortly after activation and the Battalion moved to Australia for amphibious training with the Division.

The 52nd supported the Division in the campaigns at Tanahmerah Bay and Hollandia in New Guinea despite almost impassable terrain.

On 20 October, 1944, the 24th Division spearheaded the American invasion of the Philippines on Leyte. Rapid displacement kept the 52nd in close support of the Division throughout the campaign. Later the 52nd supported the Division in the Mindoro and Mindanao campaigns, keeping up devastating fire despite the rapid drives across the islands.

The Battalion was with the Division for occupation duty in Japan until the outbreak of the Korean War.

Battery A 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. The 52nd distinguished itself in



Major Lucius F. Wright Jr.
Commander, 52nd FA Bn

battles along the Kum River and in the Pusan Perimeter. It accompanied the Division on its lightning advance to the Yalu River and supported many famous actions in its first tour in Korea.

The 52nd returned to Japan for a breather with the Division but came back to Korea in July, 1953. Today the Battalion stands near the Demilitarized Zone where it constantly trains to meet any emergency.



"HE'S WHAT IS KNOWN AS AN ENLISTED MAN."

63rd FA Bn

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, 1 October, 1941.

The 63rd was one of the first Army units to suffer casualties in the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. At that time it was stationed with the Division at Schofield Barracks.

Following training in Australia, the 63rd joined the Division in the attack on New Guinea. When the Hollandia airfield was captured, the Battalion was the first artillery unit to set up position and fire from that location.

In June and July of 1944 the 63rd supported the 34th Infantry Regiment on Biak Island and later on Leyte. The Battalion's howitzers were largely responsible for the recapture of Bataan. Action on Mindoro and Mindanao followed.

Following a tour of occupation duty in Japan, the 63rd moved with the Division in July, 1950, at the outbreak of the Korean War. The 63rd fought at Pyongtaek, Chonan and at Taejon, and many times it was forced into direct hand-to-hand combat with the enemy.

In December, 1950, the Battalion was returned to Japan and reorganized. Returning to Korea with the 24th Division, the 63rd fired the last shots of the Division at the enemy. It closed the war firing in support of IX Corps.

Today the 63rd stands near the Demilitarized Zone ready to give valuable fire support if the need should ever arise.



Lt. Col. Charles T. Coffey
Commander,
26th AAA Bn (SP)



Lt. Col. Marion W. Walker
Commander, 63rd FA Bn

26th AAA Bn

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 part of the 24th Infantry Division on 10 November, 1951.

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. The Chinese called the 26th the "Running Waters of Death."

In "Operation Nomad" the newly activated batteries of the Battalion, C and D, proved themselves in giving direct ground support to the advancing friendly

forces. Assisting the 19th Infantry 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.

Today the 26th AAA stands near the Demilitarized Zone ready to throw out its murderous firepower if the need should ever arise.



24th Signal Co

The 24th Signal Company was originally part of the Special Troops of the old Hawaiian Division. At that time it was designated the 11th Signal Company. With the activation of the 24th Infantry Division on 1 October, 1941, it was redesignated the 24th Signal Company, and it has remained with the Taro Division ever since.

Throughout the Pacific campaign in World War II, the 24th Signal Company fought beside the other elements of the Division to keep communications open with all units. Although harassed by snipers and the difficult terrain on such islands as New Guinea, Leyte, Mindanao and Mindoro, the signalmen performed their vital mission of linking the Divi-

sion's scattered units together with communications.

In the Korean Conflict the 24th Signal Company was beset by the 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.

Although there is a truce now in Korea, the work of the Signal Company still goes on. Wire lines and radio nets must be maintained and improved in order to keep the Division at the peak of combat readiness. Without communications among the Division's scattered units, there would be chaos.



★ ★ ★ 24th MP Co

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, 1942, the arrangement was changed and the 24th Division Military Police Platoon was organized. This unit served with the Division until 20 March, 1949, when it was finally reorganized as the 24th Military Police Company.

Throughout the combat actions of the Division in World War II the men who wore the "MP" brassards proved themselves time and time again. At the landings on New Guinea a deep swamp impeded the landing of men and supplies, but the Military Police worked day and night to keep order along the narrow beachhead.

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.

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

Today the Military Policemen are engaged in maintaining order and keeping a stringent traffic control. The MP's play an important part in the ceaseless task of aiding in the rebuilding of a peaceful Korea.



"WHAT MAKES YOU THINK I'VE BEEN DRINKING, LIEUTENANT?"



"WELL, WHAT THE HELL ARE YOU LAUGHING AT?"

Division Commanders

Major General D. S. Wilson	October 1941 to August 1942
Major General Frederick A. Irving	August 1942 to November 1944
Major General Roscoe B. Woodruff	November 1944 to November 1945
Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer	November 1945 to December 1945
Major General James A. Lester	December 1945 to January 1948
Major General A. Cooper Smith	January 1948 to August 1948
Major General Anthony C. McAuliffe	August 1948 to September 1949
Major General William F. Dean	October 1949 to July 1950
Major General John H. Church	July 1950 to January 1951
Major General Blackshear M. Bryan	January 1951 to December 1951
Major General Henry I. Hodes	January 1952 to February 1952
Brigadier General Paul D. Adams	February 1952 to March 1952
Brigadier General George W. Smythe	March 1952 to October 1952
Brigadier General W. E. Dunkelberg	7 October 1952 to 30 October 1952
Brigadier General Barksdale Hamlett	31 October 1952 to 2 November 1952
Major General Charles L. Dasher, Jr.	November 1952 to October 1953
Major General Carter B. Magruder	October 1953 to January 1954
Brigadier General Carl I. Hutton	January 1954 to February 1954
Major General Paul D. Harkins	March 1954 to July 1954
Major General Mark McClure	July 1954 to June 1955
Major General S. B. Mason	July 1955 to date

