

VOLUME IV
WESTERN FRONT
1952-1953

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OPERATION MIXMASTER

In mid March, 1952 United Nations forces in Korea began Operation Mixmaster, a reshuffling of the entire UN line. For the previous 15 months the 1st Marine Division had been deployed on the east-central front; for the remainder of the war the Marines would find themselves just north of Seoul, guarding the historic invasion route leading to the South Korean capital.

In early 1951 the Marine division had been located near the east coast ports so that it would be quickly used as an amphibious invasion force if UN strategy called for such an operation. By early March of 1952 it was abundantly clear that there would be no renewed offensive directed at North Korea.

Perhaps a more compelling reason for moving the Division westward was the realization that Seoul and Kimpo air field were not adequately defended. The thought that the Chinese and North Koreans might risk everything in an attack on Seoul was too grim for the UN to even contemplate; hence, the call went out for the Marines to guard the invasion route.

It took approximately 8 days to move the Division westward. It was a logistical nightmare for those in positions of responsibility. To move roughly 20,000 troops with all the supplies, equipment and supporting arms over 140 miles was no small feat, yet it was done and done with amazing professionalism. To the men of George Company, the whole operation was no big deal. It was simply a matter of climbing aboard trucks and enduring an all day ride. Sgt. William Stacey remembers the relieving ROK troops being told that they would face dire consequences if they abandoned the positions that the Marines had shed so much blood to gain and to hold. Other than that, Stacey is unsure if the trucks went through Seoul or around it. He does remember that the convoy went through some villages and that as the trucks moved westward, the hills were not as steep nor as high as they had been in east/central Korea.

The Price Paid - A Glance Back in Time

The move westward ended George Company's third phase of the Korean War. The first phase, Inchon/Seoul, and the second phase, the Chosin Reservoir, were each less than two weeks long. They were both dramatic, and the 1st Marine Division rightfully had received the American public's appreciation and admiration.

Operations on the east/central front were far different than the previous campaigns. First of all, instead of two weeks, it was 13 months, excluding the Pohang

guerrilla hunt. Instead of an outpouring of public support, the Marines and soldiers fighting and dying in 1951 did so for an American public that had grown weary of the war and were impatient for it to come to an end.

And the drama was just not there; nothing could equal the exhilaration of liberating the South Korean capital or fighting through a sea of Chinese while withdrawing from North Korea. The east/central front was a campaign in which men died on hills that were identified only by numbers and small villages that no longer exist today.

Those who fought those forgotten battles know that without their valiant efforts the Chinese would have never accepted a negotiated peace that left South Korea free of Mao Tse tung and Kim Il Sung. The fighting in March and April pushed communist forces across the 38th parallel. In April and May it was the Marine division that completely stymied the Chinese spring offensive to "liberate the South Korean peninsula from imperialistic America." (Editor's Note: I have the following newspaper headline in a prominent place in my den. My parents saved it from a San Francisco paper from late April of 1951. It reads "1st MARINES SAVED U.N. IN KOREA, ARMY DISCLOSES." As I gaze on it, as I frequently do, it makes the deaths of those gallant Marines on Hill 902 just a bit easier to accept.)

In June, September and October of 1951, the division was called upon to seize strategic hill masses so that the American negotiating team at the peace talks could negotiate from a position of strength. Each mission was accomplished, but always at a tremendous cost. It is interesting to note that the casualties suffered by the Marine division in September of 1951 were only exceeded by casualties in June of 1951 and December of 1950. The most famous campaign of the Korean War, the Inchon/Seoul operation, had fewer casualties than either June or September.

Pfc. George O'Connor was with George Company on the Central Front for most of 1951. He was with the company as it rapidly advanced northward towards the 38th parallel in late spring of 1951 and he was with it when the word was given to dig in and defend in the fall and winter of 1951-1952. He offers the following thoughts about his tour of duty:

It is with exaltation and sadness that I view my former fox hole buddies. Of those that came back there are many who have risen to great heights in their chosen fields - whether it was in government, agriculture, business, education, medicine, or, of course, our beloved Marine Corps. And there are those who gave

up their tomorrows so that we could have our todays. There is every reason to believe that they, too, would have risen to great heights in their chosen fields. It is very possible that among our fallen comrades was a discoverer of cures for cancer, heart ailments, Alzheimer's disease and remedies for our public schools and other social institutions. They have been and will be missed!

The war was destined to grind on for another 16 months with the same level of fighting and dying. Perhaps the only major difference in comparing the last 13 months with the next 16 months is as Sgt. William Stacey noted earlier, "The mountains weren't as steen nor as high."



Bunker type home MG 1st Squad, Approx. May 1, 1952 From Top Left: Pfc. Voirol, Cpl. Hinton Below from Left: Pfc. Davis, Pancho (Nickname), S/Sgt. Evans.

BOOBY TRAPS & OP BATTLES

SAME OLD GROUND SAME OLD ENEMY

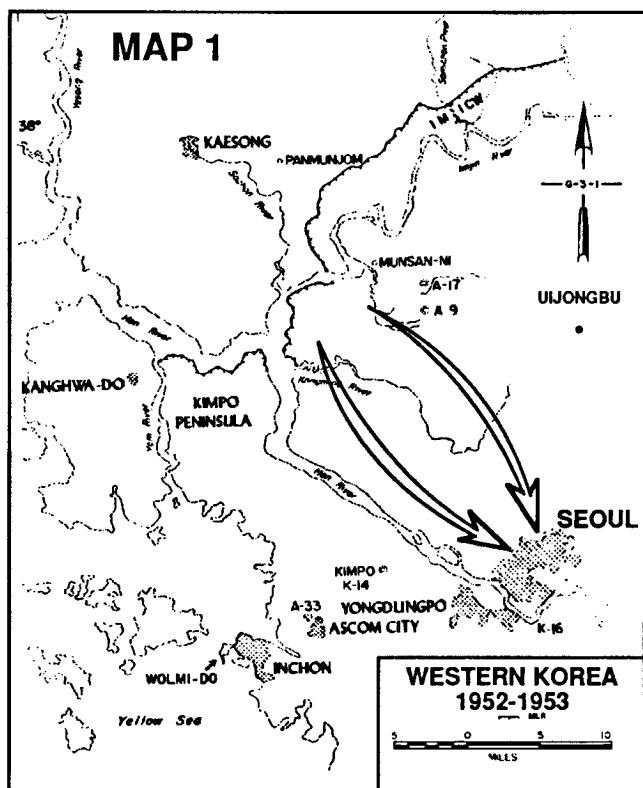
By the time that the Marine Division had been moved to the west coast of Korea, peace talks had been sputtering along for over six months. No one in the UN command could be sure if the Chinese really were willing to end the war with a negotiated peace where the armies faced each other, or whether the mountain of supplies from the Soviet Union would encourage them to try once more to break through UN defensive positions and recapture Seoul or even the entire Korean peninsula. The possibility that a Chinese offensive might occur is what brought the Marines to the historic invasion route of South Korea.

It was in this new Marine sector that Russian T-34 tanks raced towards Seoul in those dark days following the North Korean invasion of June 25, 1950. Because of its relatively flat land, a mechanized assault that was able to penetrate the main line of resistance (MLR) would immediately pose a threat to the South Korean capital. The mission of the Division was rather simple: Chinese forces must not be allowed to weaken the MLR, let alone break through it. The UN command, in moving the Marines westward, appeared to be following a military maxim: When a tough job must be done, bring in the best. This mission would be accomplished, but paid for in blood. In the next 16 months 1,689 Marines were killed in action (40% of all battle deaths for Marines during the Korean War) and another 11,285 were listed as wounded. (43% of all Marines wounded in Korea)

This new phase of the Korean War presented the Division with a number of new conditions. After facing North Korean forces during the last half of 1951, the enemy in the west would be the Chinese Peoples Army. It would not be the first time that Marines and Chinese fought in Korea, but this time the Chinese had significant advantages. First of all, they had the high ground and for the next 16 months would be looking down on the Division. Another significant advantage was that finally the Chinese had artillery superiority. For example, in the first 24 hours of the battle for The Hook (October 26, 1952) the Chinese fired over 12,500 rounds; Marine and army counter fire was far short of this figure.

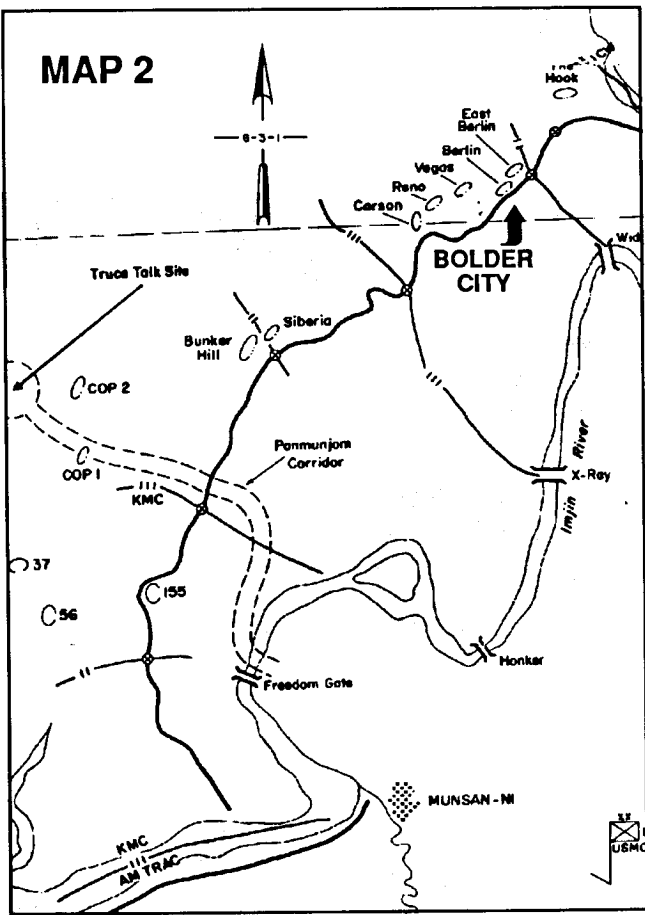
Coupled with these Chinese advantages were some major disadvantages faced by the Division. The first was that there were 37 miles of the MLR to defend, while a "normal front" for a division to defend was but 5 miles. In addition, just behind the Marine MLR was the Imjim River, which hampered movement and resupply. Last, but not

least, was the numerical superiority of the enemy. Again using the battle for The Hook as an illustration, 7,000 infantry soldiers and 120 artillery pieces of the Chinese army looked down the throats of some 3,844 Marines on the eve of the battle. And behind the front lines the Chinese had what appeared to be an unlimited number of troops in reserve.



An examination of the above map would indicate a long line of Marines from the Kongnung River to the Samichon River (the Kimpo Peninsula was not the Division's responsibility), but this was not the case. Because of the excessive terrain to be defended, the Division had to develop a strategy of "defense in depth" with some areas only lightly defended. This lack of personnel also dictated that the Division had to rely on Combat Out Posts (COP) to detect Chinese movements and to give early warnings to MLR troops. Much of the fighting for the rest of the war would center on these COPs with exotic names like Bunker Hill, Siberia, Carson, Reno, Vegas, Berlin, East Berlin, Esther and others. In most cases these out posts were defended by a reinforced squad of Marines, sometimes only a 4 man fire team, at other times a reinforced platoon.

MAP 2



Aggressive patrolling of the area around and in front of the COPs was also necessary to prevent the Chinese from launching a surprise attack on the MLR. To look at maps showing the MLR it seems that the Chinese and Marines merely faced each other from separate hill masses, and that on occasion the Chinese left their fortifications to see if they could crack the COPs or the MLR. In reality, the no man's land around the combat outposts was the scene of constant clashes between the two adversaries. Again, it was a reinforced squad that was most frequently used on this dangerous assignment.

One final word should be mentioned about this new phase of the war and that is the frequent close proximity of the enemy. It was not uncommon for Marines to find themselves on the reverse slope of a hill, such as Bunker Hill, and have the Chinese firmly entrenched on the opposite slope with neither force being able to expel the other because of the murderous artillery fire once the topographical crest of the hill was reached. Another reason for the closeness of enemy troops was what one Marine officer termed the "attack by shovel." This consisted of the enemy occupying key ground at night and during the darkness digging extensive trench and bunker systems. At dawn the Chinese would withdraw to safer positions if they had not finished their task, only to return the next night to continue the job. By doing this they constantly moved their lines closer to the Jamestown line

(our MLR). The Command Diary, November 1952 of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines wryly states, "patrols have had no trouble in making contact with the enemy. The enemy commands the high ground to our front and in places his trench lines are only 150 yards from our MLR."

By April 1, 1952 the 1st Marines were on the right flank of the First Division. Things were relatively quiet at this time and the biggest problem facing the Marines on line were mines left behind by the ROK soldiers. In the first few weeks of manning the new positions, over 50% of all casualties were from these "friendly" mines. In discussing the ROK tendency to be haphazard in mine warfare, a Divisional officer reported that, "some minefields were marked, some were poorly marked, and others not marked at all."

On April 2, 1952 the Chinese lightly probed 3/1 lines and rapidly faded away. For the next two weeks there was little direct contact with Chinese troops, but it was noted that the tempo and ferocity of artillery barrages was steadily increasing.

The first serious attack of Chinese forces occurred on April 15th and involved E/2/5. In what would soon be standard operating procedure, the Chinese completely enveloped the out post (COP #3) after first diverting attention by a frontal assault. The vastly outnumbered Marines pulled into a tight perimeter and held the attackers off. The firefight lasted about 3 hours and repeated attempts by the Chinese to overrun the Marines were separated by long periods of bombardment by Chinese artillery. By 0315 the Chinese withdrew and the outpost remained. Again this attack was typical of future attacks in that the Chinese suffered 25 known killed, 25 estimated killed, 45 known wounded and 3 prisoners. The Marine platoon had 6 KIAs and 25 WIAs. Assuming it was a reinforced platoon of roughly 50 men, that represents a 50% casualty rate.

In mid June, the 1st Marines went into divisional reserve. While the 1st Marines were in reserve, the 5th and 7th Marines were involved in some heavy fighting in and around an outpost known as the Yoke. On July 26th, the 1st Marines relieved the 7th. About the time that the 1st Marines returned to the line, Korea was hit with torrential rains that put an end to any serious operations by either side. The rains would last all the way into the month of August.

George Company, like the other 26 rifle companies of the Division, settled into the routine of the Western front very quickly. The company took its share of incoming and sent its squads and platoons out in front of the MLR on a regular basis. Men were wounded, men died and virtually everyone at one time or another came close to being a casualty; however, their sacrifices and close brushes with death took place in what military historians refer to as small unit actions. Throughout the war the main focus of any Marine was his squad and his platoon. At this stage of the Korean War, the squad and the platoon took on even greater significance.

There was a lot of land out in front of the Marine Division and it was imperative to know what the Chinese might be planning. The only sure fire way to make this determination was to send patrols out to make contact or to man listening posts that could detect enemy movements. Stealth and surprise were employed by both sides. The patrol or ambush group that was in position to fire first usually carried the day and the skirmish would be bloody, but brief.

In the first year and half of the war, "going into reserve" meant getting far enough to the rear that you could forget about the enemy for a few days. This was not altogether true for the Western Front because it was often troops in reserve that were called upon to supply the squads for the patrols and outposts.

During roughly the last two weeks of April, 1952, while G/3/1 was in reserve, Sgt. Robert McNesky was in command of the 3rd squad, 2nd platoon of George Company. He and his reinforced squad were stuck out on a lonely bit of terrain, uncomfortably out in front of the MLR. His task on Hill 190.5 was to keep a close eye on the Chinese in order to provide an early warning regarding movement and/or assault preparations.

Sgt. William Stacey had not too long ago turned over his 3rd squad, 2nd platoon to Sgt McNesky in order to become the platoon guide. On this mission on Hill 190.5, Stacey, still serving as platoon guide, was attached to his old squad. Stacey remembers the horrendous mortar and artillery barrages and the sense of isolation experienced by that reinforced squad of Marines:

It wasn't long after we took over our position at the outpost that the artillery and mortars started hitting us. The pounding went on almost nonstop for three days. We were well dug in, but with the intensity of the Chinese shelling even the best bunker can last just so long after receiving direct hit.. If the shelling subsided at all, we would feverishly try to reconstruct some of the bunkers, which for the most part was just rearranging sand bags.

It was lucky that there were no serious wounds because there was no way to get an injured man back to the MLR. A helicopter trying to get in would have been dead meat.

We expected a Chinese infantry attack whenever the shelling dropped off. We had all the surrounding areas zeroed in with fire plans, but I am sure they could have overrun the hill if they had wanted to.

There were other Marines on Hill 190, about a thousand yards away. Chinese patrols slipped between the two positions almost every night, firing only if they tripped a flare.

After about a week of no relief nor any supplies, rations ran out. Strangely enough, there was a PX box left

which contained Japanese beer, matzo crackers and two cans of halvar for all 20 men. Every night McNesky handed out a quart of beer per two Marines and a Hershey candy bar that McNesky claims, "tasted like Lifebouy soap."

By April 28th the pace of events picked up and the story is best told by S/Sgt. McNesky:

On the morning of 28, April just at dawn, a squad from G/3/1 had worked its way up to our position. The squad leader was new and no one had informed his of the trail, nor that our position was mined and wired.

The relief squad reached the backside of 190.5 just at daylight and tripped a flare. Almost instantly, I heard the top gunner jack a round into the machine gun while 20 very hungry and nervous Marines stared at 13 men with their hands in the air, holding their rifles over their heads and very quietly saying, "Don't shoot."

I told them to sit tight for a few minutes until there was enough light to see. It wasn't long before I led them in. They were carrying rations, water and a case of anti-personnel mines.

The orders were to abandon the outpost; we were quite let down as we felt we had earned every foot of it. Although we had suffered no casualties, we had been without food and sleep and we were in a high state of anxiety and anger; it was a perfect atmosphere for someone to get shot.

The relief squad left about noon. We policed the area, and I booby trapped the entire top of the hill, all the bunkers and the trench line. In the early afternoon we left 190.5 and as we backed out, I armed all the mines and put the pins in my shirt pocket..

While McNesky was concentrating on the placement of mines, Bill Stacey's job was to make sure that nothing was left behind for the Chinese. Stacey continues:

When we pulled off Hill 190.5, I had to make sure all our equipment got out. We had cargadores (Korean civilians) to carry the stuff. I was yelling and cussing to get them to move faster. I remember one very old gentleman who couldn't move very fast. I was yelling at him and he was scared shitless. I sometimes think of him. He probably was a village elder who deserved to be treated with dignity and respect. Under different circumstances I would have given it to him. War does strange things, not many of them pleasant.

McNesky's squad reached the MLR about 1600 hours and the exhausted Marines turned in for some much needed sleep. McNesky had hardly fallen asleep when he was summoned by Captain Krazniak. The Captain had been alerted that the Chinese were on the verge of some big move and he wanted to speak directly with McNesky to see if there were any clues regarding Chinese plans.

Sometime during the early hours of April 30th, a patrol heard a mine go off on Hill 190.5. McNesky was awakened a few hours later and was told to return to Hill 190.5 to investigate what had been reported by the patrol. Still suffering from exhaustion, McNesky's squad was none too eager to return to their recently abandoned outpost. The subsequent events should be told, again, by Sgt. McNesky:

We gathered up the FO and the machine gunners who were with us so much of the time that they seemed like an integral part of the squad and by 0600 we were on our way.

We reached the foot of Hill 190 in about 30 minutes, being careful not to run into any Chinese patrols on the way. We climbed Hill 190 without incident.

I picked five men out of the squad who were still eager to do some exploring. In order not to attract any attention, we crossed the saddle just below the ridge line, and on the way to Hill 190.5 I disarmed several mines.

We entered the deep trench on 190.5, being careful not to utter a sound. The trench leading into the bunkers was very deep and narrow; it went straight in and then encircled the outer perimeter of the hill.

The Chinks had been there alright; there were many signs and I could make out some blood and parts of clothing. The light was good at this time. I placed the men and gave orders not to move because it appeared to me that some of the mines had been moved.

All of a sudden, mortar shells were coming down like rain. We had no where to go! I had previously mined the entire area, and for all I knew the Chinese could have added mines of their own. Moving forward, I called for the rest to follow me to the open bunkers on the back side of the hill. We would have to take the chance that these had not been mined.

Carrying my carbine in my right hand, I turned to give the order to follow while running down the trench. After but a few steps, I detonated a mine; it could have been one of ours that was moved or it could have been one of theirs.

A flash of fire, with no noise. I went straight up in the air with my legs over my

head. While flipping in the air, I saw that my right foot was gone and that my heel was hanging by the Achilles tendon. I hit the ground on my back, just a little back from where I had detonated the mine. My right finger and a small part of my hand was gone. I could only see out of my left eye, and a large piece of shrapnel was buried in my right cheek, sticking out so far that I could see it with my good eye. My right hand and arm were full of shrapnel and my flak jacket was shredded on the right side.

Mortar shells were still coming down like rain. Lying on my back, I crawled up the trench, disarming the booby traps as I came to them. At each one, I had to turn over on my stomach and get a pin out of my pocket and insert it into the hole. Oddly enough, I was in no pain and my hand was steady. After each mine, I prayed that the Chinese hadn't moved any more or placed some of their own. We finally reached the back bunkers without anyone else getting hurt. Soon the rest of the squad arrived and helped us into the bunkers.

We had to get back to Hill 190, so Cpl. Melvin Weiss picked me up, putting me across his shoulders in a fireman carry, and made his way across the saddle, running most of the way.

The two Marine copter pilots waiting on Hill 190 were in a high state of anxiety and were eager to get out of there because the mortar fire was moving across the saddle towards 190. Before the helicopter took off, I turned the squad over to Cpl. Hoppy Gilles.

As the copter touched down, Bill Stacey came over to the stretcher to see who was hurt. When he saw me, he grabbed my hand and said, "You're gonna be all right."

With my right hand I removed the 38 cal. pistol from a shoulder holster. I had carried it for seven months and it was the same pistol that Stacey had admired when I first joined the company.

I handed it to Bill and said, "Here's the pistol, Bill." I didn't see Bill Stacey again until two weeks ago, almost forty years to the day! He had found me through the VA and we were so taken by emotion we could hardly talk. Almost his first words were, "I've got something of yours."

What, I asked. He replied, "I've got your pistol; I've had it these many years. I always knew I would find you."

That was Bill, a true Marine . . . always was, always will be.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: S/Sgt. Robert McNesky was awarded the Silver Star for his "outstanding devotion to duty" on 30 April 1952.)

In late May of 1952 George Company was again in the vicinity of Hill 190 which was held by the Chinese. Every day squads would man listening posts near Hill 190. On June 2, 1952 it was Carl Winterwerp's turn to help man one of these outposts. His patrol, as was customary, left before dawn:

My machine gun had been modified with a BAR bipod and a handle installed on the gun barrel. We quickly moved towards the listening post at the base of Hill 190. I remember setting my gun to cover the patrol which checked positions as it moved into the listening post.

After a while they called me in. After setting the gun up in an existing gun emplacement, I began heating a can of C-ration hamburgers for breakfast. I heard an explosion of my right. At the same instant that I turned towards the explosion, I was blown into the air out of the gun emplacement. Everyone was hollering, "incoming, incoming, take cover!"

When I hit the ground, I found I could not stand. I found my buddies in my position were both wounded pretty bad; one had lost his leg below the knee, the other was blinded by the flash and his face was peppered with fine pieces of shrapnel.

I crawled on my belly to the patrol leader's position, telling him that the area had been mined. Apparently the Chinese had slipped into the listening post the previous night and had placed "shoe box mines" in our positions. These anti-personnel mines were not meant to kill, just to inflict serious wounds. Three eighteen year old Marines lost their right legs below the knee. Even though my legs were injured severely, the Navy surgeons were able to save them.

All five of us were evacuated by small "Bell" helicopters (just like the ones on the TV series M.A.S.H.) to "C" Med and then to the U.S.S. Constellation. I spent a little time in a hospital in Japan, and then I was homeward bound.

Another incident of sending elements of George Company into the heat of battle while the company was supposedly in reserve occurred on July 7, 1952. As was mentioned earlier in this chapter, there was some heavy fighting occurring on a hill mass designated as the Yoke. It was, for the most part, an operation of the 7th Marines. The fighting was so ferocious that the first platoon of George Company was rushed to the MLR as a back up

Evans was with the first platoon as it deployed to the MLR. His recollections follow:

The raid on the Yoke by the 7th Marines started off bad and got worse. After the raid had been in progress for a short time, Lt. John Parchen, my platoon leader, asked me to get a squad of volunteers to go forward to get casualties back to our lines. Several of the volunteers were from the 1st squad of the 1st platoon and some of them ended up as casualties when we were hit with mortars as we approached the hill where the assault was taking place. Three of these men were Cpl. Donald Litzer, Pfc. Norman Ficken and Pfc. McKiver.

Shortly after we were hit by mortars, I realized that somehow I was with assault elements and they were withdrawing. Just as I got to the trench line a Marine ran by me and hollered, "I'm the last man off." At this time the sound of burp guns was on my right and there were several Chinese (perhaps as many as eight) about 15 to 20 yards behind the running Marine. These Gooks were in force but were in no big hurry to catch the lone Marine who ran by me. A machine gun and M-1s were firing, but they seemed to be off to the right; several Marines were on my left, but I don't remember them firing, possible to avoid hitting the Marine.

The Chinese seemed to just split around me; some walked or ran right through a few Marines only 10 to 15 yards on my left. At this time mortar fire came in heavy mostly directly to my front, but some seemed to be right on top of me. As the mortar fire lifted, the Chinese were gone and someone was hollering, "fall back." I was now about 10 to 15 yards downhill from the trench line and about 20 to 25 yards from a few other Marines; you might know they were bunched up. I joined this group and we spread out and moved down the hill. This group consisted of about ten Marines from assorted platoon of the 7th Marines and myself from G/3/1.

We were with one officer who decided since we were the last off the hill that we should dig in and "play Alamo." He decided that if the Chinese mounted an assault, they would be stopped at that point. Fortunately, there was no further action and well after daylight we returned to our lines.

During this action, we had no guide to take us out and no briefing, so my main thought was, "Don't get lost!" After finding the raiding party things happened so fast there was no

time to think; the nervous stomach came a day or two later. I had fired a few rounds from my M-1, but have no idea if I hit anyone. My hearing was a little impaired for a few days, and a few scratches were my only souvenirs; I was pretty lucky.

Divisional reserve from mid-June to the 26th of July ended about the same time that Korea was almost washed away by heavy rains. G/3/1 was back on line, but the weather resulted in little or no contact with the enemy for the next few weeks.



1st Platoon Taking a Break Mid July 1952. G/3/1 in Reserve Area. From Left: T/Sgt. Bray, Sgt. Frost, Pfc. McKiver, S/Sgt. Evans, Sgt. Getz

PLATOON ACTION - SUMMER 52

By the summer of 1952 the pattern of stationary fighting on the western front became well established. There would be sudden and ferocious Chinese attacks interspersed with hit and run tactics and some relatively quiet periods. Yet, as S/Sgt. Evans describes in the following paragraphs, there were few days even during the "quiet" periods that George Company Marines were not stalking the enemy or being stalked by them:

During the summer of 52 George Company was deployed on small outposts, mostly of squad or platoon size levels. These outposts were usually hundreds of yards in front of the MLR. Some of these outposts had trenches that had been worked on and lived in by generations of warring people: Chinese, Korean, and now US Marines.

Some outposts might have only one US made bunker, usually a hole in a hillside with possibly a roof added with either timbers or logs and then sand bags on top of the timbers. This was usually the CP and it was surrounded by a number of foxholes, mostly shallow; if the Marines spent more than a few minutes in a position such as this, they would dig connecting trenches between holes.

A lot of the smaller outposts were only manned or checked during the daytime and were abandoned at night. Sometimes an assortment of mines and booby traps were left behind because the Chinese had these outposts during the night hours. As the summer wore on the Chinese became good at finding our little surprises and occasionally either moved or stole our booby traps.

At daybreak Marines from larger outposts would now engage in an exercise called "Recovery." This would usually be a squad with a machine gun crew that would go out to check these smaller isolated outposts to see if we still owned them. Most of the time this was a routine affair, but sometimes the surprise would be on the recovery group. Frequently, the Chinese would add their own booby traps, and a number of Marines lost feet and legs to these surprises. Other times an unfriendly observer would call in a few mortar rounds on the recovery group.

As the summer wore on "Recovery" became less fun for all concerned, as eventually the Gooks did not want to give up those God-forsaken outposts. An outgrowth of these escalating contacts between Marines and Chinese turned into battle locations with names such as Bunker Hill, Siberia, Samoa, the Hook and others.

Every night, immediately after nightfall, which someone always took great pains to identify as starting at 2200, every rifle platoon would have each squad send out men to man a listening post. This fun activity involved a fire team with one man carrying a hand receiver which would be hooked up by a wire that was connected to the platoon or company CP receiver. The fire team leader would then lead this group well in front of all company positions. Normally this was a 4 hour watch with a very minimum of moving around unless circumstances dictated you move out; this circumstance was supposed to be approved by a voice on the end of the receiver. Trying to whisper in a hand receiver that 10 enemy soldiers were 20 yards on your right flank made for a lot of wet pants or worse.

Some of the better "war stories" involve Marines on a listening post with at least one member suffering from diarrhea, while a squad or platoon of Gooks were between the listening post and the main outpost.

Patrols and ambushes were other regular events in life on the outpost line, and both were usually commanded by officers and involved at least a reinforced squad and sometimes a larger group. The main difference was that patrols moved and ambushes sat, which one of the company senior NCOs plainly stated, so we knew it was so. In August, 1952, a patrol was followed back into our lines on COP 2; the Gooks were able to overrun a fire team of the 1st squad of the 1st platoon. We suffered 2 KIAs and 2 WIAs.

One of the other activities engaged in while on COP 2 (Panmunjon) involved having a company sniper. This was not just your ordinary sniping, but consisted of a 50 caliber rifle that was on a tripod and sandbagged in place. It had a scope on it and was used one shot at a time and was most effective just at

daybreak. Can you imagine the surprise on the face of a Chinese soldier who was hit by a sniper 800 to 1200 yards away.

Daytime activities for us included a steady diet of improving our positions by digging new fighting holes, improving trenches, and putting up an assortment of barb wire or concertina wire, although a lot of this had to be done at night for security reasons. As you traveled from the "outpost line of resistance" to the rear, you couldn't help but be aware that most of the barb wire, mine fields, and other heavy defenses were to the immediate rear. No good Marine ever questioned why so much defense would ever be needed behind us.

In the preceding paragraphs, S/Sgt. Evans has presented an overview of the kind of war G/3/1 was fighting in the early summer of 1952. To see it through the eyes of a squad leader is to put it into sharper focus. Cpl. Peter Beauchamp, who took his squad out on more than one of these "outpost recovery" operations, recalls two incidents:

On one occasion I had the squad sweep the outpost in an echelon formation, as I usually did. On this day we were accompanied by "Doc" Johnson, a fine gentleman and well liked hospital corpsman (tho I can't think of any of our corpsmen that weren't well liked). He was usually behind me during the sweep. He was armed with a non-regulation issue "big hog-leg revolver" (maybe a 44 cal.), which he carried at the ready during the sweep. I used to be more worried about him tripping over a sandbag or something and blowing a hole in my back, than I was that the Chinese were waiting for us.

On another occasion we had a little trouble when a sniper took a few shots at us after we secured the outpost. We called back to get permission to go out and get him, but the request was denied. Pfc. Rolin Massey and I decided to run down to a fighting hole on the forward slope to see if we could locate the spot that he was firing from. The sniper took a few shots at us while we were in the hole, but we still couldn't spot him. After awhile, we decided we'd better get back up the hill, the crest of which was only about 15-25 yards away. Massey went first. He made it. Good! Then it dawned on me that the sniper would have to be stupid not to know that I would have to be coming out next. I reasoned that he would be waiting for me to come out. I knew that I couldn't stay there, so I decided that I would count to three, jump out, and run up the hill as fast as my legs would go, and pray that he was a lousy shot. I

started counting: one, two, THREE, four, five, six . . . I thought this was crazy. I said, "the hell with it," jumped up and ran up the hill. If he took a shot at me, I don't remember hearing it.

