

The battle of the chosin reservoir case study examples

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



1. 0 Introduction

The battle of the Chosin reservoir is also known as Changjin, a campaign that was developed in the early times during the Korean War in 1950s. It was aimed at driving the United Nations out from the North Korea. The first campaign was supposed to drive out the X corps out of the Eastern North Korea during the severe winter weather; they called it the 1st Marine Division. This campaign at last succeeded in removing the X corps but the people of china did not achieve the objective of isolating and destroying the 1st Division, but instead they had a deliberate and a retrogressive movement that had become the most storied movement in the lore of Marine Corps (Harper et. al, 93).

The background of the Chosin Reservoir began back in the 1950 when General Douglas MacArthur of the United States forces closing at the victorious end of the Korean War, by extension, a communist in the Chinese forces, began pouring across the borders. The UN troops stroke out to remove them out of the force and they compelled them and treated the troops across their front. At the Northern Korea, the corps which was led by Ned Almond was stung out of the units on condition that they were unable to support each other. The units near the Chosin Reservoir are like the 1st Marine Division and its elements of the Infancy Division of the 7th Century. The main objective of the X corps after settling in the village of Hagaru-ri rested in the southern part of the reservoir in a narrow mountain along the lake side that provided the hydro-electric power in the north Korea. During this time the name of the lake changed to chosen which a Japanese name is in 1910-45. During such period, there were many of the mapmaking and

since then the reservoir has remained in the veterans of the Americans. It was indeed a cold barren ground in which deep foxholes may be dug in a frozen earth only with a lot of gadgets including the explosives and the big bulldozers.

Most of the things were supplied by trucks during the 1st division of the marine which established a battalion sized bases at the kotori and chinhung-ni villages along the main supply route(MSR) which was the name given to the X-corps for the road to the reservoir. In each of the divisions, there were regiments that were designed on combating each team's artillery in the battalions where it had all types of people who specialized in many of the fields such as the engineers, and the service quarter unit workers at each level.

In the American history of books, it is recorded how the break out from the reservoir reached the US since everything was recorded in the media files. The veterans of the reservoir were very proud for the accomplishment since most of them fought in the Korea and know their blood was shed. The veterans, who fought during such a deadly war in 1953 dug holistic holes, chased the communist enemies back to the north in 1951. They in addition, held up the Pusan Perimeter during the earlier 1950s and ensured periods of hardships as well as overcoming the hard days while they overwhelmed the large troops of the enemies. The entire Korean was a serious one, bloody, cold and indeed it claimed people's lives during the battles over 33000 of the American lives. Since then up to recent time, none of the dead missing elements have returned to the United States

1. 1 Planning/ Preparation Phase

The battles of the chosen campaign had a decisive impact on the future courses of the war. They fought in a ten day period between November 27th to December 6th in 1950. During this period, four different types of actions were fought and they included the successful defense of the Yudam-ni, the fight of the 5th-7th marine meant to break through from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri, the fight of RCT31, and the East of Chosin strategy. The battles in the first element of the 1st marine division had a successful position held up since they kept intact at every concluding issue they suggested and at the end they remained effective forces in fighting. During this period, the Chinese forces were equally destroyed in the battle.

The result of the marine was a successful withdraws to the Hamhung X corps in the North Korea. The RCT31 made a significant contribution over the other successors in the sense that it made a terrible cost contribution that resulted to an escalating, tactical, command and communication successes. In addition, it surrounded heavy casualties during the suffering days at the CCF divisions which were engaged towards successfully contributing to withdraw of the Marines of the X Corps from the North Korea.

In this time period, the main enemy of the reservoir was the Eighth Army zone which was directed to the ROK II corps. The time when the Chinese broke into the UN line, the great General Walker committed his reserves that are the US 1st Division of Calvary, the British Commonwealth Brigade, and the independent Infantry Brigades. In the 2nd division an action fight was reopened and regrouped near the North Korean Capital of Pyongyang. The month of December was the most destroyful month in which a lot of loss was realized with the UNC in the North Korea. By this time of December, the UNC

had included the troops from the fifteen countries but the important issue was in commanding which was heightened by the death of General Walker in the auto accident of Seoul in December.

Despite the invention of the energy that was started in the 31st December which showed an abandonment to the Seoul in 1952, the general Ridgway became increasingly convinced in the sense that their forces were sufficient to provide the required security and drive out any impeding element to the site. It was noted that, the Chinese did not push to the south much after they marched with the Seoul in the North Korean forces. The rudimentary systems of logistics constrained the enemies during offensive operations that took more than two weeks. Technically the goals of this project were to waging wars to maneuver to slash at the enemies when the enemies attack.

1. 2 Deployment Phase

It was completed during the time of the PEARL HARBOR (NNS), who were the sailors in the class of Hawaii based in the Ticonderoga class. In the USS Chosin missile cruiser of CG65 these people were forced to depart to their various homes especially using the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH) in 30th April in the western deployment of the pacific people. In the process of deployment, the Chosin was supposed to conduct theater operations in security matters with various nations while at the same time providing deterrence, promoting security matters, preserving freedom to the seas and humanitarian assistance during disaster management.

