



7-2011

164th Infantry News: July 2011

164th Infantry Association

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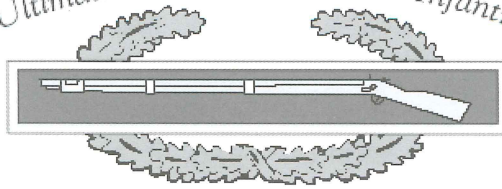
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The Ultimate Weapon the Combat Infantryman



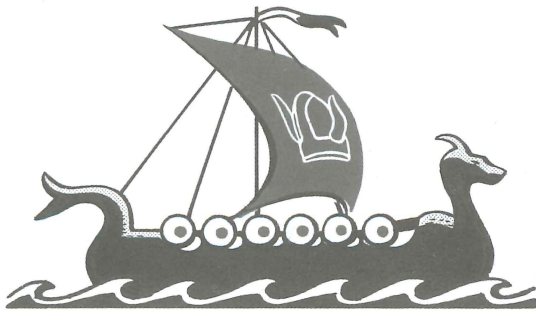
THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS

Vol. 53, No.2

July 2011

Sixty Years Since...KOREA

47th Viking INFANTRY DIVISION



164th

Infantry



Regiment

CAMP RUCKER, ALABAMA

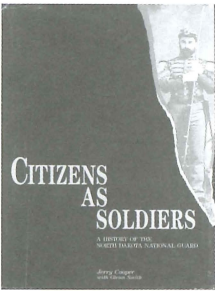


In 1951, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight soldiers & officers of the 164th Infantry Regiment were called to active duty with the 47th Division for the Korean War.

The unit served as a training regiment at Camp Rucker, Ala, with individuals plucked from its ranks to deploy as replacements in units stationed in the Korean Theater of Operations.

The Korean “Conflict”: North Dakota Goes to War...Again

Excerpts from the book “*Citizens as Soldiers: A History of the North Dakota National Guard*” by Jerry Cooper



The cold war [began] with North Korea’s invasion on 25 Jun 50. Within a month, the US found itself unprepared --but committed—to ground operations in an area where it had not expected to act. Cold war policy ultimately aimed at the prevention of a Third World

War...through restricted commitment of forces to assist threatened nations fight communism from within. President Truman had no intention of threatening Russia with full-scale war. His failure to explain to his fellow citizens why the US did not seek a WWII-style victory caused him endless political difficulties and cost him the support of the American people.

The Army initiated a partial call to arms in July [1950], when it increased monthly draft quotas, then called over sixty thousand reservists in August and ordered a limited National Guard mobilization, mostly non-divisional units. As a non-divisional unit, the 231st Engineer Battalion became ND’s first outfit to prepare for war. In September, four of the 27 National Guard divisions were activated.

The 164th Infantry and 188th Field Artillery were ordered into service along with the rest of the 47th Division on 15 Jan 51. Alerted on 16 Dec 50, the [units] had a month to recruit and prepare. Although the 164^s authorized enlisted strength was 2,671, it had only 913 men and needed 54 more officers. Limited National Guard Bureau appropriations over the previous years had created these deficits, but some infantry companies had fewer than 40 men, indicating a continuing difficulty in the older companies to win recruits. At induction, the Regiment remained 1,450 enlisted and 40 officers below quota.

After a few days on duty at home station, the [units] boarded troop trains for Camp Rucker, Ala., where they joined the Minnesota regiment of the division. Like the 231st Engineers, the 164th and 188th served throughout their active duty as training organizations. They began to lose their original members to overseas assignments after the first six months of active duty. For a time, Joseph Walter, commander of the 164th’s Hqs Co, recalled the frustration. “We would try to protect our own,” but when division made large requests for specific occupational specialties,

he no longer could save ND men, and “towards the end, it cleaned us out.” Warrant officers were especially needed by the Army and almost all went overseas.



Above: Co F Passing in Review, Camp Rucker, AL, 1951

This transfer of individuals out of the units offended North Dakota Guardsmen. Mobilization upset them less than seeing their comrades transferred piecemeal to overseas duty and their units filled with strangers. And it was happening in all the units. Colonel Ira M. Gaulke from the 231st, an “old-time Guardsman”, sincerely believed in the fundamental Guard recruiting appeal—serve with your friends in peace and war. Lt. Lowell Lundberg (*a current member of the 164 Assoc*) stated that “many of us [in the 231st] felt abused because the unit wasn’t sent overseas as such”. A captain of the 188th Field Artillery recalled that the commander, Colonel Carlson, also was “disgusted when the whole group didn’t go” to Korea. The editor of the Bismarck Tribune reported similar feelings in the 164th Infantry, where the major complaint concerned “the dismembering of their units to provide Korean War replacements”.

The unit structure was also degraded by wartime policy. In 1952, Congress gave the President the authority to retain National Guard units “exclusive of personnel”. Though individual Guardsmen would receive their discharges after two years of active duty, the states lost their units and equipment for a period of 5 years. Not surprisingly, the policy deeply angered Guardsmen and state officials.

The Army released Guard soldiers at various times, and they came home anywhere from the summer of 1952 to early 1953. If they remained in the Guard, they were assigned to holding units until enough men returned to establish provisional unit structures.

Over twenty-four hundred North Dakota Guardsmen (Army and Air) served during the Korean War. About 800 of them went overseas, and sixteen died in combat.

VIKING



47th INFANTRY DIVISION

HERALDRY OF THE SHOULDER PATCH

The circular background is representative of the shield of Thor—god of strength, the great defender, a victor in battle. The blue is for Infantry from which came the first units of the National Guard of Minnesota and North Dakota. The red is for Artillery, the second type arm to be organized in the National Guard of Minnesota and North Dakota.

The white Viking's helmet is symbolic of the Viking warriors; brave and fearless men of the North of invincible courage, early explorers, valiant and heroic in war, brilliant organizers of government in peace time. Units of the 47th Infantry Division come from the two Midwestern states of Minnesota and North Dakota which were pioneered, founded, and built by descendants of the Vikings, loyal sons and daughters of Scandinavian birth.

HISTORY

Minnesota's Cold War Division

Organized 10 June 1946

Inactivated 10 February 1991

The 47th Infantry Division typified the role played nationwide by the National Guard during America's Cold War. The division's makeup, training, and readiness changed constantly, paralleling significant political, technical, and social developments of the latter half of the twentieth century. As a National Guard division and a first-line reserve of the U.S. Army, it was an instrument of shifting directions and goals for national security and the containment of Communism. But it was also shaped by state-federal politics. Historic tensions between state interests and federal authority—and between the Guard and the Regular Army in particular—were always present. Although it never saw combat, the citizen-soldiers of the 47th Division stood ready on the line during America's 45-year Cold War. And throughout, they responded when needed in time of local emergency.

Geographically, the division was largely a Minnesota outfit, although other states provided important elements. It was officially named the Viking Division because of the ethnic heritage shared by so many people from **North Dakota** and Minnesota, from which the 47th was

initially drawn. In later years, Iowa and Illinois contributed full brigades to the division.

Organization: a new postwar division for Minnesota

As World War Two drew to a close in 1945, Minnesota's Adjutant General, Ellard Walsh, was already gathering the information and political support necessary to rebuild the state's National Guard. Walsh, who was also president of the politically powerful National Guard Association, was a skilled administrator and organizer. Postwar plans called for a large National Guard. Many new divisions would have to be created in addition to reactivating the prewar ones. Rather than share the 34th with Iowa, Walsh opted for a totally new division with clear Minnesota roots. By January 1946 a detailed plan outlining what was both feasible and desirable had been prepared, and he had laid the necessary groundwork in Washington for creation of a new, Minnesota-based infantry division. A few months later, June 10, 1946, the 47th Infantry Division was officially born. Brigadier General (soon Major General) Norman Hendrickson of Minneapolis, Chief-of-Staff for the 34th Division during the North African and Italian campaigns and a long-time member of the Minnesota National Guard, was named as the division's first commander. His job was to create a new division from scratch.

The 47th Division was to be based in Minnesota, which would provide most of the manpower, but **North Dakota** would also contribute important elements. It was given the name "Viking Division" in honor of the ethnic heritage shared by so many people of both states. Although the division was new *per se*, its regiments, battalions and companies took their numerical designations from earlier state units with proud, distinguished histories. Some, such as the 135th and 136th Infantries, had lineages dating back to the Civil War.



Recruiting was laborious. Finding good officers was as big a challenge as filling the ranks with young privates. All previous members of the Minnesota National Guard had been given full discharges following the war, and most other veterans were glad to put the military behind them. The new division had to recruited one man at a time, enlistment by enlistment. Seasoned war veterans eventually joined with eager high school students, however, to create an unusual amalgamation of youth and hard core experience. The division's first two-week "summer camp" was conducted July 1947 at Camp Ripley with 1300 men from Minnesota and 400 from **North Dakota**. By the summer of 1948, Minnesota's share of strength had grown to 5,300 and **North Dakota** to 760. Vikings were on the march.

The Korean Call Up

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces swept across the 38th Parallel of latitude to invade South Korea. Within days, President Truman vowed to protect South Korea with US troops and supplies as part of a larger United Nations military force. General Douglas MacArthur was named to head the UN Command. International order would not be flouted, said Truman, who was also convinced that that the Soviets were using Korea as a surrogate to test American will.

US intervention was at first successful. By October, UN forces had retaken South Korea and were launching decisive offensive operations in North Korea. But in November, North Korean troops were covertly reinforced by 300,000 Chinese Communists who nearly pushed a surprised, outnumbered UN force off the Korean peninsula. In response, US draft calls were stepped up, impending discharges were cancelled and Guard and Reserve forces were mobilized.

The 47th Division received word of its mobilization in mid-December. By late January 1951, 9,000 Vikings found themselves at Camp Rucker, Alabama, where they were assigned to train new draftees. Shortly thereafter it was named as a replacement division and gradually split up, its men reassigned individually or by unit to other Regular Army commands in the US. Many went to Korea. The division in the meantime was kept at nearly full strength with Army recruits who replaced those transferred out. Memorable training experiences for the division included such maneuvers as Operation Longhorn held in Texas, and participation in a Nevada atomic bomb test by Company C, 135th Infantry.

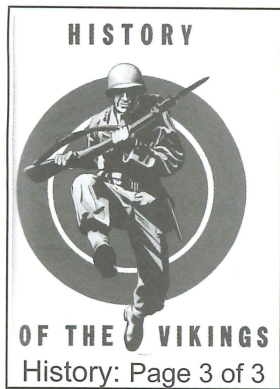
Federalization lasted two years. The division was returned to state control in January 1953, but many of its men had already been released to civilian life.

As for the war, it had stabilized in the summer of 1951 near the now familiar 38th Parallel. Armistice talks dragged on for two years as sporadic fighting continued. A ceasefire and agreement for repatriation of POWs was finally agreed to in July 1953 at Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel. The ceasefire is still under UN supervision at Panmunjom, a reminder of Cold War politics. The dividing line between North from South Korea remains near the 38th Parallel.

Reorganization and Transformations

Following Korea, the 47th Division had to be organized once again, although changes in the law made the task much easier than it had been after World War Two. This time, men were reassigned to the Minnesota National Guard rather than given complete military discharges.

Changing ideas and needs within the Army resulted in three major reorganizations of the division within a ten-year period. In 1959, the division was configured to the Pentomic structure in which infantry regiments were dropped and replaced by battle groups bearing the regimental number (1st Battle Group, 135th Infantry, for example) as well as numerous other redesignations and reconfigurations. **North Dakota elements were also separated from the division** and the 47th became an exclusively Minnesota outfit. The division was again reorganized in 1963, this time according to the ROAD concept. Battle group designations were dropped and substituted by battalions assigned flexibly to brigades. Several other significant redesignations and changes were also made. The most sweeping reorganization occurred in February 1968. Principal among them was the extension of the division into Iowa and Illinois as a result of Pentagon-mandated cutbacks of the Guard in those states. Iowa's 67th Brigade was disbanded, redesignated as the 34th Infantry Brigade, and assigned to the Viking Division. In Illinois, units of the disbanded 33rd Infantry Division were reorganized into the 66th Infantry Brigade and made part of the 47th Division.



A Winter Warfare Mission

The division was assigned a new mission in the early 1960s: Arctic warfare. The winter-wise Vikings were chosen by the Army to man the continent's snow-clad northern defenses in case of war. Elements of the division were sent to Fort Greeley, Alaska, for winter training in 1964. The next winter the 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry took its "summer camp" at Camp Ripley in February, a "first" for the Minnesota National Guard and for Camp Ripley. More winter training on a unit and individual level followed in both Minnesota and Alaska. The outgrowth of this mission was one of the Army's largest cold weather training programs. It was conducted entirely by instructors from the Minn. Army National Guard and carried out each winter in the frozen, snowy fields of Camp Ripley, which had been rebuilt into a year-round facility. This

winter-related mission had an international component. An exchange with the Norwegian Home Guard was begun in 1973.... Each winter a platoon from Norway trained at Camp Ripley; in exchange, the 47th Division sent counterpart troops to Camp Torpo, Norway.

Vietnam and its Repercussions

The 47th was fast adapting to its cold-weather mission when the nation's attention turned in 1964-65 to tropical Vietnam. Rapidly growing American participation in Vietnam's civil war created need for a reserve force capable of immediate deployment in the event of mobilization. While Washington debated the pros and cons of calling up the National Guard and Reserves, the Army designated several Guard and Reserve organizations as a "Selected Reserve Force" (SRF) in December 1965. The 47th was one of three National Guard divisions so designated. Its SRF status resulted in an increase from 48 to 72 training assemblies per year for several elements of the division (96 for some individuals), accelerated training, better equipment, shifting of supply records, medical exams and shots, ID tags — in short, almost everything except reporting for active duty.

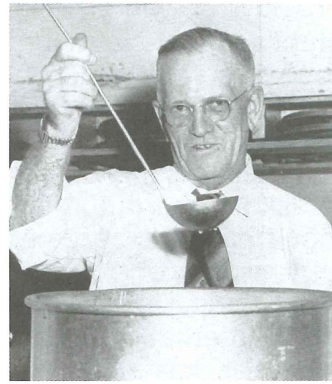
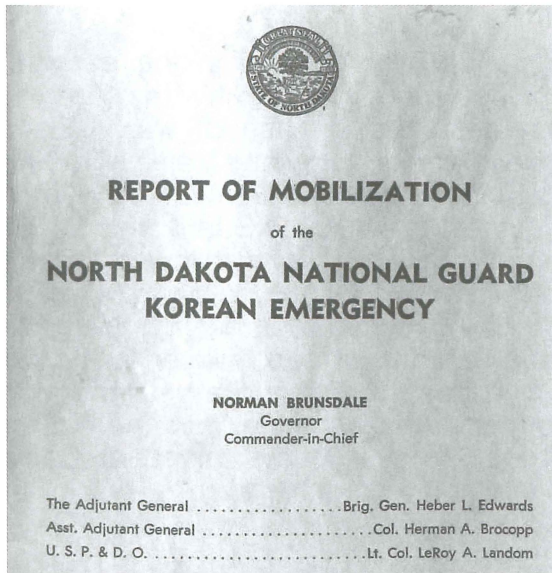
Political hesitation and public controversy over American involvement in SE Asia eventually precluded a large-scale mobilization of Guard divisions. The SRF assignment ended February 1, 1968. It had demanded great sacrifices in time and effort, for families and employers as well as soldiers, but the increased responsibility was borne with remarkable dedication and good spirit.

The war in Southeast Asia left many legacies, among them elimination of the draft in 1973 and creation of an all-volunteer Army. Economic reality necessitated reduction in the size of the standing Armed Forces, but military responsibilities for national and international defense remained. As a result, a Total Force Doctrine was instituted which called upon reserve components to assume missions formerly performed only by active components. It also meant that the National Guard had to be better prepared for mobilization in the event of a national emergency. By the late 1970s, the true impact of the Total Force Doctrine on the 47th Division began to be felt. Mobilization preparedness became the watchword. The division was given more up-to-date equipment, training opportunities with Regular Army counterparts in other parts of the US and the world were significantly expanded, and more emphasis was placed on schools and special educational programs. The division — indeed, the entire National Guard — was changed markedly by the Total Force Doctrine. Throughout the 1980s, the level of seriousness, professionalism and time commitment required of its members was at a higher level than ever before known in the peacetime National Guard.

Conversion Into the 34th Division

Minnesota units had formed an important part of the 34th "Red Bull" Division from 1917 to 1945, but that tradition ceased when the 47th Division was formed after the war. The post-war 34th in the meantime was reorganized as an Iowa-based National Guard division. However, cutbacks of Guard manpower in 1963 and again in 1968 resulted in the elimination of the 34th Division, which had a combat record that was second to none in World War Two. Resurgent interest in Army history and traditions during the 1980s prompted the National Guard Bureau to decide in 1990 that the 34th should be returned to the force structure. The procedure was simple. It was recommended — and the Adjutants General of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois agreed — to inactivate the 47th and reactivate it as the 34th. With the exception of the name and number change, everything else — the mission, organization and personnel — would remain the same. The conversion took place during a special ceremony at the St. Paul Armory on February 10, 1991, exactly 50 years to the day that the 34th Division (**including the 164th**) had been mobilized into federal service for what became World War Two. The circle was closed. Vikings became Red Bulls.

--MAJ Jack K. Johnson, MN ARNG Historian



Governor Norman Brunsdale checks out the mess hall during a visit to the troops at Camp Rucker. He served as North Dakota's Commander in Chief from 1951-1957.

AGE GROUP 1950 - 1951

1. The following tabulation shows the number of officers, enlisted men and airmen in each age group as of date of induction and the dates on which they were ordered into Active Service:

OFFICERS

ENLISTED MEN & AIRMEN

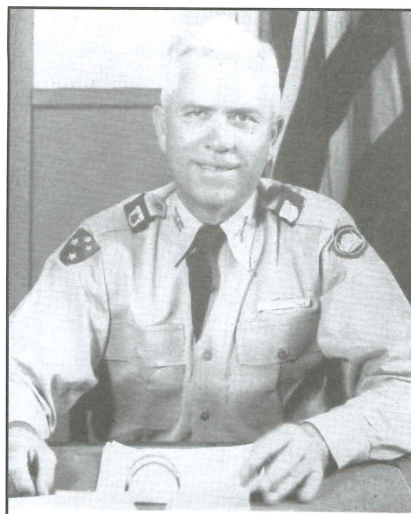
Age Group	OFFICERS					Total	ENLISTED MEN & AIRMEN					Total	
	Hq 47th Div	164th Inf	188th FA Bn	231st Engr Bn	178th Ftr Sq & W/S A. N. G		Hq 47th Div	164th Inf	188th FA Bn	231st Engr Bn	178th Ftr Sq & W/S A. N. G.		
17								30	9	14		53	
18								144	54	41	11	250	
19								8	205	78	37	357	
20								4	239	111	46	453	
21		2				2		7	229	110	31	423	
22		1	1		2	4		6	174	86	27	369	
23		7		4		11			75	35	26	180	
24		5	2	2		9		2	34	19	7	78	
25		8	4	3		15			23	12	11	50	
26		9	2	2	4	17		1	13	4	4	30	
27		7	1	3	4	15			10	5	5	29	
28	1	10	4	1	7	23			10	5	3	24	
29		14	6	4	15	39			5	3	4	19	
30	1	13	4	5	4	27			4	3	2	13	
31	1	7		3	3	14			9	3	1	15	
32	1	7	2	2	4	16			1	3	2	11	
33		5	1	2	2	10			2		1	6	
34	3	7	1	3	2	16			3		3	11	
35	1	2	2		1	6			3		3	6	
36		8	3		1	12			3		2	5	
37	1	2	1			4			2	2	2	6	
38		2				2			1			1	
39	1	2	1	1	2	7			1			1	
40		1	3	1		5					3	3	
41		3				3							
42		1	1			2							
43		1				1							
44	1	1				2							
45									1			1	
46									1			1	
47				1		1			1	1		2	
48													
49													
50													
51										1		1	
TOTALS	11	125	39	37	51	263		28	1223	540	269	339	2399



Maj Gen Heber L. Edwards served as Adjutant General of the ND National Guard from 1937 to 1962. He passed away from surgical complications during his term of service. He was reinterred to the ND Veterans Cemetery in 1995.

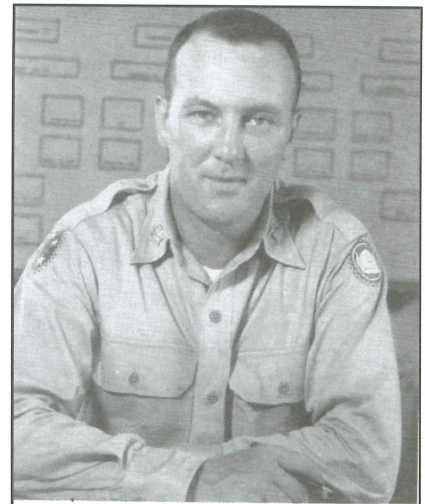


Lt Col Robert W Carlson commanded the 188th Field Artillery Battalion in Europe in WWII & during the mobilization at Camp Rucker. His son, Guard MSgt (ret) Ed Carlson, recalls going to school in Alabama in 1951-53.



