

功績調查連名簿

功績調查連名簿									
所屬階級	軍番	姓名	區	戰期	戰功	備考			
陸本中將	一〇〇五	丁一權	永川	戰期	戰功	備考			
"	一〇〇二	蔡秉德	河東	戰期	戰功	備考			
一軍團少將	一〇〇五五	金白一	浦項	戰期	戰功	備考			
陸本	一〇〇三	劉載興	保寧	戰期	戰功	備考			
陸本	一三三九	金弘一	咸昌	戰期	戰功	備考			
一軍團准將	一〇〇五四	白善燁	安東	戰期	戰功	備考			
六師團	一〇〇八〇	張通英	价川	戰期	戰功	備考			
上將隊大領	一〇〇五〇	咸俊鎬	議政府	戰期	戰功	備考			
陸本	一〇〇一一	任忠植	安東	戰期	戰功	備考			
准將	一〇〇三一	金鍾五	陰城	戰期	戰功	備考			

六師司准將	一〇〇三七	李正一	安東	八三六三	師團長	戰死
七師中領	一四九四	沈	銘	八三六三		
二師團大領	一〇〇三八	咸炳善	江陵	八三六三	聯隊長	
三師中領	一〇四〇二	鄭震	梁山	八三六三	副隊長	
六師團大領	一〇一七	林富澤	義昌	八三六三	聯隊長	
八師一上	八〇〇〇	李明宇	浦項	八三六三	小隊長	戰死
七師二兵	八〇〇〇	金龍植	白橋里	八三六三	小隊長	戰死
〃	八三六三	洪在根	〃	八三六三	〃	戰死

6178

本 號

號 四二八三年十二月 日

功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

軍 准 將 黃 憲 親

參 謀 長 閣 下

一 等 武 功 勳 章 授 與 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

首 題 件 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

第 一 次 定 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

員 是 如 左 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

委 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

委 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理 功 績 金 易 員 長 代 理

軍 中 領 事 入 駐

6195

一 被 害 者 有 功 將 士
二 判 決 古 軍 中 將 參 謀 外 丁 六 名 以 外 一 等 武 功 勳 章 授 與 者 推 薦 合
三 理 田

別 紙 一 合 軍 團 功 勳 者 全 方 針
別 紙 二 各 軍 團 功 勳 者 全 方 針
別 紙 三 一 等 武 功 勳 章 授 與 者 推 薦 者 連 名 簿 及 功 勳 書

6196

日本功番第一號
 昭和四二八年十一月 日

功績審査委員會

委員長	陸軍少將	齋藤	戰	興
委員	陸軍准將	員	憲	親
		白	仁	輝
		委	又	泰
		核	國	錫
	陸軍中將	佐	大	經

右第一次定期功績審査（勳章）方針並承認

6197

檀紀四二八三年十一月

日

陸軍總參謀長

陸軍少將

丁

一

權

6198

제2부
제
1
장

陸軍本部各局監室及直轄部隊將兵功績審査方針

一 各局監室審査基準

1. 一線部隊로부터轉入者中에서特別한功績이有한者(前所屬部隊長의功勳功績證明書를添附할것)

2. 陸軍本部將兵으로서一線에派遣되어重大한任務를遂行한者

3. 各局監室將兵으로서重한職務을가지고그任務를完遂한者

4. 平素勳務成績이優秀하여所屬上급으로부터表彰을受한者

5. 美軍으로부터勳章又는表彰을受한者中에서特別한功績을有한者

6. 各局監室長及本部司令의推薦序列判定에依하여

二 直轄部隊審査基準

1. 各部隊長序列判定에依하여

2. 一線에出動하여勳務成績이拔群한者

3. 地方部隊勳務者로서特別한任務를完遂한者

4. 美軍으로부터勳章又는表彰을受한者

△ 所屬上自₁로부터表彰을 받은 자
△ 叙勳을 수 있는 功績書

1. 規定에違反하여作成된 功績書

2. 功績事由가 渾然하고 曖昧한 功績書

3. 審査委員會를 通過하지 않고作成된 功績書

△ 虛偽로作成된 功績書

6201

공적(武功現認証明)서(1950. 11)

□ 전투참가기간 : 단기 4283년 6월 25일 ~ 10월 25일

□ 전투회수 : 5회

□ 공적상황 :

1. 단기 4283년 6월 26일 10시경 아군 전방인 춘천강 북방에 남진을 목적으로 배치된 적은 전차를 선두로 춘천시내에 침입하려는 기도였음. 소양강 남단에 배치된 아군의 보병전에는 백전백승이었으나 남진하는 대형전차의 방어무기로는 대전차포이었으나 약 100마 내외 거리에 2, 3발로서는 도저히 불가하여 아군은 차 전차방어에 대한 불소한 위험을 피치 못하였음.

차시 전방에 배치되었던 적 전차 3대가 아방을 향하여 전진하여 옴을 목격하고 대전차포병은 기 부서행동의 망각도 안치 못하고 방황하던 중 상기 심 중위는 적 전차의 소양강교 통과를 허하면 아전부대가 고립상태에 빠짐을 깨닫고 자신을 희생하여 전 부대를 구출하고 용감한 희생정신이 용출하여 자진 사수가 되어 대전차포 약 5마 거리내까지 총총히 전진하는 전차를 육박사격으로 완전 격파하여 비부 전상까지 당하였음.

대전차방어에 고심 몰두하던 아군 전 장병은 자진으로서 능히 격파하였다는 확고한 자신감을 포지케 되었으며 의기양양하던 적 전차부대는 여지없이 격파당한 공분심에 자체를 은닉하고 이로 인하여 재공 아군은 맹공격을 계속하였다.

2. 충주, 음성, 문경, 안계 기타 등지에서 대전차포중대 부관 겸 소대장으로서 자진사수 혹은 OP관측 등으로 맹활약하여 적에게 대타격을 주고 각지 <이하 없음>

現育親		原事罰賞		略		部隊		功績	
性	別	罰	賞	兵役服務 開前	最終 學校	軍番	階級	姓名	功績
	別			自值紀三二年二月三日 至值紀三二年四月五日	中學校 卒修了 卒業	一四四九四	陸軍中將	沈	功績(武功功績證明) 里日
	役與年月日			因아어	任務遂行中 戰死함	值紀四一五年五月五日	生	銘	
務遂行中		在附		通家族 姓名		戰死함		戰死함	
值紀四一五年五月五日		戰死함		戰死함		戰死함		戰死함	
戰死함		戰死함		戰死함		戰死함		戰死함	

6212

[illegible]

功績者連名簿

一等之部

第一軍団
第二軍団
第三軍団
第二師団

6225

第二軍団

一等之部

6230

제2부
제
1
장

功績調査連名簿									
所屬階級	番号	姓名	職別	勤務	勤務	勤務	勤務	勤務	勤務
少尉	一〇五	金鐘五	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城
少尉	一〇五	李正一							
七尺中尉	一〇四九四	沈鐘	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城
六尺大領	一〇五	成炳善							
五尺中領	一〇四〇二	鄭震	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城
六尺大領	一〇五	林富	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城	陸城

6231



日 月 年 時 分 秒

10.19

總 經 紀

綱目	綱目
類別	類別
關係番號	關係番號
總記	總記
第	第
類別	類別
保存	保存
附	附

總務處



次

17

人事局長

4

賞社

課長

10

大統領

件名 一等武功勳章授與節次川閣辻件

(對九月二十七日字人祕外發吳一・二號)

總 務 處 長

痴心

1997

6242

제2부 제 1 장

國防部長官 貴下

故金白中將以下九名の討死

首題件 来十月三十一日午前十時に大統

領臨時官邸에서授興키로決定되었으니

照亮하시고參席人員數를来二十八일까지

回報하여주심을敬請하나이디

6243

1120



國防軍人檢外發第一〇二號

禮記四二八四年九月二十七日

國防部長官 李 起

總務部長 目下

一 爲武功勳章授與節次에 關한件

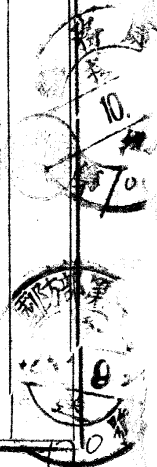
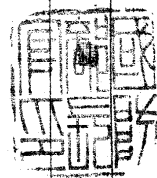
前項件에 關하여는 八月二十日子 八第一〇八一號로 軍中將金白一

以下九名에 對하여 一爲武功勳章이 授與되는바 當面으로서는 初有의 最高

勳章授與이므로 國軍將兵의 士氣를 助揚케 하며 一般國民의 關心을 喚起시

키기 爲하여 本件은 特히 大統領府에서 檢核하시도록 適切荷壓하여 주실을

敬請하나이다



6244

제2부 제 1 장

6245

快定하여주시도록하십시오. 하나이다.

