

*America's Forgotten Victory!*

# The Graybeards

Official Publication of

**THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

Vol. 18, No. 6

November - December 2004



## Going Home!

USS General A.W. Brewster - Nov. 1952





# The Graybeards

Official Publication of  
**THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

In loving memory of General Raymond Davis, our Life Honorary President, Deceased.



The Magazine for Veterans of the Korean War.

*The Graybeards* is the official publication of the Korean War Veterans Association, PO Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210, ([www.kwva.org](http://www.kwva.org)) and is published six times per year for members and friends of the Association.

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# From the President

Louis T. Dechert



November 14, 2004

Friends and Members of KWVA,

I believe many of you saw the picture below taken by Past President Harley Coon. He took the picture at the Veterans Day National Committee's (VDNC) Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, November 11, 2004. The activities involving the KWVA participation in this event began weeks ago, on September 30, when I visited Washington the first time. It is good that our organization was back where it belongs.

This picture was taken after the conclusion of the public ceremony. Each organization added an organizational wreath to the one placed by the Commander-in-Chief to begin the day's ceremonies. The VFW provided the National Honor Guard for the ceremonies. The man to my right in the picture is KWVA Maryland Chapter Color Guard Captain and Sgt-at-Arms Raymond Glock, who also serves on this highly honored VFW Honor Guard.

This day began at about 0430 hours as members and organizational representatives of the VDNC made their various ways to centralized bus points for security and then transportation to the White House, where the President hosted the group for breakfast. Probably 300 people arrived by buses to join government members already assembled.

After breakfast and a picture-taking session with the President, the groups were bused to Arlington National Cemetery for the ceremonies. After the ceremonies—which I

am certain many of you were able to watch on TV—the organizational wreaths were placed, one by one. Then participants somehow had to get back to the places where they assembled before dawn, get back to their cars, etc., and proceed to a reception hosted on a rotating basis by one of the member organizations.

The overall host for 2004 was the Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA, whose National President is Gene Overstreet. He was announced as having been the first Sergeant Major of the USMC. The NCO Association provided an outstanding reception, which will be hard to beat in future years.

I have gone into some detail about the Veterans Day 2004 honors and events so that you can get an idea of the high privilege that it was for me to represent the KWVA this year. I am certain that previous presidents of our association felt the same sense of honor and privilege as I did on Veterans Day.

BUT, friends, I want to tell you of an even greater sense of honor and privilege—even choking up in awe—on your behalf. It happened in early October as I was talking with a young man, a non-veteran, who had attended our Convention in Knoxville. He said that he will never forget the opening ceremony to our Annual Meeting, September 24th, as together we saluted and recited the Pledge of Allegiance. "The Pledge of Allegiance really didn't mean much to me until that moment," he said.

"But, as all of you put aside your problems and united in the pledge, that was something real; it was important! It is what veterans are all about!"

I choked up, friends. Yes, it is what we are supposed to be about—America, her history and heritage, her future. What an honor to us that for all of our organizational wounds we were able for a moment to impress an "outsider" that this is what it is all about! I am prouder of that singular evaluation than I am about all of Washington's pomp and ceremony, great as it was last week.

Great days are ahead for the KWVA! Great things are being planned for The Memorial—things that will cost effort and money, just like when it was built. The cause of putting the names on the Memorial will be announced and pushed. Battlefield-type lighting will be installed. A traveling Memorial will be planned and fund raising pursued. The Korean War Veterans Association will again be on the



Veterans Day National Committee's (VDNC) Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, Nov.11, 2004.

Continued on page 7



**COVER:** Going home at last! On board the USS General Brewster, Nov 1952 – 7000 miles to go!  
Photo courtesy of Glenn Ed White, 1005 Chase Way, Benton, LA 71006 Ph: 318-965-0268



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Military Shop - 4 color

## COLOR AD



# The Editor's Desk

Art Sharp



## For Whom The Bell Tolls? How Many People Even Know?

How many people drive by a Veterans Organization building or over a stretch of highway or a bridge and wonder about the person for which it is named? Of course, no one can answer that question, but it is interesting to speculate. Often, bridges, highways, and buildings are named after individuals whose history and feats are forgotten. That is true in the case of veterans' organizations or individual chapters or posts.



S/Sgt. Hershall Lee, 5th Air Force Headquarters, Seoul, Korea, 1953 Lee is the founder of the Robert E. Wurtsbaugh Chapter of the Illinois KWVA.



(L-R) Bob Wilson of Attica, IN, Frank Lockwood, Hershall Lee, and Harold Priest, Seoul, Korea, spring time, 1953

## Do you remember the people for whom your Chapters are named, how you chose the name, why you have only a number and not a name....?

Sometimes, even the people who may be members cannot recall for whom they are named.

For example, I belong to the Holmes-Campilli American Legion Post in my home town. If anyone were to ask me who Holmes or Campilli were, I would not be able to tell them. That's a problem for me, not to mention Holmes and Campilli. Unfortunately, we sometimes honor people by naming something after them, and then forget to perpetuate their memories. That is not a problem for the Robert E. Wurtsbaugh Chapter of the Illinois KWVA.

The members remember who Wurtsbaugh was, and how the Chapter got its name. Hershall E. Lee, who founded it, remembers vividly what prompted him to do so. While he was attending the dedication of the Korean-Vietnam Memorial of Vermilion County, Illinois, on May 31, 1986, he suddenly felt that something should be done for the state veterans of both conflicts. So, a few days after the ceremony, he called Marylon Palmer and Howard Varner, who had served with Wurtsbaugh in Korea. Palmer and

Varner had both served there with him, and Lee was in Korea with the U.S. Air Force. In fact, Palmer had enlisted with Wurtsbaugh.

Wurtsbaugh, a resident of Danville, Illinois, was killed in action on August 8, 1950, on his sixth day in the country, just about two years after joining the Marine Corps on August 3, 1948. He was the first person from Danville to die in Korea.

Lee, Palmer, and Varner met at Lee's home early in 1987. They decided to start a Chapter and name it in honor of Wurtsbaugh. Thus was born the first KWVA Chapter in Illinois. Now we know how one Chapter got its start and for whom it was named. Now, all I have to do is find out who Holmes and Campilli were.

Do you remember the people for whom your Chapters are named, how you chose the name, why you have only a number and not a name....? Send us some stories about the Chapter-naming ritual.

Incidentally, I want to thank those of you who took the time to send me your comments about the first issue of *The Graybeards* that I edited. Most of the comments were positive. A few were not. I will build on all of them, good and bad, in an effort to improve the quality of the magazine. My goal is ultimately to satisfy every KWVA member. I also have a secret desire to fly to Mars without benefit of a spaceship. Which one do you think I will accomplish first?

## KWVA Bylaws to be Revised

The Executive Council has affirmed the need to review/rewrite the Bylaws, completely.

The Bylaws Committee Chairman, Bill Mac Swain, has summarized all the recent Bylaw changes approved by the Executive Council, since the July 27, 2000 changes were incorporated and are presented on pages 14 and 15 of this issue of *The Graybeards*.

He is requesting any changes AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, but **no later than the 15th of January 2005** so the Bylaws Committee can work on all those submitted for Executive Council approval, at its next scheduled meeting after January 2005.

Bill's routing information is: Bill Mac Swain, 8452 Mary's Creek Dr, Fort Worth, TX 76116-7600; telephone: 817-244-0706; e-mail address: [BillMacSwain@charter.net](mailto:BillMacSwain@charter.net)



# KWVA Ethics and Grievance Committee Appointed

This communicates the appointment of an Ethics and Grievance Committee for the Korean War Veterans Association of the USA, Inc. The appointment is made in accordance with ART III, [Sections 7A and 7J of KWVA Bylaws, July 27, 2000.]

The Committee shall initially consist of the members as indicated. Member Al Silvano is appointed the Interim Chairman. A written instruction as to scope, authority and duties is being prepared and will be provided to the members of the committee and to members of the Executive Council when completed. The instruction will also be posted on the website at [www.kwva.org](http://www.kwva.org) and printed in The Graybeards.

The Committee will receive referrals from the President. Findings and recommendations will be made to the President. The Committee is not to be a disciplinary body. Powers to discipline reside with the Executive Council as assigned in the Bylaws. ALL deliberations and votes of the Committee shall be sealed and remain

so unless called for by other actions authorized in the Bylaws and/or formal legal actions within or without the KWVA.

The Committee appointees serve at the pleasure of the President. Martin J. O'Brien LR12697 had previously been

appointed an aide-at-large to the President, KWVA, myself. In order to preclude conflicts of interest, that appointment is vacated with the appointment of Mr. O'Brien to the E & G Committee.

Louis T Dechert, President  
Korean War Veterans Association

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## PRESIDENT from page 3

point, leading the way in taking these objectives.

But more than this, my brother and sister members, we will not be alone. In Washington last week I had the distinct opportunity of discussing a new concept with Commander Jeff Brodeur of the dynamic new Korea Veterans of America (Jeff is also a member of the KWVA and has been a member of the KDVA).

Jeff and I both believe that the cause of the Korean War veterans in this nation, *i.e., to pass on the Korean War ethos and history, and that of the Americans and others who endured and fought it, in such a way that no American will ever forget it* — can only be attained by the efforts and unity of all of us. There are many reasons we have several different Korean War-related organizations today: KWVA, KDVA, KVA, KW Ex POW, US Korea 2000 Foundation, KW Veterans Memorial Foundation, Chosen Few, to name a few. And there will always be many organizations, because no group

wants to give up its identity and distinctiveness to merge with another—and it should not be required to do so.

Jeff and I believe that what works internationally in the *International Federation of Korean War Veterans Associations* (IFKWVA, in Seoul) can also work here in the US, if not in North America as a whole. Jeff and I intend to jointly found and incorporate *The United States Federation of Korea Veterans Organizations* (USFKVO). All organizations willing to join in the cause of the Korean War Veterans as described above will be welcome to join *as equals* in the task. No one gives up anything, and we all gain manpower to carry out our missions. You will be hearing more of the United States Federation of Korea Veterans Organizations (USFKVO) as we move ahead. The KWVA Executive Council will be asked to commit our association to join when they meet in March next year. Jeff's Board had already committed to the Federation before I

could get home from Washington! (*see Brodeur message on page 13*)

In a similar vein, the *US Korea 2000 Foundation*, which has served us so well for much of a decade, intends to reorganize and rename itself for the same purposes and along the same lines as I discussed for the USFKVO. The new organization will be a means whereby ALL Korea-related organizations can, if they desire, join in mutual efforts for the overall good of all of our orders. The new name of the US Korea 2000 Foundation is proposed to be: *General Ray Davis US-Korea Veterans Heritage Foundation*. It will spearhead many of the activities coming up for the US Korean Veteran communities across the country, interfacing with the Korean War Memorial Foundation.

Great days ahead!

Lou Dechert  
President, KWVA

# 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. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip + 4 Code \_\_\_\_\_

Signature and date \_\_\_\_\_

Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Send cash or make checks/ money orders in the amount of \$20.00 for each certificate payable to N. C. Monson. Mail to: N. C. Monson, 5911 North 2nd Street, Arlington, VA 22203.



# Call For Election

**SUBJECT: 2005 - Call For Election**  
**TO: Members - Korean War Veterans Association, Inc**

Dear Members:

The By-Laws state that a call for nominees for election at the annual meeting shall be stated in *The Graybeards* each year. This call is for any qualified member who seeks one of the positions available in the 2005 elections to submit their request.

**Four Director** positions are open for the 2005-2008 three-year term. Those desiring to apply will be required to meet the following requirements as stated in our By-Laws:

(Reference Paragraph C, Section 3, Article III of the By-Laws amended July 27, 2000.)

**"1. Requirements:**

a. Must present proof of service by submitting a copy of a DD-214 or other document notarized as a true copy showing eligible service and a statement releasing such document for verification by the Nominating Committee.

b. Must present a current photograph suitable for publication in *The Graybeards*.

c. Must submit a letter with the following:

(1) Their intent to run for an office and the office sought.  
 (2) A resume of their qualifications for this office, stating any experience that will be of benefit to the association.

(3) Their current mailing address, home telephone number, or other contact information and KWVA membership number.

(4) This letter will be limited to approximately one typed page.

d. A statement that they will attend all called meetings of the Executive Council and that they understand that two (2) unexcused absences could be used for their removal from office.

e. They must sign a statement that their dues are current through the whole of the term of the office they are seeking. Payment of delinquent dues shall not be retroactive for the purpose of establishing eligibility to run for office within the association.

Send the above items by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Nominating Committee Chair to arrive not later than February 15 of that year."

Nominees are requested to contact the Nominating Committee for a check-list to assist them in completing their application.

Applications will be addressed to:

Nominating Committee  
 % Maurice R "Dick" Wainwright  
 Wainwright's, Inc  
 2045 E 15th St  
 Tucson, AZ 85719-6315

It is the duty of the Nominating Committee to receive,

review and certify the nominees. The approved certified declarations will be forwarded to the Editor of *Graybeards* for publication.

The March-April issue of *The Graybeards* will list each certified nominee and the Official Ballot. Those members in "Good Standing," those whose dues are current when the *The Graybeards* is mailed, are eligible to cast their vote by mail. The instructions to cast your vote will be listed on your ballot. It is imperative that you follow the instructions, complete your ballot and mail the ballot to the selected CPA by July 10, 2005.

Nominating Committee Chairman  
 Dick Adams  
 P.O. Box 334  
 Caruthers, CA 93609

Submitted by: /s/ Don Duquette  
 Secretary, KWVA

## BYLAWS REVISIONS

The Executive Council has affirmed the need to review/rewrite the Bylaws completely. In fact, the Executive Council approved the voiding of all bylaw changes made since the July 27, 2000 changes, which were done properly, and the membership at the Knoxville meeting on July 24, 2004 ratified the Executive Council's action by a 2/3 majority of the Quorum present and voting. All further changes which were voted on by ballot in the *Graybeards* were also not done per the amendment procedure. A ruling by the Judge Advocates for both the old and the new administration plus a ruling by the Legal Council now working to bring the National Office into a legal stance with our Incorporation, has also ruled that this change is necessary.

The Bylaws Committee Chairman, Bill Mac Swain, has summarized all the recent Bylaw changes approved by the Executive Council since the July 27, 2000 changes were incorporated, and are presented on pages 14 and 15 of this issue of *The Graybeards*.

The term limit change will not be included, since the General Membership, in a referendum vote, overwhelmingly voted to stay with a two (2) term limit which is now in effect with the July 27, 2000 Bylaws. He also will have the July 27, 2000 approved Bylaws placed on the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. Web Site at [www.kwva.org](http://www.kwva.org) as soon as possible.

He is requesting any changes AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, but **no later than the 15th of January 2005**, so the Bylaws Committee can work on all those submitted for Executive Council approval at its next scheduled meeting after January 2005, and then have them published in the *Graybeards* edition before the next scheduled General Membership Meeting.

Bill's routing information is: Bill Mac Swain, 8452 Mary's Creek Dr, Fort Worth, TX 76116-7600; telephone: 817-244-0706; e-mail address: [BillMacSwain@charter.net](mailto:BillMacSwain@charter.net)

# VAVS UPDATE

## We Need Younger Volunteers

There are two hospitals for veterans in St. Louis, Missouri: John Cochran and Jefferson Barracks (next to the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery). I am the Veterans Affairs Volunteer Services (VAVS) representative for the Missouri Chapter 1 (CID 48) for Jefferson Barracks Hospital.

My job is to be involved, to go to meetings with other reps from many other veterans organizations, and keep our people informed and connected to their local veterans treatment centers.

About three of our members put on a bingo game for patients in the nursing home and surgery recovery building at Jefferson Barracks Hospital. We do this with a WAC organization, and we serve cake, ice cream, coffee, and soda for the patients.

We are involved with fund raisers, Christmas and Valentine's Day parties, and many other activities at the hospitals that help our hospitalized veterans.

The 2004 Veterans Wheel Chair Games were held in St. Louis this past summer. There were 590 wheel chair athletes and 2,704 volunteers—many of them retired veterans—who helped at the games. This was one of the most successful wheel chair games ever held, due largely to the number of volunteers.

One of the fund raisers for the games was a Path of Honor. 4X8 and 8X8 bricks were sold and placed around the large flagpole in front of Jefferson Barracks Hospital. The drive has been highly successful—so successful, in fact, that the money continues to come in. The money still being raised will be sent to Oklahoma for next year's games.

I am happy to report that the budget for both St. Louis hospitals has a better outlook, because they serve a better array of patient needs.

Most volunteers at our veterans hospitals are in their 70s and 80s. Sometimes, school children come in to sing on special occasions. The hospitals want some younger, volunteers so they can continue their programs when we older folks can't help.

*Dwight Henderson*

# The Graybeards Needs A Shave

*by Art Sharp, Editor*

The time has come to change the name of *The Graybeards*. We have heard from enough people that the magazine's name does not really reflect the membership of the KWVA. So, we are soliciting suggestions to find a new name that does. Rest assured, however, that the new name will neither be chosen unilaterally, or in any rush.

Why? Well, for one thing, a lot of our younger members' beards have not turned gray (yet). In fact, we would like to recruit some members who aren't even old enough to shave. For another, our female members...well, enough said there. And, there are some of us whose attempts to grow beards make climbing Mount Everest while wearing shackles look easy by comparison.

So, what name sounds good to you? Let us know. Give the name change some thought. Try to come up with a name that reflects the entire KWVA membership: young and old, male and female, Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy,

...the magazine's name does not really reflect the membership of the KWVA. So, we are soliciting suggestions to find a new name...

ROK, Australian, Canadian....We'll run your suggestions by our "Graybeards Need A Shave" Committee and select a new name.

Of course, only the name will change. The contents, layout, etc., will not. After all, people who undergo cosmetic surgery don't change on the inside. *The Graybeards* won't change on the inside, either. Think of it as a shave for the gray beards—without any changes to the face.

Please submit your proposed changes to the "Graybeards Need A Shave Committee" at 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067. We'll keep you updated on how the search goes.

## Reno Meeting Update

MID-WINTER KWVA Executive Council and Committees Meeting, March 13 - March 16, 2005, Reno Hilton Hotel, 2500 East Second Street, Reno, NV 89595, (800) 648-5080. Call 800-648-5080 for room reservations. This is a direct-to-hotel reservations number.

### AGENDA

**March 13** Travel day - hotel check in

**March 14** Committee work sessions in our hospitality room. (The room is not assigned yet.) This room doubles as our hospitality and Executive Council meeting room. Take the escalator (near elevators) to Mezzanine Level. A sign at the Mezzanine will direct you to the KWVA meeting room.

**March 15** 9:00 a.m. Executive Council meeting (same room)

**March 16** Travel day - Hotel checkout

### Details:

- \$49 per night + 12% room tax.
- Free shuttle service - to/from Airport (3 miles) every 1/2 hour.
- Valet parking for travelers by auto (free).
- Coffee only served in Meeting/Hospitality Room.

All Hotel reservations should be made by February 11, 2005 for the \$49.00 rate. Identify your reservation as KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION. We have fifty (50) rooms blocked off. Reservations made at a date later than Feb. 11 may be accepted at a higher daily rate. The hotel has an early departure fee. If you decide to not stay for the days you have reserved, you must advise the check-in clerk *when you check in*.

Cancellations of guest rooms can be made up to 48 hours prior to arrival. To confirm a room reservation, the hotel requires a first night guarantee. A major credit card is required. Reno, Nevada accommodates all major airlines. An agenda will be mailed at a later date.



# YOUR DUES ARE PROBABLY DUE

## Here's how to determine!

Please look at the mailing label used to mail this magazine to you. Your dues date appears on the label on the right-hand side of the second line, just before it says "PKG."

Sample of dues date: "01/01/05"—this means January 1, 2005.

Right above your first name is your membership number

### ■ If the first letter is "R":

You are a "Regular" member and "Regular" members' dues are \$20.00 annually.

If your dues are due January thru March, your dues are .....\$20.00

If your dues are due April thru June, your dues are ....\$15.00

If your dues are due July thru September, your dues are .....\$10.00

If your dues are due October thru December, your dues are .....\$5.00

### ■ If the first letter is "A":

You are an "Associate" member and an "Associate" member's dues are \$12.00 annually.

January thru March.....\$12.00

April thru June ..... 9.00

July thru September..... 6.00

October thru December ..... 3.00

### ■ If the first letter is "P":

You are a "Prisoner of War" and the Executive Council at its July, 2004, meeting determined there would be no further subscription fees charged for POWs. New members who are POWs must submit an application for membership. A DD-214 must be supplied to the chapter if applying through a chapter, or submitted with application when applying direct to national.

## Life Membership:

Life membership for a "Regular" and an "Associate" member is \$150.00—regardless of age.

**Special Notice:** If your chapter collects your national dues for transmission to national, please send your dues to them. This will assist your chapter in determining which members are in good standing.

If your chapter does not collect your national dues, send your dues payment to: KWVA, PO Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210.

Incidentally, if you move (or just head south for the winter) always notify us of your address change at least three weeks ahead of each move. The post office merely notifies us that you are "AWAY," and we do not receive a forwarding address. You are then "away"

on our records until we hear further from you. This costs us 70 cents each. (We recently paid out about \$400.00 on returns for one issue, so let us know.)

## To expedite your mail

- Everything regarding *The Graybeards* should be submitted to the person whose name appears on the masthead of the magazine who is identified as "Editor."

- Nancy Monson (Membership Office) gets everything regarding dues, address changes, deceased notices, etc. This office also provides new Chapter CID numbers.

- Clyde Durham, Treasurer, gets other financial matters.

- The Membership Chairman (see masthead, pg 2) gets all requests for chapter formation.

Addresses for all of the above are on the inside cover of this magazine. Sending it to the Membership Office only slows your request down, as we must then forward it to the appropriate person for handling.

## Important Notice to Chapters:

Please include your chapter ID (CID) number on all applications and communications. Be sure to use the new membership application with correct dues amounts. If you don't know your CID number, drop the membership office a note and we'll be happy to provide it to you. Be sure all information is filled out on a new member application—zip code, area code, unit of service, etc.

We have developed special forms which can be of assistance to you in submitting dues payments, reporting address changes, etc. If you would like a set, please drop a note to the Membership Office.

It's important not to abbreviate on a membership application—you may know what "P'sville" is, but we don't. We then have to take additional time and look it up by the zip code. Another item sometimes missing is the telephone area code.

