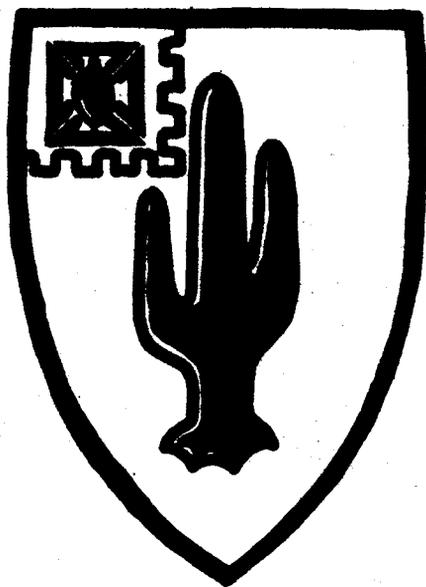


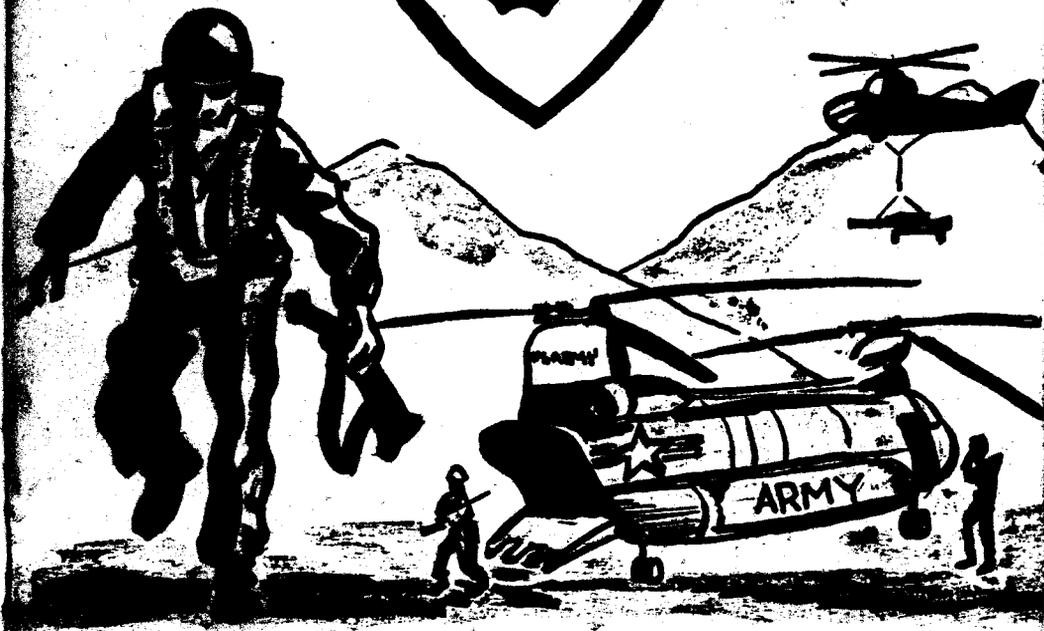
WELCOME

to the **CACTO**

1ST
BATTALION
35TH
INFANTRY



25TH
INFANTRY
DIVISION



FOREWORD

The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint the newcomer to the 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, with the CACTI customs, policies, history, and various commanders and staff officers.

The officers and men of the CACTI welcome you to a unit which has had a distinguished history both in war and peace. The 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry is a major unit of the 25th Infantry Division, the "Pacific Sentinel," whose motto "Ready to strike Anywhere, Anytime," symbolizes its readiness.

The "Spirit of the CACTI" is exemplified in the outstanding achievements of this Battalion on the battlefield, in the classrooms, during training exercises and in athletic events.

PUBLISHED BY THE
INFORMATION OFFICE
1st Battalion, 35th Infantry

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Commander's Welcoming Message	1
CACTI Crest	2
History of the CACTI	3
Campaign Streamers and Decorations	10
CACTI Medal of Honor Winners	11
Pass Policy	17
Uniform Regulations	18
Educational Opportunities	20
CACTI Song	21
Battalion Staff and Company Commanders	22

A WELCOME FROM
THE BATTALION COMMANDER

Welcome to the original "CACTI." You are joining an outfit you can well be proud of.

Everyone in the 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, has a job to do and makes his contribution toward the accomplishment of the battalion objective, which is "To defeat in combat, anywhere and under any conditions, any enemy unit of equal size, and preferably two or three such units."