總議第 22 號

檀紀四二八四年十月 二 日

總務處長 韓 東

總務處長 貴 下

國務會議提出案件處理狀況通知의件

檀紀四二八四年十月 二 日 金山大統領臨時官邸에서開催한第百五回
國務會議에서 貴部處關係案件別紙外如하議決되었아옴기
茲以通知하오니 善處하심을 發望하나이다

6246

總議第二五號

(總務處關係)

一、武功勲章授與の關此件

海軍總參謀長海軍少將 孫元一外三名

の川原案の至太極武功勲章授與の至

議決す

以上

總務處

6247

總議第 28 號

檀紀四二八四年 1 月 31 日

總務處長 韓東錫

總務處長 貴下

國務會議提出案件處理狀況通知의件

檀紀四二八四年 1 月 31 日 釜山大統領臨時官邸에서開催한第 28 回
國務會議에서 貴部處關係案件別紙外如하議決되었나옴기
茲以通知하오니 善處하심을 務望하나이다

6248

總議第二三號

(總務處關係)

一、取高勳章授與의 關係件

彼便에 外國勳章을 授與는 慣習이 有한 것
이 然하고 또 國際的으로 考할 時
是이 有한 中 止함이 可하다 是 大統領 勅令이
게시여 否決키로 하다

以上

總務處

【總務處用】

6249

제2절

미 국

구 분	문 서 명	작 성 시 기	발 행 처	페이지
①	美 육군 정보 보고서	1950. 6. 26, 6. 29.	美 육군	283
②	美 제8군사령부 훈장 및 표창 지침	1950. 7. 18.	美 제8군사령부	285
③	美 은성훈장 관련 서류	1950. 9.	美 제8군사령부	286
④	美 극동군 사령부 포로 심문서	1950 ~ 1951	美 극동군사령부	297
⑤	美 육군 공간사	1954	The US Army Center of Military History	305
⑥	美 은성훈장 진위 여부 확인 요청 서한	2017. 3. 23.	공적확인위원회	310

① 美 육군 정보보고서 (1950.6.26, 6.29.)

CLASSIFIED
INCOMING
MESSAGE

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

국립중앙도서관
The National Library of Korea

ORNS RM

SECRET
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

FROM: CHIEF KMAC SEOUL KOREA

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC (PASS TO STATE DEPT WASH DC)

INFO: CINCPAC TOKYO JAPAN

NR: ROB 004

26 JUN 50

1. Enemy situation: As of 2100.

A. Enemy maintains heavy pressure in Oujongbu corridor with Seventh Regt. Two unidentified inf bn, at least two arty bns and 46 tanks. Additional 40 tanks approaching Oujongbu from direction of Pochon, 12 tanks north of Yangju (1015-1670). Two Inmpugun regts plus 2700 additional troops and unk number of tanks closing in on Kangnung.

B. Enemy air: Four acft strafed Seoul at approx 1930 and was one of the targets damage slight.

C. There is no change in major effort or in capabilities.

D. Numerous police reports unconfirmed indicates possibility of amphibious landings vicinity Pusan.

2. Friendly situation: First Div is holding MLR east of Imjin River. Seventh Div has been forced south to Oujongbu on Oujongbu-Seoul highway under heavy arty fire and estimated 46 hostile tanks. Second Div has withdrawn approx 2 miles south of Oujongbu and are preparing defensive positions. In Sixth Div sector Kapyong has been retaken by friendly forces and Chuncheon is holding altho under heavy pressure. Eight Div is in defensive positions 6 miles NE of Kangnung. 21st Regt is moving north from Samchok to reinf elements Eight Div Kangnung area. Estimated 700 enemy trps being contained on Kimpo peninsula (960.3-1650)-(960.5-1663).

CM IN 7989 (26 Jun 50)

DECLASSIFIED BY: JCS DECLASSIFICATION BRANCH
DATE: 28 Jun 76

8

OCS FORM 1 JAN 50 270

SECRET

REPLACES DA SCO FORM 22-2, 15 JAN 49, WHICH MAY BE USED.

COPY NO.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950-O-868130

CLASSIFIED
INCOMING
MESSAGE

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

OPS 817

SECRET
PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO : DEPTAR WASH DC, COMGENARMEIGHT YOKOHAMA JAPAN,
COMGENMARBO GUAM MI, COMGENRYGOM OKINAWA RI,
COMGENPHILCOM (AF) CLARK AFB MANILA PI, CINCPAC
PEARL HARBOR TH,

INFO: COMGENFEAF TOKYO JAPAN, COMNAVFORFE

NR : CX 56936

29 JUN 50

CINCFE SITREP in five parts, covering period
290201Z to 291400Z.

Part 1-Intelligence:

Adequate communications still lacking in forward areas, but available reports state North Korean forces hold all area north of Han River in vicinity of Seoul. Estimated 70 North Korean tanks in Seoul, with 30 located in former US motor pool area. Kimpo Airfield neutralized, enemy conducting interdiction artillery fire on airfield. North Korean second division, spearhead by 9 tanks, occupied Chuncheon in early morning of 29 June. North Korean forces control Kangnung and Mukho Naval Base on East Coast with minor small unit actions occurring. Aerial bombardment disrupting communications, transportation in North Korean rear areas.

Remnants of the South Korean first division infiltrating across Han River, and are proceeding to assembly area approximately 5 miles north of Suwon. Elements of South Korean fifth and seventh divisions holding the south bank of the Han River opposite Seoul, with remnants of the second division at the right flank near the Han-Pukhan confluence. South Korean capital division in area east of Inchon, with the third division in the vicinity of Kimpo Airfield.

CM IN 8792 (30 Jun 50)

0542

SECRET

COPY NO.

OCS FORM 270
1 JAN 50

REPLACES DA SCO FORM 22-2, 15 JAN 49, WHICH MAY BE USED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950—O-868130

제2부
제
1
장

② 美 제8군사령부 훈장 및 표창 지침 (1950.7.18)

1의 1페이지

국사편찬위원회
National Institute of Korean History

UNITED STATES MILITARY ADVLRY GROUP TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
F668 AAU
Office of the Chief
APO 501

c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif
18 July 1950

SUBJECT: Awards and Decorations

TO : All Officers, EMAG.

1. The majority of officers and enlisted men of EMAG have now been engaged in combat operations for a period of three (3) weeks. During this time a number of outstanding combat and meritorious service actions involving EMAG personnel have been brought to the attention of the Chief, EMAG. However, it is believed that only a very small portion of those deserving of recognition for services rendered have to date been reported to this office.
2. It is desired that all officers of EMAG take prompt action to see that all outstanding combat or related actions of merit by EMAG personnel of which they have knowledge be properly and promptly recognized. Recommendations should be in the form of a certificate and may be in pencil provided the writing is legible. If more than one individual, including enlisted personnel, has knowledge of the act all should sign the certificate as witnesses.
3. a. Certificates covering acts of heroism should contain in general the following information:
 - (1) Enemy conditions (morale, casualties, proximity, fire, observation, and action). What was the enemy doing and what did they do as a result of act.
 - (2) Morale, casualties and mission of own unit.
 - (3) Describe what the person recommended did and give date.
 - (4) Was act voluntary and why outstanding.
 - (5) Effect or result of deed.
- b. Certificates covering acts of meritorious service should contain in general the following information:
 - (1) What the individual did that merits the award.
 - (2) Why outstanding when compared to others of like ranks and experience in similar positions.
 - (3) Effect of service.
 - (4) Narrative description of service rendered to include inclusive dates of service.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL WRIGHT:

