

America's Forgotten Victory!

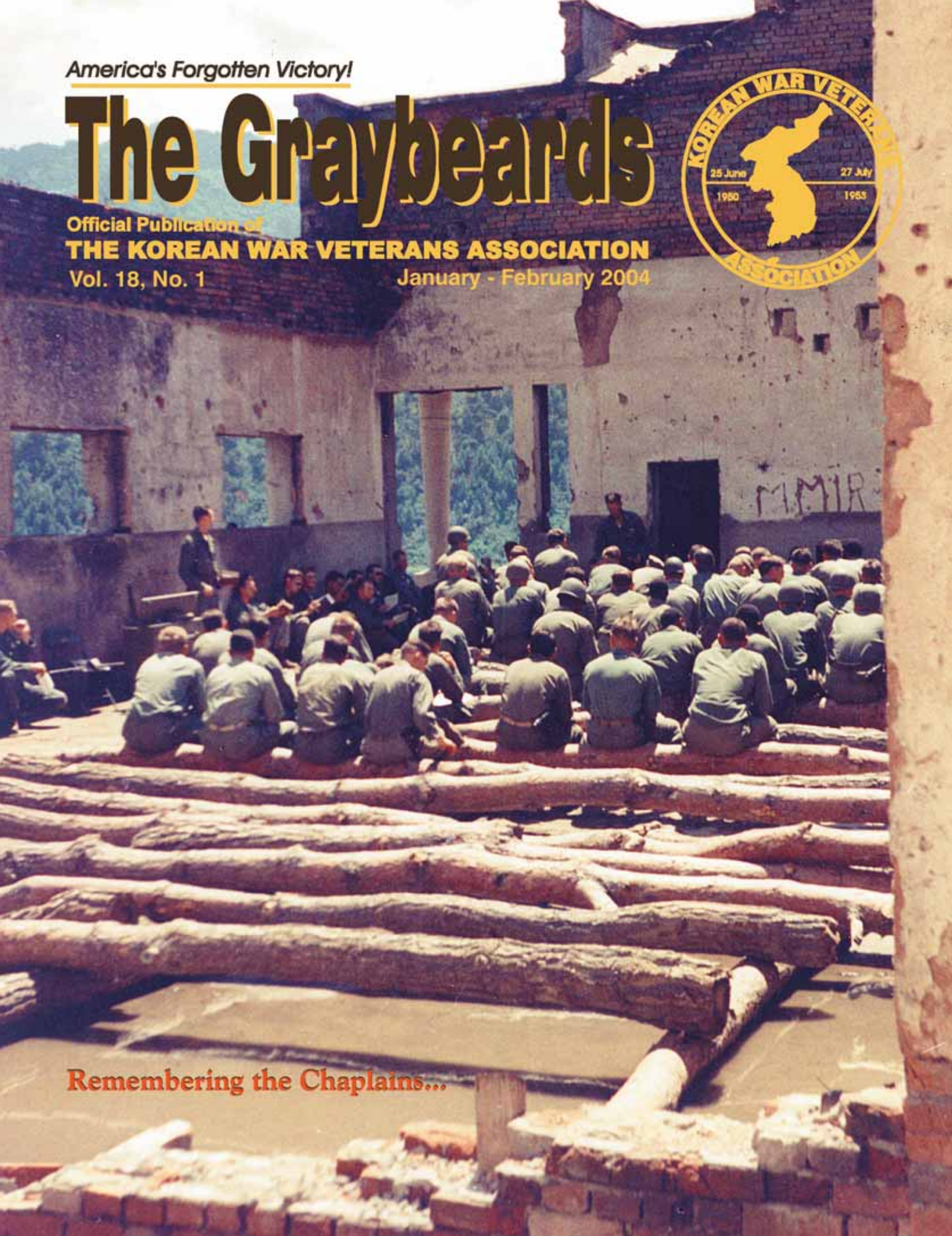
The Graybeards

Official Publication of

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Vol. 18, No. 1

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Remembering the Chaplains...

The Graybeards

The Magazine for Members, Veterans of the Korean War, and service in Korea. *The Graybeards* is the official publication of the Korean War Veterans Association, PO Box, 10806, Arlington, VA 22210, (www.kwva.org) and is published six times per year.

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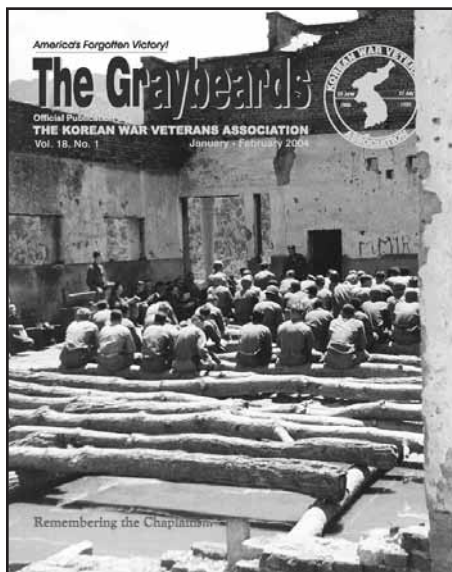
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On the cover...



Christian/Religious Services in old Korean Theater. Photo provided by Glenn Ed White

Remembering our Korean War Chaplains

The United States Army Chaplaincy 1950-1953 Returning to the Battleground

In the morning hours of 5 July 1950, the antagonism of the world-adversaries came to a head near Osan, South Korea. Soviet-supported North Korean troops met face to face with U.S. soldiers — the first contingent of a United Nations' force. Shortly after 0800, as the surrounding hills trembled with the roar of battle, the first American fell dead. Before it would end, 33,628 more would die. "It was a war between two differing ideologies," said one author. "All ethical standards of western civilization were scorned by the Communists."

For most Army chaplains it would mean an all-too-soon end to the relative comfort of garrison duty and the parish-like ministries in occupation zones or the United States. Again the altar would be the hood of a jeep, a jagged stump, or an ammunition crate; the pews would be sand bags or the simple bare ground. The faces in the congregations would be dirty, weary, fear-filled — many of the chaplains' young charges would die in their arms before they could even learn their names. The well-planned services and intricate counselings would give way to whatever

hope and comfort could be gleaned from Holy Writ at the spur of the moment. All this because the philosophy chaplains had warned about in citizenship lectures had suddenly become a living enemy on a battlefield, testing the strength of their spiritual muscles.

Regrettably, there is no way in which the ministry of the hundreds of chaplains who served in Korea could be adequately recounted in this limited space. Hopefully, however, the few examples cited will give some composite picture of how religious convictions, permeating their commonness, led many of them to uncommon deeds and sacrifices.

Unfortunately, those forces — four divisions in the thinly-populated Eighth Army — were understrength and poorly equipped. Nevertheless, the first organization rapped was Major General William F. Dean's 24th Infantry Division. Dean ordered his units to Korea via available air and sea transportation. Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Smith and his 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment were to lead the way. Smith's "battalion" consisted of two under strength infantry companies augmented by a recoil-less rifle platoon and a mortar platoon — just over 400 men. This meager group, destined to be the first U.S. ground unit to face battle in Korea, was named after the commander — "Task Force Smith."

Ministering to the First in Combat

Chaplain Carl R. Hudson, Southern Baptist, had been assigned to the 21st Regiment only a few weeks earlier. He was looking forward to a relaxed tour of garrison duty in Kyushu, Japan, hardly expecting combat duty. When alerted, even the men of Smith's unit anticipated only a brief skirmish and a quick return to Japan. The chaplain, a doctor, and a few aid men were ordered to accompany them.

In the early morning hours of 1 July, they drove through a monsoon rain storm to Itazuke Air Base. Although their first flight to South Korea was aborted because of ground fog, their second attempt landed them safely at Pusan, on the southern end of the peninsula. Later that evening they boarded trains for an uncomfortable ride north — made less enjoyable by the limited rations they had

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President's Message



Harley Coon
President, KWVA

I would like to thank all the veterans and wives that sent best wishes during my five-(5) weeks in the hospital. I was admitted to Miami Valley Hospital on November 17, 2003 for a knee replacement (I know a lot of people that have had

this procedure) I was transferred to the Dayton VA Medical Center on November 20, 2003 for other problems and rehab. The care given me at the Dayton VA was outstanding. It seems that the knee and hip replacement is getting to be common, it's the rehab that takes the time.

I am on the mend and ready to start traveling for the "Tell American Program" later this year. The past 2 years I spoke to over 20,000 students and adults. Most knew very little or nothing of the Korean War, the students were very eager to learn. Most are fascinated at the conditions, which we had to live in fox holes in all sorts of weather and as Prisoners of War. One of the first questions asked, "How did you survive"? My answer was that someone of a higher being was looking after us.

When I took the office of President six (6) years ago my motto was "forget the mistakes of the past and press on to greater achievements in the future." The years 1998/1999 were spent getting the finances on the right track, I made several trips to Washington D. C., Warren Weidhahn and I met with several creditors getting all the past due bills cleared. We had to get the right people in the right job. Vince Krepps (Editor) upgraded the Graybeards to be the best Veterans Magazine on the market.

We are having great success with the improved Graybeards, the membership has grown in excess of 16,500 members (was 18,000 a year ago) and the chapter growth from 60 Chapters to over 250 chapters. Our financial picture is the envy of some other Veterans organizations.

Elections

I have been asked to run for another term as president. I do not think that would be fair to Jack Edwards the sitting 1st Vice President. Jack has been 1st Vice President for two (2) years and another two (2) years as a Director, he knows the operation of KWVA. Jack has earned the honor of becoming the next President of KWVA. Don Byers has served two terms as a Director and should be elected to serve as 1st. Vice President. Both Jack Edwards and Don Byers have given their all to support the KWVA both have attended all called meetings.

Memories

As I set here this 31st, day December 2003, I remember 54 years ago I was on MP duty at the place called "The Green Latrine" in Mazrui, Japan. It was New Years Eve. and I was going around talking, joking, and laughing with a lot of guys that wouldn't be alive 7 months later.

The past 3 ½ years has brought back many memories. Some good and some bad.

It has really been an honor representing the Korean War Veterans and the Korean War EX- Prisoners of War and the Missing in Action.

During the 50th commemoration years 2000-2003 I have been invited to many chapters, departments and other countries that fought along side the Americans. The KWVA is a highly respected veterans organization both here and abroad.

The most emotional trip was a return to North Korea last September with the late General Ray Davis (MOH USMC), Ed. MacGill (Chosin Reservoir) and Donna Knox (Families of POW / MIA) sponsored by the Department of Defense DPMO office. Our mission was to observe the reclaiming of remains in the Kunu-ri and Chosen Reservoir areas. Kunu-ri is only a short distance from Ipsok, the area where I was captured, that was a strange feeling and brought back bad memories. I asked the North Korean Col. If we would be able to go to the Prisoners of War camps to look for remains. (no comment).

To witness first hand that our government is doing everything possible to have accounting of our POW / MIA assured me that they will not be forgotten. In time I feel that there are many more that will be accounted for.

Until next time I remain,
Harley



Street named for Korean War Vets in Columbus, OH. Shown Right to left are Mike Mahoney, President Dept. of Ohio, KWVA National Director; Ronald E. Rosser, (MOH) Korea; Michael Coleman, Mayor, Columbus, OH; Jake Brewer, VFW and Steve Miller, City Veterans supervisor.

Military Shop - 4 color



Listen Up

Official KWVA Notices and Announcements

Revision to Executive Council Meeting Minutes of Oct. 23-25, 2003 printed in Nov.-Dec. *Graybeards*

Between the two motions regarding the allowance of \$20,000 for a budget to operate a Washington office these comments were made and should be added to the minutes of the October 23-25 2003 Executive Council Meeting:

"After the vote was approved by the Executive Council to allow the \$20,000 as a budgeted amount for the use of the Washington office, President Harley Coon asked if some member would changed their aye vote to a nay vote so that the matter could be referred to the Finance Committee. 1st Vice President Jack Edwards then changed his aye vote to a nay vote."

KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOC., INC. STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES CASH BASIS As of 9 Months Ended September 30, 2003

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

CASH IN BANKBANK ONECKNG	\$ 1,088.29
CASHBANK ONESAVINGS	10,238.70
BANK ONE SVGS-1578460451	568,286.07

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS 579,613.06

FIXED ASSETS

COMMEMORATIVE ASSETS	3,000.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1,907.00
LESS ACCUMULATIVE DEPRECIATION	(839.08)

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS 4,067.92

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 583,680.98

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

FUND BALANCES

GENERAL FUND	514,835.13
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	94,139.60
CURRENT EARNINGS	-25,293.75

TOTAL FUND BALANCES 583,680.98

**TOTAL LIABILITIES
AND FUND BALANCES** \$583,680.98

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY - CASH BASIS For the 9 Months Ended September 30, 2003

	3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 2003	9 months Ended Sept. 30, 2003
INCOME		
MEMBERSHIP	\$33,922.00	\$186,065.08
DONATIONS - GRAYBEARDS	680.75	9,577.99
INTEREST	2,932.13	9,979.05
ADVERTISING	2,040.00	5,545.40
SPECIAL DONATION	7,893.00	70,281.00
TOTAL INCOME	47,467.88	281,448.52
OPERATING EXPENSES		
TELEPHONE	1,640.52	3,546.98
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,366.24	2,076.71
INSURANCE	0.00	14,174.00
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	0.00	895.17
GRAYBEARDS	27,553.87	94,867.64
ACCOUNTING FEES	1,525.00	2,025.00
VA/VS REP	929.00	1,653.00
JUDGE AVOCATE	209.13	209.13
MEETING EXPENSE	18,347.45	18,477.52
REUNION	(2,601.17)	0.00
NOMINATORY ELECTIONS	2,000.00	2,016.17
CONTRACT LABOR	300.00	750.00
RENT	0.00	1,004.00
UTILITIES	0.00	682.26
DEPRECIATION	0.00	839.08
BANK SERVICE CHARGES	200.35	744.93
POSTAGE	215.42	991.56
REUNION	39,852.81	79,548.25
PRESIDENT TRAVEL FUND	5,988.72	9,499.02
SPECIAL DONATION	11,778.27	13,857.53
CHAPTER EXPENSE	2,350.67	7,571.84
MEMBERSHIP	7,319.97	27,861.68
GOODWILL #1 *	110.00	670.00
GOODWILL #2 *	11,500.00	12,500.00
GOODWILL #3 *	0.00	10,000.00
GOODWILL #4 *	0.00	280.80
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	130,586.25	306,742.27
REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENSES	\$ (83,118.37)	\$ (25,293.75)

GOODWILL #1 - FLAG PINS, NAME TAGS, ETC.
GOODWILL #2 - SCHOLARSHIPS
GOODWILL #3 - KVV MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
GOODWILL #4 - WREATH



The USPS will not forward Standard mail (3rd class) so please be sure and notify *The Graybeards* of your new address so that you will get your next issue. Contact the KWVA, PO Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210, Attn: Membership Chairman or call Nancy Monson at (703) 522-9629.

Korea Remembered Forever

By Dr. Maria C. Laga
13190 Don Loop Spring Hill, FL. 34609

Determined to honor and commemorate those Korean veterans who did not return due to death on the battlefield or as prisoners of war, the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion Association under the leadership of Lt. Col. Bruce Elliott and Lt. Col. William Thomas, have arranged to dedicate one of the most outstanding memorials at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on September 26, 2003.

Due to its unusual size, it will be one of the most impressive memorials ever placed in the Memorial Gardens there. At this time, there are seven enormous memorials placed at the Gardens, all reminiscent of World War II. The 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion Association's will be the eighth representative of the Korean War of those who did not return.

Made of jet black granite, the monument will be 5'-6" long, 3'-10" high and 8" thick. It will be set on a concrete foundation with its face highly polished while the top and sides will have a rough texture.

On the granite surface, there is to be



Jack Julianello (2nd CMB) with mortar used in Korea.

engraved in gold letters the valiant record of the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion reflecting its history and its part in the Korean War. As one of the initial units assigned to Korea, the 2nd CMB had experienced some of the most painful and most sacrificial engagements in Korea as it pushed towards North Korea and dealt with the Chinese advancements.

Freezing, bitter weather and irregular terrain added to the trials and pain suffered by the unit.

On January 22, 1953, the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion was re-designated the 461st Infantry Battalion, (Heavy Mortar). Its service in Korea had come to an end. However, the 2ndCMB had established a magnificent record continuing its missions to provide

improvement of defensive positions.

On February 8, 1953, the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion was given the Distinguished Unit Citation by General James A. Fleet for action in the Kumhwa area October 7-22, 1952. General Fleet in his words at the presentation concluded, "The magnificent fighting spirit, esprit de corps, and unshakeable, inspiring confidence exhibited by the personnel of this Battalion were responsible in great measure, for the smashing defeat of the hostile forces, thus reflecting the utmost credit upon themselves and upholding the most esteemed traditions of the military service."

Thus, those who did not return from Korea also share in the honor and glory of the military service they rendered; a service of supreme sacrifice which will remain for all posterity for everyone to see as they pass the most magnificent memorial in Fort Leonard Wood Memorial Gardens.

(Thank you Maria Laga and Don Loop for photos and stories. Please next time send better photos. This is a reminder to all who send in photos. Your home printers or whatever you use just do a poor job. Take your photos to a local photo shop for professional copy on photo paper. Also do not make photos 8 1/2 x 11. You lose quality this way also. As you know, other then the front cover, I do not print large photos. We must have space for all of our veterans and their articles. —Editor.)



Memorial in Fort Leonard Wood Memorial Gardens.



Members of 2nd CMB stand near the new memorial dedicated to their fallen buddies.

GRAYBEARDS DEADLINES

Articles to be published in the *Graybeards* must be sent to the editor no later then the second week of the first month of that issue. Example: Mar-Apr 2004 articles must be received by editor no later then Mar 12. We print on a first-come-first-served basis. We also have a backlog.— Editor.

Korean War Veterans Memorial—The Video



Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War — 2000–2003



Lead Scout

Every day, as many as ten thousand people flock to the KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL in Washington, D.C. to see this long-awaited national tribute to our Korean War veterans. The Memorial honors America's sons and daughters who were wounded and missing in action or captured and those who gave their lives protecting freedom in a land far away.



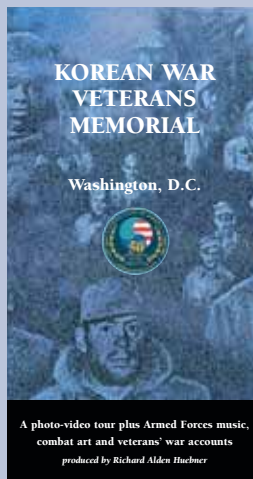
Now, with this one-of-a-kind, commemorative Video you will visit this awesome Memorial again and again in your own home. You will marvel at the magnificent steel sculptures and the monumental wall of 2400 images. And so that you never forget, casualties are imprinted over a background of combat artists' battle scenes from the Navy Art Gallery.

Hundreds of close-up and wide angle photo-video scenes record the breathtaking artistry of this extraordinary Memorial and bring back memories of the war years.

From the Architect's opening remarks to the segment about the Korean War Honor Roll, the Video leaves an incredibly unforgettable impression on those who watch it and hear its inspiring music and stories.

Three years in the making, this *ten-part* Video memento is dedicated to all Korean War veterans.

©1999 Richard Alden Huebner
©1995 KWVM Productions, Inc.



THE VIDEO

This video treasure comes with an attractive box, a six-page brochure, a guide to the memorial statues and mural wall, and an itemized program of the video segments, the veterans' accounts and the music.

TO ORDER THE VIDEO

1) Please print or type your full name and your complete return mailing address on a stamped #10 size envelope; 2) Place this envelope inside another envelope; and 3) Mail it to: RAH Publications & Video Productions, KWVM Video Request, 23871 Meadowlark Street, Oak Park, Michigan 48237-2266. (Do *not* send payment with request.)

After the videos are made, invoices will be sent to all those whose requests are on file. After the deadline for receipt of payments has passed, the videos will be shipped in the same sequence in which the payments were received.

For USA orders, the cost of the video is \$39.95 each plus \$5 shipping and handling.

THE MUSIC

Scenes of the Memorial are enhanced throughout the Video by the thrilling, high fidelity, stereo music of *nine* highly acclaimed U.S. Armed Forces bands and choruses.

VETERANS' ACCOUNTS

Veterans' memories include: "Busting through at Kunu-ri Pass," "Lost behind enemy lines," "What it's like to lose close friends," "Johnson's POW List," and many others



U.S. Army Chorus



The Advance Party

The Mural Wall



Thanks for Supporting *The Graybeards*

Many members have responded to the suggestion to temporarily help underwrite the cost of publication of *The Graybeards* by making voluntary contributions. This issue is still being printed considering cost restraints and due to change of printer and mailer we have been able to continue to reduce the cost per issue and also try to upgrade your newsletter.

Your heartening response has made this step possible. Hopefully we will be able to restore our newsletter to a higher quality with other desired changes in subsequent issues. Members please continue to respond by sending your contribution to Editor KWVA, or Treasurer KWVA marked: **Support of Graybeards**. Every donation will be recognized in the magazine. Those that do not respond for any reason are still valued members, for your dues also contribute to the printing of our newsletter.

Names listed came from those wishing to support KWVA by donations for: *The Graybeards*, "Looking For," "Reunions," and "In Memory of." At the time of publication the following names of donors and "Memorials" have been reported to *The Graybeards* and are listed as follows: (Donations as of January 14, 2004.)

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Dept. of Ohio
Johnnie Johnson Chapter
Kivlehan Chapter
Maryland Chapter
Nassau County Chapter
N. Dakota Chapter #1
Taejon Chapter #170 of N. J.

Organizations:

I, IX & X Corps FA Bn's
Nicks Tents & Garages

In Memory of:

David L. Schaaf
(By Johnnie Johnson Chapter)
All the men & women that made
the Supreme sacrifice.
(By Alfred S. Meehan)
PFC. Marshall McCook KIA 7-
18-53
(By Richard J. May)
Capt. Emilio Ramirez Kohl
(By Dr. Hector P. Gutierrez)

Book Review



On Hallowed Ground

By Bill McWilliams

Author

During his military career McWilliams, earned a master's degree from George Washington University and attended the U.S. Army War College for senior management training. Upon retirement from the Air Force, he worked for nine years in various management positions in industry. He has broad experience in interviewing, investigative research, and management system evaluation and improvement, in both the public and private sectors.

McWilliams's published work includes the book *A Return to Glory: The Untold Story of Honor, Dishonor, and Triumph at the United States Military Academy, 1950-53* and numerous newspaper and magazine articles. He and his wife live in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Book

Evoking all the powerful emotions of a frustrating, bitter, bloody, stalemated Korean War, Bill McWilliams takes readers into the trenches and bunkers of Pork Chop Hill with the men of the 7th Infantry Division's 17th and 32nd Regiments as they withstand repeated assaults by the Chinese in July 1953. Their individual accounts of small victories and defeats, fear and valor bring alive the final battle for the hill. While a popular movie starring Gregory Peck made Pork Chop Hill a public legend, only one other book has been written about the subject and it focuses on earlier assaults. This book includes the never-before-told stories of the riflemen, machine gunners, forward observers, sergeants, platoon leaders, and medics whose heroic efforts helped hold the hill and produced two Medals of Honor and ten Distinguished Service Crosses, some awarded posthumously.

The author succeeds at giving the reader both a feeling of being in the midst of the fighting and stepping back to view the bigger picture. He blends official documents, personal letters, interviews, oral histories, and other sources, to acquaint readers with the first three years of the war and prior assaults on Pork Chop, and he highlights

Continued on page 70

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CHAPLAINS from page 3

brought with them. Their morale was high, however, as they pulled into Taejon the next morning. There Colonel Smith was briefed by Brigadier General John H. Church, who headed MacArthur's survey party and representatives of the Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG). Smith also had a chance to go forward and survey the area near Osan.

Moving on to P'yongt'aek, the unit was joined by a battery of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion. They commandeered old U.S. Army trucks from some retreating ROK soldiers and finally reached a pre-chosen hill north of Osan in the morning darkness of 5 July. Shell holes and a few burning huts indicated the enemy was near. The men dug in and set up their artillery.

It was raining at daybreak, so Chaplain Hudson wandered with a few men to the foot of the hill, found an abandoned hut, and went in to prepare some breakfast. Shortly after they entered, Hudson heard the noise of an approaching vehicle. He innocently glanced out the door and was momentarily stunned—staring directly at him was a North Korean tank. Dashing through the hut and out the back door, he and the others hurled themselves into a ditch as the tank's machine gun riddled the shack. The tank, followed by others, rumbled on south and the chaplain and his companions scrambled for their unit on top of the hill. Even before they reached the top, the U.S. howitzer and mortar crews opened up on the tank column. Their fire-

power had little effect, however, and most of the tanks continued right past their position. Following the tanks came an incredible convoy of NKA trucks, estimated at nearly 6 miles long. Hordes of enemy soldiers dismounted and began attacking the tiny U.S. group in an attempt to encircle the hill.

As the battle raged, U.S. casualties began to fall by the scores. Chaplain Hudson dashed through the rain and mud consoling the dying, praying with the wounded, and assisting the aid men. With the passing of each hour, however, the situation began to appear hopeless. By noon, Hudson had worked his way to Colonel Smith. The commander told him he had sent a messenger south for help but that unless aid came quick-

Fr. Craig Mass (11-8-2003) Our Lady of Victory Church, Columbus, Ohio

The story of Fr. Craig can be found on page 7 of the November-December 2003 issue of *The Graybeards*. The photos and event in this issue came to late to be printed in that issue. The following photos show only a few of the attendees at the ceremony to honor a Korean War Hero named Fr. Craig. —Editor.



Mr. and Mrs. Gene Lauber and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Maurer (Both Gene and Tom are Aquinas grads—1946) *Gene served Mass for Fr. Craig in Korea one week before Fr. Craig was killed in battle.



Aquinas President Nobile (1957) and Past President Cross (1952).



Alumni, friends and family gather at the After-Mass reception for remembering Fr. Craig.



Tom Eviston (1944), who organized the Mass and also the Korean War Veterans Display.

ly they would have to retreat. Meanwhile, the foul weather prevented any hope of air support.

By mid-afternoon, after 7 tortuous and valiant hours of combat, with no relief in sight, communications knocked out, and ammunition nearly gone, Smith decided to lead his remaining men out. The few undamaged vehicles were used to transport some of the wounded. Chaplain Hudson and others walked and ran assisting other wounded, but many of the severely injured and all of the dead had to be abandoned.

Hudson's group rushed south through the night and most of the next day attempting to make contact with the forward element of the 34th Regiment, scheduled to augment them. They waded streams and rice paddies, climbed hills, sloshed through rain and mud, resting only 5 or 10 minutes each hour. Hudson and the doctor circulated among the bedraggled men trying to instill some courage and hope. "Many prayers, both audible and silent, we uttered that night." Sections of the retreating unit met at various points and it became clear that only about 250 of them had escaped. When they finally met the 34th, more vehicles were secured. "We were never so glad to see those men and have rides as on that day," said Hudson.

Among the early arrivals in the 34th Regiment was Chaplain Elwood L. Temple, Presbyterian USA. Arriving with the rest of the 21st Regiment were Chaplains John L. Gilman, Roman Catholic, and Gerhardt W. Hyatt, Missouri Synod Lutheran. Hyatt, a native of Saskatchewan, Canada, who served as a transport chaplain at the end of World War II, became the Army's Chief of Chaplains more than 20 years later.

These first few men, leading the long line of Army chaplains who were to serve in Korea, encountered the enemy and faced death many more times in the months that followed. After a brief rest and first aid for his blistered and swollen feet, Hudson was returned to 13 months of combat. "I think some of the best times were under extreme disadvantages like these," he said. "I didn't have to hold services then — but I wanted to. The men and officers knew this. They appreciated it and came in large numbers."

Beginning with Hudson, many chaplains felt compelled to instruct their men regarding the ideological conflict. "I was always glad of the opportunity to explain the workings and effects of Communism as compared to

the life and blessings of being an American," he later wrote. "We saw all the horrors of war and misery caused by Communism. I am still glad God called me to serve our men in Korea. I would do it again."

Rendering the Highest Devotion

General Dean did his best to slow the Communist advance while other U.S. and U.N. forces were being readied for shipment to Korea. He sent one unit after another to meet the enemy in their persistent drive south. Meanwhile, responding to a U.N. request, President Truman appointed General MacArthur Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command. "Dean's Delay," as it was called, was nearly suicidal. Every effort was met by seemingly endless streams of the NKA. One of the first heavy battles raged for 5 days (16-20 July 1950) near Taejon and the Kum River. Among the men involved were those of the 19th Infantry Regiment. Herman G. Felhoelter, Roman Catholic, was one of their chaplains. He had written his mother 4 days earlier:

Don't worry Mother. God's will be done. I feel so good to know the power of your prayers accompanying me. I am not comfortable in Korea (that is impossible here) but I am happy in the thought that I can help some souls who need help. Keep your prayers going upward.

The chaplain convinced a medical officer to leave with the others while he remained behind with the wounded. Several minutes later from a distance, a sergeant turned and stared through binoculars at the pitiful group they had left behind. He watched in disbelief as enemy soldiers overcame the suffering men and murdered them all — including the chaplain praying over them. Only 11 days after American soldiers had entered the fight, the first Army chaplain lay dead on the battlefield. The next day would have been Herman Felhoelter's 37th Birthday. Posthumously he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Chaplain Herman G. Felhoelter, Roman Catholic, lost his life along with the wounded with whom he stayed as their unit was overrun. By the time Felhoelter's group reached the top of the hill, it was obvious they could not continue carrying the injured and still escape the advancing North Koreans.