The standards of performance of "CACTI" officers and men who have preceded you are the highest. The standards of the "CACTI" in combat are evidenced by such men as HALL, FOURNIER, MCGAHA, JECELIN, MOYER, and KANELL.

R. F. Ruyffelaere
R. F. RUYFFELAERE
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

THE CACTI CREST

The CACTI crest is in the shape of a shield. Centered in the crest is a cactus. This is the symbol of the State of Arizona where the 35th Infantry was formed.

The ACORN is taken from the 18th Infantry Regiment crest.

The CROSS OF MALTA comes from the 11th Infantry Regiment.

The REDOUBT is the symbol of the 22nd Infantry Regiment.

UNIT MOTTO -- "TAKE ARMS"

HISTORY OF THE CACTI

ACTIVATION - The 35th Infantry Regiment was activated on 8 July 1916 in Douglas, Arizona, during the period of unrest along the Mexican Border. It was organized from units of the 11th, 18th, and 22nd Infantry Regiments, all of which have colorful histories dating back to the Civil War. The first action of the regiment came shortly after activation and consisted of skirmishes with the Mexican Revolutionists.

1916 - WWII - The CACTI served within the United States until September 1920, when it was transferred to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and made a part of the Hawaiian Division. In October 1941 the regiment was transferred to the newly formed 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks. It was here on 7 December 1941.

WORLD WAR II - On 17 December 1942 the regiment landed at Guadalcanal from the first of three convoys containing the 25th Division. Numerous awards for gallantry in action were received by members of the regiment during the following 40 days of continuous and bitter combat. Following this campaign, the 35th Infantry reorganized and was assigned to security duty. In August 1943, it landed on the Island of Vella Lavella and secured it after one month of bloody fighting in the jungles.

The next campaign was Luzon. The regiment landed at Lingayen Gulf on 11 January 1945 and was in action continuously until the end of June 1945. The action was counted as being among the toughest fighting of the Pacific Campaign. The end of the war found the CACTI in pursuit of General Yamashita in northern Luzon. The 35th Infantry was then assigned to Otsu on Honshu, Japan, for occupation duty, 1945 to 1950.

KOREAN CONFLICT - With the advent of hostilities in Korea in June 1950, the CACTI landed in Pusan (July 12-13) as part of the 25th Infantry Division, the second U. S. Division to go into action against the Communists. Elements of the regiment were in action against the enemy within hours after landing at Pusan.

YONG-DONG - Yong Dong was the sector held by the 35th Infantry during the first few critical weeks of the defense of the Pusan perimeter. For this action and the action of holding the line at Masan, the 3rd Battalion was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation.

INCHON - Immediately after the landing of X Corps at Inchon on 15 September 1950, the 25th Division smashed out of the Pusan perimeter and took Jundan, a city on the west coast of Korea.

SEOUL - Following the attack at Kunsan, while other units pursued the enemy to the north, the 35th Infantry and other elements of the 25th Infantry Division were engaged in mopping up some 50,000 Red troops south and west of Seoul.

PYONGYANG - With the sudden attack of the Chinese Communist forces in November 1950, the Division was moved to the vicinity of Pyongyang for rear security of I Corps.

HAN RIVER - During the initial phase of the Chinese Communist Forces Intervention, the 35th Infantry was forced to fall back along with other units of the Eighth Army, first, to the Chongchon River, then to the high ground south of Pyongyang. From there units were driven back south of Seoul. The line was finally stabilized below the Han River.

YONG-DONG-PO - In November 1950, the 25th Division was placed on the flank of I Corps, and in the advance to the north the 35th Infantry retook the city of Yong-Dong-Po. By March 1951, the regiment was driven northward up the Han River toward the 38th Parallel.

38TH PARALLEL - The subsequent fighting in the spring, summer, and fall of 1951 was illustrated by tough, bitter advances such as "Operation

Killer." During this time the CACTI pushed aggressively up the central mountain spine of Korea across the 38th Parallel through the Red "Iron Triangle."

"PUNCHBOWL, "HEARTBREAK RIDGE" - In May 1952, the regiment participated in the actions in such famous areas as "Punchbowl" and "Heartbreak Ridge."

"OPERATION RIPPER" - The heaviest massing of fire so far in the Korean War took place during "Operation Ripper" when the 35th Infantry crossed the Han River while on the right flank of the 25th Division. Three solid bridgeheads were secured as a result of this action, taking place from 7-16 March 1951.

"THE ROCK OF THE NAM" - During 1-6 September 1951 the CACTI set up blocking positions along the Nam River, with the 27th Infantry in reserve. For its courageous defense of this site, the CACTI was dubbed "The Rock of the Nam."