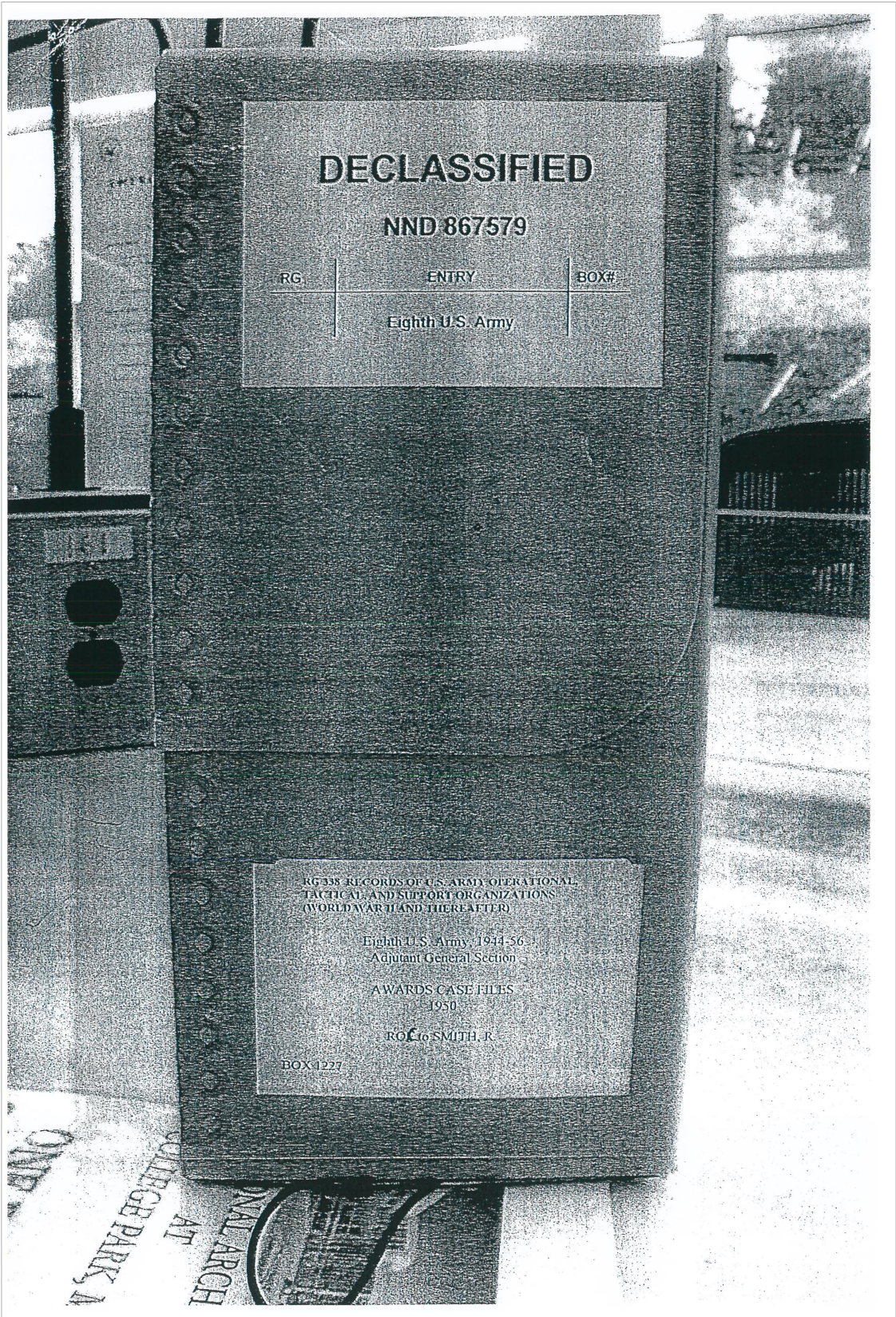
[Signature]
Lt Col AGD
Adjutant General

6

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③ 美 은성훈장 관련 서류 (1950. 9.)



제2부
제
1
장

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS (USAR)
APO 301

this binder contains correspondence relating to awards and decorations, including the original recommendation, staff action, etc., in the same case of the individuals listed below, year 1950. In the interest of conservation of filing equipment and space copies of General Orders are not included. However, a not showing the General Order number is indicated.

NAME	AWARD
Scoville, Harland S. PVT RA6569531	Bronze Star Medal (V)
Scroggins, Walter J. 2d Lt. 0965247	Silver Star Medal
Sears, John A. 2d Lt. 0975478	Silver Star Medal
Secor, William H. Capt. 01795982	Bronze Star Medal (M)
Secore, Elmer W. CPL RA19242786	Commendation Ribbon
Sedberry, George H Jr. Lt Col 025405	Air Medal Commendation Ribbon
Sellers, Victor E. Capt. 011207	Bronze Star Medal (V)
Senkbeil, Harold L. Jr. PFC RA13338450	Bronze Star Medal (V)
Seo, Jai Kwan Maj RA 10226	Bronze Star Medal (M)
Seo, Kim Su PVT ROK7901916	Bronze Star Medal (V)
Sepuleveda, Sigifredo CPL RA 38458424	Bronze Star Medal
Shanholtz, Charles L PVT. RA13338434	Distinguished Service Cross
Shaw, William E. GS-11 DAC Bronze Star Medal (M)	Bronze Star Medal (M)
Sheilds, Kenneth W. PVT RA25944355	Bronze Star Medal (V)
Sherman, Donald W. Maj 08169	Bronze Star Medal w/1st OLC Air Medal
Sherman, Roger D. PFC RA17263531	Bronze Star Medal
Shilling, Winford A. PFC RA13306377	Distinguished Service Cross
Skim, Ak 1st Lt RA 111191	Silver Star Medal
Shoho, Russell Kiyoto PFC RA10103764	Commendation Ribbon
Shrewsbury, Martin W. Maj. 0322259	Air Medal
Shultz, Bion M. 1st Lt. 039172	Silver Star Medal

DECORATION AND AWARDS
ACTION SHEET

Register No. 267

Recd SEP 50

Name Shim TK

ASN 14494

Grade 1st Lt Org 7th REGT (KIA)

Decoration for which recommended SILVER STAR

1. To: President, Decorations and Awards Board

AG

2. To: G-1

The board recommends

(approval) (disapproval) (award of SS)

Remarks (include reason for disapproval or for lesser award)

Recorder

President

3. To: C of S

Recommend Approval (approval) (disapproval) (Award of SS)

G-1

4. To: AG

For necessary action.

Approved by CG [Signature]

Disapproved by CG

C of S

60/12

9-44

제2부
제
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RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD—HEROISM				DATE 1 September 1950
INSTRUCTIONS				
<p>This form is used by persons initiating recommendations for decoration. It is based on the knowledge that many acts of heroism have never been recognized because persons with knowledge of outstanding performance did not have the time, ability or knowledge required to properly present the facts to support the award. All facts pertinent to the performance must be presented in order that the awarding authority obtain the true picture. Facts, not flowing adjectives, are desired. Items 3 through 15 and 19 may be completed by echelon of command maintaining the individual's records. A recommendation should be submitted immediately after the act so that supporting evidence may be readily obtained which is based upon the knowledge of recent occurrences and not on hazy recollections. A simple sketch illustrating the act and circumstances connected with it is often of considerable assistance. Any INDIVIDUAL having personal knowledge of heroic action may submit recommendation.</p>				
TO: Commanding General EUSAK APO 301, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California			FROM: (Unit) U.S. Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, APO 301 c/o PM, San Francisco, California	
THROUGH:				
STATUS AT TIME OF RECOMMENDATION				
1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME Shin, Ik			2. RECOMMENDED AWARD Silver Star	
3. ARMY SERIAL NO. 14494	4. GRADE 1st Lt	5. ARM OR SERVICE Infantry	6. ORGANIZATION 7th Regiment, K.A.	
7. LEGAL RESIDENCE (Number, street, city, and State)				
8. POSTHUMOUS AWARD <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				
NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF NEXT OF KIN				
STATUS AT TIME OF ACT				
ARMY SERIAL NO. 14494	GRADE 1st Lt	ARM OR SERVICE Infantry	ORGANIZATION 7th Regiment, K.A.	
10. TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAS ALL THE SERVICE OF THE RECOMMENDED INDIVIDUAL SUBSEQUENT TO THIS SERVICE BEEN HONORABLE? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
11. HAVE ANY PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS DEED OR ACT BEEN SUBMITTED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				
12. IF YES, BY WHOM, WHEN, ACTION TAKEN				
13. IF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATION DISAPPROVED, GIVE HQ.				
14. OTHER U.S. DECORATIONS AWARDED RECOMMENDED PERSON. (Include dates and authority) None				
15. HAS RECOMMENDED PERSON BEEN MENTIONED IN ANY OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO THIS DEED, FAVORABLY OR UNFAVORABLY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF YES, ATTACH COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS				
16. WERE YOU AN EYEWITNESS TO THE DEED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		17. DO YOU HAVE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		18. CERTIFICATES OR AFFIDAVITS OF EYE WITNESSES ARE ENCLOSED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
19. OTHER PERSONS WHO ASSISTED IN THE DEED OR SHARED THE SAME HAZARDS AS THE PERSON RECOMMENDED AT TIME OF DEED				
FULL NAME	ARMY SERIAL NO.	GRADE	UNIT	
Kim Soon Hwa		Cpl	AT Company, 7th Regiment	
Youn Jong Kuk		Cpl	AT Company, 7th Regiment	
Park Chul Won		Capt	AT Company, 7th Regiment	

