



UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR



**UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE
MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR**

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Office of Army Reserve History
United States Army Reserve Command
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Kajon-Ni, Korea, December 1952. Battery C of the 780th Field Artillery Battalion fires an 8-inch howitzer, helping destroy enemy artillery and automatic weapons positions at Kajon-Ni, Korea, near the 38th parallel. The 780th, an Army Reserve battalion, head-quartered in Roanoke, Virginia, served in Korea from April 1951 to December 1954. They were attached to X Corps, part of the U.S. Eighth Army. (Don Spaulding, An Army Reserve Historical Painting)

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FOREWARD

I am honored to present the pamphlet *United States Army Reserve Mobilization for the Korean War*. The Office of Army Reserve History (OARH) produced this publication to support the 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration of the 27 July 1953 armistice, which ended open hostilities.

The Korean War mobilization acted as the harbinger of the modern Army Reserve as we know it today. The surprise outbreak of this first post-1945 limited war caught the United States armed forces unprepared to respond with the speed necessary to stop the communist North Korean army from overrunning most of South Korea, while still defending against the main Soviet threat to Europe. A brutal and costly conflict ensued on the peninsula resulting in the death of millions which menaced the entire world with a possible nuclear exchange. Consequently, the Organized Reserve served primarily as a manpower pool to bring the under strength active Army units up to full manning through involuntary recalls as the Department of Defense worked desperately to deploy combat power to the theater of war as rapidly as possible.

In order to better face future conflicts of this nature, the United States Congress redefined the reserve components with the passage of the *Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952*. This milestone legislation renamed the Organized Reserve as the

Army Reserve. It created the Ready Reserve liable for active duty during wartime or in a national emergency. In addition, it established a Standby Reserve and a Retired pool liable for active duty under a congressional declaration. Most important, Congress set a policy that future mobilizations should call-up reserve component units first before any levies on reserve manpower pools.

The Act of 1952 serves as the foundation upon which the Army Reserve functions today. The lessons learned from the Korean War still guide the way ahead as we face the challenges of maintaining security across the globe in these times of uncertainty. We must also not forget those servicemen who gave their lives. In the Korean War, the United States suffered 33,651 battle deaths and 20,617 non-battle deaths. This pamphlet is dedicated to those fallen comrades whose sacrifices some 60 years ago helped to make a freer and safer world for us today.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeffrey W. Talley".

JEFFREY W. TALLEY
Lieutenant General, US Army
Chief of Army Reserve



PREFACE

The Korean War erupted in June 1950 as the United States' first hot conflict of the Cold War era (1945-1990). It became the catalyst for full implementation of the Cold War policy to contain the spread of communism through the deployment of conventional forces and the threat of nuclear attack – deterrence. Thus, the war marked the beginning of a massive rejuvenation of American arms following the demobilization from World War II. The conflict, however, remained a limited war in the true sense of the concept. Fearing a Soviet invasion of Western Europe and believing that the mountainous Korean terrain would limit the full effect of atomic weapons, President Harry S Truman wished to keep the fighting conventional and confined to the peninsula. In fact, it became a model for limited war, an example of an alternative means of achieving national policy without resorting to total (atomic) war.

The United States restrained the scope of operations and level of violence and fought for limited objectives – stopping the spread of communism down the Korean peninsula. That is why the war stalemated in an armistice still in effect today. For a limited war, however, the Korean conflict exacted a staggering human toll. The Chinese and North Korean casualties (to include killed, wounded and missing) are estimated at between 1.5 and 2 million, plus 1 million civilians. The United Nations Command suffered 459,360 casualties, of which approximately 300,000 were South Korean.

The Korean War changed the military policy of the United States for the rest of the century and through to the present day. The Americans rearmed, increased the number of United States military forces stationed overseas, fostered the continued growth of the military-industrial complex, and created an Army organized for rapid

mobilization. An improved Army Reserve force emerged as an important part of this new heightened military readiness. In mobilizations following the Korean War, for the first time, the integrity of most Army Reserve units was maintained. As a standard, officers and enlisted men were not stripped out of organized units and sent into operations as replacements. Instead, the Army attempted to mobilize and deploy fully trained and manned Reserve units at the outbreak of the conflict. Thus, the lessons learned from the Korean War set the precedent for readiness of all Army Reserve organizations in future call-ups.

Dr. Kathryn Roe Coker, Research Historian and Deputy Director for the Office of Army Reserve History (OARH), originally compiled this pamphlet with the assistance of Ms. Amber J. Thomas, then secretary to the office. Due to the lack of available primary sources, we realize the lists of reserve component units mobilized and deployed for the war may not be complete and invite comments, corrections, and additions. I hope the following information will add to your understanding of this significant event in the history of the American people, America's Army, and America's Army Reserve, and support the efforts of the armed forces to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. I am certain the members of the Army Reserve will find the work interesting and a useful addition to their professional reference books.

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Fort Bragg, NC

June 2013





60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

The 2011 Defense Authorization Bill provided for the Department of Defense 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee. The committee is dedicated to thanking and honoring all of the veterans of the Korean War, their families, and especially those who lost loved ones in that war. Throughout 2013, the committee will honor the service and sacrifice of Korean War veterans, commemorate the key events of the war, and educate Americans of all ages about the historical significance of the Korean War.

The Korean War was the first test of the United Nations' determination to stand against tyranny in all its forms. Twenty-one nations joined together with the United States and the Republic of Korea in an extraordinary exhibition of solidarity to turn back blatant aggression and halt the wave of communism. The Armistice signed in July 1953 that is in effect today reminds us that we must remain vigilant against the forces of tyranny and oppression.



Following World War II, the Korean peninsula was divided along the 38th parallel with the creation of the communist-backed North Korea and the anti-communist Republic of South Korea. (Photo credit: CORBIS)

THE KOREAN WAR: A GENERAL SUMMARY

“Americans in 1950 rediscovered something that since Hiroshima they had forgotten: you may fly over a land forever; you may bomb it, atomize it, pulverize it, and wipe it clean of life—but if you desire to defend it, protect it, and keep it for civilization, you must do this on the ground the way the Roman legions did, by putting young men into the mud.”

T. R. Fehrenbach, *This Kind of War*

KOREA DIVIDED

At the Potsdam Conference (July–August 1945), the Allies unilaterally decided to divide Korea. The Koreans were not consulted. In December 1945, a United States–Soviet Union Joint Commission, as agreed at the Moscow Conference (1945), administered Korea. The Koreans were not included in the talks. The commission decided the country would become independent after a five-year trusteeship action facilitated by each régime sharing its sponsor’s ideology. The Korean populace revolted.



Syngman Rhee

The right-wing Representative Democratic Council, led by nationalist Syngman Rhee, opposed the Soviet–American trusteeship of Korea, arguing that after thirty-five years of Japanese colonial rule most Koreans opposed another foreign occupation.

The United States Army Military Government in Korea established control by restoring to power the important Japanese colonial administrators and their Korean police collaborators. The administration decided to forego the five year trusteeship agreed upon in Moscow, given the 31 March 1948 United Nations election deadline set to achieve an anti-communist civil government in the U.S. Korean Zone of Occupation.



Kim Il-sung

On 10 May 1948, South Korea held its first national general elections. The Soviets first opposed and then boycotted, insisting that the U.S. honor the trusteeship agreed to at the Moscow Conference. North Korea held parliamentary elections three months later on 25 August 1948. The resultant anti-communist South Korean government designed a national political constitution on 17 July 1948, and elected a president, the American-educated strongman Syngman Rhee on 20 July 1948. Terrorism and sabotage marred the elections. The Republic of Korea (South Korea) was established on 15 August 1948. In the Russian Korean Zone of Occupation, the Soviet Union established a

Communist North Korean government led by Kim Il-sung. President Rhee’s régime expelled communists and leftists from southern national politics. Disenfranchised, they headed for the hills, to prepare for guerrilla war against the U.S.-sponsored Republic of Korea government.



Mao Zedong

As nationalists, both Syngman Rhee and Kim Il-sung intended to reunify Korea under their own political system. With Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong fighting over the control of the Korean Peninsula, the North Koreans gained support from both the Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China. They escalated the continual border skirmishes and raids and then prepared to invade. South Korea had limited matériel and could not match them. During this period, the U.S. government assumed that all communists (regardless of nationality) were controlled or directly influenced by Moscow.



Joseph Stalin

In April 1950, Kim Il-sung went to Moscow and obtained Stalin’s support for a policy to unify Korea under his authority. Stalin agreed with the invasion of South Korea in principle, but he refused to become directly involved in Kim’s plans. He advised Kim to enlist Chinese support instead. In May 1950, Kim visited Beijing and gained Mao’s endorsement. At the time, Mao’s support for Kim was largely political. He was unaware of Kim’s precise intentions or the timing of Kim’s attack. Stalin created “detailed [war] plans” that were communicated to the North Koreans.

Under the pretense of counter-attacking a South Korean provocation raid, the Korean People’s Army crossed the 38th parallel behind artillery fire at dawn on Sunday, 25 June 1950. The Korean People’s Army said that Republic of Korea Army troops, under command of the régime of the “bandit traitor Syngman Rhee,” had crossed the border first, and that they would arrest and execute Rhee. Both Korean armies had harassed each other with skirmishes and each continually staged raids across the 38th parallel border.



FINAL SUNDAY EDITION 10¢

**N. KOREA REDS
DECLARE WAR**

Invade South by Land and Sea

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ACTS

On 25 June 1950, the United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned the North Korean invasion of the Republic of Korea, with United Nations Security Council Resolution 82. The Soviet Union, a veto-wielding power, had boycotted the Council meetings since January 1950, protesting that the Republic of China (Taiwan), not the People's Republic of China, held a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council. After debating the matter, the Security Council, on 27 June 1950, published Resolution 83, recommending member states provide military assistance to the Republic of Korea.

TRUMAN'S RESPONSE



Dean G. Acheson

U.S. Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson informed President Harry S Truman that the North Koreans had invaded South Korea. Truman and Acheson discussed a U.S. invasion response with defense department principals who agreed that the United States was obligated to repel military aggression, comparing it with Adolf Hitler's aggressions in the 1930s. The mistake of appeasement must not be repeated.



Harry S Truman

In Truman's opinion, this aggression, if left unchecked, would start a chain reaction that would destroy the United Nations and give the go ahead to further communist aggression elsewhere. A stand must be made in Korea, but how? The U.N. Security Council approved the use of force to help the South Koreans and the U.S. began using air and naval forces in the area. The administration refrained from committing forces on the ground because some advisors believed the North Koreans could be stopped by air and naval power alone.



General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, (left) and Dr. Syngman Rhee, Korea's first president, warmly greet one another upon the General's arrival at Kimpo Air Force Base, at the invitation of President Rhee. General and Mrs. MacArthur made the initial trip to Korea, to view an auspicious occasion which spelled freedom and independence for the first time in over forty years. (NARA file#: 111-SC-306875. Camera Operator: Cook)

Also, it was still not clear if this was a Soviet Union plot to catch the U.S. unguarded or just a test of U.S. will. The decision to commit ground troops and to intervene eventually became possible when a communiqué was received on 27 June from the Soviet Union that alluded it would not move against U.S. forces in Korea.



General Omar N. Bradley

Two days after the attack, President Truman announced that he was committing U.S. Army forces to ground combat in Korea. Truman said the U.S. would counter “unprovoked aggression” and “vigorously support the effort of the [UN] security council to terminate this serious breach of peace.” In Congress, the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Omar N. Bradley warned against appeasement. Bradley said that Korea was the place “for drawing the line” against communist expansion. In August 1950, the president and the secretary of state obtained the consent of Congress to appropriate \$12 billion to pay for the military expenses. The stage was ready for what would be a year of dynamic combat, two years of static, stalemated warfare, and an armistice resetting the 38th parallel as the line of demarcation. On a small scale this was a civil war; on a larger scale it was an eruption of the Cold War between more powerful nations.

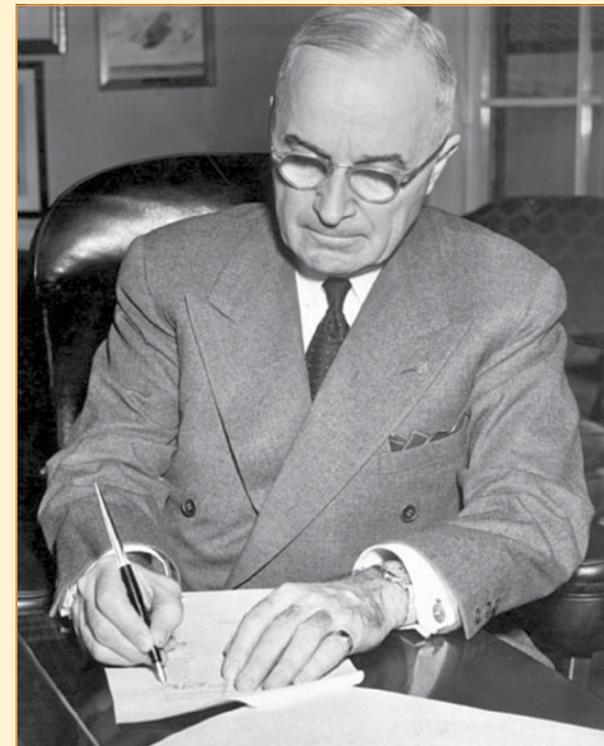


Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai

Acting on Acheson’s recommendation, Truman ordered General MacArthur to transfer matériel to the Army of the Republic of Korea while giving air cover to the evacuation of U.S. nationals. The president disagreed with advisors who recommended unilateral U.S. bombing of the North Korean forces and ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to protect the Republic of China (Taiwan), whose Nationalist Government asked to fight in Korea. The U.S. denied the Nationalist Chinese request for combat, lest it provoke a communist Chinese retaliation. Because the U.S. had sent the Seventh Fleet to neutralize the Taiwan Strait, Chinese premier Zhou Enlai criticized both the U.N. and U.S. initiatives as armed aggression on Chinese territory.



The *New York Times* announces President Truman's decision.



President Truman signing a proclamation declaring a national emergency that initiates U.S. involvement in the Korean War. (DefenseImagery.mil)



General Douglas MacArthur

On 30 June, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff directed General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. Commander in East Asia, to commit his ground, air, and naval forces against the North Koreans. On 7 July, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution requesting that all member states wishing to aid South Korea make military forces and assistance available to the U.S. This resolution made Truman the executive agent for the U.N. on all matters affecting the war. General MacArthur became the

commander in chief, U.N. Command. That command initially included combat units from seventeen nations, while five other nations provided primarily medical units. The U.S. and the South Koreans, however, provided most of the forces.

FIRST SIGNIFICANT AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT

The Battle of Osan was the first significant American engagement of the Korean War. It involved the 540-soldier Task Force Smith, a small forward element of the 24th Infantry Division. On 5 July 1950, Task Force Smith attacked the North Koreans at Osan, but without weapons capable of destroying the North Koreans' tanks, they were unsuccessful. The result was 180 dead, wounded, or taken prisoner. The Korean People's Army progressed southwards, pushing back the American force at Pyongtaek, Chonan, and Chochiwon. The 24th Division was forced to retreat to Taejeon. The Korean People's Army captured Taejeon. The 24th Division suffered 3,602 dead and wounded and 2,962 captured, including the division's commander, Major General William F. Dean.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER'S DELAYING ACTION



Lieutenant General
Walton H. Walker

By August, the Korean People's Army pushed back the Republic of Korea Army and the Eighth United States Army to the vicinity of Pusan in southeast Korea. The Eighth Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, delayed the North Koreans north and west of the Nakdong River, the last natural barrier protecting Pusan. By September, the U.N. Command controlled the Pusan perimeter, enclosing about 10 percent of Korea in a line partially defined by the Nakdong River. Lieutenant General Walker's Eighth Army fell back into a two-sided front called the Pusan Perimeter. In an effort to capture Pusan, on 5 August, the North Koreans began a series of attacks against the perimeter. By 12 September, reinforcements had strengthened the allies and the North Korean offensive culminated.



Troops of the U.S. 27th Infantry await North Korean attacks across the Nakdong River from positions on the Pusan Perimeter, 4 September 1950. (U.S. Army)

In the Battle of Pusan Perimeter (August–September 1950), the U.S. Army withstood Korean People's Army attacks. In early September 1950, Republic of Korea Army and U.N. Command forces outnumbered the Korean People's Army 180,000 to 100,000 soldiers. The U.N. forces, once prepared, counterattacked and broke out of the Pusan Perimeter.