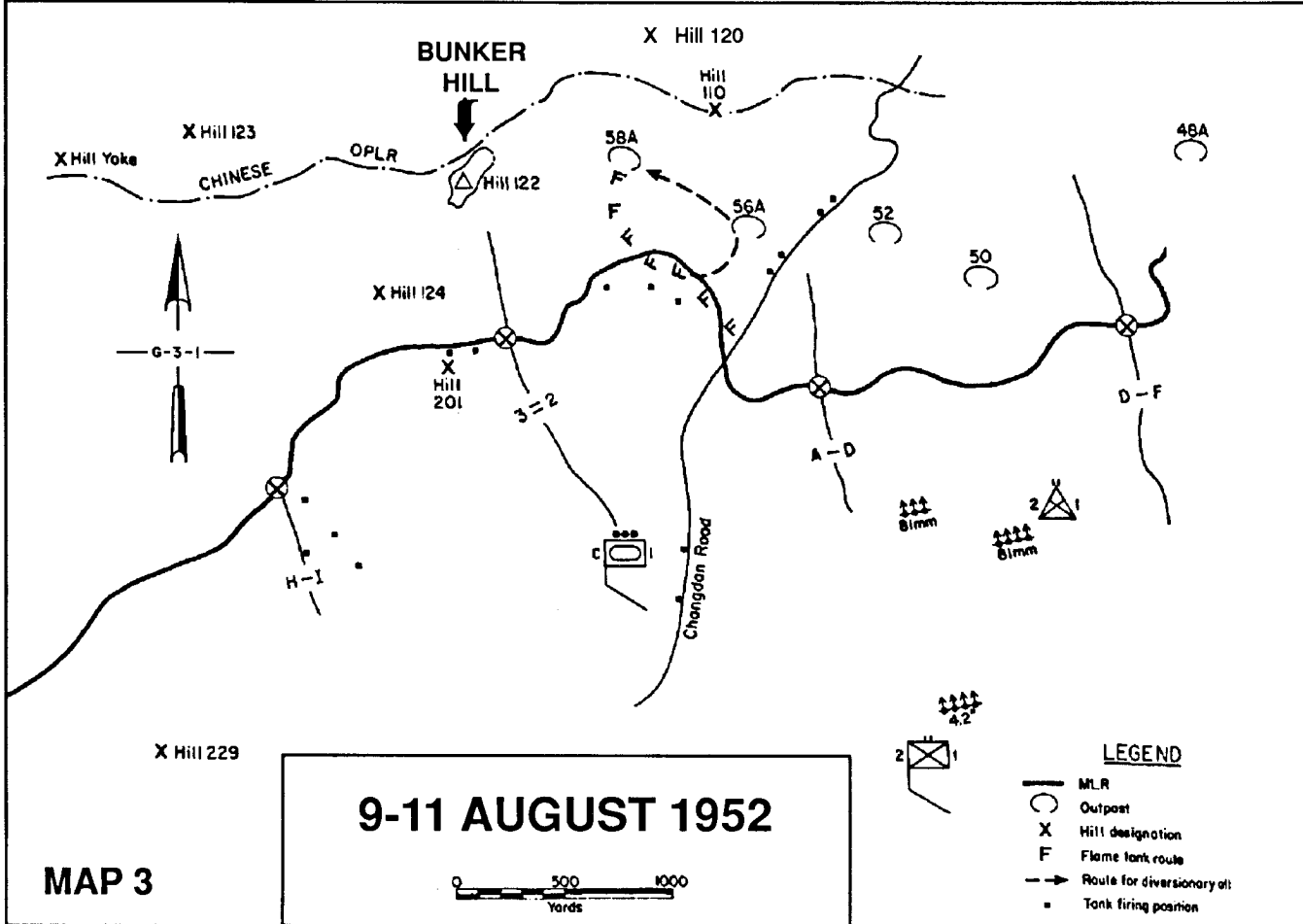
The operations described by Evans and Beauchamp took place during some absolutely miserable weather, but finally the heavy rains of late July and early August began to subside by the second week of August. The Chinese took up the initiative on August 9th. The series of engagements that were about to begin eventually came to be called the Battle of Bunker Hill and these clashes dominated the action on the Marine front for most of the month of August.

The map on next page shows the disposition of the **3rd and 2nd battalions of the 1st Marines. Hill 122 (Bunker Hill), Hill 58 A (Siberia), and Hill 56A (Samoa)** represented the main killing ground during these days. "How" and "Item" companies of 3/1 were on the immediate left flank of the main action and elements of George Company occupied COP 2, which was roughly 2.75 miles southwest of Bunker Hill.

The goal of the Chinese during this August battle was apparently Paekhak which is identified as Hill 229. The



Cpl. Peter Beauchamp. Summer 1952. Patrol had returned to Hill 190 after night patrol. The yoke and "no man's land" in background. Note: Thompson sub machine gun and captured weapon. Camouflage utilities had just been introduced that summer.



loss of this hill would have meant that the Jamestown line would no longer be defensible and that a significant withdrawal southward would be required. But this ultimate goal was not discernible when the Chinese commenced the attack on two obscure outposts, which were a little over 2 miles to the northeast of Hill 229.

Hills Siberia and Samoa in the hands of Marines denied the Chinese a position from which they could employ 60mm mortars against the Jamestown line. If the Chinese were to crack the MLR, these positions would have to be taken away from the Marines, so on August 9th, shortly after mid night, the assault on Siberia commenced.

The squad of E/2/1 was hit by an estimated four squads of Chinese. At 0145 the outpost Marines reached the MLR and were soon joined by the squad from Samoa. As soon as the Chinese had over run the two outposts, they turned their attack on the MLR just south of Siberia. This new assault was turned back by friendly mortar and artillery fire.

Bunker Hill

In the next 30 hours two different Marine platoons seized Siberia, only to be driven off by more than 5,000 artillery and mortar rounds. At 0105 on August 10th, C/

1/1 was taken from regimental reserve and given the mission of retaking the outpost. By 0116 Charlie Company was in possession of the hill, but after a fire fight that lasted until dawn, Chinese artillery drove the Marines back to the MRL.

In this attempt to retain possession of Siberia and Samoa, the Marines had 17 KIAs and 243 WIAs. These figures were too high and it was apparent that a new reaction was required. The Marine response was to go after the enemy position that made Siberia And Samoa untenable: Hill 122 (Bunker Hill).

To confuse the enemy, tanks and flame tanks, supported by a rifle platoon, attacked Samoa and Siberia. The main attacking force for the assault on Bunker Hill was the regimental reserve company, B/1/1. The surprise attack worked. By 2328 on August 11th, a platoon of Baker Company had secured the top of the objective. The mission was accomplished with 1 KIA and 22 WIAs.

By mid afternoon on the 12th of August, Baker Company was engulfed in a mortar and artillery barrage. Heavy casualties forced B/1/1 to move to the reverse slope of the hill just as the Chinese threw their infantry into the battle. It was a major Chinese counter attack, and Item Company of 3/1 was rushed to the aid of B/1/1. The combined fire power of the two Marine rifle companies

beat off the enemy attack, but instead of withdrawal to Chinese lines, the attacking force, estimated to be approximately 350 men, simply retreated to the northern slope of Bunker Hill.

In the early morning hours of August 13th, the Chinese were pressing their attack at several different points. The entire sector of 3/1 and 2/1 was being shelled or attacked by the enemy. The climax of this generalized fighting occurred at 0330 when the Chinese threw in a battalion of their troops as reinforcements to those already engaged on the slopes of Bunker Hill. The 1/3/1 and B/1/1 Marines were fighting an enemy in front and to the rear of them. For over an hour the outcome was in doubt, but the staunch riflemen and the combined fire of division artillery, mortars and tanks finally stopped the Chinese in their tracks. So far the action on Bunker Hill had cost the Marines 24 KIAs and 214 WIAs. During this period of time, between 5,000 and 10,000 rounds of enemy fire had fallen on 1st Marines positions.

At dusk on the same day, August 13th, the Chinese once again tried to oust the Marines from Bunker Hill. Once again, the primary attack was hidden by a diversionary one. This time the Chinese chose COP 2 near Panmunjom which was defended by G/3/1. George Company Marines must have believed that his was the "big one" because they endured over 90 minutes of heavy shelling, followed by the advance of enemy infantry. After causing a number of casualties on G/3/1, the enemy disengaged and returned their attention to Bunker Hill.

The heaviest fighting for Bunker Hill ended on the 16th of August, and from that date on the issue of Marine control of the Bunker Hill complex was never in doubt. The action had resulted in Marine casualties of 48 KIAs and 313 seriously wounded Marines. Enemy casualties were estimated at 3,200.

The battle for Bunker Hill was the key engagement for the month of August, and Item Company of the 1st Marines played a vital role. While the main battle raged, G/3/1 was positioned on COP 2 and, as was earlier noted, was not ignored by the Chinese. Except for the diversionary attack on August 13th, the Chinese were content to shell George Company's position on COP 2 with artillery and mortars. S/Sgt. Dave Evans became part of a plan to see if the pounding from the air could be reduced. Let him explain:

It seemed like every time two or more Marines moved out of their holes, we would get a round of 61 mm thrown our way. These rounds were coming from an area approximately 400-600 feet to our immediate front; you could actually hear the rounds detonating in the tube and count to 4 or 5 before they hit.

We concluded that if a spotter was observing us, he had to be behind our position or on the flank. A call for volunteers went out

and the 1st squad of the 1st platoon fit the bill for a quick reconnaissance of the flank area.

After moving approximately a quarter of a mile, we came to a rice paddy that was about 100 yards wide with a path across it and ending at a small knoll on the other side.

My platoon leader said he would set up a supporting base of fire. He then selected Cpl. Litzer, two other men and me to investigate the small hill on the other side of the rice paddy.

We proceeded across the paddy and up the small hill. It was a surprise that as I crested the steep path, I almost stepped on two gooks with binoculars. They appeared to be watching COP 2. The biggest surprise, however, was that directly behind these two guys, the hill dropped very sharply, and I thought the whole Chinese army was there!

I got the attention of the two gooks by gently tapping one alongside the head with my M-1 and wildly gesturing for them to join us on a trip back across the rice paddy, which they did, and we made the trip back in record time.

About a half hour later, our dreams of glory were dashed when the Company HQ and an interpreter got in the act. No official reason was given for the hush-up of our patrol, but "scuttle-but" had it that we either picked up Chinese in the neutral zone or had picked up a ROK patrol. There was one positive result of the patrol; the incoming mortars stopped, at least temporarily.

On or about September 1, 1952, G/3/1 was relieved on COP 2 and was scheduled to go into reserve for a few days. On the second day off the line, S/Sgt. Dave Evans, who had just been appointed platoon sergeant of the second platoon, was asked to return to the MLR and serve as back up platoon for E/2/1, which was on Bunker Hill. So with the company officially in reserve, the second platoon was back on line. Evans recalls:

When I was asked if I "minded serving as back-up" for Easy Company, I was told that the battle was over, and it was just a matter of getting on trucks, leisurely motoring up behind the MLR, getting off the trucks and camping out for the night. For having this "honor," pleasant things, such as easy duty for the 2nd platoon, were hinted to be in the near future. Although it might appear that I volunteered for this assignment, there was really no choice in the decision about who would be picked as back-up platoon because I was the junior platoon sergeant, having been in that position only two or three days.

Just before dark we boarded trucks and rolled up to the MLR. While our trucks were still enroute, we could hear an assortment of mortars, artillery and small arms warming up to give us a welcome to the area.

We got off the trucks, and immediately knew this might not be a picnic. Shortly, we were requested to come up the hill and join the party. Once we reached the top of the hill (MLR), we were told things were not good at Bunker Hill and for us to head that way. As we were led out on the double, it was evident a lot of people were on our right flank heading the other way. No one asked who they were, but they weren't Marines!

Shortly after we reached the CP on Bunker, another runner appeared and said we should all return to the MLR; no explanation was given. The 2nd platoon now double-timed back to the MLR for a new assignment.

Initially, we were told that an attack on the MLR was expected, and we might be needed. Sometime later, word came down for us to go back out to Bunker Hill, and we would carry as much ammo and grenades as we could carry to help resupply Easy Company.

For the second time that night, we returned to Bunker Hill. Upon reaching Bunker our three squads were dispersed within Easy Company personnel; this was just as dawn was breaking. During the daylight hours it was impossible to move around and get the platoon reorganized. As evening came, I was instructed to find my men and get them all on the right flank because Easy Company was being relieved that night by G/3/1. There were a lot of dead Chinese still on Bunker Hill that night as I started looking for my troops, and there were a few Chinese that weren't quite in heaven yet.

After I got to the extreme right flank and started back, the Chinese had a small diversionary assault, probably to pick up their dead from the previous night. I am sure this minor probe never made a history book, but if you are the Marine who is probed, and they run past you, it is World War II and all the major battles of Korea rolled into one. This was how it seemed to me at the time, and to make matters worse, a gook who I had just walked past, tossed a "potato masher" my way. Fortunately, Marines are lucky people, and with the help of a shallow fox hole, a USMC issued flak jacket and a giant dose of that luck we all hope for, it was the start of another Marine's trip back to the states.

The relief of Easy Company was eventually completed on or about the 7th of September, and it was now

G/3/1's turn to deny the Chinese this strategic terrain. Cpl. Peter Beauchamp of the 1st platoon found his squad on the right flank of Bunker Hill and offers this description of the battleground:

Our first position was almost within hand grenade range of the closest Chinese trench. Directly behind us was Hill 229, on the MLR, and where our mortars were. Hill 229 was a relatively high hill when compared to Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill reminded me of a garbage dump; it was littered with debris, stretchers, C-ration boxes and cans, barbed and communication wire, Chinese bodies still armed with American M-1 rifles and bangalore torpedoes (see photo), and large corrugated metal culvert pipes which were used to protect equipment and the wounded from shrapnel until nightfall, when they could be evacuated. It was impossible to move about in the daylight without attracting incoming mortar fire.

Our sleeping bunkers were very small. The one I was in was approximately 3 feet high, less



than 4 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. There were four of us in the bunker, and you had to sleep half sitting and scrunched up when all four were in the bunker. The uncovered fighting hole on the forward slope, which I believe I shared with Pfc. Rolin Massey, had a sound powered telephone, with which I could call in artillery on the Chinese positions, which were about 100 yards in front of us. Every now and then a Chinese soldier would pop up, spray our area with burp gun fire, and then duck down in his trench or hole.

The Chinese mortars were so close that I could see the flashes from the mortar tubes when they fired. These flashes were coming from three different mortars, and they must have been in fixed positions (maybe buried in the ground so that only a direct hit could knock them out) because I could pretty well tell where the round was going to hit based on which of the mortars fired. I called in artillery to try to knock out the mortars. When the first round hit, it really shook the whole area. I asked, "What the hell was that?" I expected to be told that it was a 16 inch shell from a battlewagon. Instead I was told by the person on the other end of the soundpower that it was an 8 inch shell from an army artillery battery.

The shells were hitting way past the target. I would give them corrections, and they would drop the range a bit, but not enough. Finally I was told that they couldn't drop the range any more without the danger of hitting our positions. Although I wasn't able to knock out those three mortars, I'm sure I must have gotten a few so-and-so's with that 8 inch artillery.

On September 9th a platoon of Chinese soldiers sounded out Bunker Hill's defenses in a grenade and submachine gun attack. This probe was discouraged by mortar fire and the rifles and machine guns of George Company. The main attack never materialized and for the time being, the Chinese remained content to keep up a steady mortar and artillery bombardment of Marine positions.

During the last two weeks of September and the first week of October, the Chinese spent their time attacking outposts and occasionally probing the MLR. The Chinese were searching for an area of weakness, but were having little success except for a few lightly defended outposts. This Chinese restraint would soon give way to an all out attack on The Hook.



Reverse Slope of Bunker Hill



Chinese Soldier Stopped Just short of Crest Line on Bunker Hill.



Some Other Good Shots of Bunker Hill September 1952



ACTION AROUND HOOK

On October 12, 1952 the 1st Marines went into Divisional reserve when relieved by the 5th Marines. By this date the entire Marine sector was relatively quiet, except for frequent Chinese probes in the Bunker Hill sector. This lull in the fighting was not to last for long and in the last week of October, the Chinese launched a desperate bid to penetrate the MLR in the 7th Marine sector.

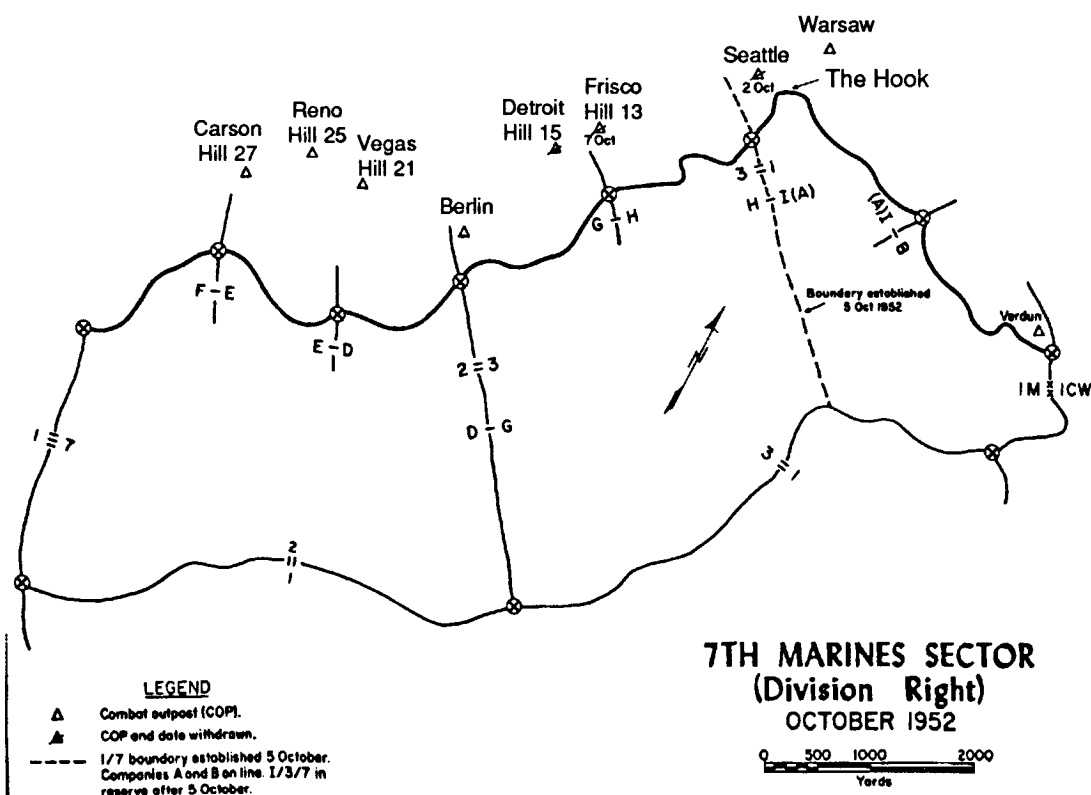
The map (below) of the 7th Marines disposition clearly shows the screening effect the numerous Combat Outposts performed for the MLR. The map also reveals why the strategic position on the right flank was nicknamed, The Hook.

The Hook was a portion of the MLR that by all military logic should not have been defended, but had to be defended because there was no where else to protect the

Jamestown line. The way the terrain jugged out invited Chinese envelopment by simultaneously attacking from the east and west and choking off Marine defenders at the head. In addition, the ridgeline at the head of the hook continued in a northwest direction into territory held by the Chinese army. Every advantage was held by the enemy, never-the less, the position had to be defended.

Directly below the Hook was the Samichon Valley. This valley was absolutely critical because it would be a major avenue for any Chinese attempt to retake Seoul. Secondly, the Chinese army on the Hook, even if there was no massive invasion of South Korea, would be in a position to gain observation of a substantial portion of the Marine MLR. The Hook had to be kept in Marine hands because its loss, at worse, would make the capture of Seoul a strong possibility, and, at the very least, would require the Marine line to fall back an estimated 4,000 yards.

MAP 4



By mid October the Chinese began massing artillery in front of the 7th Marines. All the while that Chinese preparations for a massive assault were apparent to Marine officers, there was not much that could be done to disrupt Chinese plans because a shortage of artillery ammunition had become so severe that General Van Fleet had imposed a system of daily rationing which allowed only 20 rounds of ammunition per 105 mm artillery piece and 5 rounds per 155 mm piece.

When the Chinese ax fell on October 26th, the Chinese fired an estimated 2,850 rounds, mostly on the Hook, during a 48 hour period. This massive shelling was responded to with approximately 1,365 rounds from Marine artillery. There could be no question that the Chinese had gained superiority of artillery by this date.

The Chinese preparatory fire, artillery and mortars, was so effective and accurate that by the time the Chinese started the infantry attack on October 26th the defending Marines had been unable to repair bunkers as fast as the shelling had destroyed them. Trench works that were dug to a depth of six feet had been hit so repeatedly that they virtually ceased to exist.

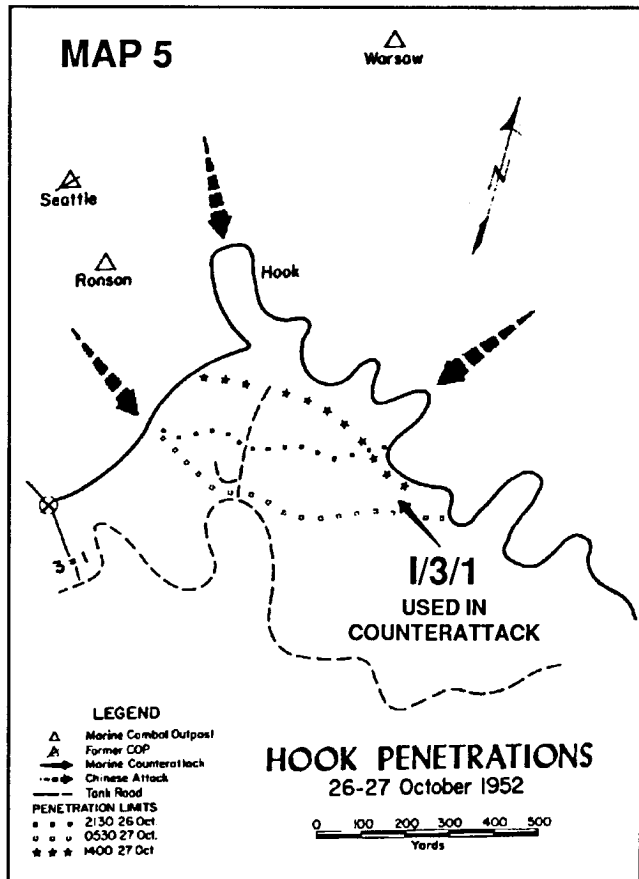
Chinese infantry first appeared converging on COP Ronson at 1810 on the 26th. There was no way for the squad of Marines to get back to the MLR and within 28 minutes contact with the outpost was broken and the Marines assumed to be overrun.

At the same time that outpost Ronson was attacked, a separate Chinese force hit outpost Warsaw from both the east and west. Within 10 minutes the A/1/7 platoon defending Warsaw called for a protective box of artillery fire, but within an hour of the attack, a radio report indicated the Chinese had "reached the Marine bunkers and that the defenders were using bayonets, pistols, hand grenades, and both ends of their rifles to repel the Communist invaders." Within three minutes came a report that Marine positions were being overrun. Thirty minutes later the last report came in which stated that Chinese soldiers were on top of the bunkers and asked for VT fire on Marine positions.

Nothing more was heard from the two outposts, and it was correctly assumed that the men in the squad and platoon were either killed or captured. With these two outposts gone, the Chinese turned all of their fury to The Hook.

The map shows the three pronged attack the Chinese employed once the outposts had been subdued. As artillery covered the Marine line, Chinese infantry advanced with the barrage and were willing to take what must have been horrendous casualties from their own fire, but it worked. When the fire finally lifted and Marines left their bunkers to man their fighting positions, they were met by Chinese who were already in their trenches. As the map indicates, the Chinese had cut off the hook just a little before mid night on the 26th.

The 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines was the closest reserve unit and was rushing to The Hook area. A flip of a coin



decided that it would be Item Company that would play a key role in retaking the lost ground. After fighting the better part of a day, Item Company was close to the original Marine trench line, but could not take the final few hundred yards of terrain because of Chinese artillery. By midnight, B/1/7 entered the battle to the left of Item, and after three attempts, finally forced Chinese infantry off The Hook by 0600 on October 28th.

It was a costly battle for both sides. Counted Chinese dead amounted to 274 soldiers, and the Marine command estimated that the death toll was around 494. Marine losses were 70 killed, 386 wounded and 39 missing in action. Of the 39 missing, it was later established that 27 had been taken prisoner. Item Company's share of the total casualties was 15 killed and 77 wounded. But for the flip of a coin those 15 KIAs and 77 WIAs would have been from the ranks of George Company.

According to Volume V of the US Marine Operations in Korea, November-December of 1952 and January-February of 1953 were quiet months as the following quotes suggest: "During November and December, neither side appeared eager to pursue the offensive. Chinese aggressiveness declined noticeably." (Page 222) and "Raids by small United Nations Command units highlighted the limited combat during January and February." (Page 223)

While the above evaluation of hostilities is accurate and is based to a great extent on lower Marine casualties

for those months, it is more than a little irritating to those who had to dodge incoming rounds and absolutely infuriating to those who engaged the enemy while on patrol or in raiding parties to find it described this way. Just to suggest that these months had moments of terror, it is only necessary to add up the number of incoming rounds of mortar, rocket and artillery fire for the single week of December 17th to the 23rd. The Third Battalion, First Marines historical diary indicates that 353 rounds fell on the battalion for that 7 day period of time! Fortunately, there are a few men who still remember this period of time and can shed some light on what it was like that winter of 1952-1953.

One of those Marines who served in George Company was S/Sgt. Tim Tobin. Tobin had recently finished a 2 year tour as a sea-going Marine on board the U.S.S. Coral Sea. He arrived in Korea as part of the 25th rotation draft in October of 1952 and, fortunately, kept a detailed diary of events and locations for the next 10 months. What follows are some key excerpts from his diary.

Combat Diary

October 9, 1952: I was assigned to the Light Machine Gun platoon as a section leader, but had to wait for them to return from COP 2. When they returned to camp, they looked like they had just survived some heavy fighting. Most of them were bandaged and appeared to have blood seeping through their bandages. The expression on my face must have been something to see. As they got closer to me, they burst out in laughter and took off the bandages. The blood had been catsup! It seems one of the "old salts" had put them up to it as my indoctrination.

October 27, 1952: George, How and Item skippers decided to flip a coin—odd man out. "G" Company was odd man in the toss. Item and How moved out to retake The Hook. (While in reserve), we received three rounds of Gook 76 fire. The shells landed in an area where a chaplain had just finished services for our company. The troops had just disbanded, but one man was slightly wounded in the hand.

October 29, 1952: It snowed pretty heavy, leaving 3 to 4 inches on the ground. When I woke up the next morning, all I could see from my sleeping bag was a small round hole above me. At first I couldn't figure out what was going on. I sat up in my prone fighting hole, and as I looked in every direction, all I saw was snow. I stood up and noticed small round holes where the other fighting holes had been. I started calling the guys around me, and they started popping out of the snow all around me.

The small round holes were caused by our warm breath which melted the snow and acted as breathing shafts as we slept. It was a weird sight seeing all those guys popping out of the snow. It reminded me of one of those horror movies where the zombies leap out of their graves.

November 11, 1952: Selected NCOs and the MG platoon sergeant went up to take a look at the MLR. The Chinese welcomed G/3/1 using loud speakers, speaking fair English; they even named some of our officers. It shook the hell out of us. Where did they get the information? How did they know we would be there that day? We were told about professional line jumpers who sold information to the Chinese and returned to sell information to our side. If so, did the Chinese know when our company would move out to man The Hook? We returned to Camp Rose on the 11th. We did not receive any incoming.

November 16, 1952: G/3/1 relieved a company of the 7th Marines of Hill 111, which is part of The Hook. It was real dark that night, and I was bringing up the rear. You could only see a few feet in front of you. All of a sudden, the column of troops stopped. I went forward to see what the hold up was. It seems that one of the men had stopped to tie his shoes, and when he finished, he lost contact with the man in front of him. I had no idea how much farther we had to go, but I knew we had to be close to the 1st platoon's CP. I also knew that a short way past the CP there was an opening that headed into Gook territory. Besides my own gear, I was carrying a can of MG ammo in each hand. My carbine was slung over my shoulder with a full magazine, a round in the chamber, but with the safety on. I had not gone more than 25 or 30 feet when I noticed quilted uniforms in front of me and on both sides. I dropped the ammo, pulled my carbine around, took the safety off and was ready to pull the trigger. They started yelling, "KSC KSC KSC" (Korean Service Corps). It was a miracle that I didn't shoot them. I thought I had led the troops into a Gook ambush. Fortunately, the KSC were at the platoon CP and my groping in the dark was over.

November 18, 1952: Still on Hill 111. We received a lot of incoming and were told to expect probing attacks. Our mortars blew up one enemy MG nest before they could do any damage. A platoon of Chinese soldiers were illuminated by a flare as they advanced towards our lines. We called in artillery and mortars, killing quite a few. They retreated carrying off

their dead and wounded. Because communication in the 1st platoon area was lost, I relayed the location of gun fire in our area of the MLR. When shells started dropping all around me, I hit the deck, but a corpsman behind me took a lot of shrapnel. They had a heck of a time patching him up. The shrapnel went through his canteen embedding slivers of the canteen into the cheeks of his behind. Other than shaking me up and half knocking me out, I received no injuries and returned to relaying message. Later, we received a direct hit to our CP bunker; several layers of sandbags were blown off the roof. Other than a little concussion, no one was wounded. Every available man in the bunker rushed out and grabbed shovels and sandbags. You never saw sandbags filled so fast and the hole patched in record time. Under normal condition, it would have taken a couple of hours instead of the half hour it took.

November 24, 1952: Two Marines and I were unloading barbed wire when an incoming mortar round exploded behind us. Both Marines were wounded in their arms, and I caught a piece of shrapnel, the size of buckshot, in the back of my neck. I didn't think it was serious at the time. I figured my flack jacket and helmet absorbed most of the shrapnel. I remember seeing a bright flash and being knocked off my feet. The next thing I remember is someone yelling that I was hit. By that time, I was already in the CP bunker. They said I got up and ran up the hill to the bunker, which I found hard to believe. The hill was so steep that I could not climb it a day later. Solty, our corpsman, dug the shrapnel out of my neck. I did not take the Purple Heart because I felt I could still perform my duties. I did get a new helmet cover and flack vest as mine were really torn up.

November 24, 1952: A patrol was sent out this night and ambushed four enemy soldiers, killing three and wounding the fourth. The wounded soldier sprayed the area with his burp gun, and a stray shot hit Victor Diaz, one of our Puerto Rican Marines, killing him instantly. He was a great little kid, always smiling. He even had a smile on his face when he was pronounced dead. One of our BAR men was also hit. We thought he was dead when the patrol carried him back to our lines. The corpsman checked him out and found him knocked out and full of bruises. We found bullets from the burp gun stuck in his helmet, bullet-proof vest, his BAR magazines and his BAR.

Sometime between November 29 and December 7, 1952. A road was being built by Marine engineers between the company CP and the 1st platoon. The ground had frozen to the point that a pickax was used to chip a hole and it was like bouncing off of hard steel. The engineers were drilling holes in the snow so they could be packed with dynamite, and the men were going back covering snow over the open tops. A Marine was using his foot to pack the snow in tight when suddenly there was a loud explosion. The rice paddy next to us was only a half block away from the explosion. I grabbed one of Solty's first aid bags and he grabbed the other. I wasn't sure if the rice paddy was mined, so as I took off running, I told Solty to stay back a safe distance in case I stepped on a mine. We got to where the explosion had occurred, but could not find the wounded Marine. The explosion had such force that he was hurled over the top of a large truck and landed nearly a quarter of a block away. He was still alive when we got to him, but his body was in terrible condition. Both arms and legs were blown apart with chunks of bone missing. Solty yelled to radio in for a helicopter and administered a flask of albumen. The poor guy was so full of holes that the albumen was running out as fast as it was going in. One of the engineers gave me a T-shirt, and I picked up the Marine's intestines, per Solty's instructions, and placed them in the body cavity and used the shirt as pressure to pack over the wound. The arteries in both arms and legs were clamped shut to prevent loss of fluid. The chopper arrived and the Marine was placed on one of the baskets and was soon off for a MASH unit. Solty's stomach was upset and he felt bad. As for me, I looked like the fountain of youth; everything I had eaten in the past few days just flowed through my mouth and nose. I thought I would never stop throwing up. Later we were told that the Marine had died before reaching the MASH unit.