COLONEL FRANK RICHARDS
Commanding Officer, 164th Inf. Regt.

LEADERS



LT. COL. FRANCIS T. KANE
Commander, 1st Battalion

Reg't Commander Frank Richards: Mexican Border - WWI - WWII - Korea

COLONEL RICHARDS enlisted in the North Dakota National Guard in 1916. He served during the Mexican Border incident at Mercedes, Texas, in 1916. In 1918, he was recalled to active duty and served during World War I as a sergeant in a trench mortar battery.

Colonel Richards was again called back into military service in February, 1941. He spent the years from 1941 to 1943 with the 164th Infantry Regiment, commanding the First Battalion of the unit through the Guadalcanal campaign. He returned to the United States in 1943 and was stationed at the Replacement Training Center, Camp Blanding, Florida, until his discharge in March, 1946. The North Dakota militarist assumed command of the 164th Infantry Regiment in November of that year.

The colonel was born in 1899 in Dickenson, North Dakota. He graduated from the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, receiving his B.A. degree in 1921 and his M.S. degree in 1932.



LT. COL. STAFFORD N. ORDAHL
Commander, 2nd Battalion



LT. COL. WILLIAM MJOGDALEN
Commander, 3rd Battalion

What Happened to....?

Brigadier General Frank Richards, born 15 October 1899, died 4 June 1991. Enlisted during Spanish American War; Commanded 1st Battalion in WWII.
<http://genealogytrails.com/ndak/spanishamwar.html>
http://www.ww2gyrene.org/fighting_on_guadalcanal_3.htm

Lieutenant Colonel Francis T. "Bud" Kane, born 29 January 1917 died 11 February 1976 in Fargo. He resided in Minnesota.

Lieutenant Colonel Stafford N. Ordahl born 14 August 1907, died 26 December 1991. Devils Lake.

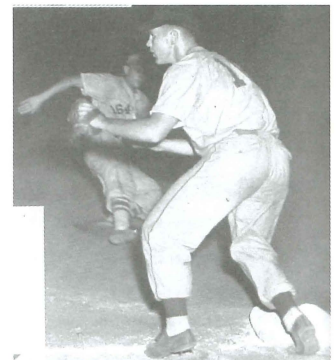
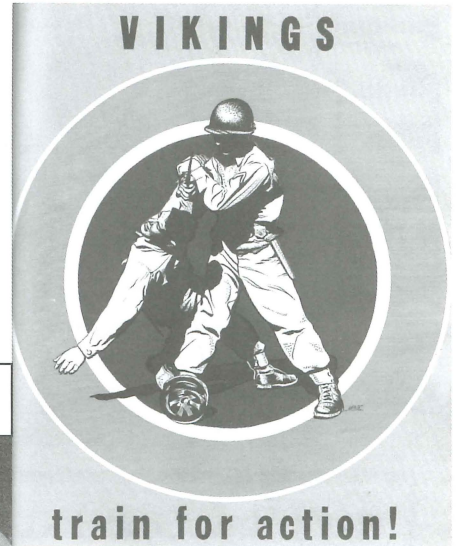
Colonel William J. Mjogdalen died 16 July 1985. He commanded Company ? in WWII. He was inducted in the Univ of ND Fighting Sioux Hall of Fame for Football, and played professionally in a Canadian league prior to WWII.

Viking



Above: At left, Maj Wendel Wichmann (now lives in Maryland)
Below: 164th Basketball Champs and a 164th Slider

Activities



Left: Is the business end of this M1 clean enough, soldier?
Above: Company C enjoys those pushups
Right: Give those dogs a break. Great look at the buckle top boots of the era.

All photos on this page are from the Blue Vikings Yearbook.



NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD

Units Ordered into Active Service 1950 - 1951

		Strength		
		Officers	WO's	EM
Headquarters 47th Division Part		9	2	28
Separate Detachment Headquarters Company 47th Division		1	-	-
164th Infantry		107	18	1223
188th Field Artillery Battalion		32	7	540
231st Engineer Combat Battalion		29	8	269
178th Fighter Squadron		51	-	339
	Sub Total	229	35	2399
	Grand Total			2663
	<u>Station</u>			
Headquarters 47th Division Part	Fargo	9	2	28
Separate Detachment Headquarters Company 47th Division	Bismarck	1		
	<u>164th Infantry</u>			
Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Less Separate Detachment)	Hettinger	13	2	37
Separate Detachment, Headquarters Company	Mott	1	0	61
Tank Company (Medium)	Harvey	3	1	61
Heavy Mortar Company	Oakes	2	1	33
Service Company	Devils Lake	4	3	98
Medical Company	Grand Forks	8		80
Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Battalion	Linton	9	1	45
Headquarters and Headquarters Company 2d Battalion	Cando	10	1	50
Headquarters and Headquarters Company 3d Battalion	Edgeley	7		52
Company A	Bismarck	4		56
Company B	Fargo	6	1	45
Company C	Grafton	3		51
Company D	Rugby	2	1	36
Company E	Williston	5	1	69
Company F	Carrington	4	1	61
Company G	Valley City	5	1	97
Company H	Jamestown	4	1	44
Company I	Wahpeton	4	1	35
Company K	Dickinson	4	1	91
Company L	Hillsboro	4		40
Company M	Grand Forks	5	1	81
	<u>188th Field Artillery Battalion</u>			
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery	Mandan	18	2	139
Battery A	Lisbon	4	1	104
Battery B	Minot	4	1	130
Battery C	Jamestown	3	1	77
Service Battery	Wishek	3	2	81
Medical Detachment 47th Division Artillery	Grand Forks			9
	<u>231st Engineer Combat Battalion (Army)</u>			
Headquarters and Service Company	Grand Forks	14	5	89
Company A	Cavalier	5	1	42
Company B	Minot	4	1	67
Company C	Bottineau	5	1	64
Medical Detachment	Grand Forks	1		7
178th Fighter Squadron	Fargo	50		334
178th Weather Station	Fargo	1		5

Use your Computer to find United States Units that served in Korea

<http://www.korean-war.com/USUnits.html>



Eighth Army & Major Units

<http://www.korean-war.com/8thArmy.html>

Army Units List

<http://www.korean-war.com/USArmyUnits.html>



US Navy

<http://www.korean-war.com/USNavy/usnavy.html>

US Marine Corps

<http://www.korean-war.com/USMarines/us-marines.html>

US Coast Guard

<http://www.korean-war.com/USCoastGuard.html>

"THE FORGOTTEN WAR"

Total Served 5,720,000
 In Korean Theater 1,789,000
 33,741 US Dead
 23,615 Killed In Action
 92,134 US Wounded**
 4,820 US Missing In Action
 (Declared Dead)
 7,245 Prisoners Of War
 2,847 Died in POW Camp

**Lightly wounded who were treated and released back to duty are not included in these figures.
 (04/17/2001 Statistics)



MIA/KIA Lists Link

<http://www.korean-war.com/miakia.html>



US Air Force

<http://www.korean-war.com/USAirForce/usairforce.html>



CIA

<http://www.korean-war.com/USCoastGuard.html>

Partisans/Special Ops

<http://www.korean-war.com/specops.html>

Military Advisory Group

<http://www.korean-war.com/kmag.html>

REPUBLIC OF KOREA KOREAN WAR SERVICE MEDAL



Republic of Korea Korean War Service Medal: On Aug. 20, 1999, the Secretary of Defense approved the acceptance and wear of the Republic of Korea Korean War Service Medal in recognition of the sacrifices of United States veterans of the Korean War. To receive this medal, military veterans must have served in Korea, its territorial waters or airspace within the inclusive period of June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953. Service must have been performed while on permanent assignment in Korea, or while on temporary duty in Korea for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days,

or while as a crewmember of aircraft in aerial flight over Korea participating in actual combat operations or in support of combat operations. Note: Veterans who served in Japan, Guam, Okinawa or Philippines are not eligible.

To obtain the medal, those who meet the criteria above, from any branch of service, must provide a copy of their discharge paper DD-214, DD-215, or NGB Form 22 to **US Air Force Personnel Center**, HQ AFPC/DPPRA, 550 C St W, Suite 12, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-4612. Download the request form at the following website link: http://korea50.army.mil/medal/VET_REQ_FORM_rev2.doc

육이오
6-2-5

"6-2-5" (pronounced yoo-gee-o) printed in Korean Hangul.

June 25, 1950 – North Korean People's Army invades across the 38th Parallel.

The South Korean people simply say "6-2-5" to remember the beginning of the war that divides their homeland to this day.

Where to Get Military Records & Replacement Awards

Military Awards and Decorations: The National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Ave, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100, will verify the awards to which a veteran is entitled and forward the request with the verification to the appropriate service department for issuance of the medals.

<http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/public/awards-and-decorations.html> (eVetRecs)

Military Personnel Records: All requests **must** be in writing, signed and **mailed** to National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records, 9700 Page Ave, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

<http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/> (eVetRecs)

Most Common Awards -

KOREA

References: AR 600-8-22 Military Awards; AR 670-1 Wear of Army Uniforms & Insignia



Combat Infantry Badge

The CIB is authorized for award for the following qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations:
The Korean War (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).
Also later: Korea on the DMZ (4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994).
Also later: Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea (23 November 1984).



Good Conduct Medal

Any one of the following periods of continuous enlisted active Federal military service [under qualifying conditions and conduct]: *a.* Each 3 years completed on or after 27 August 1940. *b.* For first award only, 1 year served entirely during the period 7 December 1941 to 2 March 1946. *c.* For first award only, upon termination of service on or after 27 June 1950, of less than 3 years but more than 1 year. *d.* For first award only, upon termination of service, on or after 27 June 1950, of less than 1 year when final separation was by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty. *e.* For first award only, for those individuals who died before completing 1 year of active Federal military service if death occurred in line of duty.



National Defense Service Medal

a. The National Defense Service Medal (NDSM) was established by Executive Order (EO) 10448, 22 April 1953
b. It is awarded for honorable active service for any period between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive; between 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974, both dates inclusive; between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995; and from 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined.



Korean Service Medal

a. The Korean Service Medal (KSM) was established by Executive Order 10179, dated 8 November 1950, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 February 2003. It is awarded for service between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954 [under qualifying conditions in the theater of operations].
b. The service prescribed must have been performed under any of the following conditions: (1) On permanent assignment. (2) On temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days. (3) In active combat against the enemy [under qualifying conditions]. *c.* One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign [under qualifying conditions]



United Nations Service Medal

The United Nations Service Medal (UNSM) was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 483(V), 12 December 1950. Presidential acceptance for the United States Armed Forces was announced by DoD 27 November 1951.
a. Qualifications. Members of the Armed Forces of the United States dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas for service on behalf of the United Nations in the action in Korea.
b. Service requirements. Periods between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, inclusive [under qualifying conditions]
(3) Personnel awarded the Korean Service Medal automatically establish eligibility for United Nations Service Medal.



Republic of Korea War Service Medal

The Republic of Korea War Service Medal (KSM) was originally offered to the Armed Forces of the United States by the Ministry of Defense, Republic of Korea, on 15 November 1951. On 20 August 1999, the Ass't Sec of Defense approved the acceptance and wear of the medal for veterans of the Korean War. *a.* It is awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in Korea and adjacent waters between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953 [under qualifying conditions].
b. How to get the Medal: Send qualifying source document (DD 214) to Cdr, US Army Human Resources Command, ROK War Svc Medal office, Hoffman II, Attn: AHRC-PSO-ROK-KWSM, 200 Stovall St, Alexandria, VA 22332-0473

Blue

US Army Presidential Unit Citation. Authorized for some units for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy.

Red

US Army Distinguished Unit Citation. Authorized for some units.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) is authorized for wear by some units. The Republic of Korea PUC is not sold by the Department of Army, but may be purchased if desired from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army Exchanges.



KOREAN SERVICE: Before and After the Korean War

Army of Occupation Medal

a. The Army of Occupation Medal was established by War Department General Orders 32, 1946. It is awarded for service for 30 consecutive days at a normal post of duty (8) Army of Occupation of Korea between 3 September 1945 and 29 June 1949, inclusive. No identifying clasp is authorized. (Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 will be counted only if the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 3 September 1945.)



Korea Defense Service Medal was authorized by Section 543, National Defense Authorization Act, 2003. It is authorized for award to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served on active duty in support of the defense of the Republic of Korea. (2) The period of eligibility is **28 July 1954** to a date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL



The Korean War Veterans Memorial was authorized by Public Law 99-572 on Oct. 28, 1986 "...to honor members of the United States Armed Forces who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, are still missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war." The law established an advisory board of 12 veterans appointed by the president to coordinate all aspects of the memorial's construction. The site is located adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial directly across the reflecting pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The American Battle Monuments Commission managed the project and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided assistance. The architect of record is Cooper Lecky Architects. President Bill Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young Sam dedicated the memorial on July 27, 1995. Since the dedication several modifications have been incorporated: a kiosk to provide shelter for National Park Service personnel and a computer system with data housing the "Honor Role," which was accessible to the public. Accessibility improvements and replacement of the lighting in the statuary and along the mural wall with a state-of-the-art fiber optic system were required. Reconstruction of the pool and tree grove by the National Park Service and Corps of Engineers to improve tree maintenance and operate the reflecting pool was completed in July 1999. The overall cost for the design and construction of the memorial and kiosk was \$16.5 million.

Statues: There are 19 statues sculpted by Frank Gaylord of Barre, VT, cast by Tallix Foundries of Beacon, NY. They are approximately 7'3" tall, heroic scale, and consist of 14 Army, 3 Marines, 1 Navy, 1 Air Force. They represent an ethnic cross section: 12 Caucasian, 3 African American, 2 Hispanic, 1 Oriental, and 1 Native American.

The Marines in column have the helmet chin straps fastened and helmet covers. Three of the Army statues are wearing paratrooper boots and all equipment is authentic to the Korean War era (at first, most equipment was WWII issue). Three of the statues are in the woods, so if you are at the flagpole looking through the troops, you can't tell how many there are, and could be legions emerging from the woods. The juniper bushes are meant to be symbolic of the rough terrain encountered in Korea, and the granite stripes of the obstacles overcome in war

The statues are made of stainless steel, a reflective material that when seen in bright sunlight causes the figures to come to life. The blowing ponchos give motion to the column, so you can feel them walking up the hill with the cold winter wind at their backs, talking to one another. At nighttime the fronts of the statues are illuminated with a special white light; the finer details of the sculpture are clearly seen and the ghosts appear.

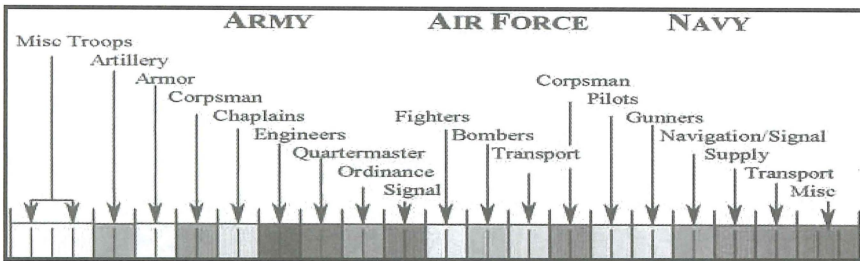


Mural Wall: Designed by Louis Nelson of New York, N.Y., and fabricated by Cold Spring Granite Company, Cold Spring, Min. The wall consists of 41 panels extending 164 feet. Over 15,000 photographs of the Korean War were obtained from the National Archives to create the mural. The photographs were enhanced by computer to develop a uniform lighting effect & size, to create a mural with over 2,400 images depicting Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard personnel and their equipment. The etchings are arranged to give a wavy appearance in harmony with the layout of the statues. The reflective quality of the Academy Black Granite creates the image of a total 38 statues, symbolic of the 38th Parallel and the 38 months of the war.

"OUR NATION HONORS HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO ANSWERED THE CALL TO DEFEND A COUNTRY THEY NEVER KNEW AND A PEOPLE THEY NEVER MET"

--Engraving on Memorial Walkway

When viewed from afar, the mural wall also creates the appearance of the mountain ranges of Korea. It is organized by service, shown below:



UN Curb: Twenty-two nations responded to the UN call to defend freedom and repel the communist aggression...names of all nations are engraved on the curb stone along the north entrance. Seventeen nations provided combat units, five provided medical support.

Hibiscus Plantings: To the south of the Memorial are three beds of Rose of Sharon hibiscus plants, national flower of South Korea.

All of the images look straight out from the wall over the platoon of statues; the soldiers they were there to support.

Included are etchings of the U.S. Army supporting artillery, rocket launchers, 240mm self-propelled guns, antiaircraft artillery, armored vehicles, tank crewmen, Patton Tanks, M.A.S.H. units, evac helicopters, ambulances, surgeons, nurses, blood transfusions, stretcher bearers, chaplains, mine clearing, bridge building, road & airfield construction, supply centers, ammunition and fuel dumps, placing communication lines, switchboards and radio communications.

Etchings show Air Force air-ground controllers, AT-6's, F-80's, F-86's, P-51's, C-47's, C-97's crewmen, bombs, air evacuation, paratroopers, pilots, airborne assaults, and aerial re-supply; Navy air evacuation, hospital ships, iron lung, air landing officer, Corsair pilots, submarines, Seabees, landing forces, ships: APA's, AKA's, LC1's, LCVP's; POW handing, traffic control, military police, Red Cross, canine corps, KATUSA's (Koreans attached to the U.S. Army), photographers, reporters, and a shrine.

Honor Roll: The Honor Roll contains all verifiable names of those on active duty who were killed in action, still listed as missing in action, and captured as prisoners of war in the Korean War (these names come from the National Archives, DoD and relatives). Those who died elsewhere in the service to their country in the cause of freedom during the Korean War, June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, will also be included if family and friends so request and have verifiable data.

During the war several decisions were made that would set the course of World history. Prior to the conflict America was disarming from World War II, ignoring the communist threat. After the North Korean invasion, President Truman set the doctrine that no country would fall to communism. It marked the beginning of the end of the Soviet Union and established our industrial base for the next 50 years.

"FREEDOM IS NOT FREE" Honors legions of men & women who fight against oppression...a memorial of faces, complimenting the memorial of names across the reflecting pool...



Pool of Remembrance: Honoring the dead, the missing the POW's, and the wounded from the US and UN Forces...statistics engraved in stone...walk out into the pool area on a peninsula symbolic of Republic of Korea.

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www.nab.usace.army.mil/projects/WashingtonDC/korean.html

"FREEDOM IS NOT FREE"

Those who serve pay the price.



