

SP-3 GORDON G. TALBOT
USS 1336152
HQ. & HQ. CO., 19TH INF. REGT.

CENTRAL PACIFIC

NEW GUINEA

LEYTE

LUZON

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

UN DEFENSIVE

UN OFFENSIVE

CCF INTERVENTION

FIRST UN COUNTEROFFENSIVE

CCF SPRING OFFENSIVE

UN SUMMER-FALL OFFENSIVE

SECOND KOREAN WINTER

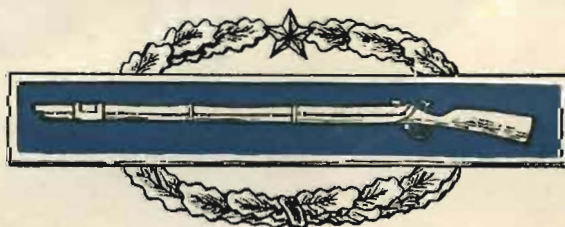
KOREA SUMMER-FALL 1953

15th ANNIVERSARY

1955 - 1956
AUG. - OCT.



24th INFANTRY DIVISION





SP-3 GORDEN E. TALBOT
HQ & HQ. CO, 19TH INF. REGT.
24TH DIVISION
KOREA



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



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

Why We Serve In Korea

"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.



Col. Robert B. Cobb
Chief of Staff

Division Staff



Lt. Col. James L. Baldwin
G-1



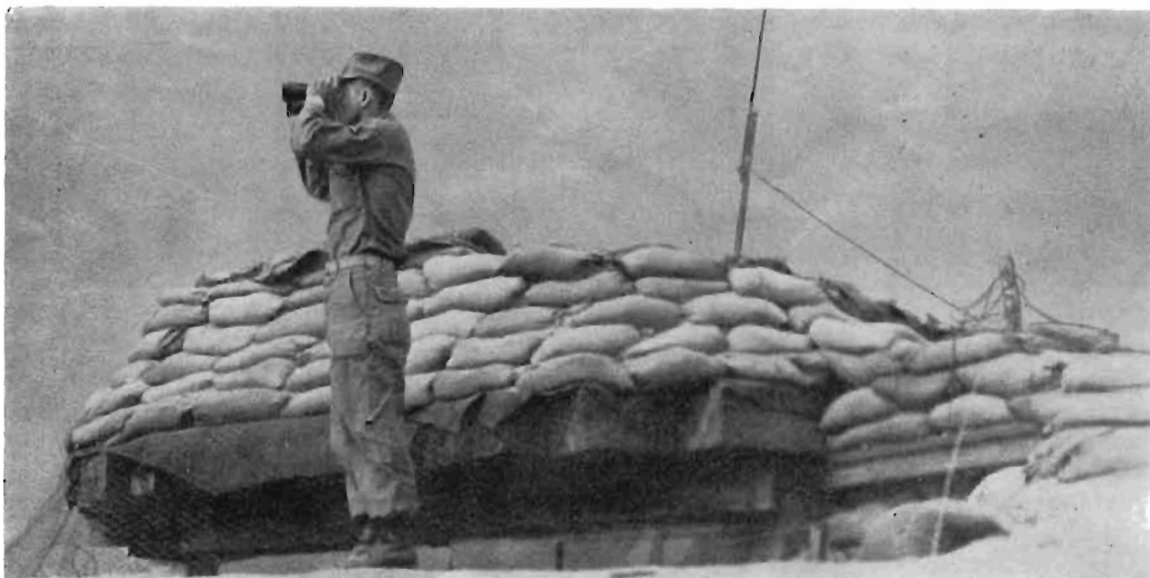
Maj. Charles C. Clayton
G-2



Lt. Col. Levene J. Weigel
G-3



Lt. Col. John W. Marr
G-4



A 19th Regiment infantryman keeps a constant watch at an outpost overlooking the Demilitarized Zone.



Col. Charles P. Stone
Regimental Commander

19th Inf Regt



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 Petruzzi
Commander,
3rd Battalion

'The Rock of Chickamauga'

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.



Infantrymen from Co. G, 19th Infantry Regiment, charge a hill during a training problem.



A "Gimlet" tank-infantry team prepares to move out on a field problem.



Col. George A. McGee, Jr.
Regimental Commander

21st Inf Regt



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

'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.



A 21st Infantry Regiment recoilless rifle squad sets up for action.



Infantry from the 34th Regiment take a beachhead along the Imjin River.



Col. James T. L. Schwenk
Regimental Commander

34th Inf Regt



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 Puvénelle 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.



A Dragon machine crew digs in during a training exercise.



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

Division Artillery



Col. Robert B. Franklin
Executive Officer



Gun crews of the 11th Field Artillery Battalion constantly train for any emergency.

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.



Battery B, 13th Field Artillery Battalion, fires the 48-gun Fourth of July salute in Seoul.

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.



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

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.

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.



A howitzer of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion fires during a battery test.

"FIRST



19TH INF REGT



21ST INF REGT



11TH FA BN



13TH FA BN



52ND FA BN



3RD ENGR BN

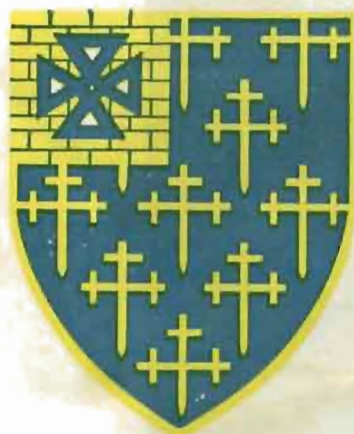


724TH ORD BN



24TH MED BN

N KOREA"



34TH INF REGT



24TH DIV ARTY



63RD FA BN



26TH AAA (AW) BN



6TH TANK BN



24TH RECON CO



24TH QM CO



24TH AVN CO



A gun crew from Battery C, 63rd Field Artillery Battalion, practices crew drill.

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.



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

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.

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



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

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.



"Quad-fifties" of Battery D, 26th AAA Battalion, track a plane during mock gunnery practice.



A bulldozer from the 3rd Engineer Battalion fights flood waters to keep the Division supply routes open.

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."

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.



Tanks from the 6th Tank Battalion pass in review during Armor Day celebration.



A medical crew practices evacuation of a casualty by helicopter.

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).

724th Ord Bn

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.



The vital job of keeping the Division's vehicles rolling falls on the shoulders of the 724th Ordnance Battalion.



Aerial view of 24th Special Services Battalion's Recreation Center I.

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.

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

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.

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.



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."

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.

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.

Division Commanders

1941-1956

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 Anthony C. McAuliffe	? 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

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.

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. Bonesteel III becomes Assistant Division Commander, replacing Brig. Gen. Cochran who was reassigned to KMAC.

**Produced by
Public Information Office
24th Infantry Division**



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*