Produced by
Public Information Office
24th Infantry Division

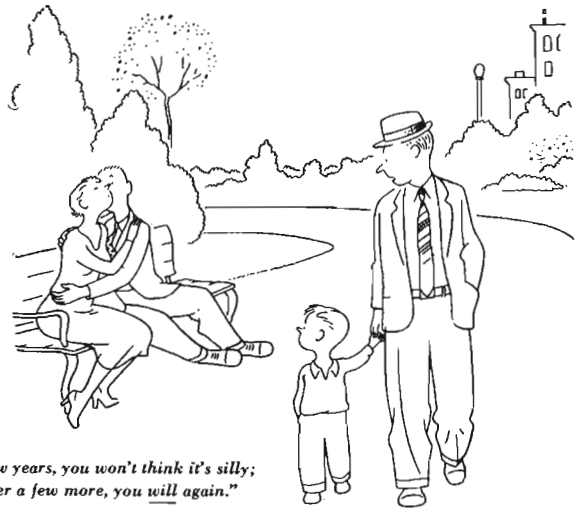
A PIECE OFF YOUR MIND



BILL MIELKE (21st) writes some nostalgic notes of days long ago and we liked them well enough to quote them in full here. Here are a few memories which Bill has of war with the 24th:

"A rather humorous incident which kind of lampoons the Navy occurred when I was not quite yet in the 24th. This was in May 1945 while en route to Mindanao to join the Division. The craft upon which I traveled was commanded by an apparently 'battle-wise' officer who advised us, when the 10 in 1's were being doled out, to save what we didn't eat because 'you'll be darn glad you have it later'. Respecting his knowledge, most of us saved some food and during the trip made ready for the landing by sharpening bayonets, cleaning rifles and the like. After all, the way things sounded we might have to fight our way ashore! Then we landed -- three guesses as to who met us. The Red Cross with coffee and donuts! Later at Division Headquarters we had a meal of hamburger, corn, potatoes (dehydrated, what else) bread and pears. In time to come I learned that it took more than a war to keep the front lines from getting at least one hot meal a day (orchids to the kitchen crew, especially the jeep drivers). I never have figured out if the Navy man was trying to help us, impress us, or just keep his boat clean.

"Remember when a guy got 'snort' and he would sweat out every patrol? I know of one fellow who never had a chance to get snort but I'll bet he sweat plenty in the 12 or 14 hours he was in the 24th. Artur Remiker had come from the same town, Manitowac, Wisconsin, but I didn't know him until we were drafted. We took basic together at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, rode home together, traveled to Fort Ord on the same train and caught the same boat, the General Collins, to Leyte. We were even on the same LST to Mindanao. During that time I got to know Art like fellas do when thrown together. He was one of the few fellas I met who had the future planned; a job and a girl were both waiting for him when he got back. Most of the rest of us were 18 or 19 years old with nothing really definite in mind for the future -- we all wanted to get back in one piece but when we did whether we went to school, got married, got a job or just what we did wasn't important. Art was different but Fate with her inevitable finger always seems to pick out the cream of the crop. Art joined his company of the 3rd Battalion the evening of the day we landed. The next morning when I went up to join F Company, Art had already fought and died. He was the first American casualty I saw:



"After a few years, you won't think it's silly;
then after a few more, you will again."

maybe that's why I remember this so clearly. He had been made a second scout and been shot in the back by a sniper. 'Twas a shock at first but as we all philosophized eventually, it's better to get it quick if you're going to get it, than sweat out half the war and then get it. Art had done it right although he never realized it.

"One thing that fairly astounded me was the ability of the Army to move a man as soon as he got settled. It was in May 1945 after 3 or 4 days of sleeping in a perimeter hole full of muddy water that I decided we would be at Tugbug long enough to make it worthwhile to make the nights a little more comfortable. It took all day but by cutting abaca trees to the width of my hole and then putting boards over them, I could get above the water. Of course then I was sitting so high I had to rebuild the top too. This meant more abaca trees parallel to the hole and boards and dirt across these. Finally I added a couple boards along the sides to keep the dirt from crumbling and I was done. As I stepped back to admire my handiwork I felt a hand on my shoulder and turning saw Jack Seitz, our platoon leader, platoon sergeant and platoon guide all rolled into one, with a big grin on his face. I'll bet everyone thinks they know what Jack-pot said but they are wrong -- he didn't say we're moving, or saddle up. Nope -- he said, 'Well Mielke you're our new platoon runner. Your hole is over there next to mine.' I never even got to sit in my waterless hole.

"I don't think anyone who was in Hq. Co. 21st will forget the farewell party we had on Mindanao before leaving for Japan in September of 1945. The supply room cleaned house and extra clothes were swapped to the Flips for chickens. This bartering must have netted at least a hundred fowl. The medics donated the grain alcohol and the kitchen fried the birds and mixed the drinks (grapefruit juice, sugar, water, etc.) Needless to say everyone sure had fun. I had transferred into Regimental Message Center from Fox Company after the war and believe me this party made the transfer worthwhile if nothing else did. Of course things were different the next day when those great big duffel bags had to be toted down to the beach. Besides that the ride in the Higgins boat was pitch and roll as usual and the landing net was an endless belt. I guess I really should have thanked those two swabbies for pulling me up the last couple feet. If I ever had dropped off I'm sure my big head would have carried me to the bottom to say nothing about the pack, rifle and two converters. I wonder if that is the day my ulcer was born?"

Your LETTERS

CHARLES M. SNYDER (24 Sig, '43-'45), now at 1103 Division St., Trenton, N. J. has this to say:

"I sure did enjoy talking to you and the other fellows at the Reunion in New York. It was like a home coming to me, didn't matter what we talked about some one had been there.

"Allyn Miller of Co. A. 21st. Regt. sent me a list of fourteen names of fellows that were in the 24th Sig. Co. I have mailed cards to all of them, with an invitation to join the Asso. or to renew their membership.

"There were two things that struck me, as out of the ordinary, at the afternoon business meeting.

"I. We had no American Flat in the room, but a captured Jap Flag instead. This did not seem right to me.

"II. There was no Invocation to the Lord for his Guidance and Protection.--Not even the Lord's Prayer.

"These things should be done to keep our members alert, to the fact that we are Americans and are part of a God Fearing Nation.

"Forgive me for bending your ear so. Hope to see you in Chicago."

Upon opening our mail one morning recently we found this from Mrs. J.M. Radley, Jr. of 512 S. Division St., Whitehall, Mich.