The bloody battle for Taejon ended on 20

July with North Korean forces attacking the 24th Division on three sides and invading the city. Even General Dean, injured and separated from his men, was eventually captured and subsequently spent nearly 3 years in a North Korean prison camp. His division was eventually relieved by the arriving 25th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions.



Chaplain Felhoelter

A few days later, the 24th, supplemented with raw recruits and commanded by General Church, moved to the southwest to meet a sweeping move along the coast by an NKA division.

During the fighting south of Taejon and along the southwest perimeter, Chaplains Carrol G. Chaphe, Methodist, and Edward S. Dorsey, Roman Catholic, were cut off from their units — a harrowing experience endured by many chaplains during the course of the War. It took Chaphe 3 days and Dorsey 4 days to get back to friendly ground. Chaplain Chaphe, a veteran of World War II, was wounded in the course of one battle. "We were slapped by one wing of the Red drive on Chinju," he said from his hospital bed in Tokyo. "Our casualties were heavier than the medics could handle, but they kept working and I gave them a hand.... A light mortar dropped in ten feet from me, and they're still picking out the metal. When the medics repair this leg I'm going right back to those boys.

Also wounded was Chaplain Arthur E. Mills, Advent Christian, with the 8th Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division. He had overheard the remark of an officer that a group of wounded might have to be abandoned on the field as the unit withdrew from a heavy assault. Mills, who had served in World War II, quickly responded: "This is the way we did it in the last war!" He jumped into a jeep and sped off under enemy fire. Despite the fact that he too was hit, Chaplain Mills returned with a jeep-load of men. Besides the Purple Heart, he was awarded the Silver Star — his second for combat bravery.

An occasional lighter moment broke some of the tension in those early days of fighting. With portions of the 25th Division

on a train heading toward the front was the Division Chaplain, Mitchell W. Phillips, Disciples of Christ. Phillips was no stranger to Korea since he had served there during the occupation. When his train stopped for fuel, he heard the anguished cries of a refugee whose wife was about to give birth to a child. Phillips jumped from the train and assisted in delivering the baby as the mother lay alongside a road. Even though the father wanted to name the child after the chaplain, Phillips convinced him otherwise and dashed back to the train just as it was leaving.

Among the chaplains of the 35th Regiment of the same division, which was attempting to stop a Communist drive near Sangju, was Byron D. Lee, Nazarene. The 33-year-old minister became a chaplain in 1944, a year after graduating from his denomination's Northwest College and Seminary in Nampa, Idaho. He had served in the European Theater in World War II and, prior to that time, had enlisted service in the Minnesota National Guard. As his regiment pulled back from an assault on Hamch'ang, enemy planes spotted the convoy in which Lee was moving, swooped down, and strafed the scattering soldiers. Lee was mortally wounded. It was only the 25th of July and already the second Army chaplain had been killed in action.

Every contact with the enemy seemed to result in catastrophe. What remained of U.S. and ROK units, now designated as the Eighth Army, struggled to hold a daily-decreasing piece of South Korea. Their commander, Lieutenant General Walton H.

Walker, designated leader of all U.N. ground forces, announced his intention to hold the line at whatever the cost. Four days after Chaplain Lee's death, General Walker gave his famous "defend or die" speech at the 25th Division's command post.

Unfortunately, there were more withdrawals. Ultimately the entire U.N. force, now augmented by units from the United Kingdom, occupied only a small area behind what was called the "Pusan Perimeter." The fragile line stretched a mere 60 miles from Taegu to the eastern coast and 90 miles south, partially along the Nakdong River, to the Tsushima Strait. Squeezed into that tiny, southeastern edge of Korea, U.N. troops struggled to hold the North Korean advance.

(I have removed some of the detail prior to June 1950 due to space and that most of us know how and why the Korean War started. There was an additional 3 long pages of history of our chaplains serving the troops in Korea. I will print that in a later issue. This story by no means wishes to diminish the heroics of Father Craig nor Father Kapaun (in May-June Graybeards) nor any other unnamed Chaplains from any branch of service in war or peacetime. They were and still are the special people we look up to keep our sanity in order to do our duty to God and Country. May God Bless them all. If you cannot wait to read the other 3 pages go to <http://www.usachcs.army.mil/Korea/BattleforKorea.htm> —Editor.

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Only 1 each available in back issues, current issues (2003-04) can be ordered in multiple quantities. I will take orders for special functions on July-Aug 2002 issue for 50 copies at \$33 because of over-printing. Contact editor at 410-828-8978 for large orders and special prices.

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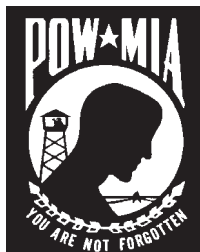
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Defense POW/MIA Weekly Update

KOREAN WAR/COLD
WAR DOCUMENT
FAMILY RESEARCH

No. 858-03 IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nov 17, 2003

U.S. -North Korea Conclude POW/MIA Talks

The Department of Defense announced today that U.S. and North Korea representatives concluded talks about arrangements to conduct five joint operations to recover the remains of American servicemen still missing from the Korean War.

The meetings, led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Affairs Jerry Jennings, were held in Bangkok, Thailand, Friday and Saturday. Jennings focused on enhancing the safety of the U.S. recovery teams, improving the U.S. remains recovery process and establishing a process for resolving reports alleging that living Americans may have been held in North Korea.

The operations in North Korea are scheduled to begin early next year in Unsan County, about 60 miles north of Pyongyang, and near the Chosin Reservoir.

In 27 operations since 1996, American and North Korean teams working in North Korea have recovered remains believed to be those of more than 180 servicemembers.

As a matter of policy, these talks deal with the issue of recovering the remains of missing Americans. POW/MIA accounting is a separate, stand-alone humanitarian matter, not tied to any other issues between the two countries.

More than 8,100 Americans are still missing from the Korean War.

No. 875-03 IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nov 20, 2003

Crew of World War II U.S. Navy Aircraft Found, Identified

The remains of seven American servicemen missing in action from World

War II have been found in Russia, identified and returned to their families for burial with full military honors. A group burial of the remains will be held at Arlington National Cemetery on Thursday, Nov. 20.

The seven Navy aircrew members are identified as Lt. Walter S. Whitman Jr. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. j.g. John W. Hanlon Jr. of Worcester, Mass.; Petty Officer 2nd Class Clarence C. Fridley of Manhattan, Mont.; Petty Officer 2nd Class Donald G. Lewallen of Omaha, Neb.; Petty Officer 2nd Class Jack J. Parlier of Decatur Ill.; Petty Officer 3rd Class Samuel L. Crown Jr. of Columbus, Ohio and Petty Officer 3rd Class James S. Palko of Superior, Wis.

On March 25, 1944, Whitman and his crew took off in their PV-1 Ventura bomber from their base on Attu Island, Alaska, headed for enemy targets in the Kurile Islands of Japan. The aircraft was part of a five-plane flight which encountered heavy weather throughout the entire mission. About six hours into the mission, the base at Attu notified Whitman by radio of his bearing. There was no further contact with the crew. When Whitman's aircraft failed to return, an over water search was initiated by surface ships and aircraft in an area extending 200 miles from Attu, but no wreckage was found.

In January 2000, representatives of the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs received a report from a Russian citizen who had discovered wreckage in 1962 of a U.S. aircraft on the Kamchatka peninsula on the east coast of Russia.

Later that year, specialists from the Central Identification Laboratory Hawaii (CILHI), along with members of the commission, found the wreckage and some human remains.

The following year, the team returned to the crash site to conduct an excavation. They recovered additional remains, artifacts and aircrew-related items which correlated to the names on the manifest of the PV-1.

Between 2001-2003, CILHI scientists employed a wide range of forensic identification techniques, including that of mitochondrial DNA, to confirm the identity of crewmembers. More than 78,000 servicemen are missing in action from World War II.

Casualty Offices

Department of the Army

(800) 892-2490

Total Army Personnel Command (TAPC-PER)
2161 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22331-0482

Headquarters, US Marine Corps

(800) 847-1597

Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MRC)
Personal and Family Readiness Division
3280 Russell Road
Quantico, VA 22134-5103

Department of the Navy

(800) 443-9298

Navy Personnel Command
POW/MIA Section (PERS-621P)
5720 Integrity Drive
Millington, TN 38055-6210
<http://www.persnet.navy.mil/pers62/POW-MIA/62P.htm>

USAF Missing Persons Branch

(800) 531-5501

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550 C Street West, Suite 15
Randolph AFB, TX 78150-4716

Department of State

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2004 Family & Veteran Update Schedule

Date:	Location:
Feb 21.....	Los Angeles, CA
Feb 24.....	Honolulu, HI
Apr 2-3	Washington, DC*
May 15	Milwaukee, WI
Jun TBD	Washington, DC**
Jul 31	Oklahoma City, OK
Aug 28	Denver, CO
Sep 25.....	Hartford, CT
Oct 23.....	Portland, OR
Nov 20	Orlando, FL

*The Korean and Cold War Annual Government Briefings

** The Southeast Asia Annual Government Briefing held in conjunction with the 'National League of Families' Annual Meeting

North Korean military is a very credible conventional force.

Kathleen T. Rhem
American Forces Press Service

SEOUL, South Korea, Nov. 18, 2003 - With 1.2 million people under arms, the North Korean military is "a very credible conventional force," the U.S. general in charge of defending against that force said.

"They have the largest submarine force, the largest special operating force and the largest artillery in the world," Army Gen. Leon LaPorte, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea said. He noted that North Korea has 120,000 special operations forces.

LaPorte briefed reporters traveling through the region with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on Nov. 17. He answered questions on the future of U.S. forces in Korea and capabilities of the South Korean military, as well as the threat posed by North Korea.

LaPorte said the North Korean army - with its greater access to modern technology - is more of a threat than the navy and air force.

The sheer size of their military makes them a threat, even if their equipment isn't as up to date as it could be. "Much of their equipment is aged, but they have a lot of it," LaPorte said.

Perhaps more importantly, North Korea poses a significant asymmetric threat. The country possesses chemical weapons,

and "their doctrine is to use chemical weapons as a standard munition," LaPorte said.

American officials are also concerned about North Korea's weapons of mass destruction, including potential use of its 800 missiles of various ranges. "The missiles themselves are a significant asymmetrical threat," LaPorte said. "But if that was combined with a nuclear capability, now you have a capability that not only threatens the peninsula but threatens the entire region."

In October 2002 North Korea said it had violated a 1994 framework agreement with the United States not to proceed with its uranium-enrichment program. And in early 2003 North Korea announced reactivation of its plutonium production program.

The other major threat North Korea poses is through proliferation. "North Korea is a known proliferator of military technology," including missile technology, LaPorte said.

LaPorte said officials are concerned that North Korea could provide weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons or nuclear material, to terrorist organizations.

"We believe that nothing would prevent them from selling weapons-grade nuclear material to other countries, rogue nations or terrorist nations," he said

U.S. to reorganize American military forces in South Korea.

Kathleen T. Rhem
American Forces Press Service

SEOUL, South Korea, Nov. 18,

2003 - American military forces in South Korea need to transform to defend against changing threats in today's world, the gen-

eral in charge of U.S. and combined forces in that country said.

"(Sept. 11) changed the way the United States viewed the world and viewed its adversaries," Army Gen. Leon LaPorte said. "We now know we need to change the way we do business around the world."

LaPorte is the commander of the United Nations and Combined Forces commands here, in addition to U.S. Forces Korea. He took time Nov. 17 to explain important issues on the peninsula to reporters traveling with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on his visit to Asia.

Rumsfeld is in Korea to meet with government officials for an annual Security Consultative Meeting. During a joint press conference with his Korean counterpart, Minister of National Defense Cho Yung Kil, Nov. 17, Rumsfeld called this year's meeting "one of the most substantive ever."

"As the U.S. and Korea look at the 21st-century challenges and the new security environment we're in, we're working to transform our combined military posture to defend Korea and to strengthen security and prospects for peace on this peninsula," he said.

American forces in Korea are preparing for a radical change in the footprint. For 50 years, since the armistice that ended the Korean War, U.S. troops have occupied nearly 100 camps and stations in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. After the coming reorganization, those troops will be concentrated around two major hubs.

LaPorte explained that the large number of camps resulted from the circumstances at the end of the war. "(U.S. forces) basically

went to ground where we were during armistice," he said. "And for 50 years, these camps and stations have deteriorated, and it is cost-prohibitive to maintain these."

Consolidating forces will allow for greater efficiency and economy of scale, he said. "By consolidating into enduring installations, we can maximize investment and provide better quality of life, better training opportunities and better readiness."

U.S. and Korean officials have agreed to allow the reorganization proceed in two phases: consolidation and relocation.

The majority of American combat power in Korea, the 2nd Infantry Division, is scattered among 17 bases in the northern part of the country. The first phase will consolidate these forces into a more amalgamated footprint in the north. The second phase will involve the move of all U.S. forces in the country to the southern region.

The second phase will also involve moving the roughly 7,000 U.S. troops out of the Seoul area. "Twenty years ago, perhaps we needed 7,000 to execute our military mission," LaPorte said. "But today, because of the technologies we have, we could probably do our mission better with significantly less."

No timeframe has been set for any changes. Officials are still examining options. "The big slowdown in moving out of Seoul is you have to purchase land and build facilities," the general explained. "There're no facilities readily available for these 7,000 service members to move into."

He said there is still likely to be a U.S. presence in Seoul after the reorganization, but final levels have not been agreed upon.

Update

Korean War Ex-POW Newsletter

Excerpts taken from Korean War Ex-POW 4th quarter newsletter.

News from the president, Ray Unger

The 27th Reunion held at Valley Forge, Pa was a good turnout of Korean Ex-POWs and their families. There were a few glitches with the hotel but I guess nothing is perfect. Our next reunion will be in Kentucky on September 12-19, 2004.

Some of our members, and some of the wives, attended the 50th Anniversary Ceremony in Washington DC. The guest speakers and the programs saluted all the veterans of the Korean War. It was very impressive.

Those of us who were POWs at the time the armistice was signed remember the date very well because we knew our days as POWs were over and we would be going home.

Ray Unger, President 6113 West 123rd Street Palos Heights, IL 60463. Email <rayunger2002@earthlink.net>

Reunion 2004

Sunday, Sept. 12 - Sunday, Sept. 19, 2004. The Drawbridge Villager Premier Hotel, 2477 Royal Drive, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky 41017 859-341-2800, <www.drawbridgeinn.com> Toll free reservations call: Outside Kentucky: 1-800-354-9793 Inside Kentucky: 1-800-352-9866.

Submissions to The Graybeards

Readers are welcome to submit letters, poems, articles, notes and stories to The Graybeards. Submissions are selected for publication on the basis of suitability, length, and timeliness. Opinions and comments published are the sole responsibility of the author. Official opinions of the Korean War Veterans Association appear under "Official Announcements."

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They do not send out confirmations, so please be sure to get your confirmation number and the name of the person who took your reservation.

Sorty Sez: The Last Tiger has been found

Operation Reunion on the History Channel in May has found Goyo Mata, one of the Tiger Survivors. He was the last man on the search list. Now all 835 of the Tigers have been accounted for. Mata was found in Germany where he lives. He had retired from the Army and took employment with a German company as a machinist.

The History Channel flew him to the states and brought him to my house. This reunion aired on the History Channel on November 13.

Tiger Chop Chop in Fort Mitchell, Kentucky on Friday evening, September 17, 2004.

Cost is \$30.00 per adult and \$15.00 for 12 and under.

Remit in advance to me Shorty Estabrook at 23816 Matador Way, Murrieta, CA 92562.

TAPS

- Buzbee, Lawrence A.
- Fox, Carl M.

- Fogliano, Luke L.
- Harris, Ted
- Head, Carl R
- Lantron, MAJ Newton W.
- LeBlanc, Ransdall P.
- Levert, Caris
- Mussey, Theodore B.
- Ochs, Maynard
- Ordonio, Philip, SFC-Ret'd
- Prickett, Florice L. "Sonnie"
- Robinson, Norman A., SFC Ret'd
- Shepard, Carl J.
- Simpson, Ray C.
- Whitaker, Mickey A.
- Zaiser, Lloyd F.

TAPS (not listed previously)

- Banghart, William E.
- Broomhead, Marvin S.
- Dube, Leo B.
- Festa, Robert K.
- Krueger, Ralph H MSG
- Latora, Philip N.
- Long, Ivan H. LTC
- McAlister, Donald F.
- Peacock, Gerald M.
- Picerno, Joseph
- Richardson, James W.
- Richie, Preston E. MSG
- Tuttle, Albert J.
- Vampran, Ambrose
- Vanleuven, Otis A.
- Webster, Wilbur R. COL.

Action Book

A Platoon Sergeant's Diary

During the Korean War (Sept. 1950-Sept. 1951), by B.R. Spiroff, 1stSgt-E8, USA (Ret). A realistic and detailed account of an infantry platoon's front line action.

Send \$10.95 plus \$1.50 (s&h) to:

B.R. Spiroff
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(410) 647 -4503



To Fellow Korean War Veterans:

Frustration, Frustration, and more frustration.

This word has been used by me in the past and I have not seen any progress in our efforts. When we put together the Nov./Dec. issue of The Graybeards we had 110 co-sponsors in the House on HR1043.

Am I upset . . . you can bet I am. This article finds us at 111 co-sponsors. A gain of only 1 in a two month periods. We will never achieve our goal if we don't get somebody helping out.

When is the last time you talked to your Congressman? When is the last time you picked up a phone and voiced your opinion to a Congressman?. When is the last time any of you have walked the halls of congress?

Am I frustrated? You bet I am. Even with my health problems I have constantly been contacting high ranking congressmen with some clout in Washington. If I can do it - so can some of you.

I am pleased that the State of Michigan is making an effort by having their State Delegates pass a resolution to support our cause. Even though it is on the State level, they may be able to help push the members of Congress. The State of Michigan is challenging all States to do the same. Get them involved..

Due to the lack of space I cannot list all states, but let me show you what my frustration is. I will only use the larger states so if you are not listed you can call me and I can let you know where your state stands.

State	Korean Vets in State	KWVA Chapters	House/Congress Reps.	Spon.
CA	272,408	16	53	13
FL	185,316	23	24	7
IL	133,155	13	19	6
LA.	43,980	4	7	0
MS	77,455	9	9	1
MI	118,636	5	15	9
NJ	97,581	17	13	2
OH	144,768	21	19	5

This gives you an oversight of what I am referring to fellows. I beg you to get to work or kiss the Charter goodbye.

Thanks.

Yours in Comradeship,

Blair

National VA/VS Representative Report

By Michael Mahoney

The new year is upon us and we have the next one to see through. We lost one Chapter in the VAVS Program due to the fact of inability to have able people to take over because of age. I hope that we can continue as we are now doing, some of the Reps and Deputies are being replaced because of this.

In April of 2004, the Representatives will have their Joint Revues done, this will show where we are going. As of the last glance the organization is holding it own.

According to the new VAVS guidelines they want to change the Reps after two years, some of you will be changed. The reason for this is that the VAVS wants better co-operation among the Chapters.

I am at present working with the VA Facilities to see which ones they want to change, and also I have some that I want to replace.

The Greene County Chapter, of Xenia, Ohio lost their Representative, Jimmy Rogers. He was a great person and dedicated VAVS person. Under him, they would donate in time and other help to the VAVS program in Dayton about \$21,000 yearly.

I have some rewards to give out, it's a mounted eagle. I want the VAVS Representatives to send me some names of the person that they wish to present it to.

In closing, I wish all a great new year and may God Bless!

Mike

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Homeward Bound

Colonel John D. Martz, Jr., QMC, Quartermaster Review-May/June 1954

Graves Registration and recovery in the Korean War

Christmas 1950 dawned as a cold dreary day in Korea. Early that morning a small group of American Graves Registration Service personnel together with a number of Korean laborers, entered the temporary United Nations Cemetery near the Port of Inchon. Their determined purpose was to disinter the remains of their fallen comrades who were interred there, and to evacuate them from the area before arrival of the driving Chinese Communist Forces. Three days later their task was completed with the loading of the last body aboard a vessel anchored in the harbor at Inchon. This ship sailed from the port a few short hours before the area was overrun by the enemy forces. Thus the remains of 864 of our gallant servicemen who gave their lives for their country were recovered and started on the first portion of their long journey home.

It is interesting to reconstruct the various prior actions which led to this recovery. As early as the fall of 1950 serious consideration had been given by the Quartermaster of the Far East Command, Maj. Gen. K. L. Hastings, now The Quartermaster General, to the problem of removing our casualties from the temporary cemeteries in Korea and returning them to their homelands during the combat period. This was a new concept of service to our deceased and their next-of-kin, for the return of our dead in World Wars I and II had not been inaugurated until after cessation of hostilities. He took action to determine the requirements for supplies, equipment, and personnel, both military and civilian, and to resolve the problem of obtaining the facilities which would be necessary to carry out such a program. Concurrently, the Office of The Quartermaster General had been developing corollary plans, to the extent that a Central identification Unit had been activated at Fort Lee on October 27, 1950, and placed under intensive training. Steps also

were taken to initiate procurement of necessary caskets and other items for such a program.

By mid-December key officers with previous Graves Registration experience were being assembled in the Tokyo Area to form a nucleus for the Zone Headquarters and other units necessary to accomplish the mission. Preliminary plans called for the location of such an installation in Korea; however, reconnaissance failed to reveal any buildings or facilities which were considered suitable. Construction of adequate facilities was estimated to require a period of 60 to 90 days. At the same time the entrance into the war of the Chinese Communist Forces on the side of the enemy had already caused our forces to withdraw from areas in North Korea where they had established small temporary United Nations cemeteries. The enemy forces were pressing steadily southward, and it was difficult to estimate where their advance would be checked. hurried reconnaissance revealed that adequate facilities could be developed in buildings immediately available at Camp Kokura on the northern tip of Kyushu, the southern-most of the four major islands of Japan. Evacuation operations were started immediately on the premise that these remains could be held in temporary mausoleums at Kokura pending the acquisition of personnel and facilities to begin actual processing operations.

On January 2, 1951, Zone Headquarters was activated at Kokura, together with a Field Operating Section to which eventually would be assigned the necessary embalmers to perform the mission. That first day a nucleus of 10 officers, 51 enlisted men, and 1 civilian was available for

duty. On the same date the ship carrying the remains from the Inchon Cemetery docked at Kokura, and this small group labored side-by-side for two 16-hour days in reverently unloading, transporting, and placing all remains in assigned locations in the mausoleums. At the same time our Graves Registration units in Korea proceeded to disinter other temporary cemeteries in South Korea including those at Taejon, Taegu No. 1 and No. 2, and Masan. The remains from these cemeteries were all transferred to Kokura and placed in suitable mausoleums in less than four weeks.

By late January, remains from the cemetery at Miryang were also disinterred and transferred to Pusan, Korea, for trans-shipment to Kokura. At this time, the advance of the enemy had been checked, and it was apparently at we were not going to be forced to withdraw from the entire Korean peninsula. During this same month a new United Nations Military Cemetery had been established at Tanggok on the outskirts of the City of Pusan, to which all United Nations casualties were then evacuated for interment. It was determined that

As early as the fall of 1950 serious consideration had been given...to the problem of removing our casualties from the temporary cemeteries in Korea and returning them to their homelands during the combat period.

the remains from the Miryang Cemetery should be temporarily reinterred in the Tanggok Cemetery until such time as the large numbers already transferred to Kokura could be processed.

At this time a decision was made in the Far East Command and approved by the Department of Defense to return all American casualties to their homeland on the premise that it would be inadvisable to establish any permanent cemeteries in Korea. On the 22nd of January, The Central Identification Unit arrived from Fort Lee; initial supplies had already been received; laboratory and office facilities had been readied; and the actual processing of remains for identification commenced on 29 January 1951.

Note: At the time this article was written the term Graves Registration was used for what is now call Mortuary Affairs.

During the next four months the majority of remains being held at Kokura were processed for identification, embalmed, casketed and prepared for shipment to the United States. In the Central Identification Laboratory, teams of military and civilian technicians examined the remains in detail for the purpose of recording all information concerning physical characteristics, together with any other information, which would assist in the identification of that individual. Fingerprints were taken wherever it was physically possible; tooth charts were prepared by dental technicians; hair color, skin pigmentation, height, shoe size, and numerous other items were recorded. Personal effects found upon the remains, together with various items of clothing, were examined in detail in an adjoining chemical laboratory. Where chemical means failed, infrared photography was used to bring our faded writing, serial numbers, laundry marks, and similar information from the items examined. In the main laboratory skilled photographers recorded on film all tattoos, scars, physical abnormalities, and fingertip dermi in cases that could not be fingerprinted. Bone malformations and peculiar tooth and cranial formations were also photographed as well as dentures, upon which the man's name or serial number was frequently inscribed. A fluoroscope was used to check all clothing removed from remains for additional bone fragments and to inspect the remains to determine the extent of injuries and type of missile causing death. X-rays were also taken of portions of the body when there was reason to believe that the deceased had suffered serious bone injury prior to death. By this means, X-ray evidence of an old fracture could be compared with the man's medical records as an additional means of confirming his identification.

Several physical anthropologists were included among our technical personnel. These specialists determined the individual's race, age, and distinctive physical appearance. When, as a result of tank accidents and air crashes, the remains of several individuals were intermingled, the anthropologists made the necessary segregations and reconstructed the physical characteristics of each individual.

This processing was frequently quite dangerous. On many occasions live grenades and small arms ammunitions

were found when the clothing was removed. In some cases the firing-pin releases were badly rusted and in momentary danger of breaking and activating the grenades.

Reports compiled in the laboratory giving the results of the work were then forwarded to the headquarters Unit, which compared the data obtained from the remains with those available on the same individual prior to death. A complete case history was prepared, establishing beyond all doubt the identity of each individual. These documents were then reviewed by a Board of Officers, and the identification was accepted as positive. Upon the completion of this work the remains were transferred to the mortuary where teams of military and civilian licensed embalmers prepared and casketed each individual.

For the first homebound shipment 51 of our honored dead, widely representative of the officers and men of our Armed Forces, were transported by rail to Yokohama. There, on March 11, 1951, after elaborate shipside ceremonies, they embarked on the long ocean voyage.

Shipments subsequent to the initial one from Yokohama were made at regular 10-day intervals through the Port of Moji, which is adjacent to Kokura. These shipments commenced on March 22, 1951, and continued through September 1952, at which time a semi-monthly schedule was effected and continued until September of 1953. Prior to the departure of each vessel from Moji, a religious ceremony with military honors was held at shipside.

By May of 1951, the processing of remains originally shipped to Kokura had progressed to the point where a disinterment program from the Tangkok Cemetery was initiated. Accordingly, groups of remains were disinterred and transported to Kokura for processing as rapidly as laboratory work-schedules permitted. Sufficient technical personnel had become available in April 1951 to permit the initiation of a two-shift operation in the laboratory, and the volume of remains to be processed forced the continuation of this schedule until November 1952.

The personnel engaged in the work at Kokura represented a highly heterogeneous group. The military personnel available included a surprisingly large number of licensed embalmers, in grades from private

to major, who were screened from our service personnel throughout the Far East Command and the continental United States. A large number of civilian embalmers and technical specialists were recruited in the United States. Our anthropologists included two Americans one European, who had extensive experience in the World-War-II program; and one Japanese, who was a professor from a leading university in Japan; each highly trained in his specialized profession. In fact, all of the major races of mankind were represented among this small group of experts who performed the anthropological work, a highly desirable but extremely unusual situation. A number of indigenous workers were also employed to perform such highly important tasks as cleaning and scrubbing our facilities so that we might maintain the high standards of sanitation essential to the success of the project. Experienced identification investigators from the Memorial Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, and numerous clerical personnel were also used in headquarters operations.

A major problem developed in the embalming mortuary in the early summer of 1951. Dust, generated from the tremendous quantities of hardening compound required to embalm remains of the type then being handled, became a serious health hazard to personnel engaged in this work. Respiratory infections developed, a number of our men had to be relieved from their duties, and additional technical personnel had to be brought in. Temporary relief was obtained by the use of respiratory masks. Eventually, after consultation with air-conditioning experts, a down-draft exhaust system was designed and built around each mortuary table. The system was highly effective, and its use resulted in the elimination of the health hazard as well as the loss of many manhours of work. Medical personnel and sanitary engineers assisted in the development of a sanitation program. After the development of a new insecticide known as Lindane the sanitary problem was completely solved.

By November of 1951 the evacuation of all American remains from temporary cemeteries in South Korea was completed with the exception of a small number in the ceremonial plaza of the United Nations

Continued on page 68

Reunion Showplace.....

45th Inf. Div. Reunion

Picture taken at the 58th Annual Reunion, September 2003 at the Biltmore Hotel, in Oklahoma City, OK. Shown left to right, Harold Brown, Centerville, Mo.; John McLain, Cleveland, TN.; Richard Anderson, Rockford, IL.; Jackie Farmer, TX; Dick Rode "Roadie", Bethpage, NY; Wayne Pelkey, Barre, VT.; Bill Oelkers, Sayville, NY; Sam Gann, Indianapolis, IN; and Ray Kilil, Nashville, TN. *(Thank you for photo and letter. No name given to Editor)*



Company "F", 279th Inf. Regt., 45th Inf. Div.