An American 2.36-inch bazooka team takes aim at a North Korean tank during the Battle of Osan. On the right is Kenneth R. Shadrick who would later be reported as the first American killed in Korea. (U.S. Army)

INCHON LANDING



George C. Marshall

Meanwhile, General MacArthur was planning a counteroffensive. His target was Inchon, a port on the west coast of Korea behind the North Korean line. By the 15 September attack date, the amphibious assault force faced few Korean People's Army defenders at Inchon. After the Inchon landing, the 1st Cavalry Division began its northward advance from the Pusan Perimeter. Task Force Lynch managed the Pusan Perimeter breakout to join the 7th Infantry Division at Osan. The X Corps defeated the Korean People's Army defenders around Seoul and threatened to trap the main Korean People's Army force in Southern Korea. On 25 September, South Korean forces recaptured Seoul.

On 27 September, General MacArthur received a top secret National Security Council memorandum from Truman, reminding him that operations north of the 38th parallel were authorized only if at the time of such operation there was no entry into North Korea by major Soviet or Chinese communist forces, no announcements of intended entry, nor a threat to counter our operations militarily. On 29 September, General MacArthur restored the government of the Republic of Korea under Syngman Rhee. On 30 September, Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall sent a message to General MacArthur: "We want you to feel unhampered, tactically and strategically, to proceed north of the 38th parallel." General MacArthur believed it necessary to extend the Korean War into China to destroy depots supplying the North Korean war effort. Truman disagreed and ordered caution at the Sino-Korean border.

By 1 October 1950, the North Koreans had been pushed out of South Korea. The U.N. forces were positioned south of the 38th parallel. On 7 October, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the unification of Korea and authorized General MacArthur to send his forces into North Korea. That meant crossing the 38th parallel. Only South Koreans were to operate along the international border with China in an effort to limit the war and prevent intervention from the Chinese and Soviets.

On 19 October, the North Korean capital of Pyongyang fell. The allied troops swarmed north almost unopposed. They pushed the North Koreans to an area just south of the Yalu River. By the end of October, it seemed that North Korea would fall soon.



CHINESE INTERVENTION

Those hopes were dashed when the communist Chinese mounted a counterattack on 25 October. General MacArthur hoped the attack was a limited one, but by 2 November the intelligence gathered showed otherwise. The Chinese definitely had intervened. Notification of the U.N. Security Council followed.

On 24 November, General MacArthur launched his “home-by-Christmas” offensive. Some U.N. forces did reach the Yalu, but the Chinese forces struck hard and quick with their second phase offensive. By 30 November, the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army, 13th Army Group, pushed the U.S. Eighth Army from northwest Korea. The Eighth Army retreated from the north faster than it had counter-invaded and in mid-December crossed the 38th parallel border. By 11 December, the U.S. X Corps crippled the People’s Volunteer Army, 9th Army Group, and established a defensive perimeter at the port city of Hungnam. The X Corps was forced to evacuate by 24 December in order to reinforce the exhausted U.S. Eighth Army to the south. On 16 December 1950, Truman declared a national emergency with Presidential Proclamation No. 2914, which remained in force until 14 September 1978.

SECOND FALL OF SEOUL



Lieutenant General
Matthew B.
Ridgway

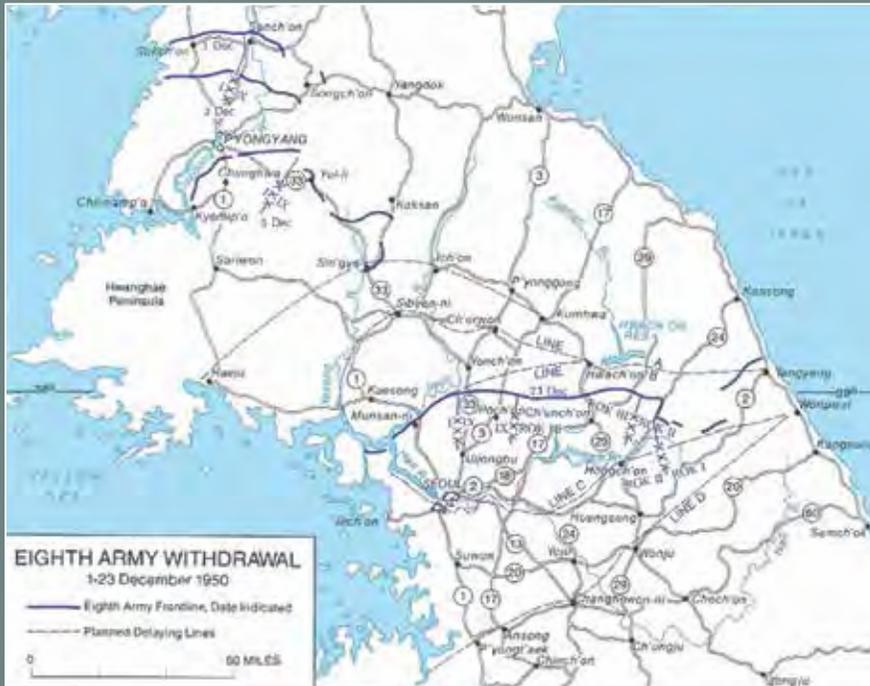
On 26 December 1950, Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway assumed command of the U.S. Eighth Army. The People’s Volunteer Army and the Korean People’s Army launched the third phase offensive on New Year’s Eve of 1950. The People’s Volunteer Army and the Korean People’s Army conquered Seoul for the second time on 4 January 1951. On 7 January 1951, allied forces began to forge north again and opened an offensive line.



General MacArthur observes the naval shelling of Inchon from USS *Mount McKinley*, 15 September 1950, with Brigadier General Courtney Whitney (left) and Major General Edward M. Almond (right). (Nutter, U.S. Army)

From January to March, Lieutenant General Ridgway's troops pushed on until they crossed yet again the 38th parallel. Then, in early April the U.N. advance slowed down. Units bolstered themselves for the anticipated enemy counteroffensive.

In mid-February, the People's Volunteer Army counterattacked with the fourth phase offensive, achieving victory at Hoengseong. But, the IX Corps soon countered the offensive at Chipyong-ni in the center.



MACARTHUR RELIEVED OF COMMAND

The defeat in North Korea at the hands of the Chinese made the U.N. reassess its goals. General MacArthur insisted that this was a new kind of war. He needed more forces and a broader playing hand to counter against the Chinese, especially to conduct air operations in the area of Manchuria. MacArthur had crossed the 38th parallel in the mistaken belief that the Chinese would not enter the war, leading to major allied losses. He believed that whether or not to use nuclear weapons should be his own decision, not the president's. MacArthur threatened to destroy China unless it surrendered. While MacArthur felt total victory was the only honorable outcome, Truman was more pessimistic about his chances once involved in a land war in Asia and thought a truce and orderly withdrawal from Korea could be a valid



Lieutenant General
James A. Van Fleet

solution. In short, MacArthur was at odds with Truman and U.N. leaders who wanted a lesser commitment and, indeed, a cease fire. In February 1951, the U.N. General Assembly voted to label Communist China as an aggressor and voted economic sanctions. The U.N.'s new war aim was to contain the communists along the 38th parallel and to negotiate an end to the war. General MacArthur openly disagreed by appealing directly to the public and to Congress. On 11 April 1951, Truman relieved him of command. Lieutenant General Ridgway took his place. Lieutenant General James A. Van Fleet then assumed command of the Eighth Army.

FIFTH PHASE OFFENSIVE

Further attacks slowly exhausted the People's Volunteer Army and the Korean People's Army. The Chinese counterattacked in April 1951 with the fifth phase offensive. On 22 April, Lieutenant General Van Fleet's Eighth Army moved north while some 450,000 Chinese opened a general offensive. Lieutenant General Van Fleet was forced to retreat below the 38th parallel, just five miles north of Seoul. On 10 May, the Chinese kicked off yet another offensive. The offensive was stopped at the "No-name Line" north of Seoul. On 15 May 1951, the Chinese began the second impulse of the Spring Offensive and attacked the Republic of Korea Army and the U.S. X Corps in the east at the Soyang River. After initial success, they were halted by 20 May. At month's end, the U.S. Eighth Army counterattacked and regained "Line Kansas," just north of the 38th parallel. The U.N.'s "Line Kansas" halt and subsequent offensive action stand-down began the stalemate that lasted until the armistice of 1953.

THE STALEMATE

For the next two years, each side dug into the Korean hills and carried on a strange and often violent war over outposts between their lines. Large-scale bombing of North Korea continued. Protracted armistice negotiations began on 10 July 1951 at Kaesong. The main battles of the stalemate included the Battle of Bloody Ridge (18 August – 15 September 1951), the Battle of Heartbreak Ridge (13 September – 15 October 1951), the Battle of Old Baldy (26 June – 4 August 1952), the Battle of White Horse (6 – 15 October 1952), the Battle of Triangle Hill (14 October – 25 November 1952), the Battle of Hill Eerie (21 March – 21 June 1952), the sieges of Outpost Harry (10 – 18 June 1953), the Battle of the Hook (28 – 9 May 1953), and the Battle of Pork Chop Hill (23 March – 16 July 1953).



PEACE TALKS



Dwight D.
Eisenhower

On 10 July 1951, negotiations finally began at Kaesong. The on again, off again armistice negotiations continued for two years, first at Kaesong (southern North Korea), then relocated at Panmunjom (bordering the Koreas). At first, they disagreed over a line of demarcation to be drawn between the opposing armies. Then they deadlocked early in 1952 over the exchange of prisoners. The U.N. insisted on the principle of voluntary repatriation, by which prisoners who did not wish to return to communism would not be forced to do so.

In October 1952, the negotiations collapsed. Peace negotiations were resumed in the spring of 1953. By then, political conditions favoring a truce had resulted from two events, Dwight D. Eisenhower's election as president and the death of Russia's dictator, Joseph Stalin.

In April 1953, an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners was achieved. The communists then agreed to voluntary repatriation under supervision of a commission of neutral nations. Prisoners refusing repatriation were to be placed in custody of this commission. Representatives of their home countries were to be permitted to try to talk them into returning. Prisoners not persuaded to return were to be released to a neutral country unless a later political conference decided otherwise.

ARMISTICE

In June 1953, agreement was reached for a demilitarized zone two and a half miles wide to separate the opposing forces in accord with the then-existing battle line. It was also agreed that neither side would increase its military strength during the armistice. A neutral-nations supervisory commission was authorized to investigate violations behind the lines of each side.



Bloody Ridge was captured on 5 September 1951. It cost 2,700 American and South Korean casualties and an estimated 15,000 North Korean casualties. (U.S. Army photo)



Extremely crowded POW enclosures on Kojedo reduced United Nations control and permitted Red POW leaders to direct riots and other violence by prisoners. (U.S. Army photo)

On 26 July, the two sides agreed on an agenda comprised of four major points: (1) setting a demarcation line and demilitarized zone; (2) supervision of the truce; (3) arrangements for prisoners of war; and (4) recommendations to the governments involved in the war. With the United Nations' acceptance of India's proposed Korean War armistice, the Korean People's Army, the People's Volunteer Army, and the U.N. Command ceased fire with the battle line approximately at the 38th parallel. Upon agreeing to the armistice, the belligerents established the Korean Demilitarized Zone. The United Nations Command, supported by the United States, the North Korean People's Army, and the Chinese People's Volunteers, signed the Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953 to end the fighting. The armistice also called upon the governments of South Korea, North Korea, China, and the United States to participate in continued peace talks. The war is considered to have ended at this point, even though there was no peace treaty. The exchange of prisoners took place from August to September, 1953. The U.N. Command released 70,159 North Koreans and 5,640 Chinese. The communists released 12,760 prisoners. Among them were 7,850 South Koreans, 3,597 Americans, 945 Britons, and 228 Turks.



After congressional authorization, President Ronald Reagan signed into law on 8 November 1985 the Prisoner of War Medal.



Korean representatives for peace talk at Kaesong, Korea, 1951.



General Mark W. Clark, Far East commander, signs the Korean armistice agreement on 27 July 1953, after two years of negotiation, during which hundreds of thousands of men were killed and wounded in continued hostilities. (U.S. Navy photo)



1950 Withdrawal from Kat'o-Ri, Master Sergeant Henrietta Snowden.
(Courtesy of the Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History)

MOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY RESERVE

READINESS

When the North Koreans crossed the 38th parallel into South Korea on 25 June 1950, the U.S. Army, along with the other armed services, found itself ill prepared to resist. Readiness was at a low level. When the war erupted, many combat and service support units stood at one-quarter or less of their enlisted strength. The most crucial problems were manpower and mobilization. All the plans at the beginning of this war were for all-out war, not limited war as the Korean War was to become. Regulations setting forth the sequence to be followed on mobilization were not adequate for a rapid mobilization. Consequently, the entire mobilization process had to be improvised. According to contemporary thinking, the limited mobilization had to be directed both at providing and equipping the essential forces for fighting a limited war in Korea and at placing the United States in a position to meet communist threats on a world-wide basis.

World War II had ended in 1945 and the Cold War had begun. America's Army had been subjected to demobilization and budget cuts. As of 30 June 1950, the U.S. Army had an authorized strength of over 610,000, but an actual strength of approximately 594,000. There were more than 111,000 troops in the Far East. The actual strength of combat troops of the Eighth Army, consisting of four American divisions in Japan, was less than 50 percent of the normal authorization.

In mid-1950, the active Army's force structure consisted of ten divisions, four training divisions, and supporting troops. Because of the budgetary constraints of the post World War II era, most divisions were under strength, especially those in the Far East. In fact, only the 82d Airborne Division was at full strength in personnel and equipment. The other divisions were manned at 65 percent to 75 percent of their authorized strength. The non-divisional units were incapable of supporting the divisions in combat. World War II vintage equipment predominated. Civilians provided much of the service support. Mobilization stocks consisted of World War II items and were fashioned to support a war in Europe. The stocks were below planned

levels, unbalanced, and poorly maintained. The Army had closed many of its logistical installations.

GENERAL RESERVE

General of the Army and Commander in Chief, Far East Command, General Douglas MacArthur, faced an emergency need for combat forces in Korea. Because of President Truman's commitment of ground forces to Korea, General MacArthur almost immediately asked for more units and for replacement personnel to fill his under strength units and to replace battle casualties. As his demands for troops increased, it soon became apparent to many that the active Army alone was not prepared to meet the challenge.

Initial reliance was on the General Reserve, that portion of the U.S. Army, normally located in the continental United States, whose primary mission is to be trained, equipped, and maintained in a state of readiness for immediate deployment to overseas theaters of operation in an offensive or defensive role. The General Reserve is distinct from the Army Reserve.

To provide a rapid supply of men for the Far East Command, the Army placed levies on individuals and units in zone of interior commands. Consequently, the General Reserve gave up half of its combat units (infantry, tank, and artillery) and half of its support units to General MacArthur. Some charged that the readiness of the General Reserve suffered at the hand of expediency. It soon became clear that meeting the North Korean offensive would deplete the General Reserve.

Another negative effect of these actions seems to have been a serious reduction in the number of active Army soldiers available to train reservists and inductees. Congressional budgetary limitations held the General Reserve to a grievous under strength. It had no means of immediate augmentation for an emergency. It was, as one historian described, a "woeful situation."

BUILDING MANPOWER

The Army built its manpower through four primary methods:

- (1) increased recruiting for the Active Army and extension of existing terms of enlistment by 12 months;
- (2) use of Selective Service, which Congress extended for one year;
- (3) ordering individuals and units of the Organized Reserve Corps into federal service;
- (4) ordering National Guard units into federal service.

The last two sources of manpower were for terms of twenty-one months, later extended to twenty-four months.



Engineers of the 2nd Infantry Division construct a by-pass for heavy equipment to cross the Hwang-gang River in order to give support to the infantry, five miles on the other side of the river. Only jeeps can cross on the damaged bridges at left on 25 September 1950. (Department of Defense photo)

THE ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS



Frank Pace, Jr.

Realizing the desperate need for manpower, President Truman turned to the reserve component. As Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr. put it, we turned to “our sole immediate source of manpower—that is, to the members of the Organized Reserve Corps and the National Guard.”

ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS: ROLES/MISSIONS

Although several plans were considered between 1945 and 1950 to reorganize the Organized Reserve Corps and the National Guard, by 1950 the general structure and missions resembled those that had existed before World War II.