"I ran across your name and address on the "Outfit Reunion" page of the Legion Magazine.

"My husband, 1 Lt. J. M. Radley, Jr., was with I Co. 5 R.C.T., and was shot through the head, 20 May 1951. And to many of his fellow officers--and to the wonderful men in his beloved Platoon, that is the last they knew of Rad. As they recall Korea, they are bound to wonder what has become of him. He wonders what has become of them!

"I have all his letters to me and know the fellows he knew from there. I have a dirty sheet of paper listing Rad's platoon. Many names he crossed off and put new names in. But there are no addresses.

"Eleven months from when Rad was wounded, he was able to leave the hospital. He lost most of his vision--but has enough in one eye to see T.V.--tho he can't read or write. Rad's speech is fine--and also his memory except for Korea, which is sort of garbled. We call that his "missing link."

"So, all this leads to something. We would like to go to meet some of the men he knew.

Is there any way you can help in my "Memory refresher course?"--There are two men we'd especially like to contact--one is Capt. Boyd, Rad's Company Commander. Another is a Major--but I'd have to look up all those old letters to get his name--and there was Capt. Blanton ("Digger O'Dell") because he was Graves Registration Officer).

I'll close hoping for an expeditious reply from you.

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. M. Radley, Jr."

(If you are in a position to be of any help here, would you sit yourself down and get a note off to Mrs. Radley tonight? Ed.)

WORKSHOP

The First Bn, 21st Inf. Rgt, was the scene of an act of charity recently when the men of the battalion took up a collection for an eye operation for one of the Korean KPs at Brave Co.

The collection was inspired by a letter received by Pfc Morgens Kristensen of Hq Co, from his fiancée, Miss Martha K. Yeager of San Anselmo, Calif, asking him if there was not something that the people at home could do to help some Korean.

Her idea was to take up a collection at her church to be added to collections made within the battalion for donation to some needy Korean.

Kristensen immediately thought of Yoon Ung Won, a KP in his company who has a cataract on one eye. Kristensen went to Chaplain Gordon DeFree, Bn Chaplain, and asked his aid.

Chaplain DeFree contacted the Korean and asked him if an operation would help his eye in any way.

Yoon did not know, but was elated that someone had taken an interest in his condition.

Yoon told Chaplain DeFree that when he was a young boy in Seoul, his eye was accidentally penetrated by a scissors, destroying his sight. The accident also disfigured the eye, making the boy self-conscious of the condition. His parents had been too poor to afford an operation and the boy had gone through life with only one good eye.

After hearing the story, Chaplain DeFree announced the plan at services, and took up a collection from the men. In only one collection \$130 were taken in. It proved to be more than enough for the operation.

Chaplain DeFree made three trips to Seoul, and made arrangements for the operation at the Seoul City Hospital. Although the doctors cannot restore the sight to the eye the operation will give it normal appearance.

The money left over after the operation has been paid for will be donated to the hospital by the men of the First Bn. Money received from the States will be diverted to another project.

MEMO:

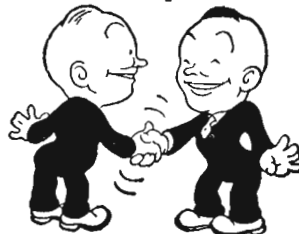
Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. BONESTEEL III has just replaced Brig. Gen. LORIS R. COCHRAN as ADC in Korea. Gen. Cochran has been assigned to KMAC and served with the 24th since January of '56.

escapade

Report from Korea has it that seven generals recently inspected the Div. there. Same old Army, isn't it?

I still can't believe it!

We don't know whether they're pulling our leg on this one or not but Hotel Co. (no longer "Haich Company") of the 34th has organized a debating club. Capt. ROY E. LOUNSBURG, H. Co. Commander is supervising it. Come now, Lounsburg -- is this report on the level?



Light Refresher!

Far be it for us to throw a scare around, but here's one to think about when we consider the future.

We can make a reasonable guess, at the shape of the world we are going to live in. The outline can be sketched quickly with a few simple figures. They add up to the basic arithmetic of our future. Here they are:

The United States has slightly more than five percent of all the people on the globe. It uses about 50 percent of all the world's output of raw materials. It makes about half of the world's manufactured goods -- and, roughly, enjoys about half of the earth's wealth.

The other 95 percent of all human beings get along on the remaining half. They don't get along very well. There is only about one acre of food-producing land for each of the two and a half billion people now crowding this planet; but it takes more than two acres to feed a person adequately. (Not well -- just "adequately.") That means that a lot of people are hungry most of the time -- but not as hungry as they are going to be.

Every day the world acquires about 55,000 additional mouths, which immediately start squalling to be filled. In other words, the net increase gives us the equivalent of a new city of medium size every single day of the year. As a consequence, the population of the earth has doubled in the past century. At the present rate, it will double again in 92 years. Meanwhile, the good farming land in most areas is wearing away pretty fast; relatively little new land can be brought into production, and then only at heavy cost.

Clearly this is not a stable situation. The hungry 95 percent outside our borders are not likely to be content, indefinitely, to split up the wealth of the planet on 50-50 terms with the five percent of us who are inside. And as their piece of the planet gets more over-crowded, we can hardly expect them to starve quietly -- not while the grass looks so much greener on our side of the fence.

What does it suggest -- living tomorrow under more pressure instead of less.

Not that we aren't already living under siege -- but we shall probably remain under siege from now on for as long as anyone can foresee.

Figure it out boys--the arithmetic is against us for anything but trouble.

MISCELLANY

Sec'y. EDMUND HENRY (Div. Hq.) only has 63 more copies of RICHARD KREB'S (Div.Hq.) history of the Division, "Children of Yesterday." They're going fast at \$2. each, originally \$3. The money goes into the special Association fund now over \$1500, made from royalties on the book's sale. The fund has grown and grown and has never been tapped. For your copy, write Ed at 21 Park St., Attleboro, Mass.

The 63rd FA Bn and the 13th FA Bn recently compiled the highest grade average during the two-month firing battery operations school conducted by the 24th DivArty.



CAPT. EMMETT R. HERMAN recently succeeded CAPT. RAYMOND R. ALLEN as commander of B. Btry. of the 26th AAA Bn. Captain Allen has returned to the States for reassignment.