We are still in need of information regarding some chapter officers. Be sure that you keep the Membership Office advised when you elect new officers.

## Check Your Mailing Label

**Membership Number**  
First two letters reflect membership type

**Membership Dues Expiration Date.** The example shows a dues date of January 1st, 2005

\*\*\*\*\*5 Digit

R012345 01/01/05

JOHN J. JOHN  
12345 MAIN ST  
SMILEY NY 01234-5678

**DELIVERY POINT BARCODE**

**Check your name and address** ( Apt./Bldg/Lot No.). Notify the Membership Chairman if you find an error. **If your zip code does not contain 9 digits (zip+4)**, your address is not correct according to the USPS. Contact your local Post Office for proper format.

**Important:** If barcode does not extend across full label, your zip code does not have 9 digits and your address is not correct according to the USPS. Contact your local Post Office for proper format.

To the Board of Directors  
Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.  
Alexandria, LA

We have compiled the accompanying balance sheet-cash basis/income tax basis of the Korean War Veterans Association as of October 31, 2004, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting, in the form of financial statements, information that is the representation of management. We have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them.

Management has elected to omit substantially all of the disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles of the United States. If the omitted disclosures were included with the balance sheet, they might influence the user's conclusion about the Company's financial position. Accordingly, this balance sheet is not designed for those who are not informed about such matters.

We are not independent with respect to the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

*Damon Henderson & Company*

November 16, 2004

## KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATIO

### Balance Sheet As of October 31, 2004

Oct 31, 04

#### ASSETS

##### Current Assets

##### Checking/Savings

Checking - 1591275795 2,989.35

Checking - 628997876 (Ohio) 1,164.99

Savings - 1591275795 35,166.37

Total Checking/Savings 39,320.71

##### Other Current Assets

Smith Barney Citigroup 500,483.05

Total Other Current Assets 500,483.05

Total Current Assets 539,803.76

##### Fixed Assets

Commemorative assets 3,000.00

Total Fixed Assets 3,000.00

**TOTAL ASSETS 542,803.76**

#### LIABILITIES & EQUITY

##### Equity

General Fund 472,015.94

Life Membership Fund 94,139.60

Net Income -23,351.78

Total Equity 542,803.76

**TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY 542,803.76**

**Visit the Korean War Veterans Association  
Website: [www.KWVA.org](http://www.KWVA.org)**

## ERRATA

This will no doubt become the longest running section of The Graybeards. We make errors from time to time. For the most part, we make them purposely to see who is reading closely. (Right!!!) And, we will gladly correct our errors as quickly as possible. If you see any errors, please let us know, so we can print the corrections.

Readers can help us cut down on the number of errors by taking pains to make sure that handwritten entries submitted to us are legible enough to be captured correctly. Sometimes we have to guess at spellings, location names, etc. Sometimes we guess wrong. (That explains in part why the errata list is so long this time.) Let's get to the errors.

### Norman Cowell Is Alive And Well

Norman J. Cowell, who was reported as deceased in the September/October issue, called Nancy Monson and reported that he is still very much alive. We are happy to retract the original notice.

### Last Call Section Name Misspelled

We listed under Wisconsin in the Sep/Oct 2004 "Last Call" section the name of Donald F. Hellen. The correct spelling should be Nellen. We thank James C. Becker, Secretary-Treasurer of Chapter 227, for bringing the error to our attention.

### Chapter Numbers Need Corrections

Look under "Chapter News" pages 34 & 35 and under "Monumental Moments" pages 54 & 55 of the Sept/Oct 2004 *The Graybeards*. You specify, "to include your Chapter number with your submissions." The Kansas City, MO chapter is listed as 2, Southeastern Indiana, Aurora chapter is listed as 4 and St. Charles, MO chapter is listed as 6. These chapter numbers are incorrect! All other listed numbers are correct throughout "Chapter News."

According to the National KWVA roster of chapter CID numbers, the Kansas City CID number should be 43, the Southeastern Indiana CID number should be 129, and the St. Charles CID number should be 186.

To eliminate this misinformation, I would suggest you start using the chapters' National KWVA CID numbers only!

*Mike Glazzy*

*Santa Clara County Chapter (CA) CID # 6*

### Charlie Is Spelled Charley

Charley Price's name was misspelled in the masthead of the Sep/Oct edition. It is indeed Charley, not Charlie.

## GRAYBEARDS SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Articles to be published in the *Graybeards* must be sent to the editor no later than the 15th day of the first month of that issue. —Editor.

**Jan-Feb .....Jan 15**

**Mar-Apr .....Mar 15**

**May-June .....May 15**

**July-Aug .....Jul 15**

**Sept-Oct .....Sept 15**

**Nov-Dec .....Nov 15**



# KWVA and KVA Propose Joint Organization



KWVA President Lou Dechert and KVA Commander Jeff Brodeur met at the Veterans Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery and discussed formation of the USFKVO.

During Veterans Day at Arlington National Cemetery, KWVA President Lou Dechert and I discussed unity and solidarity among Korea Veterans Organizations. We came to a consensus of forming the United States Federation of Korea Veterans Organizations (USFKVO). There are many Korea Veterans organizations. Somehow, we need to stay united for our survival and to carry on the sacrifices and legacy made by American Veterans who have served in defense of the Korean Peninsula. The active fighting of the Korean War was 3 years (1950-1953); yet more American veterans lost their

lives in those 3 years than in 15 years of the Vietnam War. The Korean War was known as the "Forgotten War." The Post War is known as the "Forgotten War of the Forgotten War."

Korea Veterans of America and the Korean War Veterans Association have to never forget the sacrifices of the American servicemen and women in defense of the Korean Peninsula. By forming the USFKVO, these sacrifices and the legacy of Korea will be carried on for generations.

America has had a presence on the Korean Peninsula for almost 60 years. We, as veterans who served in Korea, must unify in some aspect to carry forward the legacy of the Korean War and its aftermath. There is a golden opportunity currently as post-war veterans are now getting the KDSM officially noted on their DD215 to unify as brothers who served in defense of the Korean Peninsula. With this new recognition, post-war veterans feel closer than ever to their Korean War veteran brothers. This was never more evident than on November 11, 2004, at Arlington National Cemetery, when two generations of Korea Veterans were brought together as one.

We as Korea veterans deserve a place at the table as much as any other veteran service organization. The USFKVO will give us that place as one voice representing all Korea Veterans organizations. Each organization will keep its identity, but will have an equal say in what is done for the good of all Korea-related activities. Korea Veterans of America is excited with this new opportunity and partnership with the Korean War Veterans Association in creating this new unified Korea Veterans Organization for the sake of unity, solidarity, and to carry on the legacy of the Korean War.

KWVA President Dechert and I have discussed this at length and feel that with the Korean War veterans getting older, it is now or never to make this happen. We want to seize the opportunity now. As we speak, world renowned artist Don Struhar, who created the first

## LOUIS DECHERT BIO

Louis T ("Lou") Dechert was elected President of the Korean War Veterans Association in the 2004 election and took office on July 27, 2004. The KWVA is a federally tax exempt 501c(19) organization incorporated in the State of New York on June 25, 1985 by William T. Norris of New York, a member of F Company, 27th Infantry Regiment (Wolfhounds), 25th Infantry Division, when he served as a sergeant in the Korean War. It is the oldest and largest US veteran's organization relating to the Korean War and, later, Korean Service veterans. The KWVA played a major role in the building of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, dedicated July 27, 1995.

President Dechert's elected term is for two years. He ran for office with a group of candidates that was committed to a reform program for the KWVA. All but one of the "HILL 2004 Candidates" were elected. Lou led KWVA Central Louisiana Chapter 180 in Leesville, LA for three years before being elected National KWVA President. Lou is a life member of the KWVA, 101st Airborne Association (#87), Special Forces Association, Association of the US Army (AUSA), Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Military Order of the Purple Heart. He also belongs to the American Legion. He has served as a Department Commander in the Military Order of the Purple Hearts and as a Division Service Officer in the American Legion, Department of Texas.

## JEFF BRODEUR BIO

The Korea Veterans of America was incorporated on February 19, 2004 by KVA Board of Directors Commander Jeff Brodeur, Vice Commander Fran Elliott, and Adjutant John Durham. The KVA is fully incorporated as a 501c(19) Veterans Organization. The Korea Veterans of America's Commander Jeff Brodeur was the National Veterans Affairs Officer, Northeast Regional Commander, and Massachusetts Commander in The Korea Defense Veterans of America for several years. Jeff is also a member of the KWVA, life member, and an officer in the DAV and VFW. He is presently finishing his Masters Degree in Applied Sociology at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. Jeff and the KVA have participated in many events with their KWVA brothers and formed the Korea Veterans of America to form closer ties with the KWVA and all veterans who served in defense of the Korean Peninsula.

Super Bowl ring and the official Florida KWVA state patch, is now creating the historic United States Federation of Korea Veterans Organizations patch. Don is also a KWVA and KVA member. He is excited about this opportunity of being part of history. This is a journey we can all join and be a part of.

Commander Jeff Brodeur  
Korea Veterans of America

# Changes/Deletions to the Bylaws of the KWVA

Normal - 2000 Bylaw Existing Wording Not Changed..

**Bold** - Executive Council Approved Wording Changes to 2000 Bylaws.

*Italics* - Executive Council Approved wording deletions to 2000 Bylaws

The following motions were passed by the Executive Council during 2001 and 2004 and must now be printed for the General Membership in The Graybeards, per the 2000 Bylaws, before presentation for Bylaw change ratification at the 2005 Membership Meeting. Additional Bylaw changes received by the Bylaws Committee will be presented to the Executive Council, at the first meeting after January 1, 2005, for later publication in *The Graybeards*. Additional changes to those Bylaws, already approved by the Executive Council, may have to be made. The changes listed herein should be placed in the November/December *Graybeards* as stated to the membership at the recent Knoxville Annual Reunion and General Membership Meeting. When any additional changes are approved by the Executive Council, or changes to any of the already approved changes are made by the Executive Council all should be published in the May/June *Graybeards* for review and final ratification by the membership at the General Membership meeting in 2005.

## ARTICLE IA

### OFFICE

The corporation may establish offices, either within or without the State of New York, as the Executive Council may determine.

The *principal administrative* office of the corporation shall be located in the Washington D. C. Metropolitan area **or such other place as the Executive Council and the President may determine.** All communications shall be directed to that office. (The above motion was passed at the February 26, 2004 meeting.)

## ARTICLE III

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

#### Section 2. Executive Council.

C. Special Meetings. The President or *eight (8) ten (10)* elected members of the Executive Council may call a Council Meeting **for one (1) purpose only**, by giving two (2) weeks written notice to all members of the Council, stating the **date and time, the exact location of the meeting** place, and agenda of the meeting. (The above motion was passed at the July 25, 2001 meeting.)

#### Section 3. National Elections

C. No later than February 15 of each year when such offices are to be filled, any regular member in good standing of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc., **meeting the qualifications in item**

**1. Qualifications below**, seeking to run for President, First Vice President, or second Vice President or Director shall make their intentions known to the Chair of the Nominating

Committee in writing using the following format:

#### **1. Qualifications**

**a. Experience - Members seeking election to the position(s) of President, First Vice President, or Second Vice President must have served at least two full years of their terms as a National Director of the KWVA, or must have served on the National Executive Council not less than two years as an Officer appointed by the President and approved by the Executive Council.**

#### **1.2. Requirements.**

- a. (No change)
- b. (No change)
- c.

(2) A resume of their qualifications for this office stating any experience that will be of benefit to the Association. **Those seeking office of President, First Vice President, or Second Vice President** must include dates which they served as a National Director of KWVA, or dates which they served on the National Executive Council as an Appointed Officer approved by the Executive Council.

- d. (No change)
- e. (No change)

(The above motion was passed by the Executive Council at the July 26, 2004 meeting.)

#### Section 7. Powers and Duties.

J. Committees. There shall be two types of committees, to wit: (1) Standing Committees and (2) Special Committees. Standing Committees (1) Budget/Finance, **Bylaws**, Membership, Nomination/Election, Resolution, Reunion and "Tell America" Committees. The membership thereof shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Executive Council, for the Term, and subject to yearly reconfirmation from the membership at large, except that the Chairman of each Standing Committee shall be chosen from the current membership of the Executive Council. Having thus been chosen, he or she will continue to serve for the full term regardless of their status as a Council member. (The above motion was passed by the Executive Council at the January 14, 2002 meeting.)

## ARTICLE IV

### ANNUAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

Section 6. At a general meeting *one hundred (100) seventy five (75)* members in good standing and in attendance shall constitute a quorum. (The above motion was passed at the July 25, 2002 meeting.)



ARTICLE V  
DEPARTMENTS AND CHAPTERS

I Departments.

Section 3. Officers. Each department of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. shall elect a Department President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer during the annual meeting for said department to be held prior to the end of the month of June each year. The results of said election shall be transmitted forthwith to the national Secretary. The Department President shall appoint all other officers and committees as needed. No person may hold two elected department offices, except for Secretary and Treasurer, which offices may be held by one person. **After their election to the office in the Department, the President and Vice-Presidents title can be changed to Commander and Vice Commanders with the approval of the Department during their time in office.** (The above motion was passed at the July 25, 2003 meeting.)

II Chapters.

Section 1 Added statement "Effective July 27, 2001 each person who becomes a member of a chapter must first become a national Korean War Veterans, Inc. member, and must maintain national membership to remain a member of a chapter. (The above motion was passed at July 25, 2001 meeting.)

Section 4. Officers. Each Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. shall elect a Chapter President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer during the annual meeting, to be held prior to the end of the month of June each year. The results of said election shall be transmitted forthwith to the national Secretary. All other officers shall be appointed, as needed. No person may hold two elective offices, except for Secretary and Treasurer, which offices may be held by one person. **After their election to the office in the Chapter, the President and Vice-Presidents title can be changed to Commander and Vice-Commanders with the approval of the Chapter during their time in office.** (The above motion was passed at the July 25, 2003 meeting.)

ARTICLE VII  
CHARTER AND BYLAW AMENDMENTS  
AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. Charter. No change in wording.

Section 2. Bylaws. Any regular member in good standing may propose amendments to the Bylaws by presenting them either in writing or in person to the Chairperson of the Bylaws Committee at least thirty (30) days before the next scheduled meeting of the Executive Council. Such proposals will be considered at that meeting and, if approved, will then be published in *The Graybeards* for ratification by two-thirds of a quorum at the next annual meeting.

Section 3. Resolutions No change in wording.

[Section 2. This change motion was passed at the October 24, 2003 meeting. Article and Sections Titles added for (clarification only) also by approval at the same meeting.]



# Search Missions

## Who Should We Talk To About Hungnam?

I am a filmmaker from Oregon who is making a documentary about the Hungnam evacuation.

If you know of anyone who I should interview for this film, please let me know.

Thanks for your help.

RJ McHatton

White Knuckles Productions

3633 Franklin Ave

Astoria OR 97103

Phone 541-948-3702

Website [www.shipofmiracles.com](http://www.shipofmiracles.com)

## Looking For Buckland

For the last three years I have been trying to find a very close friend of mine, Richard Buckland, who I met in Korea in 1952. We worked together for some time, until he transferred to the 40th. Division. While there, he was given a battlefield commission. He was "med-evaced" to the states because of T. B.

He spent two years at Valley Forge. From there, he went to flight school. The last I saw of him was in Vietnam, where he was a Major and Company Commander of a Fixed Wing Company (L-19, Bird Dog). That was in 1967.

The last known city of residence I have for him was Oak Hill, West Virginia. He has (or had) a brother named J.D.L., with whom I served in Vietnam. Can you help me?

Constant A. Valerio

4025 Talwell Dr. S.W

Huntsville, AL 35808-5676

<valbash6@aol.com>

## Frostbite/Cold Weather Injury Help

I was in Korea (East-Central Front-Hwachon Reservoir) from January to May 1951. I would appreciate any help the KWVA members can provide me as I attempt to find other vets who are receiving disability help for their frost bite/cold weather injuries. Needless to say, this is very important to me.

Thanks.

Wallace Malley

375 Brannen Road #18

Lakeland, FL 33813.

## Now Hear This:

All comments concerning, or contributions for publication in *The Graybeards* should be sent to Art Sharp, Editor, 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT 06067 or emailed to [Sharp\\_arthur\\_g@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net)



## POW/MIA Update

by Marty O'Brien

### Recovery of Remains – 50 Years later

On October 8, 2004, the Department of Defense announced that remains found in North Korea, believed to be those of American soldiers missing in action from the Korean War, have been recovered by two teams of US specialists and have been repatriated to US control for forensic identification. The precise number of remains was not released. The repatriation marked the fifth and final remains recovery operation in North Korea for the year 2004.

The remains are believed to be those of 1st Cavalry Division and 25th Infantry Division soldiers who fought Chinese forces in Unsan County in November 1950, and men from the 1st Marine Division and the 7th Infantry Division who fought the Chinese near the Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir in November-December 1950.

The year 2004 has been a good year for operations, with over 40 remains recovered, according to the DOD. For additional information, call the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office at (703) 699-1169.

Please visit their website at <<http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo>>

### Remembering Chaplain Kapaun

We in the KWVA are fortunate to have so many members who unselfishly give of their time and resources to honor our Korean War dead. Last month, I mentioned a few such people who are doing yeoman work in the Family Outreach area at <<http://www.koreanwarmias.com>>

Many of our members go about the job of remembrance quietly, some in a special way, their contributions largely unheralded. One is Al Makkay, Senior Vice Commander of the Cape & Islands Chapter in Massachusetts, retired owner of the Makkay Group of radio stations. He recently volunteered to be a member of any future KWVA POW-MIA Committee.

Al has a special mission in life. For some time now, he has been working toward the beatification of Father Emil Kapaun, who was a Roman Catholic priest and beloved chaplain of the 8th Cavalry Regiment in Korea. Father Kapaun was captured by the Chinese on November 1, 1950, in Unsan County. He spent seven months in Camp 5 along the Yalu River until his death on May 23, 1951.

In addition to being a man of God, Father Kapaun was a genuine hero whose awards included a Bronze Star for Valor for an act of bravery on the battlefield in the early months of the war, and the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic work in the prison camps ministering to his fellow POWs, regardless of their race, color or creed.

Ignoring his own ill health, Father Kapaun faithfully nursed the sick and wounded until an untreated blood clot in his leg prevented his daily rounds. No doubt many of our KWVA ex-POWs were the recipients of his care and his love.

After he was moved to the infamous Camp 5 prison "sick house" in May of 1951, he was denied medication. His death soon followed.

In his quest for information to help with the beatification

process—the process to make Father Kapaun a Saint in the Roman Catholic Church—Al Makkay has visited officials of the Diocese of Wichita, Kansas, and the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) in Hawaii. (See <http://www.jpac.pacom.mil>)

If you have information or would like to help Al fulfill his special mission, please write to him at 15 Meadow Farm Road, Centerville, MA 02632, call him at (508) 790-0201, or e-mail him at <[CAPEMO@aol.com](mailto:CAPEMO@aol.com)>

The Most Reverend Francis X. Roque, D.D., Bishop Protector, The Catholic War Veterans, USA, PO Box 4469, Washington, DC 20017, also would like to hear from you if, for instance, you know of a soldier who had a serious or terminal illness and who, after coming in contact with Father Kapaun, made a sudden recovery. (See <http://cwv.org/kapaun/kapaun.htm>)

A good book on the life of Father Kapaun is *A Shepherd in Combat Boots: Chaplain Emil Kapaun of the 1st Cavalry Division*, by William L. Maher, 1997, Burd Street Press, PO Box 708, Shippensburg, PA 17257.

Many who served with Father Kapaun, or know of his exploits, believe that his DSC should be upgraded to a Medal of Honor.

If you have firsthand information, I would like to hear from you.

MARTIN J. O'BRIEN  
27 Meadow Road, Apt. 202  
Augusta, ME 04330.

### LOOKING FOR COMBAT BUDDIES?



**NOW HAVE  
FOUND 25,503  
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.  
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## ■ An Obligation—A Challenge—An Opportunity

Larry Kinard, National Coordinator

We have just finished a great annual meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, and a new administration for the Korean War Veterans Association is in place. With such changes you always look at the challenges and opportunities ahead, make plans, and hope for better things than we have had before. One of our big challenges and opportunities is the Tell America program. I have agreed to work with Past President Dick Adams in the overall coordination of this wonderful program. We have some ideas about how we can make the program more effective and possibly provide more help to chapters that are interested in getting a start in this program. I am firmly convinced this is one of the best things our chapters can do for their communities, and also one of the most rewarding efforts for chapter members.

Our chapter in the Dallas/Fort Worth area is very active in the local school systems with the Tell America program. We have found—and others tell us as well—that very little is taught in the schools about the Korean War. Consequently, our students are growing up with essentially no knowledge of the sacrifices we and our comrades made 50+ years ago.

When we get together in our meetings, we recite in our Creed never to forget those who made the ultimate sacrifice for the freedoms we enjoy in this country today. It is my belief that we have an *obligation* to make a valiant effort to help students and teachers remember the “Forgotten War.” The people who are the best equipped to do this are the veterans who were there and who experienced what it takes to assure our freedoms. At the same time, it is a real *challenge* to get organized and get into the schools these days with a program that is meaningful and acceptable, but I can assure you it is well worth the effort. The chapters involved with this program have found this to be a wonderful *opportunity* to create lasting impressions with students at all levels by helping them to understand that FREEDOM IS NOT FREE.

We know there are many chapters that

# TELL AMERICA

are doing outstanding jobs with this program in their communities. We would like to hear from you. Among several ideas we are working on is a plan to set up a “Tell America” section in *The Graybeards*. We hope to have pictures, letters, and stories about our chapters and their programs in each issue. We encourage those who have programs in place and are having some success to send us stories and pictures so we can publicize their efforts.

We also want to use *The Graybeards* to offer tips and information on how programs may be organized and developed for use in the schools. To help this become meaningful, again, we need

Dear Korean War Veterans,

Words cannot express the gratitude that I feel towards you all. What a truly inspirational presentation you made last week to our students at Summit High School. I want you all to know that your stories made a tremendous impact on the way that our young people view their country. I have personally heard the phrase, “Freedom isn’t free” several times in every class that I teach.

I also want to personally thank you for the freedom that we all enjoy today. You each put your life on the line to ensure that we are able to live the life that we do. My husband served in the military, so your service is a sacrifice that I respect more than you know.