December 7, 1952: Solty, our platoon corpsman, got shot in the leg while on patrol. He was evacuated.

Hill 13 Frisco

In mid December, 1952 G/3/1 occupied a part of the MLR to the left of The Hook. Two enemy strong points in front of the company's positions were Hill 139 and Hill 13, also known as Frisco. Enemy sniper fire during December from these two hills caused several casualties. On December 16th a platoon size raiding party from George Company was sent out to hit the Chinese on Hill 13 (Frisco). It was a bold attack and employed tank and

heavy machine gun fire from the MLR, but it was Lt. Frederick Hilliard, who received a Navy Cross for his courage and leadership during the raid, and the men of his platoon who dashed towards the enemy's trench line armed with rifles, flame throwers and satchel charges that deserve all the credit. Pfc. Gene Thomas was with the fire team that made it to the Chinese fortifications and offers this description of events:

For several days prior to the raid, my platoon went through numerous dry runs just behind the MLR. Although we practiced conventional squad deployment and assault techniques, we could tell that this mission we were training for was going to be a bit different from most raiding parties.

We practiced with empty MG ammo cans that on the night of the raid would be full of napalm. Someone had devised a way to place a grenade in napalm filled ammo cans so that a modified spoon stuck out on top of the can. Once the pin was pulled, the spoon would fly and the resulting grenade explosion would ignite the napalm. With these improvised and modified satchel charges we would, theoretically, destroy any bunker we encountered.

This plan on paper sounded good and in practice even looked good, but, of course, the problem was to get to the Chinese trench line. Finally, all the rehearsals were over, and the real thing was about to begin.

We left our MLR and very shortly dropped one squad off to serve as a base of fire. The remaining two squads continued across a paddy and started climbing to get to a nose and a saddle directly in front of us. When we reached this high ground, another squad set up as an additional base of fire.

By this time our tanks on the MLR had flooded the Chinese outpost with spot lights and fired point blank into their positions. My squad, the assault squad, moved out towards the trench and bunker complex that was about 100 yards ahead of us.

The tanks were firing over our heads as we moved forward, but, so far, there was no fire from the Chinese. I thought several times that here I was, holding a can full of napalm and tank tracer rounds passing a few feet over my head. I wasn't totally sure what would happen if a stray tracer were to hit the napalm I was carrying, but the thought of it left me a little shaky.

In the confusion of all the tank fire and because the terrain didn't allow for a neat skirmish line, the squad was soon spread out in

a column. Somehow my fire team with a Weapon's Company flame thrower was in the lead. suddenly the spot lights were turned off, and the tank fire shifted so as not to hit us.

We crawled to the parapet of the Chinese trenches. The plan at this point was to use the flame thrower to clean out the trenches and then we would hurl our "napalm bombs" into any bunkers we could reach.

The Marine with the flame thrower got to his knees, but for some reason he was unable to get the flame thrower to function. Within seconds, or so it seemed, concussion grenades began to rain on us. We were lying only a few feet from the trench line and totally exposed to hostile fire. We took casualties immediately, including the Marine with the flame thrower.

Confusion and a certain amount of panic set in. We were in an untenable position and had no choice but to get out of there as fast as we could.

We got our wounded out, but Pfc. Ray Dowler, the Bar-man from my fire team, was KIA while almost in the enemy's trench line and was left behind in the confusion.

At dawn on the second morning after the raid, we could see Dowler tied to a stretcher and placed right in front of us over a shallow trench on an unoccupied nose of the main hill we had made the assault on. We knew we would go after him, and they knew it also.

As soon as it got dark my squad leader, Sgt. Fred Miller, myself and two others from another squad set up a listening post at the base of our hill, about 100 yards in front of the MLR. Somewhere around 2200 hours, we heard noises in the area where they had placed Dowler, so we called in a concentration. After heavy shelling, we waited several hours, crossed the rice paddy and crept up to the trench. We tied com-wire to the stretcher, in case of booby traps, and pulled it about 10 yards down and away. From there we picked him up and half ran, half tumbled back down, across the paddy and up into our own trenches.

Dowler's cold weather boots and parka were missing, but they had stuffed his remaining clothing with Christmas cards and propaganda.

Among other things, the Silver Star citation for Pfc. Gene Thomas identifies him as the Marine who risked his life to pull the seriously wounded flame thrower operator to a safe position. Total casualties on the raid were 1 KIA and 12 WIAs.

The raid failed to achieve its objectives, mainly because the tank fire had not appreciably softened the Chinese positions and because of the mal functioning of

the flame thrower. This, in no way, detracts from the courage and perseverance of those Marines who crawled through devastating fire while carrying improvised satchel charges that, if ignited, would incinerate them and who literally were face to face with an enemy occupying fortified positions. Nothing more could be asked for nor expected of that raiding party.

Christmas was rapidly approaching, but the Chinese at first didn't seem to pay it any attention. The shells kept falling, probing action continued and Marine casualties mounted, but the pounding from Chinese guns didn't go unanswered. Sometime before or after Lt. Hillard's raid on Frisco, Marines on the MLR engaged the enemy in a cat and mouse game in which the stakes were very high. As has been noted earlier, the Chinese used Frisco to pour sniper fire into Marine lines. In addition to small arms, the enemy had a recoilless rifle which fired from a well camouflaged tunnel almost every night.

Lt. Richard Guidera had not been in Korea very long and in December he was the MG platoon commander from Weapons Company. (In the spring of 1953 he would lead George Company's 3rd platoon.) Lt. Guidera and Captain Gibson, CO of George Company, decided on a plan of action that, with any luck, might turn the tables on the crew of the recoilless rifle. Lt. Guidera recalls that the plan and the ensuing action went something like this:

Captain Gibson and I reasoned that we could see the recoilless fire in the dark each time it fired, and by using tracer fire we could also zero in on it in that dark.

So taking a section of machine gunners, we openly built a dummy MG emplacement and two well hidden emplacements. One about twenty yards above and to the right of the dummy; the second similarly below and to the left.

On that particular night we did not have to wait long. I think that the Chinese could hardly wait because shortly after total darkness, they must have cleared their tunnel and took their first shot. It hit the dummy emplacement dead on and blew it to pieces. It was exactly what we wanted, for now the two heavy machine guns could spot their position.

Using excellent fire discipline, the two HMGs, firing separately and in sync, confused the enemy recoilless gunner and before he got off four rounds blew him up. There was an explosion on Frisco when our two gunners finally focused in on him and probably hit his ready ammo.

As a postscript to this action, I would like to add that I had seen outgoing artillery and mortar rounds, but until that night, I had never before seen an actual incoming round in flight.

That night, when the recoilless fired, we would see what would appear to be a bright red rose (the muzzle flash) and a black dot in the middle of the rose. That black dot was the "business" coming our way.

When Christmas was finally only a few days away, the Chinese suddenly got into the spirit of the holidays and put up Christmas posters and even left Christmas presents out in "no-man's land." This was all done while Chinese loudspeakers played Christmas carols. One of the "Christmas presents" proved to be interesting in that it was a shoe box filled with Red Cross writing paper and Red Cross items that had been intended for American POWs in Chinese prison camps. Cpl. Jess Meado, who had trained in tanks in the States, but was transformed into an infantryman when he arrived in Korea, had just joined the company in November and experienced a rather close call due to Chinese Christmas offerings. In front of Meado's 1st platoon the Chinese had erected a Christmas scene. Meado explains:

On a small hill right in front of the platoon, the Chinese had erected a big sign which read, "Merry Home X-mas Has Been Crushed by U.S. Big Shots . How Are YOU Doing?" Of course, we had to run a patrol to the hill to check it out. We were told not to touch anything, but we got the sign anyway. On the way back I tripped off a mine, but no one was hurt. The next night we celebrated Christmas with a 5th of whiskey and a quart of Japanese beer, which we had purchased from our friends, the Canadians, for \$20, which was all the money that the squad could scrape up.

Regiment set up a mess tent for a Christmas dinner of turkey and all the trimmings. S/Sgt. Tim Tobin recalls that at one point when the tent was full of troops "some of our Sabre Jets buzzed the mess tent, coming in low from the Chinese side of the hill. The troops, cooks and whoever was in the tent, dove for the trenches. I was told that the men were stacked six deep in the trenches with food and mess gear all over them. After that scare, chow was discontinued because no one wanted to take a chance of really being shelled." And so ended the third Christmas for the First Marine Division in Korea.

On January 7, 1953, C/1/1 relieved George Company from its position on the MLR and the company was moved to Camp Lee as regimental reserve. S/Sgt. Tim Tobin remembers that the "reserve camp was completely surrounded by barbed wire fences with armed guards patrolling the perimeter. I guess it was to keep the South Koreans out, instead of keeping us in. We did feel closed in and it got under our skin."

Tobin has a few other choice comments about this period of regimental reserve:

I remember our chow tent was on a strip of land that was surrounded by a rice paddy. You could sit down to a breakfast of green colored scrambled eggs and compare the color with the fertilizer the rice farmer was throwing on his field from his honey bucket. The eggs didn't smell bad. It was the smell from the rice paddy that turned you off. I think it must have been at the time that I got in the habit of not eating breakfast.

Our favorite pass time at Camp Lee was practicing an assault on one particular hill near the camp. We would set up our machine guns and mortars, time after time, for maximum support fire. Our troops would charge up the hill, flame throwers would turn on the hill bunkers and satchel charges were used to destroy certain designated targets. We were told we were practicing so we could impress some dignitaries who were suppose to view our demonstration.

What the troops were led to believe was constant practice to impress some unknown VIP was in truth the necessary rehearsal of an attack by a reinforced platoon from George Company on a strongly fortified Chinese position. On January 13, 1953 the platoon left the MLR around midnight. The raid would be successful, but at a cost of 1 KIA and about 20 who were seriously wounded.

The raiding party at first moved quickly and was undetected. Soon the platoon was on a hill which was the intermediate objective. It was now time to move to the main objective. As the final assault began, the Chinese became aware of the Marine presence and started firing from another hill as well as the hill which was under attack. The platoon commander, Lt. Ray Wilson, was seriously wounded and T/Sgt Walter Borawski assumed command of the platoon. While Borawski was charging up the hill, an enemy grenade exploded between his legs, seriously wounding him. Borawski continued to direct his men and shouted encouragement to them despite his painful wounds.

At this point in time Sgt. Howard Hensley assumed command and continued the attack on enemy positions. Hensley gave orders to protect the wounded men and then searched enemy positions to make sure that all Marine casualties had been accounted for. Hensley remained in command of the platoon as it returned to the MLR with all the wounded and while it engaged in sporadic firefights during the three hours it took to reach friendly lines. Sgt. Hensley, who was wounded but survived the engagement, was awarded the Navy Cross.

Cpl. Jess Meado was a fire team leader at the time of this raid and played a key role in assisting Sgt. Hensley once he assumed command of the platoon. Meado has this to say about those dark and grim hours shortly after midnight::

Machine guns from a distant hill and burp guns from the hill in front of us opened up. I heard a thud on the back of the man in front of me. He hollered and went rolling away from me. I didn't know until later that it had been a gook grenade that landed on his back but didn't explode.

We went up the hill and ran off the gooks, who really liked throwing grenades at us. There was a lot of shooting and grenade throwing. There were also many wounded, and I started helping the wounded get off the hill.

When I got to the bottom of the hill, I asked if everyone had gotten off the hill. someone said that he thought the Gunny Sergeant, the corpsman and Lt. Wilson were still up there. I took off up the hill, yelling for some men to help me. At first they didn't come, but I went on and crawled around and called out until someone answered me.

It was the Gunny Sergeant. He had been hit real hard. He told me to leave him and go on to find the others. by this time other Marines had joined me and they carried him and the corpsman down the hill. That left only the Lieutenant who was farther on up the hill.

I continued on alone looking for him. I finally found him. He had been hit in the legs. I tried to pick him up, but couldn't. I asked if his arms and hands were okay. He said yes. I told him to hang on to his carbine, and I started dragging him down the hill. I happened to think about how I was dragging him—I had the barrel, he had the stock. I told him to make sure it was on safety so he wouldn't accidentally shoot me.

A gook must have heard us talking because a grenade was thrown. The lieutenant was hit again, but not bad. We finally got to the bottom of the hill and placed all of the wounded together to wait to be carried back to our line.

The remaining able bodied men formed a protective line around the wounded and faced up hill. We were receiving small arms fire continually from the hill. It came from one area. I told the men to aim at that area and wait until they fired again. They fired and almost simultaneously we fired. That ended their fire for good!

We finally got our wounded on stretchers and headed for our lines. We went across the rice paddy to the first hill. I was the last man out. We heard voices from across the paddy at the bottom of the hill that had been raided. As we were about to fire, I cautioned the men to listen again because I thought I could

understand what they were saying. I'm glad we listened again because it was one of our stretcher teams that had gotten turned around and was going the wrong way. We let them know what the situation was and gave them cover while they crossed the paddy. We got back to our lines about 0500.

As has been stated repeatedly, the Marine pledge is that no wounded are left behind; so it was with this patrol. As fate would have it, one of the wounded died on the way back to safety. Lt. Richard Guidera was with Sgt. Borawski at the end and offers this tribute to a fine Marine and personal friend.

"The Gunny Is Dead"

When I returned to the Company CP, I saw the stretcher covered with a poncho, and I really did not need to be told, "the Gunny is dead." After all, not many minutes earlier I had helped to carry him and that stretcher up the forward slope of the MLR on Hill 111 across from Frisco.

Tech Sergeant Walter Borawski was the Gunny on the stretcher. He was my friend and had said to me very softly and very quietly as we carried him "Lieutenant, I am getting very cold." It was the stretcher bearers that night in January of 1953 who had told me that Sergeant "Ski" had a potato masher go of between his legs while he was in a squat position out in front of Frisco.

It was those same bearers who had told me that the Gunny would not allow himself to be evacuated from the raid until the end. He was a great guy and on that night was Lt. Ray Wilson's assistant combat patrol commander. A little more than a month earlier, when I was a replacement draft company commander, he had been my Gunny.

We became good friends while organizing that replacement draft. We trained physically together; we would often race each other to the top of the steep hills surrounding our training area at Camp Pendleton.

And one day after we had raced each other to a hill top carrying backpacks loaded with sand, and while we lay down at the top to catch our breath, he asked me if he could call me Dick. He went on to tell me about his having been in Recon during World War II and that he had never received a scratch. Then he told me his premonition, that he had bad feelings about Korea and that he hoped he would not be hit too badly—after all, he had a family.

Sergeant "Ski", the Gunny, was the platoon sergeant for the 3rd platoon of G/3/

I and my friend. He was KIA that January night in 1953.

EDITOR'S NOTE! T/Sgt. Walter Borawski was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross. His citation read, in part, that he had refused to be evacuated after his painful wound until all the wounded in the patrol were accounted for and returned to safety.

Shortly after the January 13th raid, Pfc. Richard Champagne joined the company as a replacement. His first night "on line" is typical of the kind of tension that exists when men on watch stare directly ahead and wait for any sound or movement from the enemy. It was towards the end of January and an hour or two after midnight:

I heard something hit the wire ahead of me and slightly to my left. The night was totally black. I took off my hood, "Mongolian Pisscutter" and helmet in order to hear better. I remained frozen for at least 30 minutes, then relaxed and half turned to the right and ran into Lt. Kingsbury. This scared the hell out of me. He asked if I had heard anything, and I explained the bang on the wire, but suggested it might only have been the cold in the wire.

We talked for a minute, and he started to leave when a burp gun opened up about 30 feet in front of us. I dropped to my knees without ever seeing the flash of the 30 round magazine. As I tried to see who was firing, Lt. Kingsbury crawled back into the hole and asked if I were OK. There had been rounds hitting all around and we obviously were the target. I explained to the lieutenant that I was OK and added, "Sir, I think those silly sons-of-bitches were shooting this way."

Lt. Kingsbury then put his hand on my head to see if I had on my helmet. When he realized I had nothing on my head, he shook his head back and forth, but said nothing. I could just make out his white face in the dark. After that he had me as point when ever he went on patrol with my squad. Either he figured I was the coolest rookie he had ever seen, or I was completely expendable. I'll never know which it was.

On January 25th, the 1st Marines went into divisional reserve. The Battalion Diary for the month of February boasts of the countless schools, training exercises and work completed on the Kansas Line, but it was the absence of KIAs and WIAs that made February a month that could be remembered with fondness.

OP ESTHER

For the 1st Division as a whole, the first part of March 1953 was relatively quiet. Most front line units reported that the Chinese in their immediate sector did not seem too eager to engage Marine forces. This would all change just as the month was about to end.

Although the first part of the month had no major contact, the Chinese were thoroughly preparing for their next thrust at the U.N. line. Winter was almost over and the spring thaw was about to begin. A Chinese victory of any magnitude at this time would be important both psychologically and militarily.

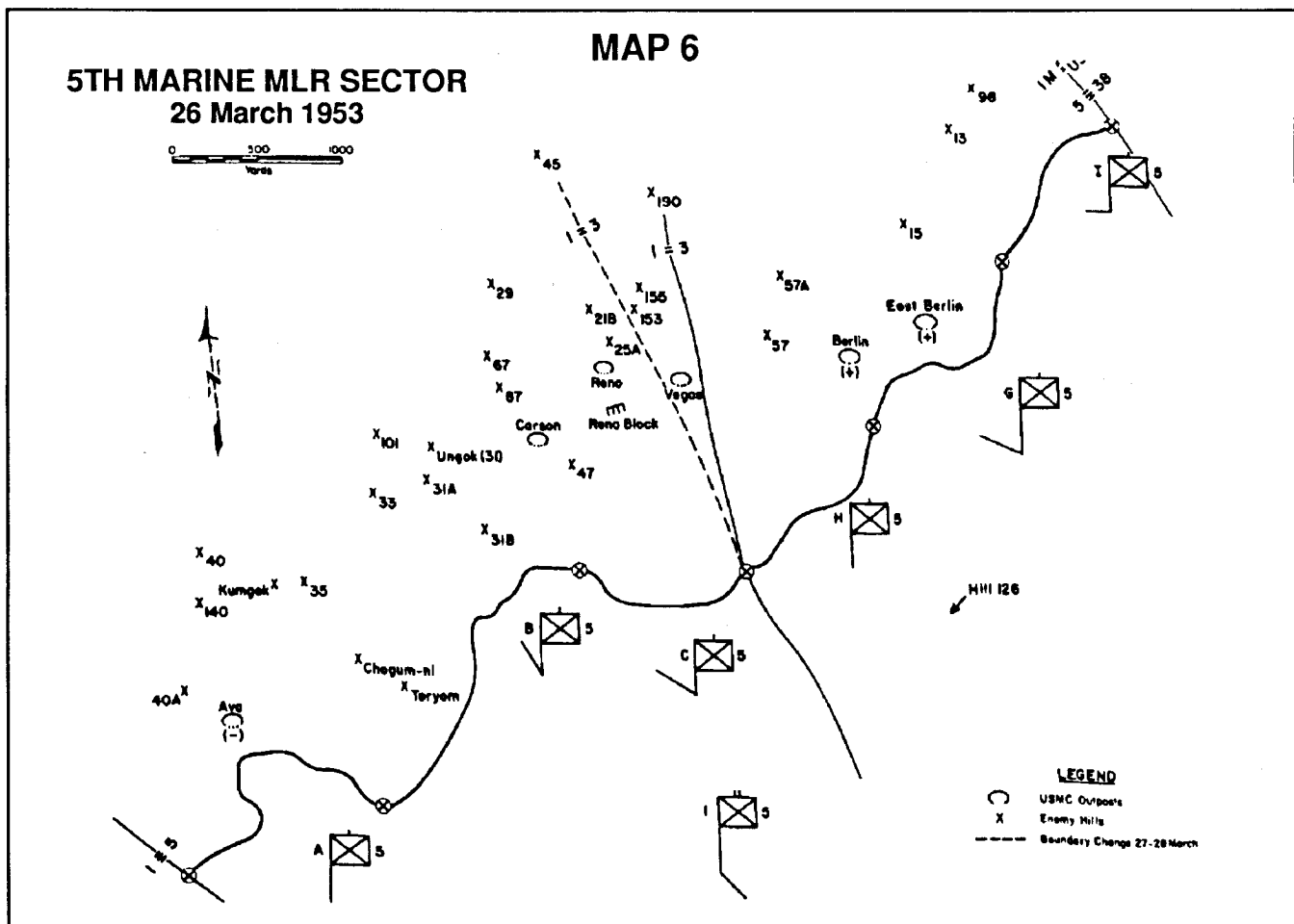
Important in the psychological sense because the peace talks between the two opposing forces would soon resume. The Chinese and their North Korean ally were eager to meet their adversaries across the negotiating table with some sort of a stunning victory just achieved. Militarily, any gain of terrain would be to their advantage

if the talks did result in any kind of a cease fire. The stakes were high, and the Chinese were willing to gamble.

The main thrust of Chinese forces was unleashed on the night of March 26th in an area known as the Nevada Cities, an area defended by the 5th Marines. The key outposts were Carson, Reno and Vegas and each outpost was manned by a reinforced platoon of Marines.

Against the 40 to 50 Marines at each of the outposts, the Chinese attacked with as many as 800 men. The attacks on the three outposts were preceded by horrendous artillery and mortar fire which had become by this point in the war almost commonplace. The Chinese had what appeared to be unlimited supplies of ammunition and they did not hesitate to expend it on any probable target.

During that first night, Carson held, but the enemy captured Reno and Vegas. Attempts to reinforce and/or recapture the lost outposts were beaten back by the Chinese.



The battle raged on for five days as Marines counter-attacked, drove the enemy back, only to be driven back in turn by enemy reinforcements and the estimated 45,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire that fell on Marine units during the five day engagement.

Eventually outpost Vegas was recaptured and held by the 5th Marines, and Carson was never lost; however, Reno was in the hands of the enemy and was not to be regained. All this occurred with a loss of nearly 1,000 Marines killed and wounded.

By April 5th, the 7th Marines relieved the 5th from responsibility of the sector containing the Nevada Cities. Except for a strong probe of Carson on April 9th, the Chinese were not willing to resume the level of fighting that had occurred during the last week of March.

In the fighting over the Nevada Cities, the 5th Marines suffered roughly 70% of the Division's casualties for the month of March; it was the 1st Marines' sector that experienced the bulk of the remaining Divisional casualties.

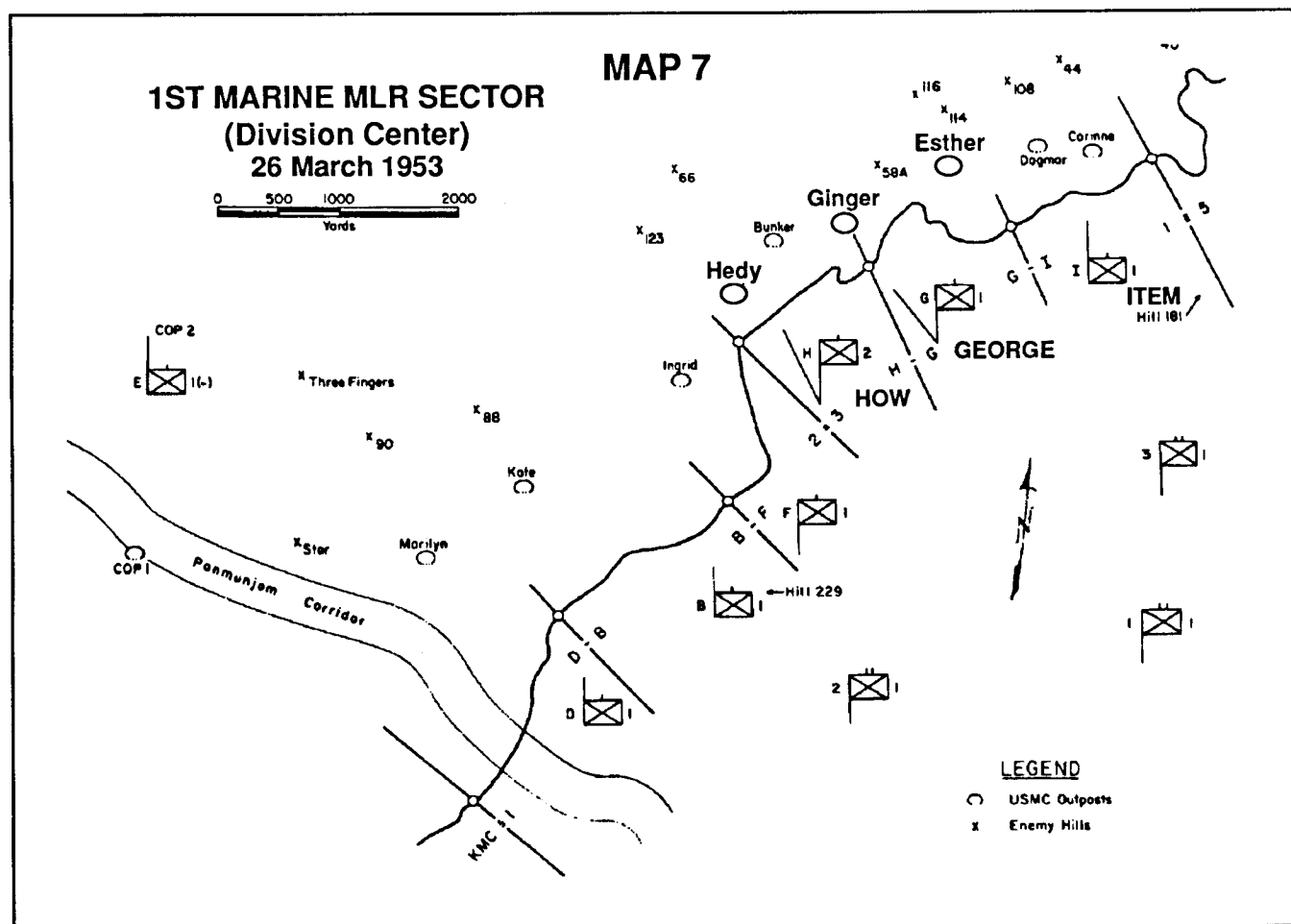
By March 1st advance details from each of the rifle companies of the 3rd Battalion had moved onto the MLR in order to make the relief of the 7th Marines easily accomplished. By the 10th of March the entire battalion was in position.

An examination of the following map shows all three rifle companies of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines on the MLR. The fighting in this sector would revolve around Esther and Ginger, defended by George Company, and Hedy, defended by How Company.

It is interesting to note what goes on in a "quiet" sector during a "quiet" period of time. Sgt. Jess Meado can not recall the exact dates, but he does recollect that it was sometime in early March that the two following events occurred:

My squad had one of the outposts which was always under mortar fire. There was also a sniper who shot at us persistently. We fired rifle grenades at the outpost each morning and received mortar fire in return. I tried to find out where it was coming from. I finally saw an aperture and fired at it several times each morning - always hitting short of it. After a few days of this, a booster was sent out for the grenade launcher, and I got a close hit on my target. I was feeling proud of myself, but other mortar fire still came in on us.

At a later date, we went on a patrol one dark and rainy night, crossing waist-deep



streams. Mud was everywhere. We heard the gooks working on their wires and cans. Our lieutenant told us to get ready to shoot at them and then move out fast. We all fired at once and got out of there in record time. It was a good move. Their mortars hit the area we had fired from. We returned without casualties.

Another event of early March remembered by both Jess Meado and Tim Tobin took place while one of the company's outposts was under attack. A mortar crew firing in support of the outpost was left with three dead when their own mortar round went off in the tube. When Tobin got to the mortar site, all that he could recognize was the base plate and the round ball at the end of the tube. S/Sgt. Wilbur "Red" Jones was in command of the 60mm mortar section and witnessed the devastating explosion. Initially, he was at a loss to explain what had happened. It wasn't until several days later that an investigative team finally determined that a second mortar round had been inserted or partially inserted before the first round had cleared the tube. Jones remembers that the assistant gunner, a young Marine from Puerto Rico, was faster than any assistant gunner in his section and assumed that his quick hands led to the tragic accident.

Tanks played an important role throughout the Korean War, and during this phase of the war, were rushed to any point on the MLR that was under attack. Every infantryman was aware of the dual nature of the tank: it was a blessing in that it could deliver an amazing amount of fire power, and a curse in that it would draw fire from everything that the enemy had. Again, some time during the first two weeks of March, a tank roared into a tank slot next to a George Company CP. The tank's fire mission produced the inevitable return fire. Sgt. Meado, trained as a tanker, but now an infantryman, was looking out of the CP bunker as the tank fired:

As I watched the tank fire, a Chinese 76mm shell hit the front of the bunker, blowing up our mail box. White envelopes flew skyward and must have been seen by the gook forward observer.

A piece of that round had gone through the door way of another bunker, hitting the last of four men who were sitting in a row. I ran over to see if I could help, and the corpsman asked me to get his first aid bag which was in the Command Post bunker.

I barely got back to the wounded man when another 76mm round went through the CP bunker, the one I had just left. Seven men had been inside. Five of them ran out. I ran to the bunker and pulled one man out. He was dead. I went back in and pulled the remaining man out. He, too, was dead. It was a terrible loss. Those two, Pfc. Donel Earnest and Pfc.

James Kimball, would have gone home in the next draft out..

On March 19, 1953 George Company's responsibilities included the defense of outpost Esther. Early in the day the Chinese gave notice that Esther was in for some trouble. At roughly 1300 hours on that day a mortar round landed near Pfc. Clifton Cotton, seriously wounding him. Immediately, Pfc. Gale Coultard began to organize a stretcher team. Pfc. Robert Cress remembers that, "Cotton's wounds were so serious that he had to be evacuated immediately if he was to have a chance. There were four of us that carried him back to the MLR: Pfc. Victor Cordes, who was killed later that night, Pfc. Gale Coultard, Pfc. Malcolm Cortex and myself. Smoke was put down by our mortars to help conceal our movement from enemy FOs and infantrymen who were less than 300 yards from Esther. Without that mortar support the Chinese could have stayed in their trenches and hit us with small arms fire."

The Bronze Star citation that Cress received for volunteering to evacuate his wounded comrade calls attention to the fact that, "Daylight evacuations had proved extremely hazardous," and that, "Due to the location of outpost Esther, the evacuation trail was almost entirely under close enemy observation and fire." (Editor's Note! Pfc. Clifton Cotton succumbed to his wounds a day or so after reaching the aid station.)

Later, just after nightfall, the stretcher team was joined by a fire team led by Cpl. Richard Hawelu. The eight men returned to outpost Esther, and immediately Hawelu's fire team was sent on a reconnaissance patrol around Esther; its mission was to provide an early warning of any Chinese attack. Around midnight the recon patrol detected the movement of a Chinese company as it approached Esther. The advance warning given to the outpost defenders allowed them to turn the enemy back, but only after heavy fighting.

The attack on Esther that night coincided with assaults on How company Marines at outpost Hedy and the MLR. Neither of the thrusts were half hearted and the Chinese showed more than their usual determination to press on the battle. At Esther the action of three George Company Marines is worth noting. Pfc. Richard Adams was wounded early in the attack, but refused to leave his post and continued to deliver fire on the enemy. A grenade landed in his section of the trench line very close to two of his comrades. He rushed to the grenade and covered it with his helmet. Although injured by the explosion, he started for his fighting position, but first had to engage several Chinese soldiers in hand to hand combat to get there. Although wounded twice, he remained at his position until relieved the following night.

Pfc. Frank Cross was in a different section of the trenches of outpost Esther that same night. He effectively fought off the attack on his position until he ran out of ammunition. When enemy soldiers jumped into his

trench, he fought them off with his rifle butt. He finally fought his way to the side of a wounded Marine and got his loaded weapon. He immediately turned upon his pursuers, killing several and forcing the rest to withdraw. He remained at his post until the following night, despite his injuries. (Editor's Note! The above information is a summary of the Navy Cross citations awarded to Adams and Cross.)