PEEPS

MAJ. GEN. S. B. MASON, Div. C.G. recently presented 7 battle streamers to the 24th Recon. Co. for campaign participation in WWII and Korea. Capt. DONALD A. FAHEY is the company commander..

Easy does it!

CHARLES W. CARD (B-34) of 836 Murd Ave., Findlay, Ohio sends us a five spot for the kitty and wants an answer to the question: "Was there ever any other history of the Division besides 'Children of Yesterday'?" Well, thank you for the five Charlie and here's your answer. "Children of Yesterday" covers the WWII phase of the Division history, as you already know. "Danger Forward" covers the Korean War. Our own "Autobiography of a Division" which is ready for the printer will cover the entire Division history from its beginning in '41 to the present. We'll get it published yet Charlie.

LIVE A LITTLE!

ALEX R. THOMAS who spent 42 months with the 52nd Field and loves the outfit sends us \$5.00 and a request that we keep this "real jewel of a paper going." Thanks for the hearts and flowers, Alex. Because of people like you, we'll try. Alex is a packer and can be reached at P. O. Box 448, Ukiah, Calif.

.....

Trying to console his friend who had just lost his wife, Nick said, "Now, now, Tony, it really is not so bad. In sixa month maybe you find another bambina and firsta thing you know you get married again." "Sixa month," Tony wailed, "what I gonna do tonight?"

.....

After getting no answer as to the identification of St. Mathew and St. Mark, the Sunday School teacher said, "Surely someone must remember who Peter was?" A tiny voice spoke up. "I fink he was a wabbit."

Cool Enjoyment!

We took to John Sack's "From Here to Shimbashi" (PermaBooks: New York, 149 pp 25¢) like a pigeon takes to City Hall Park at feeding times and we commend it to you.

It opens with this:

"People named Sack should join the Navy. My cousin Phil joined the Navy, and so did my cousin Paul, and never, in their two years of service, did anyone call them Sad Sack. (I joined the Army. About a thousand persons have called me Sad Sack, including one brigadier general. Some of them meant it.)"

For twenty-one months, five days, eleven hours and forty-two minutes John Sack was a soldier in the U. S. Army in America, Korea and Japan. Here, in twenty chapters, he tells of his zany adventures. Some Generals won't like it. Four Russians will hate it. A number of females will blush to remember. But the rest of us will find it hilariously funny.

new shapes on the horizon

It's on to Chicago in August. Mark your calendars, boys.....JACK GENCHI (34th) says that a boy is growing up when he stops collecting postage stamps and starts playing post office.....JAY HALL (Div.Hq.) offers this pearl of wisdom: when many teenagers come home late at night, instead of finding a light in the window, they find a parent burning in the window instead....And speaking of stamp collecting, the Philippines government has just issued a five-centavos stamp in commemoration of the landing of the liberation forces on Leyte on Oct. 20, 1944. The vignette illustrates the monumental marker which has been erected on Red Beach, scene of the 24th's landing.....PAUL E. McCONNELL (21+M19) of 523 S. Hamilton, Monticello, Ill. is still selling Chevrolets. He writes that he sees PAUL CAIN (34th) frequently. Paul is living in Ivesdale, Ill.....And don't forget, a bathing suit will either show you off or show you up....

MIDDLE AGE is that time of Life when women won't admit their age and men won't act THEIRS!

It may be snowing in Maine; it may be blazing in Florida; it may be blowing in Montana; it may be fogging in 'Frisco--but it's not too early to be thinking about the '57 national reunion next August in Chicago.....ED HENRY (Div.Hq.) is complaining because we're such mixed up people--

Plastic surgery can do anything with the human nose except keep it out of the other guy's business!

Brig. Gen. JOHN J. DAVIS, DivArty CG, extended his congratulations to the two highest battalions and high individuals who attended the school.

"I was more than pleased with the success of the schools and was very glad to see the competition which developed between the students and units," General Davis said.

The 52nd FA Bn was commended for the highest average in the survey course, conducted simultaneously during July and August. The school, which held two weeks of extensive courses at each battalion, was attended by battery officers, NCOs and enlisted personnel.

The 63rd FA Bn Officers had the high average of 96.1 while the 13th FA Bn officers followed with 95.5. The highest average in the enlisted and NCO class was earned by the 63rd with 89.7 and second was made by the 13th with 87.0.

Top individual scores were made by Lt. RODNEY L. GRANDY, Btry A, 13th FA Bn, Sgt. JAMES McLEAD, Sgt. JAMES GOOCH and Sp3 HENRY VAN HOVE of the 63rd FA Bn, all of whom scored 100 percent, while both Sp3 JOSEPH PARISY and Sp3 JOSEPH LIVINSKI of the 11th FA made 98 percent.

Letters of commendation were awarded to all students in the school who scored higher than 90 percent.

Officers-in-charge of the school were Lt. ROBERT T. LOWIS, firing battery operations, Lt. STANLEY CANTER, survey course, and Lt. MARIO SIMEOLA, communication course.

If women really dressed to please their husbands, they'd wear last years clothes!



"I know my slip is showing--I haven't put on my dress yet!"

Capt. GOODMAN C. EVERETT has replaced Capt. WILLIAM J. BRANFORD as 24th Med. Bn. Co. Capt. Branford has been assigned to the 9th Inf. Div. at Ft. Carson, Col.

By the time you learn to watch your step you're too old to go anywhere!

We recently caught a picture of Maj. Gen. GUY S. MELOY, JR. (19th) inspecting at FT. SLOCUM. Stan is now Chief of Army Information and we're right proud of him.....ERWIN E. BREYETTE of Rochester, N.Y. has just joined up as has JIM BUECHNER of New York City. Welcome aboard, boys.....Chaplain (Major) CHRIS BERLO (19th) is now at Savannah River Atomic Energy Project in Jackson, S. C.....