Photos from
www.Photoarcade.com
www.Shutterstock.com
www.nab.usace.army.mil/projects/WashingtonDC/korean.html



Position of Statues at the Korean War Memorial

Position	Service	Duty	Race	Weapon
1	Army	Lead Scout	Caucasian	M-1 Garand Rifle
2	Army	Scout	Caucasian	M-1 Garand Rifle
3	Army	Squad Leader	Caucasian	M-1 Garand Rifle
4	Army	BAR Gunner	Afro-American	BAR
5	Army	BAR Ass't Gunner	Caucasian	M-1/2 Carbine
6	Army	Rifleman	Afro-American	M-1 Garand Rifle
7	Army	Group Leader	Caucasian	M-1/2 Carbine
8	Army	Radio Operator	Caucasian	M-1/2 Carbine
9	Navy	Medical Corpsman	Hispanic	None
10	Army	Army Fwd Observer	Caucasian	M-1/2 Carbine
11	USAF	Air-Ground Controller	Caucasian	M-1/2 Carbine
12	USMC	Gunner	Caucasian	Machine Gun
13	USMC	Assistant Gunner	Caucasian	Tripod
14	USMC	Medical Corpsman	Afro-American	None
15	Army	Rifleman	Asian-American	M-1 Garand Rifle
16	Army	Rifleman	Caucasian	M-1 Garand Rifle
17	Army	Assistant Group Ldr	Caucasian	M-1 Garand Rifle
18	Army	Rifleman	Hispanic	M-1 Garand Rifle
19	Army	Rifleman	American-Indian	M-1 Garand Rifle

All Center for Military History Korean War Publications Now Digitized

by US Army Center of Military History on Wednesday, June 29, 2011 at 12:33pm

Korean War Commemorative Brochures

(CMH Pub 19-6) *The Korean War- The Outbreak*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-6/index.html>

(CMH Pub19-7) *The Korean War- The UN Offensive*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-7/index.html>

(CMH Pub19-8) *The Korean War- The Chinese Intervention*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-8/index.html>

(CMH Pub19-9) *The Korean War- Restoring the Balance*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-9/index.html>

(CMH Pub 19-10) *The Korean War- Years of Stalemate*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-10/index.html>

The United States Army in the Korean War

(CMH Pub 20-1) *Policy and Direction- The First Year*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/020/20-1/index.html>

(CMH Pub 20-2) *South to the Nakdong, North to the Yalu*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/020/20-2/index.html>

(CMH Pub 20-3) *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/020/20-3/index.html>

(CMH Pub 20-4) *Ebb and Flow, November 1950-July 1951*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/020/20-4/index.html>

Korean War Monographs

(CMH Pub 21-1) *Korea, 1950*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/021/21-1/index.html>

(CMH Pub 21-2) *Korea, 1951-1953*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/021/21-2/index.html>

U.S. Army in Action

(CMH Pub 22-1) *Combat Support in Korea*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/022/22-1/index.html>

Army Historical Series

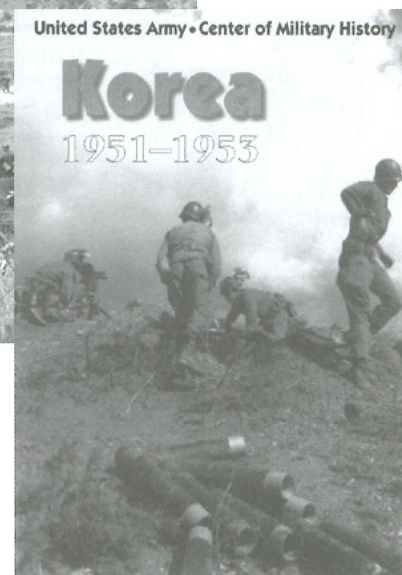
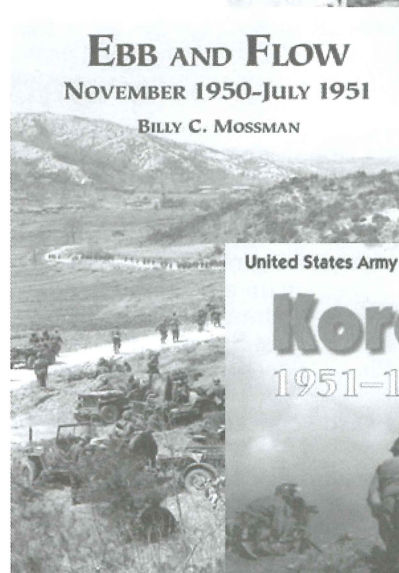
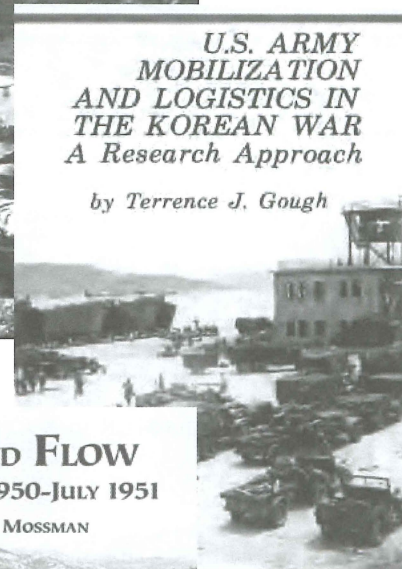
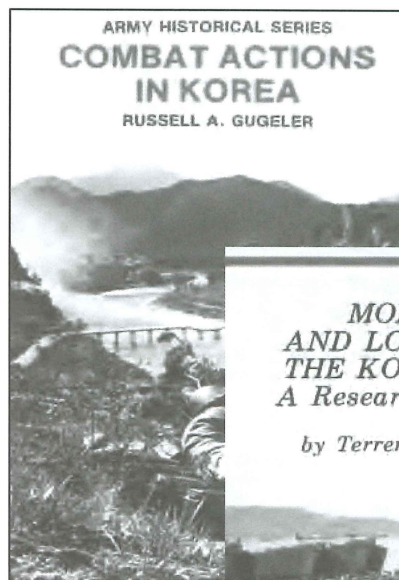
(CMH Pub 30-2) *Combat Actions in Korea*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/030/30-2/index.html>

(CMH Pub 30-3) *Military Advisors in Korea: K MAG in Peace and War*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/030/30-3/index.html>

Special Publications

(CMH Pub 70-19) *U.S. Army Mobilization and Logistics in the Korean War, A Research Approach*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-19/index.html>

(CMH Pub 70-65) *Black Soldier, White Army- The 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea*
<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-65/index.html>



Overview of Korean War Battles/Offensives



Flow of transportation continues across a bridge under construction in Korea.

(Army and Corps) (General time frames)

- North Korea attacks South Korea 25 June 1950
- Task Force Smith at Osan, South Korea 5-6 July 1950
- Kum River Line defense (Taejon) 11-22 July 1950
- Pusan Perimeter defense 4 Aug -- 16 Sept 1950
- Inchon Landing 15 Sept 1950
- Liberation of Seoul (1st return) 21-30 Sept 1950
- Advance into North Korea (west coast) 1 Oct -- 27 Oct 1950
- Withdrawal to Ch'ongch'on River Defense Line, 2nd advance toward Yalu (w coast) 28 Oct -- 25 Nov 50
- Landing at Iwon and race to the Yalu (east coast) 31 Oct -- 27 Nov 50
- Withdrawal to Imjin River Line (west coast) 28 Nov -- 23 Dec 1950
- X-Corps withdrawal (east coast) 1 Dec -- 24 Dec 1950
- Withdrawal to Defense Line "D" (37th Parallel -- P'yongt'aek [W] to Samch'ok) 26 Dec 50 -- 29 Jan 51
- Advance to Line Boston (south bank of Han River south of Seoul - I Corps) 18 Feb 1951 -- 6 Mar 1951

- Advance to Phase Line Kansas (north of Seoul to just north of the 38th Parallel - east coast [2nd Liberation of Seoul) 4--21 April 1951
- 1st Chinese Spring Offensive 22 -- 29 Apr 1951
- Defense lines Golden (I Corps) and No Name (IX & X Corps) 29 Apr 1951 -- 19 May 1951
- 2nd Chinese Spring Offensive 17 -- 22 May 1951
- Advance to Phase Line Kansas (3rd Liberation of Seoul) 22 May 1951 -- 10 Jun 1951
- Advance to Phase Line Wyoming (Imjin River in I Corps sector north of Seoul to north of 38th Parallel in IX Corps and X Corps sectors) 13 Jun 1951 -- 4 Oct 1951
- Line Jamestown (MLR in I Corps Sector -- West) 7 Oct 1951 -- 27 July 1953
- Line Missouri (MLR in IX Corps Sector -- Central) 23 Oct 1951 -- 27 July 1953
- Line Minnesota (MLR in X Corps Sector -- East) 16 Oct 1951 -- 27 July 1953

MAJOR COMMUNIST OFFENSIVES

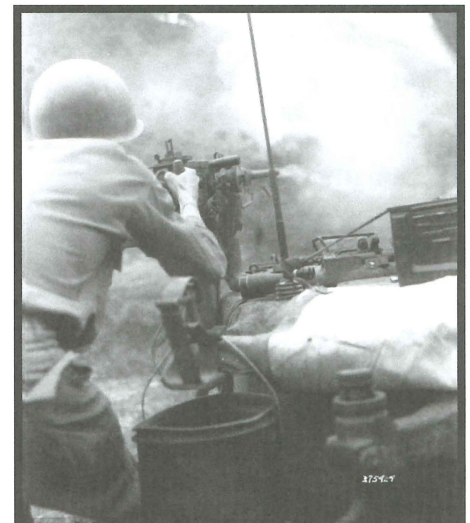
- NKPA 1st Phase (Seoul) Operations 25 Jun 1950 -- 29 Jun 1950
- NKPA 2nd Phase (Suwon) Operations 30 Jun 1950 -- 6 Jul 1950
- NKPA 3rd Phase (Taejon) Operations 7 Jul 1950 -- 20 Jul 1950
- NKPA 4th Phase (Naktong) Operations 21 Jul 1950 -- 30 Aug 1950
- NKPA 5th Phase (Pusan) Operations 31 Aug 1950 -- 15 Sep 1950
- CCF (PLA) 1st Phase (warning) Operations 25 Oct 1950 -- 24 Nov 1950
- CCF (PLA) 2nd Phase (main attack) Operations 25 Nov 1950 -- 24 Dec 1950
- CCF (PLA) 3rd Phase (counterattack in Wonju - Chip'yong-ni areas) Operations 11 Feb 51 -- 17 Feb 51
- CCF (PLA) 4th Phase (First Spring Offensive) Operations 22 Apr 1951 -- 29 Apr 1951
- CCF (PLA) 5th Phase (Second Spring Offensive) Operations 17 May 1951 -- 22 May 1951
- CCF (PLA) 6th Phase - canceled and strategic objectives switch to limited operations 1 Sep 1951
- CCF attack on Western & Central Fronts 6 Oct 1952 -- 13 Oct 1952
- CCF Kumsong River Offensive (ROK II Corps) 14 July 1953 -- 20 July 53

MAJOR WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS BY US FORCES

- Withdrawal to the Pusan Perimeter 3 July 1950 -- 3 Aug 1950
- Evacuation of Hungnam 1 Dec 1950 -- 24 Dec 1950
- Withdrawal from North Korea to Line "D" 2 Dec 1950 -- 16 Jan 1951

MAJOR UN OFFENSIVES

- Inchon Landing & capture of Seoul 18 Sept 1950 -- 30 Sept 1950
- Breakout from the Pusan Perimeter 16 Sept 1950 -- 27 Sept 1950
- Operation Thunderbolt 25 Jan 1951 -- 20 Feb 1951
- Operation Killer 21 Feb 1951 -- 7 Mar 1951
- Operation Ripper (Flanking of Seoul) 7 Mar 1951 -- 4 Apr 1951
- Operation Rugged (securing Phase Line Kansas) 1 Apr 1951 -- 15 Apr 1951
- Operation Dauntless (securing Phase Line Utah) 10 Apr 51 -- 22 Apr 1951
- Operation Detonate (3rd return to Seoul/retaking Phase Line Kansas 38th Parallel) 20 May 51 -- 8 Jun 51
- Operation Piledriver (securing Phase Line Wyoming and The Iron Triangle) 3 Jun 1951 -- 12 Jun 1951
- Operation Commando (Securing Phase Line Jamestown) 3-15 Oct 1951
- Operation Nomad and Polar (Securing Phase Line Missouri) 13-22 Oct 1951

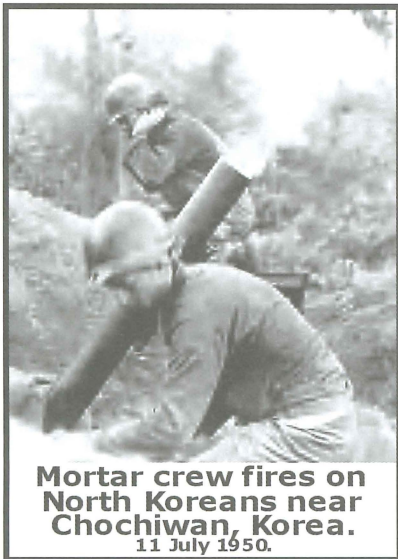


Sgt. Douglas D. Tompkins of Jud, ND, Tank Co, 5th RCT, 24th U.S. Inf Div, fires a .50 caliber machine gun during an assault against the Chinese Communist forces along the east central front, Korea. 14 July 1951.

Overview of Korean War Battles/Offensives

PURSUIT AND MOPPING UP OPERATIONS

- Pursuit and mopping south of the 38th Parallel 28 Sept 1950 -- 30 Nov 1950
- Pursuit north of the 38th Parallel to Yalu River 5 Oct 1950 -- 27 Oct 1950
- Iwon Landing & pursuit to Yalu River (E coast) 31 Oct 1950 -- 27 Nov 1950



Mortar crew fires on North Koreans near Chochiwan, Korea.
11 July 1950.

LIMITED OPERATIONS -- 26 JUNE 1951 THRU 27 JULY 1953 (After peace talks were initiated)

I CORPS

- Operation Doughnut (to seize dominate terrain features in the Sobang Mountains) 1-4 July 1951
- Raid on Kwijon-ni 3-8 Aug 1951
- Operation Citadel (to move MLR forward existing Outpost Line of Resistance -- OPLR) 18-19 Aug 51
- Operation Clean-Up (attempt to sweep enemy forces from front of I Corps positions) 9-10 Sept 1951
- Operations Clean-up II (to secure railroad running north from Uijongbu) 29 Sept -- 3 Oct 1951
- Operation Polecharge (to secure dominate three hills) 16-18 Oct 51
- Attack on Hill 199 24-30 Oct 1951
- Defense of Hill 200 5-10 Nov 1951
- First battle of Porkchop Hill 22-25 Nov 1951
- Operation Clam-up (ceased activity to lure enemy patrols) 10-16 Feb 52
- Operation Counter (secure 11 key terrain features on outpost line) 7- 25 Jun 52

- First Battle for Old Baldy 26 June -- 17 July 1953
- Second Battle for Old Baldy 17 - 22 July 1952
- Third Battle for Old Baldy 1-4 Aug 1952
- Forth Battle for Old Baldy 18-21 Sept 1952
- Defense of Outpost Kelly 18-30 Sept 1952
- Fifth Battle for Old Baldy 23-26 Mar 1953
- Third Battle for Porkchop Hill 23-26 Mar 1953
- Defense of Outpost Carson, Elko, and Vegas 28-30 Mar 1953
- Forth Battle for Porkchop Hill 6-11 July 1953
- Defense of Outpost Dale & Westview 23-24 July 1953

IX CORPS

- Operation Cat & Dog (to destroy enemy positions and capture prisoners.) 26-28 June 1951
- Attack on Hill 272 and 487 12-15 July 1951
- Operation Cow Puncher (to move Phase Line Utah forward to Phase Line Wyoming) 2-3 Aug 1951
- Operation Ohio-Sloan (to secure new positions on Phase Line Wyoming) 8-12 Sept 1951
- Operation Cleaver (Tank/Infantry raid into Iron Triangle) 21 Sept 1951
- Operation Clam-up (to lure enemy patrols and capture prisoners) 10-15 Feb 1952
- Operation Showdown (to secure Hill 598) 14-24 Oct 1952
- Defense of Hill 301 24-28 Oct 1952



Members of the 25th Inf Division, use Korean to transport supplies near the Korean fighting front.

- Defense of Outpost Charlie and King 28 Oct - 4 Nov 1952
- (IX Corps withdrawn Nov 1952)

X CORPS

- Attack on Hills 1059, 1120 and 1179 26-30 July 1951
- Battle of Bloody Ridge (ridge between Hills 900 & 983) 27 Aug -- 5 Sept 51
- First battle of Heartbreak Ridge 9-12 Sept 1951
- Second battle of Heartbreak Ridge 13-29 Sept 1951
- Attack on Hills 851, 1220 & adjacent ridges 7-15 Oct 1951
- Operation Clam-up (to lure enemy patrols and capture prisoners) 10-15 Feb 52
- Defense of Heartbreak Ridge area 6-7 Sept 1952
- Defense of Heartbreak Ridge area 3-4 Nov 1952



24th Infantry Div Artillerymen fire 155mm howitzers at dusk, Korea

<http://www.korean-war.com/TimeLine/KoreanWarOverview.html>

Grid Coordinates of Familiar Outposts in Korea

http://www.koreanwar-educator.org/topics/outpost_wars/outpost_wars_korea.htm

Place Name	MGRS	Geodetic Reference
ANCHOR HILL	DT 414742	N38 37'5.63" E128 19'36.43"
ARROWHEAD	CT 351386	N38 17'2.92" E127 6'51.72"
BAK	CT 214260	N38 10'4.88" E126 57'39.48"
BERLIN	CT 003081	N38 0'8.56" E126 43'30.87"
BERLIN (EAST)	CT 088082	N38 0'18.40" E126 49'19.10"
BETTY	CT 210223	N38 8'4.61" E126 57'26.40"
BOOMERANG	CT 613424	N38 19'22.13" E127 24'47.16"
BUNKER HILL	CT 015042	N37 58'3.05" E126 44'23.93"
CAMP CASEY	CS 322983	N37 55'14" E127 5'26.51"
CAPITOL HILL	CT 905493	N38 23'20.53" E127 44'45.07"
CARSON	CT 064075	N37 59'53'87" E126 47'41.43"
CHRISTMAS HILL	DT 055428	N38 19'55.81" E127 55'7.13"
DICK	CT 491440	N38 20'6.93" E127 16'23.64"
ELKO	CT 067075	N37 59'54.10" E126 47'53.72"
FINGER RIDGE	CT 878498	N38 23'35.54" E127 42'54.13"
HANNAH	CT 211267	N38 10'27.37" E126 57'26.52"
HARRY (528)	CT 508421	N38 19'6.33" E127 17'35.08"
HEARTBREAK RIDGE	DT 142403	N38 18'37.86" E128 1'6.56"
HEDY	CT 014036	N37 57'43.52" E126 44'20.43"
HOOK	CT 103104	N38 1'30.87" E126 50'18.48"
HORSESHOE	CT 937476	N38 22'26.77" E127 46'58.53"
JACKSON HEIGHTS	CT 476435	N38 19'49.79" E127 15'22.26"
JANE RUSSELL	CT 664424	N38 19'24.92" E127 28'17.15"
KELLY	CT 197223	N38 8'3.68" E126 56'33.02"
NORI (BIG)	CT 215235	N38 8'43.88" E126 57'45.84"
NORI (LITTLE)	CT 216235	N38 8'43.96" E126 57'49.95"
OLD BALDY	CT 255321	N38 13'25.59" E127 0'22.50"
PAPA-SAN	CT 643458	N38 21'14.07" E127 26'48.33"
PIKES PEAK (454)	CT 644428	N38 19'36.81" E127 26'54.53"
PORK CHOP	CT 261353	N38 15'9.79" E127 0'44.34"
PUNCHBOWL	DT 240370	N38 16'53.97" E128 7'51.38"
QUEEN	CT 216274	N38 10'50.43" E126 57'46.43"
RENO	CT 068079	N38 0'7.14" E126 47'57.43"
RONSON	CT 100103	N38 1'27.40" E126 50'6.28"
SANDY RIDGE	CT 668413	N38 18'49.45" E127 28'34.37"
SNIPERS RIDGE	CT 677426	N38 19'32'10" E127 29'10.55"
STAR HILL	CT 583348	N38 15'13.93" E127 22'49.13"
T-BONE HILL	CT 285376	N38 16'26.03" E127 2'21.04"
TESSIE	CT 203226	N38 8'13.84" E126 56'57.39"
TOM(270)	CT 472426	N38 19'20.36" E127 15'6.49"
TRIANGLE HILL	CT 659419	N38 19'8.43" E127 27'56.91"
WHITEHORSE	CT 381399	N38 17'47.04" E127 8'54.08"
WIRE RIDGE	CT 970461	N38 21'39.50" E127 49'15.31"

Outpost Battles

The term "Battles of the Outposts" encompasses the fighting that took place in the final two years of the Korean War. In the first year of the war sweeping movement up and down the peninsula characterized the fighting. Combat raged from the 38th Parallel south to the Pusan Perimeter then, with the landing at Inchon and the Perimeter breakout, up to the Yalu, and finally a retreat south again in the face of the massive Chinese intervention. After the United Nations resumed the offensive in January 1951 and stopped the subsequent Communist counter-attacks cold, the front stabilized north of Seoul. With the start of armistice negotiations in July 1951, the ground war settled into a static phase with action characterized by limited regimental or battalion attacks to seize or recover key tactical terrain, aggressive patrolling, and increasingly heavy artillery barrages by both sides. With the exception of the flare-up in the fall of 1951 during a hiatus in truce negotiations, this characterized the war until the signing of the armistice on 27 July 1953.