Pfc. Robert Cress was also in the thick of things during the attack on Esther, and his second Bronze Star of the day, in part, states the following:

Although suffering with pain from multiple wounds sustained in the attack, he fearlessly carried out his mission of protecting a machine gun emplacement. Expressing complete disregard for his personal condition, he steadfastly continued to deliver a devastating hail of rifle fire upon the enemy who was determined to knock out the position. When the savage assault was repulsed, he searched the trench line for possible enemy troops and cleared the position of unexploded hostile grenades. He accepted medical treatment only after he was assured that his task was completed.

(Editor's Note! I asked Bob Cress to send me a copy of the Bronze Star citation and a copy of the Gold Star in Lieu of Bronze Star citation. He felt obliged to put a short note on each citation. What the reader must remember is that Cress is from Indiana, and Indiana Hoosiers are men of few words. On the citation for evacuating the wounded Marine he wrote, "This citation is not too bad, but we were just doing what we were supposed to." On the other citation he wrote, "Jim, this is a lot of bull." Well, Bob we can accept the idea that the second citation is a bit embellished, but a "lot of bull"—hardly.)

According to Pfc. Cress the two main reasons why the Chinese did not overrun the outpost that night was the warning provided by the recon patrol and the accurate fire provided by S/Sgt. Red Jones and his mortar crew. In addition to these two factors was the supporting fire from the MLR. Pfc. Harry Dethloff was delivering machine gun fire that night and had a close call of his own. Let him explain:

In the early morning hours of 20 March 1953, outpost Esther was hit by the Chinese. Our mission (Pfc. Tim Gilmore and myself) was to fire our machine gun from the MLR into the barbed wire on the left flank or west side of the OP. When we opened up that night I got a little too carried away and burned the barrel on the gun—red hot and cooking off rounds. Gilmore twisted the ammo belt, which stopped it from firing.

We pulled the gun down behind the wall of the hole we were in and started to change the barrel. Just as we ducked down, the Chinese raked the sand bags behind us that stood just slightly higher than the front of our position. Their machine gun fire was probably from their MLR and threw dirt all over us and our MG.

At daylight when we surveyed the damage we immediately realized that the Chinese MG had fired through the spot where our heads had been just one minute earlier!

The next recorded action of George Company occurred on the night of 29-30 March 1953. Sergeant John Minden had his squad situated on an outpost far forward of the MLR. Pfc. Gene Thomas received his Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star for his role in the Chinese attack. His account follows:

It was just getting dark as we moved into the trenches. It was not an easy position to defend because the Chinese were about 150 to 200 yards in front and above us. Our trench line nearest the Chinese trenches was very poor; the ground was just too rocky to dig adequate defenses. The very worst spot we called "deadman's corner" because it was closest to the Chinese and had the shallowest portion of the trench line.

After I had moved around, placing men in positions. I returned to a part of the trench line which was very close to the fighting hole of Pfc. James Devlin. It was not dark and, so far, pretty quiet.

I was talking to Devlin when the first round fell on our position. It was a direct hit on Devlin. He never knew what hit him; the shell split him in two.

The first shell was followed by so many more that all we could do was to take cover. The massive bombardment allowed the Chinese to get into our trenches near "deadman's corner".

Chinese mortar and artillery fire and our supporting arms continually raked the area. During any lull in the firing, we tried to make contact with each other and check out the trench line between us to see if it was occupied by Chinese soldiers.

Eventually, the Chinese called off the attack. The next morning we counted two or three dead Chinese in our trenches and a few more in our barbed wire.

Hill 229

By April 1st, George Company had moved to a new position on the MLR: Hill 229, also known as Paekhak Hill. Hill 229 was located roughly a mile from the Panmunjom Corridor and was the single most important position on the entire Marine MLR. (See last map)

This new position was an improvement over the previous one and prompted S/Sgt. Tim Tobin to write to the young woman whom he would eventually marry, "I was never so glad to get out of such a hell hole as that last position. We averaged two WIAs per day and suffered nineteen killed. It was the heaviest casualty figures the company had experienced since I joined G/3/1."

Tobin described the first two weeks at the new position as "rather quiet, with not much incoming and patrols returning without any contact." I appeared to many G/3/1 Marines that they finally had the "luck of the draw" and that Chinese activity was focused on a sector of the MLR held by the 7th Marines. From the 9th to the 12th of April the Chinese hit outpost Carson, but the 7th Marines held at a cost of 14 KIAs, 4 MIAs and 66 WIAs.

Sometime about the beginning of April, Lt. Richard Guidera was made the XO of George Company. In the following passage, he discusses his promotion, his replacement and a mid-April tragedy that reminds the reader why the "Bloody George" nickname that Captain Carl Sitter gave to G/3/1 after the Chosin Reservoir was still applicable some 28 months later:



Captured Enemy

In the early spring of 1953, I had been the platoon commander of the 3rd platoon, and as such, was also the outpost commander at OP Kate on the west side of the 1st Division front near Panmunjom. (Item Company, "Cox's Raiders" had the outpost backed up to Panmunjom.)

When I was made Company Exec., my replacement was Bob Werckle. He had been an All-American football player at Vanderbilt and was a great Marine.

Actually, this part of the Division front had been rather quiet, but we sent out patrols every night.

On the evening of April 17, 1953, we were sending out a combat patrol led by Lt. Jack McCoy. I remember kidding with him that afternoon when I had completed his briefing and final arrangements. He always wore his .45 hanging like a jock strap in front. We all would laugh, including Mac.

Anyway, that dark, and if I recall correctly, moonless evening, he led 33 or 35 Marines down through the wire and out from Hill 229 between two small ridges, or fingers, leading out from the hilltop and the MLR. The Chinese ambushed them a long way down, in an area possibly closer to the MLR than to Outpost Kate but between the two.

While I talked to Jack McCoy by radio, I could hear much confusion at the ambush site. He was asking for 81 mm mortar support and telling me the location of the patrol when communications stopped. His PRC 6 went dead; he had been hit and evidently was killed instantly. The radio which he dropped was seen the following day lying on the ground way out front. So to prevent it from falling into enemy hands, we shot it out with several rounds from an M-1.

Jack had been a good and courageous man. It was a shock to hear him alive and vital, talking to me at one moment, and then not at all a moment later.

What a tough night. Of all that patrol, only three were unscathed and three, including Jack McCoy, were KIA.

Sgt. Jess Meado soon found himself as the ranking NCO just after the patrol was ambushed. With the death of the platoon commander and the highest ranking NCO, Meado was not given much time to organize resistance to the enemy's furious onslaught. This is how he remembers the sequence of events from "ground zero:"

We were well out in front of our lines when we were hit by a large Gook ambush, which had

really been set up for us. They fired burp guns and the ground blew up all around us, wounding several men, including myself, as we dove for the ground. We were hit hard and really shot up before we got to the ground.

Next, they threw mortars right in on top of us, wounding many more men. I, too, was hit again, but managed to take over the patrol when I learned Lt. McCoy and our platoon guide had been killed. We forced the enemy to withdraw and began looking after our wounded.

Reinforcements finally arrived. Some of our men made it back to our lines on their own, but others had to have help. We had begun with a thirty-three man patrol, of which twenty-six were wounded and three killed. Those killed were Lt. John McCoy, Sgt. Homer Anderson and Pfc. Froiler Cabrera-Gonzalez from Puerto Rico. The front four men of the patrol were the only ones not wounded.

(Editor's Note: For his performance on this patrol, Sgt. Jess Meado was awarded a Silver Star. In part the citation emphasizes how he organized counter fire on the hostile troops, forcing their withdrawal, and how he set up a perimeter defense until help arrived. Only after all of his injured men were evacuated did Sgt. Meado accept treatment for his own wounds.)

The reinforcements mentioned by Sgt. Meado were under the command of Lt. Robert Werckle, who has the following recollection of events:

Lt. Dick Guidera, the XO, called and told me to go to the rescue of Lt. McCoy's patrol. McCoy and I were good friends as we played football together on the Quantico team the previous fall.

When we made contact with the patrol, the enemy was gone and a lot of the walking wounded were on their way back to the MLR. We took the three KIAs back to outpost Kate. An amtrack came a few hundred yards from Kate where we deposited the wounded.

We went back to the scene of the ambush to make sure no wounded were left behind. It was getting light and we could see the Chinese way off, but they didn't fire on us. I believe that they knew we were getting our wounded and left us alone.

On May 1st, G/3/1 was still positioned on Hill 229, but the word was out that the 1st Marine Division was slated for U.S. I Corps reserve. For the Division as a whole, the MLR was relatively quiet, but as the following account by Pfc. Richard Champagne indicates, there were still moments when it looked like everything might come to a sudden end:

One night in early May, one fire team was on L.P. (Listening Post) in front of Hill 229. About midnight they radioed that they were being surrounded. I took out two fire teams to set up a base of fire. I gave the word to spread out as we went out the gate.

I was first out and I moved to the right. As I covered about 50 feet, I suddenly found myself in front of a 55 gallon drum, which I felt with my hand. I immediately recalled that we had been told there was a 55 gallon drum of napalm set to trip about 50 feet in front of our position. I immediately went blind. All I could see was the napalm exploding and covering me. I dropped to my hands and knees and felt for wires as I crawled away from the drum. Luckily, I crawled into Big John Eitenhour, the first fire team's BAR man. He realized I was blind and led me back into the lines and the bunker. The fire teams got back OK with no shots fired. I didn't regain my sight for about half an hour. This was the first time I had ever heard of hysterical blindness.

On May 5, 1953 elements of the Army's 25th Division relieved George Company of front line duty. Three Marines remember that relief. Two remember that the anger they felt then has dissipated over the years to what today is almost a humorous view of events; the other remembers because the relief was one day too late for him.

Lt. Robert Werckle had arrived in Korea in March of 1953 and eventually became the platoon leader of the 3rd platoon. On or about the 5th of May, Lt. Werckle had the following encounter with his counterpart from the 25 Division:

I'll never forget the big shot Army lieutenant (West Point) when he came to our outpost to look things over. He had two gold bars (much larger than the bars we wore), one on each collar, and a large bar on his helmet. It was a sunny afternoon and he wanted to tour our outpost.

I never wore bars on line. The Chinese would take pot shots during the day if we exposed ourselves. The sun shining on those bars would have made the Chinese think some general was there and hell would have broken loose. We about came to blows before I got the big shot to take off his damn bars.

When his platoon came to relieve us a day or so later, I was ordered to stay an extra day, which became the longest 24 hours I've ever spent. I went out on a patrol with them—the nosiest group imaginable. Luckily, we didn't run into anything.

The other Marine who remembers that relief and can now laugh about it is Harvey Dethloff. Here are his recollections:

After dark, when they finally arrived, I was called into the CP bunker to meet my counterpart. Upon arrival at the bunker where there was a candle burning for light, I was introduced to a black S/Sergeant who was the MG squad leader.

The first thing I noticed about this clown was that he had his rank on his helmet and on both collar points. As I started to show him our guns and their fields of fire, he asked me my rank. I told him Pfc. Then he wanted to know how long I'd been in the Corps and I told him 2 1/2 years. I asked him how long he'd been in, knowing he wasn't very old. He said 13 months.

Then I asked him about his rank, and he said he was the oldest man in time in Korea and was promoted from Pfc. to Staff Sergeant in one jump because that is what the T/O called for. (I finally made corporal one day before Boulder City!)

Our standard procedure was to leave the MG tripods in place because they were all sand-bagged in. We always took the relieving outfit's tripods and our guns off with us. Well, this guy didn't want our tripods because they were dirty and probably had the paint chipped off and his were brand new.

I tried for quite a while to get him to trade tripods, but he couldn't hear too good, I guess. Well, after pulling out one tripod and letting him try to get his in, he was willing to trade the other two.

I also told him about the A-6 MG, which he didn't know anything about. We had a cave that went from the front trench to the back trench; it was to be used in case we got overrun. The idea was to get in this cave and position the A-6 MG at the north end while our artillery covered the hill with VT fire. This army staff sergeant didn't even know what VT fire was!

After getting everything straightened out, we went into the cave to get to the back trench. We could barely get through because the cave was full of extra men and a rocket launcher team. Outpost Kate had been defended by a rifle and machine gun squad of Marines, the army must have manned it with a reinforced platoon.

Pfc. Tom Benedetto had also joined G/3/1 in March of 1953. For the last two months he had spent his time dodging incoming and hoping the patrols he was on would

get back to the MLR with no casualties. On May 3rd, Tom Benedetto's fire team was to man a listening post for the last time in that sector because on the following day it would be an all Army show and in a matter of hours he would be in the rear. But first his mission was to leave the MLR and spend the night at a listening post.

Shortly after leaving the MLR, someone stepped on a land mine. One of the four was killed instantly and Tom Benedetto was carried back to the Company CP with a serious injury. He was rushed to the Battalion aid station in a jeep and when he awakened on an operating table, his right leg had been amputated above the knee.

The immediate danger was over, but Benedetto was still in critical condition. With a wound such as this, the body goes into shock and there is a very real danger of kidney failure. At his time there was only one kidney dialysis machine in Korea. Benedetto's condition was so grave that he spent the next month in the only Army hospital that had the life-saving dialysis machine. His life was saved, but one has to wonder how many lives were lost because it took too long to get to the one machine or because there were too many who needed to use it.

By May 5th the entire 1st Marine Division was in reserve. Replacements filled the ranks and the Division waited for a new mission. All the while, the peace negotiations were moving slowly towards a settlement, but before the war would end, G/3/1 would be called upon to fight in the last bloody battle of the bloody war, for the ordeal of Boulder City was a little more than two months away.



Photo Taken on Kate, Reverse Slope. Lt. Robert Werckle

THE LAST CHAPTER

BOULDER CITY

By May 5th control of the Marine sector of the MLR was completely in the hands of the 25th Army division and the attached Turkish units. For the Marine division this was to be the first time in 20 months that all three infantry regiments and most of the supporting units were off the line at the same time. Weary Marines were given 5 days to get Camp Casey squared away; the training schedule began on May 10th. In order to prevent the troops from getting too stale or out of shape, a training regimen was in effect for 40-44 hours a week, with organized athletics to fill in any of the "free" time.

Reserve status for the Division was to end on July 5th. This eight week period even allowed for elements of the 5th Marines to participate in an amphibious training operation. On May 30th training for the 1st Marines was suspended and all three battalions were rushed to the bivouac area of the 25th Army Division, which was under heavy attack. The Chinese had launched a number of ferocious attacks and if they had achieved a breakthrough, it would have been up to the 1st Marines to restore the UN's MLR. Fortunately, the Army held onto the MLR, but was forced to abandon three crucial outposts: Carson, Reno and Vegas. The loss of these outposts had an extremely adverse effect on the UN line and largely determined that in roughly eight weeks, George Company would face a major Communist offensive at Hill 119 (Boulder City).

During these eight weeks of reserve for the Division, the Peace Conference at Panmunjom was actually moving towards a resolution of the Korean War. The UN Command had gone through previous periods of hope for an end of the war, only to have the Communists break off negotiation and start another offensive, so Marines of G/3/1 maintained a wait and see attitude, hoping for peace, but prepared to answer the call, "saddle up," if it became necessary.

With the aid of many years of hindsight, it is now quite apparent that the North Koreans and their Chinese ally had already decided to accept the terms of peace proposed by the UN, but before they would sign the armistice, they were determined to improve their position by gaining key terrain in the same area from which North Korea launched the invasion of South Korea in June of 1950. With this terrain in their hands, they would be in a position to easily cross the Imjin River and be at the gates of Seoul in a matter of hours. If the Communists could succeed in pushing Marines off Boulder City and adjacent hills on the MLR, this captured terrain would be like a dagger, forever pointing at the heart of South Korea. To accomplish this

objective, the Chinese were willing to pour thousands of men into battle and were willing to take thousands of casualties.

It is extremely doubtful that any George Company Marine had the slightest idea as to what was going on at Panmunjom or what the Chinese were planning to do in the near future. Replacements had arrived and morale was excellent. While in reserve, G/3/1 had a new acting Company Commander, Lt. Richard Guidera, formerly platoon leader of the 3rd platoon. Guidera recalls that with the Division in reserve, "We had some quiet time. We were a quality group of Marines, and we got our heads screwed back on again. We trained and things began or ease off a bit. Even Chesty Puller made an inspection tour. I was thrilled to be the acting CO of G/3/1, and when Lt. Ray Swigert came aboard, I hated to give up the position, despite the logic that time in rank has its prerogatives."

On July 6th the Marine Division began its relief of the Army's 25th Division. The 5th and 7th Marines were called upon to man the outposts and the MLR while the 1st Marines were placed in reserve. As the Chinese had done on numerous occasions, they timed an all out assault on outposts Berlin and East Berlin as Marines were assuming control of those positions. Prior to the army's loss of OP Vegas, the Berlin complex was relatively secure, but with Vegas in Chinese hands it was a far different story.

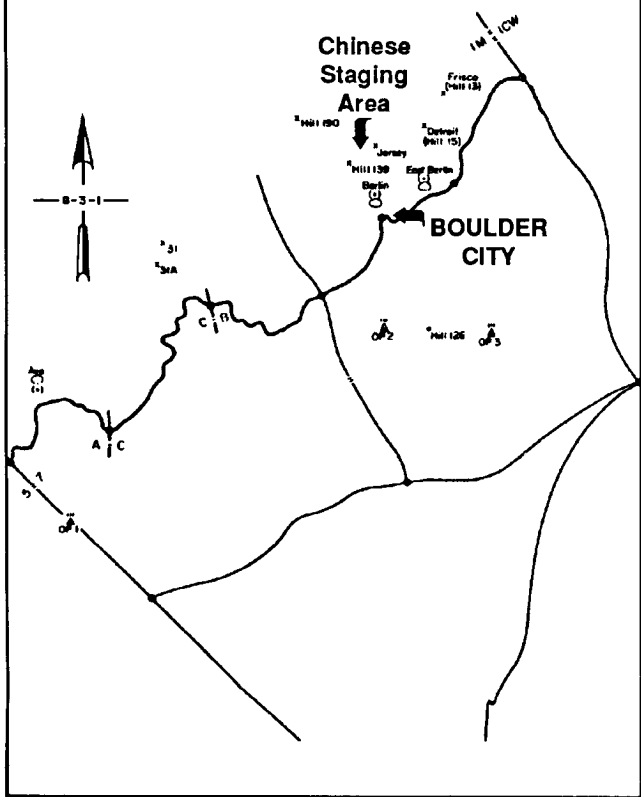
The 7th Marines battle to retain the two Berlin outposts raged for two days. During the first night, Berlin held, but East Berlin was captured. Following a massive artillery barrage on the second night, Marines swarmed over East Berlin and were once again in control of the Berlin Complex. In two days the 7th Marines had 9 KIAs, 12 MIAs and 126 evacuated WIAs.

For the next ten days there was relative quiet over the Marine section of the MLR. There were several patrols that were heavily engaged with Chinese soldiers and the casualties from mines and artillery shelling continued at a chilling rate, but the Chinese did not attempt any serious attack on Marine defensive positions.

On July 19th the relative calm of the battlefield was again shattered when an estimated battalion of Chinese soldiers attacked the 37 Marines on East Berlin and the 44 Marines on Berlin. With OP Vegas gone the Marines holding both Berlins were overwhelmed within 3 hours. At daybreak two companies from 2/7 were poised to counterattack, but at the last minute word came from I Corps that the Berlin outposts were untenable and were not to be retaken.

An examination of the following map clearly indicates that with the outposts from Berlin to Frisco in Chinese

MAP 8



hands, the next thrust at the Marines would almost have to fall on Hill 119 (Boulder City). After writing off the Berlin outposts, Marines from the 7th consolidated their positions on the MLR and waited for either the next Chinese move or their relief by the 1st Marines which was to begin on July 24th.

Lt. Richard Guidera had spent most of his time in Korea as platoon commander of George Company's third platoon and for a brief period of time was the acting CO of George company, but was now at the battalion level. Not long after Lt. Guidera's transfer to battalion, his CO, Lt. Col. Miller, selected him, with the approval of regiment and division, to represent the First Marine Division at the shortly expected signing of the Korean Armistice. It was quite an honor for Lt. Guidera and was based on the fact that he had spent a considerable amount of time as a front line combat officer. As will be explained later, it was a significant honor, but one that was filled with anguish and frustration.

But at the time that the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines was about to return to the line, Lt. Guidera had not yet reported to Munsan-ni for his assignment in the armistice ceremonies and was given one last task. Because Guidera was very familiar with the area that had just been assigned to 3/1, he was asked to guide the troops to their positions. He watched Item Company move into the battalion's left flank, while How took the right. That left George

Company to take the middle: Boulder City. Guidera realized that George Company had been given a tough assignment because, "the G/3/1 Command Post and the MLR were on Boulder City. Further, it dominated the small valley that led down to two little mud hut villages which no longer existed, but had been on the shore of the Imjin River. The 38th parallel also passed through the MLR and the G/3/1 position on Boulder City, and was approximately 2,000 meters north of the Imjin and the two former villages of Hagorangp'o and Saggorangp'o. The site of these former villages was where the North Koreans actually crossed the Imjin River to start the Korean War and to drive south to Seoul. That same route was still strategically viable, and if the Chinese had succeeded in overrunning G/3/1, they and the North Koreans would have had a clear shot to invade South Korea again at a time of their choosing."

After helping to position 3/1 units, Guidera left for Munsan-ni. Little did he know that the next time he would gaze on this battleground, it would be a scene of unbelievable death and destruction.

Scuttlebutt flying around George Company just prior to its commitment to combat had two opposing premises: one was that the war would be over any minute and there was nothing to worry about; the other was that the company was about to be rushed to the MLR to stop a Chinese offensive. Lt. Swigart put all rumors to rest when he called a meeting of his platoon leaders and platoon sergeants, probably on July 22nd. S/Sgt. Tim Tobin clearly remembers that afternoon when George Company's skipper called them into his tent and with a poker face delivered this message to his officers and key NCOs. (While this is not a direct quotation, Tobin has done his best to summarize Lt. Swigart's message as he remembers it)

I have some important news to convey to you. I received word that the representatives of North Korea, once again, have walked away from the peace talks at Panmunjom. The enemy has been reported to have massed in great numbers in the corridor leading to Seoul. Outpost Berlin and East Berlin have been overrun and are now in the hands of the enemy.

The Chinese have shelled Boulder City and have probed it with its troops. The Marines on that hill have held on to it so far, but the enemy is determined to seize it. They feel we value the lives of our men and will not sacrifice them to hold this key position. It is only a matter of time before they throw everything they have at us to prove that they are right.

Gentlemen, we have been ordered to reinforce Boulder City and hold it at all costs. If worse come to worse, and we can not kill the enemy fast enough and if it appears that he will

overrun us, we have a prearranged signal that will call in all of the fire power we have in our area to blow up the hill. With Boulder City in the hands of the enemy, they would be in a position to take Seoul without too much to stop them. Pass the word to your men to be ready to move out as soon as we get the word.

Lt. Robert Werckle's third platoon arrived at Boulder City one day ahead of the rest of George Company. When he reported in to the 7th Marines' CP on Hill 119, he was told to take his platoon to the lower trench line and position his men. Werckle didn't like what he saw and, "strongly objected because I felt if the enemy attacked, my men would be hit from our own fire from the main trenches. Finally I received authority to move my 3 squads to a portion of one of the main trenches higher up the hill on the left flank."

That night a platoon from the 7th Marines departed Boulder City and George Company's third platoon dug in while waiting for the rest of the company to arrive the next day. Lt. Werckle remembers that the night was uneventful, with very little incoming artillery and mortars. The next morning Werckle decided to head for the CP to find out what information would be helpful for Lt. Swigart when the company arrived later in the day. As he was making his way to the CP, a round of artillery or mortar fire landed in the trench directly behind him and he



Left to Right: Lt. Werckle 3rd Plt., Lt. Jones 2nd Plt.

became G/3/1's first casualty on Boulder City. Before his evacuation, he managed to brief Lt. Swigart on what he knew, but for him the fighting was over.

On the morning of July 24th, Sgt. James Everson remembers that the troops were served the traditional pre-battle breakfast of steak and eggs. He also recalls that "the regimental chaplain was there to give us general absolution. Now we had good reason to be nervous." Later that day, George Company relieved G/3/7 and immediately began to improve existing defensive positions. There were several large bunkers and a series of trenches that connected bunkers, the CP, aid station and ammunition storage areas. All along the trench line were a series of fighting holes (see sketch on next page). It was these fighting holes and crab holes that most of the energy was expended upon for the remainder of the day.

Cpl. Harvey Dethloff, squad leader of the 6th MG squad, was positioned on the northern most sector of Boulder City, facing a knoll that the Chinese were bound to use in any attack. He recalls that his squad was deployed as follows:

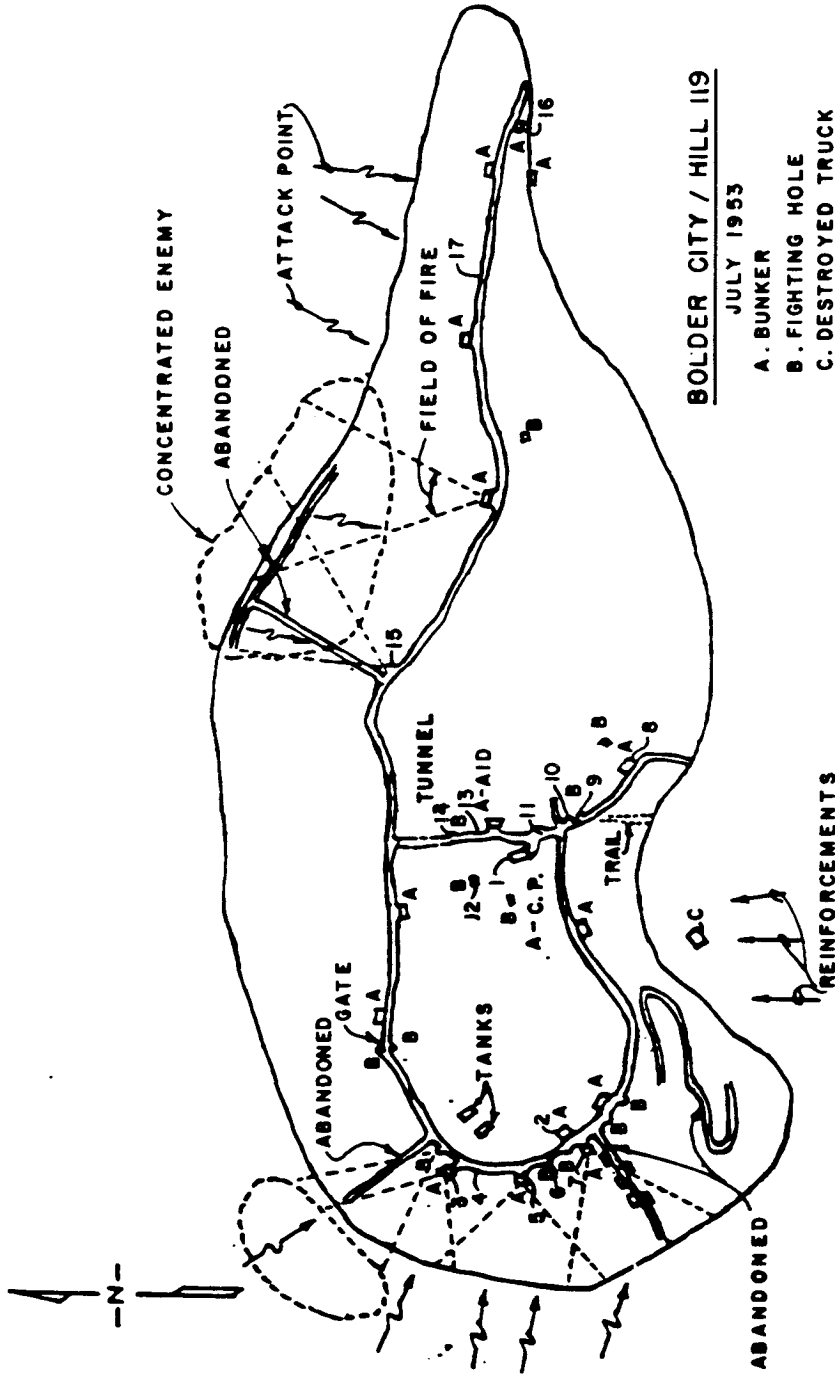
Where the trench line made a "V" shape we placed a "50" MG. To the right of the "50" the trench ran quite a distance with no one there until it got to a block in the trench were there were two BAR men. Their field of fire was down the trench line and right at us.

One of the light "30" MGs was in the trench line to our left, which ran southwest, about 100 yards from the "50". The other light "30" was just a little to the right and front of the "50" and fired back into a draw to the left.

The "50's" field of fire was a knoll that had been used by Marines at one time and still had trench lines. A trench line from the knoll came directly to our position, but was filled with barbed wire. When we came on the hill, we came from the back side, so none of us had been any farther to our right than the block.

Pfc. Bill Durgin was also a squad leader of a machine gun section. Like Dethloff, he spent part of July 24th checking out the terrain; what he discovered was not too pleasant. Read on:

(I knew) that the outfit that preceded us had caught a little hell on this hill. I was out trying to determine where we would set up the machine guns. Another Marine and I were moving around the hill when we came upon a couple of foul smelling spots. It was where the previous unit (7th Marines) had a few people left behind. The bodies or what was left of them were partially buried in a demolished bunker. The stench was gagging.



BOLDER CITY / HILL 119

JULY 1953

- A. BUNKER
- B. FIGHTING HOLE
- C. DESTROYED TRUCK

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | LT. RAY SWIGART | 7 | PFC. RUSSEL CHURCH | 15 | PFC. THOMAS DURKIN
"FRENCHIE" |
| 2 | LT. ROBERT WERCKLE | | PFC. BILL DURGIN | 16 | PFC. BOB GRESS |
| 3 | SGT. JAMES EVERSON | 8 | PFC. LELAND SNELL | | PFC. LEO BEVER |
| 4 | CPL. HARVEY DETHLOFF | | LT. ROBERT G. HERLIHY | 17 | PFC. JOHN DRAKE |
| 5 | PFC. OTIS BATES | | SGT. JESS MEADO | | SGT. ROBERT JAMIESON |
| 6 | PFC. TIMOTHY GILMORE | 9 | CPL. RICHARD CHAMPAGNE | | PFC. BILL CULLUM |
| | PFC. MARVIN JOLLIFF | 10 | BOB ARLINGTON | | PFC. MILTON COOKE |
| | PFC. RICHARD JOHNSON | 11 | PFC. PATRICK EDMONDS | | PFC. SHELBY BARNETT |
| | PFC. THOMAS BARRETT | 12 | S/SGT. TIMOTHY A. TOBIN | | |
| | PFC. CARL "DUTCH" BARTHOLOMEW | 13 | PFC. CLAUDE WIRT | | |
| | COREMAN-JOSEPH B. BINIC | 14 | SARO D.C. BORGES | | |
| | HAIG BARSONIAN | | PFC. JAMES ASHBROOK | | |

ALL INFORMATION DERIVED OR ASSUMED FROM
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF THOSE LISTED.

Timothy A. Tobin

Compared to what was going to happen that night, things were relatively quiet during most of the daylight hours on the 24th; however, that did not mean it was very healthy to move around outside of the trench or to be seen by an enemy FO while working on a hole. Cpl. Dethloff describes probably the first George Company KIA on Boulder City in the following passage:

By mid day we knew something big was going to happen soon because the enemy was sniping at us with "76's" every time we moved. Pfc. Tim Gilmore, my gunner, had arrived in Korea with me several months earlier. He decided he wanted some hot C-rations, so he made a dash to our other gun because he knew they had a stove.

As he backed out of their bunker entrance, a "76" round landed about three or four feet behind him. We carried him out in a poncho around the back side with those "76's" poppin' all around us all the way.

The sniping with artillery and recoilless rifles continued all day, which meant that George Company Marines were virtually confined to their bunker/fighting hole areas. For the most part, if the Chinese could not see a target, they did not fire. This would all change just after night fall, roughly 1930 hours, on July 24th.

As the massive artillery and mortar bombardment began to hit Marine positions at Boulder City and Hill 111, a full division of Chinese troops assembled in the vicinity of hill 139, which is located but 700 yards northwest of Berlin. The Chinese desperately wanted to crack the Marine line, and they felt confident a full division could overpower the single Marine battalion. The attack followed predictable Chinese tactics. For one hour Boulder City defenders were hit with everything the Chinese had: 60mm, 83mm, and 120mm mortars; and 76mm and 120mm artillery pieces. To be anywhere other than a bunker or a crab hole (see sketch next page) would almost certainly mean death or serious injury. While the sky was raining mortar and artillery shells, the Chinese infantry, often moving into their own artillery and mortar fire, made their way toward Marine trenches.