As you may have by now surmised, we've long had a terrific amount of respect for BOB SOLOMON (34th) who edits the little paper which the 34th Regt. Assoc. of NYC puts out from time to time. Bob works in a "Do You Remember?" column with each issue which we never fail to read-and enjoy. With his kind permission, we treat you herewith to another:

"Do you remember when we were cutting those fields of fire all over the desolate spots on the isle of Oahu. You didn't think you could learn to handle an ax with such authority. There were the guys that picked out the thinnest brush to hew away at, and then there were the opposite crew who wanted to prove their muscles. How many scratches did you get from the thorny vines available? They did not give purple hearts for those scratches. How did we ever learn to string barbed wire? Putting in posts, making the accordeon like fence was something most of us had never done. I guess we did the job alright, as there were no complaints. Will somebody tell me who cleaned all that stuff up? What about the time they made us all drill sergeants to give those newly arrivals basic training? The tent city that was erected with each Bn forming a Regiment and each Company a Bn. It brought back the days of our own training and everyone was a big-shot for those eight weeks. Then back to being a dog face again. The most impressive place at Schofield Barracks was its Bowl. At the Bowl we had everything from boxing to band concerts. The biggest names in show business, entertained there and the 34th Orchestra, at one time broadcast to the States from there. Can you remember the shows you saw there?"

Do you remember when this country was founded partly to AVOID Taxation?

SHEL SILVERSTEIN, whose cartoons have appeared in Army Times and Pacific Stars & Stripes, has gathered together some of his best work for a new pocketbook called "Grab Your Socks!" (Ballantine Books, N.Y. 35 cents). We think anyone who has ever been in service will enjoy this book.

Two cartoons from the book are reprinted below.

Silverstein is now a civilian and apparently is on the way as a successful civilian cartoonist.

Bill Mauldin has written an introduction for Silverstein's pocketbook and Bill has it right, we think, when he says:

"The thing about real military humor is that when a soldier says something funny he is mainly trying to ventilate his innards. He may sound silly sometimes, but behind it he's being sardonic.....The ordinary gag man says, "See the funny soldier," and doesn't get the message. Shel Silverstein has got the message and passes it on."



That reminds me...

Most people who are quick to give other people a piece of their mind are too often the ones who don't have too much of a mind from which to spare the piece!

GOOD BOOKS

A MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD, VOLUME III, by Major-General J.F.C. Fuller (Funk & Wagnalls). The concluding volume of this comprehensive work begins with the Seven Days Battle, fought near Richmond in 1862, covers important engagements in the Franco-Prussian War, the Russo-Japanese War, and the First and Second World Wars, and ends with the Battle of Leyte Gulf, in 1944. General Fuller would be the first man to admit there can be no such thing as purely military history, because politics is always breaking in, and in his chapters on the Second World War politics breaks in resoundingly; as the prime political boner he singles out unconditional surrender--"a fatuous decision" and "political and strategical lunacy" that ultimately gave the Russians a free hand in Asia and Eastern Europe. In his opinion, Churchill (who, he says, should have known better) and Roosevelt were blinded by hatred in their decision to win the war by military means alone, and their "too complete victory," which invited anarchy and produced a vacuum in Germany, was a disastrous one for the Allied democracies. Whatever one may think of the General's world view, one must concede that in his grasp of military problems and his ability to explain them clearly he is second to no one.

ZONE OF EMPTINESS, by Hiroshi Noma (World). A tough, gloomy Japanese novel about a young foot soldier, Riichiro Kitani, who has just served two years in military prison for a theft he didn't commit. In the course of the story, which covers a couple of weeks early in 1945, Kitani, out of hatred for the officer who was instrumental in convicting him, rouses himself into a kind of demonic symbol of the downtrodden in revolt, and, after nearly beating the officer to death, leaves for the front cleansed of both fear and hope. The dozens of detailed scenes conveying the desperate, yet curiously precious, atmosphere of the Japanese Army of the time are fascinating, but many of them--no matter how crucial or casual--quietly dissolve before reaching their natural conclusion, as if parts of the book, which has been forced through a doubtful translation (from Japanese to French and from French to English), had simply been squeezed out of existence. A remarkable, if forbidding, work.

The modern woman can throw together a twenty-minute meal that looks as though she spent two hours on it and then she spends two hours getting her hair to look as though she had just thrown it together!

NO SOONER SAID THAN DONE DEPT. (AGONIZING REAPPRAISAL DIVISION)

[From the Department of the Army Supply Bulletin, Department of the Air Force Pamphlet]

MASTER MENU FOR AUGUST 1956
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR
FORCE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
25 APRIL 1956

SB 10-260/AFP 146-1-55, 27 February
1956, is changed as follows:

Page 30. From the dinner menu for
Monday, 13 August 1956, delete Baked
Beef Balls with Gravy (P-28) and sub-
stitute Corned Beef.

Page 31. In the issue chart, change
Hamburgers, 40—11½-ounce cans to
Corned Beef, 4-6-lb. cans.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF
THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN A. KLEIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

N. F. TWINING,
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

OFFICIAL:

E. E. TORO,
Colonel, United States Air Force,
Air Adjutant General.



Meet Mrs. ROSS PURSIFULL
(34th) and oh-so-young
daughter

When a girl speaks in a low voice, you know she wants
something. When she raises it, you know she
didn't get it!

TO facilitate communication among men of many
tongues, the phonetic alphabet, so evocative of
wartime messages, has been radically transformed
with only Charlie, Mike, Victor, and X-ray re-
maining from the old crowd. We've always thought
of this alphabet as reflecting the personality
of some individual who used it--Roger by name,
of course--and it was simple enough to visualize
him by putting together Able, Dog, Easy, Fox,
Love, Obce, Sugar, and the other elements of his
make-up. He was a trustworthy, competent fellow,
the kind who might never get to the head of the
class or command the squadron but could always
be counted on in a pinch--temperate, likable, fond
of pets and muted music, lackadaisical but not
lazy--all in all, a real good scout. Roger's
replacement, Romeo, appears to be something else
again--affiliated, as he is, with Bravo, Fox Trot,
Golf, Hotel, Oscar, Tango, Uniform, and Whiskey.
Mind you, nothing intrinsically wrong with the
chap, as we size him up, but he seems a trifle
on the extrovert side--a wine-woman-and-song
boy, overindulgent in the pleasures of the flesh,
a mite too preoccupied with material things,
more comfortable at the convention hotel than at
his own hearth. We wish him well in a world
where intelligent, intelligible communication is
becoming ever more nearly extinct.