Photo shows attending veterans at reunion in Tulsa, OK in Sept. 03. *(Thank you John Hill for photo and letter. No names given. Home generated photo enlargement not good.)*



568th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company

Photograph of the recent reunion of members in Memphis, Tennessee, Sept. 16-19, 2003. The 568th, is a Tennessee National Guard unit, served in Korea from September 1950 until its deactivation in 1954. The group meets annually, and in 2004 will meet in Atlanta. *(Thank you David P. De Pew and H Jason Ridge for photo and letter. No names given.)*

5th RCT



Heavy Mortar Company, 5th RCT. held its 5th mini reunion at the Executive Inn, Louisville, Kentucky, October 9-11-03. There were 24 mortarmen representing all three years. Family and friends made a total of 42. Shown Front row: Hubert Deathrage, Jay Copley, Bill Conley, Joe Karam, Richard Okada. Middle row: Bruce Korman, John DeAngelo, Bill Borrer, Don Dolly, John Kane, Don Sheehy, Bill Honnef, Ray Scherrman, George Fritts, Gene Pulliam. Back Row: Orla Fent, Don Lichius, Henry Langstraat, Jack Putty, Bud Knuckles, Jack Colbert, Archie Naugle. Not Shown: Harold Kirk and George Trendell.

1st Field Artillery Observation Battalion

The 1st Field Artillery Observation Battalion held their 23rd annual reunion October 9 - 12 at the Airport Holiday Inn in Englewood Ohio. The 1st FAOB was an active Observation Battalion in WW II and Korea. Its mission was, 1. The location of enemy artillery by Flash, Sound, and Radar. 2. The registration of allied artillery fire, and 3. Reporting battlefield information. See the reunion schedule for Oct. 2004.

The speaker at the 1st FAOB dinner, Chief Master Sergeant John Hearn, with the United States Air Force. (seated is President Carl Gugel)



Some ladies of the 1st - Back row: Nancy Palla, Retha VanHulzen, Joan Hynek, JoAnn Towne, Rose Wehling. Front row: Debbie Hintzsche, Carol Dust, Judy Rehfeldt.

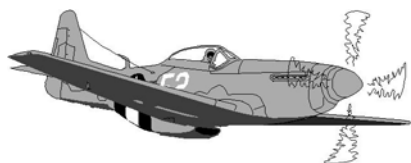


Hospitality room – 1st Observation Battalion reunion.



Footprints of the First: This tracks the service of the 1st Observation Bn. in Korea

Winter Ferry Flight



F-80 Jets Needed in Korea

Winter, 1950-51

The renewed and increasing combat activities in Korea had been taking a serious toll of USAF's stock of F-80 jets and, since we at Clark Field, in the Philippines, still had a stockpile of 75 ... which had been left behind when the two squadrons (12th and 67th) of the 18th Fighter Bomber Group went north to Korea and converted back to F-51s. We in the 44th Sqdn were given the additional task of ferrying many of those aircraft north to Tachikawa, Japan, near the outskirts of Tokyo, for replacement of combat losses of the Japan-based F-80 units flying over Korea.

I was scheduled to take a flight of four replacement F-80's up, by way of Taipeh, Formosa, then via Naha, Okinawa and Itazuke, Japan to deliver them to Tachikawa, during the last week in January. However, as my luck would have it, I had a malfunctioning tip tank ... not a unique experience ... which refused to feed, making it necessary for me to 'Abort' over the northern tip of Luzon, and sent the flight on without me. I had enough internal fuel remaining, to return to Clark, where I dropped the pair of \$800 full 230 tip tanks, before I could go in to land. I was promptly rescheduled to take another flight of three north during the following week.

We made it off on Sunday morning, the 5th of February ... Captain Bill Slater, a Captain Rennie from the Office of Special

Investigations (OSI) and me. We made the 600 mile hop to Taipeh, Formosa without incident, but then, because of the long 800-mile over-water leg from Taipeh to Naha, we had to await the belated arrival of an Air Rescue B-17, and give them an hour's head start so that they could get into position about half way to Okinawa ... in case any of us had any problems along the way, they could drop a little lifeboat to us.

On the climb out eastward over the wide, deep blue expanse of Pacific Ocean from Formosa, I found by the time that I'd reached our planned cruising altitude at 25,000 feet, that I once again had two non feeding tip tanks.

With a few quick calculations on my little circular slide rule, I concluded that I was very rapidly approaching my "point-of-no-return" ... the point along my course at which I could no longer make it back to Taipeh with the balance of my internal fuel, and I would be just as well off to drop the heavy tip tanks, gain some altitude and head on toward Okinawa ... hoping for the best.

Praying for an un-predicted tailwind (and advising Slater and Rennie what I was up to), I manually released both external tip tanks simultaneously, and immediately added power to climb to 30,000 feet or above, where I would get the best fuel economy.

I kept a nervous eye on my fuel gauges as I used first one set of tanks, then another, and wasn't very encouraged when we noticed a widespread 'scud layer' ... low clouds ... extending out a hundred miles or so west from where we thought the little island of Okinawa should be. That made it necessary for me to navigate entirely by radio, since I would not be able to see the island before letting down thru the clouds ... and it also meant that I would have to remain at high altitude until I actually passed over the radio station ... not being able to start an early enroute descent from 50 or more miles out, the usual visual procedure.

When I had to switch to the Fuselage Tank, the last of my fuel tanks, and still could not see the island, I became concerned. However, I knew that by staying at high-altitude ... we had gradually cruise-climbed to 34,000 feet, I knew that I had fuel enough for engine power for another twenty minutes or so, then, from that altitude I could glide power-off for another 75 or eighty miles ... if only that damned scud layer wasn't there ... life would have been so much simpler if I could have seen down through it and known exactly where that little island of Okinawa was hiding, in the middle of that great big, very wet, Pacific Ocean.

Slater and Rennie were sticking with me, keeping me in sight ... they had plenty of fuel remaining, because their tip tanks had been feeding properly, even though they had to carry higher power settings than I because they were carrying a heavier load.

I kept my eyes anxiously focused on my radio compass needle, waiting for the first indication of a station passage.

When it finally started swinging slowly around toward the tail, I yelled "Here we go" to the others, chopped my throttle to idle, dropped dive brakes and went into a very steep spiral down to 20,000 feet, from where I could begin my normal instrument approach penetration procedure into Naha. Fortunately for me, the scud layer was thin, less than a thousand feet thick, and there was a good 800 - 1000 feet ceiling below, so I had no trouble lining up and putting it safely onto the runway in good order.

The engine didn't quit before I could taxi into the parking area, but there was

Unsung Heroes of the Korean Air War

by

Duane E. 'Bud' Biteman,

Lt Col, USAF, Ret

nothing left showing on my fuel gauge ... that was plenty close enough. And, once again, I was very happy to be back on firm ground ... even if it was a cold, blustery February day on 'Okie'.

Arriving at Naha's Air Force base on a Sunday afternoon was not conducive to securing prompt repair service, so I had to wait until the following day to have my tip tanks replaced. Then, because the young airman working the gas truck was inexperienced with jet fighter aircraft refueling, he started filling the right tip tank without putting a second hose into the left tank to balance the heavy-weight (1400 lb) load of 230 gallons of jet fuel.

We promptly found the reason for the two-hose, balanced filling procedure, because the right landing gear hydraulic strut promptly collapsed from the uneven weight of the fuel.

I couldn't believe my eyes, when I first looked out and saw the poor, sick airplane ... with one wing pointed up at 40 degrees toward the sky, and the other almost resting on the hard pavement.

I went directly to the Base Flight Maintenance Office and insisted that he call the 25th Fighter Squadron and beg, borrow or steal a qualified F-80 mechanic ... someone who knew something about repairing F-80 hydraulic struts ... which he did.

For a change, luck was on my side, for no internal damage had been done to the strut; the twisting weight on the strut had allowed air pressure to leak past the seal, and as soon as the weight was balanced again, and the strut was re-pressurized with air, it was 'almost as good as new'. We were all greatly relieved to see that it held its air pressure.

By the time the repairs were completed on my landing gear strut, it was too late on Monday afternoon to consider taking off for Itazuke, Japan, our next planned refueling stop. Reluctantly we trudged back over to the drab Naha Bachelor Officer's Quarters (BOQ) for another dreary night.

Early the following morning, after a refreshing preflight inspection in the brisk, cold sea wind, we finally climbed into our cockpits, closed the canopies to ward off the chill breeze and, after checking all controls, instruments and switches, commenced starting our engines.

My mechanical troubles were not yet over, I found ... for when I looked to check my engine oil pressure, which should have read 70 - 80 psi with the engine running, instead had a big zero under the needle. I knew that I had a sufficient quantity of oil, for I had personally checked the dipstick in the plenum chamber during my preflight inspection.

Since the oil pump had been functioning properly on our arrival at Naha, it wasn't likely that it would fail suddenly without any other tell-tale clues ... I surmised that it must be just the cold weather; the thick, tropical oil from Clark wasn't circulating to the gauge in the cold February air of Okinawa. Surely I would have a reading by the time we taxied out to the runway for take-off.

I advised the others of my problem, my conclusion, and said: "Let's taxi out; I'll decide what to do after it's warmed up". However, by the time we'd completed our run-up, I still had no oil pressure indication ... it was "time for decision..."

If the oil pump was malfunctioning, I'd ruin not only the engine if I tried to take off, but that, in turn, would ruin my whole day if I had to drop the airplane into the ocean. On the other hand, if it was just the cold, sluggish oil in the long line from the engine to the instrument, then the engine should be OK. (When I thought about spending another unexciting night on Okinawa, I decided to give it a shot, and to trust my 'thick oil' opinion.)

"Let's go", I called, "this thing will warm up after we get going."

'Crossing my fingers' apprehensively, I lined up on the runway behind Slater and Rennie, waited a few seconds after they began their formation take-off roll, ran my power up to 100% RPM, glanced anxiously at my zero oil pressure readings, then released my brakes. At about 75 mph, just as I was beginning to reach flying speed, I thought I could see a little flicker of movement on the oil pressure needle out of the corner of my eye ... or was it just a bump on the pavement? As I lifted off, then raised my gear handle, I could definitely smell the slightly pungent odor of burning oil coming through the air conditioning system; if any oil at all had been spilled on the engine during filling, it would quickly burn off with the heat of take-off power, and would soon disappear. It was nothing

to be concerned about, normally, unless you happened to be having other oil problems, then it became more difficult to dismiss the odor as being "nothing to worry about..."

As I climbed on course out over that cold Pacific Ocean, with six hundred miles of open water and only a very few small islands between me and Itazuke, Japan ... and the oil pressure needle still showing no signs of cooperation, I began to wonder if I had analyzed the problem correctly. But then, the engine sounded OK, and all other engine instruments appeared normal ... the exhaust gas temperature was within limits, and steady; engine RPMs were steady.

I remembered once again, the similar problem I'd had with a coolant gauge in a F-51 Mustang three years previous, when the damned instrument kept showing an over-temp condition, and how I had eventually "solved" the problem by spreading my chewing gum across the face of the instrument so I could no longer see the position of the needle ... and how the 'engine roughness' had immediately smoothed out when I'd quit moving my jaws to chew the Double Mint.

"Well", I thought, "it's time to dig out Biteman's old original instrument repair kit," as I reached into my flight suit pocket for my packet of Double-Mint, and began the long, tedious process of unwrapping a stick while shifting the airplane control stick from one gloved hand to the other. Finally I was able to lift my oxygen mask away from my chin far enough to slip the unwrapped stick of gum into my mouth and start chewing.

After about ten chews ... when the Double-Mint was just beginning to soften, I looked once again at my oil pressure gauge and, 'lo and behold, the needle had finally climbed to 80 psi ... it's normal reading. My analysis of the problem had been correct after all, the 'sluggish' thick, cold oil in the line; my heart rate began to normalize for the first time since my wheels had left the ground.

I radioed Slater and Rennie the good news, and we continued on course across the ocean toward Itazuke Air Base, on the lovely Japanese island of Kyushu, where we landed amongst the combat-bound F-80s and F-84s of the 8th and 27th Fighter Groups.

Korean War Veterans Certificate

The beautiful, full color 11" x 17" certificate pictured on the right is now available. It is produced on parchment-like stock.

A special certificate is available to family members of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the Korean War or who died of wounds received. The individual request should have the date of death and place and be certified by the requester.

Veterans who want to have a certificate made up for the spouse or descendant of a fallen buddy and can certify to the event, may do so. Multiple copies of the same certificate can be ordered if you have a number of children/grandchildren. You may order certificates to give to members of your unit or provide them with an order form.



Please be sure all information is printed clearly or typed and include your serial number and unit designation while in Korea. In some instances, it may be necessary to abbreviate. Begin your unit designation with the smallest designation and list to the largest.

The certificate will be shipped rolled in a protective mailing tube and total cost is \$20.00 paid in advance. This beautiful certificate can be framed in a 16" x 20" frame with appropriate matting, mounted on a 12" x 18" placard or a walnut plaque.

Certificate Order Form

☐ I certify that I served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces in combat/support of the Korean War: 6/25/50- 7/27/53.

☐ I certify that I served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea (9/3/45 to present - if not during above period.)

I served in: ☐ Army ☐ Air Force ☐ Navy ☐ Marines ☐ Coast Guard ☐ Other

I would like the following information on the certificate:

Rank (Optional) _____ First Name _____ MI _____ Last Name _____ Serial Number _____

Spell out full unit starting with the smallest group (i.e., Company, Battalion and/or Regiment, Division)

☐ Killed in action: Date & Place _____ ☐ Died of Wounds Received: Date & Place _____

Mailing Information:

Name _____ Telephone Number _____

Street Address _____ Apt No. _____

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Signature and date _____

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After uneventful landings, securing the aircraft, getting BOQ assignments and cleaning up, we went over to the Officer's Club for a drink or two and some dinner. While there, we talked to some of the pilots who were currently flying their Korean combat sorties. We found that we did not envy them their missions, and we weren't even particularly curious about where they were heading, or how the war was going for them. We'd been out of the War Zone just a couple of months, but the memory of the pain and the weariness was still very fresh ... we wanted no more part of it. Slater and I were in full agreement on that score.

The next morning we had to brush a thin layer of dry, powdery snow off of the airplanes before we could open our canopies. The weather was well below freezing, so we weren't much concerned about ice forming on our control hinges, causing them to bind. Our problem, instead, was the fact that our engine oil was so thick with the cold that the engines would not turn over fast enough with the battery-powered starters, to allow ignition with our normal, automatic starting system.

Instead, rather than chance an engine-damaging "hot start" from too much fuel in the ignition chamber, we carefully fed little dribbles of fuel manually with the throttle, just fast enough to keep the engine RPM gradually increasing until, finally, after fifteen minutes of very careful "nursing" of the throttle, we were able to get the engine speed up to the normal 35% idle speed, and could switch over to the automatic fuel control systems. Since we had plenty of fuel for the 600 mile over-land flight to Tachikawa, we allowed lots of time for the engines to come up to normal flight temperatures before moving onto the runway for take-off.

The flight to Tachikawa was uneventful (my oil pressure gauge was operating normally again), except for the speed we achieved along the way.

With 75 knot tailwinds at 30,000 feet, we covered the entire 600 miles ... from take-off to touch-down in just exactly one hour. (We were still not yet mentally adjusted to achieving ground speeds like that ... we hadn't really been into the "jet age" long enough to realize the amazing things those 'blow jobs' held in store for

us.)

After just a few minutes to transfer the airplane paperwork to the FEAMCOM representative, we were in a heated staff car and on our way to the University Club in Tokyo ... our 'old stompin' grounds.

The Tokyo 'U' Club, in addition to being the best Air Force Officer's Club in the Far East, was also the 'Grand Central Station' of the Orient. It was virtually impossible to spend an hour in the U-Club bar without meeting someone out of our dim, distant past.

On this visit I ran into Ken Skeen, a Captain I'd flown with in the 33rd Fighter Group in New Mexico in '48. He told me that most of the old 33rd bunch were flying F-84s out of Taegu. Then I ran into Burke Gray, who I'd been stationed with in China in 1945; he was with the 1st Fighter Group at Johnson AFB, flying the hot new F-86 Sabre interceptors. We ran into a couple of the newer 12th Squadron pilots, over on R & R from Pusan; they told us that Lt. Col. Gloesner ... the fellow who led my last mission up to the Yalu River in November, had been shot down and killed during the past week ... on the same day that his promotion to 'bird' Colonel had come through. What a shame; it was sad, sad news for me ... I really liked the guy.

While in Tokyo, we made a special trip

to FEAF Headquarters Personnel Section, trying to glean some shred of information about our prospects for transfer back to the 'States in the foreseeable future. As expected, there was still no 'official policy'; only those pilots with 100 or more completed combat missions were being considered ... on an individual basis. The mere accomplishment of 100 missions was, by itself, no assurance of Rotation; they might still just move the individual into a Tokyo staff position for a few more months, at the whim of a ranking staff officer.

It seemed, more and more, that the staff bureaucrats were just playing games with our lives; we were mere numbers to be shuffled about, in and out of combat, with no thought whatsoever being given to our feelings, desires or our past accomplishments.

Our spirits were not lifted an inch by our visit to the FEAF Headquarters.

Duane E. 'Bud' Biteman, Lt Col, USAF, Ret "..."one of those OLD, Bold Fighter Pilots..." (Col. Biteman passed away on September 23, 2002. I will honor him and his unit by printing all of his stories. Editor.)

Next Issue: **Flight from reality 4/51**
Even in war time, some aerial experiences could be heavenly.

Death Notice of a Member of KWVA

The following notice is submitted for publication:

Name of deceased _____

Date of death _____

Department/Chapter _____

Home of record _____

☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps ☐ Air Force ☐ Coast Guard

Other _____
Primary Unit of service during Korean War

Submitted by _____

Relationship to deceased _____

Send to: Membership, P.O. Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210

GRAYBEARDS DEADLINES

Articles to be published in the *Graybeards* must be sent to the editor no later than the second week of the first month of that issue.

Mar-Apr 2004Mar 12
May-Jun 2004May 14

Jul-Aug 2004Jul 16
Sept-Oct 2004Sept 10

■ Information on Toney, John R.

Result of being with the 3rd Bn. in Korea and following the action at Hadong. I was one of those who were taken prisoner at this massacre.

Now as to the information on John R. Toney – Toney was my buddy. He and I were in the same Training Co. at Camp Funston. In fact he was my Asst. Squad Leader at the start of basic training. Later he was made the 4th squad leader in our platoon.

After basic we both attended leadership school at Camp Funston. After graduation we were assigned to Co. K, 3rd Bn., 29th RCT, stationed on Okinawa. Shortly before the war broke out in Korea, Toney and I were assigned to the S2 section of the 3rd Bn. Hq.

Toney and I always worked together, guard duty, patrols in Korea and ended up getting captured, trying to keep some of our troops from getting machine-gunned. These men had gotten separated from us when I got into a fire fight with the North Korean patrol that killed the Air Force Forward Observer. He was setting on his knees trying to catch his breath after our running up a mountain, trying to break out of the trap. The captain was within arms reach of me, God rest his soul. The gooks didn't see me because I was laying at the base of a shrub.

Toney and I survived the air attack that leveled Hadong the 29th of July 1950 - two days late. The gook's had us in a church, a jet dropped a rocket on us and the building was strafed by various air craft that day. 22 of approximately 80 of the POWs were killed in this attack. The dead were buried about a week later by three men of the 29th, one was Charles Napier. The guard of this detail had been in the Japanese Army during WW2. After the burial he fired three rounds over the grave and passed a sake bottle to the men and each took a drink in honor of the dead. The soldiers still remain buried in Hadong.

That night, the POW's that could walk and that were not critically wounded started our long march north. We had

made it to Seoul and were being quartered in a school house in the north part of town. I'm not sure how long we were in Seoul, but it was several wees. The North Koreans took us from the school the night of the Inchon Invasion and started marching us north. Of approximately 400 hundred (about 60 were 29th personal) only about 275 men made it to the North Korean Capital. During this march when going was really getting rough, Toney would start counting cadence in a Donald Duck voice and this would drive the guard right up the wall.

After about five days in Pyongyang

HADONG

The truth about what really happened at Hadong, South Korea

By James W. Yeager

the gooks took us from the school house that they had been keeping us in and loaded us into gondola coal car and told us they were taking us to Manchuria. One of the guards who could speak some English informed us that we were going to Manchuria and that we would never go home.

The fifth day they broke the train up because of air strikes during the day. That evening we were told that they were going to feed us. The gooks marched back south down the tracks and turned us up into a small ravine. Setting us down in a column of three, Toney and I were setting together in the third rank. Up on the bank in front of us stood a burp gunner (a Russian machine gun) and he turned to his right and started firing.

Toney and I rolled to our right, my head was in the arm pit of the man on my right, I could feel his body jerk and respond to the number of rounds he received, his reaction was so violent that he kicked my shin so hard that I thought I had been hit. His blood ran over my head, shoulder and back.

The gooks started to bayonet and

shoot the men who had not been killed in the initial firing, many of them were crying out for their mothers in their last moments of agony.

Toney and I played dead. Toney was hit, the bullet going through both his thighs after the gooks went back to get some more men it turned dark and I helped Toney up and we crawled up the ditch.

Here we found five other men and hid in a millet field for the rest of the night. The next day we went of on a ridge and that afternoon General Almond with the 187th airborne and 3rd ROKs found us.

The jump had been delayed by bad weather for 5 hours.

Toney and I were two of the twenty one survivors of the Suchon Tunnel Massacre as the press called it.

Toney and the rest of us were returned to the states. After being released from the hospital, Toney and I were reassigned to a infantry training unit at Camp Carson (1951). Later that summer our unit was sent to Fort Benning, GA and assigned to the school troops. Both of us completed our enlistment there.

Toney moved to Colorado and farmed around the Greeley area. He passed away in 1970 of a massive heart attack.

I think it is owed to those men of the 3rd Bn. of the 29th RCT. that the truth of what really took place at Hadong be told. All these long years I and some of the other survivors have kept silent.

I think it's time to set the record straight for the poor soldiers that were pulled behind jeeps by ropes. Ropes that the North Koreans had tied them up with. And the ones that they played bob the apple with in the river and creek with long poles.

The sergeant, that the gook captain (who integrated us in the church) blew his brains out with a colt 45 because all he would tell the gook was his rank, name and serial number. Also those poor soldiers that were gravely wounded and buried alive on a hill side at Hadong pass.

The night before the Hadong battle, Captain Mitchell, Toney a jeep driver (who, I can't remember his name) one of Chae's men who was the interpreter and I went on a recon patrol via the road. In the jeep. We drove almost up to the head of the pass. It was a very dark night and we were able to see the red glow of cigarettes all around in the hills and mountains that boarded the road on our right and across the rice paddies to our left.

The captain stopped the jeep several times and questioned men (young) in the traditional white clothing of the Koreans their hair was cut in the traditional q-bald cut of the NKPA. These men were squatted down at intervals in the ditch on the side of the road.

Finally we pulled off the road to a small hut in a small clearing on the right side of the road.

The captain and the interpreter talked to the old man of the hut and he informed us that tomorrow there would be a big battle if we continued on. He told us that the NKPA had a large amount of troops in Hadong and in the mountains around this area. Also that they had tanks and self propelled artillery. (This was the 6th Div. of the NKPA).

It is interesting to note that Col. Mott had previously told the troops that there were only about 300 hundred peasants armed with pitch forks and clubs in Hadong, causing trouble and we were going to kick the shit out of them.

After the conversation with the old man, Captain Mitchell had the driver return us to the company and made his report to Mott.

At approximately 0900 hours the S-2 section was riding in the jeep (fifth in line of the vehicles) we heard the 75mm recoilless fire. Mott went forward with some of the Bn. staff and the Korean General. In a very short time they returned and after the several got seated in his jeep (we were all sitting in our vehicles) all hell broke loose. The general took a round and was bleeding like a stuck hog. Two of his body guards tried to get him out of the jeep. The Bn. XO, Major Toney J. Raibl was seriously wounded.

We all jumped from the jeep and took

The officers who knew the truth were deliberately sent on dangerous missions, in hope that they would be KIA.

cover in the ditch on the right side of the road, at this place there was a small bank where the road had been cut through. A captain (I don't remember who) jumped up on the weapons carrier that was right behind the jeep and tried to get the fifty cal MG into action, but received several rounds of MG fire and fell off the truck. The ambush had been sprung and the North Korean troops were in place on the high ground in a more or less horse shoe position from where they placed concentrated fire on the 29th on the road with no place to take cover.

At this point Col. Mott came driving his jeep back down the road like a mad man, yelling, every man for his self, it's a trap. He had blood on his face and nose. After this happened a Master Sergeant ordered Toney and I to go forward and turn up a small hollow and take up firing positions.

We fought from this position all day, once a tall 1st Lt. called out to me from down below our position and said attack that hill, it was obvious that he was under great stress.

I told him a squad had already tried and every man was killed. The position that he wanted us to assault would have to be approached over open ground, there was no cover it was just like a football field. About 200 yards across to the MG position and I asked the Lt. to send up a mortar team so we could take out the machine gun.

About 20 minutes later a sergeant showed up with a 60mm, two men and not more than six rounds. This man never could zero in on the position and I told him to cease firing, as I thought he was firing into K Company or at least that's where I thought they were and I could see the burst of the rounds via my field glasses.

A salvo of 120mm mortar rounds came over our position and the Sergeant grabbed his helmet with his hands, pulling it down and started crying, from that point on he was useless.

We were finally able to neutralize the

MG with bazooka fire but the enemy concentration was too great to attack.

We stayed in the position till late in the after noon and finally there was accumulation of about 15 men including the Air Force Captain. The firing had subsided somewhat. I glassed the area all around and every where I looked there were brown mustard colored uniformed North Koreans. I could not see any on the mountain directly to our rear.

A decision was made to brake out as we had not had any contact with anyone for hours.

I have friends who did make it out and two days later when muster was called only approximately 155 were present, approximately 80 to 100 men were taken POW. The rest died - thanks to the great leadership of the Bn. commander. But the story you read is different.

The officers who knew the truth were deliberately sent on dangerous missions, in hope that they would be KIA.

An added note to this sad story is the fact that Toney and I were selected to be on the honor guard at Ft. Benning for General Church when he retired. On his final inspection tour it so happened that he noticed my 24th Division patch and he asked me what outfit that I had been with. After telling him that I had been with the 29th RCT., 3rd Bn., He said "Son that outfit was a suicide Unit. We had lost contact with the North Koreans who had defeated Dean at Taejon and were spear heading south. The 29th found them and gave us just enough breathing space to set up the Pusan Perimeter."

I resent the fact that reports of this action described the 3rd Bn. of the 29th RCT was a bunch of recruits. Sure there were about 400 new men, but they stood and died as was recorded after the break out. These soldier's bodies were found still in position.

The platoon leaders were the best and the NCOs were battle tested men, who

had learned their job the hard way in WW2. It is pure BS that our weapons were inoperative because of cosmoline and had not been test fired. We ran combat problems while still on Okinawa and there had been zeroing of the rifles on the ship while on its way to Japan. The men who were with me sure didn't have any problem killing the dam gooks.

The 1st Bn. were made up of basically the same type of troops and the unit was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its action at Anui, South Korea.

In conclusion if any one ever qualified for a General Court Marshal, it's in my opinion that Lt. Col. Mott did an outstanding job and also Captain Sharr who Mott turned the Bn. over to and suppressed the truth of what Mott had done.

(This letter backs up and repeats some of CB Johnson story printed in a previous issue. Yeager's story was written on 29 May 1992 and CB Johnson's story used part of this text and was written on Feb. 1996.

I do not recall when these stories were sent to me but as you can see we all continue to suffer from the Korean War and relive it over and over in our minds hoping to change the outcome or at least find an answer why. James, you and the men in your unit were true heroes. You held your ground as best you could thus allowing more troops to arrive to give South Korea the freedom it has enjoyed for over 50 years.

My twin brother Richard was lost in a similar action at Kunu-ri in North Korea with the 2nd I.D. He died as a POW and is still in NK. Like you, my family and I are still looking for answers after 50 plus years. I was in the same unit but missed that action. One would think being in the Korean War we would have a better understanding but we do not because those early 9 months were so screwed up. I will print in a later issue CB Johnson's Revenge for Hadong. Welcome home and God be with you.
—Editor.)

KWVA Members and Friends

Visit the KWVA web site at:
[HTTP://www.kwva.org](http://www.kwva.org)

POW Documentary to Air on PBS

Proud to Serve: The Men and Women of the U.S. Army, hosted by the legendary Walter Cronkite, salutes the men and women who dedicate their lives to protecting the United States. The documentary will air on PBS stations this March (check local listings) and features a moving report on POWs:

Every soldier knows that during a conflict he, or she, might be captured and become a Prisoner of War or go Missing in Action. Indeed since WWI there have been over 142,000 American POWs and over 92,000 more soldiers reported Missing in Action.

Walter Riner's story

This was on the 1st day of February in 1951. The infantry unit that I was attached to was overrun. There was three of us taken prisoner out of a — out of a unit. And that — the rest of them were dead. And I- I was wounded. It's all — both of the other two guys with me were wounded. And we- we got cap — we were out of ammo. We couldn't shoot no more, so we didn't have nothing to shoot with, to shoot. They overrun us. Took us prisoner. And we walked a long way north. It was cold. It was colder than hell! And that's putting it bluntly. It was snow on the ground. Nice and deep. They fed us after the fifth day. They got us and put us in Camp Five right on the Yalu River up by Manchuria where it's nice and cold. And we spent the winter of '51 there, the winter of '52 there. The camp was primitive. And you couldn't get together. You were interrogated on a regular basis. After it's all over, an interrogation,

there's no teeth.

A rifle butt. I got the teeth. I got the busted parts that were in my mouth repaired when I was released in '53. If you didn't have stuff to take care of yourself, you died, that's all. If you didn't eat, you didn't take do this and do that, you died! And there was a lot of people in the camps that did die.

Walter Riner was released to the Americans when the Korean War ended.

Another POW whose story is featured in the documentary is Jessica Lynch, who was captured during operation Iraqi freedom in 2003.

But while some Prisoners of War and those Missing in Action have made it back to America, many others, from all branches of the military — have not.