By 2030 Chinese riflemen and grenadiers had penetrated some of the trench line of Boulder City before many of the Marine defenders realized that the bombardment had partially lifted. What followed was bedlam. As George Company Marines manned their fighting positions, they had no way of knowing if they were fighting alone or if the line was holding. The battle was now between two or three Marines and small bands of Chinese soldiers. All the while, Chinese reinforcements were pouring in from Jersey Ridge and East Berlin.

By midnight George Company had been forced to the reverse slope of Boulder City. Casualties by this time were horrendous and only 25% of the Company was still able

to fight. Finally reinforcements from I/3/1 arrived at approximately 0030 hours on July 25th, but only after Item Company was caught in artillery and mortar fire when the Chinese intercepted a coded message and shifted their guns to the approach to Boulder City. Despite heavy casualties, Item Company arrived in the nick of time, and a combined Item and George Company counterattack at 0130 on the 25th of July pushed the Chinese back.

Reinforcements from 2/1 and 2/7 made their way to Boulder City at dawn. At this time there were still Chinese soldiers on Boulder City on the forward slope and the Chinese were still attempting to get more soldiers there by way of Berlin. Although the battle for Boulder City was not over, the worst was, indeed, over.

(EDITOR'S NOTE!: For a more thorough analysis of units other than G/3/1, see pages 385 to 393 of U.S. Marine Operations in Korea, Vol. V)

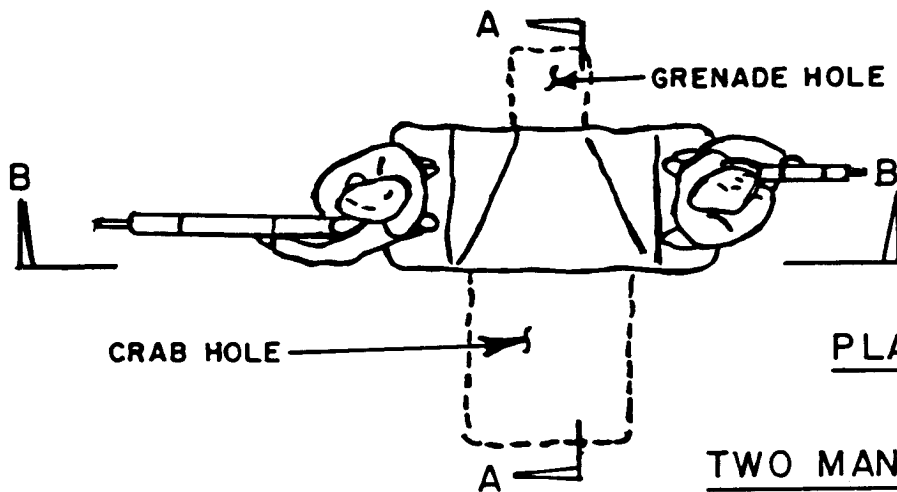
Again, it is perfectly clear with hindsight to say that without reinforcements the Chinese would have taken Boulder City. It is also perfectly clear that if the Marines of George Company had not been able to withstand a mortar and artillery barrage of such intensity that it almost defies description, or if they had been unable to come out of their bunkers and crab holes and with rifles, machine guns and grenades to hold off a numerically superior enemy for 4 hours, there would have been no hill to reinforce. With this in mind, the rest of the history of this battle is about George Company Marines who stood directly in the center of the assault by the Chinese division and denied the enemy a chance to claim victory in the last battle of the Korean War.

Once the Chinese mortar and artillery barrage commenced each G/3/1 rifleman and each machine gun crew functioned by training and instinct alone. No orders were given; no new, comprehensive defensive strategy employed. The following individual descriptions of what happened from dusk to daybreak on July 24th-25th are the essence of the battle of Boulder City.

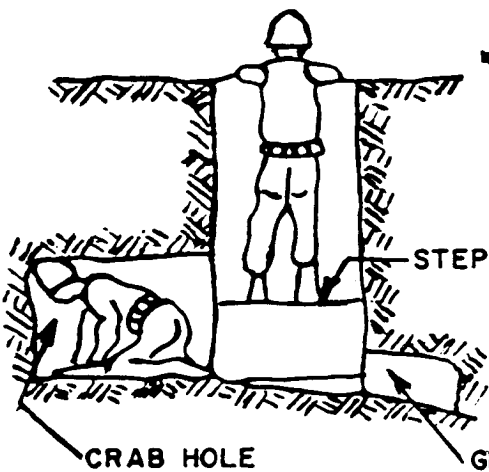
An appropriate place to begin the individual narratives is at the 50 cal. machine gun facing the knoll that had previously been occupied by Marines. Cpl. Harvey Dethloff and Pfc. Otis Bates manned this gun. Dethloff describes the action for which he was awarded a Silver Star in this way:

As it got dark, all hell broke loose; the big stuff came down like rain drops in a storm. Not far from Bates and me was Pfc. Marvin Jolliff on a 30 cal. MG which was out in the open, protecting our left flank.

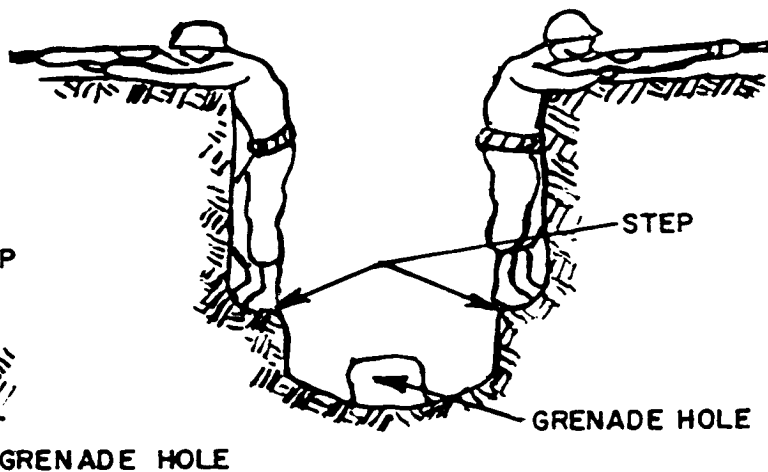
Just in a matter of minutes, a rocket round hit the right corner of the aperture and the concussion was so bad that it bent the cover of the "50" leaving it useless. At almost the same time, the "30" was hit and blown out of Jolliff's hands, injuring him.



PLAN VIEW
OF
TWO MAN FIGHTING HOLE



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

1. STEP: USED TO STAND ON FOR WATCH DUTY , SHOOTING FROM AND SEAT WHEN NOT ON WATCH.
2. GRENADE HOLE : WAS USED IN CASE ENEMY TOSSED A GRENADE IN HOLE. IF IT LANDED ON STEP, IT WAS KICKED TO BOTTOM OF HOLE. THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE SLOPED SO GRENADE ROLLED INTO GRENADE HOLE .
3. CRAB HOLE: DUG TO ACCOMMODATE TWO MEN IN CASE OF AIR BURST.

SKETCH BY

Timothy A. Tobin Sr.

As we got out of the bunker, I remembered that there was a flame thrower sitting there, probably left by a previous outfit. I had seen flame throwers demonstrated before, so I knew how to turn it on. For some reason I couldn't get the striker to work at first. When it finally did, a lot of gas had shot up the dead trench which extended out to the knoll and the whole area really lit up. At almost this exact moment, a concussion grenade came in on me rendering my right arm useless and blowing the hose off the tank of the flame thrower. Fortunately, the two tanks behind us could now easily see the Chinese almost on top of us and they opened up, which allowed us to pull back to the block in the trench.

Bates was helping Jolliff, so I tried to get to the other "30" cal. gun, but the enemy was coming over the trench between them and me. Because of this and the fact that my right arm couldn't be used, I decided I had better help Bates and Jolliff get back.

Earlier, I had noticed that the trench we were now in had boxes of grenades in small holes along the sides. After groping a few minutes, I found a box and somehow got it down to where I could drag it along, and throwing left-handed, pulling pins with my teeth, I covered our rear where the enemy was following.

We finally got to the block in the trench, and I found another box of grenades. At first I was throwing indiscriminately, but after the first box was gone, I would throw only when there was a good target.

Near the end of the second box of grenades, I heard a 61 mortar coming in, then I didn't and I knew it was on top of me. It blew me down the trench line. When I finally came to a stop, I found that my left leg was broken and that I had a grenade in my left hand with the pin pulled. I just threw it over the hill from the bottom of the trench where I landed.

Armed with only a "45" and five rounds, I started crawling back to where I'd seen a fork in the trench line that went toward the back of the hill. After smacking my nose on a "30" cal. machine gun, a nervous gunner directed me to the aid bunker.

The aid station was a two stage bunker with a blanket over the opening of each section. The back section was where the corpsman was; it was jammed to capacity, so I sat the rest of the night at the entrance with my belt for a tourniquet and the '45 in my left hand. A few more casualties came in after me, but none of

them ever knew how close they came to getting it in the head when they first stuck it in.

I sure have to give a lot of thanks to those two tanks; it was their firepower that allowed us to get out at all.

The "30" cal. machine gun to the left of Dethloff's "50" was manned by Pfc. Richard Johnson, Pfc. Thomas Barrett and Pfc. Carl "Dutch" Bartholomew. Pfc. Johnson was able to add this information to the events of the night of July 24th:

The night we got hit was total hell. When the heavy shelling was over, there was no trench left, except from my gun down to the "50" cal. MG. I went up the trench looking for people, and all I found were shell holes and broken and twisted weapons. Also, there just was nothing that even resembled a trench.

We heard horns, yelling and whistles and we knew they were coming. I remember telling "Dutch" to put the gun in the trench, pointed in the direction of the "50" MG. He said no because Dethloff was there. I kept hollering for those guys to get out. Dutch started firing from the area in front of the "50" to as far to our left as he could go.

Out of nowhere a corpsman showed up. I guess he was the one that told us Dethloff got out with his people. He asked if we were all right. We told him yes and for him to get out, and we would start falling back. The only trouble was that it was too late for us. We couldn't go any place, so we made up our minds that we would either hold or die. I guess we all figured we would die.

I know I wasn't scared any more. At some point, Dutch said for us to get in the bunker and be still. In a matter of minutes the Chinese were in the trench and were throwing grenades into our bunker. Dutch tried to cover up one, but only got a leg near or partly on it. The next time it was his arm. This one blew off both of Pfc. Thomas Barrett's feet. He died in my arms. We didn't even know his feet were gone. He was checked, but not his feet, and he didn't say anything. I got a tourniquet on Dutch, and then I got hit by a grenade.

When I came to, I was looking up the barrel of a burp gun and was waiting for him to pull the trigger. Someone, perhaps an officer, dressed like a corpsman, stopped him.

Cpl. Richard Champagne was a leader of a rifle squad. His description of the battle of Boulder City reinforces the idea that Marines fought alone or with a

buddy. In Champagne's case his buddy was a rifleman from his squad, Pfc. Robert Arlington. He picks up the story just as his squad arrived at Boulder City:

It was light enough as we hit the crest of the hill that I could see a good crab hole just 40 feet ahead. I waited for Bob Arlington so that we could both grab it. As I waited for Bob, two others took what looked like a good hole. I took a poor hole and Bob took one about 20 feet away from me.

My hole was in a shallow part of the trench line; the top of the hole consisted of three barbed wire stakes and a blanket. Bob's hole was very narrow, and he could barely lay down in it and be out of the trench line. In my crab hole I could only sit straight up, and whenever an incoming round landed, the blanket shifted dirt onto me and my M-1.

About 8:00 pm the artillery and mortars really rained on us. I recall having to clean up a young Marine who got an artillery round in his hole; when hit, he had two cases of grenades in the hole with him.

As the heavy bombardment began, I crawled about 30 feet back to the open end of the horseshoe shaped hill. I thought this open end might be undefended. It was so dark that I could see absolutely nothing but blackness. Since we had arrived on this hill, I had seen only one person other than Bob Arlington and that was a lieutenant who had helped me clean up the kid who had taken the direct hit.

I knew where Arlington was but no one else. The artillery was still murder. Slowly I crawled back to my crab hole when there was a very bright explosion in the good crab hole that I had wanted earlier in the day. I saw about 8 men illuminated by the blast. Suddenly, I realized they were Gooks. One was particularly large, perhaps a Mongolian. As I got into a sitting position, one of the Gooks pointed me out to the big one. I nailed this big guy and squeezed the trigger for the next one, but my M-1 didn't fire. Apparently there was too much dirt dumped by the artillery from noon to 8:00 pm.

It took a few seconds to realize my M-1 could only fire single shots, and I must work the bolt by hand. By then the Gooks were all down and out of sight at a turn in the trench line. They started throwing what appeared to be concussion grenades. Three went off within a foot or so of me, but I kept on firing, every time they appeared above the shoulder of the trench. I was firing right past Bob Arlington.

Arlington yelled, "Where the hell are they?" I yelled back, "They're standing on top of you." I saw Bob roll out into the trench line as a concussion grenade went off in his face. His BAR went end-over-end down the side of the trench, and I was certain Bob was dead just 15 or 20 feet from me. Suddenly, Bob got up and ran to his BAR; he grabbed it, but then threw it away.

Then a green flare went up and the Gooks threw a frag grenade in on me. It was lying a few inches from my left boot. It was of Gook manufacture, no fuse as ours had, and it was serrated and rusty. I lost interest, and went back to firing. It finally went off, and I felt a sharp blow to my left chest and right leg.

In the meantime, Bob had apparently run to get some grenades that were in a hole just between us. He was throwing them, one after another, which succeeded in clearing the Gooks out.

Arlington came over to me and we decided to get better cover. I couldn't walk, so Bob dragged me toward the top of the hill. We finally got to the fork in the trench line just south of where we had been fighting.

At this point the trench line was blocked by the bodies of 2nd Lt. John Leonard and Pfc. Patrick "Dumdum" Edmonds. They had been killed only about 20 feet from me, and I never knew that they were even there. They had apparently been killed by Gook soldiers who had gotten into our trenches because neither of them had any weapons. It did occur to me at that time that if the Gooks were that close to me, why hadn't they killed me too?

We crawled over their bodies; they were both still warm. Eventually, we found an unoccupied bunker. We knocked out a sand bag to have a field of fire to the north, down the trench line.

Somehow, a corpsman made his way to our bunker and asked if we had been hit. We replied that we had been and needed some morphine. He apparently had none and told us to evacuate.

Bob and I looked at each other. I didn't want to take a chance of being shot in the back as I crawled down the trench line as may have happened to Lt. Leonard and Dum Dum Edmonds. Arlington asked me what I wanted to do. I said I wanted to stay to see who owned this fucking hill come day break. Bob said "OK" to this and we stayed in the bunker until day light with only my M-1 between the two of us.

Pfc. Russell Church's machine gun section was set up on the left side of the horseshoe that was Boulder City. At roughly 1930 hours that night, he was helping set up a "30" cal. machine gun between some sandbags in an open part of the trench. Church, who was awarded a Bronze Star, recalls:

All of a sudden, a thunderous sound started coming down on us like a hundred freight trains. I was a combination of mortars, artillery and rockets covering us with high explosives and white phosphorus.

I sprang into my crab hole that I had dug and wished I had dug it deeper. I tried to cover up as much as possible, but I was bounced around like a ping pong ball while I was getting hit with rocks, dirt and shrapnel. The barrage seemed to last a long time, and I couldn't help shaking and thinking that I "had it." An intense thirst came over me, for the air became super hot and very dry. I tried to guzzle a drink from my canteen, but was not too successful.

Pfc. Bill Durgin yelled a few seconds after the barrage lifted to get out of our holes as the Gooks were in the trenches. I quickly looked to the front of my lane of fire and saw a very large number of Gooks coming up on us. They were all bunched up, an easy target. I fired by MG and could see my red tracers hitting them. On my right I could see Pfc. Leland Snell, my assistant gunner, using his M-1 to stop them from getting in back of us. I grabbed my M-1, and we stopped them about two or three feet behind us.

One Gook a short time later tried to sneak up on us with a bangalore torpedo. I was standing there and surprised him. He stopped about 5 or 6 feet away from me, dropped the torpedo and ran like hell down the trench. It almost seemed comical to me as he was over weight and his ass kept bouncing off the side of the trench. I did manage to nail him, though.

An hour or two after the Chinese assault began, Pfc. Church turned his MG over to his assistant, Pfc. Leland Snell, in order to help Pfc. Bill Durgin get to a med bunker. The initial Chinese thrust had been stopped by Church's gun in the left sector, but there was still a large number of Chinese trying to silence the deadly fire being poured out of the light MG. Pfc. Snell gives the following account of some anxious moments:

I took over the gun while Church helped evacuate Bill Durgin. S/Sgt. Willard Covert of the 3rd platoon sent Pfc. Ronald Borges to help protect the gun. It was a God-send when Russ Church returned because things were

getting real rough. We were using the machine gun, M-1 rifles and grenades to stop them, but they just kept coming, like a human sea.

We were firing our weapons as fast as we could. I remember one who came right up to us before I let him have it. I was afraid of hitting a Marine, so I kept yelling to him asking him if he was a Marine. Suddenly a flare went off, and I noticed that he had sneakers on; at that point, I let him have it.

A few of them got together and started throwing grenades into our position. We were catching them and throwing them back. One landed between Russ Church and me; I yelled at Russ to watch out and scooped it up with my hand. Just as I threw it back, it went off, sending some shrapnel into my face and eye.

By the time that Snell was wounded, Church, too, had suffered some painful wounds. Fortunately, a few fresh Marines reached the position and evacuated Snell and Church. Years later, Church commented with justified pride, "They (the Chinese) did not secure our section of the trench line!"

Pfc. Bill Durgin was the 3rd member of Russ Church's MG crew and has a recollection of the opening salvos of the battle of Boulder City much like that of Church. He described the enemy bombardment as similar to the finale of a fireworks demonstration, except that it continued for an hour. At one point he made the decision to get to his 1st gun position and describes events in this way:

I left the CP and made a dash to my gun emplacement. The barrage was not letting up. There were three of us manning the MG position. We saw some Gooks coming up the hill. We started firing and throwing grenades. In a very short time the Gooks were into the trenches to our right. I couldn't get to our other machine gun because I believed that it had been overrun. The Gooks were about 20 yards away.

All of a sudden I was on my ass. A concussion grenade or a piece of shrapnel hit me. To this day I don't know which it was. My pant leg was ripped and my calf was wide open to the bone! From some where Church showed up and together with the use of my bayonet, we made a tourniquet. I couldn't stand up so Church helped to drag me to a nearby bunker. Somebody handed me to a pistol and said, "Good luck, you might need this."

There were two others in the bunker. In a short while there were people running over the bunker, their screaming and yelling almost drowned out by the gunfire. A figure suddenly stood in the doorway. I started to aim the

pistol when I heard a thud inside the bunker. No one had to tell me it was a grenade! I rolled toward the wall as it went off. I didn't feel a thing, but one of the other Marines was moaning that he had been hit again. I smoked at least four packs of cigarettes until morning.

There was still some activity and commotion outside the bunker. I later heard that a lieutenant from Item Company lost his life right there. He was from my home state of Massachusetts.

By the next morning our original machine gun position was still intact! The machine gun squad was pretty well depleted, but for that matter so was the entire company. The armistice was signed as I lay on a hospital ship.

At a different section of the hill, probably closer to the CP, S/Sgt. Tim Tobin was doing his best to survive the initial bombardment. In the next paragraph he describes a fear that virtually everyone who had been caught in any kind of mortar and artillery fire can completely understand:

I was bounced up in the air from the near hits and tossed from one side of the hole to the other. My buddy and I were crammed in our crab hole with just a small portion of our legs and backside exposed. I was so afraid of getting my balls blown off that my feet were working like a windshield wiper, always staying between by balls and the explosion.

When the shelling somewhat slackened, Tobin left his hole and moved towards the top of the hill. From this point his attention shifted from the shelling to the Chinese assault troops. Let him explain:

Except for flares floating down on small parachutes, I couldn't see too much. One of my machine gunners, Pfc. James Ashbrook, came running out of the tunnel and yelled that the Chinese were right behind him. He turned and fired back into the tunnel. When he did this, it looked like three Gooks came over the top. They were silhouetted by a flare behind them. I shot the one on the left, who was the farthest away from James, but he didn't fall. I realized I had shot at a shadow. I shot at the one in the middle and he bounced slightly. They were still coming toward me. I switched my carbine to full automatic and put the rest of the rounds in the one that had bounced. The Gook on the right started to hit the deck. Before he could, I put in a new magazine and caught him in the chest just as he was ducking down. The force of my rounds lifted his body up into a standing

position. I had emptied my 30 round magazine into him. When the last round hit, he sagged to the ground like a limp rag.

I turned to see how Ashbrook was making out. He had killed the Chinks in the tunnel, but he was dead. I don't know if one of the Gooks got him or if he was hit by shrapnel.

I asked Pfc. Claude Wirt to help me check out the situation. We found Chinks all over the hill, in front of us and behind us. Wirt told me there was no one alive in the front trench. He said he was running on top of dead Gooks and had just gotten off one when he moved. Wirt starting shaking and pointing his 45 pistol in my face. He was yelling, "he (the Gook) was dead, but he tried to shoot me. I put the 45 to his head and shot him and shot him and shot him." Wirt was cracking up; I took the pistol away from him and that's when I noticed his hand was all messed up. I headed him toward the aid bunker to get it patched up and report the situation.

I headed for the company CP where the skipper was getting the bad news from some of his key NCOs. It appeared we were about to be run over. There was a loud explosion. Two or three of the roof joists broke and fell into the bunker. The skipper said to pass the word that he was calling our artillery to come in on top of us.

A couple of Marines and I got into a fighting hole just in time. Our artillery blasted the hill, caved in most of our remaining trenches and turned the hill and rice paddy around us into what looked like a newly plowed field.

Another machine gunner, Pfc. Thomas Durkin (not to be confused with Pfc. Durgin) fought from three different positions, which illustrates just how fluid the battle was. In the following passage Durkin describes the fighting at each location:

We were initially located forward of the trench and left of the aid bunker. Many Chinese fell in front of our light 30 at that position. We held that spot for quite a while, but the amount of incoming made us decide to move to the main trench. We made this decision on our own in that there were no officers around.

We then went through the tunnel and moved to what was probably the northeast. We found a small bunker and positioned the gun. By this time the Chinese were all over the hill. All hell started to break loose, and some of our own shells were falling on us. My

assistant gunner was killed by a flare that hit him when the chute failed to open.

Once again I had to move the LMG to clear enemy troops from the northwest trench near the CP. I had no mount by this time and had to hand fire the weapon. After making that sweep, I was moving toward the CP when I found my friend, Pfc. Patrick Edmonds, looking peaceful, but killed by enemy fire.

I was then ordered to move my gun to a position on the back slope of the hill because we had lost a major part of the trench to the enemy. I was in a fire fight with the enemy the rest of the night, but they were now shooting down instead of up. We lost another man at this position (last name might have been Burton, but his nickname was Frenchie.)

At daybreak we started to clear the enemy out of the main trench.

Sgt. Jess Meado, who already received a Silver Star and at Boulder City would add a Bronze Star to his list of decorations, was still with the first platoon, but now was its platoon guide. These are his observations of Boulder City:

Lt. Robert G. Herlihy and I went around to the front of the hill where the 2nd platoon was located to check the area because we were to replace them. I think the Gooks were shooting at the two of us the whole time with "76s" because every time we moved a round came it. I think they may have been setting their targets for the night.

When night came . . . they came. They were all over the hill, so VT artillery shells were called in. That night Lt. Herlihy was killed while out checking the 1st platoon line. I was now left in charge of the platoon.

The long, long night finally ended. I went out looking for what was left of the 1st platoon . . . not much left. We gathered to reposition our lines. As we moved to our new positions, the man in front of me was hit by a burp gun. I helped move him and other wounded off the hill. We held the outpost, but lost a lot of good Marines—killed and wounded.

Bob Cress has been able to shed a little light regarding the extreme right (east) of George Company's position:

My squad was at the end of the horseshoe that was Boulder City. There was no one to the right of my squad.

The squad spent most of the night on the reverse slope in sleeping bunkers. We could see pretty good all around and especially the

top of the hill (skyline) where the Chinese were located. They threw grenades down on us but I don't remember them firing a weapon. I don't believe they had weapons, just grenades. We threw grenades back at them and shot at everyone we saw on the skyline.

We saw no corpsman at all that night; the guys just took care of each other. In fact, the only person I saw outside of my squad was the platoon runner, Pfc. Bill Cullum. We had no communication with the platoon CP, so he came to us at least two times that night.

From my position I saw Item Company coming up the hill. I could also see tanks milling around in the same area as the entrance to the tank slot. Boy, did they ever draw the incoming!

The next day, a lieutenant that I did not know and a few Marines with him told us to give him a hand in going back over to the forward slope and trench lines. So that is what we did. Most of the bunkers were caved-in. There were plenty of dead and wounded Chinese, plus a few live ones that got up and ran back toward their lines. Needless to say, they did not make it.

My squad had two KIAs, Pfc. Leo Bever and Pfc. John Drake. We had several wounded, but all I can remember are Sgt. Robert Jamieson, Pfc. Milton Cooke and Pfc. Shelby Barnett.

As has been stated throughout the individual accounts, the amount of incoming artillery and mortar fire was so great that words can hardly describe the magnitude. To move out of a bunker or crab hole was to take a risk so great that only the very foolish or the very brave would do so. As casualties piled up, somehow they had to be moved to the aid bunker. Men like Sgt. James Everson volunteered for this assignment. Let him explain:

Sometime before midnight, I volunteered with a S/Sgt, whose name I can't remember, to help carry the wounded from the 2nd platoon bunker. They had no room for the ever increasing casualties. I don't remember how many times I went up there, but I remember a tunnel and a very heavy guy who bled profusely. The S/Sgt. with me was hit in the back. Lee Snell found me the next day when he was being evacuated. I didn't have a helmet or flack jacket on - they must have thought I was a goner. Lee had a corpsman check me out. I eventually woke up in Battalion Aid in a large tent with the CO of George Company and about ten others. My 3rd machine gun section had 3 KIA and 1 man taken prisoner.

While the battle of Boulder City raged on, the Chinese had forced their way into the bunker to the left of Dethloff's "50" caliber machine gun. A corpsman, HM Joseph B. Bennet, Pfc. Carl "Dutch" Bartholomew and Pfc. Richard Johnson became what the official history, US Marine Operations in Korea - Vol V., termed the last POWs of the Korean War. In the following passage, Pfc. Johnson describes some difficult moments:

They took "Doc" first, then "Dutch" and last me. They carried me back to a field hospital in a cave. This was on the day of the night they signed the cease fire.

Just before we got to the hospital, one of our Jets came over. I guess the pilot thought we were all Communists because he made a strafing run. The Chinese carrying the stretcher dropped it and ran for cover. I waved like crazy, but the jet kept on firing. I don't know how I didn't get hit! He "stitched" right up both sides of me. If he had used his cannon, I wouldn't be here today.

The next day, I was taken to an interrogation center in North Korea. They thought I was the son of Senator Lyndon Johnson. As a result of that, I was taken to another place, and they finally got the truth from their intelligence people, and sent me to POW camp #10. While there, I was threatened and abused both mentally and physically.

It was in Camp #10 where the Chinese operated on my knee. That wasn't much fun because they didn't have anything for the pain before, during or after the operation.

Twenty-eight days later we were sent back to our side. That was the last time I saw or heard anything from "Dutch."

On the morning of 27 July 1953, Lt. Richard Guidera arrived at Panmunjom to represent the First Marine Division at the signing ceremony. Only 48 hours earlier George Company had come off Boulder City after fighting perhaps the most ferocious one day battle since the company had hit the beach at Inchon on 15 September 1950. Guidera, as has been noted, was the platoon leader of G/3/1's third platoon for several months and was the acting CO while the company was in reserve. He knew the horrendous casualties taken by the company, and now he was about to come face to face with the enemy. He describes his emotional state in the passage that follows:

The ceremonial detail, which was originally an honor for me, nearly had tragic consequences. I was one of three fully armed and loaded men from our side who were allowed inside the Peace Pagoda when Nam II,

the number two man in North Korea, walked in to sign the truce. I literally fought myself from walking right up to him and shooting him for the hurt and death he and his side had already caused on both sides within the last two days. Frankly, I was not a good choice to be armed and inside the Peace Pagoda with that man, a signatory to the Armistice, who I truly wanted to kill. I came very close to starting World War III.

After the Armistice was signed, about 10:00 AM, I returned directly to the 3rd Battalion because the cease fire would not take effect until 10:00 PM that night, and I wanted to be with my Marines when it ended.

When the firing stopped on July 27th only about 60 George Company Marines could still make muster. The approximately other 180 were dead, missing in action or at various aid stations and hospitals. For the entire 3rd Battalion, the casualty list reached 600, and out in front of the Battalion's positions lay over 2,000 counted Chinese soldiers. How many more were carried away or were out of sight can only be guessed. Sgt. James Everson, whose entire squad was killed, captured or wounded, has retained a clear picture of the last day of the war:

The afternoon before the cease fire, George Company went back to the base of Hill 119. I had no section, so I went with S/Sgt. Tobin. A quiet night, a few rounds went out around 2100. Next morning Sgt. Tobin and I walked up to Boulder City. The Chinese were there picking up their dead, protected by a mean looking Gook with a burp gun. A Life magazine photographer and various brass were checking things out. Standing on hills surrounding Boulder City were hundreds of Chinese soldiers - hills farther away were covered with people. Maybe they couldn't believe we still held Hill 119!

An interesting postscript to the Armistice is provided by Lt. Richard Guidera:

We had three days to clear the MLR and to fall back from the demilitarized zone (DMZ). The Chinese had an identical period. We used our time to clear the battlefield and to set up the DMZ. They used it to cut out a road along the base of the hills to the north and running south right up to the actual line. They used many thousands of men to cut that road, by hand, out of the rock and earth at the base of those hills. And, if the whistle ever blows again, you can be assured that many thousands of others will come racing down that road to

once again try to enter that area and attempt to cross the Imjin River at Hagorangp'o and Saggorangp'o.

It was a battle that almost defies description, and the G/3/1 Marines who survived Boulder City could proudly say that they upheld the finest traditions of the United States Marine Corps while holding off a vastly superior enemy in terms of numbers and fire power. In any other war, these survivors would have received the same recognition as the "Lost Battalion" of World War I, the heroic defenders of Wake Island in World War II or the survivors of the Chosin Reservoir campaign in the early phase of the Korean War.

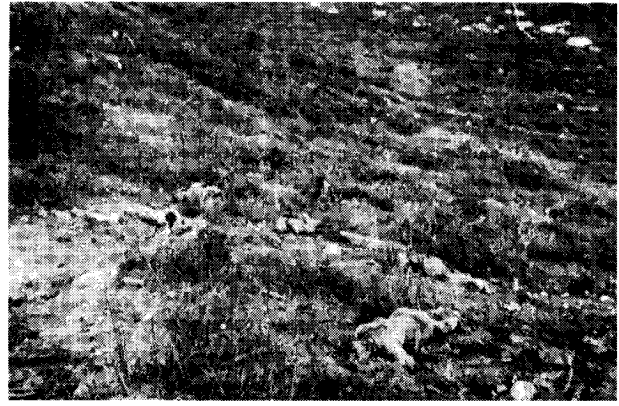
But by this time public recognition was not to be theirs. The war weary American public had truly become apathetic regarding the sacrifices that were made by American military personnel. The public was happy the war was over, but there would be no attempt to honor the sacrifices of those who faced death and bodily harm in the last battle in a war that had become increasingly unpopular with the public. They fought, they suffered and some of them died, but their sacrifices would largely be neither honored nor noticed by a country that sent them off to a

God forsaken portion of the world and then promptly forgot them.

It is difficult to put into words why young men are willing to risk their lives and accept the possibility of bodily harm in 20th Century warfare. The instinct for self-preservation is perhaps the strongest of all, yet the men who hit Blue Beach, fought building to building in Seoul, endured the cold and entrapment by the Chinese in the hills of North Korea, held off the enemy on the ridge line of Hill 902, pushed the fanatical enemy off Hill 751, clung tenaciously to Bunker Hill, Outpost Kate and endured the unimaginable at Boulder City, to name only a few of George Company's valiant battles, subdued the instinct for survival and put their lives on the line.