WD AGO FORM 639
JULY 47

LOCATION Chun Chon, Korea		CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ACT WAS PERFORMED DATE OR DATES 26 June 1950	TIME OF DAY 1000 hours
CHARACTER AND CONDITIONS OF TERRAIN AND WEATHER Terrain: Mountainous Weather: Moderate			
21. DESCRIBE ENEMY CONDITIONS (Morale, casualties, proximity, fire, observation, and action). WHAT WAS THE ENEMY DOING AND WHAT DID THEY DO AS A RESULT OF THIS ACT? Enemy had been engaged in a fire fight with the Republic of Korean unit in an attempt to cross the So-yang river, and had succeeded in crossing the river in the sector occupied by Lt Shim's company with three tanks.			
22. MORALE, CASUALTIES AND MISSION OF OWN UNIT. WHAT WAS THE UNIT DOING? Republic of Korean unit was in a defensive position on the south bank of the So-yang river engaged in a fire fight with the enemy.			
23. WHAT WERE COMRADES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DOING? HOW DID THEY PARTICIPATE IN THE ACT? Members of Lt Shim's company seeing that the tanks crossed the river left their positions.			
24. DESCRIBE WHAT THE PERSON RECOMMENDED DID. (Narrative description of deed or act. If additional space is necessary, use 8 x 10 1/2 sheet.) (If in aerial flight describe type and position of airplane, crew position of individual, and all unusual circumstances). See AF 600-48. On 26 June 1950 at Chun Chon, Korea Lt Shim was with his company in a defensive position on the south bank of the So-yang river engaged in a fire fight with the enemy who was attempting to cross the river in an attack. At about 1000 hours 3 enemy tanks succeeded in crossing the river in the sector occupied by Lt Shim's company, causing the troops, including anti-tank crewmen, to leave their positions. Seeing this situation Lt Shim without regard for his personal safety and exposing himself to intense small arms fire ran to an anti-tank weapon and took over as gunner. Displaying exceptional coolness under fire, Lt Shim held his fire until the tanks were within 15 yards of his position then opened fire on the nearest. Inspired by the actions of Lt Shim members of some of the anti-tank crews quickly returned to their guns and assisted in the fight against the tanks. Although wounded in the (See attached sheet)			
25. WAS ACT VOLUNTARY? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO. DESCRIBE WHY THE ACT WAS OUTSTANDING AND IF IT WAS MORE THAN IS NORMALLY EXPECTED. EXPLAIN HOW With utter disregard for his own personal safety Lt Shim took over as gunner of an anti-tank gun when the crew deserted their weapons, although wounded Lt Shim continued as gunner until all three (3) tanks were knocked out.			
26. DESCRIBE THE EFFECT OR RESULT OF THE DEED The outstanding action of Lt Shim resulted in the destruction of 3 enemy tanks and the restoration of his unit's positions.			
27. RELATED POSITION OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATING RECOMMENDATION Senior Advisor 6th Division		28. IF APPROVED, FORWARD AWARD FOR PRESENTATION TO— Chief, KMAC	
29. LIST OF ENCLOSURES (Include proposed citation) 1. Proposed Citation		WILL THIS DUPLICATE A PREVIOUS AWARD? IF SO, IS REVOCATION OF PRIOR AWARD DESIRED? No	
TYPED NAME, GRADE, ARM OR SERVICE AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATING RECOMMENDATION Thomas D. McPhail THOMAS D. MCPHAIL, Lt Col, Inf		SIGNATURE y	

제2부
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미 은성훈장 추천서(번역본)

한국군 제7연대 소속 심일 중위(군번 14494)는 1950년 6월 26일 한국의 춘천에서 전개된 적과의 전투에서 홀로 탁월한 영웅적 행위를 거두었다. 소양강 남안의 방어진지에 자신의 중대와 함께 있던 심 중위는 소양강 도하를 시도하던 적과 포격전을 전개하였다. 10시경 적 전차 3대가 심 중위의 중대 방어진역에서 도하에 성공하자, 대전차포대원들이 포함된 부대원들은 진지를 이탈하였다.

이런 상황을 목격한 심 중위는 자신의 안위는 거들떠보지도 않은 채 빗발치는 총탄 속을 뚫고 ~~내달려~~ 대전차포를 잡았다. 치열한 사격이 계속되는 상황 하에서도 뛰어난 침착성을 발휘한 심일 중위는 전차가 진지로부터 15야드 이내로 다가올 때까지 사격을 멈추고 있다가 최근거리에서 사격을 개시하였다.

심 중위의 행위에 고무된 대전차포대원 일부가 포진지로 급거 복귀하여 이를 지원하였다. 심일 중위는 이 과정에서 부상을 입었지만, 3대의 전차가 파괴될 때까지 한 명의 포수로서 끝까지 진지에 남아있었다. 심 중위가 발휘한 탁월한 영웅적 행위는 최고의 명성과 무공을 반영하고 있다.

C I T A T I O N

SILVER STAR

FIRST LIEUTENANT SHIM IK
14494 Inf

First Lieutenant SHIM IK, 14494, Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea, a member of the 7th Regiment, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy on 26 June 1950 at Chun Chon, Korea. Lt Shim was with his company in a defensive position on the south bank of the So-yang river engaged in a firefight with the enemy who was attempting to cross the river in an attack. At about 1000 hours 3 enemy tanks succeeded in crossing the river in the sector occupied by Lt Shim's company, causing the troops, including anti-tank crewmen, to leave their positions. Seeing this situation Lt Shim without regard for his personal safety and exposing himself to intense small arms fire ran to an anti-tank weapon and took over as gunner. Displaying exceptional coolness under fire, Lt Shim held his fire until the tanks were within 15 yards of his position then opened fire on the nearest. Inspired by the actions of Lt Shim members of some of the anti-tank crews quickly returned to their guns and assisted in the fight against the tanks. Although wounded in the action, Lt Shim continued to remain in position as a gunner till the three (3) tanks were knocked out. The extraordinary heroism displayed by Lt Shim reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Seoul, Korea.

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY KOREA (EUSAK)
Office of the Commanding General
APO 7-1

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 73

16 September 1950

Section I

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR — By direction of the President, under the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to the following named officers and enlisted men:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIM HI JOON, Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea, Commanding Officer, 17th Infantry Regiment, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 3 August 1950 near Kwonbin-ni, Korea. On 2 August 1950 Colonel Kim's unit was operating in conjunction with the United States' 21st Infantry Regiment, in a defensive position against numerically superior enemy forces. Without regard for his own personal safety Colonel Kim constantly exposed himself to heavy enemy fire, directing the defense of his unit's position, assisting front line commanders, and personally encouraging his men. When ordered to withdraw, due to possible enemy encirclement, Colonel Kim expressed his desire to be allowed to remain, then launched a three hour counter-attack which halted the enemy's advance, and enabled the United States' 21st Infantry Regiment to withdraw to new positions. The extreme gallantry displayed by Colonel Kim on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service of the Republic of Korea.

MAJOR SEO JUNG CHUL, 10169, Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea, a member of the 23d Infantry Regiment, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 25 July 1950 at Yongdok, Korea. On 25 July 1950 Major Seo was given the mission of assaulting Hill 165 which was strongly defended by the enemy. During the assault the attack of the 3d battalion became disorganized and Major Seo, without regard for his own personal safety, took over direct command of the battalion. Reorganizing the battalion, he personally led them in the assault, inspiring his men by his coolness under fire and aggressive leadership. The inspiring leadership of Major Seo contributed materially in the retaking of Yongdok from enemy forces. The gallantry displayed by Major Seo on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service of the Republic of Korea.

CAPTAIN BOBBIE B. FORD, 0403524, Infantry, United States Army, a member of the United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 22 July 1950 to the north of the Non Gun Chon River, Korea. On 22 July 1950 Captain Ford was on the south bank of the rain-swollen Non Gun Chon River when he noted American troops on the north bank of the river who were badly disorganized, and under heavy fire from numerically superior enemy forces. Without regard for his own safety, Captain Ford swam the river, gave aid to the wounded, and reorganized the scattered troops. The river was a hundred yards wide and extremely swift, so Captain Ford led the reorganized troops five miles southeast to a place where the river could be forded. This action resulted in saving the lives of many

OO 72, HQ EUSAK, APO 101, 'dtd 16 Sep 50 cont'd.

American soldiers. Captain Ford's gallantry displayed on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Mississippi.

FIRST LIEUTENANT KIM KAP TAE, 12966, Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea, a member of the 22nd Infantry Regiment, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 10 August 1950 at Kongju, Korea. On 10 August 1950 Lieutenant Kim was given the mission of holding a delaying position against numerically superior enemy forces. Without regard for his own personal safety, Lieutenant Kim repeatedly exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to direct and coordinate the defense of the position by his company. During this action Lieutenant Kim was wounded but refused to be evacuated and continued to direct the defense. His coolness under fire and intrepid leadership inspired his men to hold the position until ordered to withdraw. Although unable to walk, Lieutenant Kim skillfully conducted the withdrawal and did not relinquish his command until the withdrawal had been completed. The gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Kim on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service of the Republic of Korea.

FIRST LIEUTENANT SHIM IK, 14494, Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea, a member of the 7th Infantry Regiment, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 26 June 1950 at Chun Chen, Korea. On 26 June 1950 Lieutenant Shim was with his company in a defensive position on the south bank of the So-yun River. Numerically superior enemy forces attempted to force the river line and succeeded in crossing three tanks which penetrated the position, causing the troops, including anti-tank gunners, to withdraw. Seeing this situation, Lieutenant Shim, without regard for his own personal safety, took over an anti-tank gun alone and opened fire on the tank. Inspired by the actions of Lieutenant Shim, the anti-tank gun crews returned and assisted in the fight. During this action Lieutenant Shim was wounded but despite his wound, he remained at the gun until the tanks were destroyed. The gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Shim on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service of the Republic of Korea.

SECOND LIEUTENANT KARL L. MARTIN, 060965, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, a member of Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 12 August 1950 at Yonsan, Korea. On 12 August 1950, a road block manned by another unit of the battalion, was completely surrounded and cut off from routes of withdrawal. The surrounded unit was under intense enemy fire from automatic weapons and small arms. Despite the intense fire, and without regard for his own personal safety, Lieutenant Martin volunteered to try and establish contact with the surrounded unit. During this action Lieutenant Martin was reported missing in action. The gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Martin on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Ohio.