The clothes that keep a man looking his best
are worn by girls on the beaches!

We got into a cab the other day and the
driver said to us, "What do you know? My last
passenger gave me the exact change for his trip,
without any tip, and handed me this card." He
handed us the card, on which was neatly typed,
"I was short-changed four dollars by a cabby at
the Sutton Theatre on Saturday, January 5th.
Until this is made up, at twenty cents a tip, I
am paying exact fare only."

Women are still fond of clothes even if they aren't
entirely wrapped UP in them!

the HUME'N SLANT on Japan



"— BUT
CRZNOKYELITZ-SAN,
OF COURSE
I LOVE YOU "

HOW THE DICKENS DO THEY DO IT ?
REGARDLESS HOW UNPRONOUNCEABLE ONE'S
NAME MAY BE, THE GIRLS MANAGE TO
COME UP WITH A RECOGNIZABLE VERSION
PLUS "SAN" (MR., MRS., MISS)
DO WE AMERICANS DO AS WELL ?



"WHILE YOU NOT STAY HOUSE, PAPASAN
HAVE AMERICAN FRIEND BRING PRESENTO!"

IF YOU'VE ONLY BEEN IN JAPAN TWO HOURS
THEN YOU PROBABLY DON'T KNOW THAT
"PRESENTO" MEANS A PRESENT OR GIFT!
OF COURSE YOU ALREADY KNOW WHAT A
BUTTERFLY IS!



"Summer kimono more thin—ne?"

HUME

If it's reading you want, try this:

WE CAN'T ALL BE SANE, BY William H. Kupper, The Colt Press, Paterson, N.J. 219 pages. \$3.50 clothbound, \$1.75 paperbound.

There's nothing new or unusual in this meandering account of a psychiatrist's adventures as an Army medic and a civilian doctor. The author skips around, presenting anecdotes, discussions of various mental diseases and accounts of some of his treatments.

Dr. Kupper believes there isn't much that can be done about homosexuality, that the Veterans Administration doctors are too free with their disability pensions, and that American boys are so much under the influence of women that they are poor candidates for soldiering at the time of their induction.

The doctor really has something when he points out that women are dominating American life to such a degree that there are two "powder rooms" for every "men's room" in American cities.



"Don't just sit around doing nothing—Give shots to each other!"

Four modern, well-equipped fire stations costing a total of \$16,400 are now under construction in the 24th Inf. Div. sector.

Conceived last December by Lt. Col. Crawford Young, Div. Engineer and Fire Marshall, the new structures are just about the ultimate in fire-fighting.

Constructed with timbered frame and corrugated sheet-metal siding, the new stations will each be able to house a fire truck and a tanker truck. Four brand new fire trucks have been brought in to replace the ailing WW II models which were in use.

Included within the buildings are to be living quarters for Third Eng. Bn. troops manning the stations, offices, quarters for the fire chief and a small workshop for maintenance of equipment.

The only thing missing in the up-to-date structures are brass rails to slide down, but, left to engineer ingenuity, something might even be created to simulate a rail.

The firefighters themselves will be equipped with the most modern fire-fighting gear, including asbestos raincoats, hats and gloves.

In charge of the fire stations is Lt. Ronald J. Bowker.

The strains of music, both classical and popular, can be heard almost any night coming from the dayroom at Foxtrot Co, 19th Inf Rgt, as frontline trooper Sp3 GARLAND BUTTS keeps in practice for his civilian career as a concert pianist.

Butts is an accomplished musician who has given many recitals. He comes from a musically inclined family and carried on its traditions by marrying a soprano singer. Together, they toured the United States, giving concerts in such cities as New York and Philadelphia.

Now, Butts, a supply clerk at Foxtrot Co, plays with the 19th Rgt Combo, touring the regiment.

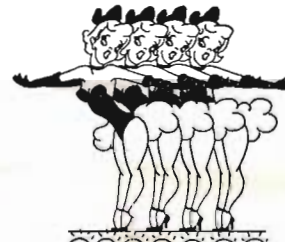
Before entering the service, Butts made his living as accompanist for singers, violinists, and playing concerts and with combos.

He was graduated from Virginia State College, where he met his wife.

Besides classical music, Butts is an accomplished jazz and pops player. He has written songs and composed music for chorus.

He wants to spend the rest of his two-year tour in the Army with Sp Svc so he can devote more time to his music, and like most concert pianists, Butts would someday like to give a recital at Carnegie Hall.

When Butts returns to civilian life, he and his wife plan to team up and continue giving concerts.



Col. JAMES T. L. SCHWENK, formerly AFPE/8A, G3 has taken command of the 34th replacing Col. ROBERT B. COBB who has become Div. C/S.

Colonel Schwenk was graduated from West Point in 1939, where he played fullback for three years on the varsity football team, and was chosen team captain during his senior year.

Commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to Panama from 1939 to 1941 with the 14th Inf. Rgt. In 1941 he was transferred to the 63rd Rgt. of the Sixth Div. at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo, where he remained until his reassignment to Ft. San Luis Obispo. There, he was initially assigned as a company commander, later taking command of a battalion after being promoted to the rank of Major.

In 1943 he arrived at Ft. Benning, Ga., as an instructor in the training school for nine months, and then attended the Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

In March 1944, Colonel Schwenk sent to the Far East with the returned to West Point as an instructor in the Tactical Dept. Following this assignment he was Sixth Army Hq. in the Philippines.

Later he was assigned to Tokyo, and served in the G-3 Section, Far East Command, until 1948.

In 1948 he went to the University of Georgia to command a ROTC unit for three years.

In 1951 he served with the Planning Div. G-3, Dept. of Army. He next attended the Armed Forces Staff College and upon completion of the school was again assigned to the United States Military Academy as Director of Athletics, remaining there until March, 1956.

Colonel Schwenk was then assigned as AFPE/8A G-3, where he remained until his present assignment.

The October '56 issue of Reader's Digest carried this article, titled "Madame Butterfly in Bobby Sox" by James A. Michener whom we have quoted before. Believing that you'll like this one, we are reprinting it herewith. Ed.