The Selective Service Act of 1948 controlled entrance into the reserve components. The act stipulated that men between nineteen and twenty-six who either volunteered for the active Army or were inducted for twenty-one months should serve, subsequently, in a reserve component for five years but without any obligations concerning active duty for training or attendance at drills. This five year obligation could be lowered to three by enlisting for that number of years in an Organized Reserve Corps or a National Guard unit. An individual could eliminate the five year obligation entirely by extending active service for one more year. Young enlistees had other options.

Other legislation strengthened the Organized Reserve Corps by allowing pay for inactive duty training and increased the attractiveness of the Corps and the National Guard by allowing reserve soldiers to qualify for retired pay.

ASSIGNED STRENGTHS, ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS 30 JUNE 1950

Category	Officers	Enlisted	Total
Active Reserve	69,789	114,226	184,015
Volunteer Reserve	147,646	176,956	324,602
Inactive Reserve	71,933	19,867	91,800
Total	289,368	311,049	600,417

TRAINING

The active Reserve units were authorized various numbers of paid drills per year plus fifteen days of annual active duty for training. Some units, however, were authorized as little as twelve drills per year. Lack of funds, equipment, and facilities curbed training of these units and men, which all affected combat readiness. Training of the Volunteer Reserve consisted exclusively of correspondence courses and, if the budget allowed, fifteen days of active duty for training, annually. The Inactive Reserve had no training obligations. The main strength of all elements of the Army Reserve was the wartime training and experience of most of its members. Still, a number of reserve soldiers lacked training in critical military occupational specialties.

CALL-UP

On 30 June 1950, Congress authorized President Truman to call-up Volunteer and Inactive Reserve soldiers for use as replacements and fillers for the active Army. The president needed Congressional authorization since

he had not yet declared a national emergency. There were five recalls of officers and three recalls of enlisted personnel. The involuntary recalls came in answer to the poor response to a voluntary recall.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed with the call-up, stating that military requirements “cannot be fully met in time by merely strengthening units already in existence or by filling them with untrained men through the Selective Service process or recruitment. Also, it has developed that the requirements for units and personnel cannot be met on the basis of voluntary return of Reserves to active duty for which approval presently exists.”

CREEPING MOBILIZATION

This limited mobilization of manpower has been referred to by some as “creeping mobilization.” The mid-July 1950 authorized strength of the Army was 834,000. It provided for an additional division and twenty-four anti-aircraft battalions over pre-Korean force levels. Other adjustments followed. On 3 August 1950, Congress removed the existing limitations on the size of the armed forces. The secretary of defense set future levels. On 17 April 1951, after the Chinese Communist intervention in November 1950, the authorized strength rose to 1,552,000. It was after the Chinese entered the war that President Truman declared a national emergency.

RESERVE UNITS/PERSONNEL



Men of the 378th Engineer Combat Battalion install treadways during the construction of a bridge across the Pukhan River on 19 November 1951. (Veterans Armed Forces Network Image Gallery)



A 4.2-inch mortar crew of the Heavy Mortar Company, 179th Regiment, 45th U.S. Infantry Division, fires on Communist positions, west of Chorwon, Korea, 5 May 1952. (Signal Corps Photo #10-296-1/FEC-52-13339 (Kassal))

The major units of the Active Reserve were not called to active duty. The Army considered them as part of a final reserve in the event of contingencies in other areas of the world, especially Europe. But, individuals were called from these units. In some cases, this led to a reduction in unit integrity. Distinct from many of the individual reservists, units often were absolutely unready for deployment. The main reason was the failure in peacetime to man these units at effective Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE). For example, soon after mobilization, the strength of two National Guard units, the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions, similar to many other reserve component units, was 50 percent or less of the TOE.

Readiness was further hampered by shortages of qualified personnel in critical military occupational specialty positions, therefore, preventing the divisions from having a full cadre when inducted. This delayed combat readiness because of the time needed to train cadre personnel and to receive and assimilate untrained fillers assigned directly from the reception stations. Both of these two particular divisions, like many other Reserve Component units, lost a major portion of their assigned pre-mobilization strength, since men who were eligible for discharge upon mobilization had been carried on the rolls in peacetime. Between August 1950 and September 1951, over 500 miscellaneous units of the Active Reserve, which totaled some 5,370 officers and 28,850 enlisted men, received orders to active duty to round out active Army divisions. Insufficient funds and low recruiting rates hampered the organization of all Organized Reserve units at full strength, which would have required 146,000 officers and 956,000 enlisted men. In the several recalls during this period, the Army acquired 168,470 soldiers (43,106 officers and 125,364 enlisted men) from the Volunteer and Inactive Reserve.

PERSONNEL ISSUES

Personnel records were not always current, leading to several problems such as recalling inactive reserve soldiers before volunteer reserve soldiers and discharging many reserve soldiers soon after induction. What resulted was an extensive program to complete and update the records.

Other problems often stemmed from the Army's unclear and inconsistent policies concerning reserve soldiers reporting for service. First given twenty-one days between notification and reporting date, that time sometimes dwindled to less than a week. The Army recalled many based on World War II military skills for which a requirement no longer existed. The Army recalled others based on military occupational specialty requirements that could have been satisfied with available men and minor on-the-job training. The lack of standardization in mobilization procedures, at least for awhile, further aggravated matters.

The Army did not have a strong understanding of the status of its reserve soldiers. Since February 1947, there had been no requirement for reserve soldiers to have physical examinations. As a result, it was unknown in 1950 how many of those called-up could qualify physically for service.

According to one source, 10 percent of all Army Reserve soldiers were physically unfit to serve. Many more reserve soldiers than expected had to be called in order to fill quotas, which created administrative delays. Other delays came from the changed economic status of some, which meant active duty would result in inordinate economic hardship. Some 10 percent were ineligible to serve for other reasons.

By October 1950, the Army was addressing these and other procedural problems in an effort to improve the activation process for recalled units and individuals. Revised regulations standardized induction and movement orders and improved methods of coordination between echelons.



Medical Corpsmen of the 1st Battalion Aid Station, 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th U. S. Infantry Division, assist in helping wounded infantrymen of Companies D and L, 31st Regiment, following the fight for Hill 598 on 14 October 1952. Kumhwa, Korea. (Signal Corps photo #1-4885-4/FEC-52-30954 (Sylvester))



Wounded infantrymen of Co L, 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th U.S. Infantry Division, light up cigarettes after receiving first aid following a battle for Hill 598 near Kumhwa. 14 October 1952. Korea. (Signal Corps photo #1-4885-3/FEC-52-30953 (Sylvester))

REPLACEMENTS

In mid-August 1950, General MacArthur requested that reserve soldiers be transferred immediately from the United States to his command as replacements. The Office of the Chief of Army Field Forces agreed but wanted the recalled reserve soldiers first to receive three weeks of refresher training. In actuality, processing time often cut into training time.

MANPOWER STRENGTH: 1951

According to one study, by the end of May 1951 almost 202,000 members of the Army Reserve were on active duty. These soldiers were part of the Army's over 1,500,000, as of 30 June 1951. By June 1951, eighteen divisions and the necessary supporting units had been formed. Eight of them were in Korea. After this date, there was little net accretion to Army strength. Personnel mobilization, however, continued as a result of the need to release soldiers whose terms had expired and to replace them with new trainees. In 1952, the total number of divisions rose to twenty with the addition of two more National Guard divisions.

MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

In an effort to strengthen manpower, Congress passed the universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951. It extended selective service until 1955, lowered the draft age from nineteen to eighteen, and increased the period of service to twenty-four months. It also provided a means of replenishing the depleted Organized Reserve Corps.

The act imposed an obligation on men completing their term of service to continue in the Organized Reserve Corps for six more years. Meanwhile, it made necessary the release of many of the inactive and volunteer reserve soldiers previously called to active duty by stipulating that any who had served in World War II should be released on the completion of seventeen months

of service. As a result, there was a significant turnover of Army personnel during the last two years of the war. Enlisted strength in June 1951 had been 45 percent regulars, 40 percent selectees, and 15 percent Reserve and National Guard. By June 1953, it was 41 percent active Army, 57.5 percent selectees, and 1.5 percent Reserve and National Guard.

TOTAL NUMBER

The total number of Organized Reserve Corps members who served in Korea has not been determined. However, some 240,500 Organized Reserve Corps members were called to active duty. According to one source, 40 percent of the organized reserve's strength mobilized. Over seventy units went to Korea. More than 400 units were called to active duty.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY RESERVE

When the Korean War began in June 1950, women in the armed services numbered 22,000. About 7,000 of these women were healthcare professionals. The others served in line assignments in the Women's Army Corps (WAC); Women in the Air Force (WAF); Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, or Navy Women's Reserve (WAVES); and Women Marines. Although Congress had passed the Women's Armed Forces Integration Act in 1948, giving women increased prospects for military careers, the Department of Defense's efforts to recruit more women during the Korean War met with limited success and were discontinued in 1952. Individually, the WAC, WAVES, WAF and Women Marines each increased their strength during the war. However, the overall number of enlisted women in the services during the Korean War declined as a net percentage of Armed Forces personnel.



Flight nurse 2nd Lt. Pauline Kircher dresses a patient's wound during the flight from Korea to Japan, May 1951. (U.S. Air Force photo)

There had been no women in the Organized Reserve prior to World War II. After the war, there was no legal authority for them to join the Organized Reserve. This changed in 1947 when Congress authorized members of the Army Nurse Corps and Women's Medical Specialist Corps to serve in the Organized Reserve. The Women's Armed Forces

Integration Act of 1948 authorized Women's Army Corps (WAC) members to serve in the Regular Army and Organized Reserve. A restriction of the act was that only prior service women could join the Organized Reserve. That meant that WAC Organized Reserve members were World War II veterans. This provision was eliminated in May 1950.



MASH Group in Korea - note 3 women.

With the Korean War, the need for more personnel from the Women's Army Corps increased quickly because Army leaders saw these women as a way of releasing male soldiers for combat duty. To supplement WAC numbers, the Army-initiated voluntary and involuntary recalls for WAC reserve soldiers, began a

large-scale recruiting campaign, and suspended the separation-on-marriage rule. The rule was reinstated for enlisted women and officers in July 1951 and October 1952, respectively. Nearly 1,600 members of the WAC, Army Nurse Corps, and Women's Medical Specialist Corps, who were members of the Organized Reserve Corps volunteered for active duty in the Army between July 1950 and June 1951. Fewer than 200 WACs were involuntarily



Nurses at Work, John Groth.

(Courtesy of the Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History)

recalled to active duty in 1951. That was the first time women were summoned to active duty without their consent.

Female soldiers served worldwide during the Korean War. The number of women in the Far East Command increased from 629 in 1950 to 2,600 in 1951. WAC units in Japan went from two in 1950 to nine by 1953.

Many female soldiers took the places of male soldiers needed in combat units as they had during World War II. These included occupations not open to women before the war. Other traditional garrison noncommissioned officers positions, supply sergeant, motor sergeant, mess sergeant, were newly-assumed by female noncommissioned officers.



A U.S. Army nurse (right) visits her brother who was wounded in battle in Korea and evacuated to Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii.

WAC soldiers performed a wide range of occupational specialties, though they were prohibited from combat-related assignments. They served mainly in personnel and administration, communications, intelligence, medical, supply, and food service units. WACs also had assignments as draftsman and

censors and performed parachute rigging and weather observation duties. The shortage of male soldiers in some overseas commands created more opportunities for women to serve in supervisory capacities and in some of the military occupational specialties traditionally reserved for men. Army nurses served in hospitals close to the front lines in Korea (to include the famous Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals, the MASH units). In the U.S. military hospitals in Japan, where many of the combat soldiers wounded in Korea were sent, WAC sergeants became ward masters. In other locations, women became senior noncommissioned officers holding jobs in motor pools, mess halls and post offices. WACs in Japan also provided services outside their regular work assignments, donating blood for soldiers wounded in Korea and “adopting” fighting units — supplying them with stationery, food, books and knitting the men socks and sweaters.



Nurse Giving Plasma, John Groth.

(Courtesy of the Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History)

Although few in number compared to the number of male reserve soldiers during the Korean War, the women reserve soldiers of the Korean War era answered the Army's call to duty. They performed well, setting the stage for an increased role for women in the Army Reserve.

ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

In response to the severe weaknesses in the U.S. reserve forces and inequities for veterans revealed by the partial mobilization during the Korean War, Congress passed the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 which changed the nature of the reserve components. The act created the strategic reserve. It renamed the Organized Reserve as the Army Reserve. The legislation established three categories of reserve forces — Ready, Standby, and Retired — subject to different liabilities for mobilization. The most important of those categories, the Ready Reserve, was authorized a strength of 1.5 million personnel, including the entire National Guard. The Ready Reserve could be mobilized in a national emergency declared by the president. Foremost, Congress established a policy that in future mobilizations, reserve component cohesive units should be called-up first before any levies on reserve manpower pools.



Company F, 9th Infantry, advances in central Korea. Artillery dominated offensive effort, but it was the bloody infantry that captured and held ground. Late 1952. (National Archives photo)



Flooded bridge crossing on main supply route. The weather could make logistical movement difficult in Korea, but it was just as bad for the enemy. Spring 1953. (National Archives photo)

LESSONS LEARNED

The Korean War was a catalyst for change. There were several lessons learned. Although the improvised, creeping mobilization was geared to a limited war, the available facilities and equipment were not adequate to support the requirements of operations and the rapid production of combat ready units. The decision not to use all Organized Reserve Corps units led to the unplanned, often poor use of the Volunteer and Inactive Reserve. This practice led Congress to decide that in the future, reserve component units would be called up in national emergencies before any levies on reserve manpower pools.

These and other lessons learned culminated in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. The law redefined the reserve components and stipulated that each component would have a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve. The act eliminated the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. The Organized Reserve Corps was renamed the Army Reserve. The Ready Reserve was to have a ceiling of 1,500,000 members who were liable for active duty during wartime or any national emergency declared by Congress or the president. Members of the Standby and Ready Reserve were liable for active duty under a congressional declaration. Other provisions of the act intended to further clarify the status of the reserve components.

THE CASUALTIES OF WAR

On 27 July 1953, the Korean War ended with the signing of an armistice. The three-year long war had been characterized by one year of hot, contested battles, and two years of sporadic defensive warfare. The U.S. suffered 33,651 battle deaths; 20,617 non-battle deaths; 103,284 wounded; and 8,207 missing in action. Over 5,000 Americans were prisoners of war. More than 50,000 South Korean soldiers died. The United Nations Command suffered some 500,000 casualties of which 94,000 were killed. According to

estimates, the communists lost between 1.5 and 2 million killed, wounded, prisoners of war, or missing. This was America's limited half-war; America's so-called forgotten war.

This brief commemorative is dedicated to all those who served in the Korean War, but especially to Army Reserve soldiers who, as one study concluded, "made major contributions in providing a ready source of replacement personnel, in augmenting the training base, and in the eventual production of combat-ready units." The sacrifice they and all soldiers made should not be forgotten, for:

Freedom is not free.

As the Department of Defense 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee stated: "We must never forget the selfless sacrifices of the Veterans who fought in Korea to ensure the freedom and prosperity we enjoy today. The Veterans who shivered in the trenches, tracked through knee-deep mud, flew combat missions over rugged mountainous terrain, and stood watch over hostile seas set aside their own comfort, safety and aspirations to answer the call to arms at a time when our nation was still exhausted from the horrors of World War II. These patriots halted the tide of communism that threatened to sweep over the Korean peninsula. Today the Republic of Korea stands as a modern, prosperous, vibrant democracy because of their courage and selfless sacrifice."

**"Let me not mourn
for the men who
have died fighting,
but rather
let me be glad
that such heroes
have lived."**

General George S. Patton



**MEDAL OF HONOR
FOR
EXCEPTIONAL SOLDIERS**

Among those who received the nation's highest decoration for valor, the Medal of Honor, during the Korean War were a number of former members of the Organized Reserve. Three of these men were Lieutenant Colonel John U.D. Page, Captain Raymond Harvey and Corporal Hiroshi Miyamura.

PAGE AT CHOSIN

The story of the 1st Marine Division's battle at the Chosin Reservoir and its fight against thousands of enemy soldiers to reach safety at Hungnam is one of the illustrious epics of Marine Corps history. There were, however, a number of Army troops mixed in with the Marines who fought alongside them. One of these was a former Army Reserve soldier who received a posthumous Medal of Honor for his courage during the Chosin Reservoir campaign.