Since World War I some 90,0000 American soldiers are still unaccounted for. Some say thousands of them are still alive in other countries. Others say just a handful. Official government figures surprisingly put the total number of confirmed soldiers still considered Missing in Action at one. The rest they have declared dead. Whatever the number - Americans want everyone who was ever a Prisoner of War or Missing in Action, and is still unaccounted for to come home.

In Washington D.C. there are 4 small buildings where soldiers and American citizens stand vigil, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. And they have pledged to do this, until every single American Prisoner of War and soldier Missing in Action. has returned.

The Graybeards

The Graybeards is the official newsletter of the Korean War Veterans Association Inc. It is scheduled to be published six times per year. Views expressed in the newsletter do not necessarily reflect the position of the KWVA Executive Board nor does the KWVA Inc. assume any responsibility for errors of omission or commission. All articles, reports, and items except those clearly marked Official KWVA Notices and/or Announcements may be edited to conform to space, clarity, and format specifications without permission of the authors. Expressions of opinion as in editorials and letters to the editor if printed, may be edited only with the writer's consent. Material used with permission from other sources will identify and credit that source. The use of copyrighted materials must have the permission of the copyright holder before using.

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Did USAF Airmen Establish the Pusan Perimeter at K-3, Pohang AB, Korea, 8-13 August 1950?

By Al Watson

This is my story of our weather station at Pohang-Dong, Korea. We were organized, in place and operational at Airbase K-3, Pohang, on 15 July 1950. Our mission was to supply local and area weather information to the 40th Squadron, 35th Fighter Group, F-51 fighter unit, and to the FEAF weather net via the 20th Wea. Sqdn, Nagoya, Japan.

See Al Watson photos on page 32

Historical maps show the extent the North Korean invasion of South Korea was held at Pohang between 1 Aug. and 15 Sept. 1950. Below is a brief history of my detachment's involvement. Items in quotation marks are quotes from my official "Historical Report of 20-28L Air Weather Service Detachment from the Date of Formation until 16 August 1950," dated 20 August 1950, which I signed "Albert T Watson, 1st Lt., USAF, Detachment Commander, 20-28, AWS Detachment."

Between 6 and 10 August 1950, the Republic of Korea forces north of Pohang-dong on the east coast of Korea were in retreat, and defense of the town and K-3 Airbase disintegrated. During this period, the U. S. Navy was shelling the area just north of Pohang to try to assist the ROK forces in their defense of Pohang. "On the morning of 11 August, aircraft flying in the traffic pattern at Pohang AB were getting ground fire from a ridge about ½ mile west of the airstrip. Our fighter planes retaliated by making passes directly overhead and strafing into the ridge. Enemy forces in large numbers were in Pohang Station, some five miles distant, and the city of Pohang was set on fire. Antiaircraft guns on the airfield were used as artillery against small groups of enemy troops near the airfield."

"An orderly evacuation of the base was begun, to take all possible equipment and men by armed convoy to LSTs in port 12 miles south, and leave the minimum number of men and equipment to operate as long as possible. M/Sgt Peter L. Kobilsik, Cpls William I. McKinney and William J.

Blommel were ordered to proceed to the port with our jeep and loaded trailer. Pfc Wendell G. Priddy and Edward F. Vermillion volunteered to operate the weather station with me until the final evacuation was ordered."

"Due to increased sniper activity all around the field, the base commander ordered a perimeter guard set up. All planes, pilots, ground crews and support personnel were evacuated. There were so few persons left on the field that it was necessary for everyone to participate in the perimeter guard. All were assigned positions on the perimeter of the field to defend during the hours of darkness. Constant small arms fire during darkness by our perimeter guards gave the North

Koreans an impression that we had more force than actually existed. Morale was boosted considerably late on 12 August when U. S. Army tanks arrived and took up positions between our fox-holes on the perimeter of the field, and fired into enemy positions. On the morning of the 13th the enemy was massed in such large numbers between the airfield and the beach, approximately a mile away, that all the remaining Air Force personnel were evacuated by air."

The line of our perimeter guard is apparently where the invasion of the North Korean Forces was halted, and what became the northeastern part of the Pusan Perimeter.

Al. Watson

Graybeards Copies

The requests for extra *The Graybeards* to support printing of same was such a success, we will offer extra copies for every issue on a first-come first-serve basis. For future issues, if you wish to make sure your orders are filled, I must have advanced payment.

The Graybeards is a great tool for the chapters in New Membership and Tell America Programs. We request minimum orders of 5 at \$1 donation per copy plus \$3.85 postage.

We can send up to 8 copies for \$3.85 postage. For orders above 8 copies or future issues, there is an additional cost of \$1 per copy plus \$3.85 postage.

Example: if you wish to order a full year 8 copies each of 6 issues) then a check for \$71.10 should be enclosed with your request.—Editor.



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What it Means to Love a Soldier

By Jamie Reese

Special to American Forces Press Service

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 8, 2003 — She stands in line at the post office waiting to send a package to her husband, a U.S. Army soldier serving in Kuwait. Envelopes, pens, paper, stamps, sunscreen, eye-drops, gum, batteries, powdered Gatorade, baby wipes and Twizzlers.

He said he needed the sunscreen and baby wipes. She threw in the Twizzlers.

There's a common bond at the post office in this military town. People aren't just sending letters and packages; they are sending smiles, hope, love and just a touch of home. People look around at the others, sharing their concern, fear and pride. They take comfort knowing they are not alone.

Passing through the gate leaving the Army post, she enters another world. A world filled with pawnshops, surplus stores, barbershops, fast food galore and, of course, "Loans, Loans, Loans."

This is a life that includes grocery shopping at a place called the Commissary. A life that has her venturing to the Post Exchange, referred to as the PX, instead of heading to Wal-Mart. This is where you come to learn, appreciate and respect the ceremonious traditions of Reveille and Retreat, and of course, the National Anthem from a completely different perspective.

At 6 a.m., or as the soldiers call it, 0600 hours, Reveille can be heard across post. The bugle call officially begins the military workday. At 1700 hours Retreat sounds signaling the day's end. Soldiers render salutes, chatter fades and all eyes are drawn to the nearest flag. At 2300 hours, the bugle sounds Taps, denoting not only the "final hour" of the day, but also honoring those we have lost.

When the national anthem plays in a military town, a special aura fills the air. Men, women, and even children stop to pay their respects. Civilians place their hands over their hearts. Soldiers salute. In this world, the anthem isn't just a prequel to the echo of "Play Ball."

Since she married her soldier and experienced the Star Spangled Banner from this perspective, she's noticed how people in civilian towns react to the national anthem. She notices the people who con-

tinue to talk, the hats that stay on, the beer that doesn't get put down, and even the jeers at the person singing the anthem. The meaning seems to be lost to a majority of people. But if she looks closely, she can see who has been blessed enough to learn this lesson. Some are grandparents, some are parents, and some are young children.

At first glance, children growing up in this world of artillery, tanks and uniforms are the same as any other kids from any other town. They do the things that kids do. They play sports, go to school, and play with their friends. The difference is that their group of friends may change once a year, or more, due to a change of duty station.

They don't have any say in this. They could be two years old and not remember a thing about it, or they may be 16 years old getting ready for prom and having to up-root and move again. They're known as "military brats," a harsh misnomer for those who learn a lifestyle of sacrifice at such a young age. Yet, it makes them strong.

The little boys become the men of the house and the little girls become the ladies. They adapt to these different situations. They live with the reality that one, or even both parents, may not be around to celebrate birthdays and holidays. They know there will be times when they will look into the stands during Little League games and see only an empty space in the bleachers.

At the same time, these kids have a sense of overwhelming pride. They brag

She mentally prepares for the days, weeks, even months ahead. She needs to focus on taking care of her love while he is overseas.

about their daddies and their mommies being the best of the best. They know their Mom's been through deployments, changes of duty stations, and the ever changing schedules Army life brings. While Dad is away, she takes care of the house, the bills, the cars, the dogs, and the baby.

To cope with it all, she learns military families communicate via the Internet so he doesn't miss out on what's happening back home. But he does miss out. He won't be there for the baby's first steps, and he may have to hear his son or daughter's first words through a time delay across a static-filled telephone line.

She remembers what it was like before he left, when everything seemed "normal." Normal except for the pressed uniform, the nightly ritual of shining boots, the thunder-like sound of the Apache helicopters flying overhead, and the artillery shells heard off in the distance. OK, relatively normal - when they occasionally went to the park, spent holidays together and even enjoyed four day weekends when he could get a pass. But, the real challenge began with the phone call.

She relives the moments before she kissed him goodbye. A phone ringing at 0400 hours is enough to make her heart end up in her throat. They've been expecting the call, but they weren't sure when it would come. She waits to hear the words, "Don't worry, it's just a practice run." But instead she hears, "Here we go."

So, off he goes to pack, though most of the packing is finished because as a soldier, he is "always ready to roll." She gets the baby, but leaves his pajamas on because it is just as well that he sleeps. She takes the dogs out, she gets dressed, all the while trying to catch glimpses of her husband. She wants to cherish his presence because she doesn't know when she'll see him again.

She knows that in other homes nearby, other families are enacting exactly the same scene.

Within 15 minutes, the family is in the car heading to the "rally point." As they pull up, they see soldiers everywhere, hugging their loved ones. While people love to see tearful, joyous homecomings,

fearful, anxious, farewells are another story.

Too soon, with his gear over his shoulder, he walks away. She is left behind, straining to keep an eye on her soldier. As the camouflage starts to blend, only his walk distinguishes him from the others.

She takes one last look and takes a deep breath. She reminds herself she must stay strong. No tears. Or, as few tears as possible. Just words of encouragement to the children, to her friends and to herself. Then she turns, walks back to the car, and makes her way home to a house that is now eerily quiet.

She mentally prepares for the days, weeks, even months ahead. She needs to focus on taking care of her love while he is overseas. Her main priorities will be the care packages, phone calls, e-mails, and letters sprayed with perfume. And, she can't forget to turn the stamp upside down to say, "I love you."

Taking care of her family, her friends, even strangers – this is her mission as an Army wife to do these things without a second thought. At the ripe old age of 22, she knows the younger wives will turn to her for advice. "How do you balance a checkbook? How do you change a tire? When are they coming home?"

Only when she knows everyone else is OK, the bills are paid, the cars maintained, the lawn cut, the kids asleep, the pets calmed down, and the lights are off, does she take time for herself.

Alone at night, she runs the next day's events over in her mind to make sure it will all get finished. She reviews her checklist of things to do, things to buy for his care package. Once again, she checks the calendar to count down the days. Before turning in, she checks to make sure the ringer is on for the late night phone call that might come in from overseas.

Before she falls asleep, a few tears hit the pillow. But even as the tears escape, strength enters her mind, body, spirit and soul. She remembers why she is here. She remembers the pride and the love that brought her here in the first place, and a sense of peace comes over her, replacing, if only for a second, the loneliness, the fear and the lingering heartache she feels while her soul mate is away.

This is what it means to love a soldier. She wouldn't have it any other way.

GI Humor Still Brings Chuckles

In perhaps every war, GI humor has given troops some smiles in even the gravest of situations. World War II, for example, produced the ever-present graffiti of Kilroy and cartoonist Bill Mauldin's intrepid characters, Willie and Joe. See Joe's story in a prior issue.

Snow White and 7 Houseboys

By Kimchee Malone

Taksan time ago, was living in Pusan a very gorgeous joe-san who was Queen Sheba. This joe-san plenty vain. She looks in mirror and says: "Mirror, mirror on hootchie wall, who is sharpest sheba of them all?" Then mirror speak back: "You Number One Queen!" This make Queenie happy for awhile.

All of a sudden one day Queenie asks mirror the usual and mirror speak: "You Number 69-new joe-san, Snow White is No. One Sheba." Queen Sheba hit hootchie ceiling. Calls out posse, speaks: "Ketchee this interloper named Snow White, and more skosh too." But spies hear Queen Sheba is looking for Snow White; she running for the hills, hiyaka!

Snow White take to hills; gets taksan late and dark. She stumbling from paddie to paddie when spots little hootchie. Looking through window see seven houseboys sitting down for chop chop. Each has own bowl with name on it. She read: "Skosh, More Skosh, Hiyaka, Taksan, Iddewa, Slicky Slicky and Grumpy". Knocking on door, Snow White goes in hootchie.

"Waddy know," speaks Iddewa, "a babe!", But Grumpy, who has long beard and obviously joe-san hater, speaks, "Get rid of her; we don't want to ketchee trouble from Civil Assistance Officer Captain Billington."

"Nuts to you," screech Skosh, More Skosh, Iddewa and all the rest of the little houseboys.

"Wait a minute, kids," says Snow White. "I'm on lam from Queen Sheba. Hide me out and I do all washee and cook chop chop."

"It's a deal," they all agree, except Grumpy, who grab hat and pipe and takes off for NCO club.

Next morning Snow White getting up before reveille and fix powdered eggs for seven houseboys. Gets them out of sack and they all tickled at No. 1 service.

Then they take off singing, "No ketchee promotion this side of the ocean," for little dry cleaning plant they run in the woods for American Gee Eyes.

Trouble coming more skosh. Just when Snow White listening to "A-Frame Cowboy Show" over AFRS who should come to door but no punneda Queen Sheba, who has been trailing Snow White. She posing as Avon Cosmetics Sales Lady and gets in hootchie. Snow White buy poison lipstick

When seven houseboys come home poor Snow White is laid out on couch, looks plenty sick. In fact she's dead. So seven houseboys have big wake. Taksan crying and pretty flowers; even Grumpy feels bad.

Right in middle of wake, siren is heard and up screams Hollywood Type character, driving Jaguar Convertible. "Who are you?", speak seven houseboys.

"I'm Prince Charming; you ketchee good looking babe named Snow White around here?" At this Snow White open one eye. "Sharp looking character," she thinks to self.

"That's her, Queen Sheba get in hootchie and poison her. We feel taksan rough about this."

Then Prince Charming go over and kiss Snow White's hand. Snow White come to and speak, "Where you been all my life, big boy?"

Snow White and Prince Charming climb into Jag and takeoff.

"Well whaddy know," speak seven houseboys. "Hi ho, hi ho its back to work we go. We got shafted on that deal."

Joe Bryant (RO 31128), Maj. USAR
Harry S. Truman Chapter 135, KWVA
Branson-Hollister, MO
(1st. Lt. Co. B, 32nd Inf. Regt. and HQ,
7th Inf. Div., Korea 195253)

*(Thank you Joe for some more humor.
Editor.)*

Images of Korea



1st Lt. Albert T. Watson



Bill McKinney, Al Watson, & Lt. Doug Canning.



Al Watson taking winds aloft reading



Bath & laundry time.



Pete Kobilsik and Gene Priddy.



Ed Vermillion



Refugees passing airstrip

K-3 Pohang Dong, Korea, July-August 1950 AWS Det. 20-28L 20th Weather Squadron

Photos from
Albert T. Watson,
7017 Joyce Way, Dallas, TX
75225 Tel: 214-369-2765, E-mail
shasta23@mindspring.com

(See story of evacuation on page 29)



Airman handing out food.



Gene Priddy preparing evacuation.



Gene Priddy preparing evacuation.



My foxhole with view of the beach.



Old Baldy, T-bone Hill, 45th Div. June 1952.



Eldon Bailey, MLR Bunker Old Baldy - T Bone Hill area, 45th Div. June 1952.



Henry Hall 45th Div., Chorwon area, August 1952.



Heartbreak Ridge area. 45th Div. Oct. 1952.



Air strike, T-bone Hill and Old Baldy. 45th Div, June 1952



Henry Hall – Command Bunker MLR T-Bone Hill & Old Baldy, 45th Div. June 1952.

Photo by Eldon J. Bailey
3080 Eliot Dr.
Hood River, OR 97031-9574
bailey3080@yahoo.com



Ralph Morrow, Heartbreak Ridge area. 45th Div. Oct. 1952.

**Photos from Janice Feagin Britton,
500 Spanish Fort Blvd.,
Spanish Fort, AL 36527-5018**



Lt. Janice Feagin (Britton) off to the war zone to pick up more casualties.



Teamwork: Pilot and Nurse confer to insure the best possible care for the priceless cargo: Flying the lowest possible altitude could save the life of a patient with head & chest injury. Respect of fellow Air Force pilots led to extra smooth landings.



1950 & 51 evacuated the sick and wounded from Korea to Japan and within Korea.



Oxygen, thermos jugs of water, medical kit, magazines and records are necessary items of equipment for all air evacuation flights. The nurse must see that these are loaded aboard the plane.



Medical equipment id loaded aboard a C-54 along with other cargo. The plane carries vitally needed supplies to Korea and returns to Japan with wounded.

In the Korean combat zone, due to inadequate roads, rail and port facilities, medical air evacuation has been more valuable than during any other military campaign. Korean roads are in very poor condition, most of them being merely winding dirt trails, snaking through mountains and valleys.

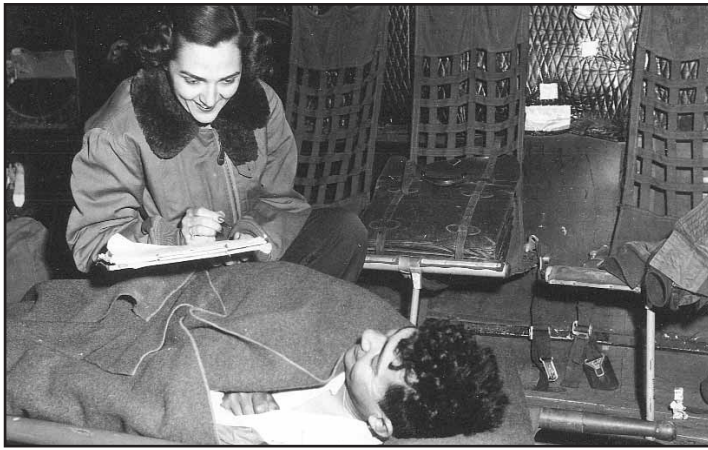
In populated areas there are many roads, some of them good, but in the areas where some of the worst fighting has been taking place, particularly in the high mountainous areas where rocky peaks rear 6,000 feet into the air, there are few roads, and practically none are fit for ambulances or vehicles.

Sometimes, bearers have to carry wounded for miles under terrible conditions of terrain.

Travel on Korean roads is further complicated by continuous dust clouds stirred up by a continual usage and heavy tanks.



CAPACITY PLUS - An Air Base in Korea - The enormous capacity of this US Far East Air Forces C-119 Flying Boxcar of the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) - demonstrates graphically the United Nations logistical potential is made possible by use of aerial transportation. Rail or water transportation would have required days for this tractor to reach this advanced Fifth Air Force airstrip, while this huge transport delivered it in a



The Flight Nurse checks each patients name, rank, diagnosis and condition when he is loaded aboard the plane.



First Lt. Janice Feagin (left) and First Lt. Lillian Kinkella of Richmond, CA, both Flight Nurses with the Far East Air Forces, warm their toes shortly before the last plane full of wounded American soldiers departed. Pyongyang was abandoned to the hordes of communists.



Prisoners of War wait in the cold for aerial transportation. There were not enough litters to go around.



American resourcefulness in the absence of conventional transportation, these GI's use oxen to carry cartons of food to nearby units.

HISTORY OF 801 M.A.E.S.

1. - May 1942 38th Medical Air Ambulance Squadron trained at Ft. Benning, Ga. **2. - Feb. 12, 1943.** Named 801st M.A.E.S. Tontouta, New Caledonia Capt. James E. Crane. **3. - In 1944** Moved to Guadalcanal, Operated Evac 1944-1945, Tacloban; Biak; Leyte; Morotair; Peleliu; Owi; Bougainville; Sansapor; Munda; Lavella. **4. - Sept. 1945,** 2 flights 801st in Okinawa, 1 flight 801st in Tachikawa. **5. - June 1950** - Korean War 801st flew wounded out of Taejon using Ashiya as base operations. **6. - July 1950** Maj. Charles Peterson organized air evacuation operations from Taegu. **7. - Aug. 1950** Col. Allen D. Smith becomes Flight Surgeon of Combat Cargo Commander and Cmdr. of 801st. *Who was Chief Nurse? Maj. Lucile Slattery. **8. - Sept. 14, 1950** All 801st flights moved to Tachikawa. **9. - Sept. 1950** Nurses and Med Techs operate out of Kimpo. A flight nurse and med tech died when a C-54 from Kimpo crash landed at night in Sea of Japan. Med Tech died when a combat air transport C-46 crashed attempting to land at an advanced field. **10. - Dec. 1950** - Chinese cross Yalu River. **11. - Dec. 5, 1950** 801st evacuated a record high of 3,925 patients. In Dec. alone, 28,140 were evacuated. June to Dec. 68,873 Chosin Reservoir - 801st receives Distinguish Unit Citation and becomes first Air Force unit to receive award. (with 315th Air Div.) **12. - Jan. 1951** Seoul, K-16, and Kimpo fall to North Koreans. 801st uses fields at Wonju, Chungju and Suwon. **13. - Feb. 1951** 801st forced to use old fields at Taejon and Taegu and Pusan. **14. - Feb.-March 1951** Chinese begin to withdraw to 38th parallel. Kimpo, K-16, K-51, K52 become available to 801st Feb., March, and April. **15. - Summer and Fall 1951,** Eighth Army and 315 Air Div. organize coordinated evacuation efforts within Korea and Japan. Major Maynard Tinkham, Capt. Dottie Roche, Major Norman Twigger - Surgeon Ashiya, Capt. Esther Taylor. **16. - 19 Jan. 1952** Lt. Col. Jesse Grace becomes 315th Surgeon and 801st Commander. Sgt. Leon Longley, Sgt. Wayne Simcox, and Sgt. Carl Bradley. Lts. Ken Hester and Mary Lou Weiss get married. **17. - Jan. 1952** Globemaster C-124 introduced to replace C-54 and C-119 (Box Car) **18. Sept. 1952** Globemaster lands at Tachikawa and on to Kimpo for test flight. Returns to Tachi' with 127 Patients. **19. - 1952** and early 1953 routine flights to remote fields if you want to call them routine!! **20. - Dec. 22, 1952** Lt. Margaret Perry, Lt. Virginia McClure and Sgt. Francis Marstiller die after Royal Hellenic AF C-47 collides with jet at Suwon airfield. **21. - April 21 - May 3, 1953** "Little Switch" with a C-124 Globemaster. Gen McCarty, Col Grace, Med Techs? **22. - May 1953** Chinese resume attack on ROK Units. 801st evacuates over 1,881 patients in one day. The highest total in one day since Dec. 1950. One C-124 carried 419 patients in a single 24-hour period. **23. - June 18, 1953** 801st M.A.E.S. becomes 6481st M.A.E. Group. **24. - July 27, 1953** Korean Armistice **25. - Aug. 1953** "Operation Big Switch"

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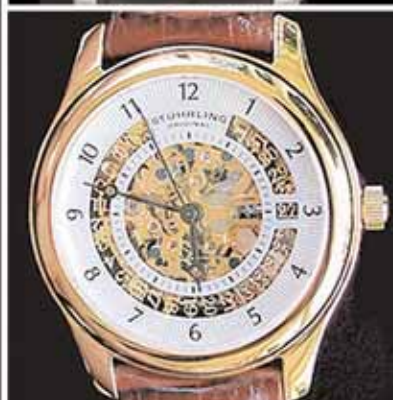
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Letters



Reunions

I was telling a guy one day that I just returned from a reunion with a bunch of old Army buddies. He asked, "What do you guys do?, sit around and tell war stories? I never could tell why old soldiers go all the way across the country just to see someone either older then they, or just to shoot the bull. Me, I would use that money and go to Vegas. "You ever been in the military?", I asked. "Are you nuts?, put up with all that spit and polish and take a bunch of crap from some damn Sergeant". "You know what friend", I said, "soldiering is more then that", I continued, "When you make friends with a soldier, it will last for a life time". "Oh I have heard that crap before", he remarked, "I have friends that never were in the military, and we have been buddies since High School" "Were you ever ready to die for those friends?, did you ever almost freeze to death together?, did you ever attack a hill under murderous machine gun and mortar fire?, did you ever go with little food, a bath, or a cold drink for weeks at a time?, Did you ever lose one of your friends to where there was nothing to pick up except maybe a hand?"

I paused for a moment to get his reaction. "Well no, nothing like that ever happened to me". The strength in his voice weakening. I continued, "The night before you attack, you and your buddies sit quietly trying your damndest to rest. You know that this time tomorrow night, some of you are not going to be here. You even find time to pray with these tough combat soldiers, none will laugh or walk away. Even on the coldest night sweat will be oozing from your body. Death of a combat soldier is very lonely, as more often then not, they'll die alone. From all of this comes a bonding. When we old soldiers go to reunions, this is the reason why we go. We are actually 'dead men walking' for no one should ever be able to walk away from hard combat. When a battle is won, you look for your friends. When you spot each other, you punch, laugh, and just plain hug. Only those old soldiers who fought in battle together know the true meaning of a reunion. Sharing months in combat with a fellow soldier is the foundation of a friendship that will last as long as the soldiers have breath". "We don't see old men at a reunion, we see young guys, laughing like hell!!". Dedicated to you old soldiers who only attend a reunion to be with one another one more time.

Joe Langone

(Well said Joe. Maybe some of our veterans will see the light.)

Award Winning Photo

In the photo, I am the GI with hand grenade, M-1 bandaged hand, and partial beard. I was trying to sleep when Signal Corps photographer, Sgt. Feldman woke me up. On top of the sandbag pile, smoking a cigarette is Carl Kaiser of Brooklyn, New York.

Our platoon carried stretchers full of ammo behind another attacking group. We carried wounded out, and were waiting in the mud for tracked weasels, or ambulance jeeps to get the wounded men out at that time.

This photo won a prize for Sgt. Feldman and was exhibited at the Pentagon. Then, *U.S. Camera Magazine* (now defunct) gave



Photographer, Sgt. Feldman, took the above picture at the Forward Air Station at the base of the "Chicago" Spur of "Old Baldy". This was mid July. Photo from U.S. Army Signal Corps Archive #40471.

it a full page in their August 1953 issue devoted to "The Unsung Combat Cameraman". Another full page spread was in *U.S. Camera's* "Best Pictures of 1953".

Government Printing Offices in many cities still carry *Korea, 1951-1952*. A US Army publication, page 291 is another full page of me and Carl. Robert Leckie's book, *Conflict, The History of the Korean War*, includes the photo as a full page in the middle of the book. I found a copy at the Souvenir Stand within the Lincoln Memorial in 1999.

I first saw the photo as newly published in *U.S. Camera Magazine* the day I arrived back stateside in Camp Stoneman, Cal. Unfortunately, so did my family. My father had thought APO 248 was Hawaii or Japan. A neighbor showed the magazine to my family. They immediately drove from our Bronx, New York home to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where I was expected to be sent before getting a 30 day furlough.

When I walked up to the gate with my left hand (bandaged in photo) in my pocket, my father fainted. That little shrapnel wound kept my hand bandaged shut for a few weeks. The cut was deep to the bone from one edge across the palm. It healed in time, but firing an M-1 across the bandage was a bit awkward.

For a good story, contact Bob McCulloch (Wheeling, Va.). He used his BAR very effectively on our first day in combat. "Old

Baldy" lost 2 Chinese soldiers that day, thanks to Bob.

Paul B. Wiener
4055 Ida Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35243
Phone 205-967-7606

Twin Brothers die in Korean war

I read with interest in the July-August issue of *Graybeards* of the brothers dying in the same action during Korean war.

I would like to mention the Krebs twin brothers who also died in the war. Although they never died in the same action, one died and the other KIA on consecutive days. I was acquainted with the Twins, Krebs, John G. RA 16289966 and George J. RA 16289967 while they were assigned to Co. G, 35th Inf. Regt. 25th Div. in Japan in the months prior to the beginning of hostilities. At the beginning of hostilities the 24th Div. was getting many casualties and many of the personnel of the remaining units in Japan were transferred, and shipped directly to the units of the 24th Div. as replacements, George and John being part of those. I'm not sure which of the 24th Div. units they were assigned but we heard that the brothers were casualties of the war during the early days of action.

In the book, *In Memory – Lest We Forget*, by Charles E. Casey, the book which was taken off the Defense Department computers, lists these brothers, Krebs, John G. as KIA on 7-11-50 and Krebs George J. as MIA on 7-12-50. The book lists them as being from Whiteside Co. Illinois.

After reading the article, I felt these twin brothers were worthy of mention.

Glenn E. Berry
624 E. Jefferson St
Mankato, KS. 66956
E-mail <glenn@ruraltel.net>

Area man's four-year crusade ends with signing of Taps Bill

On Veterans Sunday, 1999, Al Wright of Sparta sat in church listening to high schooler Elizabeth Jackson sound Taps.

The Korean War veteran had long been irritated, by the use of boom boxes to sound Taps at veterans' funerals and he appreciated the live performance.

"She did such a good job it could bring a tear to your eye," he recalled.

As Wright listened to the hallowed notes emanate from the young girl's trumpet, a light clicked on in his head.

He came up with an idea that would both benefit young people and elevate the dignity of veterans' funerals. An idea that would take four years to come to fruition.

Wright's tenacity paid off when his idea, embodied in Assembly Bill-74, was signed into law last Monday by Governor Jim Doyle. The law gives a \$25 tuition voucher to students who sound Taps on a bugle, trumpet or coronet at military honors funerals held in Wisconsin. Students in grades six through 12, and in postsecondary learning institutions are eligible for the tuition vouchers, which are redeemable at state universities and colleges. "I never knew how hard it was to get a bill passed," said



Bill Signing. Sparta residents Al Wright and Marlin Phillips were on hand as Governor Jim Doyle signed into law last week the Taps Bill, which gives students \$25 tuition vouchers for sounding Taps at veterans' funerals. Wright is pictured in the white shirt standing behind the Governor. Phillips and his wife, Sherry, are to the right of the Governor. Also pictured is Representative Terry Musser. He and Senator Ron Brown co-sponsored the bill.