I believe that your words inspired some of our students to consider military service. I am also quite sure that if called upon, many of our students would now be glad to serve. Thank you again for taking the time to tell your stories. We will never forget!

Lezli Graham  
U.S. History Teacher  
Summit High School  
Mansfield, TX

information from chapters that are willing to share their programs with others. We would like to have program outlines, program content, suggestions on contacting schools, letters from schools, and any other information or ideas that have contributed to the success of your program. We would hope some of this could be passed on to chapters in need of help in getting started.

One of the real benefits in working with the schools in the Tell America program is the appreciation shown by the teachers. Shown nearby is a letter received from one of the high school teachers after a visit last year by a group of veterans from Chapter #215.

It would be great if this kind of feeling could be generated in schools all over the nation. With this effort we can really make a difference in helping our students know their Freedom is not Free, and to have a better appreciation for our country.

Larry Kinard may be contacted at e-mail address—lck1613489@aol.com or postal address 2108 Westchester, Mansfield, Texas 76063. I would welcome pictures, program information or any help you would be willing to share.

## If You Know Any Korean Americans...

Our Chapter, Missouri Chapter 1 (CID #44), has been presenting our Tell America program to St. Louis city and county schools since 1995. I have been the Chapter’s chairman of this program since 1998, during which time Chapter members have spoken to 15,500 students.

We have found that teachers in many cases need to hear this as much as the students do. Many of them know little about the war. We have learned that teachers demonstrate more knowledge now that the program is in place—especially since the 50th anniversary of the war (2000-2003).

It seems that once we get into a school with our program, schools want us back each year. Two or three schools host us around Veterans Day, and again in the spring, when the history classes are studying the Korean War. We have found that most history teachers feel very pressed for time because they have too much to cover during the semester. This is

Continued on page 32

# A Korean Veteran's Dying Wish

**M**y name is William Edwards. I am the proud son of Cpl. Kenneth E. Edwards, who served in the 45th Infantry Division, 120th Engr, C Bn, Company B, from February 1952 to November 1953. About five or six years ago, in my search for a gift for my father, I discovered *The Graybeards* magazine. At the time, I was not to know just what a valuable gift my subscription for him was going to become.

You see, my dad may have left Korea in 1953, but his time served there and the memories of it have been a very big part of his life.

Twenty years ago, my father underwent a lengthy operation. While the operation was a success, his recovery was not. As he was coming out of the anesthesia, he suffered a cardiac arrest. He was in his hospital room un-monitored, and his death was undiscovered for some time. He was found dead in his bed, but was revived. The result left him with permanent brain damage. The brain damage affected his recent and short term memory. He would be quite challenged to tell you his address or phone number, but he can recount in complete detail all of the events of his youth and his time served in Korea. My father's health has been waning over the past twenty years, and I have watched him slowly deteriorate. He has been consumed with the Korean War, perhaps because it is the freshest thing in his mind. As a result, I have done what I could on every occasion to give him gifts relating to the Korean War. Books, almanacs, memorabilia and—his most cherished of all—your magazine.

He reads each issue cover to cover numerous times until the next one arrives. Due to degenerative arthritis in his hips and legs, he has not been able to get about very well. Over the past six months, his health has been rapidly deteriorating. Last week, while in surgery to repair his hip, he was diagnosed with cancer. It has pretty much spread throughout his body and the doctor says he has not very much time left.

My father is home now, and he will spend his final days there. My father's final birthday was August 22nd. We will be giving him a party and I wish to make it as happy as I can for him, given the circum-

**Most of all I just want to say "Thank You" to all of the hardworking people who make *The Graybeards* magazine happen. It has enriched the last years of my father's life.**

stance of his health. I am hoping that I may be able to find some of those who served with him so I may ask them to take a moment to send him a card or a letter, or even give him a call. (Kenneth Edwards, 5 Park Ave. Naples ME 04055 (207)693-4760)

Many times he has looked at the photos in your magazine and wondered if there are any people he knew from his time there or places he had been. Jokingly, my mother once told him that someday he may find his own picture in there. I don't know if he will live long enough to be able to read your next issue, but if you can find a place in *The Graybeards* for one of his photos, or some-

how make mention of him, my family would be most thankful.

I do not know if the KVWA has an address database that would help in my finding any of my father's colleagues, but if you could point me in a direction that could help.

Most of all I just want to say "Thank You" to all of the hardworking people who make *The Graybeards* magazine happen. It has enriched the last years of my father's life.

God bless you all.

Sincerely,

William Edwards

## Youth Leadership Mission – Korea – 2004

*By Chaplain (COL) Ralph L. Smith, AUS, (Ret.)*

Better than a free lunch was a free ticket on United Airlines to Inchon, Korea. My wife, Alice, went with me—her second trip and my fourth in the past 3 ½ years. The "land of the morning calm" is always beautiful, and one of the things we enjoyed was the new KTX (fast train) from Seoul to Pusan.

The purpose of the journey was an invitation to do Youth Leadership Forums for the Military Order of the World Wars in the four American high schools (Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, and Osan). This was from 16 to 24 September. There were 19 classes in 7 days. I also won a free night at the Hotel Lotte in downtown Seoul upon our arrival on 13 September. We stayed at the Dragon Hill Lodge on the 8th Army's S. Post before and after JROTC classes. There were 386 cadets compared to the 421 last year.

Alice and I attended Sunday School and worship at the S. Post Chapel, and I enjoyed the early morning "Men of the Morning Calm" Bible study and prayer group.

After the JROTC mission, during our third week, we joined a USO tour to

Panmunjom Joint Security Area (PSA), Tunnel #3, and the Dora Observatory. We were able to use the subway one day to return to the Hotel Lotte for shopping.

S. Korea is not only one of the most beautiful countries in the world, but the changes and growth since the July 1953 Armistice are among the most amazing examples of freedom in the world.

One of the highlights at each American Department of Defense High School was the presentation of the medal of the Outpost Harry Survivors Association to the following four cadet commanders:

Seoul American	Cadet/CPT Kim, Hyongdong, senior
Taegu American	Cadet/LTC Andrew Paulson, senior
Pusan American	Cadet/CPT Brianna Carroll, senior
Osan American	Cadet/COL Larry Song, senior

Planning is underway for Youth Leadership Forums—2005 in six American high schools in Japan and two high schools in Okinawa. It is a great privilege to be involved in patriotic education and the thrill of "passing the torch" to our next greatest generation.



# Korean War Veterans' Mini-Reunions

## "E" Battery, 3rd Battalion, Ft. Sill Training Group – 1952



"E" Battery Members Lovin' Livonia (L-R/Back & Front) Army and Dee Anderson, Dwight and Carol Dailey, Ron and Janet Rieser, Dean and Gitana Folkes, Chuck and Betty Tanck, Herb and Yvonne Black, Harvey and Lois Hershey, Jim and Kathleen Minnich, Bob and Carol Doud, Charlie and Nyla Schad

Ten members of this group, all Korean War veterans, held their tenth reunion at the Laurel Park Best Western in Livonia, Michigan, August 12 – 15, 2004. The group holds its reunions annually. Attendance has ranged from 10 to 30 people, plus their better halves. Anyone looking for information on the next reunion can call Arnold Anderson at (605) 673-6313

## G-3-5, 1st Marine Division



Members of G-3-5 with their FMF (Feeling Mighty Fit) Banner: (Actually, it's Fleet Marine Force)



The G-3-5 wives

G-3-5 members, who get together every year, met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28 – October 5, 2004. The unit was the first band of Marines sent to Korea, landing on August 2, 1950. The members were together through Pusan Perimeter, Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan, and Chosin Reservoir.

## 2 HQ 2



A two-man reunion: (L) Max R. Reynolds; (R) James Cutter

Max Reynolds and James Cutter are proof that it doesn't take a large number of people to hold a "mini-reunion." The two veterans got together recently in Bolivar, Ohio, where the latter veteran lives. (Reynolds resides in Lima, Ohio, about 157 miles away.) As Reynolds wrote:

I served with the 2nd Infantry Division, HQ Co., 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion in Korea. Cutter was a buddy of mine when I served. I was in charge of a water purification plant, and he was one of my helpers. I have been searching for him for 53 years.

I acquired my company's roster and looked up his MOS. I searched the internet and was lucky enough to find him. I traveled to Bolivar to visit. We had quite a lengthy talk about old times

## Have a Mini-Reunion?

Send your photos and a short write-up to *The Graybeards* editor for publication! Mail to 152 Sky View Drive., Rocky Hill, CT 06067



## 5th Regimental Combat Team (RCT)



Chaplain Waldie (now deceased) and Vincent Gagliardo of San Francisco, CA, at 5th RCT Muster



**ABOVE:** 5th RCT members at the Unit Muster held in conjunction with the dedication of the Korean War Memorial



5th Infantry colors showing the 80 some streamers dating from 1808; 3rd Infantry bearer at the dedication of the Korean War Memorial

## 24th Division

The Division held its reunion in Albuquerque, NM, Sept., 2004. Several members of KWVA Chapter 56 attended



KWVA Chapter 56 members David Lopez, from California, and Robert Heise, from Wisconsin, at 24th Division reunion **BELOW:** (L-R) Two more Chapter 56 members at 24th Division reunion: (L-R) Jesus and Alice Sanchez, and Charlotte and David Rivas

Continued on page 76

## 5th RCT Heavy Mortar Company

*Albert McAdoo*



**Heavy Mortar Company 5th RCT held its 6th mini-reunion October 7-9, 2004, in Louisville, Kentucky.** (L-R) Ted Noose, Jack Colbert, Orla Fent, Jay Copley, Carl Canon, Merle Plamann, Jack Putty, Ray Scherman, Henry Langstraat, and Don Lichius. Kneeling L-R: Kenny VanSandt, Bill Conley, John DeAngelo, and Bud Knuckles. Not shown: (L-R) Ed Glenn, Harold Kirk, Gene Pullium

# Thanks for Supporting The Graybeards

Many members have responded to the suggestion to help underwrite the cost of publication of *The Graybeards* by making voluntary contributions. Remarkably, *The Graybeards* is still being printed despite cost restraints. Happily, a change of printers and mailers has allowed us to reduce the cost per issue—and upgrade your magazine in the process. Your heartening response has made it possible to increase the quality of *The Graybeards*, and make desired changes in subsequent issues.

We greatly appreciate your help—and we invite you to continue your generous support.

Please send your contributions, marked Support of *Graybeards*, to:

Treasurer KWVA  
1016 Highway 3128  
Pineville, LA 71360

Every donation will be acknowledged in *The Graybeards*.

The donations include those received as of Nov 15, 2004.

**NOTE:** This list contains many names of holdovers submitted by Vince Krepps.

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<b>Members &amp; Friends</b>			Maure, William J.		
96 FA Bn. Association			Mayen, M.		
Ahlo, Henry K.	Hawaii		Mayen, Mike	Texas	
Anderson, Arnold	South Dakota		McLaughlin, Duane	Ohio	
Anderson, J. W.			McMahan, Denis	Wisconsin	
Aronica, J.			Mellon, W. R.		
Arsenault, Jean	Massachusetts	John Galvin	Metz, D. A.		
Baldovi, L.			Mickleson, Joseph	Minnesota	Kenneth Turgeon
Balla, J. Z.			Moran, R. J.		
Banker, Curtis J.	New York		Murphy, Bill	New York	
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Dauster, E. L.			Roberts, Eugene A.	Massachusetts	
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Dietter, Avery			Sikorski, L. S.		
Donnolley, Charles E. P.	Australia		Sillik, James C.	New York	
Doyle, J. K.			Slater, James L.		
Ethier, Walter	Rhode Island		Spollen, J. P.		
Farraye, Louis E.	Michigan		Stevens, Harold	Minnesota	
Felder, S.			Verrill, H. A.		
Fire, Samuel R.	Pennsylvania		Wiedhahn, W.		
Foley, Joan M.	Colorado	Thomas J. Foley	Wilson, Jr. P. I.		
Fox, T. Fritz, A. H.			<b>Chapters:</b>		
Gelman, Joe	New York		Central Long Island Chapter		
Glock, R.			Dept. of Ohio		
Goosmann, Dick	Oregon		Johnnie Johnson Chapter - Ohio		
Heroux, Joseph	Connecticut		Kivlehan Chapter		
Hill, J. W.			Maryland Chapter		
Hoernis, Allen	Illinois		<b>In Memory of:</b>		
House, E.			Richard W. Krepps POW/MIA		
Hoy, J. L.			(By Vincent A. Krepps)		
Jannsen, Herbert	New York		<div> <b>Now Hear This:</b>  All comments concerning, or contributions for publication in <i>The Graybeards</i> should be sent to Art Sharp, Editor, 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT06067 or emailed to Sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net </div>		
Jimenez, Joseph W.	Virginia				
Kaminski, M. C.					
Keone, Charles E.	Massachusetts				
Knutstad, Odd	New Jersey	Those who didn't make it home			
Koukl, J. R.					
Krepps, V.					
Kuehl, Jack A.	Nevada				
Kvet, G.					
Maltino, J.					
Marcarelli, R. A.					



## .....of interest

We bring you items that might have escaped widespread notice, but that are of interest to readers nonetheless. In short, they don't fit anywhere else in the magazine, so we'll put them here.

### New Museum Opens In Illinois

The Grand Opening of the Korean War Veterans National Museum and Library took place at the Octave Chanute Aerospace Museum in Rantoul, Illinois on November 13, 2004.

### Like A Ton Of Bricks

The Illinois Korean Memorial Association is selling granite bricks for placement at the entrance of the memorial. The bricks, which measure approximately 8" X 4", may be reserved with a donation of \$300. The price includes up to three lines of lettering and the installation in the Memorial Walkway.

Orders will be accepted until January 1, 2006, since installation will be completed before June of that year.

For orders or information, contact the Illinois Korean Memorial Association, P. O. Box 8554, Springfield, IL 62791. Let's hope sales go over like, well, like a ton of bricks.

### All Massachusetts Veterans Are Now Eligible For Services

After several years of trying, the Massachusetts Veterans Service Officers Association succeeded in its quest to help those veterans who "fell" through the cracks because of their honorable service that was served in between the war time years.

Veterans who served from November 12, 1918 to September 15, 1940, from January 1, 1947 to June 24, 1950, or May 8, 1975 to August 1, 1990, are now eligible for veterans services in the Commonwealth. The new Veteran Bill became effective on 29 August, 2004.

### New ID card for veterans helps protect personal information

Stars and Stripes, European edition, Saturday, November 6, 2004

WASHINGTON — The Department of Veterans Affairs has designed a new identity card for veterans that will safeguard confidential information.

"The new identification card ensures veterans' personal information is protect-

ed," said Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony J. Principi, in a Thursday news release.

The card, formally known as the Veterans Identity Card, will have the veteran's photo on the front and identify him as an enrollee in the VA's health care system.

Veterans should request the new card at their local medical center. Processing will take five to seven days once eligibility is verified. VA hopes to complete the conversion to the new, safer card by mid-November. The existing cards will remain valid until veterans receive their new cards.

Veterans traveling to the United States from overseas will be issued the cards when they visit a VA facility, VA spokesman Phil Budahn told Stars and Stripes. "Those vets won't be barred from getting treated because they don't have the cards," he said.

Encrypted on a magnetic tape on the back of the card will be the veteran's Social Security number, date of birth and a control number. The magnetic strip also records whether the veteran has a service-connected disability.

Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes in the nation. The Federal Trade Commission lists identity theft as the No. 1 fraud reported by consumers in 2003.

Requests from veterans and their congressional representatives were instrumental in bringing about these latest changes.

### POWS, Diseases, And Disabilities

Former prisoners of war who were imprisoned for at least 30 days are presumed to be eligible for disability compensation if they become at least 10 percent disabled from diseases associated with the prisoner of war experience. These presumptive diseases are:

- anxiety states
- avitaminosis
- beriberi heart disease
- dysentery

- depressive neurosis
- dysthymic disorder
- helminthiasis
- irritable bowel syndrome
- ischemic heart disease (if the prisoner of war experienced localized edema during captivity)
- malnutrition (including optic atrophy)
- neuropathy
- pellagra and/or other nutritional deficiencies
- peptic ulcer disease
- post-traumatic osteoarthritis
- psychosis
- residuals of cold injury (including arthritis, neuropathy, and/or skin cancer at the site of the cold injury)

Harley J. Coon,  
via the Department of Veterans  
Affairs Benefits Office

### Millions Of Hours Donated—And Someone Took The Minutes

Did you know that volunteers contributed a total of 12,983,728 hours of service to veterans in Fiscal Year 2003? You would if you accessed MyHealtheVet, a website sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The website includes info re Benefits and Services, Health, and News. It provides links to other government agencies—and even allows you to arrange for updates on interests that you choose. Best of all, it's free. All you have to do is set aside about a half a day to register, and you are in. (The registration process includes more questions than does an armed forces enlistment form.) Check it out.

### Deception On D-Day—And 3103's Role In It

Members of 3103 Signal Service Battalion may be interested in reading *Fortitude: The D-Day Deception Campaign*, by Roger Hesketh. The book, which was published in 2000 by The Oxford Press, devotes many pages to 3103's part in the D-Day Deception Campaign.

CHARLES H. ADAMS  
8584 111th Street #307  
Seminole, FL





# Monumental Moments

Korea: the Forgotten War, Remembered

## NEW JERSEY (UNION COUNTY)

On October 20, 2004, Chapter 53 dedicated a small memorial to all Korean War veterans on the grounds of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Veterans, which is located in Menlo Park. Commander Richie Alexander, a past National Director, past State Commander, and a founder of the New Jersey KWVA in 1989, says, "Our state charter mandates volunteer work to help other veterans. Chapter 53 has responded with a program to help bring a smile to the faces of our brothers in wheelchairs."



Chapter 53 Commander Richie Alexander introduces the dignitaries and guests at the KWVA Memorial at Menlo Park



Commander Richie Alexander and his wife Charlene frame the newly dedicated New Jersey Memorial

## RHODE ISLAND

Emillio A. DiTomasso submitted the photo of the Rhode Island Korean War Veterans Memorial, which is located in Exeter, Rhode Island. He submitted it in honor of the late John A. Caruso.



The Rhode Island Korean War Veterans Memorial



Waiting for the speeches to end so they can attack the coffee and cake



# There's Dust In The Chorwon Valley

Donald B. Dust sent us these photos of the Chorwon Valley in 1952



Hill 300 between Chorwon and Yonchon (L-R) Tyler Benelly and an unknown infantry sergeant in April 1952



Chorwon Valley, 11/52: 1st Field Artillery Observation Battalion, Nathan Hale Able Command Post (L-R) Don Dust and Dick Kuehl

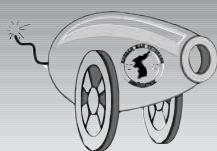


The Chorwon Valley in November 1953



A warmer view of Hill 300 at chow time (L-R) Korean boy, Maynard Holch, and Don Dust (June 1952)

Don Hynek at the Nathan Hale Flash Command Post, November 1952



# Feedback/Return Fire

This section of Graybeards is designed to provide feedback—and generate more feedback. It gives readers the opportunity to respond to printed stories, letters, points of view, etc., without having to write long-winded replies. Feel free to respond to whatever you see in the magazine. As long as it's tasteful and non-political, we will be happy to include it. If you want to submit ideas, criticisms, etc. that you prefer not to see in print—at least with your name attached to it—then we will honor that. Make sure to let us know, though.

Mail your "Return Fire" to the "Feedback Editor" at 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-2859. E-mail it to [sharp\\_arthur\\_g@sbc-global.net](mailto:sharp_arthur_g@sbc-global.net), or phone it in to (860) 563-6149. Whatever the medium you choose, we welcome your input.

## A Conversation Between Editors

Former Graybeards editor Stan Hadden recently submitted these comments via e-mail to the current editor. In them, he was expressing ideas that other members have harbored or actually voiced. So, I am reprinting them here to provide readers with an insight into practical topics like print size and philosophical styles of editors and their impact on readers.

I invite your opinions on the exchange of ideas.

Stan Hadden <[shadden@bellsouth.net](mailto:shadden@bellsouth.net)> wrote:

### Print Size

I was in printing/publishing over 40 years with some of the major firms in this country, so when I discuss your type face choices, I know whereof I speak. Your page is in probably 9 point type—far too small, and your italics (as in your email address) are very hard to read. The type sizes on Page 2 [masthead] are too small for old eyes to read.

That layout is wasted space. I recommend using 12 point Times New Roman in paragraph style with bold leads.

### My Response

Thanks for your note—and for your six years as editor. I'll address a couple points.

*Re type faces choices:* I am not a layout expert, so I deferred to our publisher. Knowing my limited knowledge of publishing, he explained to me in "Dick and Jane" terms that Times New Roman 12 is too difficult to work with in publishing a three and/or four column magazine. For one thing, it's hard to justify the columns. For another, we would lose about 25% of the content due to the larger type sizes. That makes sense to me.

(Incidentally, the point type is 7, not 9

—and it is even smaller in the masthead of some publications.)

### Stan Hadden Re Content

My *Graybeards* came the other day, along with three letters asking me how I, as the first (and for six years) editor of *The Graybeards*, saw the new magazine.

Amendment 1 to our Constitution says there shall be no abridgment of freedom of speech or of the press. I firmly believe that military veterans, after formal discharge, have the moral obligations of continuing to serve our country's destiny. Today, in my opinion, our nation stands on once-free ground that is now sowed with big seeds of Big Money and corruption in our government, from local to state to federal.

I also firmly believe that we veterans, in continuing our support of our country, should have our own magazine as our own platform for voicing our own opinions about government. I believe the KWVA has a moral obligation to provide that outlet for us to our members and to our government.

The alternative to free speech will be tyranny.

The high praise printed in the new GB for the former editor rings falsely to me, especially when I recall early letters on freedom of the press. Our magazine has been a hard-censored publication ever since January 1994, when I resigned as *your* editor.

The official reporting position of the new GB is printed on page 7. The catch phrase is "Expressions of opinion...*if printed* <italics added by writer>...may be edited only with the writer's consent." I define that as continued censorship of our magazine.

My editorial policy was simple . . . "Print it. No obscenities allowed. The writer is fully responsible for his words."

"A pretty magazine" is apparently the continued goal—with probably the whole truth about finances, etc.