Did the men of G/3/1 put themselves in danger because they believed that international communism was a threat to world peace, or did they answer their country's call out of a sense of patriotism? To what extent did they expose themselves to death because of a commitment to the concept of Semper Fidelis and the tradition of the United States Marine Corps? Or did they take the chances they did because not to do so would jeopardize the Marine next to them and that fellow Marine's esteem was so valuable that life itself would be risked in order to preserve it? Or was it for all of these reasons?







CITATION MEDAL OF HONOR

MEDAL OF HONOR

"The President of the United States in the name of The congress takes pleasure in presenting the MEDAL OF HONOR to: Technical Sergeant Harold E. Wilson . . ."

Rank and organization: Technical Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Company G, 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein). *Place and date:* Korea, 23-24 April 1951. *Entered service at:* Birmingham, Ala. *Born:* 5 December 1921, Birmingham, Ala. *Citation:* For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as platoon sergeant of a rifle platoon attached to Company G, in action against enemy aggressor forces on the night of 23-24 April 1951. When the company outpost was overrun

by the enemy while his platoon, firing from hastily constructed fox-holes, was engaged in resisting the brunt of a fierce mortar, machine gun grenade, and small-arms attack launched by hostile forces from high ground under cover of darkness, T/Sgt. Wilson braved intense fire to assist the survivors back into the line and to direct the treatment of casualties. Although twice wounded by gunfire, in the right arm and the left leg, he refused medical aid for himself and continued to move about among his men, shouting words of encouragement. After receiving further wounds in the head and shoulder as the attack increased in intensity, he again insisted upon remaining with his unit. Unable to use either arm to fire, and with mounting casualties among our forces, he resupplied his men with rifles and ammunition taken from the wounded. Personally reporting to his company commander on several occasions, he requested and received additional assistance when the enemy attack became even more fierce and, after placing the reinforcements in strategic positions in the line, directed effective fire until blown off his feet by the bursting of a hostile mortar round in his face. Dazed and suffering from concussion, he still refused medical aid and, despite weakness from loss of blood, moved from foxhole to fox-

hole, directing fire, resupplying ammunition, rendering first aid, and encouraging his men. By his heroic actions in the face of almost certain death, when the unit's ability to hold the disadvantageous position was doubtful, he instilled confidence in his troops, inspiring them to rally repeatedly and turn back the furious assaults. At dawn, after the final attack had been repulsed, he personally accounted for each man in his platoon before walking unassisted 1/2 mile to the aid station where he submitted to treatment. His outstanding courage, initiative, and skilled leadership in the face of overwhelming odds were contributing factors in the success of his company's mission and reflect the highest credit upon T/Sgt. Wilson and the U.S. Naval Service



**Company G, 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Division
- ROSTER -**

NAME	RANK	SERIAL #	DATE	DIARY
Andersen, Richard C.	1 Lt.	050325	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Amason, Alton V.	1st Lt	044228	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
Bingham, Carleton D.	2nd Lt	050544	30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Boley, James J.	2nd Lt.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Bussing, Sylvester	1 Lt.	053719	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Caviston, Harry H.	2 Lt.	051553	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Connolly, Harold R.	1 Lt.	041023	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Farrington, Norman	2 Lt.	056065	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Fleischner, Robert	1 Lt.	054493	29 July, 1953	Joined
Frisbie, Varge G.	Capt.	032877	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Gibson, Gerald W.	Capt.	144916	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Goff, Frederick J Jr.	1 Lt	045028	10 Dec, 1950	Joined, Wounded in N.K. did not require evacuation. WIA again on 16 Mar 1951. NK
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Guidera, Richard T.	1 Lt.	051140	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harlan, Murray V. Jr.	Capt	035219	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Harris, Eric N. Jr.	2 Lt.	053260	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Herlihy, Robert G.	2 Lt.	057805	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Hilliard, Frederick	2 Lt.	056013	30 Nov, 1952	Joined WIA 12/16/52
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Holt, Thomas J.	1 Lt.	048459	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Hopkins, Frederick	2 Lt.	049772	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Transferred to H&S Company 24 Feb 1951.
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Howard, Thornton M.	2 Lt.	051754	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hunt, Forest J.	Capt.	049459	29 July, 1953	Joined
Johnson, Horace	1 Lt.	050207	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Kelsh, Thomas F.	2 Lt.	054669	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Kingsbury, Thomas B.	2 Lt.	055908	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Krajnyak, Richard A.	1 Lt.	042508	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Kraus, Fred A.	Capt.	039178	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1951	Dropped
Krohn, Jered	2 Lt.	050606	31 July, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 9/15/51
Leonhard, John J.	2 Lt.	055314	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Lindseth, John	2 Lt.	050729	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped KIA 6/6/51
Marsh, James W.	2 Lt.	050763	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51
Martin, Henry V.	1 Lt.	051401	29 July, 1953	Joined

This Roster was compiled by using photo copies of 40 year old Unit Diaries, Squad Leaders Notebooks, Memorial Service Programs and whatever other services available. We acknowledge that errors and omissions have occurred and dates may be inaccurate.

Guided 5 Oct 51 Dropped 26 Feb 52

May, William H.	2 Lt.	055923	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
McCoy, Jack	Lt.			KIA 4/17/53
McCurdy, William B.	2 Lt.	051451	31 July, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped
Mears, Dean E.	2 Lt.	055342	31 Oct, 1951	Dropped
Miller, William, R. J.	2 Lt.	052996	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1951	Joined Dropped
Moran, Alfred C.	2 Lt.	053329	31 Oct, 1952 31 Dec, 1952	Joined Dropped
Norton, Robert C.	2 Lt.	051280	31 July, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Perhamus, Richard C.	1 Lt.	047654	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Quaile, George E.	2nd Lt. 1 Lt.	050207	31 Jan, 1951 30 Jun, 1951 31 July, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Quinlan, Edward	2nd Lt.	050883	31 Jan, 1951 31 Mar, 1951	Joined Dropped WIA 3/3/51
Redmon, Fred G.	2 Lt. 1 Lt.	049528	31 Mar, 1951 31 May, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Reid, Thomas P.	2 Lt.	050802	31 Mar, 1951 31 July, 1951	Joined Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Roberts, Theodore A.	1 Lt.	054020	3 Dec, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Sainsbury, Robert B.	1 Lt.	047682	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Selmyhr, Garlen L.	1 Lt.	047941	30 Jun, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Sitter, Carl	Capt	016377	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA did not require evacuation. Returned to States 24 Feb 1951. Recipient of Medal of Honor for 29-30 Nov. NK
Stapleton, John H.	2 Lt.	055034	31 Mar, 1951 31 Oct, 1952 30 Nov, 1952	Dropped Joined Dropped
Sowdon, Richard B.	1 Lt.	046603	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Swigart, Oral R. Jr.	1 Lt. Capt.	050666	29 July, 1953 31 Aug, 1953	Joined Promotion
Thomas, Robert J.	Capt.	047965	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Trevino, Rodolfo L.	1 Lt.	051067	31 Oct, 1952 31 Dec, 1952	Joined Dropped
Watson, Robert Jr.	1 Lt.	045676	31 Aug, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Werkle, Robert E.	2 Lt.	055371	29 July, 1953	Joined WIA 7/24/53
Whitbeck, William F.	Capt.	046295	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wills, Daniel	2 Lt.	056038	31 Dec, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Wilson, Raymond L. J.	2 Lt. 1 Lt.	055971	31 Dec, 1952 31 Aug, 1953	Joined Promotion WIA 1/13/53

NAME	RANK	SERIAL #	DATE	DIARY
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A.

Abbott, Elbert J.	Cpl.	573380	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
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Ackerman, Fay L. Jr.	Pfc.	1228828	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Adams, Robert A.	Pfc.	1043986	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Adams, Tommy C.	Pfc.	1201851	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Agras, Demetrio Jr.	Cpl.	1188162	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Albert, Cleopha	Pfc.	663861	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-evacuated to Japan 2 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 16 Feb 1951. To Battalion on 7 Apr 1951. Rotated to States.
			31 Mar, 1951	Re-Joined
			7 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Aldridge, Ethan W.	Pfc.	653677	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Alexander, Eugene E.	Pfc.	1257730	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Allen, Richard D.	Cpl.	1036982	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Alverson, Robert M.	Pfc.	1265280	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Andersen, Charles P.	Pfc.	1187992	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Anderson, Charles F.	Pfc.	1194073	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Anderson, Edward C.	Pfc.	1205154	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Anderson, Gilbert R.	Cpl.	1003425	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Anderson, George M.	Pfc.	575520	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion WIA 6/6/51
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Anderson, Gover C.	Pfc.	1305699	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Anderson, Homer	Sgt.			KIA 4/17/53
Anderson, Jesse K.	Pfc.	1154921	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Anderson, Milton A.	Pfc.	1233904	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Androsko, Richard	Pfc.	657007	Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Antill, Charles W.	Pfc.	1308187	29 July, 1953	Joined
Antkowiak, Bernard	Cpl.	1041842	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Appleget, Ronald A.	Sgt.	1161786	29 July, 1953	Joined
Arbassio, Frederick	Pfc.	1204333	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Arlington, Robert C.	Pfc.	1303231	29 July, 1953	Joined
Armenta, Joaquin A.	Pfc.	1247416	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Armstrong, Maxie P.	Pfc.	1363807	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Arnold, Paul C.	Pfc.	1160941	29 July, 1953	Joined
Arnone, Jasper Jr.	Pvt.	1363542	29 July, 1953	Joined
Arquero, Jose S.	Pfc.	11322840	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Arrington, George L.	Pfc.	1336564	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Ashbrook, James L.	Pfc.	1288211	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Atkinson, George E.	Pfc.	1355538	29 July, 1953	Joined

SIGNIFICANT DATES

Hill 902	4/24/51
Punchbowl	6/6/51
Starvation Hill	9/15/51
Patrols	1952
Boulder City	7/24/53

Atkinson, Harold F.	S/Sgt.	642757	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Aul, Kenneth O.	Pvt.	666814	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-rotated home 3 Mar 1951
			3 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Avery, Johnnie N.	Pfc.	1229653	29 July, 1953	Joined
Avolio, Joseph M.	Pfc.	1156244	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped

B.

Bacon, Karl M.	Pfc.	1204714	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bafford, Teddy L.	Pfc.	1098795	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Bailey, Clyde W.	Pfc.	1179861	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bailey, Marvin	Pfc.	1339141	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bailey, Thomas P.	Cpl.	1344877	29 July, 1953	Joined
Baker, Eugene L.	Pfc.	1262795	29 July, 1953	Joined
Baker, Lawrence K.	Cpl.	1089433	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Baker, Leo F.	Cpl.	611058	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Baker, James D.	Pfc.	1289471	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Baker, Willie	Pfc.	1323726	29 July, 1953	Joined
Balestrieri, Joseph	Pfc.	1170683	31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Ballard, Ralph H. Jr.	S/Sgt.	405803	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bandola, Joseph N.	Pfc.	1155082	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Barber, Robert L.	Pfc.	1042254	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Banks, Herbert W.	S/Sgt.	647731	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Barber, Ronald H.	Cpl.	1086397	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Barnes, David M.	Pfc.	1354595	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Barnett, Robert K.	Sgt.	1100291	29 July, 1953	Joined
Barnhart, Robert C.	Pfc.	1270087	29 July, 1953	Joined
Barnett, Shelb. M.	Pfc.	1241321	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Barr, Jack L.	Pfc.	991841	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Barrackman, Karl V.	Pvt.	1108567	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Barrett, Leo	Pfc.	1279115	29 July, 1953	Joined
Barrett, Thomas G.	Pfc.	1338583	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Barrios, Jesse G.	Pfc.	1319954	29 July, 1953	Joined
Barrow, Grady W. Jr.	Pfc.	328828	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Barrs, Thomas W.	Pfc.	1227520	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Barsomian, Haig J.	Pfc.	1194723	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped

* Bartholomew, Carl E.	Pfc.	1335497	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped WIA 7/24/53
Bates, Otis C.	Pfc.	1312474	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bathanti, Henry V.	Pfc.	1310276	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Batten, Richard S.	Pfc.	1056422	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Battershell, Richard	Cpl.	1139501	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Batthey, Eugene L.	Cpl.	1260273	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Bausal, Lawrence C.	Pfc.	1309505	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bayless, James N.	Cpl.	1172304	29 July, 1953	Joined
Bazley, Herbert L.	Pvt.	1123129	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bean, Donald	Pfc.	1164914	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Bearden, Hurdist, R.	Pfc.	1349994	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Beauchamp, Peter A.	Cpl.	1128953	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Beaulieu, Ronald M.	Cpl.	1294127	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Beaver, Leo	Pfc.			KIA 7/24/53
Beavers, Jennings D.	Pfc.	1250552	29 July, 1953	Joined
Beavers, Robert E.	Sgt.	1173547	29 July, 1953	Joined
Beck, Ernest E.	Pfc.	1340193	29 July, 1953	Joined
Becker, Paul W.	Pfc.	1198177	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Beebe, John E.	Pfc.	1183885	29 July, 1953	Joined
Belcher, John P.	Pfc.	1184474	29 July, 1953	Joined
Bell, Benjamin M.	Pfc.	1271698	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bell, George J.	Pfc.	1821458	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bell, Joseph E.	Pfc.	653551	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec 1950	WIA-evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 16 Feb 1951. WIA on 23 Apr 1951 on hill 902. Evacuated to Japan and States..
			31 Mar, 1951	Re-Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Beltowski, Bruno J.	Pfc.	1212715	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Beman, Charles G.	Pfc.	651117	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950. Recipient of Bronze Star for action on Telegraph Hill, Koto-ri, North Korea.
			31 May, 1951	Re-Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Benedict, David L.	Pfc.	1306498	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bennazar, Damian A.	Pfc.	1220837	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bennett, Glen R.	Pfc.	1264320	29 July, 1953	Joined
Bennett, James A.	Pfc.	617821	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Bernardini, John J.	Cpl.	1150886	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Bernhardt, Ralph L.	Pfc.	1327655	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53

Bernstetter, Bernard	Pfc.	1251344	29 July, 1953	Joined
Berrien, John L. Jr.	Pfc.	1196448	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Berry, Donald M.	Pfc.	1222830	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Berry, Kenneth W.	Cpl.	652684	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Berry, Ronald E.	Pfc.	1218319	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Berscheid, Martin F.	Pfc.	1183928	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bertram, Raymond E.	Pfc.	1196929	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bever, Leo E.	Pfc.	1341878	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Billings, John W. B.	Pfc.	1223931	29 July, 1953	Joined
Binette, Theodore F.	Pfc.	1165309	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Bingham, Almore R.	Cpl.	651003	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bineyte, Theodore F.	Pfc.	1165309	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bishop, Gerald L.	Cpl.	667945	31 July, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bissonette, Gilbert	Pvt.	1293635	29 July, 1953	Joined
Blackburn, Stephen	Cpl.	1167446	29 July, 1953	Joined
Blair, Billy R.	Cpl.	1125899	29 July, 1953	Joined
Blake, Albert R.	Pfc.	1229486	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
			31 Aug, 1953	Re-Joined
Blake, Joseph B. Jr.	Pfc.	1313414	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bland, Paul D.	Pfc.	1341906	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Blankenship, Robert	Pfc.	1243727	29 July, 1953	Joined
Blazer, John	Pfc.	1089460	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Blevins, James C.	Pfc.	11211295	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Blonski, John	Pfc.	1089460	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Bockert, Parker M.	Pvt.	1346959	29 July, 1953	Joined
Boersen, Theodore	Pfc.	1327611	29 July, 1953	Joined
Boglin, Edward J.	Pfc.	1308062	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bond, Curtis L.	Pfc.	1313218	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bookhart, George H.	Pfc.	1187360	29 July, 1953	Joined
Boone, Charles F.	Pfc.	1187351	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Booze, Oscar M. Jr.	Pfc.	1316458	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Borawski, Walter C.	T/Sgt.	464301	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 1/13/53
Borges, Ronald	Pfc.	1331324	29 July, 1953	Joined
Borges, Saro D. C.	Pfc.	1126147	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Borstel, Henri V.	Pfc.	1186824	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bossingham, Lawrence	Pfc.	1209290	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Bowen, Leroy C.	Pfc.	1209160	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Bowes, Donald D.	Pfc.	1239777	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Boyd, Robert M.	Pfc.	1029724	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Boyd, William	Pfc.	669161	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Boyens, Robert A.	Pfc.	1061378	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Boyle, Colin M.	Pfc.	1097234	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bradford, Harvey L.	Pfc.	1139408	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Bradford, Willis D.	Pfc.	1172399	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Bradley, Joseph D.	Pfc.	1162823	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Brady, John J.	Pfc.	1329621	29 July, 1953	Joined
Brant, Charles L. Jr.	Pfc.	1103122	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Branch, Richard L.	Pfc.	1272823	29 July, 1953	Joined
Bray, Robert L.	T/Sgt.	301067	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Brehum, Paul P.	Pfc.	1354835	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Brockschmidt, William	Pfc.	1269269	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Brouwer, Robert G. J.	Pfc.	1162912	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Brown, Janrel L. Jr.	Pfc.	1327134	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Brown, Lee R.	Sgt.	1136495	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Brown, Oscar M.	Cpl.	567073	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Brown, Robert L.	Pfc.	1262358	29 July, 1953	Joined
Brown, Thomas E.	Pfc.	1123036	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Brown, Thomas, J.T.	Pfc.	1272125	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Bruhn, William J. Jr.	Pfc.	1217130	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Brusa, Edward F.	Pfc.	1311220	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Buck, Conyard A.	Pfc.	1288188	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		29 July, 1953	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Buell, Burton L.	Pfc.	1265930	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Burden, James	Cpl.	1066709	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Burke, Edward	Pfc.	1046457	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-evacuated to Japan 2 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 1 Feb 1951. WIA 11 Mar 1951.
Burkes, Billy E.	Pvt.	1247188	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Burkett, Jack	Pfc.	1098028	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Burmeister, Donald	Pfc.	1299196	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Burns, Harold M.	Pfc.	1315360	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		29 July, 1953	Promotion
Burns, Robert J.	Pfc.	669928	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Burnworth, Robert S.	Pfc.	1101697	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
			31 May, 1951	Re-Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Burris, Herbert C.	Pfc.	1277420	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Burt, Victor D.	Pfc.	1232021	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Butler, Dale R.	Pfc.	1193765	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Butler, Donald E.	Sgt.	1166245	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Butler, Frank E.	Pfc.	1302604	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Byard, Marlon	Pfc.	1159476	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Byrd, Glenn H.	Pfc.	1065363	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped KIA 11 Mar
Byrne, James F.	Pvt.	1103672	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-evacuated to Japan 2 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 3 Mar 1951. WIA 6 June 1951. Rotated to States under USMC policy of ending tour of duty after second hospitalized wound.

C.

Cabrera, Gonzalez F.	Pfc.	1259600	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 4/17/53
Calhoun, Thomas R.	Pfc.	1180799	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Callahan, Randall G.	Pfc.	1165295	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Callison, Russell C.	Pfc.	482800	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Callodonato, Robert	Pvt.	1200906	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cannon, Edwin A.	Pfc.	665700	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec 1950	To Division hospital 1 Dec 1950. Evacuated to Japan 9 Dec 1950.
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Re-Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Capobianco, Henry J.	Pfc.	1162968	29 July, 1953	Joined
Carnes, Norman J.	Sgt.	994209	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Carr, James E.	Pfc.	1104648	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Carrano, Alfonso	Pfc.	648565	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA 24 Apr 1951. Evacuated to Japan.
Carroll, John A.	Pfc.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Carter, Clifton C.	Cpl.	1263006	29 July, 1953	Joined
Carter, Doyle E.	Pfc.	1159329	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Caruso, Joseph	Pfc.	1073746	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped KIA 4/24/51

Casale, George L.	Pfc.	1169633	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Casdorph, Richard V.	Cpl.	1184004	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Case, John D.	Pvt.	1240646	29 July, 1953	Joined
Casserly, Ronald J.	Pvt.	1230669	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Castagna, Joseph	Cpl.	1165900	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Cataldo, William G.	Pfc.	1333463	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Catlette, Jimmie P.	Pfc.	1339813	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Catterson, Thomas F.	Pfc.	1157283	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Chainey, Leo H.	Pfc.	1227339	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Champagne, Richard	Cpl.	1169396	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Charlesworth, Gerald	Pfc.	1306427	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Chase, Robinson	Pfc.	1322263	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Cheal, James D.	Pfc.	1228456	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cheatham, Reavus	Pvt.	1247226	29 July, 1953	Joined
Checki, Stanley J.	Pfc.	1097031	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation. DOW as a result of truck accident in Central Korea in Spring of 1951.
Church, Russell W.	Pfc.	1284628	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped WIA 7/24/53
Ciconte, Anthony R.	Pfc.	1170700	31 Aug, 1951	On /Dropped
Clark, Edward G.	Pfc.	1286298	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Clark, Clare L.	Pfc.	1267854	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Clark, James A.	Sgt.	1171450	29 July, 1953	Joined
Clark, Lawrence	Cpl.	1183468	29 July, 1953	Joined
Clark, William B. Jr.	Pfc.	1212007	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Cleghorn J. C.	Pfc.	1250409	29 July, 1953	Joined
Clendennon, Walter	Cpl.	668959	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Coates, Robert J.	Pfc.	1338553	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Coates, William G.	Pfc.	1338552	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Coats, Terrill O.	Pfc.	1319831	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Cockerham, Harlan R.	Pfc.	1231058	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Coffer, John E. Jr.	Pfc.	1312035	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cogburn, Fred C.	Pfc.	1260749	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Colello, Ernest V.	Pfc.	1248561	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Collier Glen	Pfc.	1175585	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Collier, John T.	S/Sgt.	298029	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Awarded Bronze Star medal w/V for service in N.K.
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Collins, Charles E.	Cpl.	598849	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.		10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation. Returned to States 16 Feb 1951. Awarded Bronze Star w/V for service in Seoul.
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped

Collins, William D.	S/Sgt.	567387	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Combs, Larry E.	Pfc.	1191447	29 July, 1953	Joined
Comp, John J.	Pfc.	1305046	29 July, 1953	Joined
Comtois, Donald R.	Pfc.	1208870	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Connors, Aurelious	Pfc.	1251466	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cook, Charles A. Sr.	Sgt.	350454	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cooke, Milton W. III	Pfc.	1194998	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cookingham, Corry s.	Pfc.	1348444	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Coolidge, Dale A.	Pfc.	1294406	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Corbett, John	Pfc.			KIA Spring 1953
Corbin, John W. Jr.	Pfc.	551619	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
			28 Feb, 1951	Re-Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Corbin, Phillip C.	Pfc.	583538	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Corcino, Enrique R.	Pfc.	1246168	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Cordes, Victor	Pfc.			KIA 3/19/53
Cornwall, James M.	Pfc.	1285486	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Coolidge, Dale A.	Pfc.	1294406	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cooney, Edwin M. Jr.	Pfc.	1318535	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Cooper, Donald E.	Pfc.	1317759	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cosper, Richard W.	Pfc.	1179533	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Costello, Arthur E.	Pvt.	1109892	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Cote, Albert Jr.	Pfc.	1294044	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cotton, Clifton	Pfc.			KIA 3/19/53
Cottrell, Joseph R.	Cpl.	1162832	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Coultard, Gale M.	Pfc.	1185671	29 July, 1953	Joined
Covert, Willard A.	S/Sgt.	1114609	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cowart, Ollie N.	Pvt.	1042378	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA again 2 Mar 1951, evacuated to Japan. NK
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
			30 Jun, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Cowart, Harry	Pvt.		10 Dec, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 12 Dec 1950.
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
Cowles, William J.	Pfc.	1299861	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Cox, Curtis W.	Pfc.	1368905	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Crandall, Richard E.	Pfc.	536654	10 Aug, 1950	Joined 1/5
				WIA-evacuated to Division hospital 30 November 1950. Returned to duty 2 Dec 1950.
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Cranfill, William A.	Pfc.	1063612	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Cranford, William J.	Pfc.	1297028	29 July, 1953	Joined
Cratty, Roy H.	Pfc.	1109730	30 Nov, 1951	Of Roster
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Crespo, Martin	Pfc.	1229930	29 July, 1953	Joined

Crespo, Serrano Jes	Pfc.	1259630	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Cress, Robert L.	Pfc.	1176293	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Cross, Frank S.	Pfc.	1190407	29 July, 1953	Joined
Crothers, Raymond L.	Pfc.	1208042	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Crowell, Ray	Pfc.	1101986	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		10 Dec, 1950	Promotion Transferred to H & S Co. 15 May 1951.
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Cullum, Billy R.	Pfc.	1297201	29 July, 1953	Joined
Culp, Robert L.	S/Sgt.	664142	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Cummings, Robert E.	Pfc.	1176732	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Cunningham, Marsali	Pfc.	1314579	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Cupryna, John	Pfc.	1290752	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
			29 July, 1953	Re-Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Cusick, Robert G.	Pfc.	1169650	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
D.				
Daniels, Floyd	Pfc.	1030736	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Daniels, Jack P.	Pfc.	653661	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA 24 Apr 1951-evacuated-returned to duty 11 May 1951.
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Danzer, Arthur L.	Pfc.	1110229	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped KIA 4/24/51
Darling, John T.	Pfc.	1165119	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Darnell, Edward M.	Pfc.	1167760	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Daugherty, Richard	Pfc.	1241678	29 July, 1953	Joined
Davis, Clarence J.	Pfc.	1043710	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Davis, John R.	Pfc.	434089	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped KIA 4/24/51
Davis, Leland	Pfc.	578558	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51
Davis, Osburn D.	Sgt.	662437	29 July, 1953	Joined
Davis, Ralph J.	Pfc.	1084964	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
David, Richard L.	Pfc.	662044	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Davis, Robert B.	Pfc.	1099612	30 Apr, 1951	Joined WIA 3/2/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Davis, William K.	Pfc.	1292215	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Davison, William W.	Pvt.	1253143	29 July, 1953	Joined
Days, James	Pfc.	1260388	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Deaton, Kenneth	Cpl.	1094226	10 Dec, 1950	Joined To Division hospital 13 Jan 1951. WIA 3/2/51

Debaun, George Jr.	Cpl.	550786	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Debusk, Jerry M.	Pfc.	1088874	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Decker, Charles W.	Pvt.	1194986	31 Mar, 1951	Joined WIA 4/24/51
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Defusco, Angelo C.	T/Sgt	281242	31 July, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Dejesus, Rivera Lui	Pfc.	1253714	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Delaney, John L. Jr.	Cpl.	1229311	29 July, 1953	Joined
DeLoach, Jack P.	S/Sgt.	285784	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Awarded Gold Star in lieu of second Bronze Star medal. Rotated to States 16 Feb 1951.
Delossantos, Manuel	Pfc.	1100310	31 Mar, 1951	Joined WIA 6/3/51
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Delossantos, Prajed	Pfc.	1083991	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Nov, 1951	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Deloy, Roberto	Pfc.	1183469	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Delplato, Lawrence	Cpl.	1073896	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation.
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Demarea, August N.	Pfc.	616025	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Demello, Paul L.	Pfc.	1331101	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Demond, Charles E.	Pfc.	1306203	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Denney, Elmer H.	Pfc.	1263650	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Dennis, Jason L.	Pfc.	1085204	31 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Denny, Clifford P.	Pfc.	640586	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion WIA 6/3/51
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Deshales, Raymond V.	Pfc.	1199929	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Dethloff, Harvey Jr.	Pfc.	1153547	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped WIA 7/24/53
Detty, Charles H.	Pfc.	1268567	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Devlin, James J.	Pfc.	1331111	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 3/29/53
Devries, Paul M	Pfc.	1100319	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped KIA 4/24/51
Deyoung, Duray	Pfc.	624250	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Dias, Robert J.	Pfc.	1223810	29 July, 1953	Joined
Diaz, Arnold	Pvt.	1079186	Dec, 1950	Joined NK
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Diaz, Rodolfo	Pfc.	1334025	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Diaz, Victor	Pfc.			KIA 11/24/52
Dick, Evert H.	Pfc.	1272734	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Dicken, Woodrow	Pfc.	640609	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped

Dickerson, Reuben C.	Pfc.	1093965	31 Mar. 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Dicuollo, Angelo A.	Cpl.	1187648	29 July, 1953	Joined
Diglio, Salvatore J.	Pfc.	1330574	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Dirga, Andrew	Pfc.	668775	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				WIA-did not require evacuation.
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Dixon, Gene E.	Cpl.	1222091	29 July, 1953	Dropped
			31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Dixon, Paul A.	Cpl.	1207317	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Dikito, Balbino	Pfc.	1059617	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Dobrenich, Joseph	Pfc.	1083232	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Dockter, Frank	Pfc.	1182186	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Dodge, Eugene E.	Pfc.	1222390	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Dodson, Isaac	Pfc.	1110880	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Doggett, Fulton M.	Pfc.	1350222	29 July, 1953	Joined
Dominguez, Paul	Pfc.	631443	31 Mar, 1951	Joined WIA 3/3/51
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Doolittle, Jeff	Sgt.		10 Dec, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 4 Dec 1950
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
Dorazio, Anthony V.	Pfc.	1184230	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Dorman, Buren S.	Cpl.	633477	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/3/51
Doriot, William F.	Pfc.	666599	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
	Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Dornian, Duren	Cpl.		Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-returned to duty 19 Dec 1950.
				WIA again 2 Mar 1951. Evacuated to Japan 20 Mar 1951.
Dorsey, Elmo L.	Pfc.	1263429	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Doucette, William G.	S/Sgt.	668617	29 July, 1953	Joined
Douglas, Thomas A.	Pfc.	1177049	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Dowler, Ray E.	Pfc.	1166205	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	KIA 12/16/52
Downes, Edward T.	Pfc.	1049714	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Downing, Earlen W.	Pvt.	1128097	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Dragon, Chester J.	Sgt.	1138460	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Drake, John M. Jr.	Pfc.	1190801	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Dreisbach, Robert D.	Pfc.	1061016	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped

Dreyer, Doyle W.	Pfc.	1046437	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Druehl, Orville E.	Pfc.	1298009	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Duenas, Joaquin R.	Pfc.	1337279	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Duff, Richard G.	Pfc.	661783	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Duffy, Joseph R.	Pfc.	1169621	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Dumas, George P. Jr.	Pfc.	1097163	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Re-Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Duncan, Charles O.	Pfc.	1100519	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Duncan, Jimmie	Sgt.	904719	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Dunn, Robert	Cpl.	1211875	29 July, 1953	Dropped
Dunne, Thomas J.	Pfc.	1080052	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Durham, Fred A	Pfc.	1166543	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Durgin, William L. J.	Pfc.	1208694	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped WIA 7/24/53
Durkin, Thomas P.	Pfc.	1331389	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Durr, Arthur W.	Pfc.	1254185	29 July, 1953	Joined
Durst, Melvin L.	Pfc.	1105610	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Dusanowski, Peter P.	Cpl.	634952	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped

E.

Eales, Thomas	Pfc.	1031416	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Earhart, Raymond L.	Pfc.	1319417	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Earnest, Donel F.	Cpl.	1126379	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 3/53
Easterling, Robert	Pfc.	1267466	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Ebaniz, Basilio	Pfc.	1268316	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Eccleston, Edward E.	Pfc.	1169624	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	KIA 9/15/51
Edmunds, Patrick J.	Pfc.	1302628	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Egan, Cornelius P.	Pfc.	1177556	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped WIA 9/15/53
Egan, Michael J.	Pfc.	1305047	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Eggleston, Robert R.	Pfc.	660517	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
			31 Jan, 1951	Re-Joined
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped

Emanuel, Frank Jr.	Pfc.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Emerson, Stanley R.	Pfc.	631393	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		10 Dec, 1950	Promotion To Division hospital 30 Nov 1950. Returned to duty 3 Jan 1951.
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
English, Loraine T.	Cpl.	656802	31 May, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Epstein, George L.	Pfc.	1331019	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Ernest, Allen O. Jr.	Pfc.	1046609	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Erwin, Robert H.	Pfc.	1180016	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Esparza, Eddie	Pfc.	1206399	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Euteneuer, John W.	Pfc.	1317123	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Evans, George R.	Pfc.	1289803	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Evans, Richard L.	S/Sgt.	576275	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Everson, James J. Jr.	Sgt.	630022	29 July, 1953	Joined WIA 7/24/53

F.