CHORWON VALLEY - From December 1952 to February 1953 the regiment held a sector of the Chorwon Valley occupying outposts "Tom," "Dick," and "Harry."

MUNSAN-NI - From February to May 1953 the regiment trained and prepared to execute several counter attack plans, and then moved into Munsan-Ni area overlooking the Panmunjon Corridor to relieve the 1st Marines.

"BUNKER HILL" - During the last two months of the war the regiment defended such famous sites as "Bunker Hill," "Hedy," "Dagmar," and "Combat Outpost 2."

CAMP CASEY, "CEASE FIRE!" - On July 1953 the CACTI relieved by the 5th U. S. Marine Regiment, reverted to I Corps reserve and went into an intensive training program. When the "Cease Fire" went into effect the regiment was at Camp Casey.

"BIG SWITCH" - August was spent in training and Company "F" participated in operation "Big Switch." (The exchange of Communist and U. N. POW's.)

1953 - 18-20 AUGUST - The CACTI relieved the 31st Infantry on the Main Line of Resistance and continued to occupy, improve, and defend a sector of the Main Battle Position as a part of the Right Flank Division of I Corps.

RETURN TO HAWAII

It was during the period 10 September to 2 October 1953, that the 35th Infantry Regiment moved from Korea to its present station at Schofield Barracks on the Island of Oahu.

Since its departure 13 years before, the CACTI had established a memorable record in two wars.

In the Korean War alone, it earned ten Campaign Streamers and a Unit Citation.

PENTOMIC ORGANIZATION - A great change took place in February 1957. The 25th Infantry Division became one of the first divisions to go Pentomic and the 35th Infantry was completely revamped and named 1st Combat Group, which on 9 May was changed to 1st Battle Group, 35th Infantry.

Throughout the ensuing years the CACTI continued its role in maintaining high standards of training and alert readiness. The Unit continued to rank among the top in training, administration, and athletics.

THAILAND

On 19 August 1962, the First Battle Group, 35th Infantry, began an airlifted move by MATS C-135 jet transport to the Southeast Asian country of Thailand.

During a three-month stay, the CACTI staged numerous Allied training exercises in the jungles of Thailand alongside Thai soldiers. In addition, it engaged in a broad civic action program which resulted in a stronger mutual friendship between the two countries.

In late November the battle group completed its training mission and began its return to Hawaii. On 4 December 1962 the last CACTI planeload left Thailand. Since then the 1st Battle Group, 35th Infantry has changed since 12 August 1963 to the 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry. Since its return from Thailand it has had extensive training to be better able to uphold the motto, "TAKE ARMS. "

1ST BATTALION, 35TH INFANTRY (CACTI)

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS

WORLD WAR II

Central Pacific
Guadalcanal
North Solomons (with Arrowheads)
Luzon

KOREA

U. N. Defensive
U. N. Offensive
CCF Intervention
First U. N. Counter Offensive
CCF Spring Offensive
U. N. Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea Summer-Fall 1953

DECORATIONS

Guadalcanal
Nam River
Republic of Korea Presidential Citation
Streamers:
Munsan-Ni
Korea
Philippine Presidential Unit Citation,
7 October 1944 to 4 July 1945

CACTI HALL OF FAME
MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS

Technician Fifth Grade Lewis Hall, Co. M, 35th
Infantry Regiment

Awarded Posthumously

10 January 1943, Mount Austen, Guadalcanal
Solomon Islands

For gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. As leader of a machine gun squad attacked by a superior number of Japanese, and ordered to withdraw from this hazardous position, he refused to retire. Rushing forward to an idle gun he and another soldier held up the machine gun by the tripod to increase its field of action thus inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy. While so engaged both these gallant soldiers were killed, but their sturdy defense was a decisive factor in this action.

Sergeant William Fournier, Co. M, 35th Infantry
Regiment

Awarded Posthumously

10 January 1943, Mount Austen, Guadalcanal
Solomon Islands

When his machine gun section was attacked by a superior number of Japanese, his gunner killed his assistant gunner wounded, and an adjoining gun crew put out of action, Sgt. Fournier with the aid of another soldier held up the machine gun by the

tripod to increase its field of fire. While so engaged both these gallant soldiers were killed, but their sturdy defense was a decisive factor in the following success of their battalion.