### My Response

Stan:

*Re the content:* I agree with you that veterans have an obligation to speak out about political, social, etc., events. I am not sure, however, that a magazine like *The Graybeards* should be a political forum. Veterans—and everyone else—have numerous outlets to voice their opinions, e.g., "Letters to the Editors" columns in newspapers and general interest magazines, and local television and radio stations. As I see it, *The Graybeards* and other publications of its ilk are designed more to provide "news that readers can use," e.g., retirement benefits, legal issues affecting veterans, new VA rulings and/or programs, information about their association. Getting too deeply into political issues in a publication like *The Graybeards* would be too divisive, in my august opinion. I prefer to avoid that.

*Re the Constitution:* Amendment 1 does assure freedom of speech with certain limitations. That does not mean, however, that "speech" (in this case, material for *The Graybeards*) has to be printed.

Consider a general example: a writer exercises his/her right to free speech by crafting a letter, an article, etc. and submitting it to an editor. The editor then exercises his/her decision-making mandate by deciding what does or does not get printed. There is no guarantee that the writer will be heard then—but he/she has exercised free speech. That use of free speech does not guarantee an audience.

Okay, now for specifics, i.e., *The Graybeards*. Let's face it: there simply is not enough room to print in *The*



*Graybeards* everything that I receive. That means that people who have taken the time to write/call are subject to an editorial selection process. Editorship may be censorship of a kind in that respect—but is due to space limitations, not the 1st Amendment to the Constitution.

Finally, your philosophy: “*Print it. No obscenities allowed. The writer is fully responsible for his words.*” The fact that no obscenities are allowed is a form of censorship in itself. I construe that to mean that there is no such thing as free speech, since certain parts of material are deleted.

The bottom line is this—and once again I will use *The Graybeards* as a specific example: the editor has a finite number of pages to fill. Ergo, if there is too much material to fill those pages (which I hope will always be the case), the editor must decide what is printed and what is not. Again, that is not censorship: it is editing.

In any case, the editor is more often than not going to catch a lot of flak for the content of the magazine. I am betting you did when you were editor. I have already been a target. After all, it is difficult to please 17,000 readers. So, catching flak is an inherent part of the job—which is one of those things that makes it enjoyable from my standpoint.

I guess this was kind of a long-winded answer to your constructive comments. I thank you for them.

### **Father Walsh Earned His Silver Star**

The article in the July/August 2004 issue on the chaplains really brought back memories. I was in the 45th Division, 180th Regiment. I knew Father Walsh very well. He earned his Silver Star.

On the night of July 17/18, the Chinese hit our company hard. We incurred a lot of casualties, and Father Walsh, just as the article noted, took charge. He was responsible for getting the wounded out, while disregarding his own safety.

We lost several men besides the wounded. That was indeed a sad time for all of us who survived.

RAYMOND F. SCHMITZ  
1520 Garfield Street  
Harvey, ND 58341

### **Rosenberg and Hand Grenades**

Re the letter from Neil J. O'Connor in

the May-June 2004 issue: I believe he was probably referring to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Anna M. Rosenberg.

In early 1952, my wife wrote to President Truman, because I had been transferred with the 1st Cavalry Division to Japan. She felt that I should have been rotated, because I had enough points and had been wounded twice. The reply she received was from Anna Rosenberg.

While I am thinking about it, here is a humorous combat-related story—if you can call it that.

Two men in the foxhole next to mine got into a fight. One got out of the hole. As he left, he dropped a hand grenade into the foxhole. The other man jumped out just in time, and was unhurt. We never again saw the man who dropped the grenade. I assume he was court-martialed, although we were never told what happened to him.

JAMES R. HAW,  
1615 Westmont Lane  
Reno, NV 89521-6185

### **Photos Returned**

I am the secretary of the Outpost Harry Survivors Association. Outpost Harry was part of the Iron Triangle in the Chorwan Valley. I have many 35mm slides of before and during the battle. Cameras were in no way restricted.

Two days after the battle I was reassigned to Munsani, the base camp for Panmunjom. There I was fortunate enough to obtain many photos of the first of our POW prisoners to be returned. Again, there was no restriction of camera use. However, cameras were forbidden at Panmunjom.

As I recall the only film that was available was either obtained while on R&R or at the PX in Seoul.

E. DOUGLAS (“DOUG”) JONES

### **Two Comments Re Photos:**

(1) I was in Korea from August 1, 1950 until October 15, 1951. Some of us had cameras, me being among the few. There was no problem taking pictures. The guys who went on R&R got the film developed and brought back new film.

(2) I notice that the photos in *The Graybeards* are always of late in the war with the bunkers and smiling faces. I have photos of early in the war, where there were no such things. No bunkers,

no winter clothes, no smiling faces—and a whole host of things I have not seen so far in the photos.

If you wish to check some out go to [www.35regt.org](http://www.35regt.org) click on photos, click on my name.

JACK CUTHRELL  
25th Div, 35th Regt  
4.2 Mortars, 1st Platoon, No. 2 gun.

### **There Was No Camera Policy**

I was a lieutenant in the 160th Infantry Regiment in 1952 and 1953. There was no policy concerning cameras that I ever heard of. We got a few cameras and film in the monthly PX distribution. There were always people going to Japan on R&R who would buy things for you.

DAVE MAYS  
Florence, AL.

### **The Story Of A Camera**

When I arrived in Korea, I was carrying a Kodak “Pony” camera. It quickly proved susceptible to dust, and the rotation of the lens (for focus) jammed.

I took it apart and cleaned it, but I never succeeded in reassembling it for proper focus. I have some blurry photos of Chinese territory in front of Sandbag Castle to prove it. (They were taken at some risk, I might add.)

About that time there was a drawing for one of the original Nikon cameras with a 50mm lens of 1.4 speed. No one else wanted it, so I dug into my paltry savings (and I borrowed from friends) to acquire the Nikon. The PX price was about 40% of the list price in the states.

This was the first camera I owned with an interchangeable lens. I was doing construction surveying (120th ECB of the 45th Infantry Division). As I ate lunch in the field most days, I soon learned to start a cooking fire by cracking open a cartridge and sprinkling the powder over some dry grass and kindling. Then, with the help of the lens and a little sunshine, I soon had a reliable fire going.

I used the camera extensively to take pictures around 45th Division areas, e.g., Bloody and Heartbreak Ridges, Sandbag Castle, Christmas Hill, and Hill 1031. (Several of these photos have been published in *The Graybeards*.)

I continued using the Nikon in my engineering work for the next forty years. It survived splashing with saltwater surf,

and a complete dousing in a mountain stream.

At one point I was standing on a balcony about twenty feet above a concrete floor. I was leaning over the railing with the camera dangling from my neck. I felt the leather neck strap break, and the camera started to fall. I barely caught one end of the strap, thereby saving the camera from sure destruction. Needless to say, I treated it to a new metal strap.

The camera needed only one repair in forty years: a replacement of the cloth focal plane shutter.

Eventually, after 50 years, I gave the camera to my son. Of course, he is into digital photography, and he never uses it.

D. J. HARRINGTON  
P. O. Box 791  
Kimberling City, MO 65686  
(417) 230-0092  
<harrington1981@yahoo.com>

## The Use Of Marijuana

While I can't speak for the use of "Mary Jane" during the official fighting, I can speak to its use during the time I was in Korea, from January 1958 through February 1959.

While I did not partake of the "weed" and those serving under me didn't, as far as I know, there was use of it, as well as cocaine. I had to certify the inventory in the Evidence Room maintained by the MPs.

There was an ample amount of marijuana on hand, as well as cocaine and other drugs, which had been taken from our personnel, and was being held as evidence.

Hope this sheds some light on the subject.

MIKE MCGEE

## There Wasn't Anything Funny About Korea

You asked for stories about humor in combat. I tried hard to think of something funny. But, I realized that I did not have even one genuine laugh while in Korea. I mentioned this to my friends and they suggested these three anecdotes which they thought were funny. None of the three had ever been in combat. Here goes:

The Truth, And Nothing But The "Hole" Truth About Korea. Once, a new First Sergeant told all of us to deepen our foxholes. As I had dug into the ground a

few times in the past, I knew how deep to go for my maximum benefit. I told him so, but he insisted that I dig deeper.

"I'll be back in fifteen minutes and I want to see that foxhole a lot deeper, soldier," he said. I said I would dig it deeper. Orders are to be followed, aren't they?

Surprisingly enough, where I had dug my foxhole was probably the only place in Korea that was not rock laden. It was all nice, rich black dirt down to at least ten feet. I attacked that hole with all the earnestness I could muster. After all, First Sergeants are always right, aren't they?

Fifteen minutes or so later, when he came back, I was so busy digging that I hadn't realized that my foxhole was now ten feet deep. I heard a far-off voice calling me. When I looked up, I realized how deep in the ground I was.

"What are you doing," he asked.

"Digging a foxhole as ordered," I responded.

"I didn't tell you to dig your way home," he said. "Fill it up a few feet."

In case you're wondering how I could dig that deep, I had worked on construction for a while before being drafted. I had dug deep holes in the ground with nothing more than a pick and shovel before my Army service. I had climbed out of holes that deep before, and once you master the unique skills that are required to do so, it is no sweat.

Needless to say, I filled in the foxhole back to about its original depth. After that, the First Sergeant and I became friends, and he never questioned my foxhole depth again.

## Lassie Would Have Been in Trouble In Korea

I guess that some of the guys and I had a macabre or gallows sense of humor. My outfit had a female dog. When it came in heat around February or March of 1953, we found that all kinds of male dogs we had never seen before came to our area for some action. They got it.

A friend of mine was the outfit's mailman. He had almost unrestricted use of a jeep. The female dog jumped into his jeep one day as he was pulling away, and the mailman got an idea. He drove just as fast as the dogs could run, but not slow enough for them to jump into the jeep. He drove up to the MLR and gunned the

jeep. Just before he got into North Korean territory, he sharply veered to the left out of sight of the pursuing dogs. Here they came—at least five of them. They kept going right into the communist lines. We figured that a lot of Chinese ate dog meat for a meal that day.

However, one dog evaded that trap. One of my friends got hold of him. He kept the dog around until darkness. Then he tied a small flashlight to the dog's tail, turned it on, threw the dog over the trench into no man's land, and fired a few shots from his rifle in the dog's direction. The dog took off for the north at top speed.

After a few minutes we could see rifle flashes from the communist lines. No one ever saw that dog again.

## The "African Queen" Was a Royal Howl

After the war was over, in about October or November 1953, my buddy and I went to see the *African Queen*, a movie starring Humphrey Bogart among others. In one scene, Humphrey is in water up to his neck, pulling the boat over a shallow spot. Boy, did us and the other guys from our outfit who were watching the movie make comments. (The movie screen was in a dry rice paddy, and we were sitting on a high bank by the edge of the paddy.) It was supposed to be a serious scene in which Humphrey was supposedly being taxed to his physical ultimate to do this. We made comments like, "You think that's bad, Humphrey, you ought to be up to your neck in stuff like we were," "You think that's bad, you ought to haul a machine gun (or ammo box, etc.) up one of these damn hills at top speed," "You should have been in Korea when it was 30 below zero," etc. It may seem funny now, but we were dead serious when we made those comments.

I saw the movie on TV some years later when I was married and had several kids. As I was watching that same scene, I made some of the above comments. My wife thought they were terrible, and she chastised me for swearing in front of the kids. To me, that's also funny today, but it wasn't funny when she got on my case.

I never laughed about any of the above until I wrote this letter. Maybe old wounds do heal. Then again, maybe they don't.

I repeat, I did not have one genuine laugh all the time I was in Korea—nor for some time after I left that place.

JOHN J. BALEK  
1214 Hosmer Street  
Joliet, IL 60435-4008

## The Word “Duck” Under Fire Takes On a Whole New Meaning

Re your request for comments on leaders:

I was a three-year enlisted man (EM) in the Army. I spent 18 months in the U.S. and 18 months in Korea, ‘52 - ‘53.

While in the states, the officers I had were good; the NCOs were outstanding. I was transferred overseas attached to a New York National Guard (NG) AAA unit. I was a ballistic meteorologist.

Please understand that my experience was NOT the usual situation of an EM, and I do not intend to cast stones. I just found that my life in Korea was anything but normal, even for the Army.

Within three months of setting up our battalion in Suwon, we had an IG inspection. The battalion CO (Col) and its XO (Maj) were relieved of duty and sent back to the states. Why? Well, for instance, the EM built the BOQ/O Club before we built the mess hall. On Thanksgiving Day, the EM were eating their turkey while standing up in the rain in 35 degree temperature. The CO and XO were in the O Club having theirs.

Later, I was transferred to the 44th Brigade, but on DS to another AAA NG unit further north. From that day in March until I left in January 1954, I never met an officer in my 44th Brigade. Again, it was the very superior NCOs who did the job and pulled in the slack.

The NG unit to which I was attached had a CO who loved to go duck hunting after the war was over. He assigned a PFC to tend three live ducks that he used for decoys. The PFC - we called him “the duck boy” - would go out before dusk, swim out into the Han River, and moor the ducks as decoys so that when the CO arrived all would be ready. After the shooting, the Duck Boy would retrieve the decoys and presumably any dead ducks, and head back to base to get a shower and try to warm up. If you remember, the Han was a very cold river.

I really did get a sour taste for some of

the leaders that we had. I guess I am glad that we had them and not some line company. That would have been awful.

STAN JONES  
*Cape and Islands Chap. 1*  
*Cape Cod, Massachusetts.*

## Any General Randall Shipmates Around?

One of the three ships I served on from 1950-1954 was the USS General Randall, which was assigned to the MSTS command. Anyone familiar with the command knows you spend your life at sea, which we did.

As part of engineering, I didn’t see much topside, but I did see a lot of countries. I really would like to know if any shipmates are still around. If there are, they can call me at (913) 669-1434.

ROBERT A. GARRITANO  
14600 Broadmoor Street, #10203  
Overland Park, KS 66223.

**EDITOR’S NOTE:** Mr Garritano included a photo of the Randall, which unfortunately was not suitable for printing. The headline above the photo dated March 22, 1951, read “First War Dead Here From Korea.” The caption reads:

Arriving here today from the Far East is the USS General G. M. Randall. In addition to carrying 1,500 fighting Marines, the vessel bears 52 Americans who died in Korea—the first to come home from that battle area. The transport is shown as she pulled away from her Yokohama dock for S.F. March 11, with an honor guard at the flower-decked catafalque on pier.

Mr. Garritano noted simply in his letter, “Needless to say this was an emotional trip and a very proud one for me.”

## More About Burials

On page 22 [of the Sep/Oct issue] you suggested story contributions to the *Graybeards* that could cover most any subject regarding the Korean War. I have just recently completed an interview with historian Lynnita Brown, who is the originator of the Korean War Educator. I met Lynnita by a quirk of fate in Tuscola, Illinois and she explained her work in interviewing Korean War veterans, especially those who had served in combat. She then said she had interviewed some Medics. When she heard that I had served in Graves Registration she was interested in interviewing me. At that time she was

considering writing a book, but with the advent of the Internet she began using its potential.

After I have been responding to her questions for two year, she has written my memoir and placed it in the Korean War Educator website a few months ago. The interview involved questions from Lynnita and my responses to those questions. I had some advantage with answering the questions because I was able to write letters to my wife nearly every day in my two years of tour with the Army. These letters aided the memories of events about 50 years ago.

As fate would have it I was in Korea from August, 1952 until November, 1953. I was involved in Search and Recovery operations for about three months, and then I was assigned to the Operations Section of the Company as a clerk typist. In that capacity I got a good understanding of the responsibilities of Graves Registration in Korea at that time. The Korean was the first land war on foreign soil where U. S. military personnel killed were not buried there but were evacuated, identified, embalmed, and casketed for return to the United States for burial. This excludes personnel killed early in the war, who were buried in Korea and later disinterred for later processing and returned to the United States if requested by family.

The memoir centers on my experience in Korea, but also about my life before and after service. It is fairly lengthy, about 40 typewritten pages, with pictures. For review of the memoir, it can be found in the Internet at [www.koreanwar-educator.org](http://www.koreanwar-educator.org)

LYNN HAHN  
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## Observations Re The Sept/Oct Graybeards

After reading the Sept./Oct. 2004 *Graybeards*. I have made several observations:

On Page 23 you have the old treasurer listed. The new treasurer is Mr. Clyde Durham, 1016 Highway 3128, Pineville, La. 71360-3247. The address you show belongs to Tom Gregory, the ex-treasurer.

Also, I would like to add the following



for your consideration. There are no addresses listed for the National Officers, including the Directors. This was necessary several times when it was needed to send large amounts of material to the officers. It can come in handy when someone wishes to visit them.

The terms in office for the directors were not shown as was customary in the past.

For us older vets, the size of the type on page two is very small and can be hard to read, even with glasses. Several other members brought this to my attention.

Thank You, and Respectfully,

*John Kronenberger*

## EDITOR'S RESPONSE:

John:

Thanks. You raise some legitimate concerns which other readers may share. Let me address them one at a time.

The Treasurer's address has been corrected in this issue (hopefully). Also, the available addresses of all listed in the masthead will be included. The list reached us too late for the last issue.

Because of space constraints, it is unlikely that we will be able to increase the type size on page 2 (masthead) beyond a 9 typeface (10 pt is industry standard for magazine and newspaper text). If reading the masthead is a continuous problem, perhaps you can find a way to enlarge it.

As for the terms in office of the directors, President Lou Dechert prefers not to include them at this time.

## Picture This: Other Branches Served Too

If I may, I would like to make a suggestion for future issues of *The Graybeards*. The majority of photos are of Army and Marine personnel. I would suggest including photos from veterans of the other services. This is not a self-serving suggestion.

I spent 1951 and 1952 on the island of Guam. My only claim to heroics during the war is this: "During the time I spent in the defense of the island, not one North Korean or Chinese Communist soldier ever reached the beaches of Guam alive." I have told this war story many times, and each time I make the claim I hope that the listener does not know that Guam is 1,800+ miles from Korea—and

neither the North Koreans or Chinese had the naval forces to reach the island. However, I have determined that the majority of people today have the same knowledge of the island, and ask the same question as I did in 1950 when I was informed of my duty station: "Where in the heck is Guam?"

*DUANE MCLAUGHLIN*

## People Do Read the *Graybeards*—and it's Worth the Wait to Get Published

I thank the folks responsible for publishing the article I submitted on K MAG. I was surprised to see it three years after submission. As a result, I received three phone calls and a letter from K MAG veterans who were also surprised to see the article. One of the callers, Dr. Thomas Young, from Jacksonville, FL, a former captain assigned to II ROK Corps, remembered me at I ROK Corps. It was good to hear from them.

To see the K MAG patch was indeed heart warming, since all the events told about Korea involved the standard military units, the 40th, 24th, 25th Airborne, 2nd Infantry, 3rd Infantry, 3rd Cavalry, and the 45th and 7th Infantry Divisions. If I missed any units, I apologize. It has been a long time.

*FRANK A. IMPARATO*  
621 Huntington Drive  
Downingtown, PA 19335.

## What Happened The Night Of December 31st, 1950?

I enjoy seeing pictures of the reunions. I am not able to go to any, but I see others are having fun.



**ABOVE:** Sgt. Waters and Sgt. Pete Vowell.

**RIGHT:** Sgt. Waters, Cpl. Hammond, and Cpl. Eggerton



Sgt. Vowell



Morey



Tracey



Sgt. Vowell and Cpl. Rodrigues



Tex

I have several old pictures of my outfit. I know it has been over fifty years since I took them in the spring of 1951. I hope I am not the only member left of M Co., 19th Regt., 24th Div., 75 Recoilless Rifle Platoon.

I hope someone will write to me. I would like to know what happened December 31st, 1950. I had gone on sick call that morning. My outfit was overrun that night. Five of my men in my section were captured. Can anyone tell me what or how it happened?

LEWIS WRIGHT  
14528 Wiley Street  
San Leandro, CA 94579  
(510) 351-5893

## Pork Chop Hill Before There Was A Pork Chop Hill

In 1951, Thanksgiving was on November 22. No doubt, as every Thanksgiving approaches, members of the 2nd. Battalion, 8th Cavalry, remember a vicious battle on the night of November 21-22, 1951.

Lt. James Stone and the 3rd. Platoon of Fox Co., 8th Cavalry, had relieved another platoon of Fox Co. that morning. That night they were attacked. After a terrible battle, they were overrun by hordes of Chinese. Following a valiant fight, a wounded James Stone and six

others were taken prisoner. I am aware of only two other survivors. Lieutenant—later Colonel James Stone—eventually received the Medal of Honor for his courageous defense of the hill. After some 22 months, he and the others were returned during the prisoner exchange.

My platoon, 1st of G Co., 8th Cavalry, had been relieved by a platoon from Fox Co. on Monday morning of that week. George Co. had been manning this outpost hill with rotating platoons since the push up to Line Jamestown in September and October of 1951. 1st Platoon, G Co. was also the relief force to move out at dawn on November 22, 1951. By the time we reached the hill, the Chinese had withdrawn their prisoners, leaving carnage including dead and dying from both forces.

To this day, many 8th Cavalry people don't know that Hill 255, the George Co. outpost, is the same hill to later gain fame as Pork Chop Hill. Much terrible fighting occurred there until the very end of the conflict. Anyone who served in the 2nd Bn., 8th Cavalry should know that they were the first to fight there.

Some of us who were there have acquired photos and correspondence to prove this fact.

JOHN R. KRULL  
57082 Tim Avenue  
Three Rivers, MI 49093  
jrkrull@earthlink.net



G Co. outpost as seen from Hill 200 in late November 1951.  
(Photo by Frank W. "Bill" Heiner, 1st Plt., G Co., 8th Cav.)  
Compare it to photo by Carl Begley on page 58, *The Graybeards*, July/August 2004



A snow-capped Hill 255: G Co., 8th Cav., outpost, later to be known as Pork Chop Hill. The road curves around the toe of Hill 200 on the right. Chinese Hill Pokkai in the Yokkokchon Valley is beyond 255 and 200. (Photo taken by Al Trotola, K Co., 8th Cav., from Hill 347 in the late fall of 1951.)

## Everybody Deserves A Medal, Even If They Don't All Get One

Re: Bruce Cabana's letter to Congressman McNulty requesting the Bronze Star being issued to an entire unit:

As a veteran of the Korean War from August 2, 1950 through December 3, 1950, when I was evacuated to a hospital in Japan, I feel I can give an opinion on this. Let's not take away the importance of medals given to individuals who go above and beyond the call of duty.