MASTER SERGEANT DOUGLAS D. BRAITHAN, RA17228208, Artillery, United States Army, a member of H Battery, 358th Field Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division, displayed gallantry in action against an armed enemy on 12 August 1950, at Pan Gm Ni, Korea. On 12 August 1950 Headquarters and Headquarters

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY KOREA (ZUSAK)
Office of the Commanding General
APO 301

AG 201 - Shim Ik (O) KASMA

21 September 1950

SUBJECT: Award of the Silver Star

THRU: Chief
Korean Military Advisory Group
8666 AAV
APO 301

TO: Commanding Officer
7th Infantry Regiment
Army of the Republic of Korea

1. Attention is directed to the inclosed General Orders 72 this headquarters, cs, dated 16 Sep 50 announcing the award of the Silver Star to First Lieutenant Shim Ik, 14494

2. Inclosed for presentation (ATTN) (is) the citation and Silver Star.

3. Acknowledge receipt by indorsement hereon.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

C. A. Walker

2 Incls:
1. GO 72

G. A. Walker
1st Lt. 1st

미8군사령부 사령관실

1950.9.21.

제목 : 은성무공훈장 수여건
경유 : 한국군 군사고문단장
수신 : 한국군 7연대 본부

1. 1950.9.16.일자부로 심일 중위에게 은성무공훈장을 수여한다는 본 본부의 일반명령 72호가 동봉되어 있음
2. 수여식에 사용할 증서와 은성무공훈장이 동봉되어 있음
3. 수령 후 보고할 것

위커 중장 (서 명)

W.C. 301 Shim Ik
14494 (21Sep50)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Award of the Silver Star

UNITED STATES AIRMAIL ANISCH GROUP TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 8668 AU
Office of the Chief, W.C. 301, c/o 1st, San Francisco, Calif., 27 Sep 50

TO: Commanding General, Eighth U. S. Army Korea (USAM), W.C. 301

Receipt acknowledged.

FOR THE CHIEF:

Incise w/d

Robert B. Coan

ROBERT B. COAN

2d Lt Inf

Actg Asst Adj Gen

제2부
제
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장

④ 美 극동사령부 포로 심문서 (1950 ~ 1951)

ARM-A
FEC
1-MISG
#94

ISSUE NO. 94

COPY NO. 15.

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U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA 17013-5008

DS
918
.A25
no. 94

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT

INTERROGATION REPORTS

NKA MEDICAL ORGANIZATION
NORTH KOREAN SECURITY FORCES
NORTH KOREAN LAND MINES
NORTH KOREAN 2ND INF DIV
NORTH KOREAN 4TH INF DIV

This document is now unclassified, as shown on the cover or title page, and all other markings found on any pages are obsolete. If any photocopies are made of this document, all markings, other than UNCLASSIFIED, on each page should be obliterated so that there is no misunderstanding of the current classification of any information derived from it.

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were indicative only of forthcoming maneuvers. At any rate, ammunition was issued to all men and the procurement of supplies and rations was accomplished by 11 June. (9)

On or about 12 June, the 4th, 6th, 17th and artillery regiments, along with supporting units of the division departed HAMHUNG by troop train. Division headquarters alone remained in the area after all elements had left. The troop trains, traveling by way of CH'ORWON (38°14'N-127°12'E), arrived at KUMHWA (38°18'N-127°28'E) on or about 15 June. The division reportedly detrained at KUMHWA and departed immediately on foot for HWACH'ON (38°06'N-127°42'E), arriving there on 17 June. It was on this date that the division is reported to have come under the command of II Corps. Division headquarters reached the area on the following day, 18 June, and reportedly issued orders deploying its forces in the following manner: The 4th Regiment was deployed along the Yanggu (38°06'N-128°00'E) - Ch'unch'on (37°52'N-127°44'E) road, just north of the 38th parallel; the 6th and 17th Regiments were located along the Hwach'on - Ch'unch'on road, also just north of the 38th parallel. The division thus replaced the border constabulary brigade in this area. H-hour and D-day for the start of "maneuvers" reportedly was set for 0530, 25 June. (10)

A colonel, former chief of intendance for the 6th Regiment, claims that when the 2d Division entered combat it had 10,838 officers and men and was commanded by Major General LEE, Ch'ong Song. (See following page, Chart 2) (11)

3. COMBAT HISTORY (See Plate 1, following Page 40)

At approximately 0500 hours, 25 June, guns of the division artillery regiment and supporting weapons of the rifle regiments reportedly commenced firing and the 4th and 6th Regiments crossed the 38th parallel abreast of each other, with orders to capture CH'UNCH'ON by the afternoon of the same day. The 6th Regiment advanced on CH'UNCH'ON via the highway along the PUKHAN River and the 4th Regiment fought south through the hills north of the town. The 17th Regiment was held in reserve just north of the 38th parallel. The 6th Regiment allegedly encountered heavy artillery fire from defending ROK forces, and by the morning of 26 June was engaged in a desperate battle. The 17th Regiment was immediately dispatched to the area and captured PONGUI-SAN (37°54'N-127°44'E), a high mountain in the northern outskirts of CH'UNCH'ON. The 4th Regiment joined the 6th and 17th Regiments, and the three units converged on the town, fighting a bitter battle and finally repelling ROK troops and capturing CH'UNCH'ON on 27 June, two days behind schedule. The 2d Division reportedly suffered the heaviest toll of casualties in its entire combat history in the battle for CH'UNCH'ON, with a reported casualty rate of over 40%. The 6th Regiment

(9) TIS 1253
(10) TIS 69, 71, 75, 95, 921
(11) TIS 1741, 2235

~~SECRET~~
UNCLASSIFIED

alone reportedly sustained over 50% casualties. Most of the casualties are said to have been inflicted by ROK artillery fire. Most of the wounded are said to have been evacuated to the 266th Field Hospital of the division 266th Medical Battalion then stationed at CHICH'ON-NI (38°02'N-127°40'E). Approximately seven SU-76 guns were allegedly destroyed by ROK forces during this campaign. (12)

Immediately after its capture of CH'UNCH'ON, the division moved on down the Ch'unch'on - Seoul (37°34'N-126°58'E) highway and, encountering only slight ROK rear guard opposition, seized KAP'YONG (37°50'N-127°30'E) on 28 June. It was at KAP'YONG that Major General LEE, Ch'ong Song was allegedly relieved of his command on 29 June for inefficient handling of the Ch'unch'on battle (the division had captured the town two days behind schedule). General LEE was replaced by Major General CH'OE, Hyon, former commander of the 3d Border Constabulary Brigade, which had fought with the 6th North Korean Division and had captured ONGJIN (37°56'N-125°22'E) on 26 June. General CH'OE allegedly had been immediately recalled to P'YONGYANG where he received orders to take command of the 2d Division. He departed immediately and relieved General LEE at KAP'YONG on 29 June. Reportedly affiliated with the Manchurian Central Communist Party since the age of nine (when he served as a messenger for the party), General CH'OE had been active in party activities during the communist campaign against the Japanese Army in CHINA. In 1941 he reportedly left MANCHURIA with KIL Il Song and went to KHABAROVSK (48°30'N-135°06'E) in Far Eastern Soviet RUSSIA. He remained there taking military training with Soviet armed forces until October 1945, when he reportedly returned to KOREA with KIM Il Song. In July 1948 he is reported to have become commanding officer of the 3d Border Constabulary Brigade at SARIWON (38°30'N-125°44'E) and was in command until 26 June 1950. Upon General CH'OE's assumption of command the division allegedly came under the command of I Corps. (13)

The division rolled on in the direction of SEOUL and reportedly captured KUMGONG-NI (37°38'N-127°12'E) on or about 30 June. All elements of the division then wheeled southward from KUMGONG-NI in the direction of the HAN River. Upon reaching the river at a point approximately 3 1/2 miles south-southeast of KUMGONG-NI, the 6th Regiment was sent eastward to cross the river at YANGP'YONG (37°30'N-127°30'E). On or about 1 July, the 4th and 17th Regiments began crossing the HAN River. The fording was accomplished without incident on A-3 pneumatic floats, the entire venture being accomplished by 4 July. The division artillery regiment was the last unit to arrive on the southern side of the river. The 6th Regiment, still at half-strength and awaiting replacements, had crossed the HAN River on or about 2 July. (14)

The next objective of the division was the capture of ANSONG (37°00'N-127°16'E). The tactical plan for the

(12) TIS 50, 71, 1253, 1468

(13) TIS 50, 71, 1468, 1741

(14) TIS 50, 71, 1468, 1741

ISSUE NO. 99

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

UNCLASSIFIED

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT

U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE

INTERROGATION REPORTS

NKA POLITICAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

NKA MILITARY JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE

NORTH KOREAN 7TH INF DIV

NORTH KOREAN 12TH INF DIV

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2. COMBAT HISTORY (For route and major engagements, See
Plates 3 and 4, following Page 50.)