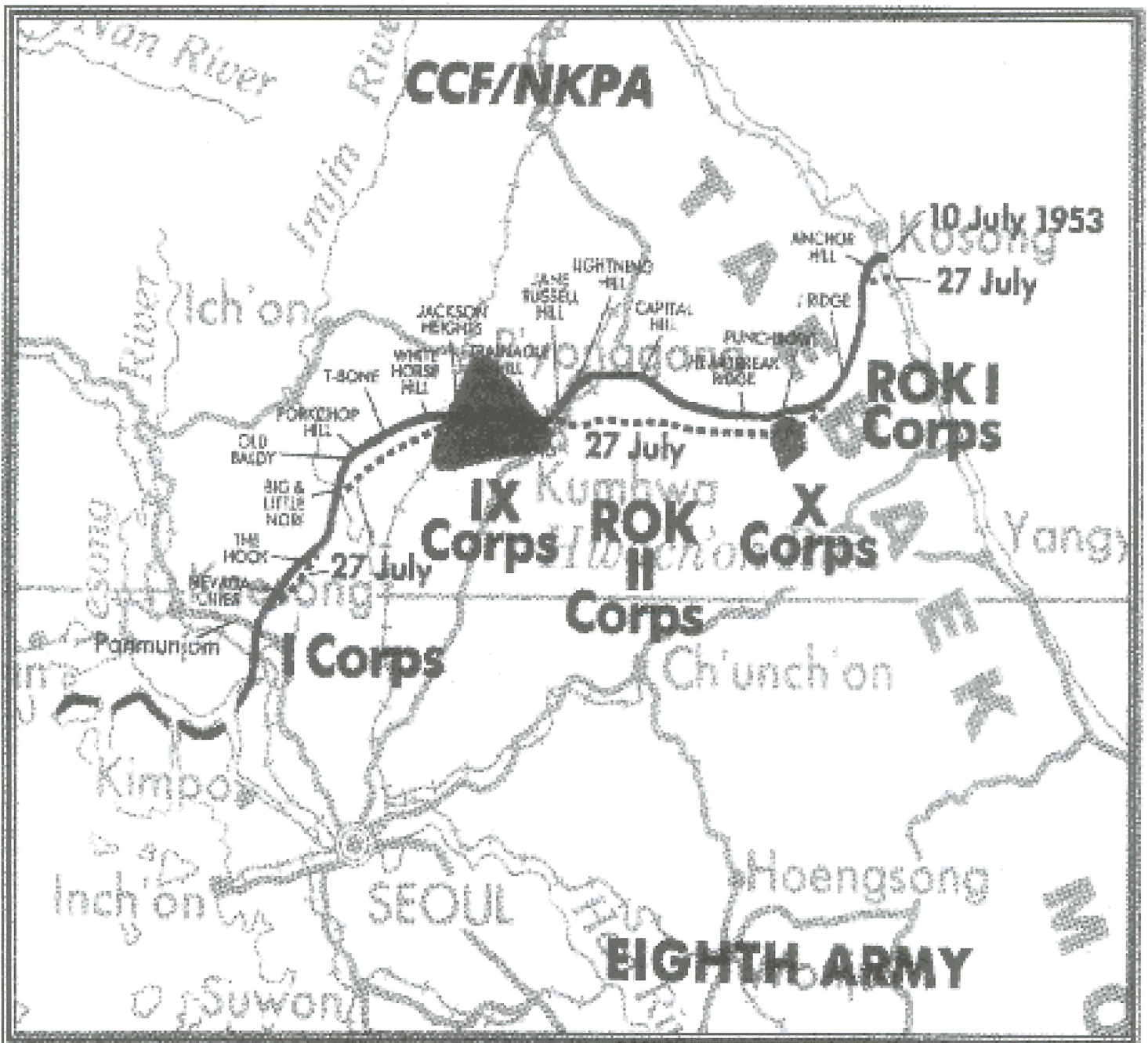
If the grand maneuvers ceased, the fighting did not. In fact, nearly half of the war's 140,000 United States military casualties occurred during the "static" phase. Early in the truce negotiations both sides agreed that combat would continue until they concluded the final agreement. The armistice line would be the line of contact at the time the truce became effective. Since both sides intended to create a demilitarized zone by pulling the opposing forces back two kilometers from the line of contact, their respective strategies focused on the seizure and maintenance of a fine of strong outposts to ensure that friendly forces held defensible terrain when the armistice came into effect.

From the standpoint of the men engaged, the relatively small scale battles that engulfed these outposts as the opposing forces engaged in bloody struggles to hold or retake the hills that dominated the main line of resistance were every bit as intense and demanding as any in history. This phase of the war became the small unit commander's fight.

Outposts (Continued) Most actions took place at battalion, company, and platoon level, but the intensity and duration of the artillery and mortar barrages from both sides eclipsed those of the trench warfare of WWI. In the bitter combat in and around the Punchbowl, Bloody Ridge, Heartbreak Ridge, the Nevada Cities complex, Hill 717, the Hook, and others in a long, long list, America had asked its young men to endure some of the fiercest combat in its history. The awareness of the continuing truce talks at Panmunjom made it even more difficult for the soldier to deal with the unremitting danger and hardships.

At this time, every soldier knew that they fought over tiny pieces of nearly vertical real estate while an armistice could be signed at any time. No one wanted to make the list as the last casualty of the war. This presented an obvious challenge to leadership at every level as they sought to minimize casualties while accomplishing the mission. The endurance of the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of the United Nations forces who saw it through day after day of mortal combat against an implacable foe, when international politics denied them a traditional battlefield victory, testified to their valor and fidelity.

Americans have appropriately called the Korean War "The Forgotten War." The "static" phase has been the forgotten part of the forgotten war. It is fitting that we take this opportunity to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of the "Battles of the Outposts."



Map coordinates supplied to the Third Infantry Division Society by Martin Markley of California resulted in the longitude and latitude identification of hills in Korea. These hills were the sites of some of the Korean War's fiercest battles to take and/or hold ground. On them, thousands of Americans, as well as veterans of other allied nations, were mortally or seriously wounded.

Virginia Co C Korean War vet recalls survival behind enemy lines

By: LYNN R. MITCHELL 11/15/10 (used with permission)



The 2010 Veterans Day parade in downtown Staunton, Va, saw hundreds who lined the streets to wave American flags and cheer as floats passed by filled with veterans. The community turned out to honor past and present military members, many who vividly remember the details of war.

One local veteran, quiet and unassuming with slightly stooped shoulders and graying hair, watched the parade from the sidelines and saluted his fellow soldiers. Until last year, few people knew that he had suffered life-threatening injuries during the Korean War.

Now in his 70s, **Tom LaBerge** does not like to bring attention to himself. That was very evident as he reluctantly gave in to my persistent prodding to talk about his service after a surprise presentation in 2009 of military medals that had been long overdue. Four of his seven grown children had flown to Virginia for the event, and I had been invited to join them.

The ceremony at the Staunton Army National Guard Armory honored the Korean War veteran with Congressman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) on hand to make the presentation..

A Purple Heart and Combat Infantry Badge had been received in the 1950s. The new medals included a U.S. National Defense Medal, U.S. Korean War Service Medal with battle-star, UN Service Medal, and Republic of Korea War Service Medal. He also received a certificate of gratitude from the president of South Korea.

All those medals were impressive so I wanted to know the story behind them. Mr. LaBerge and I sat down at the kitchen table overlooking the back yard and woods of his Shenandoah Valley home as his wife Millicent busied herself at the nearby counter preparing cookies and tea. She also helped coach the story from his sometimes reluctant lips.

To know Tom LaBerge is to know a man of quiet, humble faith. He is not used to being the center of attention nor does he seek it. But as my neighbor, I was able to convince him to talk with me and so he began his story...

It was 1951 and America was at war helping South Korea protect itself from its aggressive communist neighbor, North Korea. Nineteen-year-old Tom LaBerge, whose **National Guard unit in Grafton, ND**, had been activated, was about to find himself in the middle of war in a way he never imagined

Caught in No Man's Land..

U.S. troops in conjunction with South Korean troops were holding the 38th parallel of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) where they had been at a stalemate with North Korea. As Mr. LaBerge recalled thoughts of that time, he said the Americans were unable to hold the line against the North Koreans who had been joined by the Chinese Army in a turf tug-of-war. The enemy would battle at night and take a hill, and then the battles would continue and a week or two later American forces would retake the same hill. That was how the war had gone -- the same land lost and retaken back and forth for two years before a young Tom LaBerge arrived.

Sitting in his kitchen going over memories from decades before, he softly chuckled and shook his head, and told me that the dangerous area between the front line of each opposing army was known as "No Man's Land." He emphasized that no man wanted to be caught there. However, during the heat of battle all those years ago, that's exactly what happened to him and a fellow soldier as the two 19-year-olds found themselves trapped behind enemy lines, alone and isolated from their unit.



Congressman Bob Goodlatte (left) reads to LaBerge (right) from a letter of greeting from the US Secretary of Defense. LaBerge holds a certificate from the president of South Korea as well as a case containing military decorations including the Combat Infantry Badge, Purple Heart medal, US National Defense Medal, US Korean War Service Medal with battle-star, UN Korea Medal, and Republic of Korea War Service Medal.

During a night-time battle as the war raged with gunfire all around, LaBerge, who was taking cover at the top of the hill, was shot in the leg and as the battle raged on he was again hit, this time by shrapnel that chewed up the other leg and embedded in his back. Nearby, a fellow soldier was also in bad shape with a broken arm and a leg badly injured from shrapnel.

With darkness all around except for the flashes of never-ending machine gun fire and rockets, and separated from their unit, the two young men crawled and dragged themselves halfway down the embattled hill and eventually found shelter in an abandoned bunker. Both hunkered down in the relative safety of the bunker, alone and injured and afraid, and that was where they stayed with no way to alert anyone of their location. They were stranded without food, water, or weapons.

Thirst outweighed the fear ...

In the course of the battle, American forces retreated from the area as enemy forces took over, and that was when LaBerge realized they were in No Man's Land. Fear seized them. There was no medical help, neither man could walk because of his injuries, and both were scared to death.

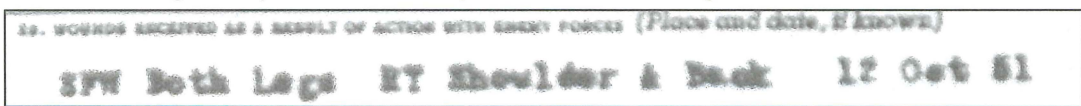
After two days hunkered down in the bunker as the war raged around them, running high fevers from infected wounds, they had a visitor and it wasn't someone they wanted to see. A Chinese military officer working with the N Koreans was on reconnaissance of the area retaken by communist forces and showed up at the opening of the bunker. Peering inside, he spied the two young Americans. Thirst outweighed their fear, and in Chinese and through parched lips, they asked for water. He stared at them, his eyes taking in their horrendous injuries, and stood watching for a while. Then he turned and left, presumably expecting them to die. It was a miracle he didn't shoot them.

After the too-close brush with the enemy Chinese officer, they decided it was time to leave. Both men slowly clawed their way out of the bunker and painfully crawled over sharp rocks and scrub down the hill, making their way to a stream in the distance to find water. Their infected wounds were now invaded by maggots, and both were delusional from the pain.

Near the stream they found a parachute and tried to make an "SOS" out of it for American pilots to see from overhead. Hungry and weak, they slowly crawled their way into a nearby field and attempted to eat raw dried soy beans that only got stuck in their throats. It was October in Korea and cold at night but not unbearable with daytime temperatures in the 60s and overnight lows in the 40s.

Without weapons, they were at the mercy of the enemy. Days passed. Noises would carry in the valleys and hills in the middle of the night and they could hear the voices of Greek troops stationed with the United Nations but were unable to make contact. After so much time had passed, their unit feared they were dead although they were officially listed as missing in action.

Finally, after two agonizingly long weeks, U.S. troops retook that area and found the injured missing soldiers.



LaBerge had lost 50 pounds during his ordeal. Both were carried on stretchers by fellow soldiers behind lines to the American-South Korean side where they were deposited at a real-life Swedish M*A*S*H unit that cleaned them up. Before putting a cast on LaBerge's left leg, it was discovered that a bullet had gone through his knee.

Two days later, the injured men were shipped to a hospital in Tokyo. After spending a week in Tokyo, LaBerge was flown back to the States by way of Guam and Hawaii to San Francisco and then Ft. Carson where he spent three months in the hospital recuperating from his injuries. After rehabilitation, he returned to active duty.

LaBerge was honorably discharged from the Army in 1952 as a tech sergeant, married, began his career, and together with his wife raised seven children.

It was many years later that he and I would sit in his kitchen as I took notes and he recounted the memories of that long-ago time when a 19-year-old went through battles, survived, and then returned to live his life, leaving behind the horrors of war.

In 2008, LaBerge's son-in-law did some research and discovered he was due a number of medals for his service and sacrifice for his country which led to the ceremony at the Armory with Congressman Goodlatte. The medals are proudly displayed in the LaBerge home and are a reminder that there are truly heroes among us.



Richard LaBerge – Co C (based on an interview with your Editor)



In early 1951, Richard “Dick” LaBerge and Kenny Desautel left ahead of the company to go to a basic infantry course at Ft Benning. They were both E-5’s. After the school, they rejoined the regiment at Ft Rucker. Soon after, Dick was the first man in Company C to be chosen to go to Korea.

Why? “That’s a good question. I was unlucky enough to have gone to that school. That ‘qualified’ me, I guess.”

Early in May, he was allowed to go home on leave for about a week, then shipped out of Seattle to Japan. From there, he landed on the west coast of Korea and was assigned to Company I, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division.

Woodrow W Keeble, originally from Company I of the 164th Infantry, was assigned to Company G of the 19th. “We were in different companies so our paths didn’t often cross. But he was a hard



guy not to notice. Big, tall, very congenial. A nice guy.”

“I was a basic infantryman. We did lots of patrols, which I hated. It was cold like North Dakota. We slept in pup tents, right on the ground, except in the rest area where you might get a cot. The entire unit moved 3 or 4 times that year, always fairly close to the action. We’d sometimes be quite a ways behind the line, then right back up on the line. We carried the M1 or M1 carbine. Tremendous weapon, great firepower, but kind of big and unwieldy compared to the later weapon, the M16.”

Dick’s brother Tom was assigned to the 1st Cavalry in Korea (story page 20-21). “I didn’t know about Tom’s close call until much later, after he was back in the states”, he said.

The return trip took LaBerge through San Francisco. He traveled on medium sized ships both ways, about 1500-2000 troops on board. “The big ones could hold 5000”. He got out of the Army



temporarily when he was discharged from active duty. “Then they talked me back in to the Grafton unit in late ’52 or early ’53. I was commissioned right then and was company commander in 1955 when the unit converted to Company C, 231st Engineer Battalion. We had 3 platoons, one in Cavalier and two in Grafton. I served as S4 briefly, then S3 Training Officer”. He recalled the 957 Bridge Company (pontoon) and was interested in hearing that the 957 still exists in North Dakota as a ribbon bridge company. LaBerge retired from the Guard in 1971 as a Major.

In 1953 or 54, he bought an interest in the Reyleck’s Store in Grafton. “My dad had been part owner since about 1927. We were on the Grafton’s main street, along with the S&L Store and JC Penney, all in a row”.

Reyleck’s had a basket-and-pulley payment system that fascinated kids. The clerk would put the customer’s payment in the basket, which was pulled up to the office in the balcony,



counted by the cashier, and back came the change in the basket. The S&L department store had a pneumatic tube that was also very interesting to watch. None of those businesses currently occupy main street, but the buildings still exist. Reyleck’s closed in 1995, and historical records were turned over to the archives at UND where the 164th Infantry archival files are located.

Dick is a member of the 164th Infantry Assoc. and resides at 310 W 12th St, Grafton, 58237.

Brothers-in-Law in the Guard:

Eugene Burns – Co C (based on an interview with your Editor).

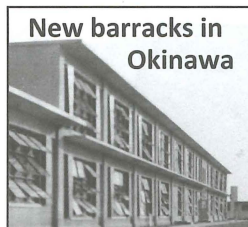
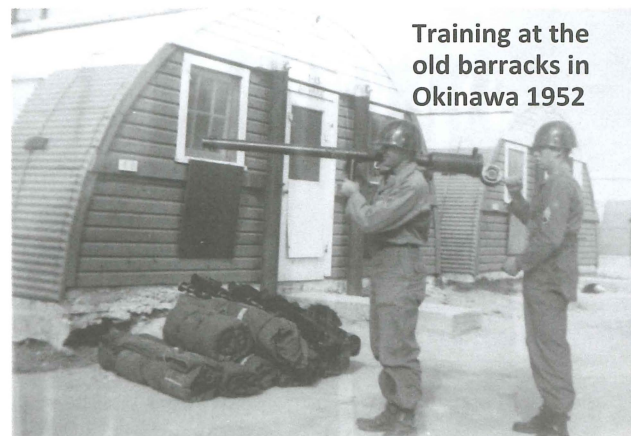


Editor: After meeting with Richard LaBerge at the coffee shop in Grafton, my next stop was at the home of Eugene Burns, whom I knew from our days in the Guard. There I found out that Gene's wife, Suzanne, is the sister of Tom & Dick LaBerge (stories on pages 20-22 of this issue). And that's just the start of the story for this family of military service.

Above: Gene & Suzanne stand in front of their "wall of honor" display of photos and separation records for all their siblings -- 7 brothers for him and 3 brothers for her... (see more on page 24).

Gene joined the North Dakota National Guard in 1947. In 1951, he was a Corporal when the unit mobilized to Ft Rucker. In August or September, he was picked as a replacement. "I thought I was going to Korea, but I wound up serving in Okinawa." He boarded a ship in San Francisco. The trip was supposed to be 21 days but it took a lot longer because of rough seas".

Gene was a squad leader most of the time in Okinawa, where he trained constantly on infantry squad tactics. The US built an air base in Kadena. They were flying bombing missions to Korea from there. A lot of casualties came into Okinawa.





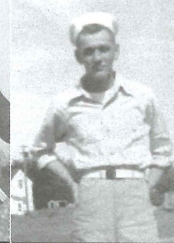


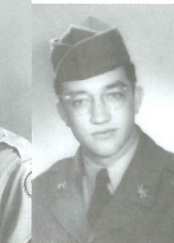


After the war, Gene came home to Grafton and got a full time job as an Administrative Supply Technician at the Grafton unit and retired as a Chief Warrant Officer Four (CW4) in 1986. He and Suzanne live at 1477 Kittson Ave, Grafton.

Grafton: Brothers who Served



Eight Burns Brothers (Story Page 23)

							
William DOB:Mar16 164:1941-45 164:1951-52	Harry DOB:May17 ETO:1942-45 164:1951-52	George DOB:Jun21 164:1941-45	John DOB:Mar24 PTO:1943-46	Rudolph DOB:Dec27 1945-46 1951-52	Eugene DOB:Jan29 164:1951-52 Retired Guard	Paul DOB:Jun30 Jap:1946-48 (Occupation)	Theodore DOB:May31 Kor1949-52

3 LaBerge Brothers (Pg 20-22)

		
Richard DOB:Mar30 164:1951-52 Retired Guard	Thomas DOB:Jun32 164:1951-52	Donald DOB:May38 957:1956-62 Guard

Company C: 28 Brothers Go to World War II



Reading L-R by pairs, upper first then lower: Ralph & John Holt, James & Kermit Axvig, Joe & Francis Devos, Glenn & John Anderson, Ralph & Helmer Mohagen, George & William Burns.



Far Left: Captain S. Walker. Then three Sets of brothers: L-R: Adrien & Woodrow Sevigny; Albert & Camille Sevigny, Roch & Henry Sevigny.



Top down:
Pvt Bernard,
Sgt Vernon &
Lt Earl Desautel



Top down:
Pvts Leonard, Jack
& Shanley
Collette

Co C Photos from the Grand Forks Herald



Four Griffiths brothers, all of different rank: L-R: Captain Arthur, Sergeant Lawrence, Corporal Robert, and Private First Class Harold Griffiths.

Patriotism
at its Finest!!



History of The Grafton unit

WWII VICTORY



Unit Strength 107

CO. "C" 164th INF.
CAMP CLAIBORNE, LA.
APRIL, 1944

OFFICERS: RIGHT TO LEFT
2nd LT. A. HEDGES
1st LT. O. N. SETTINGSGARD
3rd LT. M. GESTON.

KOREA



Co. "C," 164 Inf., 47 Div.
Grafton, N. Dak. — Jan. 16, 1951

Unit Strength 54



Co C, 231 Engr Bn, 1955-?

Front: Eddie Otto; Col Francis Kane, battalion commander; Kenny Grant, Co C commander; Gene Burns. BACK: John Klava, ? Trendera, Ray Misialek, John Burke, Bill Lamont, Arlyn Thorstenson, Hans Hovde, John Lala, Gene Pribula.

957 Engr Co (Pontoon Bridge) 1968+/-

DESERT STORM

131 Quartermaster Detachment (Water Purification)

Date Mobilized: 20 Sep 1990

Date Deployed: 9 Nov 1990

Location: Saudi Arabia

Date Deactivated: 23 May 1991

Unit Strength: 62

Mission: Operating 150,000 gallon per day reverse osmosis water purification units.

Currently: 133 QM Detachment

Mission: Transports 720,000 gallons of water up to 10 miles per day by hoseline.
Unit Strength: 20



Walton S. Olson, Reg't Hqs

Guadalcanal to Korea (twice!) and Beyond...

GUADALCANAL 1942-1943

I am one of the original 164th Infantry and "Americal" members. John Slingsby was my radio operator and after an all night shelling, dawn arrived so did my senses. John was gone but his radio and some personal things were there. I learned later he had been severely wounded and evacuated. Later learned he was discharged in early 1943, attended medical school, and practiced in Rapid City for years. He died in '93. I talked to his son who is still in practice in Rapid City. John and I were army buddies for a long time.

I have a company picture made in Camp Claiborne prior to Dec 7 also a cover picture of Life Magazine "Christmas in Guadalcanal" it is dated 1943 but reflects Christmas service 1942. My mother saved it for me. I am one of the attendees at chapel service. Why I was dressed in cotton khakis is a real question.

Sometime early 1943 I was medically evacuated from the island. My first recollection was being in a field hospital in the New Hebrides. I am now sure that I was pretty sick... Malaria and infectious hepatitis had taken me out of action. I was transported to Auckland, New Zealand via hospital ship *Solace*. After a period of time in Navy and Army hospitals, I was evacuated to Borden General Hospital, Chickasha, OK, where I remained until June or July.