THE OTHER DAY a pretty Tokyo girl of 19 named Keiko-san joined with hundreds of other girls in a revolution that is sweeping Japan.

It started simply. Instead of dressing in a constricting kimono as her mother would have done at her age, she slipped quickly into exactly the kind of costume worn by girls in Paris or New York. Instead of combing a heavy head of hair so that it looked like a wig, she ran her fingers through her Audrey Hepburn bob. Then she pulled on some bobby sox, pushed her feet into saddle shoes and daubed her smiling lips with bright red lipstick.

The revolution continued in her university class, where she had the unprecedented nerve to argue with a male student. In a loud, clear voice she said, "I'm afraid you're wrong."

One of these days Keiko-san will announce to her astonished parents that she has fallen in love with a boy of her own choice and is going to marry him.

That isn't all! When she comes of age lovely Keiko-san will vote—and possibly even run for office herself. Before the war she could have done neither of these things.

The magnitude of Keiko-san's revolution has astounded Japan, bewildered Japanese men and given the entire free world a shot in the arm. More about that later.

Let's first see what Keiko-san's life would have been before the recent changes. When word got around Japan that I was going to write about the new Japanese woman, at least a dozen men asked bitterly, "What was wrong with the old model?"

That is a fair question, for had little Keiko-san grown up in the old tradition, she would have been the world's loveliest gift to man. From infancy she would have been trained to serve. Her first cruel lesson would have been that under Japanese law she had few rights. She could not inherit property unless it was specifically willed to her. She was not permitted to vote, nor did she attend public meetings. Up to 1922 she would have been forbidden to listen to a political speech, and even as late as 1930 she was specifically forbidden to "hold even the most trivial honorary position without first obtaining her husband's written consent."

Keiko-san's family life would also have been rigorously defined. She could not divorce her husband even if he took extra "wives," but he could divorce her for inconsequential reasons, and usually he kept the children. If her husband died intestate, she could not succeed to his property. Nor was it proper for her to remarry.

But it was custom, not law, that was most binding. She would have been kept at home, would rarely have appeared with her husband in public, and would have belonged to no association of women "lest confusing ideas distract them."

On the other hand, Keiko's job would have been simple: "Keep your husband happy and raise lots of boys," whom she was obliged to spoil outrageously. Of course if she were unlucky enough to have only girls, she could depend upon her friends never to mention the fact, at least not in public.

One of Japan's finest classical plays portrays the ideal Japanese woman. Her husband has taken up with a teahouse girl, so she laments, "The fault must be mine. Either I was an unsatisfactory wife or I have unwittingly done something to displease my good husband. Otherwise he would not have disgraced himself by his present behavior. But since he has done so, the least I can do is commit suicide so that he can marry her properly." At this point men in the audience cheer.

But chic young girls like Keiko-san refuse to applaud such nonsense. Contemptuously they call it "feudalism," the ugliest word in postwar Japan. And they are right.

For what the world reveres as the traditional Japanese woman was an accident, one of the strangest in Asiatic history. Around the year 1600, reactionary Japanese philosophers clamped down upon a hitherto free and easy Japan a rigid feudal system worse than any known in Europe. The biggest losers were women, and from then on they became "the ruled." They were slaves of their household and of their men.

What was the original Japanese woman like? In old Japan she was bold and valiant. Prior to feudalism, fiery queens often ruled the islands. Sometimes women controlled high government posts, and there are records of women generals who led their husband's troops to battle. Those lusty women of ancient Japan would have dismissed with disgust the simpering, frightened creatures who became the style in feudal Japan and who set a pattern for female behavior which was to last for more than three centuries.

Then in 1945 Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a series of dramatic laws, decreed the freedom of women. The results shook Japan worse than the 1923 earthquake and the islands have not yet recovered.

Women were told, "You can vote," and in 1946 they elected 39 women to the lower house of the Diet, 11 to the upper. The newly elected women announced firmly, "We are going to help rule Japan." Men gaped.

Women were allowed to hold prefectural (state) offices, and soon they had won 985 jobs.

They were told, "You can serve on boards of education, commissions, municipal bodies." They quickly nailed down 50,000 positions.

Co-education on the college level became widespread and enrollments shot up. They were free to teach boy students in high schools and thousands began to earn a good living. Women had worked in industry before the war, but now they went to work in earnest: soon 16,400,000 shy little girls had grabbed off 41 percent of all the jobs in Japan. Next they began to own and run businesses.

Once started, the MacArthur revolution knew no bounds, and there are many wise critics, Oriental and Western alike, who believe that the only lasting reforms initiated by the Americans were land reform and this upheaval in the lives of women.

"Their freedom will prove to have been the salvation of Japan," an informed Japanese told me. "When all the other American actions have been forgotten, these determined women will hold on to their new life."

The change has touched everything. For example, at a recent tea in Princess Takamatsu's old palace, of 100 leading Japanese women only seven wore kimonos. At the spring geisha dances this year—one of the most traditional of all social events—more than 75 percent of the women in the audience wore Western clothes.

Most striking, however, has been the effect on marriage customs. A recent interview with 100 college girls showed that more than 70 expect to pick out their own husbands rather than leave the job to their parents.

Even in Kyoto, long a refuge of ancient ways, girls insist upon their right to date boys prior to marriage. Oldsters are shocked to see couples holding hands in public. Confided one dark-haired beauty, "Today we can even kiss—the way Grace Kelly does." The modern woman can sue for divorce, and of the last 621,000 divorces granted, 71 percent had been initiated by women. To the astonishment of the nation, in 75 percent of these cases wronged wives retained custody of their children. But what was more startling, some of the divorcees, including those with children, actually remarried. "Pretty soon," a determined woman prophesies, "even widows will be able to remarry."

On two points the traditionalists are correct. "The new-style woman you hear so much about" one of them told me, "lives only in the big cities. In rural Japan things are going along just about as they always did. There a man is still boss."

The other point is that the new woman has emerged under the protection of the American occupation. Even women realize that if hard times and unemployment come, they will be forced back into the old patterns.