Wright, who despite being frustrated by seemingly endless delays, found self satisfaction in his experience.

As he began lobbying for the legislation, Wright enlisted the help of then Sparta School Superintendent Marlin Phillips. The two then found allies in State Representative Terry Musser and State Senator Pod Moen.

Musser originally wrote and introduced the bill two years ago. At that time, Wright and Phillips testified before, the Assembly Veterans Affairs Committee.

Wright related to the committee a story he read about Andrew Triplett, a Navy ensign killed in the 2000 terrorist bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen. The story described how a boom box unceremoniously sounded Taps at Triplett's funeral.

"I don't think it was a fitting tribute," Wright said, comparing it to Jackson's moving live performance that Veterans Sunday.

He and Phillips also pointed out that 1,500 veterans a day are dying and there aren't enough buglers to attend the funerals where families request military honors.

The bill passed the committee and eventually went onto the floor of the Assembly where it was approved 96-0.

Then Wright and Phillips appeared before the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee where the Bill also passed. But the proposed legislation got lost in Limbo and never made it to the Senate floor.

The bill was then reintroduced in 2002 at committee level. That time around, Senator Ron Brown, who defeated Moen in the 2002 election, added his assistance.

The bill breezed through both houses and was signed into law last Monday as Wright and Phillips looked on.

According to Musser, the Taps Bill, as it has been dubbed, will cost the state up to \$150,000 a year. The tuition vouchers will be issued by funeral directors.

The new law is a companion of the Veterans Funeral Honors Program, which gives veterans service organizations \$50 for providing a color guard and firing squad at veterans' funerals.

Wright said Congressman Ron Kind has been watching the Taps Bill and is considering introducing the legislation at the

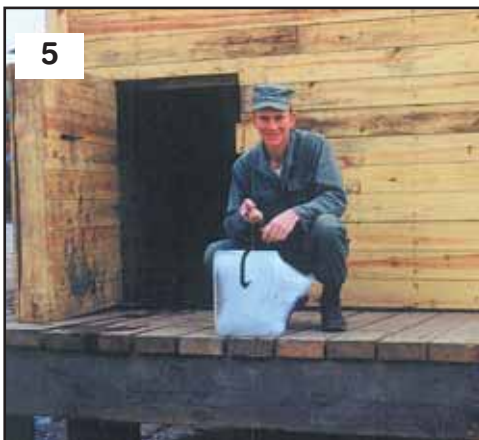


Photo #1 – 8th Army Supply Point #10, Youn-chon, Korea. March 52

Photo #2 – Headquarters 45th QM Co. and Division Headquarters, Youn-chon and Chorwon, Korea. June 1952

Photo #3 – 45th QM Co. of 45th Inf. Div. at Taegwang-ni, Korea. Construction of ice cream plant. June 1952.

Photo #4 – 45th QM Co. Div. ice making plant, Youn-chon and Chorwon, Korea. June 1952.

Photo #5 – Cpl Chet Harvey, 45th QM Co. at the ice making plant, Youn-chon and Chorwon, Korea. June 1952.

Photo #6 – Pfc's Tony Semany of Detroit, MI and another soldier standing next to a sign for the ice cream plant located between Youn-chon and Chorwon, Korea. June 1952.

Photo #7 – Road in Chunchon, Korea area. June 1952.

Photo #8 - 45th QM Co. draftees ready to board a train for rotation home. July 8, 1952

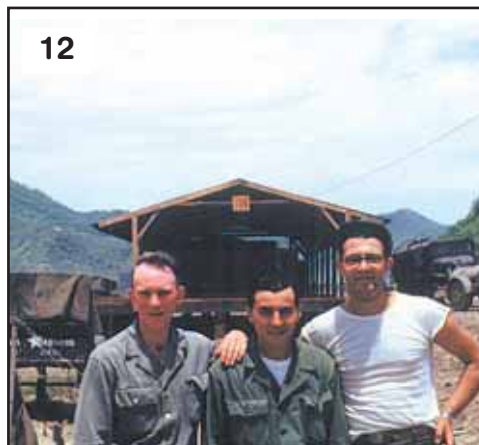
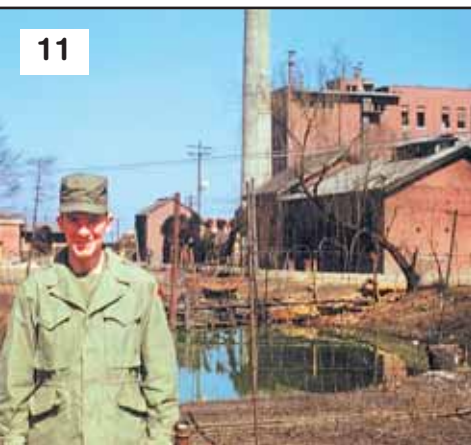
Photo #9 – Pfc. Bill Schmidt of Detroit, MI and another soldier standing in front of a building with an American flag.

IM

PH

45th QM Co. arrived in Korea in December 1951. The company was assigned to Supply Point #10 in a bombed out brewery in Taegwang-ni between Yongson and Chorwon.

(Thank you Chet for photos. Please send no more)



Yongdung-Po Korea.
Division Supply Point
1952.
Yongwon-ni, Korea in
the making plant. June
1952.
located between
ice making plant
a. June 1952.
Pfc. Carmon Carollo of
Youchon and
June 1952.
ward train in Youchon –
1952.
and Cpl. Chet Harvey

on troopship in San Francisco harbor. Home from Korea. August
1952
Photo #10 – Cpl. Chet Harvey, 45th QM Co. at 8th Army Supply
Point 10 Yongdung – Po, Korea. March 1952.
Photo #11 – Cpl. Chet Harvey at 8th Army Supply Point 10
Yongdung – Po, Korea. March 1952.
Photo #12 – Cpl. Chet Harvey, St. Paul, MN, Pfc. Carmen Carollo,
Chicago, IL and Pfc. Tony Semany of Detroit, MI at 45th QM Co.
located between Youchon and Chorwon, Korea. June 1952.
Photo #13 – Cpl. Chet Harvey, 45th QM Co. 45th Inf. Div.
Chunchon, Korea area. July 1952.
Photo #14 – Leaving Korea for home – July 8, 1952. Pfc. Tony
Semany of Detroit, MI saying goodbye to Cpl. Chet Harvey.
Photo #15 – Leaving Korea for home – July 8, 1952. Center: Pfc.
Tony Semany, Cpl. Bob Anspaugh.
Photo #16 – Cpl. Chet Harvey, Inchon, Korea August 1952.
Photo #17 – Cpl. Chet Harvey, Sasebo, Japan August 1952.

PAGES of KOREA

(continued from page 35)

Photo by Chester M Harvey, 10701 N La Reserve Drive # 352, Tucson, AZ 85737

51 along with the 45th Inf. Div. from Hokkaido, Japan. Supplies such as food rations, petroleum, oil and lubricants were centered at 8th Army
in Yongdung – Po across the Han River from Seoul. We shipped by rail overnight, every night supplies that were off loaded at 45th QM HQ. At
From these places distribution to Division Units took place.

more. I have too many others to print. I will ask for more maybe down the road in The Graybeards.—Editor.)

national level.

The bill is receiving endorsements from organizations, including the VFW and Bugles Across America.

Not one to sit on his laurels, Wright said the next step is to get word out that the Taps Bill exists. He has now enlisted the help of Sparta School Superintendent John Hendricks to get the news to the state's high school music teachers.

Musser said the Taps Bill is a perfect example of how Wisconsin law is often enacted—a grassroots effort culminating in meaningful legislation.

"Al was definitely the impetus on the whole issue," he said.

Pat Muilvaney, Staff Writer

(Thank you Alan you are special veteran and a friend of all veterans. Sorry I could not print all sent to me but anyone interested in learning more contact Alan Wright, 8491 Idyllview Ave., Sparta, WI 54656 Tel: 608-269-7977. KWVA National, and I am sure Wisconsin, is truly proud of you.)

A narrow escape at K-24

In 1951, a well documented book chronicled the activities of the 18th fighter Bomber Wing from the inception of the Korean War through late 1951, however, some of the occurrences were only given cursory comment due to space constraints. One quote from its pages stated, "Remember the time Livermore and five airmen turned infantrymen and practically played hide and seek with some guerillas for almost two weeks on that airstrip? And the time we bugged out a matter of hours before the commie avalanche from the north poured over one of our sites." (Ross Livermore was a captain at the time and later became a lieutenant colonel.)

Due to the unusual circumstances of the item concerning evacuation prior to the Chinese onslaught [of which I was part of], a detailed account of that encounter follows. We were a detachment assigned to K-24, an airstrip located approximately 50 miles northeast of Pyongyang and about 100 miles from Chosen on the Yalu River. We were a forward operating base for the 18th Fighter Group. Our base was parallel to a wide river. The terrain was flat and barren, and it was cold! On Nov. 26, 1951, 200,000 Chinese launched an attack on U.N. forces and North Korean guerillas were active to our south.

We were ordered to evacuate our position in early December and most of the support people left immediately. Sixteen communications troops remained to destroy sensitive communications equipment. All other unclassified equipment was evacuated on a train headed south. We were to be picked up by C-47 that afternoon and taken to our new operating location in South Korea. The aircraft never showed up. It was later determined that an erroneous report of our complete evacuation had been sent to 5th AF Headquarters.

Our wing commander, Col. Low, and our squadron commander, Maj. Steele, were the only officers with us at the time, and they calmed us and issued instructions to dig in and an aircraft would certainly come for us the next day. We had, by this time, no communications capability at all. At dawn the next morning we looked across the river and saw a small contingent of Chinese troops who were estimated to be 3 to 4 miles distant. At the time, we didn't believe they were aware of our presence.

Major Steele had as wire chief go to the cable head where there were some cable stubs sticking out of the ground and an EE-8 field telephone was used to ring down on a pair of wires. After several attempts, an operator at K-23 in Pyongyang answered and our commander was patched in to 5th AF HQ and connected to Gen. Partridge. We were assured that help was on the way.

Less than an hour later, we saw an aircraft approaching from the east. It was a C-119 which was being ferried from Japan to Seoul and was diverted over the Sea of Japan to our location. The enemy population across the river was growing and as the aircraft approached over the river, he began to receive small arms fire from the ground troops across the river. (We had no way of warning him). The pilot, a second lieutenant with a Thai cadet copilot, landed, and, with the engines running, had us tumble into the aircraft from the rear. About two hours later, we landed safely at Suwon airstrip just south of Seoul. Later reports indicated that the Chinese occupied K-24 late that same day. It was a memorable and harrowing experience.

Lt. Col. Richard Frye (Ret)

(Sent to me by Jack Edwards, KWVA 1st Vice President. Thank you Jack. Scanning was difficult and photos are not good for printing. We did our best. —Editor.)

Kimpo in 1952



Hanger and Parking ramp K-14 - Kimpo

I was assigned 4th Maintenance Squadron, 4th FIW, K-13 and K-14 July 1951-July 1952. Photo is of Kimpo Air Force Base (K-14) taken about August 1951 when the 4th moved up from Suwon (K-13). Frank H. Bradsell, 148 Kings Mountain Drive, Troy, AL 36079

"My Heartbreak on Heartbreak Ridge"

My story begins several years ago in my hometown Knoxville, Tennessee. Two little boys growing up in the same neighborhood, we lived only two houses apart. We attended the same schools and churches and played the same sports. I could not ask for a better buddy and pal than Eugene. In 1951 Eugene entered the army. After basic training, he came home for a week before going overseas. I did not know where he was going.

In 1952 I entered the army. As I was leaving on a bus for Fort Jackson, S.C., another one of my buddies stopped by to tell me

Sign on road near
Heartbreak Ridge, Korea

they had just received word that Eugene was K.I.A. in Korea. My trip to Fort Jackson was very sad, I was heartbroken. Little did I know that in 1953 while crossing Heartbreak Ridge I came across the same place Eugene was K.I.A. in 1952. They named the road on Heartbreak after him "the Edward E. Collins Memorial Road". Heartbreak is the name for that Ridge.



Samuel F. Gann
2201 E. 65th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220
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Protecting Freedom of the Press



Julie Kurtz of Brooklyn holds a copy of the News in front of his tent in Korea, while a buddy holds a gun, defying anybody to try to steal the copy of his favorite paper. Shown left to right are Sgt. Cecil West, Name unknown, Cpl. Murray Schacht, Jules Kurtz, George Gorg. – 44th Mash July 1953. Jules Kurtz, 16 Cherokee Ave. Rockaway, N. J. 07866

Response to Korean Orphans (Nov-Dec *Graybeards*)

There was a young boy, then around 10 or younger that we wanted to adopt, when our unit found him he didn't have any winter clothes, so my wife sent several items of warm clothes and a very special item, a harmonica. The harmonica was very important to him. My wife was back in Kansas expecting our first child. One day he, Lee Dea Sug, disappeared and was gone for several days. We thought that something bad had happened to him. He then showed back up with two pair of Korean rubber shoes. One pair for my wife and the other, a very small pair, for our baby, yet

to be born. This story and others about little children, and stories of the troopers of "F" Co. of the 15th Regt. of the 3rd Inf. Div., and other units can be found in a book written Denzil Batson with some stories submitted by other GI's that were in his unit and other units in Korea, titled "KOREA, We Called it War".

Our unit was transferred to Wonju, where we became a KMAC unit. I tried again and again to get permission to adopt him, with no results. A missionary school was being started there, he was supposed to go to it. We thought a lot about him over the years, and have e-mailed several places in Korea looking for him, with no results. So, if anyone out there knows anything of Lee, please drop me a note at, DRing55@AOL.com.

"Hi, Mom, Dad"



Mrs. Nicholas Baratta tenderly kisses her son, Pfc. Bernard A. Baratta of 26 Dalton Avenue, New Dorn. Meanwhile his happy father rests head on son's shoulder. Baratta, who served 18 months in Korea, was one of 1,391 servicemen to disembark from transport.

Above is a picture of me on the front page of my hometown newspaper *S. I. Advance* – near tears from happiness.

Bernard A. Baratta
85 Malone Ave.
Staten Island, NY 10306



Baratta with captured Chinese rifle and burp gun in Ascom, Korea where he was with the 195 at Ordnance Depot Co.

Chapter Affairs

Charles N. Bikakis Chapter #211 of California

The Korean-American Association of Bakersfield honored members and families of KWVA chapter #211 of Bakersfield, California at a dinner on the 50th anniversary of the Korean War Armistice. Over three hundred people gathered at a local veterans building while the Koreans, many of whom traveled over one hundred miles to be at the dinner, provided the dinner and the entertainment.



Kyoo-Soon Shin, president of the Korean-American Association of Bakersfield presenting a special anniversary medallion to Tom Lewis. Shin presented medallions to thirty-eight members of the Bakersfield KWVA.

Youn-bok Lee, Council General from the Republic of Korea, who traveled from Los Angeles to Bakersfield to attend the anniversary dinner.



A Korean martial arts demonstration featured snapping boards, whirling kicks, mock fighting and burst balloons showering glitter into the air. Korean dancing and folk singing were also featured.

Council General from the Republic of Korea, Youn-bok Lee traveled from the Los Angeles area to be at the dinner.

Kyoo-Soon Shin, president of the Korean-American Association of Bakersfield, presented a personalized medallion to each KWVA member who served in Korea during the war.

Mike Sabol, president of the KWVA in Bakersfield, presided over the events of the evening with the help of many members and other local volunteers.



Korean hostesses greeted approximately 350 people at the dinner on



A Korean martial arts demonstration featured snapping boards, whirling kicks, mock fighting and other interesting activities.



Korean women entertained the audience with musical rhythms and singing.



Korean dancers performed native dances at the anniversary dinner in Bakersfield.



Tables of delicious Korean food supplied by Korean-Americans, many of whom drove over one hundred miles from Los Angeles to Bakersfield. (Thank you Thomas G. Lewis for photos and letter)

KWVA Indiana Chapter #1



On July 27th, 2003 a beautiful ceremony was held at our War Memorial Shrine honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Korean Truce. Several individuals and organizations made this event possible. Bernard "Ski" Wisniewski, our KWVA president and our Color Guard worked so hard and looked so good. We had a beautiful American Flag presented to us. There were spiritual and touching words honoring the Veterans now serving and those that we have lost.

Imperial County Chapter #165 of California



July 20, 2003 - Our Chapter along with other Korean Veterans and members of the Imperial Valley Korean Community as they were feted to an evening of remembrance hosted by the Imperial Valley Korean Community in grateful appreciation. (Thank you Robert Ruiz for photo and letter.)

Ventura County Chapter #56 of California



Manuel Adame, David Lopez, Ben Espinoza, John Campos were the first 4 men to receive their medallions from the traveling dancing group at the Korean Temple in Los Angeles.

(Thank you Chapter #56 of California for photo.)

Albuquerque Chapter #1 of New Mexico



Jerry Chapman, 1st Vice President KWVA, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson, Joe Rose, President KWVA, New Mexico, Congress Woman Heather Wilson, New Mexico, Memorial Day 2003 Events.

(Thank you Joe Rose for photo.)

Mahoning Valley Chapter #137 of Ohio

Memorial Day Program



Hannah Molter, 12 years old sings the National Anthem at KWVA's Memorial Day Program. Hannah is the granddaughter of Mr. & Mrs. Jack Cooper, both members of 137. Hand signing is KWVA member Richard Koker. *(Thank you Joann Onstott for photo and letter.)*

Memorial Day Flag Raising



On Friday May 23, 2003 a Memorial Day Flag Raising was held at the Youngstown Developmental Center in Mineral Ridge, serving as the Color Guard was: 1 r Don Brown, Richard Schulz, Bob Vitullo and Rocky Anobile.

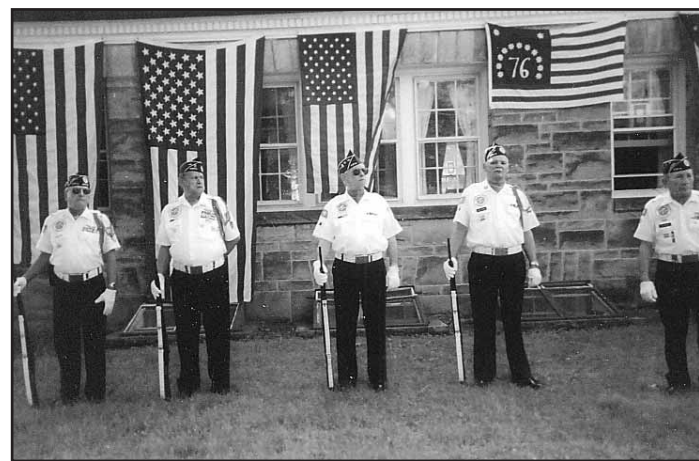


Speaking is Leo Taillon along with Richard Koker on left and Bob Brothers *(Thank you Joann Onstott for photos and letter.)*

Memorial Day Parade May 26, 2003



Memorial Day Parade in Poland, Ohio May 26, 2003 Chapter Veterans getting ready for the parade. Standing (1-r) are Milton Delawder, Harold Baringer, Harry Ponikvar, Rocky Anobile, Zeno Foley, Chuck Stepan, Leo Taillon, John Pariza and Don Brown.



Honor Guard (1-r) Leo Taillon, Milton Delawder, Harold Baringer, Zeno Foley and Sgt. at Arms Don Brown.



Ready for the parade is (1-r) Bob Bakalik, Richard Schulz and Richard Koker.



Holding the Korean Flag is Chuck Stepan and sitting in the truck is Joann Onstott. (Thank you Joann Onstott for photos and letter.)

Western Lake Erie Chapter #71 of Ohio

Memorial

We originally planed to have our memorial on July 27, 2003. Due to weather conditions we had to reschedule for Aug. 3, 2003. At that time the memorial consisted of reading the names of all 52 KIA'S from Lorain County. Upon reading each name the bell was rang in reverence of that Veteran.



Calling the names.



Ringin the bell.
(Thank you Richard A. Smink for photos and letter.)

Scholarships for Americanism & Picnic



Our Commander Bill Davis with the recipients of the award this year. Jerry Feaster, Jr. and Rachel Corns.



Chapter picnic attendees.

Chapter #169 of Lake County, Florida



Harold Sievers, Chapter President and Sgt. General Elmo Mc Arthur Jr. Chapter Mascot.

On October 16 and 17, Korean War Veterans Association, Chapter 169, Leesburg Florida, held a fund raiser at the Walmart in Summerfield Florida. For each donation the Chapter 169 exchanged Rose of Sharon. The fund raiser was a success, thanks to everyone for their contributions. Proceeds will benefit various charity organizations.

(Thank you Joan Klawunn for photo and letter.)

Charles Parlier Chapter #24 of Illinois

The following photos are of of the Chapters 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Cease Fire Commemoration and Remembrance Stone Dedication/Dance, held on. the weekend of July 26th and 27th.

Thank you Richard Teike for photos and letter.



POW/MIA Table at event.



Dinner-Dance held on July 26th at the DAV Chapter #17 Club Room at Decatur, IL. 85 in attendance.



Dedication of the Remembrance Stone. 150 plus in attendance.

William L. Williams waiting as Norma Snoke and Don Uhl unveil the Remembrance Stone. Norma lost her uncle (Glen. Truelock) and Don lost his brother (Roger Uhl, three days before the cease fire).



Chapter Color Guard, L to R are James Delaney, Richard Parrish and Howard Mooney



Committee for the weekend events. L to r are Richard Teike, Floyd Cooper, William Williams and Merle Sims.

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Taejon Chapter #170 of New Jersey

Battlrrship New Jersey Visit – April 11, 2003



The right side of the battleship *New Jersey*.

Our chapter members and guests took a 2 ½ hour bus trip to visit the most decorated battleship in the U.S. at Camden, N. J. Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole led the special trip on a rainy Friday, April 11, 2003. Arrangements were made by member William Burns.

The day started with a buffet lunch, then to the battleship for a two hour tour. The tour was directed by Tom Jasvel, Watch Officer, Battleship *New Jersey*. The tour of the ship consisted outside and inside history of the battleship during World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. The battleship is one of four of the Iowa class. The others being the Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa. The *New Jersey* battleship served as flagship for World War II legend and five star Admiral William “Bull” Halsey, Jr.

The Battleship *New Jersey*, our nation’s most decorated battleship, is now a floating museum on the Delaware River, Camden, N. J. History came to life in a fascinating guided tour of one of the largest battleships ever built. Our chapter members walked up the gangway and experienced the Battleship N. J., size nearly three football fields long. We walked around her 16 inch guns - three turrets of three guns each that reached targets nearly 23 miles away.

As one of only four Iowa class battleships, operated as a floating, self contained city. Our members experienced being a member of a crew of 117 officers and 1,804 enlisted personnel, which expanded to nearly 3,000 during WWII. It was a walking adventure led by a professionally trained tour guide. Members climbed up and down the companionways. Sometimes it was difficult for some members to climb between upper and lower decks using the ships original ladders.

We took a look inside the ship’s legendary 16 inch gun turrets. Visited the Combat Engagement Center, Bridge, Communications Center, Captain’s and Admiral’s cabins, and officer’s wardroom. We walked through the mess where the

crew ate. Visited the enlisted men’s bunks. Looked into the lockers that had to hold all of a sailor’s personal belongings.

We saw how World War II legend and five-star Admiral William “Bull” Halsey, Jr. Flag Bridge. Admiral Halsey was a native of New Jersey. The battleship *New Jersey*’s nineteen battle and campaign stars for tours of duty in World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf are symbols of her distinguished service as the U.S. Navy’s most decorated battleship.

We read about how the Battleship N. J. was built, her wartime roles, as well as how she returned to her final berth on the Camden, N.J. waterfront. It was a tour that our chapter members will never forget as history came alive in the visit to the Battleship New Jersey.



On the lower deck, left to right, Ret. Col. Jack O'Neil, Jr. Vice Commander George Bruzgis, Color Guard Alex Atheras, Tour Director Tom Jasvel, Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole and WWII and Korean War Veteran Ret. Captain Harold Dinzes.



The man who planned the trip, William Burns.



Ship's Officers Room, Left to right, Commander Onorevole, Dinzes, Past Commander Meuser, Quagliero, Ferrarini, Sposa, Castaldo and DiLionardo. (Thank you Louis Quagliero for letter and photos.)

"Ambassador for Peace" award

William Burns of Fairlawn, N. J., George Ruzgis of Haledon, N. J., and Louis Quagliero of Paterson, N. J. received an official Proclamation certificate and medal as "Ambassador for Peace" in Pusan, Korea on May 30, 2003. This special award is given in appreciation to all Korean War Veterans who served in the Korean War from June 24, 1950 to July 27, 1953. Fifty four members and family attended the Korea Revisit tour from May 26 to June 1

We had breakfast with Rear Admiral Gary R. Jones, Commander of U.S. Naval Forces Korea. Picnic on Pier #8 U.S. Ship, laying of 5 wreaths in the ocean to commemorate those who died during the Korean War. At the end of the tours of South Korea the official Banquet and Medal Award Ceremony took place. Rear Admiral Gary Jones was the main speaker. Lee Sang-Hoon, General, ROKA, Ret. Placed the medal on all veterans.



Left to right sitting, George Bruzgis, Louis Quagliero and Dale Frye. Left to right standing, Henry Grage, Navy Officer and William Burns. Taejon Chapter # 170 N. J. members are in blue blazers.

"Joining Hands 2003" Luncheon

Joining Hands 2003 - On June 17, 2003 our chapter attended the Korean War Veterans "Joining Hands 2003" Luncheon in Flushing, New York. The event was sponsored by the Korean War Veterans Association of Greater New York. Approximately 30 Veterans and guests from New Jersey and New York attended the luncheon. The event included remarks by Korean and New



Past Commander John Meuser talking about the Korean War.

York Dignitaries, guests and President Jong Gag Park of the KWVA of Greater New York.

Chapter Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole presented President Jong Gag Park with a 8 x 10 framed photo of a painting of the Korean War by Taejon Chapter member Robert Henry.

After lunch veterans and guests were entertained by Korean Traditional and Cultural performances and Pops Orchestra with music of the Korean War era.



Chapter members with two Korean ladies. Sitting left to right Casserly, Burns - Standing left to right Dinzes, Van Brunt, Atheras, Holt, Knox and Sposa.



Left to right, Chapter Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole and wife Cathy. On the right is President Jong Gag Park of the KWVA of Greater New York and his wife Jennifer.



Chapter with Korean guests, third from right is Commander Onorevole and President Jong Gay Park.



Standing left to right William Burns, Lou Quagliero, Sitting Pat Filaci and her Korean daughters Jenna sitting and Lindsay standing.
(Thank you Louis Quagliero for letter and photos.)

KWVA Chapter 2 of Missouri

Korean War Veterans Association and Auxiliary Chapter 2, Missouri was host to 700 veterans and guests on July 27, 2003 at Raytown high school auditorium. The program was to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice was greeted with applause and standing ovations.

Ninety-five dancers paid a tribute to the veterans in the audience. Brigadier General Stephen Berkheiser, USMC retired, currently executive director of the Liberty Memorial Association, was the speaker. U. S. Congresswoman Karen McCarthy, 5th district Missouri, greeted the veterans. The Kansas City Korean Community provided a cultural program of excellent quality. They honored the veterans with a presentation of 50th Anniversary caps, flowers and an appreciation plaque.



Group Photo : Front Row – shown L to R are Joann Walsh, Auxiliary Vice-Commander, Sponsors, Dr. Ho Wohn Kim, Mr. & Mrs. Youngsik Dokko, Mr. & Mrs. Changju Yim. Back Row - Left to Right: Lou Ramsey, Bob Jones, Gene Winslow, Tom Walsh- Commemoration Committee Chairman and Paul Wolfgeher.



Placing of POW/MIA Cover, Ed Stater, EX-POW.



Speaker, Brigadier General Stephen Berkheiser, (USMC) retired.



U. S. Congresswoman, Karen McCarthy



Chapter Color Guard, Chester Addison and Gene Winslow.



Welcome to Veterans - Wynn Twin Dance Studio.



Fan Dance, Students & Staff, Korean Institute of Greater Kansas City.



Left to right, Tom Walsh, MC, Billy Goodson, Commander, accepting presentation from Korean Institute Students.



Students of Korean Institute of Greater Kansas City Fan Dancers & Tae Kwon Do group. (Thank you Tom Welsh for photos and letter.)

Chorwon Chapter #48 of New Jersey

Commemoration at Korean War Memorial

Members of the Chorwon Chapter #48 attended the ceremonies at the Korean War Memorial in Atlantic City, New Jersey commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Truce.



From left to right shown are Gil Nersesian, Walter Stubbs, Jim Farrell, Bob Bramley, Homer Martelli, Jerry DeCicco, Homer Vanides, Warren Dartell, Ed Fehmian, Commander Ed Halvey (face partially hidden), Andy Demes, & Authur Warmbrand.



Some of the wives that attended (left to right) front- Julia Farrell, & Wini Bramley. Rear- Joan Warmbrand, Dolores Dartell, Doris Martelli, Chris Halvey, & Sue DeCicco.

Red Mosley also an active Chorwon Chapter Member attended the ceremonies, but was not available for the group picture. Red was a gunner on a B-26 and on his 25th mission over North Korea on Dec. 4th 1952 his plane was shot down. He was declared MIA. After 5 days he was found but due to his wounds and cold weather he lost both legs and hands. He left the hospital in Sept. 1953 with a big smile on his face and hope in his heart. Those of us that try to put down our veterans and our war should be ashamed of their actions. Red shows us why. He is a true hero and a great American. (Red was Grand Marshal of the Wayne Memorial Day Parade)



50th Anniversary Commemoration – Clifton, NJ

Gil Nersesian former commander of chapter and Korean woman in traditional dress.