Then my new Army career began. A tour at Camp Wolters, an infantry training camp. Eventually to Ft Hood, TX, and on to Europe shortly after "D-Day". I still suffered from malaria and hepatitis. From July 1944 until sometime during the winter I went from hospitals to replacement centers. Eventually I was returned to US and remained at various assignments until 1946 when I went to Korea for the first time. When my enlistment was up, I chose separation and returned to the US. I then reenlisted

as a Master Sergeant and was assigned to teach high school Jr ROTC in San Antonio, TX.

In 1949, I was selected a regular army warrant officer. In 1950, I was recalled as a Captain, returned to Korea and was assigned as an advisor to the Korean Army Infantry School. Later to the 2nd US Army Division as a Company Commander. I returned in 1952, to Hqs 4th Army, Ft Sam Houston, TX. My next move was to Germany for 3 years, serving in the Occupation Forces.

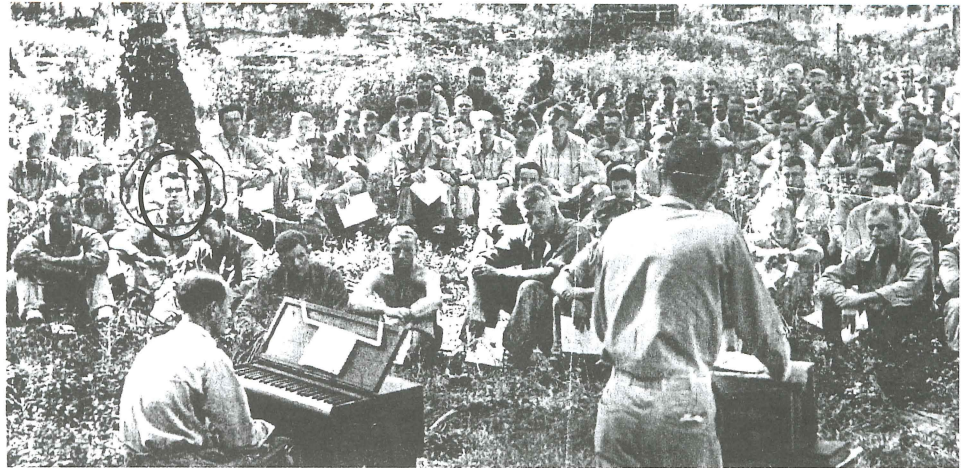


Walton S. Olson, Reg't Hqs (continued)



In 1959, I returned to the US and served in the 4th Army until I retired in 1961. I served as an enlisted soldier, Master Sergeant, Chief Warrant Officer Three, & retired as a Major.

After my military service, I attended Trinity University, where I received bachelors and masters degrees in education. I worked in two elementary schools for 20 years as a classroom teacher and then as principal. I have been retired since 1982 and enjoy volunteer work with the American Red Cross and Bible Study Fellowship. I am widowed, my wife died of cancer 4 years ago. I have 3 children, 6 grandchildren, and 9 great-grands. I live by myself with 2 shiatsu dogs and play golf often.



Life Magazine

IT MAKES CHRISTIANS 1942

A FIGHTING ARMY CHAPLAIN TELLS WHAT HAPPENS TO MEN'S MORAL VALUES IN THE STRESS OF BATTLE

by CAPT. RICHARD H. CHASE, CHAPLAIN, U. S. A. *Walton Olson in Guadacanal*

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 164TH INFANTRY, CAMP CLAIBORNE, LOUISIANA

Soldiers mentioned in the article as well as current members of the 164 Association are ID'd in the photo.

CAPT. ARTHUR J. NARUM, COMPANY COMMANDER

- 1ST LT. GERALD O'KEEFE
 - 1ST LT. ARCHIE DUGAN
 - 2ND LT. MELVIN ERICKSON
 - 2ND LT. EARL NELSON
 - 1ST LT. ELMER E. CARTER
 - 1ST LT. MELVIN ERICKSON
- PHOTOS BY SPENCER & WYCKOFF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DATE, JUNE 12, 1941

BOTTOM ROW - LEFT TO RIGHT

- PVT. HAROLD N. ONGSTAD
- PVT. DONALD K. VAN SLIKE
- PVT. MILTON STAHLCKER
- PVT. 1CL. WALTER T. JOHNSON
- PVT. 1CL. WILLIAM P. BRIXON
- PVT. ALLEN E. MATHER
- PVT. RALPH STOCKFORD
- PVT. RICHARD E. BURLEY
- PVT. JAMES O. WRIGHT
- PVT. MILTON O. OLSON
- PVT. RUDOLPH HIRSCH
- PVT. MATT J. DORSHAK
- PVT. JOHN G. HEITZOS
- PVT. CORNELIUS A. THOMPSON
- PVT. HARVEY E. BERGREN
- PVT. ROBERT E. GEF
- PVT. 1CL. PETER E. BURNS
- PVT. RAYMOND F. SINKBEIL
- PVT. EDGAR A. SINKBEIL
- PVT. JOHN G. STIERWAND
- PVT. FRED MAIER
- PVT. MICHAEL FETTING
- PVT. CHARLES L. STIMMEL
- PVT. HELMER M. ESTERGREEN
- PVT. 1CL. MAURICE W. WILSON
- PVT. 1CL. DOUGLAS BURTTELL
- JAMES K. ROJIG

2ND LT. MELVIN ERICKSON

- PVT. 1CL. LEONARD W. PFIEFER
- PVT. HARRY OLSON
- PVT. LAWRENCE D. THEILING
- 2ND LT. MELVIN ERICKSON
- CORP. WALTER OLSEN
- CORP. LYLE WAINSWARTH
- CORP. ROBERT HANSON
- CORP. ROBERT OLSON
- CORP. EDWARD ULVAN
- CORP. WILLIAM O'BRIEN
- CORP. JOHN SLINGSBY
- CORP. ROBERT KAESS
- CORP. ELI DOBERVICH
- CORP. ARTHUR LARSON
- CORP. NEIL TENNYSON
- CORP. DONALD LING
- CORP. JAMES BRUSO
- PVT. 1CL. HARVEY MARCHAND
- 2ND LT. MELVIN ERICKSON
- CORP. WALTER OLSEN
- CORP. LYLE WAINSWARTH
- CORP. ROBERT HANSON
- CORP. ROBERT OLSON
- CORP. EDWARD ULVAN
- CORP. WILLIAM O'BRIEN
- CORP. JOHN SLINGSBY
- CORP. ROBERT KAESS
- CORP. ELI DOBERVICH
- CORP. ARTHUR LARSON
- CORP. NEIL TENNYSON
- CORP. DONALD LING
- CORP. JAMES BRUSO
- PVT. 1CL. HARVEY MARCHAND

THIRD ROW - LEFT TO RIGHT

- PVT. OSCAR NEFF
- PVT. 1CL. JULIAN ELOFSON
- PVT. CLARENCE SCILEG
- PVT. JOHN HAUGSTAD
- PVT. JACK KEMMER
- PVT. MARVIN FLEGEL
- PVT. 1CL. PAUL HOSS
- PVT. ARVID MC CLARY
- PVT. VERNON BOGHER
- PVT. ALFRED OLSON
- PVT. RAYMOND ARNESON
- PVT. 1CL. JEROME EGGON
- PVT. ELMER MONTGOMERY
- PVT. ROBERT CHELGRN
- PVT. 1CL. ROBERT DODD
- PVT. 1CL. WARREN HILL
- PVT. 1CL. LLOYD WITCOK
- PVT. WILLIAM MENKE
- PVT. JOSEPH ROSATTI
- PVT. 1CL. JOHN LA PORTE
- PVT. RICHARD YELLOW HAMMER
- PVT. IRVING SWANSON
- PVT. WILLARD SWIFT
- PVT. ARTHUR STEMPSON
- PVT. ORVAL VOLDEN
- PVT. SAM VITRACHENKI
- PVT. LESTER REYNOLDS
- PVT. HARVEY VANOUS
- PVT. WALLACE MORRELL
- PVT. BOVD NELSON
- PVT. ROBERT KILPATRICK
- PVT. ELROY GREUEL
- PVT. JEROME LEE
- JAMES HENDRICKSON
- PVT. JACK BROWN
- PVT. WILLIAM SHERMAN
- PVT. ROBERT VASSOR
- PVT. 1CL. WALLACE STARKENBERG
- PVT. DARIN NICHOLAS
- PVT. ROBERT OLERUD
- PVT. 1CL. VERNON SCHAFFBUCH
- PVT. 1CL. WALLACE LARSON
- PVT. GILBERT OLERUD
- PVT. 1CL. VIRDIL COSSETTE
- PVT. JOHN ANDERSON
- PVT. 1CL. ROBERT HOFF
- PVT. 1CL. JOHN HAGEN
- PVT. JEFF SCHUR
- PVT. PAUL BOSSOLETTI
- PVT. RUDOLPH GYSLAND

FOURTH ROW - LEFT TO RIGHT

- PVT. ROBERT W. ULRICH
- PVT. MELVIN R. GREUEL
- SGT. BERNARD C. SIMONS
- SGT. DELPHIS W. LUCIER
- SGT. BERNARD HORWITZ
- SGT. LEON P. COSSETTE
- PVT. LEO WEBER
- PVT. HAROLD W. WHITE
- PVT. HAROLD S. ZERFACE
- PVT. ROY KELLY
- PVT. CLARENCE TOLLEFSON
- PVT. LOUIS PLAUTZ
- PVT. OSCAR NELSON
- PVT. JOHN SCHIEFFERT





I graduated from Valley City HS in May 1946. I had a chance to go to spring training with the Aberdeen Peasants baseball team who played in the Northern League. It was a Class C professional team, but it was only \$135 a month guaranteed for 6 months. At the time, the GI Bill was a great deal. If you went into the service for 18 months, you got 3 years, 3 months of college, with \$75 a month and they paid all the books and tuition. It was due to run out in October. My Dad was in the Vets Hospital in Fargo and my mother worked in a store in Valley City, so if I didn't make it baseball-wise and the GI bill ran out, I had no way to go to college. So I joined the Army in October to get the Bill.

I trained in Fort Bragg, NC, from Oct-Dec. We had a delay enroute on our way to California to ship out for the Occupation of Japan. I was only 18 years old when we arrived in Tokyo in early '47. We were to go to Sasebo on the southern Island of Kyushu. On our way there, we passed Hiroshima where the first bomb was dropped. It looked a little like Valley City as the train passed above it and you could see what was left. The center of it was missing; it just had green grass starting to grow, and they were just beginning to rebuild.

I trained with the 24th Division, 34th Regiment, Company C. We spent our time guarding old factories that had been bombed. At first, we were on guard by ourselves at each post, but they several GI's were stabbed, so we had two on each post which stopped the problem.

I played baseball with the Special Forces team which trained during the week and played on the weekend. The sad part was that my 18 months were nearly up. I was sent home on the last ship out of Tokyo, 2 days before Christmas 1947, and was discharged on 20 Jan 48 in San Francisco.

I went back to my home in Valley City and that summer I played baseball and worked building the dam on Bald Hill north of town. That summer, I met the love of my life, Gladys Pfingsten of Wheatland, who had spent one year in college already. I started college in the fall of '48. Gladys graduated in spring '49 and taught her first year at Embden, ND, her hometown. We got engaged that spring.

I was called to duty with Company G, 164th, and we activated January, 1951. Gladys was teaching at Litchville. We went to Aberdeen, SD, and were married on 29 Jan 51. I left for Alabama and Gladys taught until March 15 when about 100 of the wives came to Camp Rucker. She went back to Valley City in August and I was selected for duty in Korea. I left Alabama in September for a 10 day leave in Valley City.

I arrived in Japan early Oct '51 and was assigned to Company F, 7th Cavalry (Custer's old outfit). We landed in Inchon, Korea, in October and on the second day there, transferred to the front lines and remained there fighting until the Oklahoma National Guard came in and replaced us just before Xmas. They transferred us back to Hokkaido, a northern island. We took winter training there, and such things as skiing and snow boarding.

That summer, I played baseball with the 7th Cav team and also did Army training. In July, 100 of us in our company were added to 200 soldiers in the battalion who went on a trip to Tokyo to join 30 other units from Division plus a unit from India. We paraded through Tokyo in front of celebrities such as Gen MacArthur. It was about 10 miles through Tokyo to a part where we ate and got on the train went back to Sasebo. They judged the units and we got 2nd place. The unit from India was first.



Owen Wallace – Co G

KOREA

Later in the fall, our company was transferred to **Kokura** which was supposed to have been the 2nd A-bomb drop, but it was fogged in to they dropped the Bomb on Nagasaki 60 miles away. While we trained in Kokura, some of our troops were Hawaiians since the 24th Division was mostly Hawaiian during WWII. While stationed in **Kokura**, we wanted to go to to see what it looked like. We took some Hawaiian soldiers with us. It looked pretty much like Hiroshima with the center gone and some green grass growing there. We were told that glass windows were blown out of buildings 7 miles away. As we were walking, we crossed a cement bridge where we could see 6 shadows on it. I asked one of the Hawaiian kids what that was, and he said, "That is six people who were walking over the bridge when the bomb went off".



I trained in **Kokura** until late November when I received a call from my mother that my Dad had passed away on November 16. She would wait the funeral if I could come home. Our commander let me talk to the S-1 who took care of problems that enlisted men had. I was a PFC and he was a Major. I talked to him and explained my dad had passed away and he told me that was too bad, if he were still alive he would send me home.



Our little daughter, Mary Ellen, born while I was overseas and was 8 months old when I got home. I went back to college in '52 and graduated in the spring of '54. I was in and out of the Guard, spent 20 years in all, plus the 4 years on active duty. I taught for 33 years, 21 of which were as a Superintendent of Schools.

Owen Wallace , POBox 307, Fessenden, ND 58438

The 164th Infantry News, July 2011

Kokura, Japan: Bypassed by A-Bomb

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

Published: August 07, 1995 New York Times

At 10:30 A.M. on Aug. 9, 1945, Nobuko Okamoto was sitting with her family in an underground bomb shelter, thinking of the "whump, whump" of the American bomber she heard overhead a moment earlier, waiting fearfully for the all-clear signal that the air raid was over.

At that same moment, 14-year-old Kenji Yoshio was scanning the sky, watching for the flash that would signal the detonation of a new bomb that America had devised. But the sky was partly cloudy, so he strained to look through the patches of blue sky for the American bomber or the telltale flash.

And then nothing happened.

The cloud that blocked Mr. Yoshio's view that morning was the best thing that ever happened to the city of Kokura -- and the worst that ever happened to nearby Nagasaki.

The American bomber was a B-29 named Bock's Car, and it was supposed to drop the world's first plutonium bomb on Kokura. Three times, Bock's Car passed over Kokura, bomb bays open, a hum in the cockpit signaling that the bomb was ready for release, the crew wearing the special goggles that were supposed to protect them from the flash of the atomic explosion.

But although the radar scope was locked on to Kokura, the orders were to drop the bomb only on visual identification of the huge arms factory that was the target.

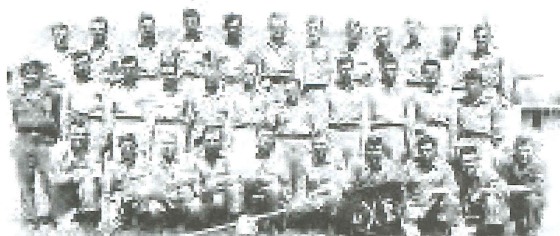
A young man named Kermit Beahan peered through the rubber eyepiece of the bombsight, and he could see some of the buildings of Kokura and the river that ran by the arms factory, but the complex itself was blocked by a cloud.

So Bock's Car gave up on Kokura and went on to its secondary target, Nagasaki. Clouds also partly obscured Nagasaki, but not quite enough of it.

The plutonium bomb killed somewhere around 100,000 people in Nagasaki, and it was the most powerful blast the world had ever seen, significantly more so than the one three days earlier when a uranium bomb destroyed Hiroshima. Nagasaki was destined for the history books; Kokura was forgotten.

That is just as well with the people of Kokura, a pleasant tree-lined city on the northern part of the island of Kyushu.

Hqs 3rd Battalion



1949- HQ Co 3rd BN 164th Inf, Edgeley
Photo from the City of Edgeley website

In May, 1922, the 164th Infantry Medical Detachment, consisting of 35 men, was formed in Edgeley which at the time was the smallest city in North Dakota to have a National Guard unit.

In 1940, the ND National Guard was re-organized and the Edgeley unit was changed to Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, 164th Infantry and was mobilized for WWII in 1941, serving in the Pacific Theater. This unit also mobilized for the Korean War, serving at Ft Rucker, AL—the roster from the 1951 mobilization book is at right.

In 1956, the National Guard was again reorganized and the Edgeley unit was changed to, and has remained, an Engineering Company.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3rd BATTALION

Officers: 7

STRENGTH: Enlisted Men: 52

STATION: Edgeley

NAME, GRADE	ASN	NAME, GRADE	ASN
LIEUTENANT COLONEL			
Mjogdalen, William	0280535	CORPORALS (E-4)	
MAJOR			
Beer, Anton C.	0370094	Alin, Robert J.	27755553
CAPTAINS			
Fortin, Robert L.	0947280	Biederstedt, Clarence C.	27754786
Haugan, Stanley M.	01998432	Freih, Roger A.	27754791
LaFournaise, Joseph	0884928	Gohnart, Ray	27754797
SECOND LIEUTENANTS			
Fay, Deane E.	0986240	Ruff, Clifford H.	27754751
Vernon, Lee W.	0988126	Salzsieder, Edward W.	27754744
MASTER SERGEANTS (E-7)			
Grewatz, Harry R.	37285393	Scallon, Quin W.	27754759
Stehlik, Stanley D.	27754787	Schlosser, Baltzer W.	27754789
SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS (E-6)			
Steinwand, August E.	37809928	Schumacher, Baltzer	27754792
Steinwand, Gottlieb	27754762	Scott, Arnold K.	27754765
SERGEANTS (E-5)			
Farnsworth, Kenneth F.	27754796	Senger, Paul	27754752
Fortin, Theodore B.	20710091	Steinwand, Henry E.	27754763
Freih, Marvin J.	27754757	Vernon, Harry A.	27754793
Laffen, John D.	37293141	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS (E-3)	
Maly, Llewellyn R.	27754749	Aberle, John O.	27754805
Maly, Weston L.	27754756	Bender, Adolf A.	27754779
Persson, Andrew S.	27754745	Fercho, Wilfred L.	27754803
NAME, GRADE			
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS (E-3)			
Schulz, Charles E.	27754811	Freih, Dale B.	27754810
Senger, Eugene	27754808	Hilzendeger, Josph M.	27754800
Steinborn, Harvey C.	27754813	Jangula, John	27754817
Welder, Valentine	27754819	Jangula, Joseph	27754816
Ziegler, Gilbert C.	27754801	Laffen, Leslie H.	27754814
Zottnick, Ronald R.	27754815	Lammer, Lynn L.	27754799
PRIVATE (E-2)			
Job, Ernest W.	17248763	Schmidt, Wilfred J.	27754809
Plott, Donald E.	27754820	NAME, GRADE	
RECRUITS (E-1)			
Barsten, Wilton A.			
Bender, Mike R.			
Bockwoldt, Kenneth			
Goehner, Norman E.			
Gohnert, Walther			
Hilzendeger, Anthony			
Nitschke, Edwin			
Schumacher, Sebastian			
Solinger, Clarence E.			
Volk, Joseph			

COMPANY I

Officers: 5

STRENGTH: Enlisted Men: 35

STATION: Wahpeton

NAME, GRADE	ASN	NAME, GRADE	ASN
CAPTAIN			
Crawford, William F.	01116367	SERGEANTS (E-5)	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS			
Cameron, Donald R.	0995563	Cameron, Richard G.	27755528
Holly, Earl D.	0995583	Carr, Theodore D.	27755534
Nelson, Lawrence E.	02010364	Dietz, James G.	37794735
WARRANT OFFICER JUNIOR GRADE			
McCullough, William E.	W2005156	Fischer, Bruce E.	27755529
MASTER SERGEANTS (E-7)			
Kloster, Ernest M.	20745745	Gaulrapp, Robert P.	27755583
SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS (E-6)			
Dalgren, Charles B.	37777867	Keeble, Woodrow W.	20711396
Erickson, Henry R.	37283238	Keeble, DeLos D.	27755595
Wolf, Richard W.	37801424	Peterson, Allan G.	27755578
NAME, GRADE			
CORPORALS (E-4)			
DeMesy, Joseph A.	27755556	Severson, James L.	27755580
Jensen, Edmund P.	27755567	Steger, Glen J.	27755562
Kent, Duane E.	27755566	Thiel, Melvin A.	37895599
Lovdokken, Bruce I.	27755607	CORPORALS (E-4)	
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS (E-3)			
Hermes, Harold G.	27755612	Christenson, Charles R.	27755598
Johnson, Allen D.	27755593	PRIVATE (E-2)	
Ladwig, Odell F.	27755600	Cooksley, Jack D.	27755623
PRIVATE (E-2)			
Abel, Richard A.	27755603	Dahm, Richard F.	27755599
Berndt, Eugene M.	27755622	Gilles, Bernard P.	27755619
NAME, GRADE			
RECRUITS (E-1)			
Stuart, Carroll N.			