At approximately 0440 hours on 25 June all elements of the 7th Division reportedly began a concerted attack across the 38th Parallel in the vicinity of NAEP'YONG-NI (37°56'N-127°54'E), at once engaging ROK troops who occupied positions just below the border. Although original plans called for an attack on HONGCH'ON by way of CHAUN-NI and SONGSAN-RI, Pw assert that the entire division wheeled westward along the Inje - Ch'unch'on (37°52'N-127°44'E) highway and encountered stiff resistance from ROK artillery and small arms fire which became more intense as advance units approached CH'UNCH'ON. By the evening of 26 June, advance elements allegedly arrived at the outskirts of the city where they found units of the 2d North Korean Division engaged in a desperate battle with defending ROK forces. With the 1st Regiment in reserve, the 2d and 3d Rifle Regiments and the 12th Artillery Regiment allegedly joined forces with the 2d Division and, after a bitter engagement in which many casualties were sustained, captured CH'UNCH'ON on 27 June. (6)

The division allegedly departed CH'UNCH'ON immediately and began marching southward in the direction of HONGCH'ON. On the morning of 29 June, after a two-day march in which it encountered heavy enemy rear guard opposition and sustained more than 400 casualties, the division is said to have reached the outskirts of the city. Divisional artillery purportedly released a fierce barrage under cover of which all elements of the division converged on the town. A brisk battle followed and HONGCH'ON fell the same day. Defending ROK forces reportedly inflicted large numbers of casualties and considerable damage to North Korean armor, knocking out eight T-34/85 tanks. After a short rest, the division departed HONGCH'ON and began crossing the HONGCH'ON River at a point just south of the city. Withdrawing ROK units allegedly set up a withering artillery barrage on the opposite bank and inflicted a tremendous number of casualties. Despite heavy losses and the adverse conditions under which they had to cross the river, divisional elements finally repelled the tenacious ROK defenders and completed the fording operation by the morning of 30 June. (7)

Once again the troops were given a short rest and wounded were evacuated to the rear. It is maintained that the 2d Regiment, which was later redesignated the 31st Regiment, was at that time temporarily attached to and placed under the direct control of II Corps Headquarters. About noon of 30 June, the division is said to have recommenced its southward drive with WONJU (37°20'N-127°56'E) as its next objective. Reports disclose that morale was still high, even though the number of casualties sustained by the division was mounting day by day. As it approached the environs of WONJU on 2 July, the division reportedly met increasingly stiffer resistance from ROK troops. Under a virtual rain of fire from supporting

(6) TIF 694, 734, 1468.

(7) TIF 80, 734, 1468.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Allied Translator & Interpreter Section

20 January 1951

Issue No. 94

RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT

INTERROGATION REPORTS

This report summarizes significant information concerning North Korean medical organization, Security Forces, land mines and the 2nd and 4th Infantry Divisions obtained from on-the-spot interrogation of enemy prisoners of war and deserters and Republic of Korea refugees, translation of captured enemy documents, and other parallel sources.

Recipients are cautioned that this report is based primarily on prisoner of war interrogations and information contained herein is not completely evaluated. Subsequent interrogations will undoubtedly bring to light additional data upon which revision and correction of this material will have to be made in future interrogation reports.

Immediately upon capture, enemy prisoners of war are interrogated briefly by capturing units to obtain front line intelligence. They are then transported to United Nations' prisoner of war enclosures where they receive a detailed interrogation by Advanced ATIS interrogation teams of highly-trained U.S. Army and Air Force interrogators. The resulting individual reports are then delivered by air courier to ATIS Headquarters in TOKYO for collation and dissemination.

The enormous amount of invaluable intelligence information, covering a wide range of vital subjects, disseminated through the medium of ATIS Interrogation Reports may be noted from a perusal of the tabulations following this page, particularly the "Tabular Analysis of Information in ATIS Files."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

DOYLE O. HICKEY
Major General, GSC
Acting Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:
C. A. WILLOUGHBY
Major General, GSC
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2

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were indicative only of forthcoming maneuvers. At any rate, ammunition was issued to all men and the procurement of supplies and rations was accomplished by 11 June. (9)

On or about 12 June, the 4th, 6th, 17th and artillery regiments, along with supporting units of the division departed HAMHUNG by troop train. Division headquarters alone remained in the area after all elements had left. The troop trains, traveling by way of CH'ORWON (38°14'N-127°12'E), arrived at KUMHWA (38°18'N-127°28'E) on or about 15 June. The division reportedly detrained at KUMHWA and departed immediately on foot for HWACH'ON (38°06'N-127°42'E), arriving there on 17 June. It was on this date that the division is reported to have come under the command of II Corps. Division headquarters reached the area on the following day, 18 June, and reportedly issued orders deploying its forces in the following manner: The 4th Regiment was deployed along the Yanggu (38°06'N-128°00'E) - Ch'unch'on (37°52'N-127°44'E) road, just north of the 38th parallel; the 6th and 17th Regiments were located along the Hwach'on - Ch'unch'on road, also just north of the 38th parallel. The division thus replaced the border constabulary brigade in this area. H-hour and D-day for the start of "maneuvers" reportedly was set for 0530, 25 June. (10)

A colonel, former chief of intendance for the 6th Regiment, claims that when the 2d Division entered combat it had 10,838 officers and men and was commanded by Major General LEE, Ch'ong Song. (See following page, Chart 2) (11)

3. COMBAT HISTORY (See Plate 1, following Page 40).

At approximately 0500 hours, 25 June, guns of the division artillery regiment and supporting weapons of the rifle regiments reportedly commenced firing and the 4th and 6th Regiments crossed the 38th parallel abreast of each other, with orders to capture CH'UNCH'ON by the afternoon of the same day. The 6th Regiment advanced on CH'UNCH'ON via the highway along the PUKHAN River and the 4th Regiment fought south through the hills north of the town. The 17th Regiment was held in reserve just north of the 38th parallel. The 6th Regiment allegedly encountered heavy artillery fire from defending ROK forces, and by the morning of 26 June was engaged in a desperate battle. The 17th Regiment was immediately dispatched to the area and captured PONGUI-SAN (37°54'N-127°44'E), a high mountain in the northern outskirts of CH'UNCH'ON. The 4th Regiment joined the 6th and 17th Regiments, and the three units converged on the town, fighting a bitter battle and finally repelling ROK troops and capturing CH'UNCH'ON on 27 June, two days behind schedule. The 2d Division reportedly suffered the heaviest toll of casualties in its entire combat history in the battle for CH'UNCH'ON, with a reported casualty rate of over 40%. The 6th Regiment

(9) TIS 1253

(10) TIS 69, 71, 75, 95, 921

(11) TIS 1741, 2235

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One reportedly sustained over 50% casualties. Most of the casualties are said to have been inflicted by ROK artillery fire. Most of the wounded are said to have been evacuated to the 266th Field Hospital of the division 266th Medical Battalion then stationed at CHICH'ON-NI (38°02'N-127°40'E). Approximately seven SU-76 guns were allegedly destroyed by ROK forces during this campaign. (12)

Immediately after its capture of CH'UNCH'ON, the division moved on down the Ch'unch'on - Seoul (37°34'N-126°58'E) highway and, encountering only slight ROK rear guard opposition, seized KAP'YONG (37°50'N-127°30'E) on 28 June. It was at KAP'YONG that Major General LEE, Ch'ong Song was allegedly relieved of his command on 29 June for inefficient handling of the Ch'unch'on battle (the division had captured the town two days behind schedule). General LEE was replaced by Major General CH'OE, Hyon, former commander of the 3d Border Constabulary Brigade, which had fought with the 6th North Korean Division and had captured ONGJIN (37°56'N-125°22'E) on 26 June. General CH'OE allegedly had been immediately recalled to P'YONGYANG where he received orders to take command of the 2d Division. He departed immediately and relieved General LEE at KAP'YONG on 29 June. Reportedly affiliated with the Manchurian Central Communist Party since the age of nine (when he served as a messenger for the party), General CH'OE had been active in party activities during the communist campaign against the Japanese Army in CHINA. In 1941 he reportedly left MANCHURIA with KIL Il Song and went to KHABAROVSK (48°30'N-135°06'E) in Far Eastern Soviet RUSSIA. He remained there taking military training with Soviet armed forces until October 1945, when he reportedly returned to KOREA with KIM Il Song. In July 1948 he is reported to have become commanding officer of the 3d Border Constabulary Brigade at SARIWON (38°30'N-125°44'E) and was in command until 26 June 1950. Upon General CH'OE's assumption of command the division allegedly came under the command of I Corps. (13)