But although the pressures against freedom are strong, the forces supporting women grow each day more

powerful. Champion of women's legal rights is a courageous warrior, Miss Fusae Ichikawa, a member of Japan's upper house. Councilor Ichikawa is a bouncy, gray-haired, tweedy woman of 63 who acts and talks like an embattled American suffragette of the early 1900's. One of the most pleasant experiences in Japan is meeting this vital woman. She bubbles over with joy when discussing what the women of her country have accomplished. "Don't tell me General MacArthur gave us our freedom," she snorts. "We won it." Then she bangs the table, "And we're going to keep it."

She is supported in her determination by unexpected forces. Recently the powerful *Mainichi* newspaper chundered: "Japanese diplomats must make a practice of taking their wives overseas with them. Modern life demands it. And when we entertain foreigners here in Japan, we must invite our wives, too."

This change is becoming evident. During my first seven trips to Japan I met only one Japanese wife socially. It used to be possible for a foreigner to live in the country for years without ever meeting a wife at dinner, or in a restaurant or at the theater. But today one is beginning to meet wives, some of whom speak excellent English. "No matter how dull the conversation gets," one wife told me, "I still find it thrilling. You see, up until recently my husband dined only with geishas."

Even in the hitherto sacred field of boys' education new voices are being heard. Says one educator, "A great misfortune in Japanese home life today is the failure on the part of parents to rear their male offspring according to new principles in keeping with the progress made in the feminine world."

Today boys reared in the old patterns often run into trouble. Girls are beginning to ask, when they meet a boy who wants a date, "Are you a new-style man or a feudalist?" If he replies the latter, no date.

In the argument that storms across Japan the most important aspect is rarely mentioned: the freedom which women have won will probably save Japan from Communism.

Throughout Asia many countries have either fallen to Communism or seem about to do so partly because the women of those countries could see in old patterns absolutely no hope for a decent life. Communists could thus count upon 50 percent of the population—the women, that is—to support any kind of revolution which might improve their lot. Across Asia, Communists are whispering, "When we take over your country, things will be better."

But in Japan this whispering campaign has no appeal. Fighting Miss Ichikawa can reply, "We have won our freedom. Now our only job is to protect it." Communists can offer such women nothing.



THE TARO LEAF
24th Infantry Division Assoc.
E. Henry, Sec'y.
21 Park Street
Attleboro, Mass.



Form 3547 Requested

Elvin E. Greek,
2520 Coles St.,
Richmond 24 Va.



AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR

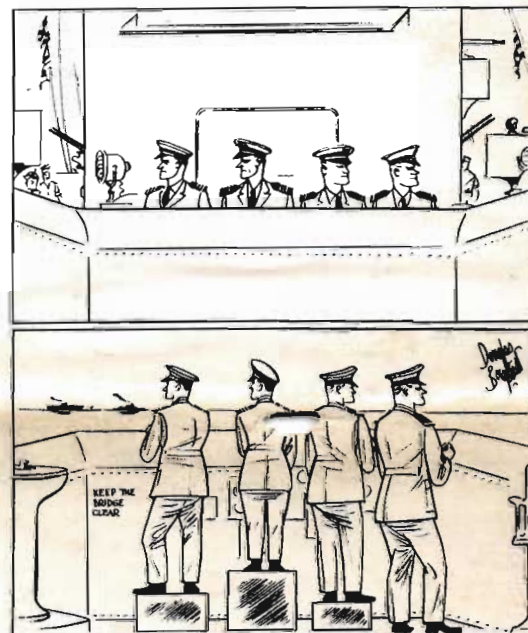
Master Sergeant Ray E. Duke (Service No. RA34503554) (then sergeant first class), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company C, 21st Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Mugok, Korea, on 26 April 1951. Upon learning that several of his men were isolated and heavily engaged in an area yielded by his platoon when ordered to withdraw, he led a small force in a daring assault which recovered the position and the beleaguered men. Another enemy attack in strength resulted in numerous casualties, but Sergeant Duke, although wounded by mortar fragments, calmly moved along his platoon line to coordinate fields of fire and to urge his men to hold firm in the bitter encounter. Wounded a second time, he received first aid and returned to his position. When the enemy attacked again shortly after dawn, Sergeant Duke, despite his wounds, repeatedly braved withering fire to insure maximum defense of each position. Threatened with annihilation and with mounting casualties, the platoon was ordered to withdraw again when Sergeant Duke was wounded a third time in both legs and was unable to walk. Realizing that he was impeding the progress of two comrades who were carrying him from the hill, he urged them to leave him and seek safety. He was last seen pouring devastating fire into the ranks of the onrushing assailants. The consummate courage, superb leadership, and heroic actions of Sergeant Duke, displayed during intensive action against overwhelming odds, reflect the highest credit on himself, the Infantry, and the United States Army.



For Pfc. JOZEF CHIMEL, a food specialist at Svc. Co., 34th, the Polish riots have deep meaning. Six years ago he escaped to the free world from a "Proletariat" forced labor camp in Poland. After his escape he worked as a civilian with the U.S. Army and in 1955 signed up for a 5 year hitch. His folks are still back there in Poland.....Maj. FRED A. COLEY is Exec. of the 24th QM Co.....Lt. ROGER E. LITTLE (C-21) recently won first place in the Div. Model Airplane Meet. Sometimes the news from the old outfit amazes the Hell out of us.....

Remember the good old days when charity was a virtue..instead of an industry?

Troubled by noise in your car?..let her drive.



AND A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU

Christmas comes like the smile on the face of someone walking toward you in the early evening. The smile becomes clearer and warmer with each step until the person is next to you and you are suffused in a warm glow.

These days before Christmas are very pleasurable days. The atmosphere of the big day itself slowly permeates each person's thoughts until you are blessed with a combination of magnanimity and benevolence.

It is the hope of the world. Christmas is, just as little boys and girls are. Every year, this kind of hope wrestles with reality and loses the match. Back it comes, though, Christmas and all the hope that is wrapped up in it, bright as ever, fresher, arriving earlier every year, ready to have a go at getting everyone to think about his fellowman.

That Christmas can happen at all is evidence enough, it seems, that there is still a chance that there will be peace and brotherhood in the world and even in your own neighborhood.

May Christmas live in your heart forever.

Goodnight ELVIS PRESLEY, whatever you are!