Company I

Wahpeton, ND, is the home town of Woodrow Keeble, Medal of Honor recipient for heroism in Korea.*

133 Medals of Honor have been awarded to Korean War heros, 95 post-humously.

Keeble served with Co I in WWII, as evidenced by the "20" National Guard designation on his Army Service Number (ASN) in the 1951 roster at left. The third number "7" indicated the 7th Corps region of mid-west states which included ND. Note that the "0" was replaced with another "7" for the Korean era troops. An ASN starting with "3" indicates a prior service draftee; a "1" indicates a regular army enlistee. O or W is Officer or Warrant.



*The Woodrow Wilson Keeble Medal of Honor "Special Issue" of *The 164th Infantry News* is still available! See the Bulletin Board on page 47 for more information.

Brothers in the Guard: Gibbins Brothers – Co E

Based on photos and info from Vic Gibbins

Victor, Everett, and Donald Gibbins joined the Guard in their hometown of Williston, ND. Their grandparents farmed near Carpio, ND, in an area surrounded by neighbors who had served in the 164th during WWII. Willard Swift, Art Anderson, and Wallace Elberg who died of wounds received in Cebu, were among those known to the boys. Their cousin Maurice Stoland was drafted and served in the Philippines and Okinawa. Maurice had lost his hearing and had a deformed ear, Vic thinks from war wounds although he didn't ask. Another cousin Syble Stoland King was a member of the Army Nurse Corps and crossed the Atlantic Ocean 28 times on the Army Hospital Ship "Thistle". The boys had heard the stories. In 1951, they were about to create their own stories as they were sent to Camp Rucker to train themselves and others for



a new war.

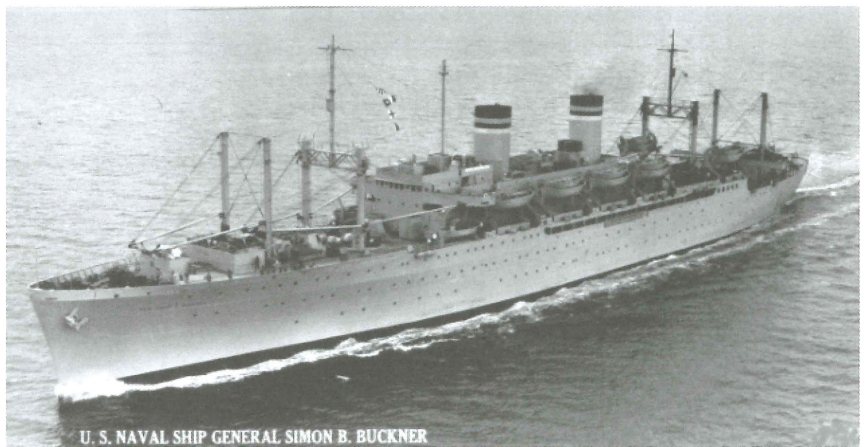
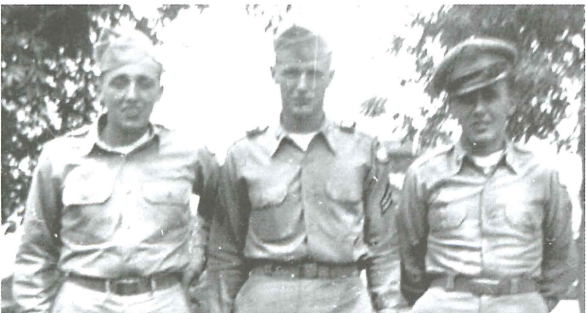
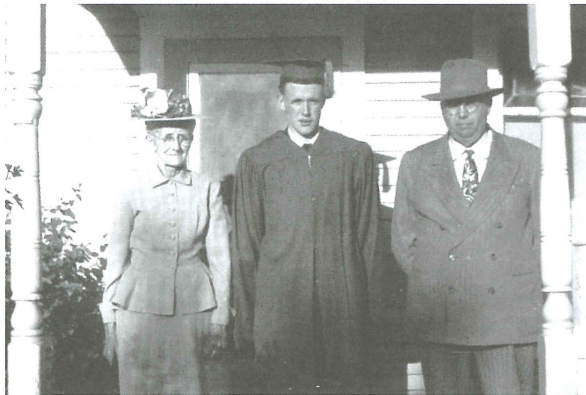
At 17, Donald was assigned as a driver for Lt. Col. Ordahl, commander of 2nd Battalion. About the time the colonel was scheduled to depart the unit, Donald was selected to deploy to Korea.

"Obviously, the new C.O. picked a new driver, and that left Don in the wind," explains Vic. "Well, Everett and I decided that if he had to go, we might as well go, too!" So, Donald's big brothers volunteered for the overseas adventure together.

Turned out that Donald bucked the supply line at the port and when he got back in line, wound up behind the cut-off for the ship that Vic and Everett had boarded.

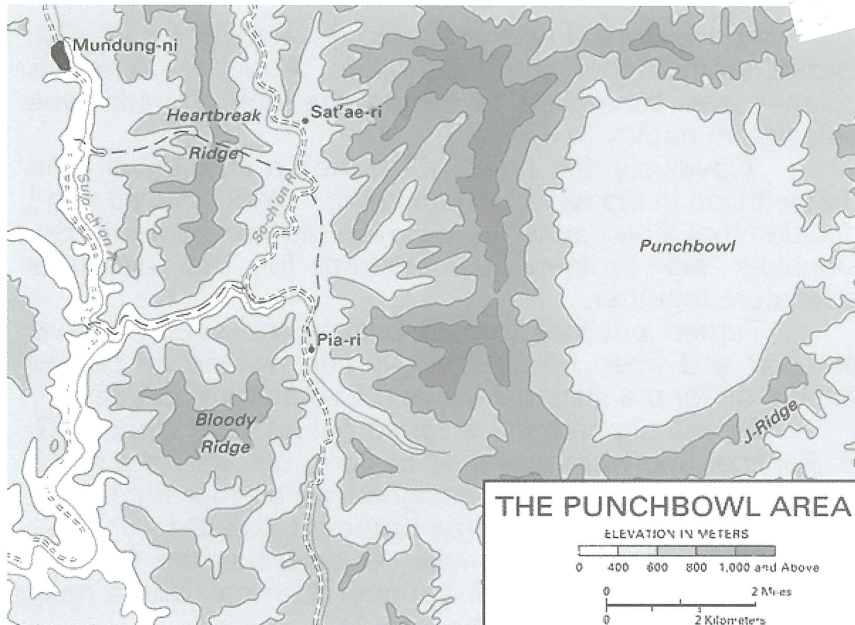
So, the big brothers shipped out on *USS General S. R. Buckner* and were assigned to Co L, 35th Inf Regt in the 25th Division. Donald was assigned as a clerk for United Nations Civil Assistance Corps Korea on Koje-Do.

Donald lives in Phoenix. Everett has the farm up near Williston. "He's a year younger than me, and a heck of a lot richer," quips Vic, who lives in Bismarck.



U. S. NAVAL SHIP GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER

Top: Graduate Vic and his grandparents on their front porch, 1949. Center: Everett, Victor, & Donald home on leave. Lower left: Vic trains a recruit in the fine art of bayonetsmanship at Camp Rucker. Or are they just horsing around? Lower Right: *The USS General Simon R Buckner*.



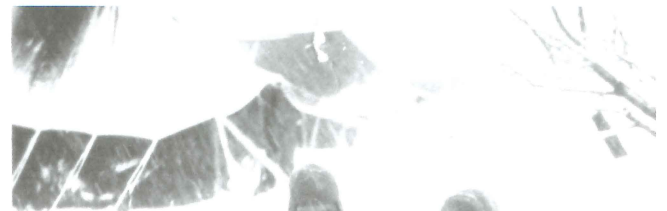
Above: Victor and Everett at the Company L Command Post, which was located on the backside of Heartbreak Ridge. Kind of between Bloody Ridge and Heartbreak, west of the Punchbowl.

Top Right: Vic chops logs for a new ammo bunker. Inset is the completed hillside bunker.

Center Right: Yup, there's a story. This two-holer was built in the open along the trail to the line on Heartbreak Ridge to prevent soldiers and South Koreans from losing a leg to mines when departing the trail for relief.

Small Photo Right:: Smiling ROK soldier Pak san Ha, who shared a foxhole with Vic for a few nights in Sep 51. Vic sang a Korean version of "Jesus Loves Me" that he had learned at a bible school. Pak's reply was, "Don't spoof me, GI".

Right: Winter accommodations in the rear rest area. On the line, it was a foxhole and more cold and white Mother Nature.



KOREA 1951-1952

By Victor H. Gibbins
Life with Co E, 164th Infantry & Co L, 35th Infantry

KOREA



KOREA: Top left: Breaking down C-rations which were packed up to the line by South Koreans. Top Center: ROK interpreter Top Right: Shoe Shine Boy. Above: Troops hike along the secondary line on Heartbreak. Right: Ray Ortega, Vic, BAR Marvin Amiot who was KIA on 1Apr52 going down to rear CP to get his paycheck.

CP RUCKER: Right: L-R Floyd Marmon, William Crigger. Bunch of boys at Barracks. Below: Formation Ray Atoll facing forward.. Seated: Pete Eide, Harris Hollen, 1Sgt Bob Jenkins



SNIPERS RIDGE INCIDENT 25-27 Oct 1951

L Company, 35th/Infantry Regiment, 25th Division

By Victor H. Gibbins

KOREA



Love Company was pulled off the line north of Kumwha, Korea; I believe on the 23rd of October 1951. We were trucked back two or three miles behind the line where we set up pup tents and were put through a day of live fire exercises on the 24th of October.

Brother Everett and myself pitched a pup tent. This turned out to be the only night that the two of us bunked together, that close to the front, during our stay in Korea, from Sept 51 to July 52.

We were awakened damn early in the morning of the 25th and fed, loaded on trucks, and trucked 7 or 8 miles to a spot about 3 miles to the NE of Kumwha. We were unloaded and marched uphill for a couple or three hours, to the vicinity of Snipers Ridge.

There had been a combat patrol, who had run the few North Koreans or Chinese off the Ridge earlier that morning. They had taken a few casualties in the process. Love Company moved out onto Snipers Ridge a couple of squads at a time over the next four to five hours. They were accompanied by a couple of Heavy Machine Gun Squads from Mike Company also.

“This set up put everyone on Snipers Ridge basically in the same mouse trap...”

Snipers Ridge in its entirety was not over 250 to 300 yards long basically running North to South. On the North end it dropped off into a steep ravine, the north side of which was higher than the Ridge itself, this piece of terrain ran East to West basically. You can see where this set up put everyone on Snipers Ridge basically in the same mouse trap.



Granite wall

It was near sun-down on the 25th when Sgt James Sumners, following a couple of other officers whom I had never met, beckoned for I and Ray Ortega of California to follow them out unto the Ridge, I believe the two officers were forward observers, for artillery support.

We headed down a slight incline, with a dog leg to the right, from the Battalion Aid station which had been erected but a couple of days before this incident. It was of concrete block construction about sixteen feet square, just barely large enough for a couple of doctors and medics to give early treatment to any casualties that were incurred*

As we headed out from the aid station I noticed a huge pile of rations and ammo, stacked just at the top of the incline which led down to start the dog leg right up and unto Snipers Ridge itself.

We had only covered about 120 yards up the incline when Sgt Sumners stopped and assigned Ray Ortega and I to a small hole at the base of a granite wall which extended a considerable distance across the ridge and the trail we were on at a right angle.

Unbeknown to both Sgt Sumners and myself, at the time he gave the order to Ortega and I, his life expectancy was under 30 minutes.

Sgt Sumners and the two officers went up over the granite ridge, and after a few steps, into a trench line which extended for about 80 yards to the artillery control center, which was a fairly large bunker located on the East side of the Ridge in about the center north and south.

Ortega and myself sat pondering, along side the granite ridge, which gave us excellent cover from the direction any enemy activity would have had to come from.

SNIPERS RIDGE INCIDENT (continued)

By Victor H. Gibbins

KOREA



We had pondered for under fifteen minutes when here comes a medic at a good pace with a stretcher over his right shoulder. He came to a stop and at the same time said, "come on one of you guys, I need someone to man the other end of this thing.

With no consideration, I told Ortega, "seeing I'm senior man, that would be me. Take care of this M2 carbine till I get back." I knew that I would have little use for it while busy transporting a wounded GI on a stretcher.

The medic and I made our way up over the granite ledge, and down the trench line to the artillery command bunker. I asked the Officers in the bunker if Sgt Sumners was present. I wanted my platoon Sgt to know that I had left the post he had assigned me to. The answer I received was yes, but there is nothing that you can do for him, carry on with what you are doing. I replied yes sir, and did exactly what I had been instructed to do, from about 8 PM Thursday evening, until roughly 3 PM Saturday afternoon, at which time Love Company was relieved from their duties on the Ridge, by a contingent of Item Company of the 35th Infantry Regiment,

During this period of time, that medic and myself evacuated somewhere between sixty and eighty wounded off the ridge. Every trip we made to the Battalion Aid station, we would load the stretcher lightly with rations and ammo for the return trip.

Francis "Punk" Dahl of Sydney MT, originally from Co G, 164th, was in the Item company contingent that relieved Love company on Saturday afternoon. He jumped into a foxhole on Snipers Ridge and there met my brother Everett, whom he had known at Camp Rucker AL.

The last person the medic and I evacuated, was Sgt James Sumners, my Platoon Sgt, a National Guardsman from Birmingham, AL. To the best of my knowledge he is buried in that city in a National Cemetery.

To this date nearly sixty some years later I have located a great number of those that I helped carry off that Ridge during that almost 48 hour period.



Front L-R: Vic, Ray Ortega; Back: Norman Dessecker

I have located the person who helped to transport the pile of ammo and rations to the area, two days prior to the action taking place. He was part of a Cacti Raider platoon, and was wounded on Saturday, while engaged in a diversionary action when Love Company was being replaced on the Ridge.

The only regret that I have for this whole operation is that I and that medic never took the time to introduce each other.

Love Company was pulled off that location on line and sent back into reserve for 4 to 5 days while we received enough replacements to get our company strength back up to where it should be. We were then sent back up to the same location in the vicinity of Snipers Ridge where we stayed until shortly before Christmas, when we were sent, back into reserve about 120 miles SE to guard some Tungsten mines in the vicinity of Okbang, Korea.

At Left: Vic prepares to move to the line with a pack full of Christmas presents, C-rations, and six 57 mm recoilless rifle rounds.



Vic is the immediate past commander of VFW Post 1326 in Bismarck, the 2nd largest post in the country. He is the editor of "The Rifleman", a newsletter for Co L, 35th Inf. He and his wife live in Bismarck at 1306 Meredith Dr, Bismarck, ND 58501, email L35@bis.midco.net.

LeRoy Kositzky – Co E



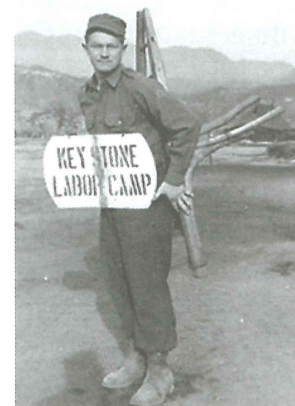
I started out as an infantry soldier, in Co E of the 164th Army Nat. Guard at Williston, N.Dak., in the fall of 1949. Co E was activated & left Williston on Jan 15, 1951 & was sent to Ft. Rucker, AL.

After 6 mo of teaching "New Yarker's" basic, myself & others told our C.O. we would volunteer for Korea. We went by troop train to Ft. Lawton, Wash, where we each got orders to our future units in Korea.

Then, we boarded a troop ship, with several hundred others & via Japan, went to Pusan, S/Korea. I went to my unit, an enemy prisoner of war camp. I was given the duty of an NCO compound commander, which I did not enjoy, Aug-Nov 51.



1st Row L-R: Jerry Wilder, Frank Onufrey, Russell Johnson, Raymond AtoI, Ralph Senti, Harlow Lerohl, Dames DesJarlais, Robert Sarff, Byron Flexhaug, William Dickinson, Ervin Sande. **2nd Row:** Robert LeSuer, Earl Charrey, Robert Jenkins, Harris Hollen, Floyd Marmon, Harold Iverson, LeRoy Kositzky, James Crigger, Arthur Robinson, John Busch, Frank Walter, Jerry Raulston, Melvin Wrolson, Edwin Carlstad. **3rd Row:** Leland Marchant, Laverne Jarlad, Robert Gross, Charles Kalil, Larry Beard, Dick Carns, Carl Mattingly, Donald Gibbins, Art Eide, Donald Eide. **4th Row:** Herman McKenzie, Orlando Tangen, Robert Clark, Vernon Underwood, Ted Rustad, Nick Pasternak, Robert Olson, John Johnson, Clinton Emery, Paul Kretman. **5th Row:** Alvin Holter, George Thorgranson, James Olson, Everett Gibbins, Raymond Colebank, Francis Vennes, Van Paulson, Pahlen Vig, Vernon Volney, Fredrick Whisenand, Kenneth Lampert. **6th Row:** Larry Culkins, Victor Gibbins, Lloyd Elhard, DeWayne Barkie, Harley Guskjolen, Gene Brown, Vernon Anderson, Thomas Stokke, Richard Sisson, Kenneth Sherven, Donald Bowman. **Not pictured:** Robert Jeffrey, Justin White, Joseph Archer, Arthur Boyd, Thomas Goeson, James Kennedy, Lawrence Webb, Kenneth Svedson.



Then I heard of a request for medics @ 8063 M.A.S.H & I thought, why not try for it, & get out of the P.O.W. camp. Well, they gave me orders to go & find the M.A.S.H, which they said was in the middle of the map & 10 mi. from the front in N/Korea. I hitch-hiked north & in a couple of days, found my new home....on arrival, they fed me & then put me in a tent with a Doctor doing an autopsy. Being a farm boy, that did not bother me, so when it was over, the Dr. had me assigned to the post-op Tent, as a Med Tech. Well, that's when my O.J.T medical training started and I remained in post op, etc, from Nov 51 to Sep 52.