Master Sergeant Charles L. McGaha, Co. G, 35th
Infantry Regiment
7 February 1945, near Lupao, Luzon
Philippine Islands

He displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity. His platoon and one other from Company G were pinned down in a roadside ditch by heavy fire from five Japanese tanks supported by 10 machine guns and a platoon of riflemen. When one of his men fell wounded 40 yards away he unhesitatingly crossed the road under a hail of bullets and moved the man 75 yards to safety. Although he had suffered a deep wound, he returned to his post. Finding the platoon leader seriously wounded, he braved the enemy fire to go to the aid of a litter party removing another wounded soldier. A shell exploded in their midst, wounding him in the shoulder and killing two of the party. He picked up the remaining man, carried him to cover, and then moved out in front deliberately to draw the enemy fire while the American forces, thus protected withdrew to safety. When the last man had gained the new position, he rejoined his command and there collapsed from loss of blood and exhaustion. Sergeant McGaha set an example of courage and leadership in keeping with the highest traditions of the service.

Sergeant William R. Jecelin, Co. C, 35th Infantry
Regiment
Awarded Posthumously
19 September 1950 near Saga, Korea

Sergeant William R. Jecelin, Company C, 35th Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty against the enemy near Saga, Korea, on September 1950. His company was ordered to secure a prominent, sawtooth ridge from a well entrenched and heavily armed force. Unable to capture the objective on the first attempt a frontal and flanking assault was launched. Sergeant Jecelin led his platoon through heavy enemy fire and bursting shells, across rice fields and rocky terrain, in direct frontal attack on the ridge in order to draw fire away from the flanks. The unit advanced to the base of the cliff where the intense hostile fire stopped the attack. Realizing that an assault was the only solution, Sgt Jecelin rose from his position, firing his rifle and throwing his grenades as he called on his men to follow him. Despite the intense enemy fire, this attack carried to the crest of the hill where the men were forced to take cover. Again he rallied his men and stormed the enemy; with fixed bayonets they charged into the face of strong antitank fire and engaged the enemy in hand to hand combat. After clubbing and slashing this force into submission, the platoon was forced to take cover from direct

frontal attack by a self-propelled gun. Refusing to be stopped, Sgt Jecelin leaped to his feet, and through sheer personal courage and fierce determination, led his men in a new attack. At this instant, a well camouflaged enemy soldier threw a grenade at the remaining members of his platoon. He immediately lunged and covered the explosion with his body to save those around him. This incredible courage and willingness to sacrifice himself for his comrades so imbued them with fury that they completely eliminated the enemy force. I Corps NCO Academy installation is named in honor of Sergeant Jecelin.

Sergeant First Class Donald R. Moyer, Co. E, 35th Infantry Regiment

Awarded Posthumously

20 May 1951 near Seoul, Korea

Sergeant First Class Donald R. Moyer, United States Army, Assistant Platoon Leader, Company E, 35th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action against an armed enemy of the United Nations near Seoul, Korea, on 20 May 1951. Sergeant Moyer's platoon was committed to attack and secure commanding terrain stubbornly defended a numerically superior hostile force emplaced in well fortified positions. Advancing up the rocky hill, the leading elements came under intense automatic weapons, small arms and grenade fire, wounding the platoon leader and platoon sergeant. Sergeant Moyer, realizing the

success of the mission was imperiled, assumed command and urged the men forward. Inspired by Sergeant Moyer's unflinching courage, the troops responded magnificently. Enemy fire increased in volume and intensity, and the fanatical foe showered the platoon with grenades. Undaunted, the valiant group forged ahead, and as they neared the top of the hill, the enemy hurled a grenade into their midst. Sergeant Moyer, fully aware of the odds against him, unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full blast of the explosion with his body. Although mortally wounded in the fearless display of valor, Sergeant Moyer's intrepid act saved several of his comrades from death or serious injury, and his inspirational leadership and consummate devotion to duty contributed significantly to the subsequent seizure of the enemy stronghold.

Private Billie G. Kanell, I Co., 35th Infantry Regiment

Awarded Posthumously

7 September 1951, near Pyongyang, Korea

Private Billie G. Kanell, Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company I, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Pyongyang, Korea, on 7 September 1951. A numerically superior hostile force had launched a fanatical assault against

friendly positions supported by mortar and artillery fire, when Private Kanell stood in his emplacement exposed to enemy operations and action and delivered accurate fire into the ranks of the assailants. An enemy grenade was hurled into his emplacement and Private Kanell threw himself upon the grenade, absorbing the blast with his body to protect two of his comrades from serious injury and possible death. A few seconds later, another grenade was thrown into the emplacement and, although seriously wounded by the first missile, he summoned his waning strength to roll toward the second grenade and used his body as a shield to again protect his comrades. He was mortally wounded as a result of his heroic actions.