As we fought our way out of the Chosin Reservoir, some might call us all heroes. As a Marine, I was doing what I was trained to do. Some in my outfit probably did deserve a Silver Star or Bronze Star, and one actually did get a Navy Cross. But, we all were doing what we were trained to do.

Frequently, we were visited by General Ted Almond, who was in charge of X Corps. He always had a pocket full of silver and bronze stars to pin on our officers. He had no idea of what they had done. After Almond left, the medals were discarded by the Marine officers. (*Chosin*, by Eric Hammel, Page 304)

What I am getting at is this: let's not abuse the awarding of medals. I keep reading about veterans applying for Purple Hearts. As a recipient of two Purple Hearts, I didn't "apply" for them. The Corpsman tagged me when I was wounded and it was processed that way.

Maybe that's why the United States Marine Corps awards fewer medals than any other fighting unit—but when they do, it means something.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. RICHART  
(G-3-5, First Marine Division)  
3422 185th Street  
Wever, IA 52658-9556

## Dr. Livingstone? We Can't Presume

The Inje District government is interested in finding out who "Livingstone" or "Livingston" was. There is a bridge over the Soyang River, 2 kilometers north of Inje, named after him or her. It was named in the 1950s. For that matter, it might be helpful to know what Engineer unit built it.

I have done considerable work on their behalf without success. He (or she)



may have been an officer or EM who was cut off north of the Soyang during floods and swore to come back to build the bridge. Or, this may be a tale.

The 2nd Inf Div, the 187th RCT (AB), or the 1st Marine Div all were involved in the capture of Inje on or around 28 May 1951. I was in the area at the time. I have contacted the above units' associations without success.

Livingston (e) could also have belonged to an Engineer Outfit after 1953. The bridge was expanded later. It is shown on all Korea road maps in English as "Livingstone" Bridge. Maybe an item in the Graybeards asking "Who Livingstone was" will elicit some clue. Much thanks.

RALPH HOCKLEY  
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(713) 334 0271; Fax (713) 334 0272  
<rmh-2id-kwva@earthlink.net>

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** If anyone has information about Livingston(e), please let us know here at *Graybeards Central* as well.

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## TELL AMERICA from page 18

one reason our program helps them so much.

We have a condensed program that begins with the end of WWII and goes through the Korean War. It shows what was accomplished in our experience and how we are appreciated by the country of South Korea.

Our Chapter is closely associated with the St. Louis Korean-American Society. We all get a great feeling of satisfaction being involved with the Tell America program.

If you know any Korean-Americans who are willing to visit some classes with you, their presence is very effective. When the students and teachers hear how appreciative the Koreans are, it helps convince them how much our Korean War veterans really accomplished in Korea.

If any of the Chapters in various areas are not participating in the Tell America program, they are missing out on a very rewarding and worthwhile project.

DWIGHT HENDERSON

## Book Review

### From the Cockpit

Atkinson, Tex

John M. Hardy Publishing, Alpine & Houston, TX. 2004. 223pp. with photos. ISBN 0-9717667-4-6. \$22.95.

No doubt many a man or woman on the ground in Korea looked up in wonder as friendly planes roared overhead. More than likely, they did not often have time to give a great deal of thought to who was flying those planes. Tex Atkinson, who is, incidentally, a KWVA member, fills in the blanks in his educational, entertaining first book, *From the Cockpit*.

Atkinson's book is autobiographical in nature, but it expands well beyond his personal involvement as a U.S. Navy carrier pilot in Korea. He gives readers a revealing look into the lives of the pilots who risked their lives in Korea to save the lives of the people on the ground. He wrote:

As historians are now recording, Korea was a Close Air Support War. Not an Air-to-Air War. For every hour of air-to-air combat in Korea, there were a thousand hours of close air support, where the lives of our troops on the ground hung on a pilot's ability to destroy enemy troops just a short distance away.

As Atkinson pointed out in his book, many pilots did more than risk their lives: many lost them. That, he suggested, is the reality of war.

Many who were shot down in Korea were not as lucky as Dale Faler [a pilot who was shot down, but who bailed out and lived]. They died...and they took the remainder of their lifetime with them....They wanted to live; most had a lifetime ahead of them. They longed to hold a loved one just one more time, for long quiet talks with those who were most important in their lives. And no doubt in that last moment there was before their eyes a special and beautiful face, smiling in anticipation of all their tomorrows together, which now would never be. But who knows.

He also wrote extensively about the extraordinary exploits of these pilots. It is

By Art Sharp, Editor



in these passages that readers can feel the excitement Atkinson felt in the cockpit of his plane. For example, in one section he writes about an experience involving the bombing of tunnels. (Space does not allow for a full discussion of the ingenuity that pilots used in devising ways of bombing tunnels, but that discussion alone is sufficient reason to read the book.)

Here is one excerpt from his tunnel bombing escapades:

I recall one day when a runaway locomotive, pulling only the coal car behind, suddenly came dashing out the end of a tunnel following a huge explosion inside. All of us began chasing the locomotive, strafing away. We quickly determined that the runaway was unmanned, going full speed with a wide-open throttle. Our strafing was not having much effect, and we were thinking of bombing the railroad ahead when again, as often happens in such situations, some analytical mind in the group started thinking. He flew a few miles ahead and called to tell us to stop the strafing, that the runaway was headed straight for a crowded rail yard. So we pulled up, relaxed and watched one of the most spectacular train crashes you could hope to see. Locomotives and boxcars flew in all directions. We watched from above with excitement, as though we were back home at a football game and our team had just scored a touchdown. After a few shouts, the dust settled and we flew on to our next tunnel.

Ah, yes: from the excitement of a train crash to the mundane, deadly business of protecting the troops. That transition from "highs" to "lows" describes the book pretty well.

Atkinson sets up the book in a series of highs and lows. He takes readers from the highs of combat to the "lows," i.e., the details of his formative years with occasional glimpses into the personal lives of the pilots. All in all, the book is a roller coaster ride of excitement and occasional slow parts. However, the infrequent "slow parts" are worth the price of admis-

Continued on page 74



# Reflections On The Korean War – Or Any War – From An Infantryman's Perspective

By [Cpl] John C. Graham

**“Never think that war, no matter how necessary, nor how justified, is not a crime. Ask the infantry and ask the dead....In war there is nothing sweet nor fitting in your dying. You will die like a dog and for no good reason.”**

**Ernest Hemingway**

I arrived in Korea sometime in late August, 1950. I left early in June, 1951. Over the years I have told a variety of tales about my experience. Today, 53 years later, I suspect that I was not as heroic as I thought I was then, and some events were not as funny as I first thought. And, there is only one thing that is today as it was then: those who died are still dead.

What follows is my earnest effort to clear all the nonsense out of the crevices of my memory and record what I think now about my experience then.

First of all, for the infantryman, wars are always fought in the worst possible places. Wars are fought either in a desert, in a jungle, north of the Arctic Circle, in the mountains, in a swamp—but never at a country club.

The temperature is either 110 degrees in the shade or it is 20 degrees below zero. It is either raining, snowing, foggy, windy, extremely humid, or extremely dry, too hot, or too cold.

The infantryman is never given the proper clothing that protects him in his particular weather conditions. The infantryman walks from one place to another place, usually carrying a pack as big as he is on his back, then walks back to the place he came from, with the same damn pack. Or he walks to another place.

The “place” is usually at the bottom of a 10,000 foot mountain. He is told to climb the mountain. When he gets to the top, he

**During these close encounters with the enemy, the infantryman spends some time making deals with God because he's likely scared out of his BVDs—which he gets out of as soon as he can.**

digs a hole in frozen ground, a rock, or a mud-hole, after which he gets one of two pieces of news.

One, he is told that chow, the Army word for what can loosely be called food, is at the bottom of the mountain. If he wants it, he can go get it. Or, two, he hears that he is on the wrong mountain and that he will have to walk down the one he is on and walk up another one and dig another hole. All this “up and down” usually occurs between 7PM and 5AM. Sometimes, the infantryman is told that the enemy is at a certain place and that he has to go there and get him to leave. At other times, the infantryman is told to go to a certain place and wait for the enemy. On numerous occasions, the infantryman finds out when he gets there, or on the way, that the enemy has been given the same instructions. In either case, the enemy does not usually take too kindly to the idea of someone taking his “hole-in-the-ground.”

During these close encounters with the enemy, the infantryman spends some time making deals with God because he's likely scared out of his BVDs—which he gets out of as soon as he can.

Luckily, these times of “close combat” comprise only a small part of the total “walking-from-one-place-to-another” time. Nevertheless, they do generate a great many feelings, mostly fear, in the infantryman. When in that state of “a great many feelings,” the infantryman sometimes does some rather odd things—like trying to outrun a bullet! (You may be interested to know that I have seen United States Soldiers “trained” to do that very thing.)

There are a number of activities an infantryman learns to do while participating in the atrocity of war. One, when he stops, he takes a nap—sleeps! He can learn

to go to sleep in less than five seconds and then sleep for as little as one minute at a time. He can even learn to sleep while he is walking. Two, he learns to keep his feet as dry as he can—if he can.

Three, he learns that if bullets are “popping” near him, he doesn't have to worry about them. The popping is the bullets making their own little “sonic-booms,” at which time they are at least 4 or 5 feet away from him. If he hears the bullets “Zing” or “whine,” he gets the hell out of there, because someone is shooting at “him.” It's getting personal. (The author's experience was that he did not hear the bullet that hit him.)

Four, suppose that 12 o'clock is directly over head and 3 o'clock is directly in front of a person. The infantryman learns that if he hears an artillery or a mortar round coming in, and he does learn to tell the difference (because, among other things, the trajectory, and the sounds, are different), it is okay if it gets to 12 o'clock—unless it is a small mm. mortar shell. However, if somewhere between 12:30 and 2:00 the sound stops, he knows he's in a lot of trouble.

Fifth, the infantryman learns he has no better friend than a clean, functioning rifle—except for the man on his right and the man on his left who also have clean, functioning rifles.

In brief, when at war, the infantryman is mostly bored, or tired, or sleepy, or hungry, or itchy, or dirty, or thirsty, or homesick, or hot, or hot, or wet, or scared, or angry, or infested with lice, or just doesn't give a damn—or all of the above combined.

In an effort to be as diplomatic as I can about the whole thing, I have concluded that anyone who tells you that gravel-agitating, ground-pounding, dog-faced

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**EDITOR'S REQUEST:** To avoid confusion in this section, we will use Chapters' national IDs, rather than state Chapter numbers. For example, Kansas Chapter 1 will appear as Chapter 181, which is its national chapter designation. Similarly, Missouri Chapter 2 will appear as Chapter 43, etc.

## 17 (Deerfield Beach, FL)

Al Ratner

Members participated in Veterans Day ceremonies at Veterans Park in Delray Beach on November 11, 2004. The Chapter will have a new commander as of January 2005: Al Ratner.



Herbert Stone (L) and Al Ratner (R) raise the flag at Delray Beach



Chapter 17 members gather on Veterans Day (L-R) Robert Green, Al Ratner (incoming Chapter Commander) Robert Sphan, Stanley Gavelick, Herbert Shore, Harry Cohen



The Chapter 17 crowd gets larger (L-R) Eliot Woronoff, Harry Cohen, Stanley Gavlick, Herbert Shore, Robert Green, Leslie Bader, Robert Sphan, Herbert Doreff

## 43 (Missouri, Kansas City Area)

Paul Wolfgeher

Chapter members participated in Korea Day ceremonies at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on October 14, 2004. Republic of Korea officer LTC Kim Byung-Goo, the liaison officer to the fort, hosted the program.

Wolfgeher noted that Chapter members visit the fort every two weeks to spend an hour with officers there discussing how Korea was then and how it is now.



Korean officers and their families gather at Fort Leavenworth

### Now Hear This:

All Chapter and/or Department news for publication in "The Graybeards" should be mailed to Art Sharp, Editor, 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT 06067 or emailed to [Sharp\\_arthur\\_g@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net)





Tae Won Do program performers at Korea Day at Fort Leavenworth.

LTC Byung-Goo and his wife, Pank Jin-Sook, keep folks in line at Korea Day—the reception line that is



Chapter 43's Jack Calegari talks with Major Teena Bonben, Public Affairs Officer, International Officers Student Division, at Fort Leavenworth



These take the cake: the American cake (L) and Korean cake (R) side by side at Fort Leavenworth



LTC Kim Byung-Goo stands between Paul Wolfgeher (L) and Spencer Hecox of Chapter 43

## 48 (New Jersey, Chorwon Chapter)

Warren Dartell



Former Governor McGreevey addressing the veterans.



The Chapter engaged in its usual busy schedule in the first few months of 2004, as evidenced by the photo documentary made possible by Winni Bramley. Among the activities:

- Members attended a presentation by former New Jersey Governor James McGreevey, at which he addressed veterans regarding benefits and projects with which the state was helping veterans

- The Pearl River, New York, St. Patrick's Day Parade
- The Chapter's Annual Daisy Drive Fund Raiser



Chorwon Chapter members and veterans from other groups listen to McGreevey



Commander Ed Halvey leads Chorwon Chapter members in the Pearl River, NY, St. Patrick's Day Parade



Chorwon Chapter members' wives bundle up for the St. Patrick's Day Parade

- A Volunteer Appreciation Award ceremony at the Paramus, New Jersey, Veterans Home. The Chapter received an award. Two members, Walter Bliz and Walter Stubbs, received Personal Awards.

- The Richfield Park, New Jersey, 4th of July Parade.



Chorwon Chapter representatives raising funds in its Annual Daisy Drive. (L-R) Robert Bramley, George Behringer, Dolores Dartell, Winni Bramley, and Warren Dartell



Other Chorwon Chapter representatives keep the Annual Daisy Drive going (L-R) Doris Martelli, Walter Stubbs, Red Mosley, and Homer Martelli.



Chorwon Chapter members receive the Paramus Veterans Home Volunteer Appreciation Award: (L-R) Walter Bliz, Homer Martelli, Warren Dartell, Robert Bramley, Walter Stubbs, and John Valliario



Commander Ed Halvey once again leads Chapter Chorwon members on the march, this time at the Richfield Park, NJ, 4th of July Parade



The Chorwon Chapter Color Guard participates in the Richfield Park, NJ, 4th of July Parade



William Glenn, U.S. Navy speaks at Santa Paula Ceremony, as Chapter 56 members listen (L-R) John Mora, David Lopez, Ben Espinoza, and Rudy Arellano



Chapter 56 members Present Arms with their own M-1 rifles (L-R) Richard Ruz, Everett Baca, John Campos, Manuel Adame, William Cobos, Henry Guevara

## 56 (Santa Paula, CA)

Chapter members attended the 51st Korean War Ceremony on July 24, 2004.



Chapter 56 members' wives at 51 Year Ceremony (L-R) Ann Campos (1st Cav.) and Betty Espinoza (25th Div.)



(L-R) Benjamin Espinoza, Sally Ann Lopez, and John Mora, Chapter 56 members, approach monument

## 78 (Arnold, Missouri)

Glen McFarland

On September 19th, 2004, nine members of Chapter 3 participated in the Arnold Days Parade.





Chapter 78 members on parade (L-R) Bill Gutjahr, John Jarvis, Herman Westrich, Joe McMahon, Delbert Wilson, Bob Markham, Don Ryan, and Bill Cibulka

## 86 (Nashville, TN)

M. E. Hornbuckle

Chapter 86 set up an Army half-track at the Tennessee State Fair in Nashville for ten days.



U.S. Army half-track on track at Tennessee State Fair



Chapter 86 makes its presence known at Tennessee State Fair

## 105 (East Syracuse, NY)

Doris Porgiglia

The Chapter remains busy. For example, members participated in the Veterans Day parade and ceremony at the Onondaga County War Memorial. They hosted an international meeting at which there were 18 Commanders from Canada, and installed new officers at their regular meeting on September 26, 2004..



(L-R) Bruce Ackerman, Chapter 105 Commander, Wes Peake, newly elected National Commander of KWVC (Canada), and Jim Ferris, Department of New York State Commander at international meeting



Chapter 105 members await the start of the Memorial Day Parade



Chapter 105 officers in Installation line-up



## 131 (Toledo, OH)

William Lyzan

The Chapter has been active in 2004. Members participated in:

- A flag dedication in Toledo at the WWII Memorial (Feb. 16)
- Tell America at Liberty Center Jr. High School (March 30)
- Tell America at Anthony Wayne Jr. High School (April 15)
- Memorial Day weekend parades in downtown Toledo, Bowling Green, and Sylvania, which included the Chapter's Color Guard
- Strawberry Festival Parade in Holland (June 20)
- Events in Napoleon and Fayette (August)
- The Northwood, OH, Veterans Appreciation Day Parade on August 31



Chapter 131 members march in the Northwood Parade. Holding the banner (L-R): Gene Macur and Henry Bahler. Behind them are (L-R) Earl Ferguson, Jerry Noland, Wallace Gorski, Kenneth Cox, William Lyzan, David Antonacci, and Glenn Cousino.

## 137 (Mahoning Valley, PA/OH)

Joann Onstott



Chapter 137 members huddling around their visitors. Kneeling is Jean Brandwood, from Australia. Standing (L-R): John Cohncox, from England, Joann Onstott, Rocky Anobile, Zeno Foley, John Pariza, Richard Schulz, and Jeanette Beach, from England. In the back row are Pauline and Milton DeLauder

Three folks from England and Australia visited Chapter members recently, including Jean Brandwood, (Australia), and John Cohncox and Jeanette Beach (England). Jeanette is Chapter member John Pariza's sister-in-law, and Jean is his cousin by marriage.

## 139 (Louisville, KY)

Till Lecian

Kentucky's Governor Ernie E. Fletcher signed into law recently House Bill 113. The bill provides high school diplomas to military personnel of all wars who entered the armed forces prior to receiving their degrees. Chapter 139 Commander Till Lecian attended the signing ceremony and placed his signature on the bill to attest to its passing.



Governor Fletcher (center) signs HB113 into law at Kentucky State House ceremony. Standing behind him is Chapter 139 Commander Till Lecian, with Leslie Beavers of the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs standing to his left.

## 142 (Frederick, MD)

Richard Martin

The Chapter's Color Guard marched recently in the Taneytown, MD, Parade—and received the \$200 first prize as the best individual marching group.



Chapter 142 first prize winning Color Guard: (L-R) Tonay Mara, Robert Mount, Leroy Hansberger, Scheller Garlock, Robert Eader, Jim Miller, Tony Malavenda, and Color Guard Commander Marty Goge.



## 170 (Saddle Brook, NJ)

Lou Quagliero

The Chapter welcomed special guest KWVA National Director James E. Ferris during a regular monthly meeting. It was a night for members to ask questions about the KWVA and address any problems they had.

Mr. Ferris assured members that under the leadership of our new President, Lou Dechert, there is a commitment to return the KWVA to the levels on which it was founded, to maintain them well into the future, and upgrade its image. He also stated that under President Dechert's leadership, our financial situation is sound, and it will remain that way under his administration. Chapter members vowed to support the "new" KWVA.

Among the members attending was Sheldon Levy. He and Mr. Ferris met over fifty years ago at USMC basic training at Camp Pendleton, California. They also went through the Korean War together, and have maintained a friendship ever since.

Chapter Commander John Meuser received the "50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin of the Korean War" at the meeting. And, Past Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole presented Mr. Ferris with a "1st Day Cancellation Envelope of the Korean War," which was issued at the Saddle Brook, New Jersey, Post Office.

In another event, Chapter members attended the Korean War Ceremony sponsored by "Military Christian Fellowship" on July 29, 2004, in New York City. A medal presentation to many

Korean War veterans included Chapter members. Receiving medals were Past Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole and Senior Vice Commander George Bruzzis.

The Chapter was invited to participate in the September 2, 2004, Bergen County annual Senior Citizens picnic at Van Saun Park, Paramus, New Jersey. Chapter members sponsored a table with material pertaining to the Korean War. Many senior citizens and dignitaries stopped to converse with Chapter veterans of the Korean War.

One more event to report: three members of the Chapter were invited to attend the October 9, 2004, annual Korean War remembrance ceremony sponsored by the Korean Veterans Association Eastern Region in the USA, New York Chapter. Representatives from several other Chapters were present. The Chapters were honored with plaques to their officers.

Chapter 170 Past Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole, who

(L-R) KWVA National Director James E. Ferris and Taejon Chapter John Meuser receiving "50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin



Ferris receives the 1st Day Cancellation of Korean War



(L-R) Sr. Vice Commander George Bruzzis, Ferris, and Jr. Vice Commander John DiLonardo



Ferris (right) and Chapter 170 Past Commander William McGuiness



(L-R) Levy and Ferris 50 years later



could not attend, received one of the plaques. The three Chapter members who were in attendance received beautiful plates and stands with a painting of the South Korean flag.

One of the main speakers was New York Chapter President Jong Gag Park, who is a special friend of the Taejon Chapter.



(L-R) Henry Ferrarini, Raymond Cohen, Past Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole, Louis Quagliero, Bergen County Sheriff Joseph Trella, Thomas Gardner, Murray Cohen, and Louis DeStefano at the picnic



Life is a picnic for Onorevole and his wife Cathy



(L-R) Harold Dinzes, Dr. Richard Onorevole, William Burns (in back), Korean Association President Jong Gag Park, J. Robert Domanowski, and George Bruzzgis at the Korean War Ceremony



(L-R) Raymond Cohen, George Bruzzgis, Jong Gag Park, and Louis Quagliero at October 9th ceremony

## 181 (Kansas City, KS)

Wayne A. Shireman

Members of Kansas Chapter 1 (aka 181) and Missouri Chapter 2 (aka 43) were guests of the Korean American Ladies Foundation for a November 6, 2004, Veterans Day Appreciation Luncheon at the VFW Hall, Overland Park, Kansas. Korean-American Ladies Foundation President Nancy Acord welcomed the veterans and their guests on behalf of the Korean-American Ladies. Tom Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas



Tom Stevens emcees the 181 Veterans appreciation luncheon

Chapter 1, was Master of Ceremonies. Following the luncheon, the audience was delighted by a program of Korean music, dance and martial arts.