On June 21, 2003 the Chorwon Chapter along with the Taejon Chapter and the Clifton Korean War Vets attended a service commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Korean War Truce at The Korean Reform Presbyterian Church in Clifton, New Jersey. The Veterans were presented the Korean War Medallion by the Church members. A dinner was served after the services.

(Thank you Warren Dartell for letter and Wini Bramley for Photos)

Installation of new officer for 2003-2004

We had our installation of new officer for 2003-2004 on Oct. 4, 2003. Robert Kenny New Jersey State Commander administered the Oath of Office.



Shown are our new officers (left to right) Homer Martelli Chaplain; Doris Martelli Adjutant; Robert Bramley Sargeant At Arms; John Valerio, Jr. Vice Commander; Clarence "Red" Mosley Service Officer; Warren Dartell, Sr. Vice Commander; Don Kuehn Finance Officer; Ed Harvey Commander; State Commander Robert Kenny (back to camera).



N.J. State Commander Robert Kenny.



Tajon Chapter Commander Richard Onorevole and Chorwon Chapter Commander Ed Harvey.



Receiving special awards are Robert and Winifred Bramley



Walter Bilz



Frank Decesare



Gilbert Nersesian

Teterboro Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum Exhibit.

On Sept. 28, 2003 our Chapter Sr. Vice commander Warren Dartell took Cub Scout Den #8, Pack #21 through the Teterboro Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum Exhibit.



Shown (left to right) are front Mike; Alan; Ranier; Adrian; Matthew and Eric. Rear are Den leader Mike Miller; Warren Dartell; Asst. Den Leader Deborah Soto. (Warren Dartells Daughter.)

(Thank you Warren Dartell and Winny Bramley for photos and letter.)

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Union County Chapter #53 of Delaware



The Korean War Armistice 50th Anniversary Ceremony in New Jersey was well attended with over 700 veterans and family members. Many came to hear the keynote speaker, Gen. Alfred Gray, USMC retired, who as usual, "told it like it is". Gen. Gray was born and raised in Rahway, N.J. which is headquarters for Chapter 53. We are very proud of our hometown boy.



Richie Alexander points out a name of a friend who was KIA during the war, to fellow member John Stonaker. New Jersey's Wall of Honor contains 840 names.



Commander Richie Alexander presents Commemorative Silver World Trade Center badge to Drum Major Don Gilmartin of the Emerald Society Pipe & Drum Unit. Don Gilmartin was one of many members of the marching unit who responded to the 9/11 disaster. A total of 12 badges were presented by Chapter 53 at a special ceremony in the ballroom of Bally's Hotel/Casino, after the regular 50th Commemoration Ceremony concluded. The Emerald Society Pipe & Drum unit is comprised of police and firemen and they are all military veterans.

(Thank you Richie Alexander for photos and letter.)

KWVA San Diego County Chapter #179 of California

September 27, 2003, 5th annual Korean War Veterans Appreciation Dinner for War Veterans of all services who were involved in the conflict from 1950 thru 1953. The event is put on and sponsored by the Korean- American Society of San Diego and San Diego Korean Chamber of Commerce.



A few of the Guests and members who attended the affair. Ms. Byong Ea Jung-Racek, President of the Korean Society of San Diego; Young Kim, President of the Korean Chamber of Commerce; Rear Admiral Jose Bettencourt USN; Bob Weishan of the Chosin Few and Jim Whelan, President KWVA Chapter #179. The balance of the gentlemen in the photo are all ROK Korean War Veterans who fought along side of our American forces. It was a wonderful evening and showed the Korean People have not forgotten the sacrifice our Veterans did for their country. (Thank you James Whelan for photos and letter.)

Northwest Alabama Chapter II

GOALS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- I. Honored veterans and deceased veterans and their families.
- II. Honored veterans killed in action by taking a photo to their respective school to be displayed in their "Hall of Fame." Photos of veterans submitted to the American Battle Monument Commission in Washington, DC. All N.W. Alabama veterans killed in action are displayed at the Korean War Memorial and is available on the website at ABMC.gov.
- III. Created awareness of the "Forgotten War" through the "50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Partners Program" Our contribution to the program brought on board during the period of 2000 and 2003 has been:
 - a. 41 cities, towns, fire and police departments, TV stations, newspapers, libraries, clubs and service organizations.
 - b. 1140 schools throughout the state of Alabama of which our group has conducted programs on the Korean War at 30 schools to 123 classes and 6539 students and teachers in the Northwest Alabama area including the History departments at UNA and Northwest Shoals Community College. We have done a 2-hour program up to a 3-day program.
- IV. We have contributed to four memorials and their dedications in Colbert County, Lauderdale County, the Guthrie Bell Tower at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY and the Korean War monument program at the 165 welcome center.
- V. A very successful fund raiser with support from Wheeler

Rifle students was held with donations amounting to several hundred dollars. The proceeds were split 50/50 with a check presented to Wheeler Rifle students to help in their other projects.

VI. At the North Alabama State Fair, our chapter has placed five times in its category in as many years being awarded three first place winners with \$150.00 each year, and two second place winners with \$100.00 each year.

VII. The chapter has received special honors at the Florence Police Department's annual meeting, the "30th Annual Senior Citizens Appreciation Day" and various public displays.

VIII. Members have been interviewed on TV, radio and in many newspaper articles regarding the war. Chapter activities have also been reported to the "Graybeard." Anything to create awareness!

IX. The chapter currently has the largest bank balance in chapter history with no outstanding debts.



First place prize for best exhibit at North Alabama State Fair presented to KWVA Chapter #II - "Second to None" in State of Alabama. 5th year we have won. (Thank you George J Ellis for photo and letter.)

Big Island Chapter #231 of Hawaii

Our chapter has its meeting the second Monday of each month. On July 14, 2003, we had our regular meeting. We also had a candle light ceremony commemoration of the Armistice July 27, 1953. Our wives also attended but not in photo.



Joe Kaleikini, Chapter President, second from left standing. (Thank you Joe Kaleikini for letter and photo.)



The recently erected Korean war Veteran's Memorial highway sign at interstate (I-280) In Wood County near Toledo, OH.

Thank you Richard Converse for photo and letter.

Taps



All of us in the Korean War Veterans Association extend our sincere sympathy to the family and friends of those listed below. May they rest in peace. (Deaths which occurred over 6 months ago are not listed.)

Alabama

★ Jessie M. Howell

California

★ Marvin P. Miller
★ Hallie Junior Snider

Florida

★ Frank Chach

Hawaii

★ William Kuumea
★ Loha Wright

Idaho

★ Dick L. Angelo

Louisiana

★ Stephen Parnell

Maryland

★ Robert E. Damuth

New York

★ Joan A. Avossa
★ Kenneth R. Gibson
★ Frank E. Hyman
★ Richard A. Muller

Nevada

★ George Pocius

Ohio

★ Ted Berton
★ Kenneth George
★ Herbert R. Johnson
★ Fred J. Kowalka
★ James Marvin Rogers
★ Charles H. Slaughter
★ Maurice Tong

Oregon

★ Orville H. Herman

Pennsylvania

★ Fred Enz

Virginia

★ Raymond E. Donnelly, Jr.

West Virginia

★ William H. Curran

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THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR

They stand alone in the drifting snow
Trying to stay warm, but soon they know
The battle will come, that they must repel
To all of them in this frozen hell
The days are long and the nights are cold
Each man with his thoughts, hoping to grow old
But not in this place, so far from home
But with their loved ones, where they use to roam
The hills and valleys they have known
To see the land where they have grown
To hold their loved ones close and tight
To see their home with the lights so bright.
But the moment is shattered by the sound of guns
A look down the hill to see the enemy run
But not away from the battle front
But towards their line like men on a hunt
They charge the men who defend the land
Screaming and yelling with guns in their hands
They start up the slope, one thought on their mind
To kill the foreigners who are left behind
Some are bare foot, some have shoes
But with only one thought, they cannot lose
They hit the line of the men on top

But the proud Marines hold their spot
The firing grows heavier, explosions near
They call for more ammo, but show no fear
The bodies of the Chinese soon litter the slope
Giving the Marines some ray of hope
Soon the battle is over, but they still have a fear
Knowing soon the enemy will again appear
They check their wounded and the dead
They look about and have this dread
That their buddy next to them will not be there
And the tears start to flow because they care
The tears turn to ice upon their cheek
Because the day again looks so bleak
They again look about, at the frozen land
Hoping and praying for God's guiding hand
That there be no further charges up the slope
Giving the men on the top some slight bit of hope
That they have done their job, and done it well
To take their buddy's and leave this hell
They have done their job, and done their chore
In this place they call The Chosin Reservoir

By Thomas G. (Bud) Landrum

DADS LOVE

What a shame we never met, How great that would have been! War, no matter what the cause, Description "Hell", if ever seen.	And, I'm sure a bond would form, That could never ever come undone. When you came into this imperfect world, I was on the other side, ten thousand miles, A lot of space and I'm not sure, I could name that 'hellish' place.
Should ever war be justified, The casualties that's lost, Of lives and loves and families, On either side, Oh, what The cost!	Some things I did and things I saw, I prayed you'd never have to see, Learned to carefully ask for things, For they just might come to be.
No, it's not our fault we never met, To share a hug a warm embrace. No time for us to ever know, The loss we can 't replace.	So many things we'd have to say, But that was not to be the case, Because, before I got to you, You had already left this place.
Those things I thought we'd do together, When the distance was no more, First steps, words and haircuts, I really did miss those!	
Of course we'd do all the things that, Dads and sons have always done..	

Ernie Caldwell

Korean Prayer

Their nights are long and weary,
Still they think of home.
Their thoughts are dull and dreary,
Yet, they gaze at hills and stone.
In this God-forsaken spot,
Known only to these men.
Comes that ever repeating "blot",
Of never seeing home again.
O Lord I've prayed both then and now,
To guide the loved ones there.
Could you find it in your heart,
For us and them to spare.
Have mercy, show Your love to them,
Be their Guiding Light.
Spread your arms of loving peace,
So they won't have to fight.
I'm ending now, Dear Lord, my prayer,
But beg with all my heart.
Bring them safely home again,
Never more to part.

*Written and sent to me in Korea by my high
school sweetheart Marlene Wetzel (now my wife)
James P. Connolly*

Korea, The Forgotten War..... remembered

Delaware Remembers

An Exhibit - The 50th Anniversary of the Korean War 1950 – 1953

By Edward McWilliams, Curator of Exhibits DSM

July 27, 2003 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of an armistice by the American led United Nations Command (UNC) and the Communists, which effectively ended hostilities for the Korean War. Known as America's "Forgotten War", the Korean War has been overshadowed by World War II, the Vietnam War and the Gulf War of 1991.

Delaware State Museums began planning the exhibit in 2001 to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, and joined a nationwide commemoration that paralleled a renewed concern for unresolved political and ideological issues for the Korean peninsula that threaten the world's peace and security again.

The exhibition's primary mission is to recognize and honor the Delaware men and women who served in America's armed forces during the Korean War and to mark the anniversary of the armistice. Furthermore, the exhibit provides a personal glimpse of the Korean War through the display of ephemera and associated explanatory text of personal collections from experiences in the Korean War loaned by Delawareans and other veterans or their families. Lastly, it is hoped that the exhibit will educate and inform Delawareans of a war that, although "forgotten" by many, continues today as a fifty-year long stalemate.

Much collaboration has taken place over the past year between the Delaware State Museums staff and Delaware Korean Veterans to generate wide support, make suggestions and provide input for content and supporting artifacts. Special recognition is given by the exhibit curator to the untiring efforts of Walter Koopman whose guidance and advice has been invaluable.

The exhibit, under the direction of DSM Administrator James Stewart, was curated by Edward M. McWilliams, Exhibit Curator and exhibit staff members Teresa Mann and Tony Samolsky. Design and construction of the outside tower was aided by DSM maintenance staff members Steven Deeney and Mannuel Carrar. The outside plantings were selected by and planted by DSM horticulturist Diane Crom. Additional support was provided through the combined efforts of the DSM administrative staff and their contributions have been important in making the exhibit a reality.

Delaware State Museums

By Walter Koopman

Delaware State Museums was founded in 1949 and is responsible for eight museums and numerous other properties located throughout the State. Its mission is to educate the public about Delaware's rich history via exhibits, tours, lectures, teacher in-service training, special events, programs and a web site. The primary tools to meet the mission are the State's general museum collection, archaeology collections and the State's portrait collection. Typically, Delaware State Museums serves approximately 100,000-110,000 people a year. As mandated by the Legislature, admission to the museums is free.

The Korean War Exhibit is in the Delaware State Visitor Center in Dover, Delaware. Its staff provides information to guests on a broad range of attractions located Statewide. There is a permanent display of the battleship USS Delaware Silver Service - a "must see" on a guest's visit. Visitors may also shop in the History Store for books and items related to Delaware History. Shop proceeds fund State Museums exhibits and programs. Our great variety guarantees that there will be plenty to see and catch your interest. Group tours should be scheduled in advance by calling (302) 739-4266.

The Delaware State Visitor Center is located at 406 Federal Street and is open from Monday - Saturday 8:30 - 4:30 and Sunday from 1:30- 4:30. Spend the day or more and visit the following Delaware State Museums:

Old State House (1792) Closed Mondays(Next door to the Visitor Center) MUSEUM SQUARE: (located two blocks from the Visitor Center) All three museums are closed on Monday. Hours: 10- 3:30 on other days. Johnson Victrola Museum: The fascinating story of the Victor Talking Machine Company and Nipper is told Archaeology Museum: See the unearthed history of Delaware, including displays on Native Americans Museum of Small Town Life: Printing presses, country store and more bring life of the past back to the present

John Dickinson Plantation: Approximately 6 miles south of the Visitor Center. This National Historic Landmark was the childhood home of John Dickinson, a signer of the U.S. Constitution. Come see what life was like for all levels of Society in colonial Delaware during the 1700's. Hours: Tuesday - Saturday: 10-3:30 Sunday: 1:30 - 4:30 Closed on Sundays in January and February.

Delaware State Museums has two other museums as well: New Castle Court House Museum: New Castle, Delaware. Hours: Tuesday -Saturday 10-4:30 and Sunday 1:30 - 4:30 See exhibits and programs on law and society and the Underground Railroad. Zwaanendael Museum: Lewes, Delaware. Hours: Tuesday- Saturday 10-4:30 and Sunday 1:30-4:30. See displays on artifacts from the HMB Debraak which sank in 1792 and local coastal history.

Delaware State Museums is closed on State holidays. Visit our web site at www.destatemuseums.org

The Korean War Exhibit

By Jenny Kania, Del. State News

DOVER - Outside the Delaware State Museums Visitor Center in Dover, there is a large circular garden that attracts much attention from passersby. But it's not filled with colorful flowers, neatly trimmed shrubs or pretty plants. Instead, it's packed with sandbags, fuel bins and warning signs that caution visitors of nearby minefields and enemy attacks. The intriguing display is a sneak peak at the visitor center's new Korean War exhibit.

A year in the making, the exhibit includes battle scene recreations, donated items from Korean War veterans and photographs from the "Forgotten War." The display opened in late 2003 and will run through July 31 of 2004.

Much research went into the project, which proved to be a challenge for exhibit designer Tony Samolsky. He worked closely with

curator Edward M. McWilliams and area veterans. “We just brainstormed - trying to find ways to cover a huge war in a very small room,” he said. Despite limited space, the hardworking team created an in-depth portrayal of the lengthy war.

Richard E. Ennis Sr., adjutant of the Kent County chapter of the Delaware Korean War Veterans Association, praised the exhibit for its accuracy. “It’s really a very inviting and attractive display of just what (the war) was all about,” he said. “They did a fantastic job, with a lot of research.”

The exhibit evokes memories for area veterans and also educates those with little knowledge of the Korean War. It begins with a detailed combat chronology and a map pinpointing specific battles.

The history lesson continues with a replica MASH unit, providing an intriguing look at medical care during the war. Through a glass case, patrons can peer at a replica of a wounded soldier and the watchful nurse who stands at his bedside. The scene was created with lifelike mannequins. The patient lies on a flimsy cot, his wounds dressed in blood-soaked bandages. The nurse studies her notes as she treats the young soldier. A cabinet with penicillin vials, cotton swabs, medicine droppers, medical tape and bandages hangs on the wall. At the foot of the cot, there is an authentic Korean War freshwater backpack, produced by ILC of Dover. Mr. Samolsky said the backpacks were the only Korean War item made in Delaware. A wooden wheel-chair, on loan from the Air Mobility Command Museum at Dover Air Force Base, completes the scene.

Mr. Samolsky also worked diligently to create a replica foxhole, depicting Korea’s rugged terrain. It is followed by another chilling display, which showcases the frigid weather conditions of a Korean

winter. “A lot of times, it would get to 40 below (zero) and stay at 40 below,” Mr. Samolsky said. He used mannequins, fake snow and a wartime jeep to create the blustery scene. It is anything but a winter wonderland. According to Mr. Samolsky’s research, Korea’s frosty winter weather caused countless problems for soldiers. The grease in their weapons would freeze, vehicles would not start, and the soldiers suffered frostbite, hypothermia and other weather-related injuries.

This seasonal scene is followed by a nostalgic display, containing period attire and other items on loan from local Korean War veterans. It features authentic artillery shells, which were used to launch leaflets and other propaganda to soldiers. A portable officer’s desk and naval attire also are on display.

Each portion of the exhibit is highlighted by informative notes and articles, which provide a history lesson for museum patrons. Visitors can learn about the role of African-American soldiers during the war and read the interesting biography of a MASH unit nurse. The exhibit also features an extensive Korean War photo display. “Forgotten War, Remembered Beauty: the Photography of Cpl. Samuel Trivas” offers an in-depth look at life in Korea during the war.

“It’s overwhelming,” said Inez Sunshine, historical interpreter at the visitor center. “I’m sure there’s a lot of people today who don’t know anything at all about the war, and we try to give the public exposure to things that are not everyday kind of material.”

Staff writer Jenny Kania can be reached at 741-8233 or <jkania@newszap.com.>

Keith Moser – Photographer Kamproductions P.O. Box 122, Lewes, DE 19958 Tel: 302-228-1852



Photo 1 Delaware State Museums exterior sign and tower display. **Photo 2.** Entrance to North Gallery and War Statistics. **Photo 3.** Richard W. Trager, KWVA. **Photo 4.** MIA/POW Remembrance Table of entrance display. **Photo 5.** Corner Display in North Gallery. **Photo 6.** Winter Fighting Conditions Vignette. **Photo 7.** View of North Gallery. **Photo 8.** View of Foxhole Fighting Vignette. South Gallery **Photo 9.** (left to right) Myong Chol Lee, Korean Advisor to President KWVA & Vincent A. Krepps, Editor, The Graybeards. **Photo 10.** Myong Chol Lee. **Photo 11.** White-Trivas Family Foundation, Inc. Collection: “Forgotten War, Remembered Beauty” **Photo 12.** Shown (left to



right) James Stewart, Adm.; Anthony Samolsky, Exhibit Staff; Edward McWilliams, Curator; & Walter Koopman, Vice Pres, Chap. 1, Sussex County, Del. KWVA, **Photo 13.** Ribbon Cutting, Nov. 11, 2003, Hueng D. Wilest, Dover First Korean Baptist Church (traditional fan dance). **Photo 14.** Dover First Korean Baptist Church Choir. **Photo 15.** Speakers (left to right) Walter Koopman, Rev. B.J. Kim, N.D. Gillan, KWVA State Commander; Maj. Gen. Francis Vavala, Adj., Del. Army NG; Jane Brady, Attorney General, Del. & Daniel R. Griffith, Dir, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs. **Photo 16.** KWVA Formation. **Photo 17.** Nancy L. Russell "Potts", Korean War Nurse.

Illinois Remembers

Chapter #24

Korean War Memorial located in Graceland Cemetery, Decatur, Illinois. Dedicated. June 25, 1995. The Remembrance Stone (located in front of Memorial) was dedicated July 27, 2003. Both projects came from the Charles Parlier #24 Chapter. The Remembrance Stone was part of the 50th anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration.



Earnest Lewandowski on the left and Chapter President Richard Lopiccolo on the right. Ernie made the two candles that are being added as the final touch to the display that will be seen by over 50,000 people in the next five weeks. Presently the club is attempting to collect funds towards a future Rockford Korean War Memorial.
(Thank you Jack F. Philbrick for photos and letter.)

Missouri Remembers

On Saturday, July 26, 2003, Missouri Chapters #1, 3, 4 & 6 KWVA re-dedicated our memorial located in Forest Park, St Louis, MO. Two six foot high black granite tablets were dedicated with the names of 258 Missourians from St Louis and several surrounding counties, whose lives were taken during the Korean War. The colors were posted, wreaths were laid, followed by the reading of each individual name that appears on the new tablets. A firing detail rendered honors under Marine Command, followed by taps. Participating in the ceremony was the Consul General, Korean Consulate, Mr Kyu-Ho-Choo. Following the dedication, Korean food, was served, compliments of Hangook-Kwan Restaurant and the Korean-American Assoc of St Louis, as they also remembered that the cost of Freedom is not Free. Approximately 400 people attended



50th Anniversary of the Korean War Cease Fire Commemoration and Remembrance Stone Dedication: Committee left to right are Richard Teike, Floyd Cooper, William Williams, and Marle Sims. (Thank you Richard Teike for photos and letter.)

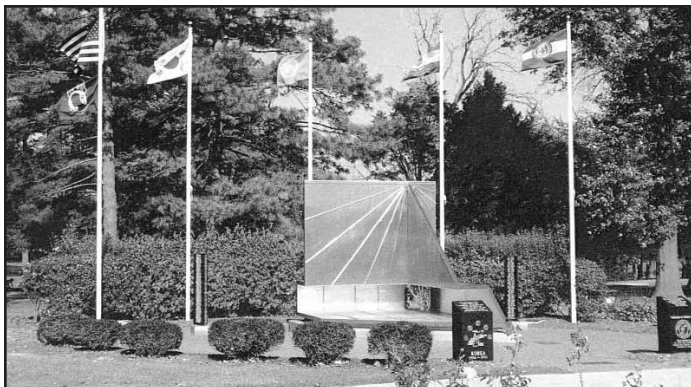
Chapter #272



Chapter 272 Christmas display which is one of 70 located in Sinnissippi Park in Rockford, Illinois. This is the Korean Memorial in Springfield, Illinois



Granite tablet of names



Above, Our Memorial located in Forest Park, St Louis,
Below, Our friends from the U.S. Naval Reserve Unit, Commander, Naval Forces Korea. They performed all military ceremonial functions. Shown also is a beautiful Korean/American in native dress.
(Thank you Don Gutmann for photos and letter.)

New Jersey Remembers

Hudson County, NJ



"Candles Of Life Memorial"

The heroism and bravery of the 130 men whose names are inscribed on this Monument were never fully recognized or fittingly honored until this past December 7, 2002 when the "Candles Of Life Memorial" - the Korean War Monument - was dedicated. Thanks to the personal efforts, determination and commitment of the Korean War Veterans Association of Hudson County, the "Candles Of Life Memorial" was finally dedicated after eight long years of planning and four years of stressful fund raising, which got underway on October 15, 1998 on this very spot. More than four years later the magnificent Korean War Monument stands proudly and majestically

in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, two of America's greatest historical landmarks and symbols of freedom.

(Thank you Larry Barulli for photo and letter. Sorry could not print all sent.)

Vineland, NJ

Some Korean Vets got to gather in 1993 to see if we could put a monument in veterans park here in Vineland, NJ. Joseph Hampton and Rick Hebert took on the task of raising the money, which to our surprise was very easy to do.

So on Veterans Day 1994 we covered it in somewhat of fan fare with press etc. Not very big but we are very proud of her. One person took on the job of getting the names ok. A design took a little more time coming up with.



Veterans Park Memorial – Rear side of memorial shown above

Peter DiBiase (left) and Joseph Hampton. Front side of memorial shown (Thank you Joseph Hampton For photo and letter. It is a great memorial, you your hearts are in the project.)



New York Remembers



An idea by Tom Langendorfer, Howard Beale and Paul Kishel became a reality on 26 May 2003. The monument shown in photo was dedicated to the Korean War was made possible by their efforts and donations from veterans of East Aurora and surrounding communities and local businesses. Memorial is located in Veterans Memorial Park.

(Thank you Paul Kishel for photo and letter.)

Sister Remembers Brother Killed in Korean War



Above, Gernilee Carter walks along the long, black polished black granite wall that features 25,000 images of support troops during the Korean War. Photo by Rudi Williams.

At right, Gernilee poses by a photo of her late brother, Army Pfc. Donovan "Don" Carter. She affixed the photo to the shiny, black granite wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

Photo by Rudi Williams.

By Rudi Williams American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 2003 - Gernilee Carter, 58, was only 5 years old when her brother, Donovan "Don" Carter, then 18, became one of the first casualties of the Korean War when he was killed on July 12, 1950.

Some 50 years later, July 27, 2003, she made her first journey to the Korean War Veterans Memorial on the National Mall for DoD's anniversary of the signing of the armistice ended fighting.

Carter attached a black and white photo of her brother to the memorial's shiny, black granite wall. She said there hasn't been a day in more than 53 years that she hasn't thought about the death of her beloved brother.

His "little sister," and the youngest of five siblings, Carter said she and Don were close. She remembers him as "big, handsome, cuddly, loving and happy."



"He adored me. He was my first love," Carter said.

"He 'lied about his age,' as the saying goes, to join the Army in 1948," Carter said she found out after she got older. "His date of birth was Feb. 28, 1932. He wrote upon enlistment that he was born in 1930."

On July 5, 1950, Task Force Smith, the 1st Bn., 21st Inf. Regt., 24th Inf. Div., was the first U.S. unit to engage the North Koreans, she noted. And her brother's unit - Co. M, 3rd Battalion, 21st Regt., 24th Inf. Div. - followed "immediately," she added.

According to the information on the Web site for DoD's commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the war, most of the men were 20 years old or less; only one-sixth had seen combat. The Americans

were vulnerable to enemy flanking attacks, lacked the means to stop enemy tanks and were without reserves. Carter's extensive research indicated that her brother's company was "totally surrounded by the North Koreans armed with Russian-built T-34 tanks. The result was not wonderful and I've never forgotten him for a day."

"I have an individual personnel file that tells exactly where his remains were, where they took them temporarily and what they were wrapped in," Carter said. "I know everything, even every wound he had."

The remains of Army Pfc. Donovan "Don" Carter were brought home to his family about three years after his death on the Korean battlefield. They were buried in a cemetery across the street from where the family lived in Northumberland, Pa.

"Mother couldn't handle that, so we had to sell the house and move away," Carter noted. The family moved across the Susquehanna River, "for my mother's peace of mind."

She said no one else from her family came to DoD's recent 50th anniversary recognition or to visit the Korean War Veterans Memorial, "because they found this all too painful."

Carter didn't attend the dedication of the memorial in 1995, but said she's active on the Internet with the Korean War chat line. On Aug. 1, she attended a "Tiger Survivors" dinner in Northumberland. They are a group of men who survived harsh treatment by the North Korean major who American prisoners of war called "The Tiger."

She e-mailed a message that day saying she was "quite excited and nervous" about talking with her brother's Company M comrades who "were with him in battle when he died."

Carter said she also stays in touch with others who were in the battle with her brother. One, Jack Higdon, whom she said miraculously survived, went on to earn the Silver Star Medal for valor in Vietnam.

"He says Vietnam was a piece of cake compared to Korea," Carter said.

"Death affected the family profoundly

Continued on page 69

Story Number One

World War II produced many heroes. One such man was Lieutenant Commander Butch O'Hare. He was a fighter pilot assigned to the aircraft carrier Lexington in the South Pacific.

One day his entire squadron was sent on a mission. After he was airborne, he looked at his fuel gauge and realized that someone had forgotten to top off his fuel tank. He would not have enough fuel to complete his mission and get back to his ship. His flight leader told him to return to the carrier.

Reluctantly he dropped out of formation and headed back to the fleet. As he was returning to the mother ship, he saw something that turned his blood cold. A squadron of Japanese bombers were speeding their way toward the American fleet. The American fighters were gone on a sortie and the fleet was all but defenseless. He couldn't reach his squadron and bring them back in time to save the fleet. Nor, could he warn the fleet of the approaching danger. There was only one thing to do. He must somehow divert them from the fleet.

Laying aside all thoughts of personal safety, he dove into the formation of Japanese planes. Wing-mounted .50 caliber's blazed as he charged in, attacking one surprised enemy plane and then another.

Butch weaved in and out of the now broken formation and fired at as many planes as possible until finally all his ammunition was spent.

Undaunted, he continued the assault. He dove at the planes, trying at least to clip off a wing or tail, in hopes of damaging as many enemy planes as possible and rendering them unfit to fly. He was desperate to do anything he could to keep them from reaching the American ships.

Finally, the exasperated Japanese squadron took off in another direction. Deeply relieved, Butch O'Hare and his tattered fighter limped back to the carrier. Upon arrival, he reported in and related the event surrounding his return. The film from the camera mounted on his plane told the tale. It showed the extent of Butch's daring attempt to protect his fleet. He had destroyed five enemy bombers.

That was February 20, 1942, and for that action he became the Navy's first Ace of W.W.II and the first Naval Aviator to win the Medal of Honor. A year later he was killed in aerial combat at the age of 29. His home town would not allow the memory of that heroic action die. And today, O'Hare Airport in Chicago is named in tribute to the courage of this great man. So the next time you're in O'Hare visit his memorial with his statue and Medal of Honor. It is located between Terminals 1 and 2.