Lieutenant Colonel
John Upshur
Dennis Page

Lieutenant Colonel John Upshur Dennis Page was the son of a regular Army officer, born in the Philippines. He was commissioned as a Field Artillery officer in the Organized Reserve in 1926. Called to active duty in 1942, he served as an instructor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, until he managed a combat assignment to Europe and command of an artillery battalion. After World War II, he received a regular Army commission.

When the Korean War began, he again had to pull strings in order to get overseas. Assigned to X Corps, Page was attached to the 52d Transportation Battalion until a battalion command opened up. On 29 November 1950, Page moved north from X Corps Headquarters in Hamhung to establish checkpoints for regulating traffic along the Main Supply Route (MSR) to the Marines at the Chosin Reservoir. When the Chinese cut the MSR, Page made his way to the Marines surrounded at Koto-ri, at the south end of the reservoir. He organized an ad hoc unit of Army soldiers trapped with the Marines there. Led by Page, this makeshift company fought off Chinese efforts to prevent an Army engineer battalion from completing an



Navy Cross

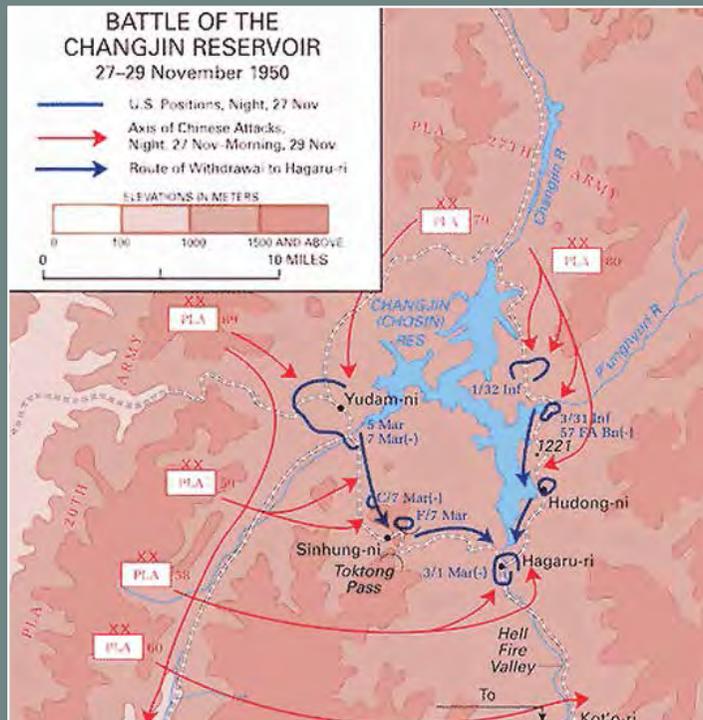
airstrip at Koto-ri to evacuate the wounded. Page fought at Koto-ri until 9 December, when he flew out to coordinate artillery support for the Marines' breakout from the Chosin Reservoir. He could have stayed in relative safety at Hungnam. Instead he returned to the cut off Marines and joined the rear guard. Page seemed to be everywhere as the Marines and soldiers battled their way to the sea. He was killed on the night of 10 December as he led an attack on an enemy blocking position. The Marine Corps awarded Page a posthumous Navy Cross for his heroic actions. A belated Medal of Honor was presented to his widow on 2 April 1957.



A column of the U.S. 1st Marine Division moves through Chinese lines during their breakout from the Chosin Reservoir. (Corporal Peter McDonald, USMC)

THE MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION:

Lt. Col. Page, a member of X Corps Artillery, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in a series of exploits. On 29 November, Lt. Col. Page left X Corps Headquarters at Hamhung with the mission of establishing traffic control on the main supply route to 1st Marine Division positions and those of some Army elements on the Chosin Reservoir plateau. Having completed his mission Lt. Col. Page was free to return to the safety of Hamhung but chose to remain on the plateau to aid an isolated signal station, thus being cut off with elements of the marine division. After rescuing his jeep driver by breaking up an ambush near a destroyed bridge Lt. Col. Page reached the lines of a surrounded marine garrison at Koto-ri. He then voluntarily developed and trained a reserve force of assorted army troops trapped with the marines. By exemplary leadership and tireless devotion he made an effective tactical unit available. In order that casualties might be evacuated, an airstrip was improvised on frozen ground partly outside of the Koto-ri defense perimeter which was continually under enemy attack. During 2 such attacks, Lt. Col. Page exposed himself on the airstrip to direct fire on the enemy, and twice mounted the rear deck of a tank, manning the machine gun on the turret to drive the enemy back into a no man's land. On 3 December while being flown low over enemy lines in a light observation plane, Lt. Col. Page dropped hand grenades on Chinese positions and sprayed foxholes with automatic fire from his carbine. After 10 days of constant fighting the marine and army units in the vicinity of the Chosin Reservoir had succeeded in gathering at the edge of the plateau and Lt. Col. Page was flown to Hamhung to arrange for artillery support of the beleaguered troops attempting to break out. Again Lt. Col. Page refused an opportunity to remain in safety and returned to give every assistance to his comrades. As the column slowly moved south Lt. Col. Page joined the rear guard. When it neared the entrance to a narrow pass it came under frequent attacks on both flanks. Mounting an abandoned tank Lt. Col. Page manned the machine gun, braved heavy return fire, and covered the passing vehicles until the danger diminished. Later when another attack threatened his section of the convoy, then in the middle of the pass, Lt. Col. Page took a machine gun to the



hillside and delivered effective counter fire, remaining exposed while men and vehicles passed through the ambush. On the night of 10 December the convoy reached the bottom of the pass but was halted by a strong enemy force at the front and on both flanks. Deadly small-arms fire poured into the column. Realizing the danger to the column as it lay motionless, Lt. Col. Page fought his way to the head of the column and plunged forward into the heart of the hostile position. His intrepid action so surprised the enemy that their ranks became disordered and suffered heavy casualties. Heedless of his safety, as he had been throughout the preceding 10 days, Lt. Col. Page remained forward, fiercely engaging the enemy single-handed until mortally wounded. By his valiant and aggressive spirit Lt. Col. Page enabled friendly forces to stand off the enemy. His outstanding courage, unswerving devotion to duty, and supreme self-sacrifice reflect great credit upon Lt. Col. Page and are in the highest tradition of the military service.

HARVEY ON HILL 1232



Captain Raymond
Harvey

Captain Raymond Harvey, commander of Company C, 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, received the Medal of Honor for his actions near Taemi-Dong, Korea, on 9 March 1951. Harvey, a Chickasaw native of Ford City, Pennsylvania, was a highly-decorated World War II combat veteran.



Distinguished
Service Cross

While serving in the 79th Infantry Division (Organized Reserve), he received the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, and two Purple Hearts for combat in Europe. After the war, Harvey joined the Organized Reserve. Assigned to a quartermaster unit, Harvey longed for infantry duty again. He told this to the regular Army officer who was his reserve unit advisor, Captain Reginald B. Desiderio. Desiderio took care of the paperwork and Harvey was soon voluntarily recalled to active duty in 1948. He went ashore with the 7th Division at Inchon in

September 1950. Harvey took command of C Company shortly before the Chinese attacked in November and led the company out of North Korea. When the Eighth Army went back on the offensive, C Company soon gained a reputation for aggressiveness.



Silver Star

On 9 March 1951, Harvey's company was the lead unit in the battalion's attack on Hill 1232. When enemy machine guns pinned down the company, Harvey moved forward alone. He killed the crew of one machine gun with grenades. Advancing to a second position, he killed five of the enemy with his carbine. He had just eliminated a third position when he was shot through the lung.

Seriously wounded, he was still able to direct his company, enabling it to destroy the remaining enemy positions. Only when assured the objective was taken, did Harvey consent to be evacuated. At the aid station, Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway met Harvey. As he was being prepped for surgery, he was presented the Silver Star he had earned five months earlier in North Korea. On 5 July 1951, President Truman presented Harvey the Medal of Honor at the White House for his heroic actions on Hill 1232.



Soldiers keep a sharp lookout for movement in the communist-held area in the background as U.N. forces bombard the vicinity with white phosphorous shells. (Photo #: SC 357227, National Archives)

THE MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION:

Capt. Harvey Company C, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action. When his company was pinned down by a barrage of automatic weapons fire from numerous well-entrenched emplacements, imperiling accomplishment of its mission, Capt. Harvey braved a hail of fire and exploding grenades to advance to the first enemy machine gun nest, killing its crew with grenades. Rushing to the edge of the next emplacement, he killed its crew with carbine fire. He then moved the 1st Platoon forward until it was again halted by a curtain of automatic fire from well fortified hostile positions. Disregarding the hail of fire, he personally charged and neutralized a third emplacement. Miraculously escaping death from intense crossfire, Capt. Harvey continued to lead the assault. Spotting an enemy pillbox well camouflaged by logs, he moved close enough to sweep the emplacement with carbine fire and throw grenades through the openings, annihilating its 5 occupants. Though wounded he then turned to order the company forward, and, suffering agonizing pain, he continued to direct the reduction of the remaining hostile positions, refusing evacuation until assured that the mission would be accomplished. Capt. Harvey's valorous and intrepid actions served as an inspiration to his company, reflecting the utmost glory upon himself and upholding the heroic traditions of the military service.

MIYAMURA'S "SECRET" MEDAL OF HONOR



Staff Sergeant
Hiroshi Miyamura

On 25 April 1951, Corporal Hiroshi Miyamura's position near Taejon-ni, Korea, was overrun. Miyamura, reported missing at the time, was recommended for the Medal of Honor for his courage during the night of 24-25 April. Miyamura, a native of Gallup, New Mexico, was on his way to join the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Italy during World War II when the war ended. He instead joined the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and it was from the reserves that he entered the active Army early in

the Korean War. He became a machine gun squad leader in Company H, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, X Corps. He was on the last ship to leave in late December when X Corps evacuated there after the Chinese intervention in November 1950. By April 1951, Miyamura was near Taejon-ni, south of the Imjin River. The Chinese were on the attack again. His platoon sergeant ordered him to take charge of fifteen men, machine gunners, riflemen, and ammo carriers on a nearby hill and hold the position as long as possible. On the night of 24-25 April, he did just that. Throughout the night, he repelled determined enemy assaults on his position, either by manning one of the machine guns or in hand-to-hand combat. With ammunition almost exhausted, Miyamura ordered his surviving men to take off while he covered their withdrawal. They made it to safety; he did not. Miyamura killed more than fifty enemy soldiers until he was severely wounded.



President Dwight D. Eisenhower congratulates Korean War veteran Army Staff Sergeant Hiroshi H. Miyamura after presenting him the Medal of Honor. (Wikipedia)

Miyamura was captured and held in a Chinese prisoner of war camp for more than two years. News of his Medal of Honor was withheld for fear the Chinese might retaliate against him. He was released from captivity on 23 August 1953. At Freedom Village, near Panmunjom, an American general informed him he had been awarded the Medal of Honor. On 27 October 1953, in a ceremony at the White House, President Dwight D. Eisenhower presented Miyamura, now Staff Sergeant Miyamura, his Medal of Honor.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION:

Cpl. Miyamura, a member of Company H, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. On the night of 24 April, Company H was occupying a defensive position when the enemy fanatically attacked threatening to overrun the position. Cpl. Miyamura, a machine gun squad leader, aware of the imminent danger to his men unhesitatingly jumped from his shelter wielding his bayonet in close hand-to-hand combat killing approximately 10 of the enemy. Returning to his position, he administered first aid to the wounded and directed their evacuation. As another savage assault hit the line, he manned his machine gun and delivered withering fire until his ammunition was expended. He ordered the squad to withdraw while he stayed behind to render the gun inoperative. He then bayoneted his way through infiltrated enemy soldiers to a second gun emplacement and assisted in its operation. When the intensity of the attack necessitated the withdrawal of the company Cpl. Miyamura ordered his men to fall back while he remained to cover their movement. He killed more than 50 of the enemy before his ammunition was depleted and he was severely wounded. He maintained his magnificent stand despite his painful wounds, continuing to repel the attack until his position was overrun. When last seen he was fighting ferociously against an overwhelming number of enemy soldiers. Cpl. Miyamura's indomitable heroism and consummate devotion to duty reflect the utmost glory on himself and uphold the illustrious traditions on the military service.



Corporal Hiroshi Miyamura by George Akimoto, 1977



A SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

1950

25 JUNE:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea Army (North Korea) artillery and mortars open fire on Republic of Korea (South Korea) Army positions south of the 38th parallel, the line then serving as the border between the two countries. At 11 a.m. North Korea announced a formal declaration of war and what is now known as the Korean War officially began. The U.N. Security Council passed a resolution calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of North Korean forces to north of the 38th parallel.

26 JUNE:

The South Korean government leaves Seoul for Taejon. President Truman meets with State Department and Defense Department officials. He authorizes General Douglas MacArthur to: (1) send ammunition and equipment to prevent the loss of Seoul and (2) provide ships and aircraft to evacuate American citizens, plus Air Force fighters and Navy ships to protect the evacuation, (3) send a survey party to Korea to study the situation and determine how best to help the Republic of Korea government and military. General MacArthur issues an alert order telling all combat units in the Far East to prepare for possible deployment to Korea.

27 JUNE:

The U.N. asks member countries to aid South Korea. The South Korean Army abandons Seoul. The Senate Armed Services Committee initiates action on a call-up of reserve components.

28 JUNE:

By midnight Seoul is in North Korean hands.

29 JUNE:

General MacArthur sends a message to the Joint Chiefs recommending introducing U.S. ground forces into battle. President Truman receives and

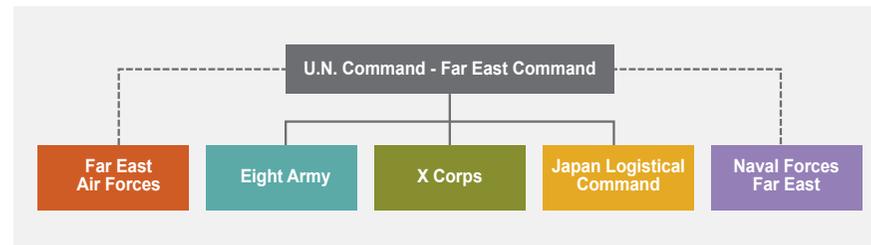


Figure 1: Theater Lines of Command for Operations in Korea, 23 November 1950.

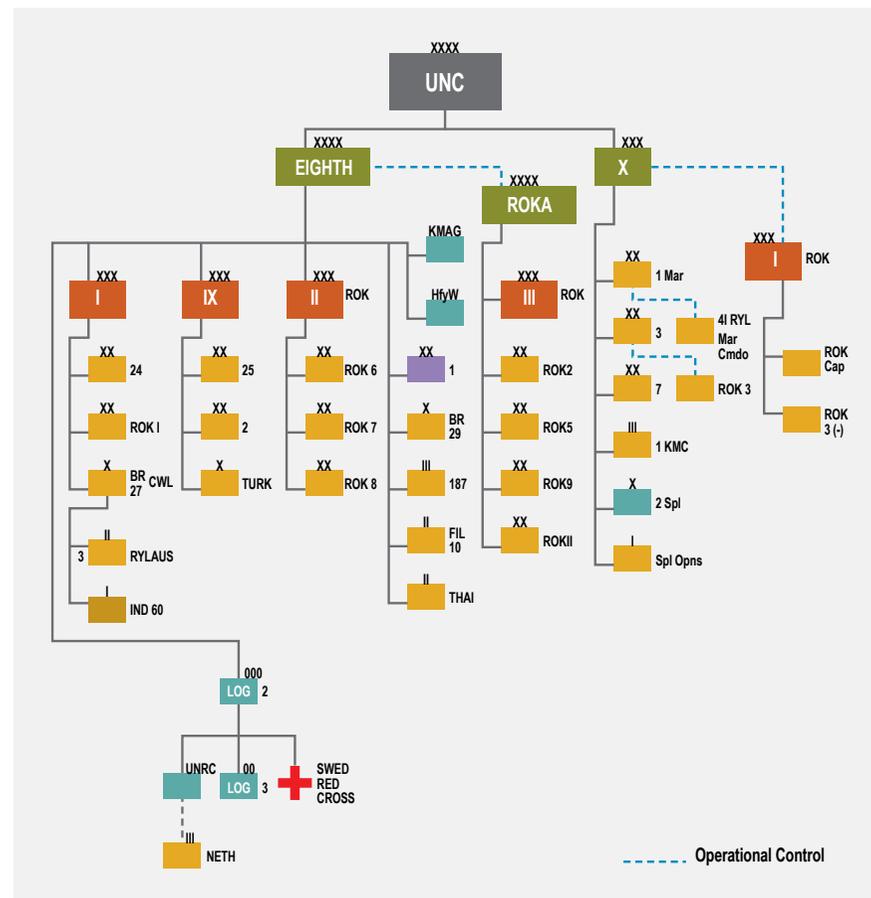


Figure 2: Organization of United Nations Command Forces in Korea, 23 November 1950.

approves the recommendation. North Korean troops cross the Han River in the Kimpo area and take the air field.