Martial arts students present a Tae-Kwon-Do demonstration at the veterans luncheon in Overland Park





The ladies of the Korean-American Ladies Foundation provide smiles with the food at the Overland Park luncheon



Vice Commander Jack Krumme, Chapter 181 (L), welcomes Col. Phillip Brewster, U.S. Army Reserves, and his wife, Corrine, to the Kansas City Veterans Appreciation Luncheon



Tom Stevens and Nancy Acord welcome veterans to the luncheon

Members of the Kansas Chapter were excused before the program to attend funeral services for Chapter Commander Jack DeLap, who had recently completed a term as a National Director of the KWVA.

## 188 (Groveland, FL)

Carol M. Becker

### Korean War Veterans Celebration Car Show

On Sunday, Nov 7th, 2004, the annual Car, Truck and Bike show was held at the Citrus Tower in Clermont, FL. in honor of



Madeline and Wolford open Chapter 188's show

all veterans of all wars and conflicts. This event was sponsored by the Korean War Veterans of South Lake County Chapter #188.

Joe Madeline and Navy Recruiter Jesse Wolford announced the opening of the event, with the Honor Guard presenting the American Flag and the flags of all the military services. Korean War vintage airplanes flew over in the Missing Man Formation.

All cars, trucks and bikes were on display in the open parking lot of the Citrus Tower. Over 150 vehicles were registered, along with many military vehicles and equipment. Door prizes were given out all through the day to show vehicle owners. The KWVA Chapter #188 thanks all area contributors who helped make our program a great success. A four-post car lift was donated by "Affordable Automotive Equipment" of Orlando, FL.

A touching tribute was given to all veterans with the POW/MIA service. Live entertainment was enjoyed by all for the rest of the day.

## 194 (Eastern South Dakota)

Roger Gardner

South Dakota honored the Korean War veterans in Pierre on September 18, 2004. A big "Heroes Parade" was held in the morning to celebrate the patriotism and heroism of South Dakota Korean War veterans. The dedication of the South Dakota War Memorial was delivered by Governor Mike Rounds.

A Korean diplomat was present at the ceremony to give thanks to all the veterans for their service. President Bush sent a special message of thanks to the veterans as well. The event also featured a fly-over of a B1 bomber and a WWII-vintage B25 bomber. And, a number of South Dakota National Guard units attended with their equipment.

All Korean veterans received a memorial hat and license plate display, along with a history of the war.

The unveiling of the South Dakota Korean War Memorial was picturesque for the veterans attending, as it would have been for those who sadly are no longer with us. The State of South Dakota did a great job planning this event. The many hours of hard work that were contributed by all made it very memorable event for everyone who attended.





Chapter 194 members attend memorial ceremonies: (L-R) Fred Duve Jr. (Past President), Bud Rezac, Roger Gardner (Secretary), Luther Dappen (President), Merle Heidenreich (Historian)

## 198 (Carson City/Reno, NV)

Val D. Jensen

Chapter 198 has worked with the Nevada Department of Transportation to post these highway signs along Nevada 395, which runs north and south throughout the state. The highway, which is the only U.S. highway to go from the Canadian to the Mexican border, has been designated as a Veterans Memorial Highway.



Nevada road signs waiting to be placed in formation



CH198 members offer a good sign

These signs memorialize the veterans of the five most recent major conflicts. They measure 3' X 5'. There will be two signs for each war. The signs will be placed in chronological order along a section of Highway 395, just south of Hawthorne, Nevada.

Incidentally, Hawthorne has been designated "America's Patriotic Home" as a result of our Congressman's recommendation.

## 203 (Turlock, CA, "War Dogs")

William E. Hoyle

The Chapter held its 3rd Annual Recognition and Installation Dinner not too long ago. As the nearby photos demonstrate, several members were recognized for a variety of accomplishments.



Chapter 203 Installation Dinner attendees: Back (L-R) Fred Runnells, Larry Johnson, Mike Stavrakakis, James Guinn, John Douglas, Ernie Gonzales, Donald Strand, Richard Barboza. Front (L-R) Walter Herbert, Sal Regalado, Richard Dunn, Michael Zuniga, William Hoyle



Newly installed officers of Chapter 203: (L-R) William Hoyle, Lawrence Johnson, James Guinn, Walter Herbert, Mike Zuniga, Ernest Gonzales, Donald Strand, and Mike Stavrakakis



Incoming Chapter 203 President Lawrence Johnson (L) receives the Chapter records from Past President Sal Regalado (Middle), while National Director Lee Dauster (R), who officiated at the ceremony, looks on





National Director Lee Dauster presents Chapter 203 members with the 1st Place trophy the Chapter won in the Mother Lode Round-up Parade held in Sonora, CA on May 8, 2004. Back (L-R): Mike Stavrakakis and incoming President Larry Johnson. Front (L-R): Lee Dauster, Sal Regalado, Mike Zuniga, and Ernest Gonzales

## 205 (Pineville, LA)

Rich Dupree

Highway 28 East in Pineville, Louisiana, is known for a lot of things...from its heavy traffic to growth and economic development. It is a main artery of Pineville life. Now, this well-known thoroughfare will have another unique claim: it will be the first Louisiana highway dedicated to the honor and remembrance of living and deceased veterans of the Korean War, often referred to as the "Forgotten War."

Travelers along Highway 28 East will now see signage to remind them of its renaming as the Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway.

On November 19, 2004, the Crossroads Chapter #205 hosted a dedication ceremony to recognize the efforts of the Louisiana Legislative action and the signage erected by the Department of Transportation and Development.



Chapter 205 members and officials gather around a new highway marker. (L-R) Clyde Durham, State Senator Joe McPherson, Chapter Commander John Dupre, Pineville Mayor Clarence Fields, KWVA National Commander Lou Dechert, Chapter Secretary Cameron Hudson, and ???

## 264 (Concord, CA)

Stanley J. Grogan

Chapter members are out and about. For example, many of them participated in the Concord, California, July 4th Parade this year.



National Director and Chapter 264 member Stanley Grogan swats the "Mosquito Aviation" Memorial in Knoxville, TN.



Chapter 264 members gather at the Concord, CA, July 4, 2004 Parade: (L-R) Don Sharp, Chapter President Dave McDonald, Eddie Romero, Veronica Romero, Bill Ghirardelli



The banner tells us it's Chapter 264. The people are (L-R) Eddie Romero, Dave McDonald, Veronica Romero, Aline McDonald, Bev Score, Don Score, Lloyd Plank, Pete Muller, Stan Grogan, Don Sharp, Bill Ghirardelli



Unseen Chapter 264 photographer “shoots” Korean War Memorial in Knoxville at 2004 KWVA Reunion



Mountain Empire Chapter members who took part in the July 4th Parade in Kingsport include (L-R) Ray Jackson, Bill McCoy, Al Ford, Bob Shelton, William Cole, Perry Hutchins, Harold Webb, and Elster Ratliff

## 272 (Rockford, IL)

Jack Philbrick

The Greater Rockford Area Korean War Chapter held its first family picnic on Sunday, August 29th, 2004, at the Verdi Club on the Rock River in Rockford, Illinois. This year the Chapter grew to seventy members. The Verdi Club provided the site to the Chapter at no charge—including its kitchen, grounds, and bar.



Life is a picnic for Chapter 272 members—at least for one day.  
(Photo by Jack Philbrick)



Members of The Mountain View Chapter are presented with the Virginia State Flag. Group includes (L-R) Woodsmen of the World representative, Bill McCoy, Chapter Commander Bob Shelton, and Jr. Vice Commander Al Ford

Monday, July 5, 2004. The Chapter received the Virginia State Flag on September 3, 2004.

## 283 (Hudson, NY)

Roger E. Bradley

The Chapter donated \$500 recently to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The funds will help support the DAR’s “Adopt a Soldier from Our Home Town” Program.

As part of the program, local organizations, businesses and individuals work with the DAR to collect and package personal items and send them to service personnel in the Middle East.

## 289 (Kingsport, TN, “Mountain Empire”)

Bob Shelton

Members participated in the 50th Consecutive American Legion Mack Riddle Independence Day Parade in Kingsport on

## 307 (Atlanta, GA Gen. Raymond G. Davis)

James R. Conway

Chapter members turned out in force at the KWVA’s 2004 Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee.



Chapter 307 gets the picture from new KWVA President Lou Dechert





Chapter 307 President Thomas C. Harris, Vice President Urban G. Rump, and Secretary/Treasurer James R. Conway



Massachusetts Department participation in 2004 Veterans Day Ceremony in Boston included a host of dignitaries, including Boston's Mayor, Thomas Menino, the Boston Fire Department's 9/11 Honor Guard, and guest speaker Wallace V. DeCoursey Sr. (at the podium)



Four Chapter 307 members proudly wear medals presented by a Korean representative (L-R) Edwin Murray, James Conway, Thomas Harris, and Urban Rump

## DEPARTMENTS

### MASSACHUSETTS

Wallace V. DeCoursey

The Korean War veterans in Massachusetts are very dedicated—and active. We have very large turnouts in all the communities in which we march. A lot of the parades include bands from all over the country. The annual St. Patrick's Day Parade starts the season, which is followed by fifteen other parades during the year. We also attend many formal ceremonies at Korean War memorials.

We had very large turnouts in Boston for Veterans Day and Memorial Day ceremonies.

Recently, my ten-year-old grandson decided to "participate" in our activities. After a recent parade and memorial dedication, several members met at my house in the uniform of the day. He dressed in a KWVA uniform to join us. Since he does attend many of our functions, we have named him an honorary member. Let's hope that his spirit catches on among other folks as we spread the news about the Korean War.



Honorary member Nick DeCoursey offers a salute

### TEXAS

The Texas Convention on October 8 and 9 was preceded by a tour and introductory meeting at the Waco Veterans Administration facility on October 7. We gratefully received valuable information and established acquaintances. Knowing people and procedures will enable us to administer services more effectively.

On Thursday and Friday we had registrations and acquaintance sessions, and we held an Executive Session in the early morning. At 10 a.m. we boarded a bus for a tour of Ft. Hood, which lasted until 3:00 P.M. We toured museums, ate in a mess hall, shopped in the PX, and then returned to the City of Killeen, where we attended a retreat ceremony at the Korean War Memorial in front of the Killeen Civic Center at 5:30 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. we attended a banquet in the hotel ballroom, where we enjoyed music from a Hawaiian group that played music during the dinner. There were many dancers and singers of the islands' music. We could not go to Hawaii, so we brought Hawaii to us.

Dick Predmore, 1309 El Camino Real #158, Euless, Texas  
76040, (817) 399-0103



# Reunion Calendar

## February 2005

**E-2-7** (Korea – 1950-53) February 27-March 2, at Las Vegas, NV, Plaza Hotel. Contact Troy Watson, (972) 716-9928, e27gunner@sbcglobal.net, or Chuck Tidwell, (843) 650-7082, Chubar84@aol.com

## April 2005

**151st Engineer Combat Battalion**, April 21-24, at St. Louis, MO, Wingate Inn. Contact Mary or Jerry Standley, (314) 277-4221, marybear1937@aol.com

**USS Soley (DD707) Association**, April 21-25, at Plymouth Meeting, PA. Contact Eugene Blum, 6749 San Benito Way, Buena Park, CA 90620-3741, (714) 527-4925. eblum3@juno.com, or www.usssoley.org

**VMF/VMA 1946** – 1954, April 30, at Des Plaines, IL. Contact Bill Eck, 38172 N. Holdridge Avenue, Beach Park, IL 60087, bleck@sissna.com

## May 2005

**H-3-7 (USMC)** May 5-8, at Albuquerque, NM, Marriott Hotel, 2101 Louisiana Blvd., (800) 334-2086/(505) 881-6860. Contact Bob Nichols, 5517 Williamsdale Court, Seminole, FL 33772, (727) 392-2886 (same number for fax), jar-head37@ij.net. NOTE: H-3-7 will be represented at the 1st Marine Division Reunion, August 3-7, 2005, at the Kansas City Marriott Downtown, Kansas City, Missouri.

**USS Noble (APA – 218)**, May 5-8, at Philadelphia, PA. Contact Bill Murphy, 98 West Albion Street, Holley, NY 14470, (585) 638-6060.

**USS Buck (DD-761) Association**, May 29-June 2. Contact John Connolly, 7 Tenerife Way, Hot Springs Village, AR 71909, (501) 922-3969. <joncon@cox-internet.com>

## June 2005

**73rd Tank Battalion and 73rd Armor**, U.S. Army, June 5-8, at Lake Placid, NY. Group size estimated at 100 people. Contact Curtis Banker, 44 Westcott Road, Schuyler Falls, NY 12895-1940, (518) 643-2302, dmbanker-curtis@northnet.org

## August 2005

**96th Field Artillery Association**, U.S. Army, August, at Green Bay WI. Contact Arnold Anderson, HC 83, Box 116A, Custer, SD 57730, (605) 673-6313.

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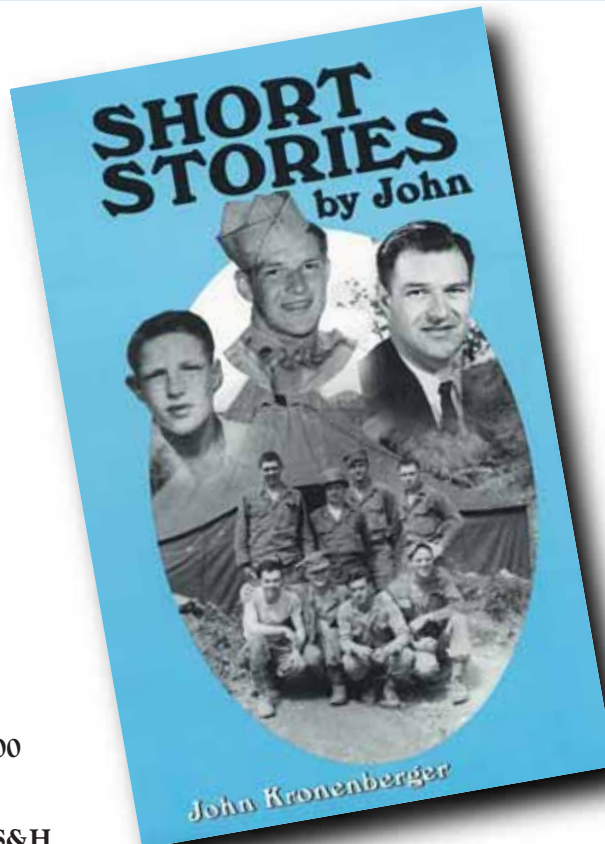
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**T**he 72d ECC served the 5th RCT in much the same way that the 77d ECC did the 24th RCT. Two members of the 72d, MG James A. Johnson, then a platoon leader, and SFC Raul DeLuna, then a young enlisted man, recorded their experiences with the unit during the early days of the Korean War.

DeLuna was a member of a detail of engineers, under 1st Lt. Albert A. Van Patten (West Point, 1947), which had been working in a rear area for about three days building a culvert. At night, they returned to a bivouac area and were going back to the work site in dump trucks the next day. On the fourth morning, the three trucks carrying the engineers to work passed a walled village—one they had passed each of the previous three days.

The wall, made of mud, stone and rock, was about 6 feet high and about 2 feet thick in places. There were a number of gates through the wall. DeLuna was riding in the back of the first truck. The first hint of danger was when a loud explosion occurred in front of the lead truck. “The truck shook like the front wheels had fallen in a ditch,” he said. The explosion was from an enemy hand grenade. It was followed by machine gun fire directed at the truck and its occupants.

The other two trucks hastily backed out of the fire zone. The sudden stop by the lead truck threw one of the sergeants standing on its bed against the back of the truck. “In the process,” DeLuna said, “the ammunition clip fell out of his .45 [automatic pistol].”

“Somebody yells, ‘AMBUSH!’ The first thought was to get out of there. We started jumping off the back. One of the first people to jump out got hit on the way...” This was a man named Lipscomb, hit in the back, but not killed. “The rest of us fell on him, jumping on top of him in a mad scramble to get out of the truck. One of the squad leaders...jumped off the truck and landed on his rifle, breaking its stock.” He ran through a gate into a compound. Everyone from the truck followed him.

“One of the guys ahead of me...got shot through the helmet into the back of his head. He fell face down. We jumped

## The 72nd Engineer Combat Company

I am submitting a story from my friend Raul DeLuna. We were in the same unit in Korea, but I had the good luck to be on a different mission at the time of the incident he describes.

The enclosed is from the book *Fighting on the Brink: Defense of the Pusan Perimeter*, by Brigadier General Uzal W. Ent. [Available from Turner Publishing Company, 412 Broadway, Paducah KY 42002-3101, ISBN No. 1-56311-209-4, 432 pp., \$39.95]. I have obtained the author's permission to use this material.

As a side note, the soldier named Smart mentioned in the story as having been shot in the left cheek was evacuated and sent to a hospital in Texas for rehabilitation. He was in the hospital for 22 months. While he was there, he and one of the nurses fell in love and were married. They have two children and two grandchildren. Isn't it great when happiness comes in the midst something that is really bad?

Regards,

Bob Mount

over him. The squad leader picked up the fallen man's rifle and cartridge belt, thinking he was dead.”

DeLuna and several others ran into what he described as “pig pens that had roofs and a back wall and low wall at the front about 3 feet high. There were several of these cubicles along one side of the patio and the same thing across the patio from us.”

The man who had been shot in the helmet “lay there for 15 or 20 minutes,” said DeLuna. “We knew that he was dead. We could see the hole where the bullet went in his steel pot and it had a hole on the back where it had been shot through.”

Then “he...started moving. A couple of guys...near me ran out...and dragged him in. He continued to be in a daze.” The helmet saved his life. The bullet apparently entered the front of the helmet at his forehead, passed between the helmet liner and the steel helmet itself, then exited in the rear, blowing a hole in the helmet at that point.

**E**nemy troops across the patio kept the engineers under fire in the pig pens. The sergeant who had lost the clip from his .45 had just one round in the pistol's chamber. He later jokingly remarked, “I didn't know whether to use that round to kill one of those guys or to just use it on myself.”

“We spent most of the day there,” DeLuna said. An American tank was brought up to attack the enemy, but, DeLuna remarked, it couldn't lower its barrel far enough to fire into the wall, so it was ineffective.

A squad leader from one of the other trucks jumped over the fence into the patio, “coming to see what he could do about getting us out. He got three slugs across the stomach. His stomach was all muscle. The doctor said that if he had not been so muscular in the stomach he would have died,” DeLuna said.

Another soldier, named Smart, was shot in the left cheek by a burp gun. “I could hear him gurgling as blood poured into his mouth. The guy who was with him was frantic (and scared),” DeLuna continued. He called for help and asked “What should I do?”

Continued on page 56



# Korean War Veteran's Heroics Chronicled In New Documentary and Educational Program

By Peter C. Lemon,  
Medal of Honor Recipient

*Beyond the Medal of Honor* is a recently released documentary profiling four Medal of Honor recipients. Two of the Medal of Honor recipients featured in the film are Marine Capt. Carl Sitter and 2nd Lt. Raymond Jerry Murphy, both Korean War Veterans. The other two recipients are POW WWII soldier Private William J. Crawford and Vietnam Special Forces Staff Sergeant Drew Dix.

It took one idea, over four years, dozens of interviews, hundreds of hours of filming, and thousands of miles traveled to complete the extraordinary documentary *Beyond the Medal of Honor*. The film is airing nationally on PBS beginning November 2004. At the same time, *Beyond the Medal of Honor* is being donated, with curriculum, to over 17,000 high schools in America to inspire our future leaders.

**"These true accounts tell a story of ordinary men, who during the darkest hours of human conflict, performed deeds so unbelievable they have been called 'hero.' One must look beyond the medal into the eyes of the men who wear it, into their heart, into their soul, and those they touched to fully understand the word hero."** – Tom Brokaw

The film's director, Brad Padula, has captured the essence of the Medal of Honor. Since the Civil War there have been 3440 recipients of the Medal of Honor and of those, 131 were awarded for valor during

the Korean War. "Their stories are so spell-binding you cannot help but become captivated" said Padula. "We can all learn from their heroics – they offer inspirational lessons of leadership, courage, honor and duty."



**"What is it - something in the water out there in Pueblo... all you guys turn out to be heroes." – President Dwight D. Eisenhower**

While the four men share the honor of receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor they also share another unique common bond – remarkably they were all raised in the same small southern Colorado town of Pueblo. The program explores an in-depth look into each man's life and the action that

earned them the Medal. The stories are told in graphic detail through interviews with each recipient, eye-witnesses, historians, family and colleagues. Compelling footage from the US National Archive and exclusive photos illustrate the stories.

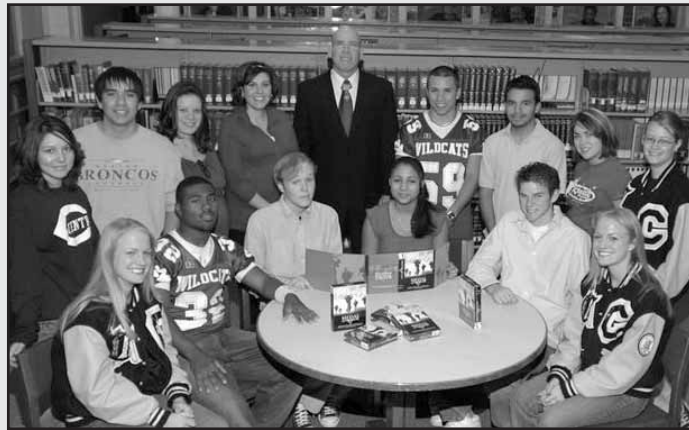
During the legendary ten-day campaign of the Chosin Reservoir two Army soldiers, one Navy pilot and nine Marines received the Medal of Honor for their combat actions. Among the Marines who received the Medal was Captain Carl Sitter. Surrounded by the enemy for three long nights, outnumbered twenty to one, his troops battled the fierce Chinese troops – often in hand-to-hand combat. Sitter gallantly executed his orders, strategically maneuvered his men to take and hold East Hill. Despite being wounded several times he refused evacuation and heroically led his men. Sitter carried through on his promise that no one would be left behind. Now retired Marine Lt. General Stephen Olmstead calls himself one of "Carl's boys" and recalls Sitter's heroic efforts "He



**MOH Recipients: Marine Capt. Carl Sitter and 2nd Lt. Raymond Jerry Murphy, both Korean War Veterans. The other two recipients are POW WWII soldier Private William J. Crawford and Vietnam Special Forces Staff Sergeant Drew Dix.**

was always going around and inspiring us, encouraging us. You know, we got it boys' hold on, we're going to do it - we're going to keep this hill. We did." Olmstead also added, "serving under Captain Sitter was one of the highlights of my life."