Fahrenheit, Donald				KIA Spring 1953
Fant, John M	Cpl.	1137411	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Farley, Harlis	Pfc.	1257344	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Farnsworth, Lawrence	Pvt.	1284400	29 July, 1953	Joined
Farr, Bruce J.	Pfc.	668984	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA on Central Front 2 Mar 1951-evacuated to Japan.
Farris, Jackie D.	Pfc.	1175693	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Farry, John V.	Pfc.	1054764	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA on Central Front 2 Mar 1951-evacuated to Japan.
	Cpl.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Faulk, Joe E. Jr.	Pvt.	1042644	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA in N.K. did not require evacuation. WIA 24 Apr 1951-evacuated.
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Faulkner, Charles	Pfc.	1087749	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Fedie, Leonard L.	Cpl.	638395	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Awarded Bronze Star w/V for N.K. service.
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Fedorco, Francis S.	Cpl.	1167275	29 July, 1953	Joined
Feemster, James H.	Pfc.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 7 Dec 1950.
Feign, Robert C.	Sgt.	1167625	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Feilke, Johann F. G.	Pfc.	1253825	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Ferguson, Layman	Pfc.	1257334	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Fichter, Erich R.	Pfc.	1212859	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Fickle, Donald L.	Pfc.	1277699	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Finn, Donald R.	Cpl.	1200729	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Fishback, Robert	Cpl.	1048335	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Fisher, Carl V. Jr.	Pfc	1070111	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51
Flanagan, James P.	Pfc.	1223530	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Flemming, Charles R.	Pfc.	1154024	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Flint, Charles S.	S/Sgt.	1083764	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Flores, Ramon R. Jr.	Pvt.	649678	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Foley, Bartley J.	Pfc.	1208519	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Ford, Martin X.	Pfc.	1027090	30 Arp, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Ford, Richard E.	Pfc.	1027082	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Fosnock, Irving G.	Sgt.	653054	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Fram, Anthony T.	Sgt.	1137803	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	S/Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Francis, Ernest	Pfc.	1128248	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/23/51
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Francis, Graves	Pfc.	665626	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped WIA 9/15/51
Franks, Eugene N.	Pfc.	1242549	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Frederick, Joseph F.	Sgt.	1117982	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Freeman, Edwin R.	Pfc.	1205574	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Freitas, Robert C.	Pfc.	12454258	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Frey, Andrew G.	Pfc.	1180339	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Freyer, William A.	Pfc.	1207864	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Fritz, Donald W.	Pfc.	1161592	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Frost, Charles F.	S/Sgt.	331979	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Frydrychowski, Dani	Cpl.	1153000	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Fuller, Oliver D.	Pfc.	1126125	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Fury, John L.	Pfc.	1046267	10 Dec, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 2 Dec 1950.
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
			30 Jun, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped

G.

Gaael, Christian P.	T/Sgt.	428442	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	KIA 3/2/51
Gagne, Joseph W. R.	Pfc.	1322855	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gall, Francis C.	Pfc.	801477	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
Gallagher, Peter P.	Cpl.	1150454	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Galloway, Kenneth D.	Pfc.	1136593	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Gammack, Ronald A.	Pfc.	1285330	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gammon, Lawrence L.	Pfc.	1130517	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Garcia, Esperdian	Cpl.	1160539	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Garcia, Fred F. Sr.	Pfc.	281141	10 Aug, 1950	Joined NK
	Sgt.			Promotion Emergency leave to States 27 Feb 1951.
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Garcia, Mario R.	Pfc.	1322183	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gardella, Stephen L.	S/Sgt.	552666	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Gardner, James Jr.	Pvt.	1270289	29 July, 1953	Joined
Garrett, Robert W.	Pfc.	1331073	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gatlin, Clyde N.	Pfc.	1295088	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Geno, Milton	Cpl.		Dec, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950.
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
Georges, Robert J.	Cpl.	606900	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gibson, Billy K.	Pfc.	589243	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Gibson, Billy V.	Pfc.	1110091	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Giddens, Ray J.	Cpl.	1154916	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Gilbert, James J. Jr.	Pfc.	1315971	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gilday, Martin	Pfc.	1170890	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Giles, John F.	Sgt.	1138255	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Gilmore, Loran R.	Pfc.	1059214	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Gilmore, Timothy J.	Pfc.	1184098	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Gilreath, Henry J.	Pfc.	1292972	29 July, 1953	Joined
Gipson, Benjamin E.	Pfc.	1057585	31 Jan, 1951	Joined WIA 3/3/51
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Glass, Eugene	Pfc.	119438	30 Arp, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Glenn, Donald D.	Pfc.	1104479	31 Mar, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Glenn, Ralph E.	Pfc.	1269638	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Globe, Eugene	Pfc.	1207854	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Glynn, John L.	Pfc.	1033983	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Gochnaur, Clair E.	Pfc.	1036469	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA on Central Front 3 Mar 1951- evacuated to Japan. NK
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
			28 Feb, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Goetz, Robert E.	S/Sgt.	528322	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Goff, Bruce C.	Pfc.	1096283	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Goley, Elwood W.	M/Sgt.	300984	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Gonzales, Manuel O.	Pfc.	562873	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Gonzalez, Ignacio S.	Pfc.	531109	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	KIA 7/2/51
Gonzalez, Theodore	Pfc.	1183353	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Good, Will H.	Cpl.	1217793	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Goodman, Daniel H.	Pfc.	1279089	29 July, 1953	Joined
Goodnight, Bill R.	Cpl.	1223946	29 July, 1953	Joined
Goodwin, Edmund L.	Cpl.	570116	31 May, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion WIA 6/6/51
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Goodwin, Royce D.	Sgt.	1190456	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Goodwin, Walter E.	Pfc.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Gorczyca, John J.	Pfc.	1064238	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Goyen, Gary E.	Pfc.	1108516	31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Grady, Walter Jr.	Pfc.	1324582	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Graham, Arthur V.	Pfc.	661308	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Graham, Francis J.	Pfc.	1337022	29 July, 1953	Joined
Grant, James J.	Cpl.	1047202	10 Dec, 1950	WIA-evacuated to Japan 4 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 24 Jan 1951. NK
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Granton, Lawrence G.	Cpl.	1157072	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Graves, John T.L.	Pfc.	1292250	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Greeley, Robert G.	Pfc.	636398	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Green, Carl R.	Pfc.	333761	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/3/51
Green, Laverne L.	Pfc.	1290955	29 July, 1953	Joined
Greene, William N.	Pfc.	1308481	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Greenwald, Henry J.	Cpl.	1139459	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Grider, Clifford S.	Pfc.	1051852	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Griffith, James P.	Pfc.	1310965	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Griffith, Lewis M.	Pfc.	312992	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Grob, Gerald W.	Pfc.	1057744	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Grogan, Francis Jr.	Sgt.	614871	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	S/Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Grosshans, Paul G.	Cpl.	1123911	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Guidry, Neuben, J.	Pfc.	1262246	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Gustafson, Glenn F.	Sgt.	959075	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Gutierrez, Pedro G.	Cpl.	866933	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Aug, 1951	Promotion WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped

H.

Hadano, Haruzo	Pfc.	1217237	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hadley, Robert J. Jr.	Pfc.	1190013	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hahn, Howard J.	Pfc.	1249033	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA Spring 1953
Hale, Robert E.	Pfc.	667398	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hall, Hastings C.	Pfc.	1077954	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 6/3/51
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Hall, Lewis C.	Pfc.	1356612	29 July, 1953	Joined
Halle, Bruce T.	Sgt.	1153433	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Hallquist, Gerald L.	Pfc.	1335703	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hambrick, Archie R.	Pvt.	1325651	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Pfc.		31 Aug, 1953	
Hamilton, Willie	Pfc.	1328355	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Hampton, William R.	Pfc.	1288304	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hand, Rudolph S.	Sgt.	504212	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	S/Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion WIA 6/6/51
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Hans, Francis T.	Pfc.	1175256	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hanscom, Ronald J.	Pfc.	1177569	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hansen, Charles W. J.	Pfc.	1336110	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hansen, Harry C.	Cpl.	1124915	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hansen, Ted T.	Cpl.	1224915	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harbola, Robert	Pfc.	667436	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Evacuated to Japan 6 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 27 Jan 1951.
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Harden, Harold E.	Sgt.	1224988	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Harding Max D.	Pfc.	1221375	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harmon, James L.	Cpl.	1243379	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harrell, Joe W.	Pfc.	1349955	29 July, 1953	Joined
Harrigan, John F.	Pfc.	1162639	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Harris, Arthur J.	T/Sgt.	231241	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harris, Norman R.	Pfc.	1232507	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harris, Virgil L.	Pfc.	1121849	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Harrison, James T.	Pfc.	1167961	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hart, George A.	Pfc.	1240589	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hassel, Henry J.	Pfc.	1110120	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hasselbach, Edward	Pfc.	4998854	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hassell, Adrian	Pfc.	1161199	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hattig, Leonard G.	Pfc.	1136577	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Hatton, Robert E.	Pfc.	623862	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Hauer, Thomas W.	Pfc.	1082655	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Hauser, Patrick G.	Pfc.	1171554	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hautzinger, Daniel	Pvt.	1165862	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Havens, Robert C.	Sgt.	1117438	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hawkins, Franklin W.	Pfc.	314612	31 Jan, 1951	Joined WIA 3/2/51
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Hayelu, Richard	Pfc.	1245313	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Haynes, French L. Jr.	S/Sgt.	653787	29 July, 1953	Joined
Heath, Philip H.	Cpl.	1047116	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Hebert, Clarence J.	Pfc.	1182325	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Hedrick, Neal S.	Pfc.	1130620	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Heiden, Charles S.	Cpl.	1061754	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Held, Thomas D.	Pfc.	1269841	29 July, 1953	Joined
Helgeson, Allen K.	Pfc.	1174125	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hemminger, Charles	Pfc.	1310624	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hempeling, Glynn R.	Sgt.	11644933	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Hems, Ellsworth C.	Pfc.	664162	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA on Central Front 3 Mar 1951, evacuated to Japan.
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
Hems, Fred B.	Pfc.	1082398	31 Aug, 1951 10 Aug, 1950	Dropped Joined Awarded Letter of Commendation just South of Koto-ri for action of 10 Dec 1950. Rotated to States 25 Mar 1951.
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Hengy, Lawrence J.	Pfc.	1089638	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 9/15/51
Henderson, Donald J.	Pfc. Cpl.	649140	10 Aug, 1950	Joined Promotion Awarded Letter of Commendation w/V for action in North Korea. KIA on Central Front 2 Mar 1951.
Henderson, James J.	Cpl.	1227412	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Henderson, William	Pfc.	1296667	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Hensley, Howard C. J.	Cpl. Sgt.	1175736	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Herrea, Justo J.	Pfc.	1319381	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Hertensteiner, Rich	Pfc.	540461	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hester, A. M. Jr.	Pfc.	1256402	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hill, Alfred L.	Pfc.	1322510	29 July, 1953	Joined
Hill, Wayne R.	Cpl.	1193580	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Himmels, Paul J.	Cpl.	1275743	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Hinton, Ernest L.	S/Sgt.	640817	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hinton, John W.	Cpl.	1155540	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Holloway, Bobby J.	Pfc. Cpl.	659085	10 Aug, 1950	Joined Promotion WIA-did not require evacuation. Awarded Bronze Star for action adjacent to air strip at Hagaru. Rotated to States 3 Mar 1951.
Horn, Billy R.	Pfc.	1173928	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Horn, Charles, E.	Pfc.	1255211	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Horner, James A.	Pfc.	1189840	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Horning, Elmer W.	Pfc.	1058040	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Horton, Jack W.	Pfc.	1177279	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Hosek, Jerry A.	Pfc. Cpl.	1247045	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Houston, Jimmie L.	Pfc.	1350601	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Howard, Maurice K.	Pfc.	1176250	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Howard, William B.	Pfc.	1323831	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Howe, Milton J.	Pfc.	629034	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA again 2 Mar 1951-evacuated to Japan.

Howe, Robert J.	Pfc.	1276657	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Howze, Edward	Pfc.	1275695	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Hudson, Robert T.	Pfc.	1271817	29 July, 1953	Joined
Huffstutter, William	Pfc.	1306727	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Hunsaker, Robert D.	Pfc.	1225233	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Hunt, Charles G.	Pfc.	1151735	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Hunt, Charles W.	Pfc.	1044067	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Hunt, Robert J.	Pfc.	1119361	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	6/6/51
Hunter, Charles B.	Pvt.	311059	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Hunter, Donald W.	Pfc.	1056866	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Hunter, John E.	Pfc.	1119958	30 Apr, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Huntley, Robert E.	Pfc.	1098438	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Hurt, Jack L.	Pfc.	1049274	30 Apr 1951	Joined WIA 6/6/51
			31 July 1951	Dropped
Hutcheson, Richard	Cpl.	1092516	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped

I.

Idom, Bobby R.	Pfc.	1153878	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Incarnato, Nicholas	Pfc.	1119672	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Ingman, Kenneth R.	Pfc.	1139861	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped KIA 6/6/51
Ingraham, Kenneth M.	Pfc.	1108042	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Ingram, Russell A.	Cpl.	1218757	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Irgens, Kennard C.	Pfc.	1057977	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51
Irish, Orville E.	Pfc.	1065314	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Irvin, Donald W.	Pfc.	1268938	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Irving, Robert V.	Pfc.	609173	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Irwin, William F Jr.	Pfc.	1104021	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Isley, Robert B.	Cpl.	679590	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Iverson, Rhonald D.	Pfc.	1139880	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped

J.

Jablonski, Francis	Pfc.	1099918	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped

Jachowski, Robert J.	Pfc.	649730	31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped	
Jackman, Jackie D.	Pfc.	1334100	29 July, 1953	Dropped	KIA 7/24/53 Boulder
Jackson, Harold J. J.	Pfc.	1284630	29 July, 1953	Joined	
Jackson, James	Pfc.	1309278	29 July, 1953	Joined	
Jacobs, Andrew Jr.	Pfc.	1104816	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped	
Jacobson, George T.	Pfc.	1052249	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
Jacquez, Daniel R.	Pfc.	1173873	31 Aug, 1951	Joined	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
Jakovec, Ralph A.	Pfc.	1120214	31 May, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Jakubczyk, Richard	Pfc.	1159527	31 Aug, 1951	Joined	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
James, Jerald D.	Pfc.	1054600	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
James, Lewis	Pfc.	1047059	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
James, William R.	Pfc.	1152168	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	KIA 4/24/51 902
Jamieson, Robert W.	Sgt.	1199688	29 July, 1953	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	WIA 7/24/53
Jenkins, David C.	Cpl.	331749	10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Re-Joined	Promotion
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped	
Jensen, Robert A.	Pfc.	1093917	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion	
			31 July, 1951	Dropped	
Jaramillo, Rafael J.	Pfc.	1274593	29 July, 1953	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	
Jeffares, George D.	Pfc.	1196243	29 July, 1953	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	
Jerrel, Frank E.	Pfc.	1049135	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Jessup, Larry G.	Pfc.	1190055	29 July, 1953	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	
Jimenez, Vicente	Pfc.	1334205	31 Aug, 1953	Joined	
Johnson, Charles B.	Pfc.	1139866	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Charles B.	Cpl.	1167940	29 July, 1953	Dropped	KIA 7/24/53
Johnson, Clarence W.	Pfc.	11580300	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	WIA 4/24/51
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Forest D.	Pfc.	1162548	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
Johnson, Gene F.	Pfc.	1310712	29 July, 1953	Joined	
Johnson, John H.	M/Sgt.	359332	31 July, 1951	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Loren V.	Pfc.	1066783	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Manuel R.	Pfc.	1155881	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Melvin C.	Pfc.	1043076	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 Apr, 1951	Dropped	
* Johnson, Richard D.	Pfc.	1190982	29 July, 1953	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	WIA 7/24/53
Johnson, Robert L.	Pfc.	1047251	31 Jan, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Johnson, Robert W.	Pfc.	1138107	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	KIA 9/15/51

Johnson, Robert W.	Pfc.	1174258	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Johnson, Ronald F.	Pfc.	1091346	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Johnson, William R.	Pfc.	1065231	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Johnston, Glen D.	Pfc.	1154079	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Joki, Edwin W.	Pfc.	1064150	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped WIA July 1951
Joiner, J. R.	Pfc.	1228233	29 July, 1953	Joined
Jolloff, Marvin H.	Pfc.	1354654	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Jones, Frank L.	Pfc.	1108488	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Jones, George H.	S/Sgt.	956624	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Jones, Joseph H. H.	Pfc.	1323518	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA 7/24/53
Jones, Kenneth D.	Pfc.	1192760	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Jones, Raymond R.	Sgt.	1078764	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Jones, Robert L.	Pfc.	1175305	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Jones, Robert W.	Sgt.	415428	10 Dec, 1950	Joined
	S/Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Jones, Seafie L.	Pfc.	1209474	29 July, 1953	Joined
Jones, Thomas W.	Pfc.	605880	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.			To Division hospital 1 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 15 Jan 1951. To Division hospital 19 Feb 1951. Returned to States 22 Mar 1951.
Jones, Walter B.	Pfc.	1248679	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Jones, Wilbert W.	Pfc.	1298711	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Jones, Wilbur L.	S/Sgt.	97274	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	T/Sgt.		29 July, 1953	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Jones Wilton	Pfc.	1159300	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Jordan, James J.	Pfc.	1303133	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Jordan, Wayland J.	Pfc.	1268764	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Jursa, Anthony V.	Pfc.	663301	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Awarded Letter of Commendation w/V for service in North Korea. Rotated to States 16 Feb 1951.

K.

Kahler, Robert D.	Pfc.	1316155	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Kane, Gerald J.	Sgt.	1126833	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Kapschock, Paul P	Pfc.	1245820	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Karcz, Robert L.	Pfc.	1105457	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Katkin, Joseph P.	Pfc.	1194684	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Katzewnoyer, Robert	Pfc.	1081337	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped

Kaufman, Walter R.	Pfc. Cpl.	1065690	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Promotion	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Keizer, Milton L.	Pfc.	1102527	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
Kelleher, Ronold F.	Pfc.	1091345	31 Jan, 1951	Joined	
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped	
Kellems, Teddy P.	Pfc.	1296837	31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped	
			31 Aug, 1953	Joined	
Keller, Arthur E.	Pfc.	1277533	31 Aug, 1953	Joined	
			10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
Kelly, Lawrence O.	Pfc.	1113045		WIA 2 Mar 1951	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
Kennebeck, John J.	Pfc.	1193655	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
			31 Jan, 1951	Joined	
Kennedy, Gerald A.	Pfc.	1130609	30 Jun, 1951	Dropped	
			31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
Kennedy, John J.	Pfc.	1105267	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped	
Kent, Vernon R.	Sgt.	1017417	10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
Kerner, Leonard M.	Pfc.	1269208	31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped	
Kessler, William T.	Cpl. Sgt.	1154453	31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
			29 July, 1953	Promotion	
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped	
Killian, James R.	Pfc.	1114003	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped	
			31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
Kimball, James E.	Pfc.	1275538	29 July, 1953	Dropped KIA March 1953	
			31 Aug, 1951	Joined	
Kimmel, William S.	Pfc.	1168376	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
			28 Feb, 1951	Joined	
Kirby, Malcolm R.	Pfc.	670329	31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51	
			10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
Kirk, Robert S.	Pfc.	1096238	10 Dec, 1950	Evacuated to Japan 10 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 27 Jan 1951.	
			Cpl.	31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51	
Kirkwood, Allan P.	Pfc.	1157365	31 May, 1951	Joined	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
Kline, Benjamin G.	Cpl.	1192399	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped	
			30 Nov, 1952	Joined	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped	
Klein, Jerome	Pfc.	1177740	31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Knapp, Duane E.	Pfc.	658039	10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation.	
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped	
Kohler, Donald A.	Pfc.	647404	10 Aug, 1950	Joined	
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51	
Kolb, Donald F.	Pfc.	1096109	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA 2 Mar 1951-evacuated to Japan	
			Cpl.	31 May, 1951	Promotion
Kollross, Donald M.	Pfc.	1156163	30 Jun, 1951	Dropped KIA 6/6/51	
			31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51	
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped	
Kotzer, Alexander	Pfc.	1251480	31 Oct, 1952	Joined	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped	
Kramer, Andrew	Cpl.	659567	30 Apr, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped	
Krebs, Robert F.	Pfc. Cpl.	1063695	31 Mar, 1951	Joined	
			31 May, 1951	Promotion	
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped	

Kuhler, Donald	Pfc.	647404	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
Kulha, Edward J.	Pfc.	1082297	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51
Kunze, Gilbert E.	Pfc.	1241922	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Kveset, Richard R.	Pfc.	1082564	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
			31 Jan, 1951	Re-Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped

L.

Lafleshe, Edgar D.	Pfc.	648561	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA again on 23 Mar 1951. Returned to duty 24 Mar 1951.
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Lamoreaux, Marshall	Pfc.	1289900	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Landmesser, John E.	Pfc.	1152983	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Landolt, Charles H.	Pfc.	1172073	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Langford, Nathan B.	Cpl.	549176	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.			Promotion WIA 11 Mar 1951-did not require evacuation.
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Lantow, William J.	Pfc.	1156799	1 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Lapetina, Bobby C.	Pfc.	1153815	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Larkin, Allan J.	Pfc.	1284569	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Larson, Arthur E.	Pfc.	1159847	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Larson, Herbert F.	Pfc.	1187881	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Laskowski, Joseph D.	Sgt.	656041	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Latham, Cecil M.	S/Sgt.	853760	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Laughrey, Wilfred C.	Pfc.	1031247	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Lavalley, George J.	Cpl.	1115667	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Lawrence, Gale D.	Pfc.	1189550	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Lawson, Charles S.	Pfc.	1175074	30 Nov, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Lawson, Frederick P.	Pfc.	1175557	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Leahy, Anthony J.	Pfc.	1033418	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 6/5/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Lealao, Kita S.	Pfc.	1059837	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Lee, Robert E.	Pfc.	1069181	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped

Leibold, John M.	Sgt.	588144	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Lennon, Charles A. J.	M/Sgt.	274761	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Lesser, Thomas	Pfc.	625851	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Reported UA 30 Dec 1950.
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Levin, Aaron L.	Pfc.	657709	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Levu, Sitae S.	Pfc.	1300748	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Lewchuck, John	Pfc.	1193774		KIA 9/15/51
Lewellen, George R.	Pfc.	1286721	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
Lewis, Albert C. Jr.	Sgt.	658186	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Lewis, Fred M.	Sgt.	1151618	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Lewis, William T.	Pfc.	1091331	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Lewison, Duane C.	Cpl.	1197376	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Libby, Rollie O.	Pfc.	1154581	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Libonati, James J.	Pfc.	1081101	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Lieske, Robert	Pfc.	1290836	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Lightfoot, Grady H.	S/Sgt.	264837	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Ligoski, Arthur M.	Pfc.	1160815	31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/14/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Liptau, Conrad, P.	Pfc.	1058181	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Listerman, Kenneth	Pfc.	1139131	30 Apr, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Litzer, Donald J.	Cpl.	1156182	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Livingston, Robert	Pfc.	1314666	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Loch, James Jr.	Pfc.	1309865	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Lockley, James	Pfc.	1338618	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Long, Glenn A.	Pfc.	1176724	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Lopez, Jose	Pfc.	1375039	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Luga, Tafana	Pfc.	1300706	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Luhn, Austin W.	Cpl.	1216203	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Luke, William W.	Pfc.	1344585	31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Lumbis, Emil	Cpl.	628380	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Lutman, James M.	Cpl.	1194163	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Luuga, Luani	Pfc.	1300622	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Lynch, John M.	Pfc.	1102971	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Lynch, Samuel	Pfc.	1336012	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Lynch, William R.	Pfc.	659254	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Lynn, Harry E.	Pfc.	1216798	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Lytle, Lester E.	Pvt.	1200876	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

M.

Macchiarole, Joe	Pfc.	1063939	10 Dec, 1950	Joined Transferred to 1st Provisional Casual Co. 5 Dec 1950. NK
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Macchiarole, Tony	Pfc.	10633926	10 Dec, 1950	Joined Evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950.
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
MacDougall, George	Pfc.	1191032	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Machuga, Kenneth R.	Cpl.	1196707	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
MacMillan, John D.	Pfc.	1297325	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Madden, Thomas E.	Pfc.	458856	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/11/51
Magers, Edward L.	Pfc.	1355145	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Mahoney, John M.	Sgt.	1177748	29 July, 1953	Joined
Manger, George A.	Cpl.	1157779	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Manning, Melvin H.	Pfc.	1336635	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Marafchik, Barnett	Pfc.	1096857		Joined
			28 Feb, 1951	Dropped
Marino, Robert A.	Cpl.	647917	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Marks, Amar D.	Pfc.	1094021	10 Aug, 1950	Joined KIA in Central Korea 2 Mar 1951
Marmino, Ernest S.	Pfc.	1060725	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Marquess, James C.	Sgt.	596501	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Marsden, Frederick	Pfc.	1095097	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Marson, Richard	Pfc.	1193774		KIA 9/15/51
Marston, Fred A.	Pfc.	593926	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Martello, Sam Jr.	Pfc.	655807	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Martin, John W.	Pfc.	1095148	28 Feb, 1951	Joined WIA 3/11/51
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Martin, Robert L.	Pfc.	1277563	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Martinetti, Joseph	Pfc.	1279368	29 July, 1953	Joined
Martinez, Richard	Pfc.	1313623	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Maryott, William J.	Pfc.	1163981	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Mason, Charles W.	Pfc.	1094214	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Massey, James L.	Pfc.	1090974	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Massey, Rollin F.	Pfc.	1200286	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Matteson, Byron	Pfc.	1071502	28 Feb, 1951	Joined WIA 3/2/51
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Maupin, Lloyd D.	Pfc.	96576	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Maze, Jack L.	Pfc.	11277006	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
McCarroll, Thomas A.	Pfc.	1290642	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
McCune, Richard	Sgt.	669749	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 10/23/51
McDonald, Archie M.	Sgt.	328162	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
McDowell, James H.	Cpl.	1153171	29 July, 1953	Joined
McIntire, Harlan D.	Cpl.	617259	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51
McKay, Frederick R.	Pfc.	1126648	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51
McKenna, Dale D.	Pfc.	1070815	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				WIA-did not require evacuation. Returned to States 16 Feb 1951.
McKenna, Joseph	Pfc.	1054910	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
McKenna, Laurence F.	S/Sgt.	1112956	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
McKinnon, Samuel J.	Pfc.	1209448	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
McKissick, Ellison	Sgt.	1113387	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
McLaren, William	Cpl.	1088461	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
McLendon, J. D.	Pfc.	1096709	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
	Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
McNeive, Francis T.	Pfc.	581417	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA again on 23 Mar 1951.
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
McNesky, Robert M.	Sgt.	1087501	30 Nov, 1951	Joined WIA 4/30/52
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
McNurney, Eugene J.	Cpl.	567547	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
McQueen, William C.	Pfc.	1096716	28 Feb, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
McRae, Kenneth Jr.	Sgt.	1136434	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
McVicker, Russell E.	Pfc.	1230581	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Meado, Jess E.	Sgt.	1167536	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
Mecanko, Michael E.	Cpl.	1157790	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Medley, Joseph B.	Pfc.	813046	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Meek, Richard L.	Sgt.	1139567	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Megnin, James P.	Pfc.	1136121	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Melancon, Alfred G.	Pfc. Cpl.	1097948	10 Dec, 1950 31 May, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Melendez, Rosado JE	Pfc.	1210492	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Mellinger, Cecil G.	Pfc.	1229095	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped KIA Spring 1953
Mercado, Jose H.	Pfc.	1248508	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped KIA Spring 1953
Merkle, Carl P.	Pfc.	1206434	31 Oct, 1952 31 Dec, 1952	Joined Dropped
Merrill, James B.	Pfc.	1210226	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Michelony, Lewis J	Pfc.	1097948	28 Feb, 1951 31 Mar, 1951	Joined Dropped
Miles, John R. Jr.	Cpl.	619632	31 Oct, 1952	Joined/Dropped
Miller, Clarence T.	Pfc.	1212390	30 Nov, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Miller, Frederick H.	Sgt.	1150135	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Miller, James B.	Pfc.	1227859	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Miller, Robert D.	Pfc.	1071724	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. WIA again 23 Mar 1951.
Mills, James B.	Pfc. Cpl.		10 Aug, 1950 10 Dec, 1950	Joined Promotion WIA-evacuated to Japan 2 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 16 Feb 1951. Transferred to H & S 25 Mar 1951 for rotation to States.
Mills, Robert W. Jr.	Cpl.	1200338	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Minden, John F.	Cpl.	1165712	31 Dec, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Minnefield, Charles	Pfc.	1199052	31 Oct, 1952 30 Nov, 1952	Joined Dropped
Mitchell, Charles B.	Pfc.	1123992	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 3/3/51 Dropped
Mitchell, Timothy P.	Cpl.	1233516	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Moler, Kenneth C.	Pvt.	1243183	29 July, 1953	Joined
Montgomery, Gerald	Sgt.	1218021	29 July, 1953	Joined
Moody, Thomas H.	Cpl.	1154886	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Moore, Frank E.	Pfc. Cpl.	663192	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. Promotion
Morrall, Frank E.	Cpl.	558450	30 Apr, 1951 31 Jan, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	Dropped Joined Dropped
Morris, William E.	Pfc.	1266727	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Morris, William N.	Pfc.	1194126	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Morrissey, Richard J.	Cpl.	1151116	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Mortimer, Joseph A.	Cpl.	1078411	28 Feb, 1951 31 May, 1951	Joined Dropped
Moura, George T. jr.	Pfc.	1185785	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Mueller, James T.	Pfc.	1064980	10 Dec, 1950 30 Apr, 1951	Joined NK Dropped
Mulroy, Ronald O.	Pvt.	1155095	29 July, 1953	Joined
Munnings, Melvin G.	Pfc. Sgt.	662218	10 Aug, 1950 31 Jan, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped

N.

Naney, Tom W.	Pfc.	1046376	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			3 Mar, 1951	KIA 3/11/51
Naspinsky, Edward T.	Pfc.	1187774	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Nelson, Howard T.	Pfc.	1298333	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Neuman, Vernon G.	Pfc.	1180884	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Newell, James M.	Cpl.	1263773	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Newman, Jack R.	Pfc.	1130972	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Nimon, Robert R.	Pfc.	1187743	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Nixon, James A.	Pfc.	1193128	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Norris, Ronald D.	Pfc.	1162182	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Norris, Walter M. Jr.	Pfc.	1114840	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped KIA 4/24/51
Nunez, Benjamin A.	Cpl.	1192924	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Nutter, Harold G.	Pvt..	1317384	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped

O.

Oakes, Dayton R.	Cpl.	555594	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
OConnell, Jerry M	Cpl.	1032976	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
O'Connor, George R.	Pfc.	1119903	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Oddo, Vincent J.	Cpl.	1249110	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
O'Grady, Raymond L.	Pfc.	1174195	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Okeefe, Christopher	Pfc.	1280860	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Olmstead, Stephen	Pfc.	1088127	Dec, 1950	Joined Returned to States 30 Mar 1951 to enroll in USMC Officers Training Program. Present rank is Lieutenant General, USMC.
Olsen, Robert A.	Pfc.	1154785	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Olson, Otto N.	Pfc.	1058111	10 Dec, 1950	Joined "Mr. First Platoon" served continually with G-3-1 longer than any man who served the company during the Korean War. His tour extended beyond one year.
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Prototion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Oneill, Kenneth M.	Sgt.	1023534	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Opalinski, Jack K.	Pvt.	1151065	29 July, 1953	Joined
Oshea, Harry J.	Pfc.	1181536	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Otto, Frank E.	Cpl.	1083884	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Owen, Roy V.	S/Sgt.	323743	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

P.