30 JUNE:

General MacArthur receives permission to employ U.S. ground support forces and to carry the war into North Korea and the waters offshore but to stay well clear of the Manchurian and Soviet borders. Later in the day he receives permission to deploy one regimental combat team to Korea to establish a defense line in the Pusan area to assure retention of the port. A few hours after this, the order was expanded to two combat divisions and with permission to employ these forces against North Korean forces in the Suwon area. The United States is now fully committed to the Korean War.

Congress authorizes the call-up of National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps units and individuals and sets the term of service at twenty-one months. President Truman extends selective service until 9 July 1951.

4 JULY:

Task Force Smith consolidates at P'yongtaek and is joined by part of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion. Task Force Smith is ordered to take up positions north of Osan.

5 JULY:

Task Force Smith reaches the selected defense positions and begins digging in.

8 JULY:

Shortly before daybreak North Korean T-34 tanks enter Ch'onan from the east as did infantry units. By afternoon, Ch'onan is in North Korean hands. Truman names General Douglas MacArthur as Commanding General of United Nations Military Forces.

10 JULY:

The first tank-to-tank battle of the Korean War takes place south of 1st Battalion positions and Choch'iwon.



North Korean T-34 tank. (U.S. Army photo)

12 JULY:

The 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division arrives at Pusan.

14 JULY:

President Syngman Rhee places all Republic of Korea military forces under U.N. command.

19 JULY:

President Truman approves raising the Army's authorized strength to over 800,000. The president gives the secretary of defense the authority to call-up the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps.

22 JULY:

The Army requests reserve officers to volunteer for active duty.

3 AUGUST:

The call for volunteers from the Organized Reserve Corps fails to produce an adequate response. The Army resorts to an involuntary recall of enlisted men. The Army orders some 30,000 to report in September, with the bulk of the levies on the Volunteer and Inactive Reserve.



An American mortar crew fires on North Korean positions at Chochiwon, 11 July 1950. (U.S. Army photo)



Republic of Korea soldiers march in typical column formation toward the front in August, 1950, during the Pusan Perimeter battle. This is a standard narrow dirt Korean road raised above rice paddies. (U.S. Army photo)

4 AUGUST:

The Pusan Perimeter in southeastern Korea is established.

10 AUGUST:

President Truman approves an increase in the strength of the Army to over 1,000,000. The Army begins an involuntary recall program for reserve officers.

13 AUGUST:

The first U.S. counterattack collapses.

23 AUGUST:

The Army recalls 77,000 members of the Organized Reserve Corps involuntarily.

27 AUGUST-15 SEPTEMBER:

Pusan Perimeter battles begin and are the heaviest fighting of the war.

16 SEPTEMBER:

Within the Pusan Perimeter the “breakout” attack begins.

22 SEPTEMBER:

For all intents and purposes, the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter is over.

19- 29 SEPTEMBER:

U.N. forces counterattack and recapture Seoul.

27 SEPTEMBER:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff send General MacArthur a comprehensive directive to unite all of Korea under Syngman Rhee, if possible. However, there are limitations. He is to determine whether Soviet or Chinese intervention is likely and to report any such threat at once.

27 SEPTEMBER:

Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, Jr. approves an increase in the Army’s strength to 1,263,000 by the end of fiscal year 1951.

29 SEPTEMBER:

On the east coast and central corridor, Republic of Korea forces make rapid advances and are approaching the 38th parallel in both sectors. Meanwhile, General Douglas MacArthur receives permission to cross into North Korea.

30 SEPTEMBER:

Except for mopping up, South Korea is back under its government’s control.

1 OCTOBER:

General MacArthur issues a demand that North Korea surrender. China’s Cho En-lai warns “The Chinese people will not tolerate foreign aggression and will not stand aside should the imperialists wantonly invade territory of their neighbor.” The Republic of Korea 3rd Division on Korea’s east coast pursues communist troops across the 38th parallel with no resistance.

2 OCTOBER:

India warns the U.N. that China said it will enter the war if U.N. forces cross the 38th parallel. General MacArthur issues United Nations Command Operations Order 2, which is the plan to order U.N. forces to cross into North Korea. Republic of Korea Army troops are already twenty to thirty miles north of the 38th parallel on the east coast at this time.

3 OCTOBER:

Eighth Army issues its attack order across the 38th parallel calling for U.S. I-Corps to seize a line west of the Imjin River.

5 OCTOBER:

Mao Tse Tung

Red China Radio says the Korean War “has just begun” and that it will be “a drawn-out war of attrition perilous for foreign aggressors.” Mao Tse Tung has already decided that China will enter the war.

6 OCTOBER:

The Republic of Korea 6th and 8th Divisions begin crossing the 38th parallel in the central part of the country and begin advancing toward the Ch’orwon area known as The Iron Triangle.

7 OCTOBER:

The U.S. First Cavalry Division’s 16th Reconnaissance Company becomes the first American force to enter North Korea by crossing the 38th parallel near Kaesong. Following a debate on the future of Korea after the communists are defeated, the U.N. General Assembly votes to reunify and rehabilitate Korea. Part of the resolution gives U.N. forces permission to go into North Korea.

19 OCTOBER:

Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, is captured.

25 OCTOBER:

First contact by U.N. forces with the Chinese Communist Forces is made.

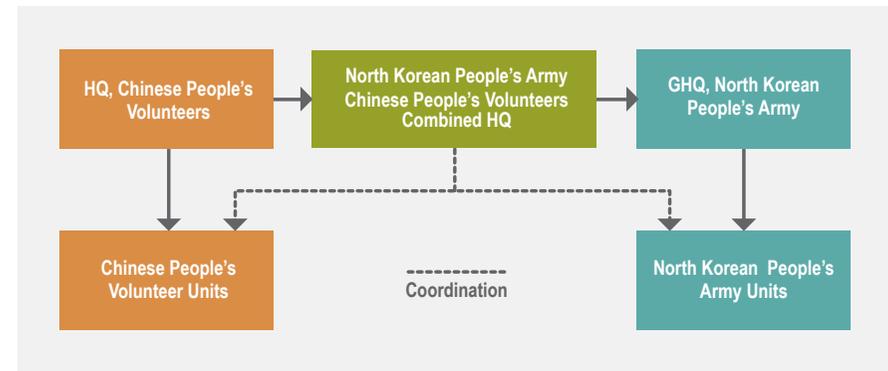


Figure 3: Enemy Lines of Command, 23 November 1950.

16 DECEMBER:

President Truman proclaims a state of national emergency due to the seriousness of the Chinese intervention.

22 DECEMBER:

The Army issues a third involuntary recall for reserve officers who are to report in March 1951.

31 DECEMBER:

The actual strength of the Army stands at 1,073,498.

1951

4 JANUARY:

The Chinese recapture Seoul.

1 FEBRUARY:

The U.N. votes to end the war by peaceful means.

13-15 FEBRUARY:

The battle of Chip'yong-ni is the first mass assault by the Chinese.

18 MARCH:

U.N. forces retake Seoul.

11 APRIL:

President Truman recalls General MacArthur.

12 APRIL:

The war's first major aerial duel is fought.

17 APRIL:

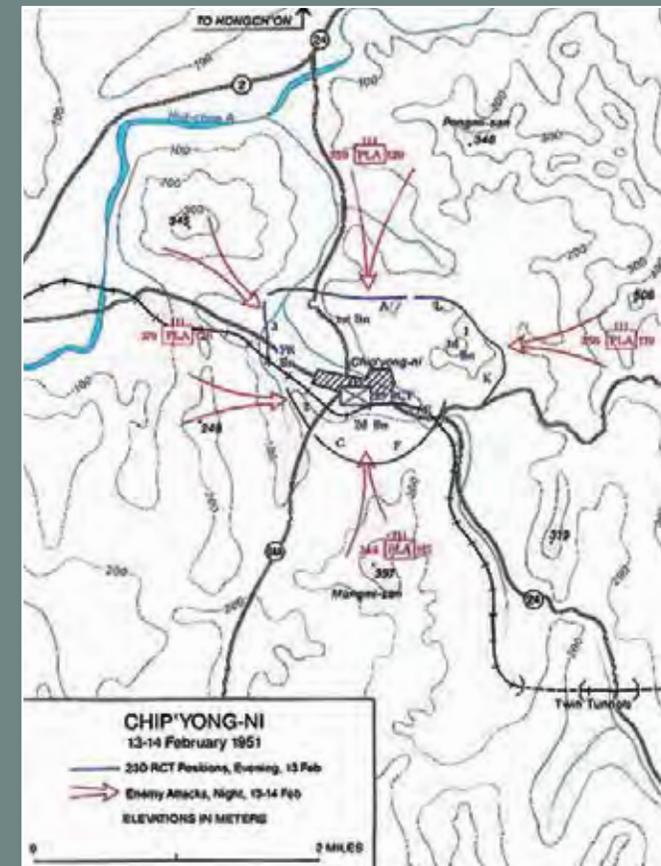
President Truman approves the Army's request for expansion of its authorized strength to 1,552,000.

22 -29 APRIL:

CCF launch their Spring Offensive, the largest single battle of the Korean War.

17-22 MAY:

The CCF launch the Second Spring Offensive.



30 JUNE:

By this time, the Army has recalled over 201,000 members of the Inactive and Volunteer Reserve.

10 JULY:

Korean War truce talks begin on 10 July 1951.

29 AUGUST:

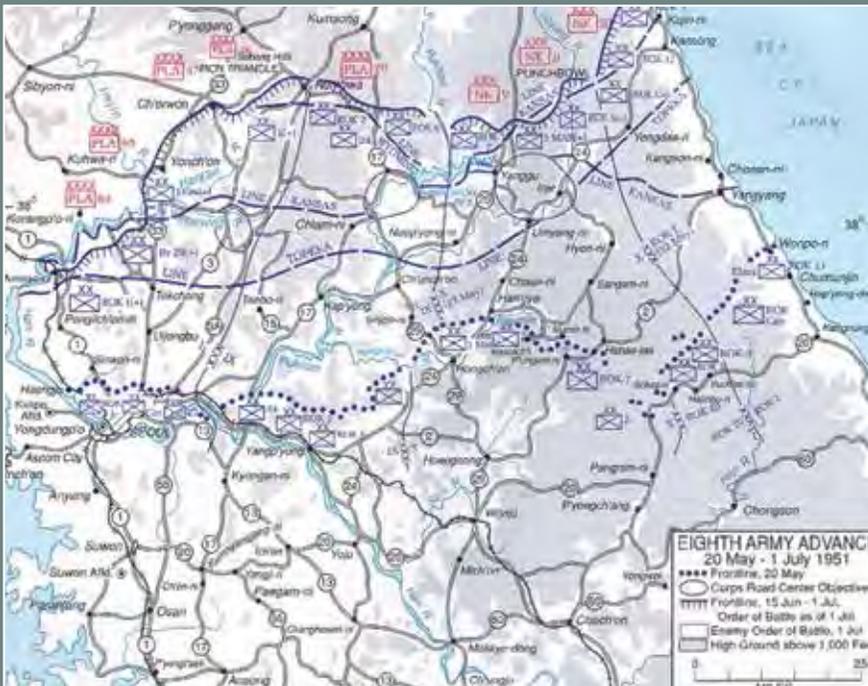
In the event combat operations continue beyond 31 December 1951, the president approves a recommendation to increase the Army's authorized strength to 1,620,000.

25 OCTOBER:

Peace talks resume at Panmunjom.

27 NOVEMBER:

Negotiators agree on the 38th parallel as the line of demarcation.



1952

17 APRIL:

President Truman extends for nine months all enlistments due to expire in fiscal year 1952, affecting 60,000 troops.

20 APRIL:

Prisoner of War exchange begins.

11 MAY:

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson gives the Army permission to close the fiscal year with a strength of 1,577,000.

30 JUNE:

The Army's strength is over 1,600,000.

1953

25 JANUARY:

Operation SMACK, assault on Spud Hill by elements of the 31st Infantry Regiment (7th Infantry Division), begins.

17 MARCH:

Hill 355 (Little Gibraltar), held by the 9th Infantry Regiment (2nd Infantry Division), is assaulted by Chinese.

20 – 26 APRIL:

Operation Little Switch exchanges sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 149 Americans.

6 – 10 JULY:

Battle of Pork Chop Hill. The 7th Infantry Division is ordered to evacuate its defensive positions after five days of fighting.

13 – 20 JULY:

Battle of Kumsong River Salient, the last communist offensive.

24 – 26 JULY:

Final U.S. ground combat. Last Marine ground actions of the war are fought on Hills 111 and 119.

27 JULY:

The United States, North Korea, and China sign an armistice, which ends the war but fails to bring about a permanent peace.



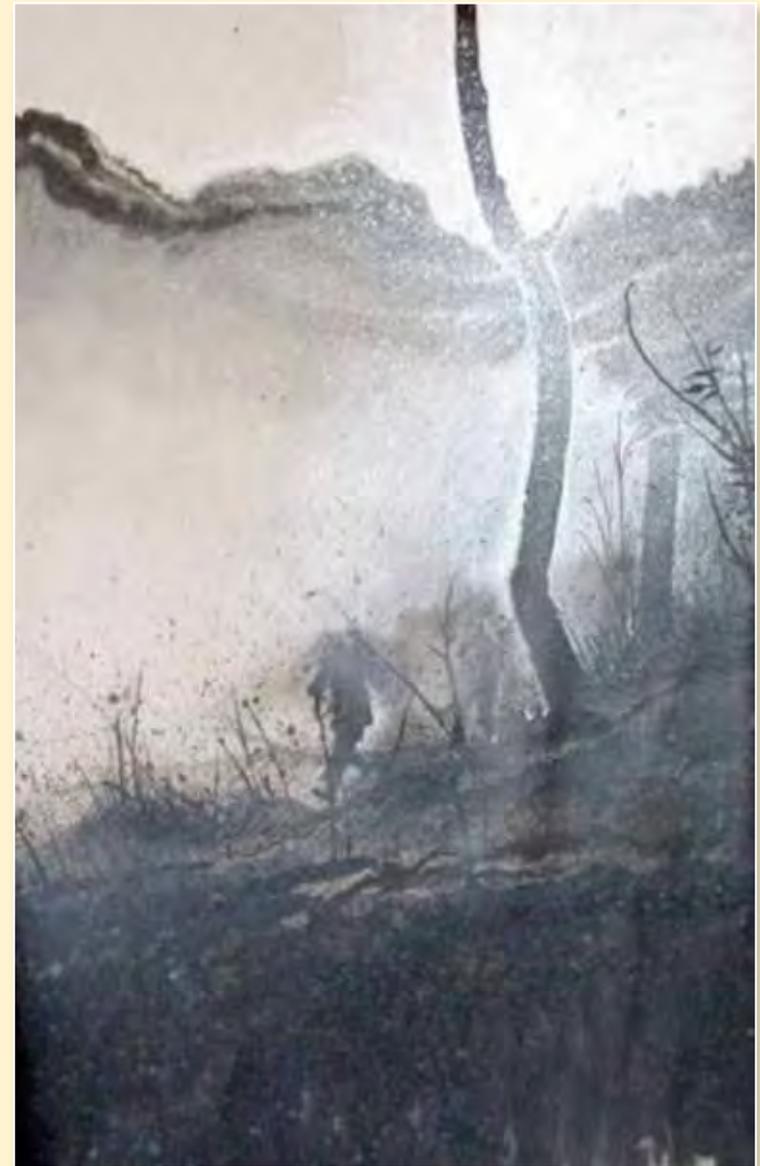
United Nations' delegates stand by a U.S. Air Force H-5 helicopter with General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. Army, Commander in Chief United Nations Command, prior to take off for the initial Armistice talks meeting, 10 July 1951. They are (from left to right): Rear Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN, Major General Laurence C. Cragie, U.S. Air Force, Major General Paik Sun Yup, Republic of Korea Army, Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, Chief Delegate, General Ridgway, and Major Henry I. Hodes, U.S. Army. (Photo #: 80-G-432028, U.S. Navy)