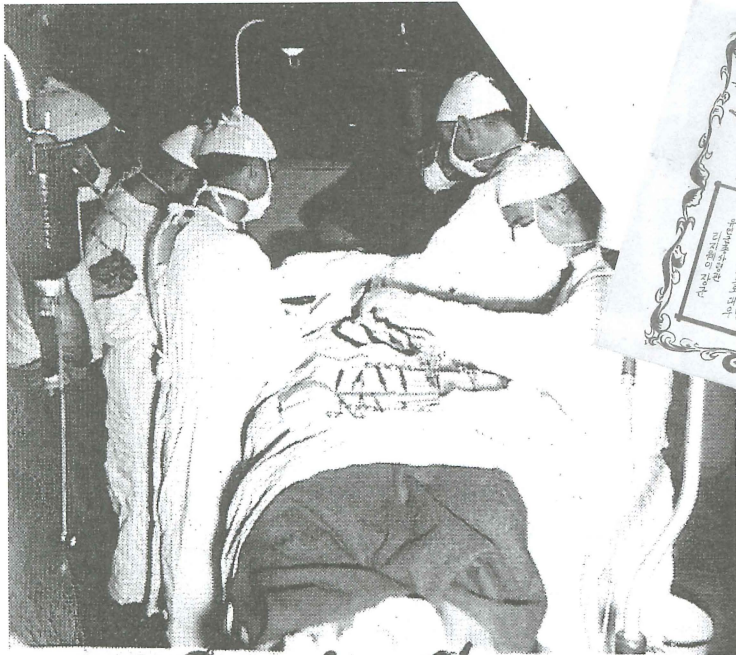
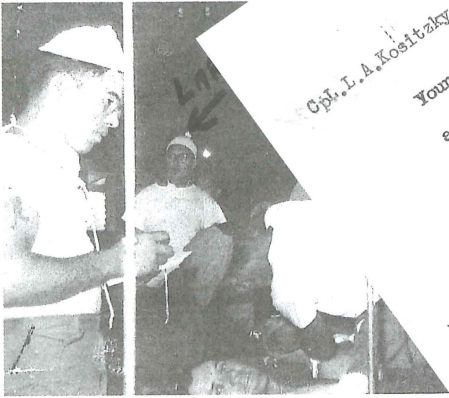
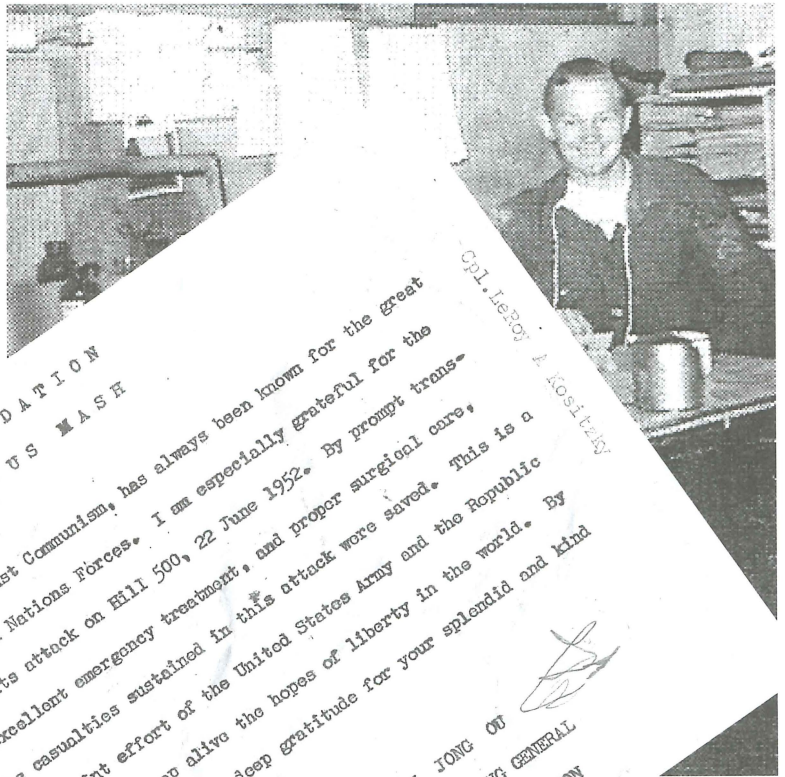
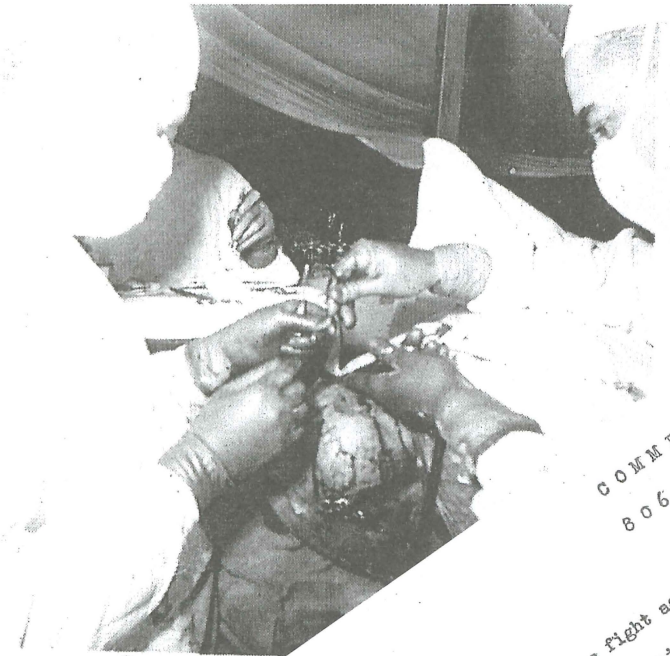
Then, I was rotated back to Ft. Lawton, WA for an honorable discharge. I received my cash and then I hitchhiked back to N.Dak. & civilian life. The next year, I used my G.I. Bill & attended Dakota Business College for 2 years. During those 2 years at school in Fargo, I joined the Air National Guard, & was in the medical unit. After college, I moved back to Williston, joined back up with the now returned Co E, & ended up a Sgt 1st Class. Then in 1957, my employer, since I graduated from college, moved me to Bismarck and I then transferred to the 188th Field Artillery, which was starting up a medical unit. I was given the 1st Sgt. Slot. I had 9 years in & "retired" from the military. As they used to say, "the rest is history".



I've sent the one and only photo I have of the 188 Artillery Medical Unit in 1957 in Bismarck. Bottom L-R: 1st Lt Dave Hestor, C.O; SFC LeRoy Kositzky, 1stSgt. Top: Spc Lenard Marcovitz & W Wiedrick.

I think I'm the only one of this unit still alive. Like Co E, all the officers are gone and 90% of the enlisted men. Damn, that makes me keep looking over my shoulder for the grim reaper. But this old soldier is going down fighting and screaming. My bucket list is getting worked. On my 78th birthday, I renewed my pilot's license and did a sky dive.

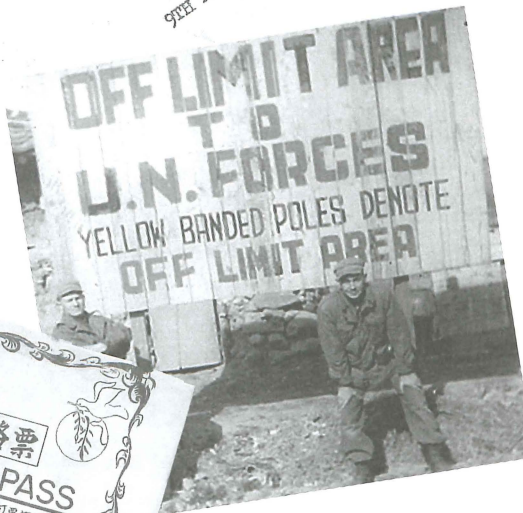
Roy Kositzky, 9855 E Irvington St # 207, Tucson, AZ 85730, phone 520 885 8955, email mroykositzky@gmail.com



COMMENDATION
8063 US MASH

Cpl. L.A. Kositzky
Your Hospital, in the fight against Communism, has always been known for the great assistance rendered all United Nations Forces. I am especially grateful for the aid given our Division in its attack on Hill 500, 22 June 1952. By prompt transport of Helicopters, excellent emergency treatment, and proper surgical care, the lives of many of the casualties sustained in this attack were saved. This is a tribute to the remarkable joint effort of the United States Army and the Republic of Korea Army in their fight to keep alive the hopes of liberty in the world. By this Commendation, I wish to express my deep gratitude for your splendid and kind service to our Division.

KIM JONG GU
COMMANDING GENERAL
7TH ROK DIVISION



SURGERY 8063 MASH

“Radar, Get on the horn to the Eight-Oh-Sixty-Third....”

Can't you just hear ol' Colonel Potter? The 4077th was a TV wonder, but the 8063rd MASH was a very real Korean Era medical marvel. It was the first MASH into Korea and the first to use the Bell helicopter for medical evacuation. The TV show often made reference to the real life 8063rd. **M*A*S*H** premiered in Sept 1972 and ended 28 Feb 1983, with the finale becoming the most watched television episode in US TV history. Many of the stories were based on real-life tales told by surgeons interviewed by the production team. “The TV MASH was kind of like the 8063rd”, says Kositzky.

8063-M.A.S.H - ^{NORTH}Korea 1951452



Cpl. R.K.
LeRoy Kositzky

4077

M*A*S*H

NORTH
HOLLYWOOD

1972-1983



M*A*S*H*



The 8063rd Mobile Army Surgical hospital 10 miles from the front lines, S Korea, 1952. Photo from the Dr John Sanford Collection. minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2008/05/23/jsanderson_mash/

KOREA



A helicopter delivers a wounded soldier from the front lines to the 8063rd MASH unit, stationed 10 miles away, during the Korean war. Helicopters were an enormous innovation to get seriously wounded troops to treatment quickly. The model wasn't adopted in the United States for civilian use until many years later. (Photo from Dr. John Sanford collection, MN Public Radio interview: http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2008/05/23/jsanderson_mash/)

The Korean War: The War that Defined the MASH

On Sunday, June 25, 1950 the North Korean People's Army crossed the 38th parallel into South Korea. This led to the Korean War, which lasted nearly three years.⁶ One of the defining aspects of the Korean War was the use of the MASH. Ten MASH units supported four Army divisions (15,000 to 20,000 soldiers per division) at positions throughout North and South Korea. During the Korean War, the experiences of these MASH units translated to improvements in resuscitation and trauma care, patient transport, blood storage and distribution, patient triage, and evacuation.

At the beginning of the Korean War, very few U.S. military medical units had any experience in northeast Asia. Colonel Chauncey Dovell, Eighth U.S. Army surgeon, quickly dispatched MASH units to Korea to provide medical support.⁸ MASH units were able to rapidly deploy and quickly adapted to the rugged Korean terrain. **The 8063rd MASH, supporting the famed 1st Cavalry division, was the first medical unit to enter Korea.** The 8076th MASH soon followed and landed in Pusan. MASH units underwent rapid transformations from the Army's original "Table of Distribution and Allowances" to support the large influx of patients. To meet new challenges, inpatient bed capacity rose from 60 to more than 200 beds, with more vehicles, tentage and equipment added to each unit.

Major advances in patient transport and evacuation occurred during the Korean War. Aeromedical evacuation was initially the responsibility of the Air Force, which utilized large aircraft to transport patients to hospitals in the rear.⁹ During the Korean War, helicopters, referred to as "air ambulances" were introduced, and these aircraft evacuated wounded soldiers from battlefield positions to MASH units near the frontline. **In 1951, the 8063rd MASH was the first unit to use helicopters to evacuate casualties.** The Bell H-13 was the primary helicopter used for "Medevac" (medical evacuation). Two patients were transported on skids placed outside each helicopter, limiting the treatment each patient received during transport. In 1952, Army Medevac units were organized and assigned to the Eighth Army medical command. In 1953, Medical Service Corps officers became the primary pilots for medevac flights. These officers were chosen for their expertise in transporting the wounded. Air evacuation undoubtedly contributed to the dramatic reduction in the death rate of wounded soldiers in the Korean War, compared with previous conflicts (WWI, 8.5%; WWII, 4%; Korean War, 2.5%)

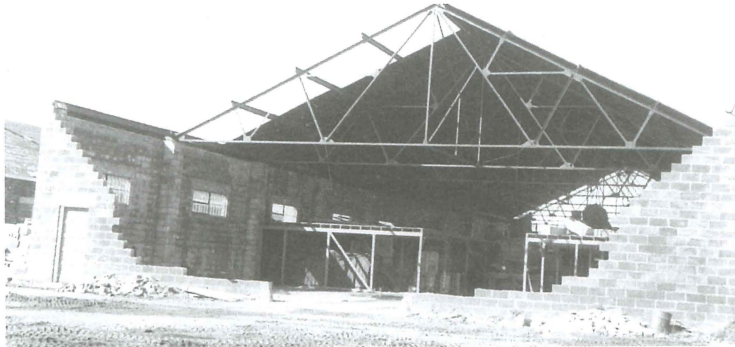
From: **THE MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL** — By Maj. Booker King, MD, FACS, and Col. Ismail Jatoui, MD, PhD FACV

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION VOL. 97, NO. 5, MAY 2005

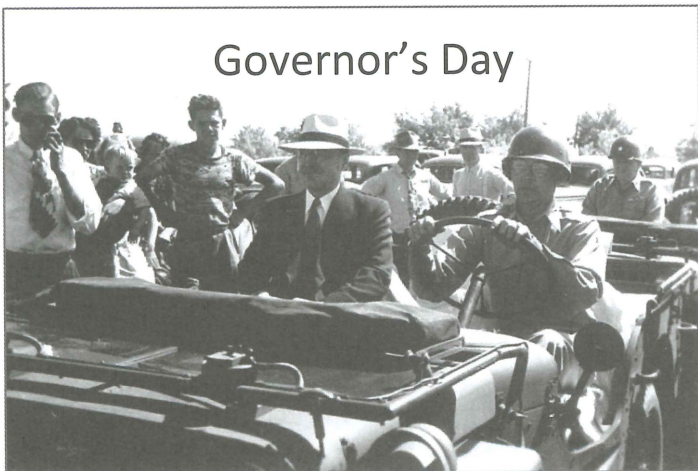
ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2569328/pdf/inma00186-0014.pdf

After Korea: Paul Buttke, Co G

In reply to your letter about me... I enlisted in the ND National Guard on February 23, 1954, and served until July 25, 1955. Then I enlisted in the US Navy and served until October 1, 1958. Captain Buzz Ratslaff was my company G commander. I worked at Times Record with Capt Buzz. I think he enlisted everyone in high school in 54. He filled up the ranks again after the war. I was there when the unit changed to an engineer battalion. I went to Camp Grafton twice. Was there when the brick buildings blew down. I am a member of Company G and 164th Association, and have been to reunions. Hope to be home in Sept for 164th Reunion. I enjoy reading the News as I was acquainted with most men in Korea and some of the old timers from WW2. I will enjoy the book I'm sure. Maybe see you this summer. I see Col Wagner when I'm home, also Tom Vagle, as we enlisted same time. Paul Buttke NG 27750986, papa.paul@comcast.net



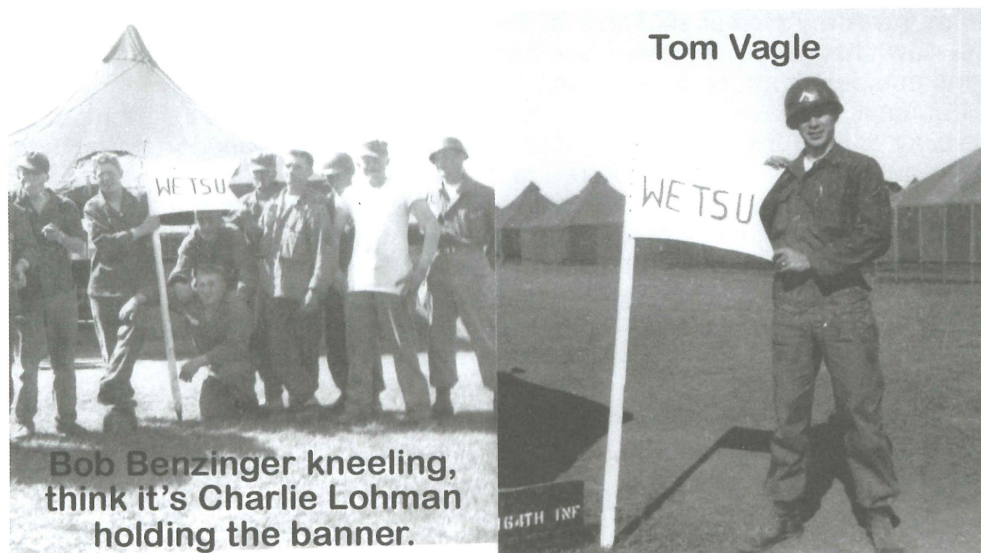
1954-1955 Camp Grafton Photos from the Paul Buttke Collection



Governor's Day

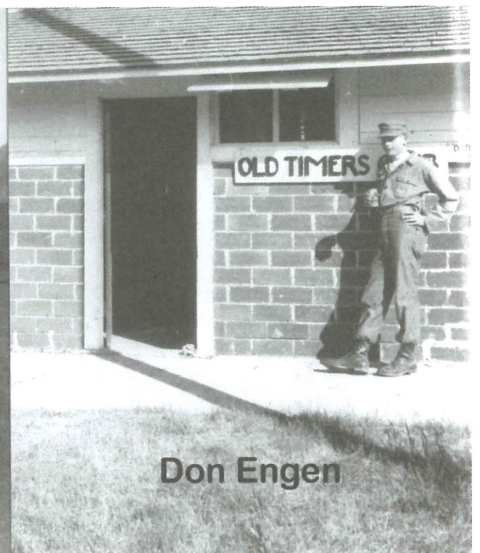


Major General Edwards



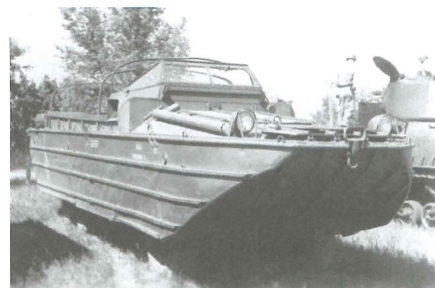
Tom Vagle

Bob Benzinger kneeling, think it's Charlie Lohman holding the banner.



Don Engen

1954-1955 Camp Grafton Photo Memories from the Paul Buttke Collection



Bits & Pieces

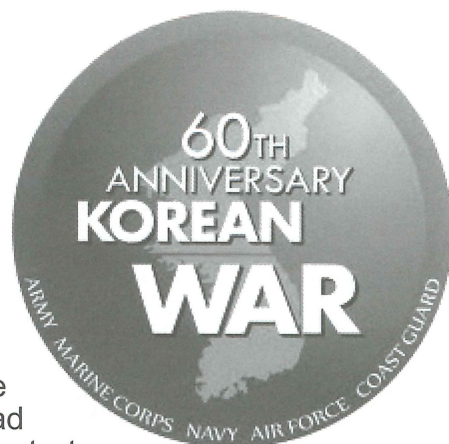


Between December 1951 and February 1952 the United States withdrew the 1st Cavalry and 24th Infantry Divisions from Korea and replaced them with two National Guard formations, the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions. Ridgway had been reluctant to make the swap, fearing that the newly trained divisions would not be as effective as the two veteran units they were replacing. In fact, the UN commander had recommended that the two Guard divisions be kept at their staging areas in Japan as a source of individual replacements for the divisions already in Korea. But Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins insisted that the National Guard divisions deploy to Korea intact. Not to do so,

Collins maintained, would trigger a rancorous public debate over the Guard's role and fuel allegations that the Army did not trust its own mobilization training system. Fortunately the changeover went smoothly, and soon the two new divisions--which largely consisted of draftees led by a cadre of National Guardsmen--were performing just as well as the Regular units they had replaced....
<http://www.history.army.mil/brochures/kw-stale/stale.htm>

Famous for Korean medevacs, helicopters actually first operated in a combat zone during WWII. Based on records of Operation Thursday, conducted in the China-Burma-India Theater, flying a Sikorsky YR-4 helicopter, "Lt. Carter Harman made aviation history when he flew the first helicopter combat rescue mission into Burma." He rescued three wounded on April 24, 1944. In total, 18 air commandos were saved from April 24 to May 4 in 23 combat sorties. At Right: Igor Sikorsky and Orville Wright with prototype XR-4 in 1942.

Interesting story at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikorsky_R-4



"Chaos", or Why your News is late:

Rivers Gone Wild: North Dakota History in the making.

RED RIVER: In April, the Red River crested in Fargo, flooding as usual. But because of record rainfall, it has crested 3 more times this summer.
SHEYENNE RIVER: Causing flooding in Valley City. 6" of rain fell in the valley one night. Storage capacity at the dam north of the city is at 99% capacity.
MISSOURI RIVER: In June for the first time in history, the floodgates at Garrison Dam were opened to release water from Dam that was at 104% capacity. This created a forced flood in Bismarck, from 12' to 19'. The city used over 8 million sandbags and constructed many miles of levees to protect public and private property. Almost 600 families still evacuated.
SOURIS RIVER: In July, unexpected rainfall in Canada and late snow melt in Montana caused flooding in Minot, ND, that was almost 10' higher than a devastating flood in 1969. 11,000 people evacuated; homes destroyed.
DEVILS LAKE: Has reached record levels in 2011 and has engulfed 3 towns and more than 2 million acres of farmland.

Your editor works full time with civilian employers of the Guard & Reserve and lives in Bismarck. My town home is in the "levee-protected" flood zone and remained dry, but I filled 5000+ sandbags for others. My 107 year old farm home (4 hrs drive from Bismarck) had 18" of groundwater in the basement. Small problems compared to others. Just pesky & time consuming.

The News & you guys are always on my mind.



Korean War: 60th Anniversary Miscellaneous



SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA - JUNE 6 2010: Gen. Walter Sharp (center), Commander of the United Nations Command (UNC), Combined Forces Command (CFC), and United States Forces Korea (USFK), and Gen. Hwang Eui-Don (left), Deputy Commander of CFC, attend during a ceremony marking Korean Memorial Day at the Seoul National Cemetery on June 6, 2010--the **55th anniversary of the Memorial Day** for those killed in the 1950-53 Korean War.

60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee

THEME: "Thanks and Honor" from the Korean people. Photos, video, cyber tribute
100 Sejong-no, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea 110-777 Tel : 82-2-724-8300 Fax : 82-2-724-8329
Copyright © The 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee all rights reserved.