Story Number Two

Some years earlier there was a man in Chicago called Easy Eddie. At that time, Al Capone virtually owned the city. Capone wasn't famous for anything heroic. His exploits were anything but praise-worthy. He was, however, notorious for enmeshing the city of Chicago in everything from bootlegged booze and prostitution to murder. Easy Eddie was Capone's lawyer and for a good reason. He was very good!

In fact, his skill at legal maneuvering kept Big Al out of jail for a long time. To show his appreciation, Capone paid him very well. Not only was the money big; Eddie got special dividends. For instance, he and his family occupied a fenced-in mansion with live-in help and all of the conveniences of the day. The estate was so large that it filled an entire Chicago city block. Yes, Eddie lived the high life of the Chicago mob and gave little consideration to the atrocity that went on around him.

Eddie did have one soft spot, however. He had a son that he loved dearly. Eddie saw to it that his young son had the best of everything; clothes, cars, and a good education. Nothing was withheld. Price was no object. And, despite his involvement with organized crime, Eddie even tried to teach him right from wrong.

Yes, Eddie tried to teach his son to rise above his own sordid life. He wanted him to be a better man than he was. Yet, with all his wealth and influence, there were two things that Eddie couldn't give his son, two things that Eddie sacrificed to the Capone mob that he would not pass on to his beloved son: a good name and a good example.

One day, Easy Eddie reached a difficult decision. Offering his son a good name was far more important than all the riches he would lavish on him. He had to rectify all the wrong that he had done. He would go to the authorities and tell the truth about "Scarface" Al Capone. He would try to clean up his tarnished name and offer his son some semblance of integrity.

To do this he must testify against The Mob, and he knew that the cost would be great. But more than anything, he wanted to be an example to his son. He wanted to do his best to make restoration and hopefully have a good name to leave his son. So, he testified. Within the year, Easy Eddie's life ended in a blaze of gunfire on a lonely Chicago street.

He had given his son the greatest gift he had to offer at the greatest price he would ever pay.

What do these two stories have to do with one another?

Butch O'Hare was Easy Eddie's son.

Notice: When calling an officer or the editor and you are leaving a message on an answering machine, speak slowly and leave your name and phone number twice. We are having problems responding because of not hearing your phone number clearly.

Looking for...



Being in the **630th Engineers** LE Co. I would like to put together a history of the 630th, I have obtained some information from books, the internet and from certain past members. If any one who was in the 630th Engineers LE Co. in WW II, Korea or Vietnam would like to give me any information, such as, when they arrived in the outfit, where the company was located, your job, "MOS", any TDY to other outfits and where, dates, etc. your buddies. Also just when did the 630th leave Korea and where did it end up in 1954 or 1955. E-mail me at <frogger@mybizz.net> my name is Floyd King, Northwest dragline operator. I was there in 1952.

★

I would like to start off by saying that I appreciate your magazine. It is much more informative that either the VFW or AL about the Korean War. I have read the looking for page with interest, and even found a note from an old army buddy in there. He and I have kept in touch since basic training in Fort Smith, Ark. Camp Chaffee at the time. While in Korea I was assigned to **KMAG**, our unit was the farthest north on the east coast, in 1953, the units commander was a Col. Scheele (not sure of the spelling). I worked directly with a Maj. Boggs Robinson. I was only there for a short time. I billeted with a Sgt. Pushor. I would like to hear from any one in the outfit, and also information on Maj. Robinson or Sgt. Pushor. David Christiansen, 5501 9th St. #103, Great Bend, Kansas 67530.

★

Mukden Cable, those who served in the 8226 A.U. in any of the ten repeater stations from Pusan to Seoul from 1950 to 1954 please contact Richard L. Johnston, 2234 N.E. Hancock St. Portland, Oregon 97212. Tel: 503-282-6767 or E-mail <Poekey30@aol.com>

★

My brother, **Delvin Dean Donaldson**, from Hegesville, W. V. was in the Air Force and was discharged in Decemer of 1953. I would like to know if anyone who may have known him. He was killed in an automobile accident on March 14, 1954 only after having been home 3 months. I know he was at Lackland AF Base in Texas; Lake Charles in Louisiana and served in Africa - I believe in Casablanca. Contact Danese Donaldson-Theisen, P. O. Box 1147, Inwood, WV 25428. Tel: 304-229-9911 or e-mail at <danese@intrepid.net>.

★

I am working on a museum project that includes a biography on a **LT. Arthur F. Mulock**, who was serving with L Co., 3rd Bn., 34th Inf. Regt., 24th Inf. Div. in Korea in 1950 when he was captured by the North Korean Communists and taken to North Korea. I have learned that he is still listed as a POW. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who served with LT. Mulock just before he was captured and while he was a POW. Please write to Irv Shanley, 39 Deacon Street, Northborough, MA 01532 or send email to <Shanley39@Charter.net>.

★

I am a Veteran of the Korean War. I served in Korea for a year. I am trying to locate a man that I grew to know when in service. His name is **George Edward Hinley**, unsure of last name spelling, He was from Georgia. Contact Franklin Delano Lindley, 876 W Johnson, Sullivan, In 47882. Tel: 812-268-3693 or email address: <rjlind@joink.com>.

★

I would like to hear from some of my shipmates who served on **1st 529** 51-53 left ship injured and spent 10 months in hosp. Contact Cecil Brown my email is <cecilb@wayxcable.com>.

★

I am trying to locate two fellows that I was in basic and Korea. Their names are **Russell A. Schoenbeck**, of Chicago, IL and **George L. Young** of Davidson, MI. Both finished basic in early November 1951 and rotated in March, April. Both were in the 38th Regt. atop Old Baldy. They also spent 2-3 months on Koje do. Any one with any information, please contact me, Bernard L. Young, 219 S Merrywood, Muncie, Indiana 47304.

(Bernard most veterans contact me now by e-mail. Many are now using computers. Some may not write letters either, and I would like to see a telephone number and an address. It would be great to have all three, then again I do not have the time to ask, so this note will have to do. —Editor.)

★

Being in the military myself I should know this but how would one find information of a Vet. My father **John Neal Derrick** was a Marine at Chosen, and now I am an Army LT. in the same country I would like to know more about him, for he died when I was very young. Any info would be helpful. Augusta G. Derrick 2LT, EN HHD ENG BDE, XO 734-5234 <DerrickAG@usfk.korea.army.mil>

★

Looking for the Lt. Col. that was the Artillery Battalion C.O. or any one that was there in Huksu-Ri, North Korea with my unit. I was in the **3rd Div., 3rd AAA AW BN SP**. I was in C Btry and was sent into Korea Ahead of the rest of the Bn. I am not sure but I believe we were the first AAA unit to enter the Korean War. We entered in Pusan on August 20, 1950. We were a part of the 65th RCT. C Btry was in 5 major battles with the 10th Corps and 4 major battles with the 8th Army. We went from Pusan to the Inchon landing, to the bloody battle of the Naktong River with units from the 2nd Inf. Div. From there to free Seoul. Then on to North Korea, and up to the Yalu River. My squad was sent to a place called Huksu-Ri, North Korea. This is the point in which 6 Chinese Armies entered into N. Korea. We were sent to help rescue an Artillery Battalion and men from the 7th Inf. Div. The estimate of 200,000 Chinese had them surrounded. It took our convoy about 3 days to get thru the Chinese to enter the valley.

Now this is a brief synopsis of what I have been thru. From there we went to Yudam-ni to help the Marines because of the fire power of our weapons. I was a squad leader/gunner on an

M16 Half Track. It had 4 Fifty Caliber Machine Guns. In my short time in North Korea I had burnt up about 56,000 rounds of fifty caliber ammo. I had painted the name Mule Train on the side of my Half Track above the white star that was on the side. Contact John Revezzo at my E-mail address <mule-train3rdaaa @webtv.net> or Phone me at 727-785-5713 or 727-784-5158.

(John, if you arrived In Korea Aug. 20, 1950 then the 2nd I.D. AAA beat you there by a few days for I was in the 82nd AAA Bn. (SP). We also had M19's and M16's and M39's. The Nakdong River battles were before Inchon Invasion (15th of Sept.), then came 1st battle to recapture Seoul from the North Koreans, then on to the Chosin by 7th Inf. Div., 1st Marine Div., 3rd Inf. Div and other units while the rest of the 8th Army Divs. went up the Central Front north through Pyongyang the Capital of North Korea. Only a few units made it to the Yalu before the hundreds of thousands of Chinese entered the war and pushed us all South. I would think other AAA units were there before the 2nd I.D. I hope you find your buddies. Editor.)



Just looking for these Korean Veterans for old time sake and some correspondence. We were in the **60th Ord. Group, 66th Ord. Battalion, 17th Ord. M. Company**. Picture taken about July, 1952, about 50 some miles north-northeast of Seoul, South Korea.

Contact Bernard O. Weber (Bernie) 126 Riverside Dr. N.E., Saint Cloud, MN 56304-0436 or Tel: 320-251-6766



Wish to locate a friend who served with me in Korea. He is my former platoon C.O. **Capt. John Davis**. We were attached to the 3rd Reconnaissance Co., 3rd I.D. from July 1952 to April 1953. In the 50's he resided in Texas. Contact Ben Farnan, 30 Francis Terrace, Glen Cove, N. Y. 11542. Tel: 516-676-0203.



I am trying to locate anyone who was attached to the **45th FAB, 2nd Div.** who may have been at Chorwon, Korea 1952. At that time I got the opportunity to visit my brother "Bob" who was attached to that unit. I have a number of pictures which I took while I was there. Unfortunately I neglected to put the names on the back of the prints. Now 50 years later, I realize my stupid error. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have been at Chorwon, Korea in 1952. Contact Joseph (Joe) L. Krakovsky, 18227 W. Valley Drive, Wildwood, IL 60030. Tel: 847-223-2907 or E-mail <kjoerene@aol.com>



Looking for buddies from **C Co., 27 Inf. Regt., 25th Inf. Div.** I have many photos I would like to share. Contact Chas Forbes, 5675 Brunnell Rd., Cannon Daigua, NY 14424



Greetings! My thoughts are with you and all Korean War Veterans particularly yesterday - Veterans' Day. I wonder if you can help me. I believe my father served during the Korean War at the time that the troops were integrated with African American soldiers. His name was **Edgar B. Blackman**. He died later in Germany in October, 1959. At that time I believe

he was a staff sergeant. I have contacted the Military Ordinarate but could not find out information. I am hopeful that you will be able to direct me to veterans who may have known him or direct me to ways to find information about him.

I believe he was originally from Charlotte, North Carolina, though at the time of his death, we returned to Fort Hamilton Army Base in Brooklyn, New York. I think he was either 22 or 24 at the time of my birth which was 1954 so he'd have been born in either 1932 or 1930. He married my mother, a Japanese woman, sometime between 1953 or 1954 I think. Thank you so very much for whatever help you are able to provide.

Take care,

Valerie Blackman Small
Autoleigh@aol.com.

LOOKING FOR COMBAT BUDDIES?



**NOW HAVE
FOUND 24,243
KOREAN WAR
VETERANS. TO
ADD TO THIS
LIST OR DIS-
COVER WHOM I
HAVE FOUND
GIVE A CALL.**

**KOREAN WAR
VETERANS WHO
WANT TO FIND
BUDDIES NOW**

**MAY DO SO. NO FEES, IF I HAVE GUYS FROM
YOUR UNIT, I PRINT AND MAIL THEM TO YOU.
USUALLY HAVE THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES,
PHONE#'S AND UNITS SERVED IN.**

THIS MAKES MY LIFE ALL WORTHWHILE.

**CALL OR MAIL TO: DICK GALLMEYER
PO BOX 8946 VIRGINIA BEACH, VA. 23450-8946
1-800-523-4715 * msglga@aol.com
NATIONAL XMAS REUNION 8-11 DEC, 2003**

Proud Korean War Vets Display Tags



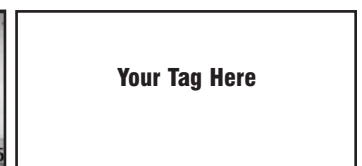
Frank Blood



Laverl R. Pieper



Oscar G. Viehland



Korean War Veteran

Military Cemetery at Tanggok. At this time another "first" in the history of the Graves Registration Service was initiated. Plans and procedures were developed whereby all American casualties were evacuated directly from the combat area to the laboratory center at Kokura. This evacuation program required a major change in embalming procedures. The reduced time between dates of death and the dates when remains were available for embalming permitted our technicians to adopt arterial injection procedures. This, of course, made necessary the establishment of an additional laboratory with mortuary tables and equipment suitable for this method of embalming. With the elimination of temporary burials, weekly memorial retreat services were inaugurated in the mausoleum area. On these occasions, the chaplain, who was a permanent member of the staff at our American Graves Registration Service Group Headquarters, was joined by others from nearby installations, so that representatives of all the major faiths-Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew-participated periodically in the ceremonies. A flag-draped casket was escorted by an Honor Guard to a place of prominence near the flagpole. There, in the presence of the assembled troops, religious rites for the dead were pronounced by the participating chaplains. After the firing of three volleys, the sounding of taps, and the lowering of the colors, the symbolic casket was quietly returned to the mortuary to join the others there which were awaiting shipment home.

While many individual problems arose, it is a tribute to all who were engaged in the operations at Kokura that the morale and devotion to duty was extremely high under the difficult conditions. The changeover from handling remains which had previously been interred to handling those which were immediately evacuated from the battlefield exerted a profound effect upon all personnel. It brought each man closer to the horrors of war. This effect was quite noticeable on the Japanese laborers, who had gradually become imbued with the spirit and high purpose of our mission. On the day following the arrival of casualties directly from the battle area, most of the Japanese personnel reported for work with flowers in quantities which filled our laboratories to overflowing. These men were

fully conscious of the benefits which they and their countrymen were receiving by virtue of the sacrifices which the American Armed Forces were making in Korea.

As the Winter of 1952 drew to a close and summer approached it became evident that the use of water transportation between Pusan and Kokura for the current evacuation program was too slow. Accordingly, plans were laid to use air transportation and early in April a daily airlift was inaugurated between airfields near the front lines in Korea and the Ashiya Air Force Base, located approximately 20 miles from Kokura, Japan. With the ensuing summer weather, small refrigeration units were located at the Graves Registration collecting points adjacent to the airstrips in Korea, and larger refrigeration facilities were installed adjacent to the laboratory at Kokura. The development of these procedures was so effective that many of our combat casualties started home from Japan within a period of 30 days from the date of death in Korea.

As an adjunct to the current evacuation program, our Graves Registration units in Korea initiated a thorough search and recovery program in former battle areas for the purpose of finding and recovering every possible body. This operation enabled us to account for a large number of casualties previously reported as missing in action. A special Research Branch was established in Zone Headquarters to assemble information from unit command reports, operations reports, battle maps, missing air crew reports, and individual case histories, in an effort to obtain every possible piece of information which would be of assistance to our Search and Recovery teams in Korea. With the termination of actual hostilities last July, this search and recovery program was intensified. To date, approximately 85 percent of the Korean peninsula now under our control has been thoroughly and completely searched.

During 1952 an important step in expediting the processing of Unknowns was

undertaken at Kokura through the use of mechanical equipment. All available information, including physical and dental data, for the unidentified remains in the laboratory and for each unresolved casualty was punched on EAM cards. Subsequent sortings matched cards on which like characteristics were shown. For example, a card on an unidentified case may have indicated that the decedent was recovered in a specific map-sheet area, that he had red hair, was six feet tall, had previously fractured his right upper arm, lacked central upper incisor teeth, and bad fillings in his molars; successive sortings of the entire deck of EAM records for the unresolved casualties produced the card or cards which contained some or all of the characteristics of the case being investigated. In many instances this method provided a quick way of effecting initial associations between unresolved casualties and unidentified remains. Once a tentative association was made, a trained investigator could develop the case to its logical conclusion. For several months after the system was installed, the machines ran twenty-four hours a day; they are still proving useful as a means of determining the unidentifiability of some remains and the nonrecoverability of certain casualties.

What is the status today of our program for the return of the dead from Korea? I am happy to report that practically all of those whose remains have been recovered and identified have been returned to their homeland.

The use of mechanical means to effect initial associations is not without its limitations, for in many cases the physical characteristics of unidentified remains have been obscured or destroyed at the time of a violent battlefield death. The amount of information that can be code-punched is often negligible, with the result that, when the clues to identity are meager, we must still fall back on the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the trained investigator in developing circumstantial evidence.

What is the status today of our program for the return of the dead from Korea? I am happy to report that practically all of those

whose remains have been recovered and identified have been returned to their homeland. Our laboratory personnel identification investigators and research people are concentrating upon the identification of the difficult Unknown cases which are at present unresolved. It is our hope that the percentage of those who must finally be designated as permanent Unknowns will be smaller than that of any previous war.

Today our teams are continuing their efforts to complete search operations in all areas now under our control. As a result of agreements made by the Armistice Commission, teams have searched the southern half of the demilitarized zone between our present front line and the hostile front line. An article is contained in the Cease-Fire Agreements where-by both sides are to be given permission to recover their dead from places of known burial in territories held by the other side. We have trained teams available to conduct this operation in North Korea at such time as administrative arrangements may be concluded by the Armistice Commission. We are exceedingly anxious to recover our honored dead from the temporary cemeter-

ies in North Korea which we established late in 1950, as well as those prisoners who died while in captivity.

We cannot predict when such arrangements will be completed. We have no indication at this time whether or not we shall ever be permitted to conduct detailed search operations in those North Korean areas where many of our gallant soldiers are reported as missing, but every possible action is being taken by our Government to enable us successfully to complete this return program.

Colonel Martz, Chief of the Memorial Division, Office of The Quartermaster General since July 1953, commanded the American Graves Registration Service Group with Headquarters at Kokura, Japan, during two and one-half years of the Korean Conflict. Innovations in Graves Registration procedures, never before attempted during hostilities, were effected under his guidance. He tells how battle-field interments were eliminated and battle casualties sent home within thirty days of their deaths.

Update

Korea Revisit

By Warren Wiedhahn Chairman, KWVA Revisit Program,
Pusan-Inchon - Seoul - "Chosin" 1950

Dear friends and fellow veterans:

I'm very pleased to announce that the Korean Government has decided to extend the "Revisit Korea" program for at least two more years, 2004 and 2005. This is very good news since there was some talk last year about canceling the program after the 50th Anniversary in 2003.

In order to get your name in the database, you must fill out the application contained elsewhere in the Graybeards and return it to our office just as soon as possible. Applications are date stamped on arrival and we go right down the list when the annual quotas are received from the Korean

Veterans Association (KVA) Seoul. We so not know at this time when the quotas will be known for 2004 and are awaiting them from Seoul. However, in the past they have been in April, June, July, September, October and early November. We will notify you in this magazine when they are received.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Warren Wiedhahn, President/CEO Military Historical Tours,
KWVA Revisit Chairman. Tel: 703-212-0695; FAX to: 703-212-8567 or Email at: <mht@miltours.com>

(See application for the Revisit Korea on page 75)

SISTER from page 64

Gernilee Carter's brother, Army Pfc. Donovan Carter, holding the rifle, poses with an unidentified friend during the Korean War.

Photo courtesy Gernilee Carter.



in many, many ways," she noted. "Don's young, killed-in-action death shaped our lives in ways that would not have happened had he not been killed in such a place, manner and time. This is probably the case with other families losing members in war."

Standing next to the memorial's long, shiny granite wall, Carter said she didn't realize that the memorial is so large and the statues are spread out so far apart, trying to replicate the rough terrain in Korea.

"I was speechless and overcome with emotion when I first saw the memorial," she said. "The statues are so big, maybe one and a half times the size of a real person. I'm very impressed and grateful that they've done this since it is called the forgotten war."

The 19 larger-than-life, stainless-steel statues of poncho-clad soldiers, Marines and airmen are the memorial's centerpieces. Doctors, nurses, medics, truck drivers, supply specialists, cooks and all the other support troops are represented on the shiny black granite wall.

Carter said people should be aware of the fact that the armistice anniversary that resulted in a cease-fire was just that - a cease-fire. "The war is still going on," said Carter. "The North Koreans present us with danger all the time.

"Therefore, we need to remember that North Korea is still a threat," she noted.

The men honored by the memorial didn't die without purpose, Carter said. The memorial honors Americans who answered the call, worked and fought under the trying of circumstances, and those who gave their lives for the cause of freedom, she concluded.

Dear members and readers:

Articles from newspapers take a lot of time to scan and most are too long to retype. Photos from newspapers also do not copy well. I tend to use original photos and articles that are typewritten in lower case. I must optically scan text in to the computer and it helps when articles are typed well and length kept to a minimum.— Editor.

BOOK REVIEW from page 9

the contributions made by combat support units and others to the mission. As the narrative progresses the whys of battlefield decisions become evident with the examination of the influence of national policies, protracted truce negotiations, a fledgling South Korean democracy, and the evolving American military policy of active defense, providing painful lessons for America's future struggles. This book pays tribute to the greatest testing ground of U.S. soldiers' resolve since Valley Forge.

The Beginning

Then, ominously, on 22 March the CCF began intensifying artillery and mortar fire across the division front, registering and concentrating primarily in the areas of Old Baldy and Pork Chop. Because of the increase in artillery fire across the entire division front, especially in the vicinity of Old Baldy and Pork Chop, Able and Baker Companies, 1st Bn., 31st Inf. Regt., which had been in reserve with the battalion, were moved to forward assembly areas on the night of 21 March and prepared to counter-attack or to reinforce the two threatened outposts. The two companies returned to the regimental reserve area during the daylight hours of the twenty-second, while Charlie Company of the 31st remained in a nearby blocking position."

The 22 March change-of-command ceremony for Generals Smith and Trudeau, and General Trudeau's assumption of command, were auspicious for more than one reason. UN intelligence, coupled with stepped-up artillery and mortar fire, and the location and intensity of enemy probes provided clear indicators of an impending assault on the 7th Division's front. Word had been passed through the chain of command and in daily intelligence briefings.

The afternoon of 22 March, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, the Eighth Army commander; Lt. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, the I Corps commander; General Trudeau; and Colonel Kern, commander of the 31st Infantry, discussed the tactical situation. They decided to relieve, meaning replace, B Company of the Colombia Battalion, moving the Colombians' C Company onto Old Baldy, during the early morning hours of 23 March. Orders were given to the Colombia Battalion commander, Lt. Col. Alberto Ruiz-Novoa, and the 31st Infantry's Baker

Company commander, Lt. Jack M. Patteson, to effect the relief by infiltration. Small groups of Colombians from their Company C were to move from the MLR into positions on the outpost. A rifle platoon from Baker Company of the 31st would support the Colombians during the relief by occupying Company C positions vacated as the small groups moved forward from the MLR, and as the Company B Colombians moved off Old Baldy back to the temporarily manned MLR positions. Thus, as the relief progressed, the 31st's Baker Company rifle platoon was to rotate from position to position, to the right, in the right flank of the Colombia Battalion's MLR sector, and avoid leaving positions unmanned while the relief was underway.

('The Beginning' story starts on page 67 and continues 494 pages later: Pages of heroic deeds and military strategy of The Battle of Pork Chop Hill will keep you riveted to this book from beginning to the end. The history of those that was there is so detailed that you will feel you know these brave men and some of you will. Page prior to page 67 are also very important to understand the Korean War and the men that were there. The reviews other than mine are outstanding and highly rate this book

Publication date: November 2003. 520 pages. 34 photos. 2 maps. 11 illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. ISBN: 1-59114-480-9. List price: \$29.95. At bookstores, Online, or direct: Customer Service USNI Operations Center, 2062 Generals Highway, Annapolis, MD 21401. Tel: 800-233-8764 or 410-224-3378, Web Page <www.navalinstitute.org>.

For interviews or, review copies, contact: Susan Artigiani, Publicity Manager Naval Institute Press, 291 Wood Road, Annapolis, MD 21402. Tel: 410-295-1081, E-mail <sartigiani@usni.org> Fax: 410-295-1084.

In England and Europe, contact: Greenhill Books, Park House 1 Russell Gardens, London NW11 9NN Tele: 208-485-6314 Web Page <www.greenhillbooks.com>. The book publishing arm of the U.S. Naval Institute since 1898, please visit online at www.navalinstitute.org— Editor.)

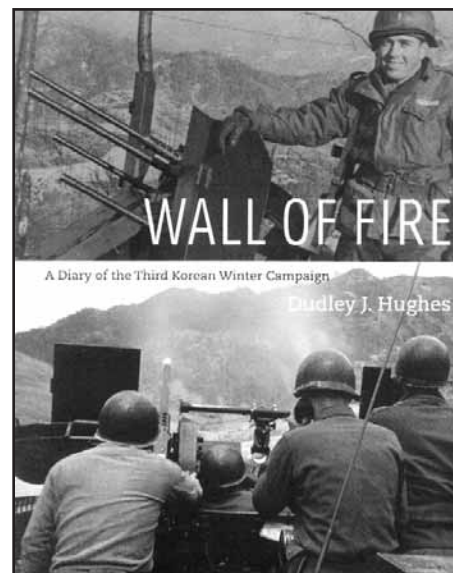


Wall of Fire

By Dudley J. Hughes

Author

Dudley J. Hughes is a highly respected geologist whose career is highlighted by success in exploration and production of oil and gas. He has been in the forefront of



founding and managing a number of successful small oil and gas companies operating in the United States, Canada, and Australia, in conjunction with his brother, Dan. He has published a number of scientific papers and received many honors, including induction into the Mississippi Business Hall of Fame. He is a member of the National Petroleum Council in Washington, D.C., and is the author of *Oil in the Deep South* (University Press of Mississippi, 1993), the early history of the oil business in Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

When twenty-two-year-old 2nd Lt. Dudley Hughes received orders to Korea, while stationed at Fort Bliss in the summer of 1952, he was not exactly elated but neither was he surprised. The Korean conflict had begun on the heels of World War II. Most of his adult male friends had seen military service. Some had spent many months in combat in one war or the other, or both. His main regret was leaving behind his beautiful wife, Robbie, after less than one year of marriage.

Dudley and his twin brother, Dan, also a second lieutenant, were allowed to serve together. They arrived in Korea in December 1952 as replacement officers to

the 145th Army Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion of the 45th Division. The 45th Division was part of the Tenth Corps defending a portion of the eastern front around Heartbreak Ridge and the Punchbowl.

The brothers were assigned to separate platoons of quad-50 machine gun halftracks on the front lines with the infantry, in position to fire on enemy ground troops. However, because most of the fighting took place at night, when lack of nearby visible targets greatly limited their use in battle, the quad-50s had seen little action during the eighteen months preceding the twins' arrival. Early in their tour on line, Dudley and Dan were instrumental in developing techniques that made it possible to fire quad-50s at unseen targets, similar to the field artillery. By concentrating fire from a group of these weapons, a wall of fire was created that terrorized attacking enemy infantry. This indirect type of quad-50 fire was given a good deal of credit for helping repulse several large enemy attacks. Also, nighttime infantry patrols between the trench lines could call for indirect quad-50 fire, giving them superior firepower during enemy encounters.

This accurate historical record is personalized by a "diary" derived from excerpts of daily letters written by the author to his young wife. Folding the letters into the manuscript gives the history a sense of immediacy, in that the voice is not of memory, but the voice of the young man who was there on the spot fifty years ago.

Book

Memorandum after Cease Fire, Office of Chief of Military History

It was as an adjunct of infantry fighting that AAA (Army Antiaircraft Artillery) had its most decisive impact upon Eighth Army operations.

This was particularly true of the quad-50 (M-16), which had greater tactical flexibility in ground fighting and a visibly greater demoralizing effect upon the enemy infantry.... It would be difficult to exaggerate the effectiveness of the quad-50 when used in this role. Based on the Korean record, it can be said that, except for the accurate laying on of an air strike employing napalm and rockets, no other weapon available for the support of infantry depressed enemy firepower more quickly and fully, and in general discouraged the

enemy from taking effective action....

In Korea, the record of AA operations in close support of infantry was one of steady progress and rapid evolution.... All in all, it seems safe to conclude that support from the AA mounts was one of the chief sources of stiffening to the infantry line in Korea. (Office of Chief of Military History, 1963)

(Being in the 82nd AAA Bn. 2nd Inf. Div. I found this story very factual and historical. With my Twin brother Richard and 3 other hometown childhood friends went to Korea in Aug 1950. We had AAA full and half-track weapons. The full track Mi9 light tank had twin 40s (I drove this weapon and was ammo loader when not driving) and my brother Richard drove the M-16 with the quad-50s. We had no idea of what our assignments would be. Since the enemy had no air force large enough to worry about we were assigned to the Infantry Regts for fire power of large masses and bunker busters. When my brother became a MIA on Dec 1950 and later became known as a POW of the Chinese when they entered the war; I wanted to know everything about him and my unit for we were not always within eyesight. According to the 3,000 pages of Morning Reports I copied at the National Archives near D.C. I learned over the years the transition of our AAA weapons to laying down fields of fire over hills like artillery. Thus the name "Wall of Fire." The M19 as they were lost were not replaced but the M16 was very much wanted by the infantry. Sadly to say Richard is still in North Korea where he died as a POW. Those of you that valued these weapons, this is a must read book. Many of the hill battles and the heroics of those that fought in these actions are well documented in this book. 193 pages and many photos. Cost is \$16.07 plus S & H. Available at Amazon.com and I am sure your local book store can order or contact PSI Research Hellgate Press, P. O. Box 3727, Central Point, OR 97502 Phone: 800-228-2275 or email: <www.hellgatepress.com>. Editor)



Tommy's War

By Pat Avery.