**ARMY RESERVE
UNITS
DEPLOYED**

21st Transportation Medium Port, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 195th Ordnance Depot Company
 265th Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company
 297th Quartermaster Clothing and General Supply Depot Company
 298th Engineer Base Depot Company
 302d Military Intelligence Service Company
 304th Communication Reconnaissance Battalion
 306th Engineer Dump Truck Company
 313th Engineer Utilities Detachment
 314th Ordnance Ammo Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 323d Engineer Light Equipment Company
 325th Quartermaster Battalion
 328th Engineer Dredge Company
 330th Military Intelligence Service Platoon
 336th Engineer Utilities Detachment
 340th Military Intelligence Service Platoon
 341st Engineer Panel Bridge Company
 351st Transportation Highway Transport Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 363d Ordnance Ammunition Company
 366th Engineer Aviation Battalion
 375th Chemical Smoke Generator Company
 376th Engineer Construction Battalion
 376th Engineer Utilities Detachment
 378th Engineer Utilities Detachment
 388th Chemical Smoke Generator Company
 388th Engineer Pipeline Company
 392d Quartermaster Graves Registration Company
 398th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion
 401st Chemical Technical Service Intelligence Detachment
 402d Engineer Panel Bridge Company
 403d Signal Construction Battalion
 417th Engineer Aviation Brigade, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 420th Engineer Aviation Topographic Detachment
 424th Field Artillery Battalion
 425th Transportation Traffic Regulating Group
 428th Engineer Water Supply Company
 430th Engineer Construction Battalion

434th Engineer Construction Battalion
 439th Engineer Construction Battalion
 443d Quartermaster Base Depot, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 445th Ordnance Ammunition Company
 453d Chemical Battalion (Smoke Generator), Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 453d Engineer Construction Battalion
 461st Ordnance Ammunition Company
 467th Engineer Fire-Fighting Platoon
 470th Quartermaster Bakery Company (Mobile)
 485th Engineer Dump Truck Company
 491st Quartermaster Petroleum Depot Company
 615th Quartermaster Subsistence Depot Company
 658th Quartermaster Laundry Company
 704th Engineer Dump Truck Company
 712th Transportation Railway Operating Battalion
 724th Transportation Railway Operating Battalion
 733d Engineer Aviation Supply Point Company
 758th Quartermaster Sales Company (Mobile)
 780th Field Artillery Battalion (8 inch Howitzer-Towed)
 790th Quartermaster Reclamation and Maintenance Company
 802d Quartermaster Service Company
 819th Quartermaster Bath Company (Semi-mobile)
 840th Engineer Aviation Battalion
 841st Engineer Aviation Battalion
 849th Quartermaster Mobile Petroleum Supply Company
 856th Quartermaster Bath Company (Semi-mobile)
 872d Quartermaster Bath Company (Semi-mobile)
 920th Ordnance Technical Intelligence Detachment
 929th Quartermaster Subsistence Depot Company
 930th Ordnance Ammunition Company
 934th Engineer Aviation Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Company
 937th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company
 945th Ordnance Service Company
 958th Ordnance Field Maintenance Company
 961st Quartermaster Service Company



South of Ch'orwon,
Master Sergeant Henrietta Snowden.
(Courtesy of the Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History)



ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
302 AAA DET, OPNS	STAMFORD, CONN.	15-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
326 AAA DET, OPNS	NEW YORK, N.Y.	15-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
327 AAA DET, OPNS	SEATTLE, WASH.	15-MAY-51	20-DEC-54
398 AAA BN, AW, SP(SM)	MANCHESTER, N.H.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
459 AAA BN, AW, SP	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
466 AAA BN, AW, SP	RICHMOND, VA.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
306 AR GP, HHC	WASHINGTON, D.C.	3-SEP-50	12-JUL-52
317 AR BN, TANK HVY	CLEVELAND, OH.	5-OCT-50	1-NOV-54
318 AR BN, TANK HVY	READING, PA.	5-OCT-50	3-SEP-52
322 AR BN, TANK HVY	PINE BLUFF, ARK.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
325 AR BN, (120MM GUN), TANK	LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	10-OCT-54
747 AR BN, AMPH TRCTOR	GAINESVILLE, FLA.	3-SEP-50	3-SEP-53
822 AR BN, TANK HVY	KNOXVILLE, TENN.	5-OCT-50	3-JUL-52
300 SP SVC CO	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
307 AG BAND, ARMY	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	15-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
308 AG BAND, ARMY	BINGHAMTON, N.Y.	15-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
312 AG PO, BASE, TY U	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	15-NOV-54
313 AG BAND, ARMY	HATTIESBURG, MISS.	15-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
315 AG BAND, ARMY	ST. LOUIS, MO.	15-OCT-50	14-NOV-53

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
317 AG BAND, ARMY	MARINETTE, WISC.	15-OCT-50	15-FEB-55
326 AG BAND, ARMY	CINCINNATI, OH.	15-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
330 AG BAND, ARMY	MANKATO, MINN.	15-OCT-50	15-FEB-55
332 AG UNH, MR, MBL, TY Z	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	11-SEP 50	28-JAN-55
338 AG UNH, MR, MBL, TY Z	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	3-SEP-50	1-OCT-54
401 AG UNH, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	CADILLAC, MICH.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
497 AG UNH, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	SAGINAW, MICH.	3-SEP-50	17-DEC-54
806 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	RUSHVILLE, IND.	3-SEP-50	17-DEC-54
815 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.	3-SEP-50	17-DEC-54
894 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	SALEM, OREG.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
913 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	BATTLE CREEK, MICH.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
914 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL, TY V	HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	3-SEP-50	17-DEC-54
937 AG UNIT, ARMY POSTAL TY V	AKRON, OH.	3-SEP-50	17-DEC-54
304 ASA BN, COM RCN, HHD	FT. MYER, VA.	11-SEP-50	25-JUN-55
306 ASA BN, COM RCN, HHD	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1-MAY-51	16-MAY-55
334 ASA CO, COM RCN, INTEL	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	25-JUN-55
354 ASA CO, COM RCN, SEC	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	25-JUN-55
503 ASA GP, COM RCN, HHC	FT. MYER, VA.	1-MAY-51	16-MAY-55
130 CML CO, PROCESSING	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP-50	30-JUN-52
131 CML CO, PROCESSING	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	11-SEP-50	30-JUN-52

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
330 CML CO, MAINTENANCE	SCRANTON, PA.	11-SEP-50	1-NOV-54
337 CML CO, DEPOT	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	1-NOV-54
343 CML CO, DEPOT, CZ	MONROVIA, CALIF.	19-AUG-50	30-JUN-52
355 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	LINDEN, N.J.	11-SEP-50	26-NOV-54
358 CML CO, PROCESSING	TROY, ALA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
360 CML CO, DECONTAM	MEDFORD, N.Y.	19-AUG-50	13-JUL-52
367 CML CO, DEPOT, CZ	HAVERHILL, MASS.	1-MAY-51	3-DEC-54
372 CML CO, DECONTAM	MAYWOOD, CALIF.	14-AUG-50	25-OCT-51
375 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	MADISON, WISC.	19-AUG-50	26-NOV-54
379 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
384 CML CO, DECONTAM	NEW CASTLE, PA.	11-SEP-50	20-DEC-54
387 CML CO, DECONTAM	DENVER, OH.	11-SEP-50	30-JUN-52
388 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	HARTFORD, ILL.	19-AUG-50	27-OCT-54
389 CML CO, DECONTAM	NEW YORK, N.Y.	19-AUG-50	1-NOV-54
390 CML LAB	TEXAS CITY, TEX.	14-AUG-50	15-NOV-54
394 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	19-AUG-50	18-SEP-54
401 CML LAB	SHREVEPORT, LA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
411 CML CO, SMOKE GEN	BAYONNE, N.J.	19-AUG-50	20-OCT-54
451 CML BN, SMK GEN, HHD	BAYWAY, N.J.	11-SEP-50	26-NOV-54
453 CML BN, SMK GEN, HHD	BALTIMORE, MD.	19-AUG-50	27-SEP-54

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
466 CML BN, SVC, HHD	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
467 CML BN, MORTAR	COLUMBUS, OH.	11-SEP-50	10-NOV-52
476 CML BN, HHD (CZ)	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	21-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
477 CML BN, HHD (CZ)	NEW YORK, N.Y.	21-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
291 EN CO, HVY EQUIP	EAU CLARE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
298 EN CO, DEPOT	MARION, OH.	19-AUG-50	26-MAY-55
305 EN DET, TECH INTEL, TY R	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
306 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.	14-AUG-50	20-JAN-55
307 EN CO, BRIDGE, PANEL	MUNCIE, IND.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
311 EN GP, CONST, HHC	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	11-SEP-50	20-DEC-54
313 EN GP, CONST, HHC	ST. LOUIS, MO.	11-SEP-50	28-MAR-55
313 EN DET, UTILITIES	PEORIA, ILL.	19-AUG-50	**
315 EN CO, PORT CONST	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
317 EN CO, PONTON BRIDGE	BENTON HARBOR, MICH.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
322 EN CO, TOPO CORPS	SOMERSET, PA.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
323 EN CO, LT. EQUIP	GREENWOOD, MISS.	19-AUG-50	20-JAN-55
328 EN CREW, DREDGE	NORFOLK, VA.	21-SEP-50	16-DEC-52
332 EN CO, TOPO CORPS	SCRANTON, PA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
332 EN GP, COMBAT, HHC	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
333 EN DET, UTILITIES	AUGUSTA, GA.	11-SEP-50	8-JUL-52

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
333 EN CO, PIPELINE	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	11-SEP-50	26-MAY-55
334 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	WESTERLY, R.I.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
336 EN DET, UTILITIES	BALTIMORE, MD.	19-AUG-50	20-DEC-54
338 EN GP, COMBAT, HHC	OMAHA, NEB.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
341 EN CO, PANEL BRIDGE	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
346 EN CO, LT EQUIP	SALISBURY, NEB.	14-AUG-50	15-NOV-54
354 EN BN, CONST	MORGANTOWN, W. VA.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
354 EN GP, COMBAT, HHC	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-54
355 EN CO, DEPOT	BRIDGEPORT, ILL.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
356 EN DET, REPRODUCTION	GALVESTON, TEX.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
359 EN CO, AVN (DEPOT) SP	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	10-JUN-51	9-JUL-51
359 EN DET, UTILITIES	OAKLAND, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	28-MAR-55
360 EN DET, UTILITIES	OAKLAND, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	28-MAR-55
361 EN BN, CONST	STILLWATER, OKLA.	4-SEP-50	21-FEB-55
369 EN REGT, AMPH SPT PT	OREGON	15-OCT-50	9-MAY-53
409 EN BRIG	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	15-OCT-50	14-MAY-53
373 EN CO, PANEL BRIDGE	HUDSON, WISC.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
376 EN BN, CONST	BALTIMORE, MD.	14-AUG-50	4-NOV-51
376 EN DET, UTILITIES	BALTIMORE, MD.	19-AUG-50	18-NOV-51

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
388 EN CO, PIPELINE	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	19-AUG-50	25-APR-55
395 EN DET, GAS GEN	PORTLAND, ORE.	11-SEP-50	1-FEB-55
398 EN DET, UTILITIES	MILWAUKEE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	20-SEP-54
398 EN BN, CONST	NORFOLK, VA.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
402 EN CO, PANEL BRIDGE	DETROIT, MICH.	19-AUG-50	18-MAR-53
403 EN GP (M&S), HHV	PEORIA, III.	11-SEP-50	1-FEB-55
406 EN BRIG, HHC	HOUSTON, TEX.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-54
406 EN BN, CONST	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	11-SEP-50	21-FEB-55
407 EN BN, COMBAT, ARMY	KANSAS CITY, MO.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
409 EN BRIG, HHC	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	15-OCT-50	14-MAR-53
412 EN BN (CONST)	SUPERIOR, ARIZ.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
418 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	SANTA FE, N.M.	11-SEP-50	10-FEB-53
420 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	TOWANDA, PA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
423 EN BN, CONST	DAYTON, OH.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
428 EN CO, WATER SUPPLY	WATER BAY CITY, MICH.	14-AUG-50	13-APR-54
430 EN BN, CONST	WASHINGTON, D.C.	19-AUG-50	21-FEB-55
432 EN BN, CONST	HOUSTON, TEX.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
434 EN BN, CONST	VICKSBURG, MISS.	19-AUG-50	23-JUN-55
439 EN BN, CONST	CHICAGO, ILL.	14-AUG-50	14-MAR-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
443 EN CO, PIPELINE	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
448 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	CAROLLTON, GA.	4-SEP-50	3-JUL-52
453 EN BN, CONST	SPOKANE, WASH.	19-AUG-50	20-JAN-55
467 EN PIT, FIREFIGHTING	MILWAUKEE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	10-APR-54
470 EN CO, FLD MAINT	QUINCY, ILL.	11-SEP-50	21-FEB-55
477 EN PIT, FIREFIGHTING	BUFFALO, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
478 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	DENVER, COLO.	14-AUG-50	15-NOV-54
484 EN BN, CONST	YORK, PA.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
485 EN BN, COMBAT, ARMY	SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
485 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	PHOENIX, ARIZ.	19-AUG-50	20-JAN-55
490 EN CO, LT EQUIP	TWO HARBORS, MINN.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
680 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	BELLE VERON, PA.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
691 EN CO, EQUIP SUPPLY	DALLAS, TEX.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
698 EN CO, FLD MAINT	DODGE CENTER, MINN.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
700 EN CO, PIPELINE	KILGORE, TEX.	14-AUG-50	12-FEB-53
704 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	UTICA, N.Y.	14-AUG-50	25-APR-55
705 EN CO, FLD MAINT	FT. SMITH, ARK.	19-AUG-50	21-FEB-55
711 EN CO, DEPOT	GRANITE CITY, ILL.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
746 EN CO, SHOP HVY (DEPOT MNT)	WAUKEGAN, ILL.	11-SEP-50	5-MAY-55
431 EN CO. DUMP TRUCK	TERRE HAUTE, IND.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52



Breakthrough at Chipyeong-ni, H. Charles McBarron.
(Courtesy of Army Art Collection, U.S. Army Center of Military History)

In February of 1951, the 23d Infantry Combat Team of the 2d Infantry Division, with attached French and Dutch units, while moving forward to attack in advance of the Eighth Army, was cut off and surrounded by overwhelming forces of Chinese Reds in the narrow Korean valley of Chipyeong-ni. The Reds occupied the commanding ridges, while the American commander, Colonel Paul Freeman, isolated far in advance of the general battle line, used a ring of lower hills within the valley itself for his defensive perimeter. For more than three days in near freezing weather the defenders held these positions. The action pictured is on the fourth day when an American armored unit broke through from the south. At this time, the valiant 23d Infantry Combat Team smashed out of the perimeter at the lower end of the valley to break the encirclement, and with its units and most of its equipment intact, rejoined the Eighth Army.

General Matthew B. Ridgway in his official report to a Joint Session of Congress said of this action: "These American fighting men with their French comrades in arms measured up in every way to the battle conduct of the finest troops America or France has produced throughout their national existence."