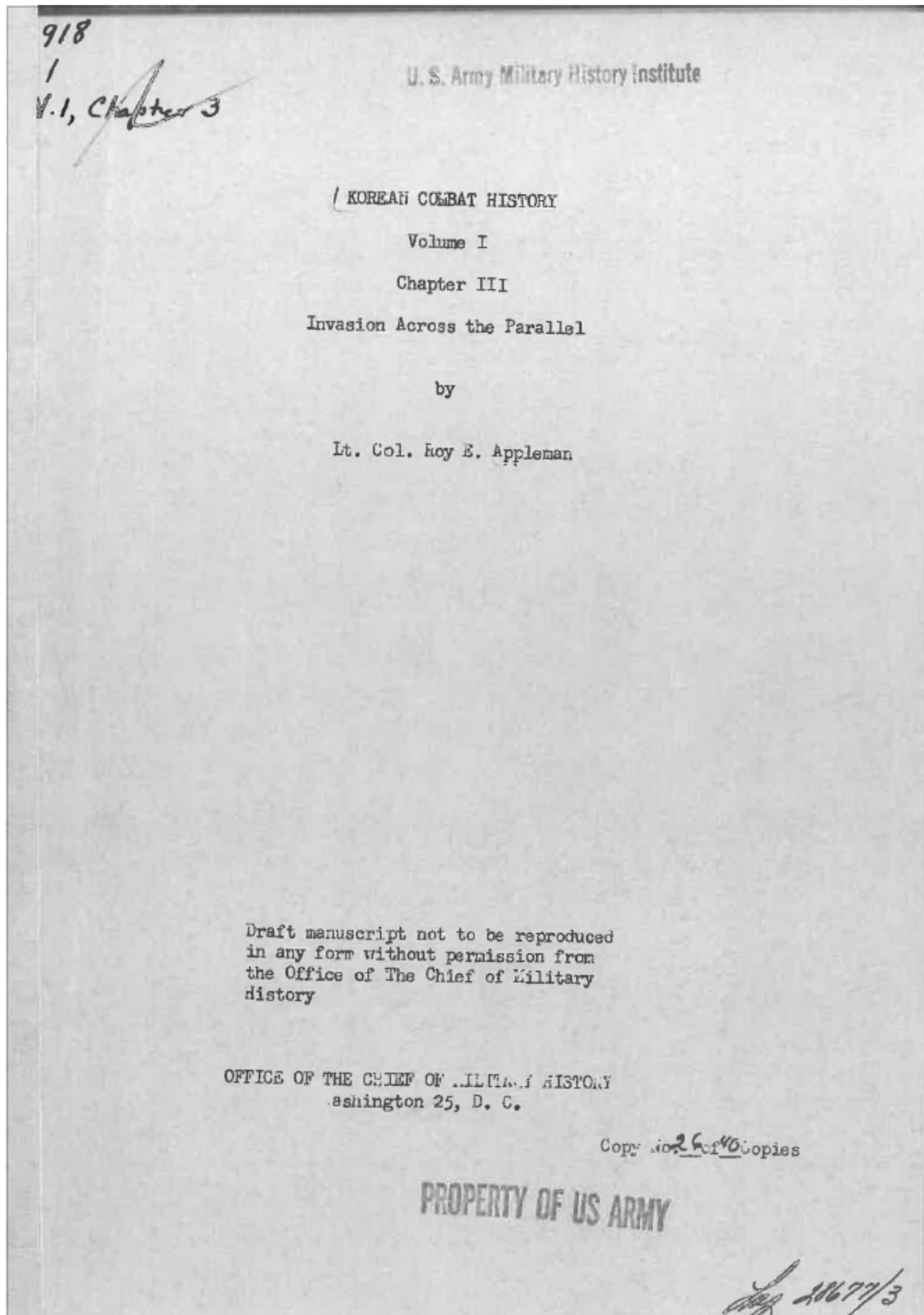
The division rolled on in the direction of SEOUL and reportedly captured KUMGONG-NI (37°38'N-127°12'E) on or about 30 June. All elements of the division then wheeled southward from KUMGONG-NI in the direction of the HAN River. Upon reaching the river at a point approximately 3 1/2 miles south-southeast of KUMGONG-NI, the 6th Regiment was sent eastward to cross the river at YANGP'YONG (37°30'N-127°30'E). On or about 1 July, the 4th and 17th Regiments began crossing the HAN River. The fording was accomplished without incident on A-3 pneumatic floats, the entire venture being accomplished by 4 July. The division artillery regiment was the last unit to arrive on the southern side of the river. The 6th Regiment, still at half-strength and awaiting replacements, had crossed the HAN River on or about 2 July. (14)

The next objective of the division was the capture of ANSONG (37°00'N-127°16'E). The tactical plan for the

- (12) TIS 50, 71, 1253, 1468
- (13) TIS 50, 71, 1468, 1741
- (14) TIS 50, 52, 71, 1468

⑤ 美 육군 공간사

○ Roy Appleman, Korean Combat History, Vol. 1 (Draft, 1954)



eastward the
Chunchon/N.K. II Corps with headquarters at H'wachon, north
of Chunchon, had control of the attack formations from this
point eastward. The N.K. 2d Division at H'wachon moved down
to the border, replacing a Border Constabulary unit, and the
N.K. 7th Division did likewise some miles eastward at Injo.
The plan of attack was for the 2d Division to capture Chunchon
by the afternoon of the first day; the 7th Division was to
drive directly for Hongchon, some miles below the Parallel. ³³

33 ATIS Res Supp Interrog Rpts, Issue 9 (NK Forces),
pp. 158 - 74, Interrog No. 1468 (Sr Col Lee Hak Ku, NK II
Corps Opns Officer at time of invasion).

The 7th Regiment of the ROK 6th Division guarded Chunchon,
a beautiful town spread out below Peacock Mountain atop
which stood a well-known and much admired Shinto shrine with
red lacquered pillars. Another regiment was disposed
eastward guarding the approaches to Hoengsong. The third
regiment was in reserve with division headquarters at Wonju,
forty-five miles south of the Parallel.

The two assault regiments of the N.K. 2d Division moved
to the attack early Sunday morning, with the 6th Regiment
advancing along the river road while the 4th Regiment climbed
over the mountains north of the city. From the outset, the
ROK artillery was very effective and the enemy 6th Regiment

met fierce resistance. Before the day ended, the 2d Division's
reserve regiment, the 17th, joined in the attack. ³⁴ The

34 Ibid., Issue 94 (NK 2d Div), p. 33; 24th Div G-2
Jnl, 25 Jun 50; ltr, Lt Col Thomas D. McPhail to author,
28 Jun 54; New York Times, June 25, 1950.

enemy made several local penetrations, but each time were
driven back by counterattack. Lt. Col. Thomas D. McPhail,
Advisor to the ROK 6th Division, proceeded to Chunchon from
Wonju in the morning after he received word the North
Koreans had crossed the Parallel. The ROK reserve regiment
came up from Wonju late in the day. A factor of importance
in the defense of Chunchon was that no passes had been issued
to ROK personnel and the fortifications were fully manned
when the attack came.

The battle for Chunchon was going against the North
Koreans. The ROK 6th Division continued to repel the enemy
attack from dug-in concrete pillboxes on the high ridge just
north of the town. The failure of the N.K. 2d Division to
capture Chunchon the first day as ordered caused the N.K.
II Corps to change the attack plans of the N.K. 7th Division,
which had started out from the Inje area, thirty miles
farther east, for Hongchon, an important town southeast of
Chunchon. The II Corps now diverted the 7th Division west
to Chunchon, which it reached on the evening of 26 June.

There the 7th Division immediately joined its forces with
the 2d Division in the battle for the city.³⁵

35 ATIS Res Supp Interrog Rpts, Issue 99 (NK 12th Div), p. 43; ibid., Issue 2 (Documentary Evidence of NK Aggression), p. 22; KMAG G-2 Unit Hist, 25 Jun 50; DA Int Rev, Mar 51, p. 34; Rpt USMAG to ROK, 1 Jan - 15 Jun 50, Annex IV, 15 Jun 50, gives disposition of ROK units at time of invasion. There was no change between 15 and 25 June in units along Parallel.

Apparently there were no enemy tanks in the Chunchon battle until the 7th Division arrived on the evening of the 26th. The battle lasted through the third day. The defending ROK 6th Division withdrew southward 28 July on orders when the front had completely collapsed on both sides of it. The North Koreans then entered Chunchon. Nine T34 tanks apparently led the main body into the town on the morning of 28 June.³⁶

36 Ltr, McPhail to author, op. cit.; KMAG G-2 Unit Hist, 28 June 50; 24th Div G-3 Jnl, 30 Jun 50.

The enemy 2d Division suffered grievously in the battle for Chunchon, having a casualty rate of over 40 percent, with the 6th Regiment alone incurring more than

50 percent casualties. At Chunchon in the opening days of the war the 2d Division suffered a heavier toll of killed and wounded than at any time in its subsequent combat history. According to prisoners, ROK artillery fire caused most of the casualties.³⁷ Supporting troops of the N.K. 2d Division

37 ATIS Res Supp Interrog Rpts, Issue 94 (NK 2d Div), pp. 33 - 34.

at Chunchon suffered heavy losses from ROK counterbattery, losing 7 of the division's 16 self-propelled SU-76-mm. guns,³⁸ 2 45-mm. antitank guns, and several mortars of all types.