After serving in Korea for one year, Marine 2nd Lieutenant Raymond "Jerry" Murphy had orders to rotate back to the United States, but extended and chose to remain with his men for the upcoming battle at Ungok Hill, near Panmunjam. While his platoon was in the evacuation position, Murphy instinctively knew his entire company was in deep trouble on the hill. Adapting to the situation, he created his own orders and led a small group of men up the hill to assess the situation. Unfortunately his suspicions were true. The assault had stalled and most of the senior officers and NCOs had been wounded or killed. Realizing the raid had failed, Murphy organized and led a heroic rescue effort. Under intense enemy fire, Murphy made countless runs up the hill on a mission to save lives. As the other men pulled back Murphy provided cover and while maneuvering across the hillside he stalked the enemy to prevent further casualties. Only after he was sure that all the Marines were accounted for – Murphy left the battlefield. Jerry Murphy sustained numerous wounds but refused treatment until everyone else had been treated. "Why I did it, all I know is that I wanted to save some lives. I wanted to keep anybody from getting hurt. Other than that, I can't give you a key word or key sentence about what a hero is - I don't know, I really don't," said Murphy. One of Murphy's fellow Marines, Leandro



'Beyond the Medal of Honor' documentary and educational project donated to over 17,000 high schools.

Dominguez, recalls Murphy's heroics: "I know he was hit very bad and he still kept going, kept going until all his men were back in our perimeter. It seems like he wasn't hurt but he was, he was something else."

As a Medal of Honor recipient, and one of the film's executive producers, I knew this project needed to be completed and their stories told. Here you have a small Colorado town, four recipients, three wars and they each have their own very unique story. I thought, we are missing a part of history unless we capture these men and preserve their legacy and inspire others.

**"This documentary pays tribute to our nation's finest heroes ... for those who fought and almost died, freedom has a taste that the protected will never know." – H. Ross Perot**

Ross Perot, former presidential candidate and strong supporter of the military, teamed up to bring the inspirational and educational Beyond the Medal of Honor stories to American's youth. The Perot

Foundation agreed to fund the delivery of the 5-disc, almost six hours of viewing, DVD educational program and professional curriculum to our nation's public and private high schools. Millions of students will view and draw inspiration from these compelling stories of heroism. Some of these students will become entrepreneurs, educators, soldiers, carpenters, writers and even astronauts. What these students become in life is not nearly as important as what they stand for. This project can help change the landscape of our nation, with lesson in character, courage, responsibility, respect, loyalty, duty, honor, country and above all, selflessness for the greater good of mankind.

This film is now in memory of Captain Carl Sitter and Private William J. Crawford, who died shortly after starting the production of the project.

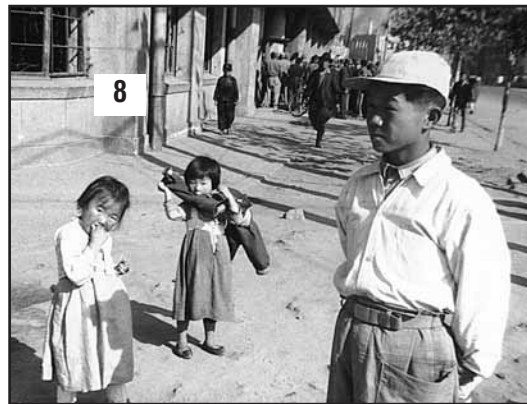
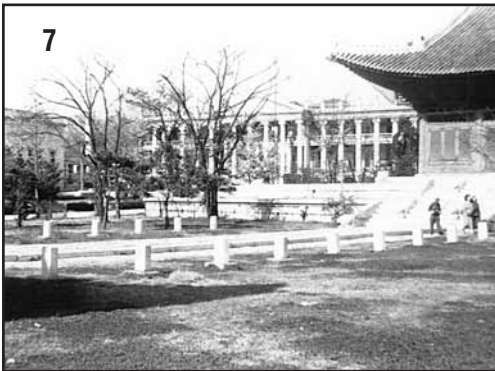
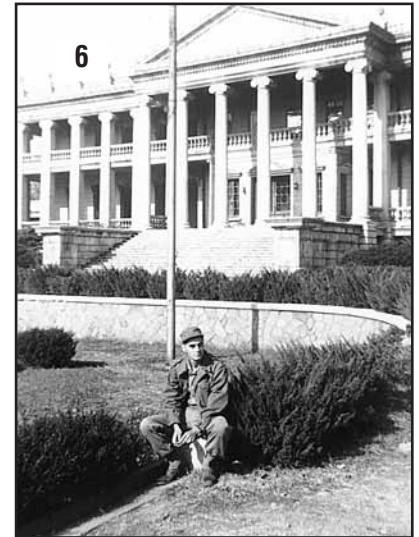
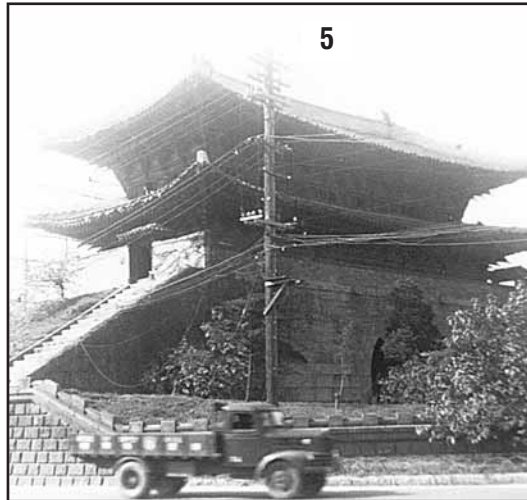
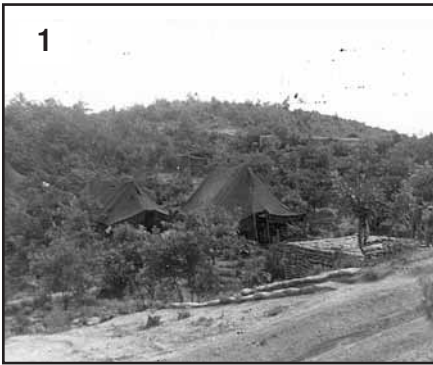
To read more about the recipient's stories, view video clips and purchase a DVD/VHS Box set of Beyond the Medal of Honor go to [www.beyondthemedal.com](http://www.beyondthemedal.com) or call toll free 1-866-383-4376 Capture It Productions. Be sure to put in the Promotional Code section "GRAY" to receive a \$20 discount.

**Visit the Korean War Veterans Association Website:  
[www.KWVA.org](http://www.KWVA.org)**



# Images of Korea

Photos from Sgt. Casimir R. Kogut, 25766 S. Polk St., Monee, Il. 60449, Telephone 708-534-2746. Taken while in Korea, May 52 to June 53. I was with the 1st MarDiv, 1st Mar Bn., HQ Co., Communication Section.



- Photo #1 - Communication Section - Wire tent and Supply tent
- Photo #2 - Switchboard Bunker
- Photo #3 - North Korean & Chinese Burp Gun
- Photo #4 - Street in Seoul
- Photo #5 - South Gate - Seoul
- Photo #6 - Kogut at Toksugune Palace & Museum - Seoul
- Photo #7 - Toksugune Palace & Museum - Seoul
- Photo #8 - Children in Seoul
- Photo #9 - City Hall & lagoon from Toksugune Palace - Seoul
- Photo #10 - Near Main Railroad Station
- Photo #11 - Seoul City Hall -



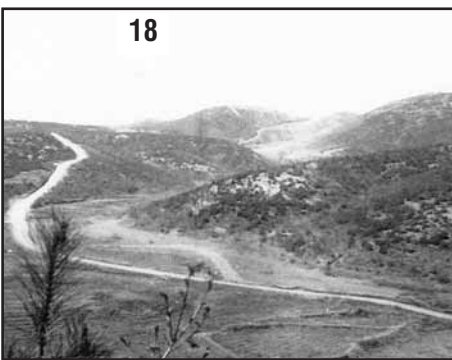
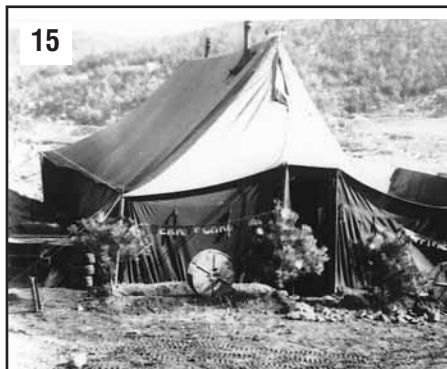
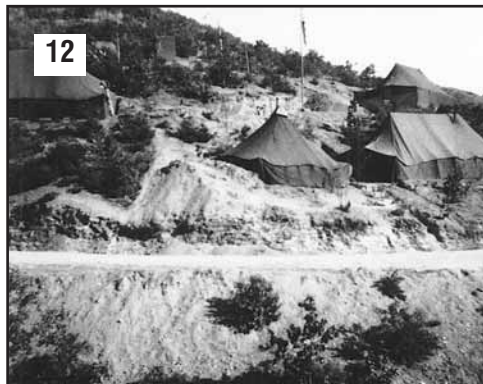


Photo #11 - Kogut and Medlin - washing clothes in creek

Photo #12 - View of Headquarters Co. near 76th Alley

Photo #13 - Message Center Bunker

Photo #14 - Headquarters Co. near 76th Alley

Photo #15 - Communication Supply Tent at Christmas Time

Photo #16 - Kogut & Kenson at Switchboard Bunker

Photo #17 - Kogut at Switchboard Bunker

Photo #18 - Road to Front Lines at Bunker Hill Area

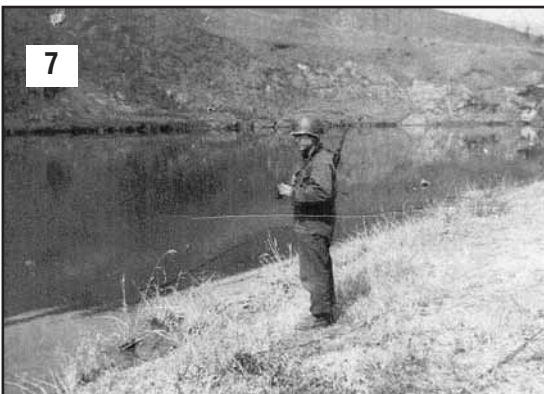
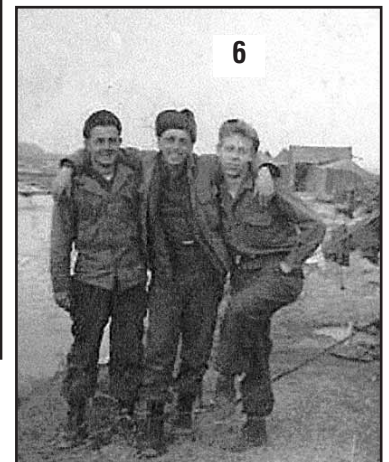
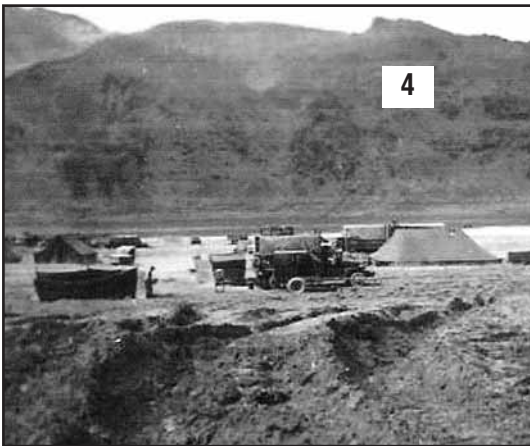
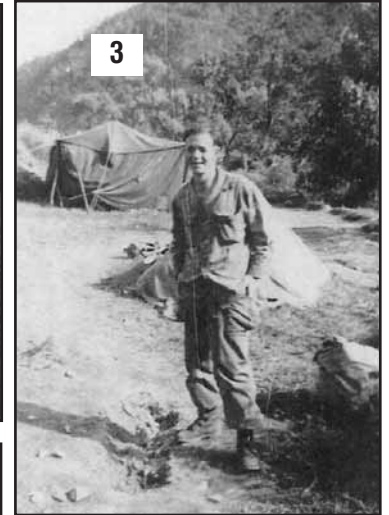
Photo #19 - Ascom City

Photo #20 - Ascom City

Photo #21 - Moving Day at Camp Meyer

Photo #22 - Dock at Sasebo Japan



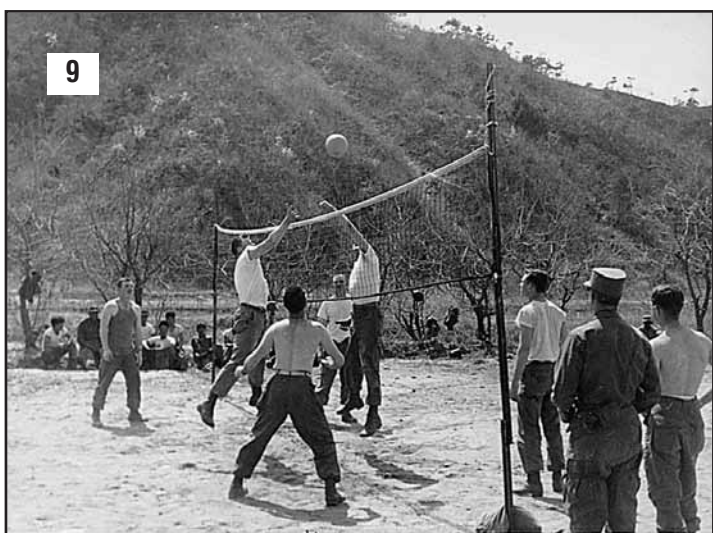


Photos from  
**Clyde Matlock**  
**6511 Macks Hill**  
**Imperial., Mo. 63052**  
**3rd Combat Engineers while in**  
**Korea during June 1950 to 1951.**



- Photo #1 - Perkins standing in front of the truck.
- Photo #2 - Graham on phone , Chico sitting
- Photo #3 - Clyde Matlock
- Photo #4 - Picture of camp
- Photo #5 - "Pappy Jordan's" Headquarters
- Photo #6- Perkins, Cadet, Unknown
- Photo #7 - Baker on point
- Photo #8- If you recognize yourself,  
please contact me.
- Photo #9- If you recognize yourself,  
please contact me.
- Photo #10 - Saickes top





Photos from .  
G. Silvester  
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Photo #1 - Christmas Tree - 1952

Photo #2 -( Would like to locate man in picture)

Photo #3 - Man on right is 1st Lt. Marion Smith from California,  
man on left is a Sergeant but have forgotten name

Photo #4 - Chow Line

Photo #5 - Chow Line

Photo #6 - A lucky hit 49th F.A. 7th Div. one of our bunkers

Photo #7 - 2 Choppers hit while landing, Korea Fall 1952

Photo #8 - Two Gen got hit while in air, nobody hurt, Korea 1953

Photo #9 - It was not all work Able "8" - Air Strip 1953.



Someone called back, "Calm down and get his first aid kit! Get the bandage out...and put it on. It's an open wound, so tie it up good and strong...so he stops bleeding."

At some point in the day's action, Lt. Van Patten was wounded in the cheek and had the tip of a finger shot off.

The enemy kept the GIs pinned down in their pig pens, firing burp guns at every voice, every noise. "They had small slugs and were not very effective at any great distance," DeLuna observed.

An air strike came in, hitting another part of the village. The metal links from the strafing aircraft fell on the roofs of the pens and into the patio where DeLuna and his companions were located.

Under cover of the air strike and other diversions, the men slipped out of the compound by ones and twos—unknown to DeLuna. Suddenly, he found he was all alone. He called out, but got no answer. Even the enemy seemed to have gone. DeLuna decided it was time he left, too. "I made a mad dash out the gate...ran across the road into the rice paddy, and started to run away from the village." A burp gun opened fire. DeLuna "heard. . . slugs hitting around the water fairly close." He dove into the water-covered paddy and started crawling.

After crawling about 40-50 yards, he became angry. "I was so tired and exhausted from the events of the day and now from crawling through the mud, that I stood up and said, 'What the heck. If I get shot, I get shot.'" Luckily, there was no more firing.

Some GIs a great distance away saw him. Two of them ran to DeLuna. "They grabbed me by one arm each and literally dragged me out to...the others."

DeLuna was fortunate to have gotten out of the village when he did. Just after he made his escape, the village was leveled by direct artillery fire. He remembered the date very well – August 21, 1950.

It was his 19th birthday.

---

## A Little Adventure in North Korea

*By George Blossingham*

October 1950. We (the First Calvary Division) had captured and secured the capital of North Korea, Pyongyang, and the port city of Chinnampo. The word was that the war was over and we were going back to Japan. The North Korean People's Army had been defeated and had crossed into Manchuria. Some skirmishes were still going on, but they said it would all be over soon.

On October 28, 1950, our orders changed. Large concentrations of Chinese soldiers had gathered on the border. The 5th and 8th Calvary Regiments were to get ready to move north to the small town of Unsan. Our assignment was to set up positions on the high ground west and above Unsan.

After we were in the designated area, my company (Love Company 3rd Battalion, 5th Calvary Regiment) and a platoon of tanks from the 70th Tank Battalion were ordered to go on a Recon Patrol to "find the enemy." We moved north until dark. Then, we set up a roadblock and a perimeter left and right of the road.

In the morning, we were ordered to return to the regiment, because a large enemy force was spotted headed our way. One tank and my squad were ordered to stay behind until we could see the enemy. Then, we were to move out and catch up with rest of the unit. We were to keep radio silence and follow the tracks of the other tanks.

About two hours after the company had left, we spotted the convoy coming. We watched them until we were sure they were enemy troops. Some were riding horses, and some were riding camels. Behind them were T-34 Tanks.

We moved out to catch up with the company. About noon, it started to snow. Soon, we lost sight of the tank tracks. We kept on driving, but we could not find any sign of our unit. And, it started to get dark. So, when we came to a small village, we talked it over. We decided to stay there for the night.

We had a South Korean soldier named Kim-san with us. He had been with us since September. We gathered all the people in the village. Kim-san asked them a simple question: "If we give you C-rations, will you let us stay with you for the night?" They agreed.

The tank commander had his driver back the tank into an empty hut to hide it. The

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**About two hours after the company had left, we spotted the convoy coming. We watched them until we were sure they were enemy troops.**

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great thing about tank crews is that they carry a lot of food and water with them. After everyone had eaten, we set up a guard post on each end of the village. We rotated the guard all night. It was getting pretty cold, so the men who were not on guard split up and went in the huts with village people.

The Korean people had thick straw mats on their floors, along with large cotton quilts. The whole family slept together under these quilts. We crawled under the quilts with them. The papa-san in each hut had a pot with charcoal and a rope tied to it. He would go outside and swing it in the air till the coals were red. Then, he put it under the quilt. We all slept like bugs in a rug.

In the morning, we had breakfast with the village people (not the singing group). Then we pulled the tank out. We left a case of rations with them and headed south. We drove along not knowing just where we were for about two hours, until we came upon a rice dump. There had to be at least three or four hundred bags of rice stacked in this clearing.

We checked and secured the area. There were no enemy soldiers anywhere to be found. At one end of the area there was a hut with one old man and woman, a younger woman, and three kids living there. They were so scared of us they were crying. Kim-san assured them we would not harm them. The old man told us that the North Korean soldiers had left ten days before.

We weren't sure what to do, so we talked it over and decided to break radio silence. The tank commander gave regimental command the map coordinates where he thought we were. Our orders were to stay there; they would find us. We were to set up a defensive perimeter around the rice dump and wait.

It was late in the afternoon when we heard the tanks coming. Man, we were sure relieved when we saw those Sherman Tanks coming down the road. We got back to our unit before dark, dug our fox holes, and waited for the war with the Chinese to start.

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# The Building of our National Memorial In Washington, D.C.

**T**hirty-three years after the American men and women of the Korean War came home, Congress at last recognized their sacrifice and record of selfless service by authorizing a new Korean War Veterans Memorial. Not a war memorial, a veterans' memorial, to at long last thank not just those who fell, but all those who went to an unfamiliar land to defend another nation's freedom, and, therefore, our own.

Because of the welter of agencies involved in making a memorial on the Washington

Mall a reality, it took three times longer to approve, design, and build the Korean War Veterans Memorial than it took to fight the war. The finished memorial, placed in a wooded grove on the Mall that had once been a nineteenth-century Army Corps of Engineers landfill, cost just over \$18 million.

The bulk of it was raised from small donations by veterans, the sale of a congressionally authorized one-dollar commemorative coin, and corporate contributions, most notably from Hyundai Motor America, Samsung Information

Systems and other Korean firms with operations in America.

More than five hundred firms or individuals entered the memorial's design competition. The winning concept, by a team of Pennsylvania State University architects who call themselves BL3, struck a chord with the memorial's presidentially appointed board of directors, all volunteers and Korean War veterans. It was a column of battle-clad soldiers, resolutely moving up a hill toward an American flag, and perhaps metaphorically toward

home. BL3 ultimately resigned when their abstract conceptualizations were put through the wringer of comments, committees, and changes needed to win approval. The Washington firm of Cooper-Lecky Architects, which had shepherded the successful-beyond-all-dreams Vietnam Veterans Memorial, was awarded the task of making the Korean War Veterans Memorial a reality in the role of architects and art coordinators.

It was soon decided that this memorial would honor, but not name, the Korean War dead. It was not to be another eternal gravestone. It must commemorate all who served, not just those who carried carbines. It must reflect the contributions and sacrifices of the twenty-two other UN nations that fought alongside Americans.

Cooper-Lecky retained author and historian John Beardsley to help find a suitable sculptor for the memorial. Frank C. Gaylord II of Barre, Vermont, a World War II combat veteran who made a riveting oral presenta-



Sculptor Designer Frank Gaylord at Tallix Art Foundry, Beacon, New York.