The crew of Chosin was prepared well for the deployment in the sense that they had well trained, focused, as well as the forward ever people who had the power to lead and drive the nation towards realizing its objectives.

During the implementation of this project, some people who were associated with it surely contributed in a positive manner. For instance, Kelly is one of them and was seen recording that people are privileged by being part of the Army in the Asia-Pacific Region, representing the Surface Group MIDPAC and the entire Pacific Fleet (Musheno et. al, 43).

The fine team of the USS Chosin was well trained and led by Capt. Kelly. It was in addition, well equipped and capable for carrying out their missions without any glitch. The Commander, U. S. Naval surface groups in the middle pacific led the managers into achieving the overall goal of the war fighting in the combatant Force that was home ported at the JBPHH in readiness to coordinate with external organizations to support the Type Commanders and the numbered commanders to be supported during the deployment process. Generally, it was on the 10th of august in 1992 when the Chosin set her sail to maiden deployment. Most of the underway time was spent at the Persian in the North Gulf to support operations in the South. The main mission of the Chosin was to ensure that the southern Iraq was protected in the fly-no zones of the United Nations Security Council in resolutions. When the Chosin completed the deployment, it returned to the homeport on February 10th of 1993. After that first phase, it again embarked on the second six month deployment towards the western pacific and the Arabian Gulf.

Chosin conducted most of the port visits in Yokosuka in Japan, Pusan, Hong Kong, Dubai, Jebel Ali, United Arab Emirates, and in Australia by extension. The primary aim of the War Dragon during the Gulf was acting as an Air Warfare Commander and during this time, the Chosin was responsible for air defense of the most crucial battle group. The versatility of Chosin and the

whole crew was responsible for the successful completion of the assigned duties after the deployment. Upon completion of the deployment process, the ship they used returned to the home port in May, 1995.

1. 3 After Action or Deployment Phase

This action can also be called a returning home-life after deployment. The actions were the most stressful one since it required that the troops be reunited and live a stress free life. A great deal of the military deployment side is based on the time when the military's leave their families in essence of joining the overseas operations or marine (Montross et. al, 210).

Deployment may result to losses and stress to the families of the troops. After the deployment of the armies, the couples were now able to join hands with their loved ones and resulted to living a normal life. Children look at having their missed ones from the families especially the fathers.

The action of the deployment is on the families and how they felt when their loved ones were taken. For one, after coming home, they had feelings of excitement and anticipation for the loved ones. Most of the relationships would not move on since the spouses had worries on either of them had changed. They in most case felt a lot of anger when they realized that they had been separated for many years in the first place as children would express it in the open. Reunion actions would be difficult especially if the deployment plan was longer and dangerous than the usual way, more especially if the deployment caused problems in money, lack of communication, and if by any chance there was communication that one of the partners was infidel.

After the deployment phase while conducting a Maritime Interception

Operation to support the United States, sanctions against Iraq was endorsed with the USS Chosin in order to uphold time honored codes of assisting the fellow sailors in perils at the sea. When the distresses vessel of the Chosin was spotted, one of the chief officers, Deck immediately ordered for the ship to be dispatched. The presence of the American Sailors made the fisherman get frightened though after realizing it belonged to the Americans, they let it pass, said Brooks. After the March deployment, the entire group had trained for a period of six months before the deployment followed by a series of increasing operations and exercises. The Chosin operated in supporting the Arabian Gulf region for a period of 14 weeks as they made frequent visits to Australia, Singapore, and the United Arab emirates. Some days later, the Chosin group arrived in Dili which is towards the east of Timor to assist the United States with humanitarian actions of supporting the projects. The completions of everything come to halt on September, 14 in 2001 when all the troops of the USS Chosin returned home to the Pearl Harbor.

1. 4 Lessons Learned and Notes

- People have to work in groups in order to succeed. Team work is crucial in everything that people need to venture into.
- Most of the troops of the US were killed in the process of driving out the X corps.
- Nothing will come on a silver platter- people have to struggle to find it. At the same time the government of every nation must always be ready for anything since attacks and come anytime. Trainings help in such situations and having prepared with weapons to counter the enemies.
- Most of the families broke up when the troops were taken away during the

Chosin reservation. After the action plan was finished, some of the family members joined up happily while others did not more especially when they discovered that one of them was an infidel. The happy families received their people with joy, giving them favorite drinks, gifts, and banners and more especially children would give the lost ones from the overseas a warm welcome. Such events helped children determine their parents who have been long absent.

Work Cited

Harper, Merrill, and David A. Givan. Chosin Reservoir: As I Remember Koto-Ri Pass, North Korea, December 1950 : Memoirs of Merrill Harper, Lt. Col. Us Army (retired) Circa 1948-1970. Bloomington: iUniverse, 2012. Print.

Montross, L., Canzona, N. A., & United States. (1957). The Chosin Reservoir campaign. Washington, D. C: Historical Branch, G-3, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corp.

Musheno, Michael C, and Susan M. Ross. Deployed: How Reservists Bear the Burden of Iraq. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2008. Print.