This is the first of a series of books for children trying to explain why daddies and mommies leave home to fight a war. In this book there are 36 pages of text and illustrations. Most of the book are children talking

to each other about their thoughts and what they see on TV. Eventually mom and dad explain the reasons for leaving. This helps the children understand and also give them ideas of projects they can do to overcome the loss and keep the family together even at a distance. The book size is 5" x 7" with thick paper cover. Cost is \$5.95.



Letters from Korea

By Pat Avery

Second of a series of children's books. 42 pages of text, actual photos and letters from several Korean War Veterans and their stories.

The Kids' World Series explores the experiences of children trying to understand, and cope with, the world in which they live.

Letters from Korea features a boy, George, visiting his grandmother, Alison. She tells him about a time in her youth when her dad and uncles were in the Korean War. The story of the war is told through letters that she received from them. She and George read the letters and look at photographs together.

George learns to appreciate the sacrifices of his great grandfather and his great uncles. He also learns about the history of the Korean War and gains an understanding of his grandmother as a child.

Several Korean War veterans graciously shared their time and memories of the war. A special thanks to Bob Perkins of Lampe, MO; Earl Trimble of Kimberling City, MO; Bill Davis of Galena, MO; Ben Khone of Rogers, AR; all heroes whose stories deserve to be told.

(A meaningful and much needed series of stories for the children of today's world. I only wish there were books like these over 50 years ago. This is the second book in the Kids' World series. Each title is a story about children coping with events in their lives. Children of every generation have problems to cope with. There are Teacher/Parent Study Guides for each of these books. They may be ordered from the publisher. For more information, volume orders or future titles, please contact the publisher: River Road Press Tel: 417-739-3452, Fax: 417-739-2251 P.O. Box 1214, Kimberling City, MO 65686. Web page <www.riverroadpress.Net>. Cost \$5.95 Editor.)

Reunion Calendar

March 2004

USS Hawkins DD/DDR 873, March 21-25 at St. Augustine, FL. Contact Pauline Butterworth, 4260 Jones Road, Macon, GA 31206-0144. Tel: 478-788-9339

April 2004

1st Marine Div, 7th Marine Regt, 2nd Bn, Easy Co. (Korea - 50-54) April 4-6 in Tunica, Mississippi. Contact: Troy Watson. Tel: (972) 716-9928 or Email: <tsw8433@yahoo.com> or Chuck Tidwell. Tel: (843) 650-7082 or Email: <Chubar84@aol.com>.

84th Eng. Const. Bn., Korea, April 19 - 23 in Branson, MO. Contact Jack McGinnis, Tel: 314-961-0208

62nd Eng. Const. Bn., Korea, April 19 - 23 in Branson, Mo. Contact Jack McGinnis, Tel: 314-961-0208

3rd AAA AW BN.(SP), April 21-23 at Pigeon Forge, TN . All Korean War Veterans of this unit are invited. Contact Jim Goff, 500 Jefferson Ave., Hopewell, VA. 23860. Tel: 804-541-7667 or e-mail <j.W.goff@worldnet.att.net>.

USAF War Veterans of 18th Fighter Wing/Group Apr. 26 - May 1 in Dayton OH. Contact Tom "Red" Ryder, Tel: 806-352-0345 or e-mail <redryder4@cox.net>.

772nd MP Bn., April 29 - May 1 at the Hilton Tampa Airport Westshore, 2225 North Louis Ave, Tampa, FL. Contact William McDonald, Tel: 708-422-3892 or e-mail <william.l.mcdonald@comcast.net>

76th Engineers Construction Battalion, April 29 - May 1 in Laughlin NV. 2121 Casino Dr. For Reservation Call 800-243-6849. Please use contract number 88800. Reservation must be made my March 29th. Contact person is Clinton Mathews 228-588-2840

May 2004

H-3-7 Marines (1950-1955) Korea, May 5-9 will hold its annual Brotherhood & Survivors Association Reunion & Meeting at the Quality Hotel Suites at Courthouse Plaza, Arlington, VA. Contact Bob Nichols, 5517 Williamsdale Ct., Seminole, FL 33772 Tel/Fax: 727- 392-2886 or e-mail to <jarheadh37@ij.net>

67th Tac Recon Wing with supporting units, including the 11th, 12th, 15th, and 45th Tac Recon Sqdns. May 6-9 at Bayside San Diego Holiday Inn, 4875 North Harbor Drive San Diego, Calif. 92106-2394. Contact Ben Hardy, 9443 E. Heaney Circle, Santee, CA 92071-2919. E-mail <cptdlitl@aol.com>.

The **Howe Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marine Div.** May 12-15 in Denver, CO, at the Denver Marriott West Hotel. For more information, registration details and membership information contact Chuck Rapp, 2181 So. Estes Street, Lakewood, CO 80227, Tel: 303-986-6998, Fax 303-986-2008.

U S Army - 73rd Tankers Assn. (1947 to 1997 all included). May 17-20 at Pigeon Forge , TN.. Contact Curtis Banker, 44 Westcott Road, Schuyler Falls, NY. 12985-1940. Tel: 518-643-2302 or E-Mail: <dmbanker-curtis@northnet.org>.

MCB#4 all eras, May 24-27 at the Welk Resort in Branson, MO. Contact Nick "Mush" Marschhauser, 478 Fortsville Rd. , Gansevoort, NY 12831-1573. Tel: 1-800-313-3672 or e-mail <nick@nickstents.com>

USS Buck (DD-761) Association will hold its annual reunion May 27-30 at the Holiday Inn Tyson's Corner, McLean, Va. For further information call John Connolly at 501-922-3969, e-mail: <joncon@cox-internet.com>.

151st Combat Engineers - Korea, May 27 - June 1 at Ramada Inn, Columbia MO. Tel: 573-449-0051. Contact Jerry Stanley, Tel: 636-296-1341 or Bill McCray, Tel: 573-440-1549 or e-mail <marybear1937@aol.com> or <jessiestewart@webtv.net>

June 2004

AP TRANSPORT GROUP: USS Generals: Mitchell-API14; Randall-API15; Gordon-API17; Richardson-API18; Weigel-API19; Stewart-API40; Greeley-API141; Hodges-API144; Taylor-API145; Hase-API146; Breckinridge-API176 USS Admirals: Benson-API120; Capps-API121; Eberle-API123; Hughes-API124; Mayo-API125. and USS Monticello-API61; Pres. Monroe-API104 and Golden City-API169. June 10-13 in Newton, MA. Contact Chuck Ulrich, 35 Oak Ln, New Hyde Pk, NY 11040 Tel: 516-747-7426 or e-mail <sunnycfu@aol.com>

728th MP Bn. & Satellite Units (8224MP) (552nd MP), June 23-26. Contract Robert L. Jean 3558 Meyers Hollow Rd. Mashfield, MO. 65706. Tel: 417-859-6518 or Email <Rjean18205@aol.com>.

USS FORREST B. ROYAL DD872, June 24-27 in Buffalo, NY. Contact Ron Larson, 1240 Franklin Street, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494. Tel: 715-423-8905

74th Ordnance Bn., Korea 1956-1958, including 34th, 44th and 512th Ordnance

Companies, (Ascom City and Uijongbu). June in Pocono Manor, PA. Contact Jim Foley, 224 Sanderson Ave., Olyphant, PA 18447. Tel: 570-489-7474 or Don McCarthy, Tel: 516- 627-7136. Day(s) TBA later.

August 2004

H-3-7 Marines (1950-1955) Korea, August 11-15 will be at the 1st Marine Div. reunion, at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. Contact Bob Nichols, 5517 Williamsdale Ct., Seminole, FL 33772 Tel/Fax: 727- 392-2886 or e-mail to <jarheadh37@ij.net>

September 2004

14th Combat Engineer Battalion Association, Sept. 9-12 in Louisville, KY. Contact Stanley H Schwartz, 313 Hollow Creek Road, Mount Sterling KY 40353. Tel: 859-498-4567 or e-mail <shs313@mis.net>

USS RENVILLE APA 227, joint navy and troops from all eras. San Diego, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. Contact Don Wright, 4289 Alex Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45211. Tel: 513-481-8317 or E-mail <jdwrightstuff@cs.com>.

45th Infantry Division Assn. (Thunderbirds), Sept. 30 to Oct. 4, in Oklahoma City, OK. Contact Raul Trevino, 2145 NE Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73111. Tel: 210-681-9134

430th Engineer Battalion (Korea) reunion to be held in September/October 2004 location TBA later. Contact Charlie Wise, 9542 Yolanda Ave. Northridge CA. 91324. Tel: 818-993-5876. E-mail <wisekev@aol.com>

October 2004

17th F.A. Bn. - 75th F.A. Bn. - 96th F.A. Bn. and 96th AAA, Korea, 1950 - 1954, Oct. 5-11, at the Radisson Hotel in Tucson, AZ. For more information contact Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, or call 973-538-7189 or e-mail at <Vanderhave@USA.Net>.

145th F.A. Bn. - 204th F.A. Bn. - 213th F.A. Bn. and 300th F.A. Bn., Korea, 1950-1954, Oct. 5-11 at the Radisson Hotel in Tucson, AZ. For more information contact Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, or call 973-538-7189 or e-mail at <Vanderhave@USA.Net>.

159th F.A. Bn. - 176th F.A. Bn. - 195th F.A. Bn. and 623rd F.A. Bn., Korea, 1950-1954, Oct. 5-11 at the Radisson Hotel in Tucson AZ. For more information contact Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ, 07950, or call 973-538-7189 or e-mail at <Vanderhave@USA.Net>.

936th F.A. Bn. - 937th F.A. Bn. - 955th F.A. Bn. and 987th F.A. Bn., Korea, 1950-1954, Oct. 5-11 at the Radisson Hotel in Tucson, AZ. For more information contact Nick Vanderhave, 133 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, or call 973-538-7189 or e-mail at <Vanderhave@USA.Net>.

All members of **I Corps, IX Corps and X Corps Artillery Battalions**, Korea, 1950-1954, Oct. 5-11 at the Radisson Hotel in Tucson, AZ. For more information contact Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, or call 973-538-7189 or e-mail at <Vanderhave@USA.Net>.

1st Field Artillery Observation Bn. Assn., Oct. 7 - 10 at the Best Western Airport Midway Hotel, 5105 S. Howell Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53201. Contact Don Dust, Tel: 352-799-2426 or Ralph Mueller 724-348- 5359.

U.S.S. Oglethorpe AKA 100, Oct. 7-10 2004 in San Diego, CA Contact Ron Williamson at Tel: 908-475-4435 or E-mail <mistyl @epix.net>.

Memorial Photos Needed

If we have not shown your memorial in the last 2 years please send in a photo. Please identify the memorial and all persons in it. Send us the best photo that does your memorial justice. Describe the memorial in detail and give us the location.

I will also send that photo on to our webmaster to place on our KWVA web page. Please do not send photos you want returned and please no newspaper clippings.

—Editor

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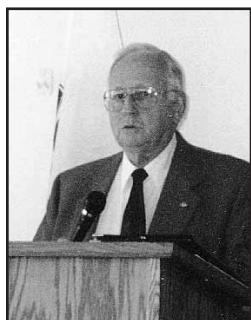
P.O. Box 16, Tuscola, IL 61953

Ph: (217) 253-5813 ♦ Fax: (217) 253-9421 ♦

E-mail: kwmuseum@theforgottenvictory.org

Web-Site: www.theforgottenvictory.org

Korean War Veterans national Museum & Library Elects New President



By acclamation, the Board of Directors of the K W V N M & L elected William F. O'Brien as its President. Mr. O'Brien is a charter member of the Board of Directors and has continued

to serve, most recently as 1st Vice President. Mr. O'Brien, a successful retired businessman in the Chicago area, brings considerable business experience to the table. In addition, he currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Hometown Fire Protection District, which provides him extensive experience in the function, operation and responsibilities of Board of Directors.

Mr. O'Brien immediately presented a "Plan-of-Action" focusing on 3 fronts:

- 1) Completion of Phase I of a 3 phase "Building Plan," and the immediate launch of Phase II;
- 2) Hiring an Executive Director;
- 3) Expanding the Board of Directors to ensure national representation.

3-Phase "Building Plan

Phase I has been completed with the establishment of temporary quarters since 2001 for the Museum and Library and with the acquisition of the land for construction. The temporary structure hosts a large number of visitors every year and includes a very small part of our current growing collection of equipment, government and personal documents connected with the Korean War.

Phase II can now be commenced since plans are in place for our site being annexed to the City of Tuscola. This is essential to provide the required infrastructure necessary for the extensive build-out of the complete Museum and Library complex, plus offering major site construction costs savings. With the annexation plans in place, the construction of the first permanent building is scheduled for completion by the summer of 2004.

Phase III will consist of completing construction of all the permanent structures. Plans for this phase will be detailed in later issues.



New Executive Director

At Mr. O'Brien's first board meeting he recommended that an Executive Director be hired. To date, the overall operations, especially fundraising, and implementation of short and long-range plans have been conducted through the various board committees. However, with the initiation of the building phase, its complexity and requirement for daily management, it was deemed necessary to bring on board an Executive Director.

Mr. O'Brien recommended hiring Larry Sassorossi, who is well known to the Board of Directors. He not only has extensive experience in fundraising and day-to-day management, but also, over the past 3 years, has provided consulting services to the board on a "per-project" basis. Larry's credentials include being an experienced Executive Director for civic and community organizations, and he has been a fundraiser for one of Illinois' largest social agencies and Paul Newman's "Hole in the Wall" camps, among several others.

Expanding Board of Directors

The third priority, outlined by Mr. O'Brien, is expanding the Board of Directors to reflect greater national representation. Recently appointed is Mr. Neil D. Hurley of Missouri; and also, Mr. William Mc Swain, from Texas, is serving as liaison to the Korean War Veterans Association. Additionally, we are in the process of soliciting a representative from DMZ organization to join our board.

The Board of Directors continues to invite others to volunteer to serve. Anyone interested in being considered, please contact Sharon Corum, Executive Secretary, KWVNM&L, PO Box 16, Tuscola, IL 61953-0016. Phone 1-888-295-7212.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS NATIONAL MUSEUM & LIBRARY

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please add my name to your membership roll:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Enclosed is \$ _____ for indicated membership category.

- ☐ Individual veteran or spouse (\$25/1 year)
- ☐ General public (individual) (\$35/1 year)
- ☐ Life Member (one person only) (\$300)
Payable in 4 yearly installments of \$75
- ☐ Veteran family Membership (\$30/1 year)
- ☐ General public (family) (\$40 - 1 year)

Mail to: Membership, P.O. Box 16,
Tuscola, IL 61953. (Tel: 217-253-5813)

The Korean War Veterans Association Executive Council at Branson, MO on October 6, 2002 passed a resolution stating their support for the Korean War Veterans National Museum and Library and requested that all Korean War veterans support the fund raising for the construction of the museum and library

APPLICATION FOR KWVA REVISIT TOURS

KVA (Seoul) Revisit Purpose: *"To express the gratitude of the Korean Government towards Korean War Veterans of the United States who took part in the Korean War from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953."* (Eligibility below).

Please check year of desired revisit tour: **Month:** ☐ April ☐ June ☐ July ☐ Sept. ☐ Nov **Year:** ☐ 2004 ☐ 2005

VETERAN'S PERSONAL HISTORY (Please print or type)

Veteran's Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Sex: _____

KWVA Membership # _____ Expiration Date: _____

Name of family member and relationship: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Sex: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: Fax: _____

Veteran's Soc Sec # _____ Family member's Soc Sec # _____

Have you previously received the Korean War Medal from the Korean Veterans Assn in Seoul, Korea? ☐ No ☐ Yes

Have you received the medal elsewhere? If so, where? _____ Date _____

VETERAN'S MILITARY BIOGRAPHY

Branch of Service: _____ Service Number: _____

Period of Service in Korean War, from: _____ (Month/Year Arrived) to _____ (Month/Year Departed)

Unit Assigned: _____ Location of Unit: _____

Rank Achieved in Korea: _____ Highest Rank Achieved: _____

Personal Military Decorations: _____

☐ I hereby certify that I have never previously accepted a KVA (Seoul) Revisit Tour.

Veteran's Signature: _____ Date _____

Please complete and mail, with deposit of \$300 per person, (check or money order), made out to Military Historical Tours. (This deposit is fully refundable at anytime and for any reason, since there are more applicants than the limited amount of Revisit space available.) KWVA Revisit Program, c/o Military Historical Tours, Inc., 4600 Duke Street, Suite 420 Alexandria, VA 22304, Tel: 703-212-0695 Fax: 703-212-8567.

Background and Eligibility - Official Korean Veterans Association KVA (Seoul) Revisit Program

Background

The Korea Revisit program was begun by the Korean Veterans Association (KVA, Seoul) in 1975, the 25th Anniversary year of the outbreak of the Korean War, to express their gratitude to veterans of the Korean War and to show them the bountiful results of their sacrifices and devotion.

KVA Eligibility

A. Korean War veterans and/or war correspondents of the 21 nations which came to the assistant of the Republic of Korea between June 25, 1950 and July 27, 1953.

B. Immediate family member of those killed in action in the Korean War.

Note: You are eligible to take a spouse or one immediate descendant with you. (Not a sister, brother, companion or friend.)

The family member must be housed in the same hotel room with you in Seoul. (Descendants must be over 18).

Privileges Extended Courtesy of KVA

A. Hotel accommodations (2 persons per room), meals, tours, and transportation while in Korea for 6 days and 5 nights.

B. Tour of Seoul and its vicinity: itinerary

includes visits of Panmunjom, North Korean Invasion Tunnels, Korean War Memorial Monument, National Cemetery, National Museum, Korean Folk Village, Korean War Museum, plus other cultural/industrial facilities and activities in the Seoul area. (Other tours of battles sites and/or Incheon may be made through the local tour guide).

C. A special reception and dinner hosted by the President of the Korean Veterans Association (KVA) during which the Korean War Medal and Certificate of Ambassador for Peace will be awarded to each veteran. (Who have not received it before!).

Miscellaneous

A. The KVA Revisit Program privileges are provided for scheduled groups only.

B. Participants are required to be in possession of a valid passport. (A visa is not required for visits to Korea of 15 days or less.)

C. KVA (Seoul) is not responsible for any loss of, or damage to personal or other items, medical expenses, injuries, or loss of life due to any accident of whatever nature during the revisits. Trip insurance is available and recommended.

D. The cost of the airline ticket must be borne by each individual visitor who will fly with the group.

E. Applications will be received/accepted on a "First-come, First-serve" basis.

Note: If you have previously accepted an official KVA (Seoul) Revisit tour from any sponsoring association or group - you are not currently eligible to participate again. The reason for this is obvious; there are many veterans that have not gone before so, they get their "first right of return!" KVA Seoul now has all former revisit returnees in a computer database, so please don't try and beat the system. We may not know it, and submit your name to KVA (Seoul), only to have it rejected. This could cause embarrassment for all of us, as well as, create a delay that could cause a bonafide Korean War veteran to miss the opportunity.

F. Those desiring to use frequent flier miles (or other means of "Free" air transportation) will be required to pay a \$ 100.00 (per person) administrative processing fee. Caution: Not traveling with the KWVA group air contract, can result in much higher Post Tour costs to China and other Pacific locations!

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KOREAN WAR PATCHES AND BRASS

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Cobra Baseball Caps — Fits All — (Korea Veteran w/3 ribbons in center)

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Mounting Bars — per ribbon — add .75 for each additional ribbon

KWVA PIN (two clip) 1950-1953 — Red background with UN service ribbon top,

Korean Presidential Unit ribbon on bottom	While they last!	8.00	_____
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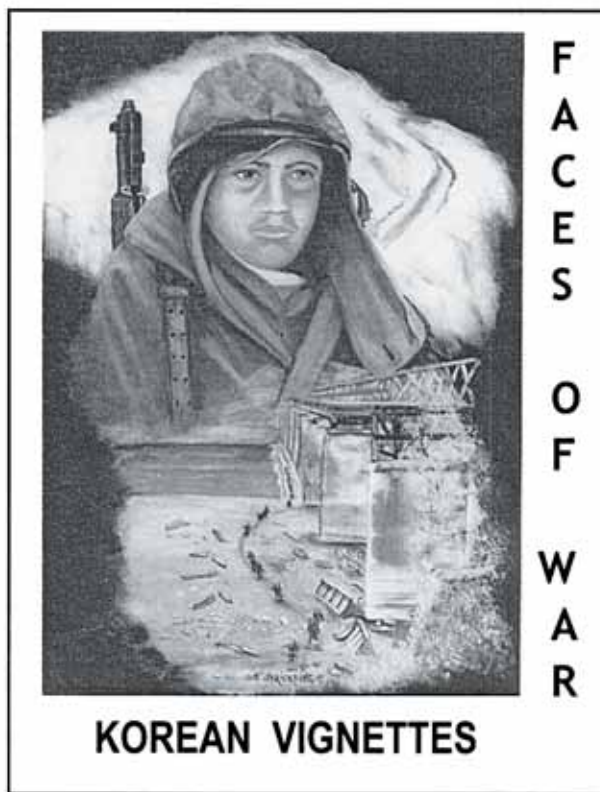
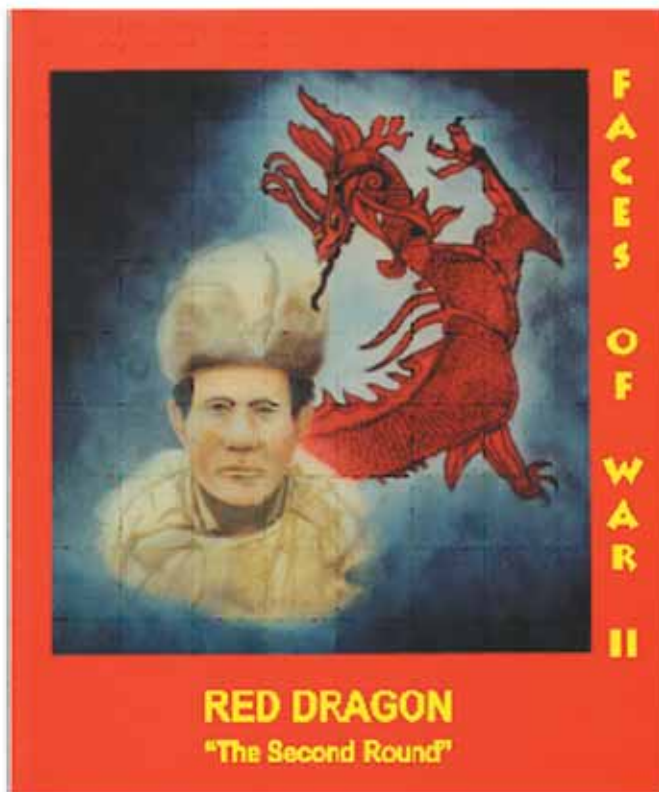
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RED DRAGON © is the sequel to **Korean Vignettes**©, (out-of-print). It provides historical coverage of the second half of the Korean War, placing special emphasis on the actions of the 40th and 45th National Guard Divisions whose accomplishments upheld the traditions of their Division's records in WW II. The role of the First Marine Division is stressed as it adapted to a prolonged struggle of trench and bunker warfare radically different from its usual tactical role of beachhead landings and initial assaults paving the way for new bases, supply buildup and troop reinforcement. The war is recalled also in memories of men of the other six American divisions and the 187th RCT. There are more than 600 photos, many taken on the battlefields by men whose 216 vignette memories constitute a living 'soldier's history.' 16 served in UN units, 200 in American. There are 20 pages of GI poetry. **RED DRAGON** completes a Korean War history which indelibly stamp memories of men, heroic deeds, epic battles, and patrol actions into the pages of our nation's military history.

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Korean Battlefield Tours for 2004

"Second to None": 2nd Infantry Division Battlefield Tour:

April 7 - 16, 2004



Sponsored by the 2nd Infantry Division Association and the 2nd Infantry Division Korean War Veterans Alliance, this tour will visit battlesites of the "Indianhead" Division, including the Pusan Perimeter, Massacre Valley, Twin Tunnels and the village of Chipyeong-ni, the Punchbowl (Hills 1179 and 1243), Heartbreak and Bloody Ridges, the Chorwon and Kumwha Valleys and the OP Line of Resistance along the Yokkok-chon River Valley, including Old Baldy. We will also visit the active-duty 2nd Division, now stationed at Camp Casey, in Tongduchon, north of Uijongbu. All are welcome on this tour.

Joint Battlefield Tour for the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions:

April 21 - 29, 2004



We commemorate the Korean War Service of the two Federalized National Guard Divisions, the California (40ID) and Oklahoma (45ID). All Vets - Guardsmen and Regular Army Veterans of these two Divisions, as well as all other Veterans - are welcome on this tour. We will visit battlesites of both Divisions, including sites in the Iron Triangle (this is the Chorwon and the Kumwha Valleys), the Yokkok-chon River Valley (this area includes Old Baldy, Pork Chop and T-Bone Hills), the Punchbowl, Heartbreak Ridge and Sandbag Castle. We will also visit Kapyong, site of the KATUSA Monument and the Kenneth Kaiser High School (built by the 40th Division during the War) where we will visit with the students and staff. All are welcome on this tour.

The Society of the 3rd Infantry Division:

September 29 - October 6, 2004



Sponsored by the Society of the 3rd Infantry Division, this tour will visit Incheon, Seoul, and the Uijongbu Corridor, and spend two nights and three days in the Chorwon Valley, visiting 3rd Division battlesites including White Horse, Jackson Heights, the Boomerang, OP Harry, the cities of Chorwon and Kumwha, etc. All are welcome on this tour.

The 7th Division Association:

October 8 - 15, 2004



Sponsored by the 7th Division Association, all are welcome on this tour, which will visit the Incheon landing sites, Seoul and the Uijongbu Corridor, the Chorwon Valley (T-Bone, Alligator Jaws, "Papasan" and Triangle Hill, etc.) the Hwachon Reservoir and the Punchbowl.

1st Cavalry / 24th Infantry Division Associations: Joint Tour

October 20 - 29, 2004



These two Associations again sponsor a joint tour covering the southern battlefields of Korea, where both Divisions fought in July and August of 1950. Beginning at the TF Smith battlesite, travel through Pyongtaek, Chonan and the Kum River crossing sites at Kongju and Taepyong, through Taejon to Waegwan, Yuhak Mountain, the Bowling Alley, Taegu and along the Naktong Perimeter - the shared battlefields of 1950.



An added point of interest: this tour will also visit ROK Army positions along the DMZ near Yonchon, including Hill 346 (known to the Cavalry as "Old Baldy", not be confused with Hill 266, near Pork Chop Hill, also known as "Baldy"). All are welcome on this tour, which is the only tour to concentrate on the battlesites of the first 90 days of the Korean War.



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CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Section 1. Qualification of Members. Membership in this association shall consist of honorary members, regular members, and associate members.

A. Honorary Members. Any person of good character may be elected as an honorary member by the vote of the Executive Council.

B. Regular Members.

- 1. Service in United States Armed Forces.** Any person who has seen honorable service in any of the Armed Forces of the United States, said service being within Korea (September 3, 1945-June 25, 1950), within and without Korea (June 25, 1950-January 31, 1955), or who, as a member of the armed forces of the United States as defined by U.S.C. Title 10, served honorably in Korea from February 1, 1955 shall be eligible for membership. No person shall be excluded from membership because of race, color, creed, sex, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, so long as the individual meets the service requirements.
- 2. Medal of Honor.** Any Medal of Honor recipient, so honored for service in Korea during the Korean war era shall be eligible for life membership.
- 3. Prisoner of War.** Any person held as a prisoner of war by the North Koreans, Chinese, or Russian forces during and after the period of hostilities from June 25, 1950 forward shall be eligible for life membership.
- 4. United Nations Command and Korean Army.** Any person who served honorably in the armed forces of the United Nations command or in the Republic of Korea armed forces during the Korean War era and thereafter shall be eligible to membership. 90% of members must be United States Veterans, 10% can be others
- 5. Gold Star Mothers.** Any woman whose son was killed in action, or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war during the Korean War shall be eligible for life membership,
- 6. Gold Star Wives.** Any woman whose husband was killed in action or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war during the Korean War shall be eligible for life membership.

C. Associate Members. Any person with a legitimate interest in the affairs of this association and who wishes to support its aims, and not being eligible for regular membership and who agrees to accept the terms and conditions set forth in the charter and bylaws shall be eligible for associate membership in the association.

Korea 50 Plus Years Ago

Photos from Wayne A. Doenges, 932 W. Circle Drive, New Haven, In. 46774-2154



Globemaster unloading at Seoul? 1953.

(Thank you Wayne for photos. Wayne was with 618 Medical Clearing Co. 2nd platoon. Will use remaining photos inside. Editor.)



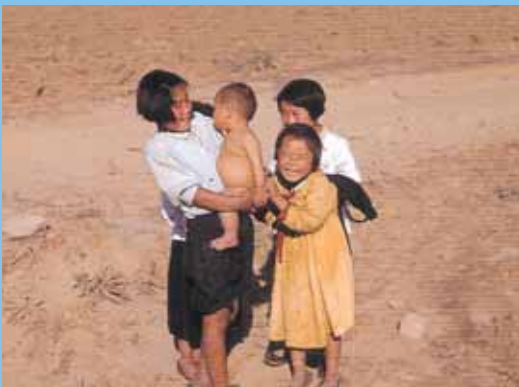
Ambulance Company 5 miles south of Suncheon 1953



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Korea -summer
1953.



Capitol Building –
Seoul 1953.



Four reasons
why we were
there. Taken
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Downtown Seoul
– 1953.



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Medical Clearing
Co. 2nd platoon.
Shunchon – 1953



General picture
of Korea show-
ing terrain that
was hard to
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