38 Ibid., p. 34; ibid., Issue 106 (NK Arty), p. 51.

The N.K. 7th Division also suffered considerably but not heavy casualties in the Chunchon battle.³⁹

39 Ibid., Issue 99 (NK 12th Div), p. 43.

Immediately after the capture of Chunchon the 7th Division pressed on south toward Hongchon. The N.K. 2d Division turned west toward Seoul, encountering only slight ROK rear guard resistance. At this juncture, the North

⑥ 美 은성훈장 진위여부 확인 요청 서한 (2017. 3. 23.)

From: 나종남 [mailto:najongnam@naver.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 11:11 AM
To: Lummer, R Arron LTC USARMY HRC (US) <randall.a.lummer.mil@mail.mil>
Subject: About a Silver Star Recipient from the South Korean Army
(from Jongnam Na, Korea Military Academy)

Dear LTC Arron Lummer
(the Awards and Decoration Branch, US Army Human Resources Command)

I am LTC Jongnam Na, ROK Army, Professor & Chair, Department of Military History, Korea Military Academy at Seoul, South Korea. I have your contact information from Dr. Lewis Bernstein, Chief, Force Structure and Unit History Branch, US Army Center of Military History.

The purpose of this e-mail is to ask you and/or your institution's opinion on the issue described below. You don't need to be official, and I'll be pleased to have any of yours, either personal or official, soon, if possible.

I have worked as a member of the committee under the ROK Ministry of National Defense which has dealt with one controversial issue since last September 2016. The committee has investigated one young officer's military merit during the early days of the Korean War. Lt. Ik Shim was a platoon leader of the Anti-tank Company, 7th Regiment, 6th ROK Infantry Division when the Korean War started in June 25th, 1950.

As we all know, the 6th ROK Infantry Division was able to sustain the defensive line until morning of June 28th, while delaying the advances of North Korean troops toward Chunchon. Although almost two-third of the ROK Army collapsed seriously with the fall of Seoul in June 28th, the 6th Division at Chunchon alone was able to make orderly withdraw to south. Due to the 6th Division's successful achievements in early days of the war, the ROK Army was able to escape its total defeat by the North Korean troops.

In the early September, the Commander of 8th US Army awarded the Silver Star to Lt. Ik Shim in order to cheer his military merit up based on both "Recommendation for Award - Heroism"(1 September 1950) signed by LTC Thomas C. McPhail, the Senior Military Advisor to the 6th ROK Army, and "Citation : Silver Star - First Lieutenat Shim Ik, 14494, Inf." (no date). From these two documents, we can see that Lt. Shim did a heroic job to delay North Korean troops attack by destroying several enemy tanks (later known as SU-76 Self-Propelled Car) in the morning of June 26th at the bridge over the So-yang River, Chonchun.

Recognizing the significance of Lt. Shim's heroic deeds during the critical moments at the decisive place, ROK government decided to award the highest military decoration to him in May 1951. Unfortunately, however, Lt. Shim was missed in action in mid January 1951, while fighting against Chinese troops.

I would like to ask you to check these two documents closely - "Recommendation for award - Heroism"(September 1, 1950) and "Citation"(undated). As far as I know, they are official documents and reliable sources, and there should be no doubt about the fact that they have - "Lt. Shim fought against the North Korean troops at the So-yang River, Chunchon in the morning of June 26th, 1950."

Recently, however, one ROK Army retired general has raised some questions on the authenticity of these documents and Lt. Shim's heroic deeds in particular. Brigadier General(Retired) Daeyoung Lee, a 92-years old veteran, has argued that there was no such battle in that time(the morning of June 26th, 1950) at that place(at the So-yang River, Chunchon), and, therefore, LT Shim's heroic achievements during that battles were faked. Although he has not said who faked it for what reasons, he has argued that LT Shim did not deserve the medal strongly. Instead, BG(R) Lee has accused him as "a runner." BG(R) Lee was the company commander, 7th Regiment, 6th Division when the war started in June 25th, and was defending the line one and half miles north to the So-yang River in the morning of June 26th, 1950. Although he never saw the actual scene at that time and the very place, he is just arguing that the North Korean troops never reached to the So-yang River in the morning of June 26th, 1950. Interestingly enough, BG(R) Lee has some followers and supporters among some South Korean journalists, and they have asked MND to review LT Shim's war medals and decorations that both the United States and Republic of Korea awarded to him.

After almost three months of serious researches, the committee has concluded that Lt. Shim deserved those medals and decorations based on both "Recommendation" and "Citation." In other words, these two documents are the key sources for the committee's conclusion on this issue. Recently the committee has tried to explain its conclusion to BG(R) Lee and his followers by showing these documents, but BG(R) Lee just refused to accept them, and, instead, is arguing that US Army's documents - both "Recommendation" and "Citations" - are possibly faked and/or wrong.

So, I need your opinions on the questions listed below:

* Do you think that the committee needs to suspect US Army's official documents and "Recommendation" and "Citations"?

* Have you ever seen any kinds of controversy on the authenticity of recommendations and citations for wartime medals before?

* How do you think about BG(R) Lee's recent testimonies and arguments which go against both the existing historiography and the official documents in particular?

* In this case, oral testimonies/sources from some veterans collide against the well-established official documents from both the United State Army and ROK government. How will you deal with this issue, if you were charge on it?

If you need any types of an official letter or document in order to respond to my request, please let me know. I will let either the Office of Secretary of Ministry of National Defense in Seoul, South Korea or ROK Military Attaché in Washington D.C. contact to you soon.

Hope to hear you from soon, if possible.
Thank you very much.

VR,

Dr. Jongnam Na
LTC, ROK Army
Professor & Chair, Department of Military History, Korea Military Academy
Office: (82)-2-2197-2915, Mobile: (82)-10-6483-8740

⑥ - 1, 답신 #1 (from Dr. Barnard Timothy) (2017. 3. 28.)

■ 보낸 사람
: "Barnard, Timothy J CTR USARMY HRC(US)" <timothy.j.barnard3.ctr@mail.mil>
■ 날짜
: 17/3/28 오후 10:23 (GMT+09:00)
■ 받은 사람
: 'najongnam' <najongnam@naver.com>
■ 참조
: "Lummer, R Arron LTC USARMY HRC (US)" <randall.a.lummer.mil@mail.mil>

■ 제목
: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Award of the Silver Star (from Jongnam Na, KMA)

LTC Jongnam Na:

Good Morning from Army Military Awards Branch.
Please find attached General Orders Number 72, dated 16 September 1950, announcing an award of the Silver Star to 1LT Shim for actions on 26 June 1950. I have attached the whole order for your use which includes many South Korean recipients that maybe of interest to you. 1LT Shim is the second award on page 2.

From the Army's Award program perspective, this is a completely legitimate award approved at the Theater Command level. We would not be inclined to amend the historical record without substantial material information that an error in the record occurred. In this case, substantial would be irrefutable and incontestable proof that the 8th Army EUSAK made a mistake. I am not sure what this would look like, but it wouldn't simply be a retired officer asking a question or challenging the award made 67 years ago.

I hope this helps,
Tim
Vr,

Timothy J. Barnard
Historian, CTR
Awards and Decorations Branch

The Adjutant General Directorate, US Army Human Resources Command
1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Department 480, Fort Knox, Kentucky
40122-5408

☎ Comm: 502-613-8448, ☎ DSN: 983-8448

⑥ - 2, 답신 #2 (from Dr. Conrad Crane) (2017. 3. 8.)

■ 보낸 사람
: "Crane, Conrad C CIV USARMY AWC (US)" <conrad.c.crane.civ@mail.mil>
■ 날짜
: 17/3/8 오전 5:42 (GMT+09:00)
■ 받은 사람
: 나종남 <najongnam@naver.com>
■ 참조
: "Reilly, Shane P CTR (US)" <shane.p.reilly.ctr@mail.mil>
■ 제목
: RE: Korean Silver Star Recipient (from LTC Jongnam Na, Korea Military Academy)

Jongnam,
LTC Shane Reilly will be contacting you with information he has found in our files. Basically we can confirm that there was a battle and there were NK armored vehicles destroyed, and that the American who made the recommendation was there. Obviously there was a lot of confusion at the time, but I have seen no other questioning of recommendations or citations from that period. I see no reason to question the citation. But LTC Reilly will send you more information.

- Con Crane

⑥ - 3, 답신 #3 (from Dr. Gregg Brazinsky) (2017. 3. 11.)

■ 보낸 사람

: Gregg Brazinsky <brazinsk@gwu.edu>

■ 날짜

: 17/3/11 오후 10:39 (GMT+09:00)

■ 받은 사람

: 나종남 <najongnam@naver.com>

■ 제목

: Re: How are you Sir? (from Jongnam Na, Korea Military Academy)

Dear Jongnam:

Sorry for the slow reply. I have been very busy this semester.

To me the documents look authentic and trustworthy. While there are some ways that archival documents may be unreliable, It is usually not on questions of whether someone did or did not receive a citation.

You might know better than I do whether there is other evidence about whether this battle actually took place. But it seems that the testimony of one person given over 60 years after the event should not be regarded as more trustworthy than documents produced closer to the time of the event.

Hope it works,

Gregg