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
433 EN CO. WATER SUPPLY	OTTAWA, ILL.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
747 EN CO, HVY EQUIP	ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
748 EN CO, FIELD MAINT	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
761 EN CO, LT EQUIP	HOUSTON, TEX.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
773 EN CO, PANEL BRIDGE	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	14-AUG-50	15-NOV-54
781 EN CO, PIPELINE	ATLANTA, GA.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
795 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	OAKLAND, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
807 EN CO, LT EQUIP	BELLE MEADE, N.J.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
961 EN CO, DUMP TRUCK	SOUTH BEND, IND.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
966 EN CO, FIELD MAINT	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
969 EN BN, CONST	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
973 EN BN, CONST	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
981 EN BN, CONST	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
982 EN BN, CONST	BRAINERD, MINN.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
986 EN CO, PIPELINE	MONROEVILLE, ALA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
998 EN BN, CONST	MENOMONIE, WISC.	23-JAN-51	20-JUN-55
297 EN BN AVN	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	1-NOV-50	25-SEP-55
304 EN GP AVN, HHC	W. PALM BEACH, FLA.	1-APR-52	25-SEP-55
322 EN GP, AVN, HHC	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
325 EN GP AVN, HHC	LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.	8-FEB-52	25-SEP-55
327 EN GP AVN, HHC	MORRISTOWN, N.J.	8-FEB-52	25-SEP-55
332 EN BN AVN	YONKERS, N.Y.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
347 EN GP AVN, HHC	MEMPHIS, TENN.	1-OCT-50	31-JAN-53
347 EN BN AVN	ASHEVILLE, N.C.	10-JUL-51	25-SEP-55
359 EN AVN SUP PNT CO	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
366 EN BN AVN	SPARTANBURG, S.C.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
372 EN BN AVN	WORCESTER, MASS.	1-JUN-51	31-MAR-53
417 EN BRIG AVN, HHC	PORTLAND, ORE.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
419 EN BRIG, AVN, HHC	KEARNY, N.J.	1-MAY-51	25-SEP-55
420 EN DET, TOPO AVN	KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.	10-JUN-51	18-MAR-54
469 EN BN AVN	HACKENSACK, N.J.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
472 EN BN AVN	BUFFALO, N.Y.	1-MAR-52	25-SEP-55
498 EN BRIG AVN, HHC	SEATTLE, WASH.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
733 EN CO AVN SUP PNT	REDMAN, ORE.	10-JUN-51	10-SEP-55
820 EN BN AVN	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	1-MAR-52	25-SEP-55
821 EN BN AVN	TRENTON, N.J.	1-MAR-52	25-SEP-55
826 EN BN AVN	TAMPA, FLA.	10-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
832 EN BN AVN	CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	1-MAR-52	25-SEP-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
835 EN BN AVN	TOPEKA, KANS.	1-OCT-50	25-SEP-55
840 EN BN AVN	KINGSPORT, TENN.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
841 EN BN AVN	MIAMI, FLA.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
843 EN BN AVN	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	10-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
844 EN BN AVN	MEMPHIS, TENN.	1-MAR-52	25-SEP-55
866 EN BN AVN	ANDALUSIA, ALA.	10-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
884 EN CO, FLD MAINT. AVN	LOS CRUCES, N.M.	1-NOV-50	25-SEP-55
885 EN CO, FLD MAINT. AVN	DUNKIRK, N.Y.	10-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
888 EN CO, FLD MAINT, AVN	CHICAGO, ILL.	10-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
915 EN GP AVN, HHC	YUMA, ARIZ.	1-JUN-51	25-SEP-55
934 EN GP AVN, HHC	BILLINGS, MONT.	1-JUN-51	16-FEB-55
947 EN CO, TOPO. AVN	CHICAGO, ILL.	10-JUN-51	25-MAY-54
950 EN GP, AVN, HHC	AMARILLO, TEX.	1-NOV-50	25-SEP-55
330 FA BN, HVY SP, 8" G	SAN ANGELO, TEX.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
393 FA BN, 155MM GUN SP HVY	LAFAYETTE, IND.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
424 FA BN, HVY 8" HOW, TOWED	FT. WAYNE, IND.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
426 FA BN, 8" H HVY, TOWED	WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
465 FA BN 8" H HVY, TOWED	MINOT, N.D.	4-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
469 FA BN, VH, 240MM, H TOWED	MILWAUKEE, WISC.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
756 FA BN 8" H CP HVY	PITTSBURGH, PA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
758 FA BN, 240 HOW, VH TOW	KANSAS CITY, KANS.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
780 FA BN 8" H TOWED, HVY	ROANOKE, VA.	14-AUG-50	20-DEC-54
793 FA BN, 8" H SP HVY	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
816 FA BN HVY 8" H TOWED	COLUMBIA, MO.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
847 FA BN HVY, TOW (155MM G)	DECATUR, ILL.	11-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
887 FA BN 8" H HVY, TOWED	MARINETTE, WISC.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
309 FIN SEC, DISB	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
372 FIN SEC, DISB	ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
408 FIN SEC, DISB	PHOENIX, ARIZ.	11-SEP-50	20-OCT-54
424 FIN SEC, DISB	AKRON, OH.	11-SEP-50	20-OCT-54
449 FIN SEC, DISB	HATTIESBURG, MISS.	11-SEP-50	20-SEP-52
454 FIN SEC, DISB	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP-50	20-DEC-54
301 LC HQ CO TY C	NEW YORK, N.Y.	15-SEP-50	14-SEP-52
306 LC HQ TY A	TULSA, OKLA.	15-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
306 LC HQ CO TY A	TULSA, OKLA.	15-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
302 MED HOSP, FLD	CHICAGO, ILL.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
306 MED HOSP, FLD	GREENVILLE, S.C.	11 -SEP-50	9-FEB-55
309 MED HOSP, FLD.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	19-AUG- 50	3-DEC-54

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
311 MED HOSP, STA 300 BED (CL)	SHELBY, N.C.	3-SEP-50	20-OCT-54
320 MED DET, CTRL MED PREY	LANSING, MICH.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
320 MED HOSP, GEN 1000 BED (CL)	BRONX, N.Y.	3-SEP- 50	1-OCT-54
321 MED DEP, ARMY	DETROIT, MICH.	3-SEP- 50	15-DEC-54
32S MED HOSP, TRAIN	ENID, OKLA.	3-SEP- 50	15-DEC-54
329 MED HOSP, TRAIN	GAINESVILLE, FLA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
332 MED CO, PREY MED (SEP)	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	12-AUG-50	15-NOV-54
343 MED DET, CTRL MED PREY	BARTOW, FLA.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-53
343 MED HOSP, GEN 1000 B (CL)	SYRACUSE, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	20-AUG-54
351 MED HOSP, SURG MBL ARMY	EI PASO, TEX.	3-SEP- 50	20-DEC-54
371 MED HOSP, EVAC S-M	PITTSBURGH, PA.	3-SEP- 50	10-NOV-53
374 MED CTR, CONVALESCENT	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP- 50	7-JAN-55
378 MED DET, CTRL MED PREY	NASHVILLE, TENN.	3-SEP- 50	15-DEC-54
379 MED HOSP, EVAC S-M	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP- 50	17-JAN-55
382 MED HOSP, EVAC S-M	FT. MYER, VA.	11 -SEP- 50	20-AUG-54
388 MED HOSP, EVAC	TOLEDO, OH.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
389 MED DEPOT (CL)	HILLSBORO, ILL.	3-SEP- 50	10-MAR-55
399 MED HOSP, EVAC S-M	BOSTON, MASS.	11-SEP- 50	17-JAN-55
403 MED HOSP, EVAC	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54



Lieutenant General William M. Hoge, commanding general, U.S. IX Corps, left, holds the lanyard which will fire the 75,000th shell to be fired by the corps since the start of the conflict in Korea. Brigadier General William N. Gillmore, commanding general, Corps Artillery, stands to the right of General Hoge. This day also marked the end of the first year of fighting in Korea, 25 June 1951. (Signal Corps Photo #8A/FEC-51-21800 (Ecker))

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
448 MED DET, SVY MED PREY	EAU CLARE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-53
481 MED DET, VET FOOD INSP MED	SUMTER, S.C.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
486 MED DET, VET FOOD INSP (MED)	KANSAS CITY, MO.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
804 MED HOSP, STA 500 BED	COLUMBUS, OH.	23-JAN-51	10-MAR-54
807 MED HOSP, STA 300 BED	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	4-FEB-55
889 MED DET, VET FOOD INSP	COLUMBUS, OH.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
900 MED HOSP, SURG MOBL ARMY	ST. PAUL, MINN.	11-SEP-50	20-JAN-55
901 MED DET, VET FOOD INSP	KANSAS CITY, KANS.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
907 MED DET, VET FOOD INSP	VINITA, OKLA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
912 MED HOSP, SURG MBL ARMY	NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	15-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
915 MED HOSP, SURG MBL ARMY (60 BED)	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
94 MI DET, CIC	SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
119 MI DET, CIC	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
1222 MI DET, CLC	ST. PAUL, MINN.	1-MAY-51	10-JUL-52
230 MI DET, CIC	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
243 MI DET, CIC	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	1-MAY-51	10-JUL-52
265 MI DET, CIC	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
272 MI DET, CIC	SAN DIEGO, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
270 MI DET, CIC	HUNTINGTON, IND.	3-SEP-50	21-OCT-52

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
300 MI DET, MIL CENS	HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	3-SEP-50	5-AUG-52
302 MI CO	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	SEP-50	20-JAN-55
302 MI DET, MIL CENS	NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
303 MI DET, MIL CENS	NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	5-AUG-53
304 MI CO	HOT SPRINGS, S.D.	SEP-50	20-OCT-54
308 MI GRP	CHICAGO, ILL.	SEP-50	9-FEB-55
309 MI CO	CHICAGO, ILL.	SEP-50	20-OCT-54
310 MI DET, MIL CENS	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	5-AUG-53
311 MI DET, MIL CENS	FT. LAWTON, WASH.	11-SEP-50	5-AUG-53
313 MI PLAT	CHICAGO, ILL.	SEP-50	7-MAR-55
316 MI PLAT	CHICAGO, ILL.	SEP-50	7-MAR-55
317 MI PLAT	LUBBOCK, TEX.	SEP-50	7-MAR-55
326 MI PLAT	POTTSVILLE, PA.	6-SEP-50	1-DEC-50
330 MI PLAT	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	SEP-50	20-JAN-55
332 MI DET, CIC	CHICAGO, ILL.	3-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
338 MI BN	NEW YORK, N.Y.	SEP-50	8-MAR-55
340 MI PLAT	NEW YORK, N.Y.	SEP-50	26-NOV-54
342 MI DET, CIC	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	3-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
343 MI DET, CIC	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	21-OCT-52
343 MI PLAT	PITTSBURGH, PA.	3-SEP-50	1-DEC-50

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
344 MI PLAT	PITTSBURGH, PA.	7-SEP-50	1-DEC-50
347 MI PLAT	FORT WORTH, TEX.	23-SEP-50	1S-OCT-54
361 MI PLAT	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	SEP-50	11-FEB-55
403 MI DET, SI	PROVIDENCE, R.I.	1-JUN-51	18-MAR-55
411 MI DET, (SIRA)	MOBILE, ALA.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
42S MI DET, SI (TEAM FA)	SYRACUSE, N.Y.	1-JUN-51	1S-DEC-54
441 MI DET, SI	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
445 MI DET, SI	BLOOMINGTON, IND.	1-MAY-51	1S-DEC-54
446 MI DET, SI	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1-MAY-51	1S-DEC-54
447 MI DET, MI	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
449 MI DET, SI	URBANA, ILL.	1-MAY-51	1S-DEC-54
451 MI DET, SI	MOLINE, ILL.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
461 MI DET, SI	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
463 MI DET, SI	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-MAY-51	1S-DEC-54
469 MI DET, SI	WICHITA, KANS.	1-MAY-51	1S-DEC-54
522 MI DET, CIC	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	1-MAY-51	12-JAN-52
811 ORDER OF BATTLE DET	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	18-SEP-50	7-DEC-50
841 ORDER OF BATTLE DET	FT. MYER, VA.	10-SEP-50	1-DEC-50
308 MG GP	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
402 MG CO	BUFFALO, N.Y.	16-MAR-51	18-MAR-55
408 MG CO	LIMA, OH.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
300 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	MEMPHIS, TENN.	11-SEP-50	1S-FEB-55
306 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	SEATTLE, WASH.	8-OCT-50	7-JUL-54
307 MP BN	BOSTON, MASS.	23-JAN-51	21-FEB-55
313 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	TACOMA, WASH.	8-OCT-50	8-JUL-54
316 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	8-OCT-50	1-NOV-53
321 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	PONCA CITY, OKLA.	11-SEP-50	10-OCT-53
331 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	FT. SMITH, ARK.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
339 MP CO, PW PROCESSING	GUTTENBERG, IOWA	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
340 MP CO, CORPS	NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52
341 MP CO	ST. LOUIS, MO.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52
354 MP CO	WORTHINGTON, MINN.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
361 MP CO, CORPS	COLUMBUS, OH.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
366 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	TAUNTON, MASS.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
370 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	WILMINGTON, DEL.	8-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
373 MP CO	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	23-JAN-51	22-NOV-52
374 MP CO, PCS, TY A	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	8-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
375 MP CO, PCS, TY A	AZUSA, CALIF.	8-OCT-50	15-FEB-55

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
391 MP BN, SVC	CLEVELAND, OH.	8-OCT-50	10-JUL-52
395 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	PORTLAND, ORE.	8-OCT-50	7-JUL-54
416 MP CO, PCS, TY A	BANGOR, MAINE	27-OCT-50	18-JAN-54
419 MP DET, CRIM INVEST	HELENA, ARK.	11-SEP-50	10-OCT-53
436 MP CO, PCS, TY A	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	8-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
453 MP CO, PCS, TY A	JERSEY CITY, N.J.	27-OCT-50	20-SEP-54
470 MP CO, ESCORT GD, MBL	CARMICHAELS, PA.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
483 MP CO, ESCORT GD	FRESNO, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	15-JUL-54
800 MP CO, PCS, TY A	ROCKVILLE, MD.	27-OCT-50	7-MAR-55
803 MP CO, SVC	BALTIMORE, MD.	27-OCT-50	10-MAR-55
808 MP CO, PCS, TY A	WATERTOWN, N.Y.	27-OCT-50	25-JUN-54
195 ORD CO, DEPORT	NORRISTOWN, PA.	14-AUG-50	21-FEB-55
233 ORD CO, AMMO	CINCINNATI, OH.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
244 ORD CO, DEPOT	STEUBENVILLE, OH.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
247 ORD CO, SUPPLY DEPOT	AUGUSTA, GA.	3-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
285 ORD CO, HVY AUTO MAINT	WILLIAMSPORT, PA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
301 ORD CO, HVY MAINT	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-53
304 ORD CO, HVY MAINT	ATLANTA, GA.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-53
314 ORD GRP AMMO, HHC (INDUCTED AS 308 ORD DEP, BASE, HHD)	SHAMOKIN, PA.	14-AUG-50	23-JUN-55