PASS POLICY

Passes are a privilege and will be given when you have earned them and will be issued only when you can be spared from duty, after duty hours, and on weekends. The following is the Battalion pass policy procedure:

1. Not more than 25 percent of those present for duty strength of any unit will be absent on leave and pass at any one time.
2. Passes up to 72 hours may be granted to those individuals who have spent an excessive number of hours working in their job and for outstanding performance of duty. These personnel will be recommended for 72 hour pass by their immediate supervisors and approved by their unit commander. Seventy-two hour passes will be granted only as follows: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, or Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS

Work uniform (Fatigue) - The work uniform will consist of the cap, utility, cotton, jacket, and trousers, cotton, sateen OG 107, black belt and combat boots. The cotton field cap may be authorized by unit commanders for wear with the work uniform during field training when steel helmets are not required.

Khaki - The Khaki uniform will consist of the garrison cap, long sleeve shirt and trousers (cotton Khaki Shade 1), black belt and combat boots or low quarter shoes. The modified abbreviated Khaki uniform will consist of the garrison cap, short sleeve shirt with long trousers (cotton Khaki Shade 1), black belt and combat boots or low quarters. The abbreviated Khaki uniform will consist of the garrison cap, short sleeve shirt and knee length socks, black belt and low quarter shoes. This uniform may be worn in place of the above two khaki uniforms for garrison duty except when uniformity is required. The following exception will apply: when armed with individual weapon, the helmet liner and combat boots will be worn with the Khaki uniform. When the work uniform is worn for parades or interior guard the helmet liner will be worn.

NOTE: Khaki uniforms require CACTI crests on shoulders, blue infantry cord on right shoulder. Unit citation above the right pocket, brass "U. S."

insignia on the right side of the collar and cross rifle insignia on the left side of the collar (both with blue background piece) and qualification badge on left pocket.

The policy in "THE CACTI" is that boots will be worn with Khakis except when visiting non-military establishments off post. The abbreviated uniform will not be worn.

TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Here at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, there are various forms of civilian and military education available.

The United States Armed Forces Institute (USA-FI), has made available to you, elementary, high school and college level courses. You also have an opportunity to take language, vocational - technical and MOS related courses. The various courses are available through correspondence or group study type programs.

The General Educational Development (GED) program makes it possible for non-high school graduates to get their diplomas.

There are three ways you can take college courses. They are through USAFI, correspondence courses offered by cooperating colleges and universities, and through the University of Hawaii, which offers courses at night on campus and on post.

Additional information can be obtained through your company Educational Officer. The Army Education Center, Building T-67, located across the street from Quad B, also has advisors which can help you formulate your education plans.

"TAKE ARMS"

1st Verse - Take arms, take arms
move on the line
We've got a job to do,
Our guidons proud
Our praises loud
Our bat--tle flag un--furled

2nd Verse - The rains may fall
The clouds may dim
Our spir--its nev--er die
But through it all
We work and sing
Be--neath the tropic sky

3rd Verse - The CACTI group
We're proud to be
The Trop--ic Light--nings best,
We'll do the job
With all we got
An excel on eve--ry test

Chorus - In--fan--try
On the line
In--fan--try
We're the best there are in Hawaii Nei
We fight and we climb
So drink to our proud name

NOTE: Repeat chorus after each verse. After 3rd
chorus shout "CACTI." Tune is "Happy Wanderer."

BATTALION COMMAND

CACTI Commander - Lt Col Raymond F. Ruyffelaere

Executive Officer - Maj Robert E. Schank

S-1 (Adjutant) - 1st Lt Joseph A. Czuberki

S-2 (Intelligence) - 1st Lt Monte T. Sloan

S-3 (Operations) - Capt James S. Kirkpatrick

S-4 (Supply) - Capt Raoul R. Ashby

Sgt Maj - John H. Rickert

COMPANY COMMANDERS AND FIRST SERGEANTS

Headquarters and Headquarters Company

Capt William Vestal, Commanding

1st Sgt Jerome W. Kraus

"A" Company

1st Lt Anthony H. Blackstone, Commanding

1st Sgt Robert I. E. Shingleton

"B" Company

Capt Alton B. Reid, Commanding

1st Sgt Floyd W. Morton

"C" Company

Capt Phillip S. Andrews, Commanding

1st Sgt Vincente N. M. N. Pascua