WEBSITE: <http://eng.koreanwar60.go.kr/>

KOREAN WAR 60th Anniversary Memorial Project

THEME: "Little Angels" Korean Dance tours to the 16 nations that saved South Korean freedom
5215 Old Orchard Rd, Ste 740, Skokie, IL 60077 Phone: 847-470-8705 Fax: 847-470-8709
Copyright © 2010 KOREAN WAR 60TH ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

WEBSITE: <http://www.kw60project.com/index.html> EMAIL: contact@kw60project.com



THEME: US Army History, text, slideshow, timelines, images, news media, resources, division histories

Website: <http://www.army.mil/koreanwar/>



THEME: Department of Defense news stories, history, links to other information sites, MOH recipients

Website: http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0610_korea60ann/



GRAB BAG of Korean War references:

www.army.mil/-news/2010/06/25/41388-dod-commemorates-60th-anniversary-of-korean-war/

www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=59779

http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_2.html?KCCF1.ST=ND

North Dakota Related:

Co G Departs: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxmGQ6x8q6I>

ND Casualty list: <http://www.archives.gov/research/military/korean-war/casualty-lists/nd-alpha.pdf>

Collections: <http://library.ndsu.edu/digital/korean-propaganda/>

Last Roll Call

164th Infantry Regiment

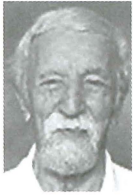
John C Adams (WWII), Co B, 12 Jul 69
 † Ernest F. Aufiero (WWII) Co D, 8 Apr 10
 † John A. Benzinger (K) Co G, 15 Apr 11
 Bethel Brady Burton (WWII) Co L?, 28 Jan 67
 † E.J. Cagle (WWII) Co E, 3 May 11
 Adam Dosch (K) Co A, 27 Jan 07
 † Carl E. Doversberger (WWII) Co A, 21 Feb 11
 Rodolpho T German (WWII), 6 Dec 10
 † William J Hagen (WWII) Co B, 20 May 11
 † Raymond Haltli (K), Co L, 9 Mar 11
 Carl Patrick Henry (WWII) Co C, 11 May 11
 † Robert Jeffrey (WWII) Co E, 15 Aug 11
 † Gail K. Landes (WWII) Co E, 15 May 11
 † Norman F. Lavoie, (WWII) Co G, 26 Mar 11
 Harlow L. LeRohl (K) Co E, 19 Aug 11
 Laurence C. Moser (WWII) Co H, 13 Apr 11

Filastro M. Mottola (WWII) Co B, 2008
 † Edward Mulligan (WWII) Co B, 5 Jun 11
 Albert W Olenberger (WWII) 26 Nov 04
 † Dwight A Petty (WWII) Co E, 2 Jun 11
 † Richard Penmann (WWII) Co L, 17 May 11
 † Raymond Scharnowske^, 16 Feb 11
 Willis "Willie" Sewall (WWII), Feb 2004
 Clayton V. Shelton (WWII), 29 Mar 11
 John B Slingsby (WWII) Reg't Hq, 22 Nov 93
 † Max F Straka (WWII) Co M, 18 Mar 11
 Dr. Morris W. Stroud III (WWII) Med 4 May 90
 † Gerald Waldhauser (WWII) Sve Co, 9 Apr 11
 † Frank Walter (K) Co E, 26 Mar 11
 † Lloyd Weber (WWII) Co H, 7 Apr 11
 Richard Weishaar (WWII) Co H, 4 Dec 02

† = 164 Association Member

^ = 164 other than WWII or Korea

John C. Adams Jr. 8Jan1925–12July1969 Sgt Co B
 164 Inf. From Powell Cemetery, Lincoln County, WV



Ernest F. "Sparky" Aufiero, 90, died 8 Apr 10. He was a machine gunner at Guadalcanal & Bougainville and was extremely proud of serving. Preceded by wife Rosemary, daughter Cynthia & infant son Matthew. Survived by Ronald, Jayne, Elaine, 7 grand- & 3 great grandchildren.

Col (ret) John A. Benzinger, 83, died 15 Apr 11 in Bismarck. Then WOJG mobilized with the 164 and served in Korea, earning 2 Bronze Stars. Retired from the Guard with 37 yrs service. Survived by wife Eileen; Lary, Vivian; 8 grand and 1 grandchildren.

Bethel Brady Burton, 20 Apr 24- 28 Jan 67. From Culloden Cemetery, Cabell Co, WV: Tec 4 Col (Co L?) 164 Infantry, WWII. Wife Bertha 28Aug24-15Feb78.



Ernest J Cagle, 86, died 3 May 11. He served the Philippines. Preceded by first wife Gladys, son James. Survived by wife Lucille; daughter Virginia; 3 grand-, 3 great grand children. Story Oct 09



Adam Dosch 15 May 27 – 27 Jan 07. He mobilized with the 164th and was stationed at Camp Rucker and Miami, FL. June 10, 52, while on leave, he married Marianna Mattern. Adam is survived by his wife, Marianna; children Vern, Wanda, Mark, Mary, & Julie; 16 grandchildren.



Carl E. Doversberger, 87, 11 Nov 23 – 21 Feb 11. He retired to Oregon after farming in Indiana for a number of years. He is survived by wife of 62 years, Martha; son, Rev. Nicholas Doversberger; daughter Mary; 4 grand- & 3 great grand children.



Rodolfo T. German, 84, passed away peacefully on 6 Dec 10, surrounded by his loving family. He lived in Fresno for over 60 years. He was a tailor of men's clothing for over 50 years and retired from Sears.



William J. Hagen, 88 died 20 May 11 in Fargo. He served 39 months overseas with the 164th from 1941-1945. He is survived by wife Lorraine, children Cheryl, Rich, Bill, & David; 8 grand- & 7 great grand children.



Raymond Haltli, 80, passed away 9 Mar 2011 in Mayville, ND. He served in Korea 1951-1952. An electrician by trade, he is survived by wife of 60 years, Kathryn; children Ronald, Susan, Nancy, & Russ; 19 grand-, 11 great grand children.



Carl P. Henry, 21 Oct 21 – 11 May 11. Member of Co C, 134th Inf Regt, Neb. Landed at Guadalcanal with Co C, 164th, then joined Merrill's Marauders. Also served in Korea, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry. Survived by children, Nancy, Bilie Jean, Mike, David, Dennis.

More Last Roll Call



Robert Jeffrey, 89, of Williston, died 15 Aug 11. He served as 1st Sgt pf Co E in the Pacific and as a 2nd Lt at Ft Rucker. Preceded by wife, Bernice. Survived by Mike, Patricia, Daniel, David, & Peter; 14 great- and 10 great grandchildren.



Norman F. LaVoie, 88, passed away 26 Mar 11 in a Veterans Hosp in Connecticut. Survivors include children Dan, Larry, Mike, Sue, & Dave; 10 grand- & 3 great grandchildren.



Gail K. Landes, 89, passed away at home in Missoula on 15 May 11. He travelled to Guadalcanal on the 1992 50th Anniv trip. Survived by wife of 65 years, Alice; children Richard, Carolyn, Elaine, Tom, Maryann; 18 grand & 12 great grand children.



Harlow Leroy LeRohl, 83, died 19 Aug 11 in Stanley, ND. Mobilized with Co E for the Korean War. Survivors are: Wife, Alma; Children Chuck, Tana, Wayne, Denise, Gene, Kevin, and Tami; 11 Grand- and 4 Great-grandchildren.



Laurence C. Moser, 90, Edgeley, ND, died 13 Apr 11. He served 5 years with the 164th and was discharged with a Purple Heart. He is survived by children Bob, Joe, Laurie, & Sandy; 12 grand- & 18 great-grandchildren. Preceded by his wife, daughter Jean, & grandson Tyler.



Filastro Michael "Fil" Mottola (1915-2008). From NJ, became an artist in Calif, working in Disney Studios for 12 years on "Sleeping Beauty", "Peter Pan" and others. He and his wife owned a gallery for a number of years. She preceded him.



Edward Mulligan, 93, served as a medic with the 164th. A native of Minn, he was preceded by wife Julienne (1977), and is survived by children Mary, Gerald, Maureen, Terri, John, Edward; and 9 grandchildren.

Albert W Olenberger, 86, died 26 Nov 04, in Rapid City. He served as 1968 ND State American Legion Commander. Survived by wife of 63 years, Frances; children Douglas, Scott, Janell; 4 grand- and 1 great grandchild.

Richard Penman, 93, died 17May11 in Pennsylvania. He served in WWII and again in Korea. Retired from Westinghouse in 1976. Preceded by first wife Sara. Survived by wife Helen, children Sally, Bonnie, Mary, & Leslie & Nancy, 8 grand-, 14 great grand children.



Dwight A Petty, 6Aug22-2Jun 11. He landed at Guadalcanal with the 164th and later served in the ETO. Retired from BN Railroad. Preceded by wife "J", daughters Daphne & Anita. Survived by daughters Cheryl, Patti, & Barbara; 7 grand and 5 great grandchildren.



CSM (ret) Raymond Scharnowske, 74, died 16 Feb 11. He joined the 164th in 1953 and served in the ND Guard for over 40 years attaining the rank of State Command Sgt Major. Survived by wife Carol; children Kerri, Kathy, Karen, Robert

Willis "Willie" Sewall, Feb 2004, age 85, Mpls area. Preceded in death by daughter, Jan. Survived (then) by wife, Myrtle; sons, Chuck & Bill; 2 grandchildren.



Col (ret) Clayton V. "Shell" Shelton, 1 May 1922- 29 Mar 2011. Resided in Antioch, CA. A well decorated WWII vet, he is survived by wife Dorothy Shelton, daughter Susan, step-son Russell.



John B Slingsby, 29 May 21- 22Nov 93. Rapid City, SD. Mobilized with Hqs Regt, 164th, a friend of Walton Olson, story pg 30-31. Survived by son Dr John Slingsby, Rapid City.



Max Straka, 88, died 18Mar11 in St Paul, MN. He donated his photo album and records to the 164th Inf. Assoc, so a story will appear in a future issue. Survived by wife Edna.



Dr. Morris Wistar Stroud III, 76, 4 May 90. Grad of Yale & U Penn. Geriatric specialist, founded Stroud Preserve (water research) in Penn. Captain, Medical Corps Bougainville. Earned Soldiers Medal May '44 for saving drowning soldier. Survived by daughter Marion Boulton Stroud.

Rest in Peace

Remembering

Associates, Friends, & Others



Lorraine Gislason, 21Jan11. Widow of **Marvin Gislason, Hq 1st Bn.** She served in the Women's Marine Corps in WWII. Marvin, who earned a Bronze Star on Guadalcanal, passed away one month short of their 45th anniversary in 1989. They are survived by son, Marvin Jr.; daughter, Susan Gislason; 3 grand- & 2 great grand children. A graveside service for Lorraine was held on what would have been her 94th birthday Jan 27.

Dorothy Ferk, 3Jul1920 ~ 6Feb2011. Survived by **Dennis Ferk**, Co A, and daughter Denise, both of Sante Fe, NM.



Adam Geiger (LM)*, 81, formerly Bismarck, died 14 Feb 11, in Hilo, Hawaii. His ashes were scattered at sea. His brother was **Jack Geiger, KIA Guadalcanal** (pg 32, Mar 11 *News*). Survived by wife, Helen; 3 sons.

Melba P. Evanson (LM)* died 11 July 2005 in Mpls

Jean A. Van Tassel (LM)* died 9 April 2006 in Idaho.

Famous Folks of the WWII Era



James Arness (Aurness) 26May23-6Jun11 Served in 3rd Inf Div in the invasion of Anzio, receiving leg wounds that made it painful to ride horses. Despite that, 6'7" Marshall Matt Dillon starred in 627 episodes of *Gunsmoke*.



Peter Graves (Peter Duesler Aurness) 18Mar26-14Mar10. Brother of *Gunsmoke* James Arness, he starred in "Mission Impossible". Served in USAF after WWII Acted in WWII movie "Stalag 17".



Hugh Martin, 96, composer of "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas", served in the Army in WWII He's shown here in 2006 and in Belgium, 1945. Died 11Mar11



Golden age Hollywood actress and voluptuous pinup Girl **Jane Russell** died 28Feb11 at 89 of respiratory failure.



Jackie Cooper, 15Sep22-3May11, 88. Child actor. Joined the Navy in WWII eventually achieving the rank of Captain.



Peter Falk, 83, 16Sep27-23Jun11. His right eye was surgically removed at age 3. He tried to join the Marines in 1945, was rejected & served in the Merchant Marines.

More...Last Roll Call



Gerald Waldhauser, 87, died peacefully on 9 Apr 11 in St Paul. He was a cattle buyer for Wertheimer Cattle Company. Survived by wife Joan; children Barb, Brian, Jim, Tom, Dave & 5 grandchildren.



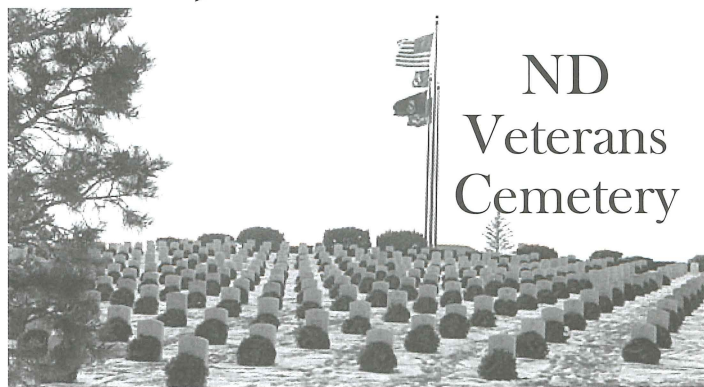
Lloyd Weber died in his sleep after a prolonged illness on 7 Apr 11. He was buried in N. Hollywood, CA. He was proud of his service in the 164th and the Los Angeles Police Dept. Survived by wife Ruthanna.



Frank L. Walter, 82, passed peacefully on 26 Mar 11 in Dickinson. He joined the Guard in 1951 & mobilized to Cp Rucker. Survived by wife of 60 years, Marjorie; Barry, Dan, Scott, Renae; 13 grand- & 5 great grand children.

Richard Weishaar, 86, died 4 Dec 02 in Montana. He received the Purple Heart. Survived (then) by wife of 58 years, Esther; children Betty, Dollie, & Dale; 6 grand-, 2 great grandchildren.

Wreaths Across America



The Bismarck Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) hosts the Wreaths Across America project at the ND Veterans Cemetery. The CAP accepts donations for only a short fundraising period in November, during which time a \$15 donation sponsors a wreath (you may designate a specific veteran) for the December emplacement. If you would like to be added to the mailing list to sponsor wreaths for the 2011 ordering season, you may write to the CAP at

Wreaths Across America

PO Box 2104, Bismarck, ND 58502-2104

Email: BismarckCAP30@gmail.com

More Information at their website: www.BismarckCAP.com

Any questions should be addressed to these contacts, NOT to the ND Veterans Cemetery staff.

BULLETIN BOARD

“Sixty-Five Years Since.....” Back Issues Available

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 46, No. 3
October, 2007

Targeting 164th History....



Sixty-Five Years Since Guadalcanal

On 13 October 1942, a bunch of "farm boys from North Dakota" landed on the beach at Guadalcanal to become the first U.S. Army unit to offensively engage the enemy - in either theatre - during World War II.

The 164th Infantry Regiment, North Dakota Army National Guard, supplemented by Army draftees as well as National Guard filters from other states, reinforced the 1st Marine Division in the defense of the tactical air strip that became known as Henderson Field....

GUADALCANAL 1942-1943

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 45, No. 3
October, 2005

Following 164th History....



Sixty-Five Years Since Bougainville

On 13 October 1942, the 164th Infantry Regiment landed on the beach at Guadalcanal to become the first U.S. Army unit to offensively engage the enemy - in either theatre - during World War II.

After the decisive victory on Guadalcanal, the Americal Division was moved to the Fij Islands for training, rest, and recovery, from March to November 1943.

On 25 November 1943, the alert went to the Americal Division. Once again, the 164th was the first unit scheduled to make a landing. The "experienced jungle fighters" of the 164th landed at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, Christmas Day 1943....

NORTHERN SOLOMONS 1943-1944

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 50, No. 3
October, 2009

Timeliness of History....



Sixty-Five Years Since... Leyte, Philippines

Timeline:
On 13 October 1942, the 164th Infantry Regiment landed at Guadalcanal to become the first U.S. Army unit to offensively engage the enemy - in either theatre - during World War II.

After the decisive victory on Guadalcanal, the Americal Division moved to the Fij Islands for training, rest, & recovery in March, 1943.

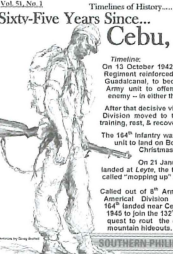
Assigned for action in November, 1943, the 164th Infantry was the first unit from the Americal Division to land at Espiritu Santo on Christmas Day, 1943, fighting there through 1944.

They embraced 4 January 1945 on a transport that would take them to new battles in the Philippine Islands. On 21 January 1945 the 164th landed at Leyte, the first step in the so-called "leaping to" actions that would extend to the Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Cebu....

LEYTE 1944-1945

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 51, No. 1
March, 2010

Timeliness of History....



Sixty-Five Years Since... Cebu, Philippines

Timeline:
On 13 October 1942, the 164th Infantry Regiment landed at Guadalcanal to become the first U.S. Army unit to offensively engage the enemy - in either theatre - during World War II.

After that decisive victory, the Americal Division moved to the Fij Islands for training, rest, & recovery in March, 1943.

The 164th Infantry was the first Americal unit to land on Negros Oriental, arriving Christmas Day, 1943.

On 21 January 1945, the 164th landed at Leyte, the first step in the so-called "leaping to" actions that would extend to the Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Cebu....

Called out of 8th Army Reserve by the Americal Division Commander, the 164th landed near Cebu City on 30 April 1945 to join the 112th and 122nd in their quest to root the enemy out of their mountain hideouts.

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES 1945

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 51, No. 2
Feb., 2010

Timeliness of History....



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THEY WERE READY
The booklet event was held on 4 Sept 2010. During the past 29 days we sold, assigned, mailed, & delivered an average of 40 booklets a day! Order yours now! Story Pages 28-31

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES 1945

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 46, No. 3
October, 2007

Sixty-Five Years Since... VICTORY



With shaved pates and painted foreheads, these men of Company F celebrated VICTORY in the South Pacific!


THE FARGO FORUM (Special Edition)

JAPAN SURRENDERS
V-J Day To Be Proclaimed When Terms Are Signed

Hiroshima 6 August 1945
Nagasaki 9 August 1945
Surrender 15 August 1945
V-J Day 2 September 1945

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 35, No. 1
April, 2011


Sixty-Five Years Since... OCCUPATION



The 164th Infantry Regiment was the first Army unit to offensively engage the Japanese at Guadalcanal on 13 October 1942. Three years later, ready to invade with Allied forces, the Regiment was instead among the first Army units into a peaceful Occupied Japan, landing near Yokohama 2 September 1945 to guard airfields, secure equipment, and "engage" the country in a much different way.

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 47, 2008 Issue
Documenting 164th History....


164's Woodrow Kieble Medal Of Honor Recipient



Veteran of three years of jungle fighting with the 164th Infantry Regiment in WWII, Kieble was satisfied staying with the Regiment at Ft. Rucker in 1951. He volunteered to go to Korea, saying, "Someone's got to teach these kids how to fight!"

THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS
Vol. 55, No. 2
July 2011

Sixty Years Since... KOREA



47th Viking INFANTRY DIVISION

In 1951, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight soldiers & officers of the 164th Infantry Regiment were called to active duty with the 47th Division for the Korean War.

The unit served as a training regiment at Camp Rucker, Ala, with individuals plucked from its ranks to deploy as replacements in units in the Korean Theater of Operations.

1951
CAMP RUCKER, ALABAMA

Copies of these historic issues are available for suggested donation to the Association of \$2 per copy to pay for mailing & printing costs or \$1 if no mailing is required. Send your request & donation to The 164th Infantry News, P.O. Box 1111, Bismarck, ND 58502-1111

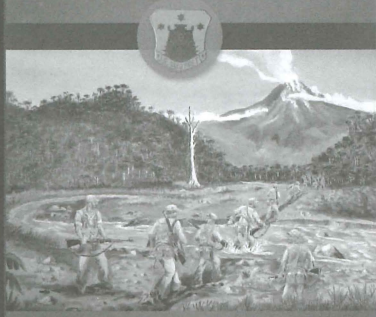
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66th ANNUAL REUNION
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The 164th Infantry in the Pacific War, 1942-1945



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Who do I Ask About..

Command & Policy Issues:

President Bernard A Wagner
1120 5th St NE #208, Valley City, ND 58072
Email: bernie@csicable.net

Dues, Memberships, Donations, & Reunion:

Secretary Treasurer Patricia L. Drong
PO Box 192, Sanborn, ND 58480
Email: pjdrong@ictc.com

Books, Back Issues, Research, News stories:

Editor Shirley J Olgeirson
P O Box 1111, Bismarck, ND 58502
Editor164thInfantryNews@hotmail.com



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Editor164thInfantryNews@hotmail.com

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Membership is \$10/year or \$50 Life for 3 issues of the *News* and mailings about the annual reunion.

2010-2011 Association Officers

President.....*Bernie Wagner: (701) 845-0799, Valley City, ND*
Vice President..... *Dave Lokken, Valley City, ND*

Secretary/Treasurer & Reunion Coordinator: Patricia Drong
Memberships, Renewals, Donations, Reunion Mail:
Box 192, Sanborn, ND 58480 Email:pjdrong@ictc.com

Editor.....*Shirley J. Olgeirson: Bismarck, ND*
Editor Email: *Editor164thInfantryNews@hotmail.com*
Editor Mailing: *PO Box 1111, Bismarck, ND 58502-1111*
Book Orders: *PO Box 1111, Bismarck, ND 58502-1111*



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**“We have taken our stand on
the side of Korea and our
pledge of faith to that nation
is a witness to all the world
that we champion liberty
wherever the
tyranny of communism
is the aggressor.”**

--Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
June 27, 1950