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
321 ORD CO, RECOVERY	TRENTON, N.J.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
330 ORD BN, HHD (M&S)	YORK, PA.	11-SEP-50	26-MAY-55
339 ORD BN (M&S), HHD	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3-SEP-50	25-APR-55
343 ORD BN (M&S)	TAMPA, FLA.	11-SEP-50	1-DEC-54
344 ORD BN (M&S), HHD	LOUISVILLE, KY.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
348 ORD DET, BAL-TECH SVC	TOLEDO, OH.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
354 ORD CO, AMMO	BALTIMORE, MD.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
358 ORD BN HSC	CINCINNATI, OH.	14-AUG-50	10-JUL-52
363 ORD CO, AMMO	YOUNGSTOWN, OH.	19-AUG-50	23-JUN-55
365 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	FLINT, MICH.	23-JAN-51	21-FEB-55
369 ORD CO, DIRECT SUPPORT	UNIONTOWN, PA.	23-JAN-51	21-FEB-55
374 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	FT. WAYNE, IND.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
379 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	EVANSVILLE, IND.	11-SEP-50	2-DEC-54
386 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	8-OCT-50	14-JUN-54
393 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	HOUSTON, TEX.	11-SEP-50	10-OCT-54
399 ORD BN (M&S) HHD	MILAN, ILL.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
421 ORD CO, AMMO	NORFOLK, VA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
424 ORD CO, AMMO	OMAHA, NEB.	3-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
428 ORD DET, REP TIRE, MBL	TOLEDO, OH.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
430 ORD DET, REP TIRE, MBL	CHICOPEE, MASS.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52
437 ORD CO, AMMO	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	24-JUN-55
443 ORD CO, AMMO	FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.	14-AUG-50	10-MAR-55
444 ORD CO, AMMO	HEFLIN, ALA.	14-AUG-50	5-NOV-51
445 ORD CO, AMMO	PROVIDENCE, R.I.	11-SEP-50	20-JAN-55
450 ORD CO, AMMO	COLUMBIA, S.C.	14-AUG-50	1-DEC-54
460 ORD CO, RECOVERY	GREENSBORO, N.C.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
461 ORD CO, AMMO	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
475 ORD CO, DEPOT	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
481 ORD CO, AMMO	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
815 ORD CO, SUP DEPOT CZ	ALTOONA, PA.	14-AUG-50	13-JUL-52
817 ORD CO, SUP DEPOT	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	19-AUG-50	27-SEP-51
832 ORD CO, DAS	BINGHAMTON, N.Y.	23-JAN-51	21-FEB-55
836 ORD CO, DEPOT	ANNISTON, ALA.	3-SEP-50	15-DEC-54
858 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP.	CHISHOLM, MINN.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
858 ORD CO, AMMO	NEWPORT, KY.	14-AUG-50	21-FEB-55
866 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP	MIAMI, FLA.	19-AUG-50	27-SEP-54
867 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP	MIAMI, FLA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
882 ORD, HVY AUTO MAINT	ALLENTOWN, PA.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
884 ORD DET, EXPLOS DISP	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
890 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP	ALEXANDRIA, LA.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
890 ORD CO, SUP DEPOT CZ (BASE DEPOT)	PITTSBURGH, PA.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
895 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP BASE, HHD	ASHEVILLE, N.C.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
906 ORD, CO, AMMO	MCADOO, PA.	3-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
908 ORD CO, AMMO	SHENANDOAH, PA.	14-AUG-50	5-NOV-51
912 ORD CO, RECLM CLASS	ELIZABETH, N.J.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-53
920 ORD DET, TECH INTEL	PITTSBURGH, PA.	14-AUG-50	27-SEP-54
923 ORD CO, HVY AUTO MAINT	WILMINGTON, DEL.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
925 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP.	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
930 ORD CO, AMMO	PARSONS, KANS.	14-AUG-50	23-JUN-55
932 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP.	SMITHPORT, PA.	11-SEP-50	9-FEB-55
937 ORD CO, HVY AUTO MAINT	ST. LOUIS, MO.	19-AUG-50	25-APR-55
938 ORD SQUAD, EXPLOS DISP.	LIMA, OH.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
958 ORD CO, FLD MAINT	SUMTER, S.C.	23-JAN-51	25-APR-55
962 ORD CO, AMMO	ALBANY, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
978 ORD CO, DEPOT	ONEONTA, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
994 ORD CO, HVY AUTO MAINT	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
210 OM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	FT. MYER, VA.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
214 OM CO, BAKERY, MBL	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
240 OM CO SUPPLY DEPOT	ATLANTA, GA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
265 OM CO, SUP PETROL	JAMAICA, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	25-APR-55
297 OM CO, CLOTH & GEN SUP DEPOT	BUTLER, PA.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
311 OM CO, GRAVES REGIS	PETERSBURG, VA.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
311 OM BN, HHD	MILWAUKEE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
317 OM CO, RECLAM-MAINT	BOSTON, MASS.	11-SEP-50	1-FEB-55
325 OM BN, HHD	YORK, PA.	11-SEP-50	25-APR-55
327 OM BN, HHD	READING, PA.	11-SEP-50	1-FEB-55
335 OM BN, HHD	WORCESTER, MASS.	11-SEP-50	26-MAY-55
360 OM DET, REP OFF MACHINE	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-53
369 OM BN, HHD	TEXARKANA, TEX.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
392 OM CO, GRAVES REGIS	NEW YORK, N.Y.	23-JAN-51	14-MAR-55
402 OM BN, HHD	JACKSON, MISS.	11-SEP-50	25-APR-55
428 OM CO, BAKERY, MBL	CLEVELAND, OH.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-54
432 OM CO, SALVAGE	JAY, OKLA.	1-MAY-51	10-SEP-54
436 OM CO, BATH S-M	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-54
443 OM DEP, HHC	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	14-AUG-50	23-JUN-55



Men of Battery B, 15th AAA Battalion, 7th Infantry Division, fire quadruple .50 caliber machine guns from a M-16 at Chinese communist-held positions, as men of the 3rd Battalion, 32nd RCT, 7th Infantry Division, prepare to launch an attack north of Chae-jae, Korea. 12 March 1951. Korea. (Signal Corps Photo #X/FEC-51-7416 (Hunkins, Jr.))

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
457 OM DEP, BASE HHC	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52
462 OM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	ALTOONA, PA.	14-AUG-50	20-SEP-54
465 OM CO, SVC	RALEIGH, N.C.	11-SEP-50	1-FEB-55
469 OM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	GRENADA, MISS.	11-SEP-50	20-SEP-54
470 OM CO, BAKERY, MBL	BALTIMORE, MD.	21-AUG-50	25-APR-55
471 OM CO, SALVAGE	BALTIMORE, MD.	1 -SEP-50	10-MAR-55
477 OM CO, BATH S-M	PARKERSBURG, W. VA.	1-MAY-51	3-DEC-54
491 OM CO, PETROL DEPOT	PORTLAND, ME.	11-SEP-50	24-JUN-55
609 OM CO, GRAVES REGIS	ST. LOUIS, MO.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
615 OM CO, REFRIG (SUBSIST DEP)	BLOOMINGTON, IND.	19-AUG-50	24-JUN-55
630 OM CO, GRAVES REGIS	PITTSBURGH, PA.	1-MAY-51	20-DEC-54
643 OM CO, PETROL DEPOT	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	3-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
658 OM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	SOUTH BEND, IND.	11-SEP-50	5-FEB-55
699 OM CO, RECLAM-MAINT (MBL)	BALTIMORE, MD.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
728 OM CO, SVC	GARY, IND.	11-SEP-50	29-MAR-54
758 OM CO, SALES MBL	BALTIMORE, MD.	19-AUG-50	23-FEB-52
762 OM CO, SUPPLY SUBSIST	BOSTON, MASS.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
786 OM CO, SUP PETROL MBL	TACOMA, WASH.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
790 OM CO, RECLAM-MAINT	BOSTON, MASS.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
802 OM CO, SVC	ATLANTA, GA.	11-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
819 OM CO, BATH S-M	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	19-AUG-50	2-MAR-53
849 OM CO, SUP PETROL, MBL	MONTGOMERY, ALA.	19-AUG-50	26-MAY-55
853 OM CO, SVC	BALTIMORE, MD.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
856 AM CO, BATH S-M	ELKHART, IND.	11-SEP-50	26-NOV-54
857 AM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	ANNISTON, ALA.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
872 AM CO, BATH S-M	DAYTON, OH.	14-AUG-50	20-DEC-54
877 AM CO, PETROL DEPOT (SVC)	AHOSKI, N.C.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
889 AM CO, PETROL DEPOT	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
894 AM CO, SVC	JACKSON, MISS.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-53
929 AM CO, (SUP SUBSIST)	NEWPORT, KY.	3-SEP-50	23-JUN-55
944 AM LAB, PETROL PROD, MBL	DERRMREST, GA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
945 AM CO, SVC	ST. LOUIS, MO.	19-AUG-50	26-MAY-55
961 AM CO, SVC	TYLER, TEX.	11-SEP-50	26-MAY-55
972 AM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	NORFOLK, VA.	14-AUG-50	10-MAR-55
978 AM CO, RECIAM-MAINT	PETERSBURG, VA.	19-AUG-50	1-FEB-55
985 AM LAB, PETROL PROD, BASE	WHITING, IND.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
987 AM DET, REP OFF MACHINE	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52
995 AM CO, LAUNDRY S-M	BALTO, MD.	11-SEP-50	10-JUL-52

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
307 RP GP, REPL HHC	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
312 RP DEP, REPL HHC	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1-MAY-51	16-JUN-54
320 RP BN, HHD	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
347 RP BN, HHD	HARRISBURG, ILL.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
453 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	LEWISTOWN, PA.	1-MAY-51	20-MAY-55
472 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	UNIONTOWN, PA.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
831 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	FT. WORTH, TEX.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
867 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-MAY-51	30-SEP-53
869 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	1-MAY-51	30-SEP-53
898 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	GREENVILLE, TEX.	1-MAY-51	10-OCT-54
943 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
945 RP CO, REPLACEMENT	JAMAICA, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	30-SEP-53
66 SC BN, OPN	NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	20-DEC-54
288 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, VHF	BOSTON, MASS.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
300 SC UNIT, RADAR MAINT, TY C	LA CROSSE, WISC.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
301 SC UNIT, RADAR MAINT, TY C	TULSA, OKLA.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
301 SC CO, PHOTO	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	2-JUL-54
301 SC GP, SVC HHD	LINCOLN, NEB.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
302 SC UNIT, RADAR MAINT TY C	CHICAGO, ILL.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-55

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNITS MOBILIZED

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
303 SC, BN, SVC (OPNS THA)	CHICAGO, ILL.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
304 SC UNIT, RADAR MAINT, TY C	BARTOW, FLA.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-54
305 SC UNIT, RADAR MAINT TY	PLAINFIELD, N.J.	4-SEP-50	30-OCT-53
309 SC DET, TELETYPE MULTI-CNL	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	28-NOV-50
313 SC BN, OPN	NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	11-MAR-55
314 SC BN, CONST	SANTA MONICA, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	10-JUN-54
315 SC BN, CONST	ATLANTA, GA.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
317 SC BN, CONST	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
321 SC DEP BASE, HHC	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	3-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
321 SC BN, CORPS	DETROIT, MICH.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
322 SC BN, CORPS	MAYWOOD, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
403 SC CO, CONST	TUSCALOOSA, ALA.	19-AUG-50	23-OCT-51
411 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, UHF	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
490 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, VHF	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
497 SC CO, PHOTO	BINGHAMTON, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
804 SC DEP BASE, HHC	WASHINGTON, D.C.	3-SEP-50	15-AUG-54
805 SC CO, DEPOT	DECATUR, ILL.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
827 SC CO, DEPOT BASE	MEMPHIS, TENN.	11-SEP-50	11-OCT-54
811 SC CO, SVC (ESB)	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	15-OCT-50	10-MAR-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
833 SC CO, SVC (OPNS)	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
836 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, VHF	AKRON, OH.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
837 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, UHF	NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
838 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, UHF	DETROIT, MICH.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
844 SC CO, RADIO RELAY, UHF	CLIFTON, N.J.	3-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
990 SC CO, (LARGE BASE)	KANSAS CITY, MO.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
21 TC PORT, MEDIUM HHC	CLEVELAND, OH.	3-SEP-50	14-MAR-55
169 TC CO, AMPH TRUCK	AUSTIN, TEX.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
206 TC CO, AMPH TRUCK	GADSDEN, ALA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
238 TC CO, PORT TY A	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
239 TC CO, PORT TY A	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
241 TC CO, (TERM SVC) TY A	MEMPHIS, TEX.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
274 TC CO, HARBOR CRAFT & MARINE MAINT	TOLEDO, OH.	15-SEP-50	14-SEP-52
294 TC CO, CAR	PITTSBURGH, PA.	19-AUG-50	3-DEC-54
298 TC CO (LT TRK)	LEECHBURG, PA.	11-SEP-50	21-FEB-55
306 TC CO (LT TRK)	SCRANTON, PA.	11-SEP-50	24-JUN-55
313 TC CO, PORT TY A	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
318 TC CO (LT TRK)	LAFAYETTE, GA.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
343 TC CO (LT TRK)	GADSDEN, ALA.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
349 TC CO, PORT TY A	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
351 TC GP, HWY TSP HHC	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	19-AUG-50	21-FEB-55
355 TC CO, PORT, TY A	NEW YORK, N.Y.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
362 TC BN, PORT HHSC	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
362 TC BN, PORT HHSC	NORFOLK, VA.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
373 TC BN, PORT HHD EAST	ST. LOUIS, ILL.	10-SEP-52	
373 TC BN, PORT HHSC EAST	ST. LOUIS, ILL.	3-SEP-50	2-SEP-52
373 TC PORT, MAJOR HHC	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	3-SEP-50	17-JAN-55
377 TC PORT, MAJOR HHC	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	11-SEP-50	10-OCT-52
381 TC BN, PORT HHSC	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	3-SEP-50	6-JAN-55
385 TC CO (LT TRK)	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
389 TC BN, PORT HHSC	SAVANNAH, GA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
407 TC CO, PORT TY A	NORFOLK, VA.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
411 TC BN, TRUCK HHC	LUBBOCK, TEX.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
424 TC GP, TRAFFIC REG	MILWAUKEE, WISC.	11-SEP-50	10-AUG-52
425 TC GP, TRAFFIC REG	ATLANTA, GA.	19-AUG-50	23-JUN-55
449 TC BN, MAINT HC MARINE (INDUCTED AS 327 TC CO HC MARINE)	DETROIT, MICH.	11-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
486 TC CO (LT TRK)	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
487 TC CO (LT TRK)	WILKES-BARRE, PA.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
489 TC CO, AMPH TRUCK	PENSACOLA, FLA.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
640 TC CO, HVY TRK	JOHNSON CITY, TENN.	3-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
646 TC CO (LT TRK)	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
651 TC CO, (HVY TRK)	HOT SPRINGS, ARK.	11-SEP-50	10-MAR-55
652 TC CO, (MED TRK)	CLARKSVILLE, ARK.	19-AUG-50	10-MAR-55
655 TC CO, HVY TRK	OPP, ALA.	11-SEP-50	3-DEC-54
663 TC CO, (LT TRK)	WHITE RIVER JCT. VT.	11-SEP-50	28-JAN-55
702 TC GP, RWY GRAND HHC	OMAHA, NEB.	3-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
712 TC BN, RWY OPG S-D-E	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	3-SEP-50	20-JAN-55
724 TC BN, RWY OPG DIESEL	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	19-AUG-50	26-MAY-55
729 TC BN RWY OPG STEAM	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-SEP-50	10-SEP-52
756 TC BN, RWY SHOP DIESEL ELEC	ALTOONA, PA.	3-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
801 TC CO, PORT TY A	BOSTON, MASS.	11-SEP-50	24-FEB-55
806 TC BN, TRUCK, HHC	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
873 TC CO, PORT TY B	ASHEVILLE, N.C.	11-SEP-50	15-SEP-54
1019 TC CO, BASE DEPOT	NORFOLK, VA.	1-MAY-51	18-MAR-55
301 AU GP, RADIO BRDCST & LILT	NEW YORK, N.Y.	1-MAY-51	31-MAY-53
1013 ASU RECEPTION CTR	BOSTON, MASS.	4-SEP-50	3-NOV-53
2053 ASU RECEPTION STA	BALTIMORE, MD.	4-SEP-50	15-NOV-53
2068 REPL TNG CTR	BALTIMORE, MD.	16-MAR-51	**

UNIT	HOME STATION	DATE EAD	DATE RELEASED
2102 ASU STA COM PI	NORRISTOWN, PA.	16-MAR-51	**
4002 ASU REPL TNG STA	DALLAS, TEX.	13-OCT-50	**
4002 ASU STA COMPL	FT. SMITH, ARK.	13-OCT-50	**
4002 ASU RECEPTION CTR	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	5-SEP-50	12-OCT-53
4002 ASU RECEPTION CTR	ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	13-OCT-50	
4006 ASU RECEPTION CTR	DALLAS, TEX.	3-SEP-50	15-OCT-53
4006 ASU STA COMPL	TULSA, OKLA.	3-SEP-50	11-MAY-53
4050 ASU RECEPTION CTR	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	11-SEP-50	1-OCT-53
4040 ASU RECEPTION CTR	**	**	**
4043 ASU RECEPTION CTR	**	**	**
5421 ASU RECEPTION CTR	KANSAS CITY, MO.	OCT-50	12-OCT-53
5422 ASU RECEPTION CTR	CHICAGO, ILL.	4-SEP-50	19-MAR-54
5460 ASU RECEPTION STA	DETROIT, MICH.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
5460 RECEPTION STA (CTR) (ON AD-2048TH AREA SVC UNT)	DETROIT, MICH.	23-JAN-51	18-MAR-55
6219 ASU RECEPTION CTR	SEATTLE, WASH.	4-SEP-50	1-NOV-53
6218 ASU RECEPTION CTR	**	**	**
6230 ASU RECEPTION CTR	SAN BRUNO, CALIF.	29-SEP-50	28-SEP-54
On 2 April 1971, the office of the chief army reserve provided this list to the U.S. Army center of military history. Asterisks (**) indicate the information was not known at the time of publication.			

SAFEGUARDING FREEDOM



U.S. soldiers patrol near a Bradley armored vehicle during a joint military drill between South Korea and the U.S., at Paju, near the inter-Korean border, 8 June 2011.

EVER VIGILANT



On 15 June 2010, a South Korean marine stands guard as he looks toward North Korea. (AP photo/Ahn Young-joon)



THE KOREAN WAR VETERAN'S MEMORIAL



The 19 stainless-steel statues at the Korean War Veterans Memorial depict fighting men on patrol. They represent the 1.5 million Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force men and women who fought in the war. The memorial was dedicated on 27 July 1995, the 42nd anniversary of the armistice that ended the Korean War.