Pace, William A.	Pfc.	1288091	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped

Pagliuca, Joseph F.	Cpl.	1187186	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
Parent, Lucien	Sgt.	1033428	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Parker, William A.	Cpl.	582944	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Parkin, Mark S.	Cpl.	1057946	10 Dec, 1950	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Parris, Howard E.C.	Pfc.	1108816	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Pashaler, Frank H.	T/Sgt.	293322	31 Mar, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Peeden, Bobby R.	Pfc.	1136947	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Pekovitch, Andrew D.	Pfc.	1270268	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Perkins, James L.	Pfc.	1270282	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Peshlakai, Harry A.	Pfc.	1272940	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Philipsen, Ivan W.	Cpl.	5119046	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Phillips, Billy J.	Cpl.	580256	31 Jan, 1951	Joined WIA 3/23/51
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
	Sgt.		31 July, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Piech, Walter	Pfc.	1159608	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Pierce, J. H.	Cpl.	1157965	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Piesik, Valentine D.	Pfc.	1185292	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Pirolo, John P.	Pvt.	1027871	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-evacuated to Japan 4 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 23 Feb 1950.
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Plott, Donald L.	Cpl.	630656	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Polizos, John Z.	Pfc.	1168673	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Pollard, Charles M.	Pfc.	1114381	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Porter, Keith M.	Pfc.	599902	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped DOW SI October 1951
Porter, Kenneth J.	Pfc.	599901	30 Jun, 1951	Joined WIA 6/6/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Powers, Charles R.	Pfc.	1161997	31 July, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Powers, John J.	Pfc.	1068250	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Powers, Thomas J.	Pvt.	669675	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				WIA-did not require evacuation. To Division hospital 16 Mar 1951. Returned to duty 23 Mar 1951.
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Prassel, Donald J.	Cpl.	1026932	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped

Pratt, Anson M. II.	Pfc.	1164734	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Prime, Loren F.	Pfc.	1172985	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Prince, Thomas E.	Pfc.	1152837	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Prisco, Joseph C.	Sgt.	564530	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			30 Apr, 1951	Dropped
Provost, George F.	Pfc.	1152074	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Puglia, Michael J.	Cpl.	1105823	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

Q.

Quick, Clement J.	Pfc.	1114875	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Quillen, James E. Jr.	Pfc.	1099878	31 July, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 10/23/51

R.

Rambin, Thomas G.	Cpl.	1221189	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Ramirez, Gilbert A.	Pfc.	1320060	29 July, 1953	Joined
Raper, R. C.	Pfc.	1139364	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Reddoch, Bobby R.	Pfc.	1171725	31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Redmon, Mac C.	Pfc.	1156954	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Reese, Harry P.	Pfc.	11881325	31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Reffner, Thomas	Cpl.	1082704	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion WIA 6/6/51
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Reinink, John J.	Pfc.	1136306	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Reinke, Dean A.	Cpl.	476793	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Renaud, Francis E.	Pfc.	1160761	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Reo, Nataleno J.	Pfc.	1099904	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Reynolds, Irving	Pfc.	1137670	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Reynolds, Max R.	Cpl.	1044736	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Reynolds, Robert C.	Pfc.	414073	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Rezendes, Anthony G.	Cpl.	1163431	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Richards, Robert C.	Cpl.	414073	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Richardson, Richard	Pfc.	1200339	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Ricker, Clarence J.	Pfc.	1157342	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Riddell, Richard C.	Cpl.	1114728	31 July, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped

Rightley, Robert J.	Pfc.	1245849	29 July, 1953	Joined
Riley, Italy Jr.	Pfc.	1243299	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Riley, William P.	Pfc.	1284315	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Rinaldi, Clyde L.	Pfc.	1044331	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Rinn, Joseph F. Jr.	Pfc.	601947	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
	Cpl.		31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
Riofrio, William	Pfc.	1223892	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
			31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
Riter, Harold J.		1132820	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Jan, 1951	Joined
Rivera, Diaz Victor		1240157	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Robbins, Loraine W.		611256	30 Nov, 1952	Dropped
	Sgt.		30 Jun, 1951	Joined
Robbins, Robert F.		1248417	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Roberts, Walter C.		1187120	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		30 Nov, 1951	Joined
Robideau, James L.		1067069	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
	Pfc.		10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA on 2 Mar 1951. Returned to duty 5 Mar 1951. WIA again on 6 June 1951. Rotated to States under USMC policy of ending tour of duty after second hospitalized wound.
	Cpl.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
Robinson, Harry		858616	30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
	T/Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Joined
Rodriguez, Davila E.		1240195	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Rodriguez, Gonzalez		1240178	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Rodriguez, Ofil, J.		1234160	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Rodriquez, Alfred J.		279119	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	S/Sgt.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Roel, Rudy		1179816	31 July, 1951	Re-Joined Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
	Pfc.		30 Nov, 1952	Joined
Rogalski, John S.		1248638	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Rogers, Edward A.		910994	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Jan, 1951	Joined
Rogers, Robert E.		1263547	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Rogers, William A.		1242691	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Romero, Nick G.		1173896	29 July, 1953	Dropped
	Pfc.		31 Aug, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
Roose, Paul V.		1027058	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
	Pfc.		10 Dec, 1950	Joined Transferred to H & S Co. 15 May 1951.
Roper, Robert C.		1175176	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Pfc.		29 July, 1953	Dropped
Rosenberger, George		1187940	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
	Pfc.		31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Rosenthal, Herbert	Pfc.	1261473	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Rosia, Cornelius F.	Cpl.	564507	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Ross, Donald A.	Pfc.	1158932	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Ross, Hurmon B.	Pfc.	1269722	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Rossow, John H.	Pfc.	1299177	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Rossum, Jim	Pfc.	1307417	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Rowe, Ralph R.	Cpl.	563181	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Rowe, Wayne F.	Sgt.	568365	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Roy, John J.	Pfc.	1101474	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Rucker, Wallace D.	Cpl.	1089589	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Rudd, Wayne D.	Cpl.	447116	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Rupert, Donald O.	Pfc.	1301813	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Ryan, Marvin G.	Pfc.	664713	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
			31 Jan, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
			31 July, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped

S.

Sagan, Joseph G.	Pfc.	592365	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Cpl.		10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation.
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Salerno, Joseph A.	Pfc.	1079034	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Evacuated to Japan 5 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 15 Jan 1951.
			31 Jan, 1951	Dropped
			28 Feb, 1951	Re-Joined
	Cpl.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Salg, Martin O.	Cpl.	1035743	10 Dec, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation. To Division hospital 5 Mar 1951. NK
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Salinas, Ignacio M.	Pfc.	1179869	29 July, 1953	Joined
Sanchez, Charles E.	Pfc.	1192997	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Sanders, William A.	Cpl.	1072079	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Santo, Franklin D.	Cpl.	1232012	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Scarlott, Forest T.	Pfc.	1188829	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped WIA 9/14/51
Scheaffer, Albert	Pfc.	1045484	10 Dec, 1950	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped

Schipke, Andrew V.	S/Sgt.	275181	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schmidt, Richard J.	Pfc.	1274501	29 July, 1953	Joined
Schmidt, Roy Jr.	Pfc.	1169740	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schmitz, Delmar L.	Pfc.	1159074	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schneider, Jacob E.	Pfc.	1169751	31 Aug, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schons, Albert F.	Pfc.	1362193	29 July, 1953	Joined
Schramn, Henry, R.	S/Sgt.	547904	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
	T/Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schubach, Harry F.	Cpl.	614918	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schul, Donald G.	Pfc.	1160061	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Schwegman, Donald A.	Pfc.	11113423	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Scott, John H. Fr.	Pfc.	1262949	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Scovel, Robert W.	Pfc.	1079933	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Scudder, Reginald H.	Pfc.	1292523	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Seale, Walter L.	Pfc.	665961	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/2/51
Seivers, Walter L.	Cpl.	514244	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 9/15/51
Semonick, Adam	Cpl.	809180	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		28 Feb, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Sepulvad, Clayton	Pfc.	1133082		KIA 3/3/51
Shamp, Raymond W.	Pfc.	1179234	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Shaver, Samuel P. II	Pfc.	1166372	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Shelby, Billy E.	Pfc.	1067156	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Sheldrake, Warren E.	Pfc.	1157257	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 6/6/51
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Shepard, Herbert A.	Pfc.	1082844	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Shepperly, Charles	Pfc.	1188048	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Sherman, Andrew M.	Pfc.	1109518	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Shields, Raymond M.	Pfc.	1176357	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Shonting, Harry C.	Pfc.	1063084	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Shoemaker, Francis	Pfc.	1162175	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Sieflet, Harry	Pfc.	1280362	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Sievert, Harold E.	Pfc.	1064202	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped KIA 9/15/51
Silva, Thomas C.	Cpl.	1123191	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Simon, Arland J. B.	Pfc.	1267015	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Simpson, William W.	Cpl.	1126307	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Sizemore, Lee E.	Cpl.	1074627	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Slater, Thomas E.	Pfc.	1250331	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Slaughter, Robert D.	Cpl.	1079189	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Sloan, William H.	Cpl.	6544888	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Smith, Charles E.	Pfc.	475317	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
			30 Nov, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Smith, Fred G.	Pfc.	663858	10 Aug, 1950	Joined WIA-did not require evacuation.
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped
Smith, Joe D.	Cpl.	1084087	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Smith, John M.	S/Sgt.	950367	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Smith, Richard C.	Cpl.	1088189	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Smith, Walter D.	Pfc.	661695	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
			31 Jan, 1951	Re-Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped WIA 3/3/51
Snell, Leland N.	Pfc.	1346206	29 July, 1953	Joined
Snoke, Lawrence E.	Pfc.	1116460	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Snyder, David A.	Cpl.	1038354	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Sgt.		31 July, 1953	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Snyder, James C.	Cpl.	640987	31 July, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Snyder, Kenneth R.	Sgt.	1151038	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Dec, 1952	Dropped
Spahr, Ryder S. Jr.	Sgt.	538812	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Speck, Edward L.	Sgt.	624696	Dec, 1950	Joined To Division hospital 1 Dec 1950.
				Returned to duty 22 Dec 1950.
	S/Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Spencer, Wesley E.	Pfc.	1154027	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Spiller, Terry	Pfc.	1350260	29 July, 1953	Joined
Stacey, William C.	Sgt.	1079578	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Stacy, Curt	S/Sgt.	449338	31 Aug, 1953	Joined
Stanard, James R.	Pfc.	1348298	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Staney, Charles E.	Sgt.	1079578	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Stapleton, David	Pfc.			KIA 9/13/51
Starks, Elmer J. Jr.	Pvt.	1288589	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Steely, John D. Jr.	T/Sgt.	420953	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/2/51
			31 Aug, 1951	Re-Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped

Stoker, Harvey Jr.	Pfc.	659230	10 Dec, 1950 1 Mar, 1951	WIA 2 Mar 1951, evacuated to Japan. Dropped
Storrs, James L.	Pfc.	1072814	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951 31 July, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped Re-Joined Dropped
Stotts, Jack A.	Cpl.	950666	31 Aug, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped
Strahan, Henry Jr.	Pfc.	1220959	29 July, 1953 31 Aug, 1953	Joined Dropped
Strawser, Floyd I.	Pfc.	1157714	31 July, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped
Sudnokovich, William	Pfc.	1198806	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Sullivan, George A	Pfc.	1042398	10 Dec, 1950 31 July, 1951	WIA 6 June 1951. Evacuated. NK Dropped
Summers, Eugene R.	Pfc.	1180247	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Suthers, Lloyd E.	Cpl.	1136840	31 July, 1951 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Swanson, Earl E.	Sgt.	1154641	29 July, 1953 31 Aug, 1953	Joined Dropped
Sweeney, James	T/Sgt.	285670	10 Dec, 1950	Awarded Letter of Commendation w/V for service in North Korea. Transferred to States 7 Feb 1951.
Swingle, Edward A.	Pfc.	1157937	31 July, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Swingle, Stephen G.	Pfc.	1184440	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Szczytko, Harry	Cpl. Sgt.	355063	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951	Joined Promotion
Szymczak, Arthur L.	Pfc.	1031331	30 Jun, 1951 30 Jun, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/6/51 Joined WIA 9/15/51 Dropped
T.				
Tate, Robert R. Jr.	Pfc.	1160259	31 July, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Joined Dropped
Taylor, Cornelius C.	Pfc.	1164749	31 July, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped WIA October 1951
Taylor, Lewis O.	Pfc.	661265	31 May, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	Joined Dropped WIA 6/6/51
Thomas, Berkeley A.	Cpl.	1199607	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Thomas, Charles P.	T/Sgt.	281698	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Thomas, Elmer, H.	Pfc.	1183416	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Thomas, Gene F.	Pfc. Cpl.	1302413	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953 31 Aug, 1953	Joined Promotion Dropped
Thomas, Gerald D.	Pfc.	1185106	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Thompson, Sherman J.	Pfc.	1202384	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Thompson, Tim	Cpl.	1158234	31 Dec, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Thorpe, Francis, J.	T/Sgt.	846445	29 July, 1953	Joined
Tignor, Elmer C.	Pfc.	668900	31 Jan, 1951 30 Apr, 1951	Joined Dropped

Tilley, Eugene R.	Pfc.	1285247	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Timberman, Harold L.	Sgt.	545681	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Timer, Edward A.	Cpl.	1102944	1 Dec, 1950	Joined G/3/1 1 Dec 1950. WIA 13 Mar 1951 on Central Front-did not require evacuation.
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Tobin, Timothy A.	S/Sgt.	1122405	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
Todd, Herbert S.	Cpl.	1084363	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Tomassoni, Frederick	Pfc.	1174450	30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Tomcala, Joseph P.	Cpl.	570976	10 Dec, 1950	Joined NK
	Sgt.		31 Jan, 1951	
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Torci, John A.	Pfc.	1097225	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Transferred to H & S Co. on 25 Mar 1951. (This was SOP for those about to be rotated to States.)
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Torpin, Robert V.	Pfc.	1194517	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Tourigny, Carl J.H.	Pfc.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	Dropped
Trosclair, Luke	Pfc.	625629	Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation
	Cpl.		30 Jun, 1951	Promotion
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Turner, Fred	M/Sgt	239330	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Turner, Robert E.	Pfc.	1067174	10 Dec, 1950	Joined NK
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Turner, Thurman	Pfc.	670065	31 Dec, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Tyler, William H.	Cpl.	1101014	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 9/15/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Tynan, Charles M.	Pfc.	1187943	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Tzizik, Hyman H.	M/Sgt.	344583	29 July, 1953	Joined

U.

Underwood, Douglas	Pfc.	1079660	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				WIA-did not require evacuation. Transferred to H & S Co. 25 Mar 1951 in preparation for rotation to States
Upshaw, Gerald M.	Pfc.	1156864	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Urban, Robert D.	Pfc.	1160195	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Utash, Frederick C.	Pfc.	1197305	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped

V.

Valencia, Erineo	Cpl.	643874	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Valenciano, John	Pfc.	611220	28 Feb, 1951	Joined WIA 3/2/51
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Vallee, Thomas A.	Pfc.	1114455	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			31 Mar, 1951	Dropped
Vance, Donald F.	Pfc.	1066838	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Vanderwall, Theodore	Cpl. Sgt.	572715	28 Feb, 1951 31 May, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Vandyke, Sidney D.	Pfc.	1150816	30 Jun, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	Joined Dropped
Vanlaningham, Edgar	Cpl.	1158993	31 July, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Varela, Jose R.	Pfc.	1221725	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Vass, Donald D.	Pfc.	1171873	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Vega, Arthur	Pfc. Cpl.	1206413	31 Oct, 1952 31 Dec, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Promotion Dropped
Velasquez, Gilbert	Pfc.	1351664	29 July, 1953	Joined
Venuto, Louis V.	Pfc. Cpl.	664354	10 Aug, 1950 31 May, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Vickers, George E.	Pfc.	1188217	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Voirol, Richard L.	Pfc.	1182243	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Volpe, Anthony	Cpl.	652247	31 July, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Vonallinen, Walter J.	Sgt.	1084426	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Vonosten, Norbert L.	Pfc.	1123748	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
W.				
Wade, Luther W. Jr.	Pfc.	1181068	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Wadleigh, Kenneth L.	Pfc.	1221784	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Wakefield, Kenneth	Pfc.	1154594	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Walden, James L.	Pfc.	1185893	31 Oct, 1952 30 Nov, 1952	Joined Dropped
-Walker, Johnnie D.	M/Sgt.	248876	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Walker, Toll W.	Cpl.	658780	31 July, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Joined Dropped
Walker, Sidney	Cpl.	330886	31 Jan, 1951 31 Mar, 1951	Joined Dropped
Waller, Bunnie W.	Pfc.	1192769	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Wallace, William	Sgt.	350875	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Walsh, James, J. Jr.	Pfc.	1049834	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Walter, Gerald E.	Pfc.	1193324	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Ward, George	Cpl.	1091170	31 Mar, 1951 31 May, 1951	Joined Dropped
Warren, Joseph M.	Pfc.	1091170	31 Jan, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	Joined Dropped
Watson, Vernon E.	Pfc.	1328462	29 July, 1953	Joined
Webber, Robert J.	Pfc.	1172632	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped

Weber, Edmund R.	Pfc.	1196606	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Weber, Paul	Pfc.	1064458	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Webster, Given B.	Pvt.	594844	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 3 Feb 1951. Rotated to States 3 Mar 1951.
Webster, Frederick	Pfc.	1327927	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Weddle, Leo F. Jr.	Pfc.	1156108	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Weisbaum, Gerald	Pfc.	612887	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-did not require evacuation. To Division hospital 9 Feb 1951. Returned to duty 2 Mar 1951. Transferred to H & S 25 Mar 1951 in preparation for rotation to States.
Weisback, John J.	Cpl.	1116222	31 July, 1951	Joined
			31 Aug, 1951	Dropped
Weiss, Melvin				KIA Spring 1952
Weitzel, Richard P.	Cpl.	1268350	29 July, 1953	Joined
Welch, Richard D.	Pfc.	1107991	31 Mar, 1951	Joined WIA 6/6/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wentworth, Chester	Cpl.	1088254	30 Jun, 1951	Joined WIA 9/6/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
West, Harold G.	Pfc.	1098788	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped WIA 6/3/51
Westberry, Leslie E.	Cpl.	533567	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped KIA 6/2/51
Whaley, Oliver L.	Pfc.	1206137	29 July, 1953	Joined
Whatley, Robert L.	Cpl.	1223635	29 July, 1953	Joined
Whidden, Richard M.	Cpl.		10 Aug, 1950	Joined
	Sgt.			Evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 3 Mar 1951.
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
White, James P. Jr.	Pfc.	1255221	29 July, 1953	Joined
Whitefield, William	Pfc.	1182402	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Whitehurst, J.W.	Pfc.	668569	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
			10 Dec, 1950	WIA-evacuated to Japan 5 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 15 Jan 1951. Transferred to H & S Co. 25 Mar 1951 in preparation for rotation to States
Whitehurst, Miles	Pfc.	1177787	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Whitney, Clyde R.	Pfc.	1336340	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Whittaker, Charles	Sgt.	1082459	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wickstrom, William	Pfc.	1275349	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Wilcox, Dwendle A.	Pfc.	1274612	29 July, 1953	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Aug, 1953	Promotion
Wilder, Jack H.	Cpl.	657650	31 May, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		30 Nov, 1951	Promotion
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wilder, Raymond L.	Pfc.	1347955	29 July, 1953	Joined
Wilkinson, George F.	Pfc.	1086121	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Williams, Abner R.	Pfc.	1155692	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Williams, Augustus	Pfc.	1196671	31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Williams, Garland	Pfc.	1199609	31 Oct, 1952	Joined
	Cpl.		31 Dec, 1952	Promotion
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Williams, Henry L.	Pfc.	915437	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Williams, Isaac C.	T/Sgt.	269136	31 May, 1951	Joined
			30 Jun, 1951	Dropped KIA 6/6/51
Williams, McLeod N.	Pfc.	1154296	30 Jun, 1951	Joined WIA 9/14/51
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Williams, Rex B.	Pfc.	1345240	29 July, 1953	Joined
Williamson, Donald	Pfc.	1109387	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Wills, Robert L.	Pfc.	1096038	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Wilson, Gerald A.	Pfc.	1100555	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wilson, Harold	T/Sgt.	376827	Dec, 1950	Joined WIA Returned to duty 9 Dec 1950. Recipient of Medal of Honor for service on Central Front (Hill 902) on 23 Apr 1951.
Wilson, Jack A.	Pfc.	1057981	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wilson, Robert W.	Pfc.	1189571	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wing, Richard A.	Pfc.	1165296	30 Nov, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Wingate, Thomas	Cpl.	639093	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Wirt, Claude L.	Pfc.	1350576	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Wise, Millard A.	Cpl.	929650	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Winterwerp, Carl J.	Pfc.	1168800	30 Nov, 1951	Joined WIA 6/2/52
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Witman, Donald E.	Pfc.	1080332	31 May, 1951	Joined WIA 6/6/51
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Woernle, Richard F.	Pfc.	665033	10 Aug, 1950	Joined
				Evacuated to Japan 9 Dec 1950. Returned to duty 3 Feb 1951. Rotated to States 3 Mar 1951.
Wojton, Walter	Cpl.	355322	28 Feb, 1951	Joined
	Sgt.		31 May, 1951	Promotion
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Wolfe, Phillip J.	Pfc.	1064259	31 May, 1951	Joined
			31 July, 1951	Dropped
Wolford, James T.	Pfc.	1341723	29 July, 1953	Joined
Wolske, Howard E.	Pfc.	1302102	29 July, 1953	Joined
			31 Aug, 1953	Dropped
Womack, Dixon D.	Pfc.	1152121	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Woods, John A.	Pfc.	1150838	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped
Woods, Lynn D.	Pfc.	1068487	31 Jan, 1951	Joined
			31 May, 1951	Dropped
Woods, Ted D.	Cpl.	1135534	29 July, 1953	Joined
Woodward, Earnest C.	Pfc.	1289472	30 Nov, 1952	Joined
			29 July, 1953	Dropped
Worrall, Richard O.	Pfc.	1152364	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			30 Nov, 1951	Dropped
Wortham, William H.	Pfc.	1158190	30 Jun, 1951	Joined
			31 Oct, 1952	Dropped

Wren, John W.	Cpl. Sgt.	633379	10 Aug, 1950 31 May, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Wright,, Merle O.	Cpl. Sgt.	871153	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Joined Promotion Dropped
Wyman, Ronald E.	Sgt.	1026822	10 Dec, 1950	WIA 6 June 1951

Y.

Yap, William A.	Pfc.	1217190	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Yeager, James P.	Pfc.	1026822	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Young, David C	Pfc.	1115001	31 Mar, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Young, Donald C.	Pfc.	1044594	10 Aug, 1950	Joined Transferred to H & S Co. 15 May 1951.
Young, Johnnie D.	Pfc.	11600023	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Young, William W.	Sgt. S/Sgt.	471380	10 Dec, 1950 31 May, 1951 31 July, 1951	WIA-did not require evacuation. NK Promotion Dropped

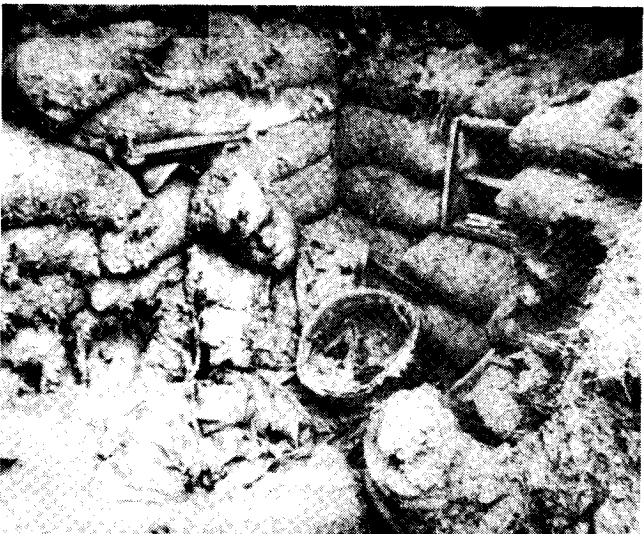
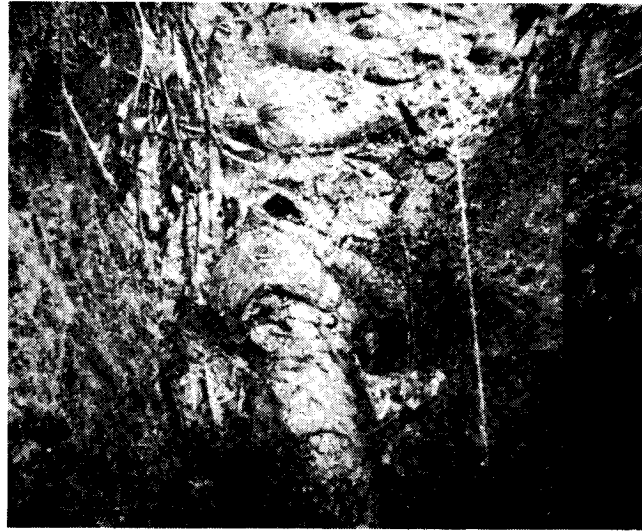
Z.

Zajcek, William A.	Pfc.	1156558	30 Jun, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Zeikle, Paul J.	Pfc.	1030209	30 Nov, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped
Zeltman, Robert d.	Cpl.	1168143	29 July, 1953	Joined
Ziegeneus, Richard	Pfc.	1249336	31 Oct, 1952 29 July, 1953	Joined Dropped
Zimmerman, Jack	Sgt.	669380	31 Aug, 1951 31 Oct, 1952	Joined Dropped

Corpsmen U.S. Navy (Not Joined after March 1952)

Adams, Sidney H.	HM3	7235752	30 Jun, 1951 31 July, 1951	
Amon, Peter J.	HM2 HM1	6500376	31 Aug, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	
Anderson, David E.	HM3	3027344	10 Aug, 1950 31 May, 1951	Awarded Bronze Star medal for Inchon, Seoul.
Bryant, William A.	HN	3789469	31 Mar, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	WIA 6/6/51
Baumgardner, Clinton	HM3	3018535	30 Jun, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	
Bennett, James K.	HM3	8756998	30 Jun, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	
Brewer, Bobby E.	HN	3866766	31 Aug, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	
Castle, Herman Jr.	HM3	2880128	10 Aug, 1950 28 Feb, 1951	WIA-returned to States 10 Feb 1951.
Chapman, Leo J. Jr.	HN	11352473	30 Nov, 1951	
Clark, Daniel D. Jr	HM3		10 Aug, 1950 10 Dec, 1950	Evacuated to Japan 3 Dec 1950.
Ellis, Kenneth R.	HM3	3403244	30 Nov, 1951	
Goodall, Forrest R.	HM3	3270565	30 Nov, 1951	
Gustafson, Keith A.	HM3	8687429	31 Aug, 1951	
Hall, Gayrie G.	MN	6317800	30 Jun, 1951	
Harris, James B.	HN	3032755	30 Nov, 1951	
Hefley, Ernest B.	HM2	5678329	10 Aug, 1950 31 Jan, 1951	
Hinds, Robert B.	HN	4253575	30 Nov, 1951	
Hopkins, Melvin	HM3 HM2	2966957	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951 31 July, 1951	Promotion
Leeson, Norman J.	HA	7361204	31 Jan, 1951 31 May, 1951	
Mackeleresh, William	HN	3032755	30 Nov, 1951	
Martin, Stanley E.	HN	3024107	31 Jan, 1951	
Miller, Jerry	HN	3273816	30 Nov, 1951	
Mork, Gustave W.	HM1	6537286	30 Nov, 1951	
Pagila, Conrad	HA	7188281	31 May, 1951 31 July, 1951	
Pennell, John C.	HM3	9938698	31 Jan, 1951 30 Jun, 1951	
Pitman, Daniel C.	HN	3613711	30 Nov, 1951	
Pope, Charles E.	HN	5550552	30 Jun, 1951 30 Nov, 1951	
Reando, Robert M.	HM1	7871904	30 Nov, 1951	
Rushing, Duane	HM2	3729567	30 Nov, 1951	
Sobol, Ferdinand A.	HM2	3061461	31 Jan, 1951 31 Mar, 1951 31 May, 1951 31 Aug, 1951	Promotion
Strong, Kendall M.	HN	3514598	30 Jun, 1951	
Turley, William	HM2	7560847	31 Jan, 1951 31 Mar, 1951	
Worms, Donald	HN	7981768	31 Jan, 1951 28 Feb, 1951	

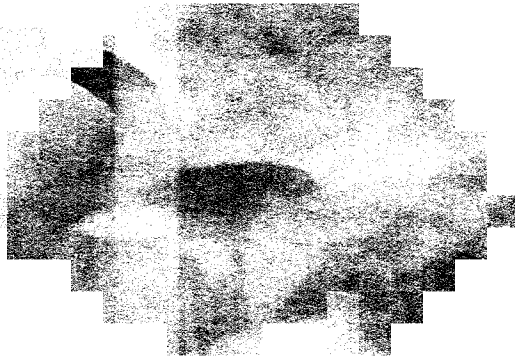
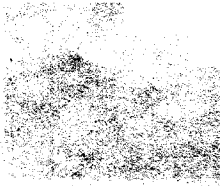
PHOTO ALBUM OF MEMORIES



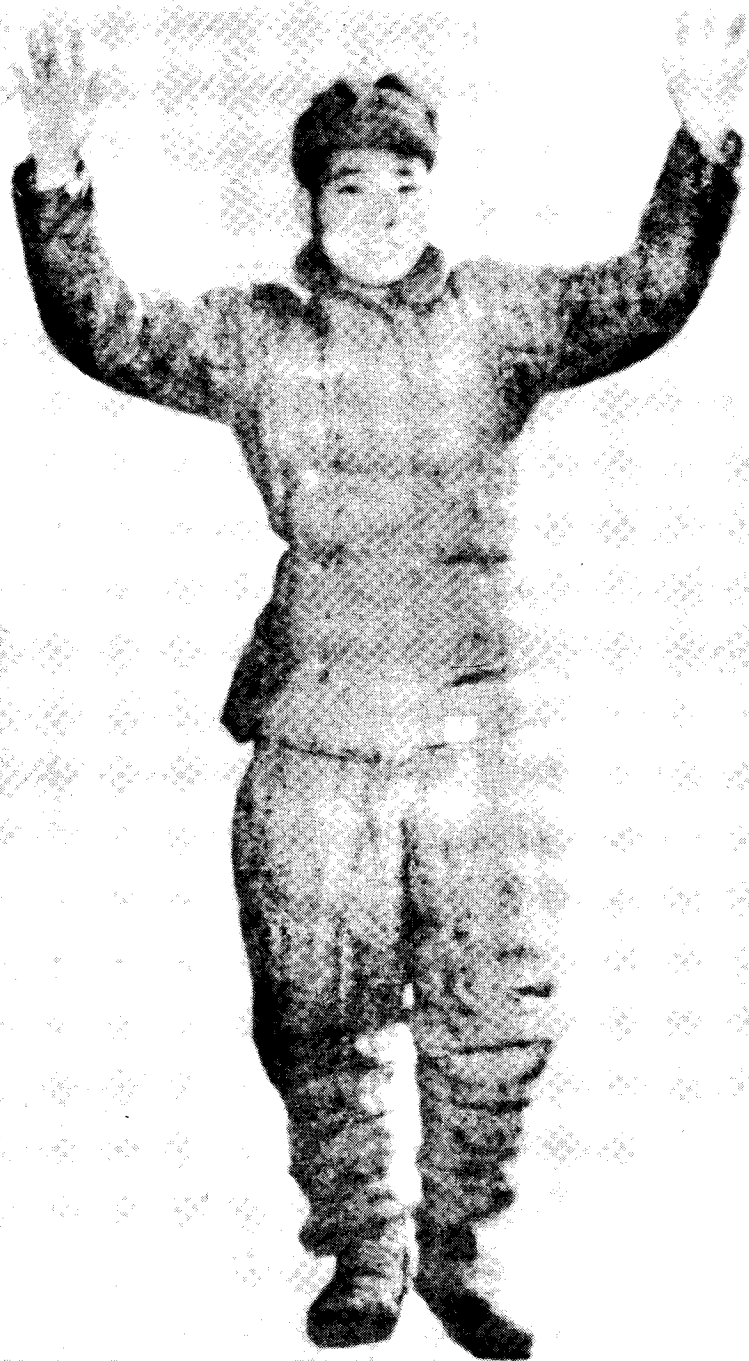


Hill 902 - Korea 1990









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