Frank Gaylord's 19 Clay models of his 19 Statues. 15 Army Soldiers, 2 Marines, 1 Navy Medic, 1 Air Force Observer.

tion on behalf of his three-dimensional studies of the trooper statues, was selected as the memorial's sculptor. His assignment: create a battle-ready combat patrol in which each figure was assigned a specific branch of service, rank, ethnicity, and military function. The original concept called for thirty-eight troopers, symbolizing the 38th Parallel and the thirty-eight-month duration of the war. But the number proved too large for the allotted space and put the soldiers much too close together to accurately represent troops on patrol. The memorial's second element, a polished granite wall, helped to solve the numbers problem: The nineteen figures would each be reflected in the wall to achieve the symbolic thirty-eight number.

After extended debate with Cooper and Lecky, the sculptor and the Advisory Board agreed to clad the troopers in wind-blown ponchos, which conjure up northern Korea's nightmarish weather, blur specific insignias, and help downplay the soldiers' military hardware. Likewise, after six-, seven-, and eight-foot-tall figures were tested, seven was chosen. The figures appear slightly larger than life, but not menacing. The foot soldiers are shown advancing warily out of the woods, "chattering" among themselves by voice and gesture. Gaylord worked in unpolished stainless steel in order to give the figures detail, definition and a raw, virile quality reminiscent of the black-and-white photos of the conflict.

At one period during the Korean War, more than 300,000 UN forces were at work in the field and behind the scenes. How to honor the support personnel? Cooper, Lecky, and Beardsley selected muralist Louis Nelson of New York City

to develop a mural to be etched into a polished granite wall, which flanks the columns of the troopers. The wall is 164 feet long and ranges in height from eleven to 4 1/2 feet as the terrain rises. It incorporated more than twentyfour thousand faces computer-copied from anonymous photographs at the National Archives. Nelson likes to refer to this wall as "the nation's mantelpiece," reminiscent of a proud display of the photos of sons and daughters away at war. The first step in the design process was to generate a "constellation map" whose groups of "stars" were later exchanged for the faces of chaplains and mechanics and nurses and MPs and thousands of other military team members. After many trials, the precise texture of incision was achieved in the polished granite to create each delicate image.

Because of the multiple messages already inherent in the design, Cooper-Lecky and the Advisory Board were reluctant to clutter the memorial with allegorical inscriptions. Because of the memorial's prominent location on the National Mall, Kent Cooper had long been concerned that it give voice to the general theme of military service to country, as well as honoring those who served and fell in Korea. Cooper led the effort to develop two brief but powerful messages.

When Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the cease-fire ending the Korean War, he spoke of the willingness of America's uniformed sons and daughters who took up arms to defend a distant nation. His words were adapted for the dedicatory statement for the memorial's Field of Service (see inset at right).

The words were inlaid into an eight-ton triangular stone beneath the great flagpole-turning the visitor's eye back into the field of troopers and the wall of faces.

An even bolder, more profound, and simpler statement was chosen as the second focal point where the mural wall penetrates the water of a circular reflecting pool that is a place for reflection on the dead, wounded, captured, and missing of the war. The powerful saying was borrowed from the memorial's own Advisory Board, which saw it above the entrance to the American Legion headquarters building in Washington (no one there is completely sure where it originated). It consists of a reminder:

#### **FREEDOM IS NOT FREE**

The unprecedented impact of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial directly across the Mall, which became the nation's most-visited monument, prompted many veterans to suggest a similar wall for names of the Korean War dead. After heated debate, the suggestion was rejected as being duplicative and neglectful of others who served. The solution is a National Park Service kiosk at the head of the walkway leading into the memorial, where interactive computer screens flash endless images of those who died in Korea, often in the prime of their youth. Visitors may punch up a known name and see the person's service record and other back-

ground, as well as snapshots and portraits where available from families or friends.

The memorial takes on radically different appearances in the sun, in shade, in rain and snow, and especially at night, when a remarkable fiber-optic lighting system casts soft, subtle light on the wall and stark, pinpoint beams on the faces of the soldiers.

Among the most powerful of experiences at the Korean War Veterans Memorial is the mingling of images in the memorial wall—not just of the thousands of faces etched there and the ghostly reflections of the field of troopers but also one's own.

Speaking about the sculpture, William Lecky said, "There's no question that there was healthy conflict between what the client wanted, which was something very realistic and militarily accurate, and what the reviewing commissions—the artistic side, if you will— preferred, which was something more abstract. The final solution was what we like to call "impressionistic styling," which makes it very clear what is being portrayed, but diminishes the sense of an actual collection of ground troops moving across the Mall."

Following is a series of color photos called "FOUNDRY PICTURES OF KOREAN MONUMENT" sent to Vince Krepps by John P. Fautz, 7 Cross Street, Kingston, NY 12401-3201

**OUR NATION HONORS  
HER UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS  
WHO ANSWERED THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL  
TO DEFEND A COUNTRY THEY DID NOT KNOW  
AND A PEOPLE THEY HAD NEVER MET**

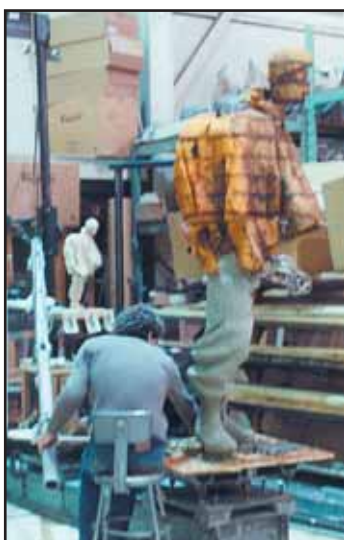




Jay Lindsey using pantograph to enlarge epoxy copies of artists' originals to 7.5 feet for making molds for casting Stainless Steel Statues.



Mike Keropian works with pantograph to enlarge to statue size to make molds.



Harry Bachman (left) and Kurt Ruter work on molds.



Laura Gunsch applies rubber directly over clay model.



Burlap applied over rubber to support plastic molds



Applying plastic shells over burlap to support plastic of molds.



Molds cut and open ready to apply wax for pouring statue sections.



Wax being removed from rubber and plastic shell.





Pieces in progress of being prepared for ceramic shells.



Wax with ceramic shell ready for baking and wax removal.



Wax removed from baked ceramic shells ready for stainless steel pour.



Section poured in stainless steel.



Piece removed from ceramic shell.



Section sand blasted and ready for welding.



Sections in welding ready to be assembled.



## The Field

The triangular field contains the elements which symbolize service to country:

Nineteen ground troopers, clad in foul weather ponchos, fully equipped for battle, move forward out from the shadows and protection of a forest. This group has in its ranks men from each branch of the service, some seasoned veterans, others young and newly trained. All are tense and alert, but each is driven forward by his resolve in the cause of freedom. The cast steel figures form two seemingly endless columns moving forward uphill, over a cultivated terrain. They recall the Korean War as the last true foot soldier's war.

Looking out on these columns, representing those who fought the war on foot, are hundreds of faces etched on a polished granite wall. From a distance the faces are not distinguishable, appearing to be soft impressions of the mountains of Korea. Moving closer, the images become clearer; they are photographs of support forces taken from military archives. They include faces of MASH units, pilots, ammunition personnel, truck drivers, chaplains, doctors, and representatives of all races and branches of the service. These faces are now imprinted forever in the wall which slices through the landscape reflecting the adjacent columns of troopers.

Completing this field of service at the north edge, a raised granite curb lists the twenty-two nations

that contributed to this first United Nations effort.

## The Pool

A dark, circular reflecting pool lies at the apex of the triangular field. While the triangular field has a kinetic quality which draws the visitors to this apex, the circular Pool of Remembrance diffuses this energy into a place for quiet reflection on the sacrifice made in Korea. The pool lies at the center surrounded by a circular bosque of clipped Linden trees. A triangular peninsula, formed by the main walkways which bound the field, extends into the quiet water. A low wall forms the edge to this peninsula on the south, upon which a reminder of the sacrifices has been carved:

### FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

## The Message

Charles Moore, an early chairman of the Commission on the Fine Arts, observed that in the monuments of the Capital one can read the country's history. The National Mall, at the heart of the Monumental Core, is where much of that "reading" happens. To be worthy of a place on the Mall, a memorial must embody a message of such significance that it often surpasses the event or the person commemorated. This is so with the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

The nearby Vietnam Veterans Memorial not only remembers those who died in that conflict, but

is a memorable symbolic statement about the enormous human loss of war. Similarly, the Korean War Veterans Memorial expresses both the enduring gratitude of the nation to those who served and fell in Korea, and also proclaims a broader message about the willingness to serve in a citizens' army which lies at the heart of our democracy. The Korean War Veterans Memorial thus reminds us of the critical importance of Patriotism and Duty in defense of freedom. It is a message for all time and for all people.

## Geometry

The Memorial is formed in two major geometric components: a triangular "Field of Service" and a circular "Pool of Remembrance." They are overlapped and are joined together by the Memorial's focal element, an American Flag.

## Setting

The Korean War Veterans Memorial completes the triad of memorials on the west end of the National Mall's reflecting pool in Washington, DC. Standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial will be located to the right and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the left.

## The Visitor Experience

Entrance to the Korean War Veterans Memorial will usually be made through the shaded pathway which opens from the Lincoln Circle, just south of the Reflecting Pool.

The first sign of the Memorial is the large granite boulder, located near the shaded path, onto which a dedicatory statement will be etched: Our Nation Honors Her Sons and Daughters Who Answered the Call to Defend a Country They Did Not Know and a People They Had Never Met - Korea, 1950-53.

Continuing down a gentle slope, through dense plantings, the visitor

to the Memorial suddenly arrives at the base of a triangular, open field which slopes upward towards an American Flag at the far apex.

Two columns of battle clad ground troops are advancing up the slope. Made of light colored metal, the wind at their backs, these figures seem propelled with ever increasing intensity towards a destiny beyond the flag which they serve. They remind us of the steadfast courage in the face of extreme danger so often required in the Korean conflict.

At the south edge of the clearing is a polished granite memorial wall etched with hundreds of faces of those who supported the troops: the Airmen, Nurses, Chaplains, Artillerymen, Sailors, Tank Drivers, Supply Personnel, and others. All seem to look out intently at the poignant scene.

As the visitor moves upward beside the columns of troops, a circle of linden trees, located just beyond the flag, comes into view. Passing the last figure, the visitor enters this quiet grove with a still pool at its center.

The walkway extends into the pool as a triangular peninsula ending beside a low granite wall which bears the inscription: In Memory of Those Who Made the Supreme Sacrifice. The pool is ringed with benches where the visitor may pause to reflect on both the bravery of these men and women and the tragic loss.

When the visitor is ready to leave the pool area, a pathway leads back down the slope, along the Memorial wall. As the visitor descends, the etched faces of the support forces mix with those of the ground troops, who are now reflected in the polished granite. These intermingled images graphically symbolize the unity of all who served.

At the base of the triangular field, the Memorial ends.

Continued on page 64

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# Korean Battlefield Tour for 2005

*Return to the "Land of the Morning Calm": April 13 - 23, 2005*

During the 2000 - 2003 "50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration", California Pacific Tours has operated specialized, guided battlefield tours in Korea for Veterans of the Korean War (itineraries from previous years can be viewed on our website, [www.cptours.com](http://www.cptours.com)). It has been an honor and a privilege to operate these tours, which have allowed our Veterans to re-visit long-forgotten battlesites in remote areas of Korea.

While the Commemoration has passed, there remains an interest for many in re-visiting Korean Battlefields. This is understandable - with the passage of enough time, soldiers from all Wars develop an interest in returning to the battlefields of their youth. However, for Veterans of the Korean War, this has never been easy.

## DIFFICULTIES IN VISITING KOREAN BATTLEFIELDS

Unlike Europe and some other battle areas, Korean Battlefields are not usually marked, and can be very difficult to find. Road nets and cities often bear little resemblance to the 1950's, and Korea - where little English is spoken outside the largest cities - does not use the Roman alphabet, making roadway signage all but useless for Westerners. Local residents, normally re-settled in combat areas well after the War, often have no memory of American actions that occurred in their own backyards. For these and many other reasons, an organized tour, in the company of other Veterans and their families, guiding you to remote areas of Korea to visit long-forgotten battlesites, may well be your best answer.

## KOREAN BATTLEFIELD TOUR FOR 2005

We hope that you will consider our Battlefield Tour for 2005, scheduled for April 13 - 23, 2005. Organized for the Korean War Veterans Alliance of the 2nd Infantry Division, this tour is open to all - Korean War Veterans of all units and services, their families and friends, Cold War Veterans of Korea as well as history buffs.

The Tour will begin at what, for us, is the beginning - the Task Force Smith battlesite. We then continue to Taegu to explore the Naktong River front, including Hill 209, Obong-ni Ridge and the Cloverleaf, and the area north of Taegu, which includes Tabudong and the Bowling Alley. Then Wonju area battlesites, including the Twin Tunnels, Chipyeong-ni, "Massacre Valley" north of Hoengsoeng, and Hill 1051. Basing ourselves at Inje, we then explore the Punchbowl and, escorted by the ROK Army, we will enter the DMZ to visit Hill 931, the crest of Heartbreak Ridge. In the Chorwon Valley, we will visit ROKA DMZ positions to view American OP's now in North Korean hands, including the T-Bone, Alligator Jaws, Pork Chop Hill and Old Baldy (Hill 266). We will also visit with young American soldiers serving in Korea, both at Panmunjom and with the US 2nd Infantry Division.

## TO REQUEST A BROCHURE

If you are interested in joining our tour, please contact us to receive a detailed tour brochure and registration form (you may also download these from our website at [www.cptours.com](http://www.cptours.com)). We can answer any questions you might have, and help you arrange your entire trip, including domestic travel. We hope to see you in Korea!



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More sections in welding ready to be assembled.



Darien Lewis welding sections into statue.



Chris DeCappio chasing.



Bob Langley grinds and chases gates and welds.



Mike Hammond chasing.



Plastic resin duplicates of originals in case of mishap to originals.



Statues set up in Tallix yard. Ready to go!!

**OUR NATION HONORS  
HER UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS  
WHO ANSWERED THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL  
TO DEFEND A COUNTRY THEY DID NOT KNOW  
AND A PEOPLE THEY HAD NEVER MET**

Photos by John P. Fauntz, 7 Cross Street, Kingston, NY 12401-3201

## Together Then, Together Again

### ■ A Call to Unite — Again

**M**y name is Robert W. Sanford, better known as Sandy to the men of HQ., HQ & SV CO., 194th Engineer Combat Bn., Korea, 1951-1952. I am trying to locate fellow veterans of the 194th for a reunion.

I am a small part of “The Three Musketeers,” having located Charles (“Chuck”) Havey and Marvin (“Marv”) Tenopir. Chuck served with “B” Company, where he attained the rank of sergeant, while Marv served with me at “HQ & SV CO.” in the Heavy Equipment Section as a crane/shovel operator. He eventually became my platoon sergeant.

My MOS was Heavy Equipment Operator. Mostly, I was a 6-ton truck/trailer driver, lugging bulldozers, front loaders, and our most famous “Tournerdozer” to bridge sites or for road repair/contruction, which included building new highways that were not even listed on any maps as alternate routes to the MSR around Kumwha. In addition to carrying equipment, we also chugged all kinds of material/supplies for building /repairing bridges.

I met Chuck over the internet after submitting a message that appeared in The Graybeards (“Looking For” Section) in the August/September 2003 issue. I was searching for anyone who knew of my involvement with the 194th as a witness to my service in Korea. My personnel records were destroyed in a fire in St. Louis, Missouri, and I was seeking to have my DD-214 corrected. I heard from many wonderful guys after that story was published, mostly giving me advice as to how I should go about it. But, some very caring guys were just wishing me well. This is one of the reasons that I have always believed that *all* U.S. veterans are great, but the Korean War Veterans are *the best*. We may have been forgotten by some, *but not by each other*.

One of the my first contacts after that first story ran was Chuck Havey. He told me that he was a former member of “B” CO., having served in Korea from July ’51 - April ’52. He acknowledged that he did not know me. He also said that he had some

*...I have always believed that all U.S. veterans are great, but the Korean War Veterans are the best. We may have been forgotten by some, but not by each other.*

info regarding the 194th. He mailed me a copy. It included a portion of the history of the 194th.

He included a copy of a list of attendees to a reunion which had taken place in 1990. He said that he was unaware of that reunion at the time, but a friend had sent it to him later. He thought that it may help me if I knew anyone who was listed on it. It sure did, as this is where I was able to contact Marvin Tenopir, my former platoon sergeant, who had served in Korea from August ’51 - May ’52.

I had not seen or heard from Marv until I received that list from Chuck, and I was amazed when I saw his name on that list with his address and telephone number. I hesitated calling him at first, thinking he may not remember me. Worse still, what if he was deceased? After all, it had been over 52 years.

Finally, after procrastinating, which I am pretty good at, I called, and I was glad I did. Marv remembered me as if we had seen each other yesterday. We took our time chatting and remembering some of the good times that we had together. Marv mentioned many the names of guys that I had not heard in such a long time, but I still remembered.

I had an address book when I served in Korea, as did many other guys. We all promised to keep in touch after the war, as many GIs did. Unfortunately, one of the most tragic things happened to me either during some of the moving around in Korea, which we did a lot of, or on my way to Japan at rotation time, I lost my little black book.

I felt so lost without it, as it was so much a huge part of my life. What was I going to do without it? Names, addresses, phone numbers...all gone.

Now, “The Three Musketeers,” who have been constantly in touch since meeting, are looking to try to become more than

just the “Three” of us. We are trying to round up as many guys as possible from the 194th who served in Korea during our time (mine was Oct ’51 - Aug ’52), and who still remember us. And, we would include those who we are yet to meet, i.e., everyone from the 194th Combat Engineers, whether from HQ & SV Co., A, B, or C Co. *We want you for a reunion.*

To contact me, Sandy, mostly known as Bob Sanford now, I’m at 432 Walnut Hill Rd., Woonsocket, RI 02895-2727, (401) 766-8262, e-mail [boblorsan@aol.com](mailto:boblorsan@aol.com) Chuck Havey is at 715 W. Saint Moritz Dr., Payson, AZ 85541, (928) 472-6956, e-mail [cshavey@cybertrails.com](mailto:cshavey@cybertrails.com) Marvin Tenopir is at 3240 N 56th St., Lincoln , NE 68504-2236, (402)464-5358, e-mail [marhazten@inebraska.com](mailto:marhazten@inebraska.com)

We are open as far as dates/places for a reunion. I have never met Chuck in person, but we have become best of friends through e-mail. Nor have I seen Marv since he left Korea—over 53 years ago. But, we continue to be best of friends, albeit through e-mail only at this point.

All three of us enjoy our “chats” on the Internet, joking, and remembering our times in Korea. We look forward to having as many of you former 194th guys as possible join us.

We realize that time has sort of gotten away us now. We were going to attend a reunion of veterans this summer, just as a get-together so we could meet after all these years. But, we thought that maybe we could contact some of you former 194th guys for our own reunion, guys with whom we would have a common bond. That bond would make a reunion that much better.

We would like to do this sometime next year. Join us. Don’t let any more time slip away before getting together. Contact any one of us—or all of us. We would certainly be pleased to hear from you. Do it now, while it is fresh on your mind.



# JUSTICE IN FATIGUES WITH THE JAGC IN KOREA, 1952-1953

By Daniel J. Meador

When the North Korean Army launched its surprise attack across the 38th parallel on June 25, 1950, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) was less than two months old. Congress had enacted it to cure shortcomings in the military justice system that had surfaced during the Second World War. Going beyond that objective, however, the Code worked a comprehensive reform, establishing for the first time a uniform set of military courts, offenses, and procedures for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In addition to providing for the traditional types of courts-martial, it established a board of review in each service, and, to top off the entire system, a Court of Military Appeals with three judges appointed by the president from civilian life.

As directed by the Code, the President promulgated the *Manual for Courts Martial- United States - 1951*. Referred to as “the *Manual*,” it was a red, hardbound book of 665 pages. It contained a comprehensive explanation of the offenses and the procedures for investigating and trying courts-martial cases. Its appendices included the entire text of the Code, an exact script for the conduct of a trial, and a form for use at every step of the process. This single volume alone enabled officers in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps (JAGC) to administer military justice and to function as trial counsel (prosecutor), defense counsel, and law officer (judge).

## All We Need Is A War To Test The New System

The United States entered the Korean War with a brand new military justice system that had never been combat tested. In fact, it had hardly been tested at all. Regular army JAG officers who had lived with the old system had to be reoriented, and dozens of new JAG officers—mainly reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty—had to be trained.

## The Army Takes Its Legal Training Seriously

The Army’s World War II JAG School at Ann Arbor, Michigan had long been

closed. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the school was revived at Ft. Meyer, Virginia. In the summer of 1951 it was relocated permanently to the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Its classroom and instructors’ offices were in Clark Hall, home of the Law School.

The student officers in each class lived in a university dormitory named Hancock House. The school’s founding Commandant was Colonel Charles L. Decker, a West Pointer with a commanding presence, dedicated to developing a high level of professional competence among army lawyers. He later became Judge Advocate General of the Army. It was there that my experience as a newly commissioned JAG officer began.

## My Career Begins On A Mysterious Note

I had been transferred into the JAGC from the artillery, where I had been called to active duty several months earlier under an ROTC commission. When the 44 officers in my JAG class—only one of whom was a regular army officer—finished the basic course in January 1952, each received orders. Assignments to the office of the Judge Advocate General in the Pentagon and to Europe were considered the choice slots, but they were few. Many were ordered to various posts in the United States. I was one of four assigned to the Far East Command (FECOM), with orders to report to the Port of Embarkation at Camp Stoneman, California.

The basis for the various assignments was a mystery; they bore no relation to academic standing in the class. At the time, I was envious of those going to Washington and Europe. In retrospect, I consider myself fortunate in having been launched on one of the most memorable adventures of my life.

## It Takes A Ship, Plane, Train, And Truck, But I Finally Get There

After a ten-day Pacific crossing on a troop ship, we docked at Yokohama. From there, we were transported to Camp Drake,

a transit post outside Tokyo. One day, while awaiting reassignment, we were taken for a visit with the Staff Judge Advocate for the Far East Command. This struck me as a hand-shaking, pep talking formality designed to satisfy him that he was in touch with the lawyers deployed in FECOM.

His offices in the center of Tokyo were well appointed, almost plush. Once again, my regret of the moment at not being assigned there turned into appreciation for the experiences I was to have thereafter.

Traveling from Japan to Korea successfully by plane, train, and truck, I reached Headquarters X Corps in April 1952. It was a large tent city located on the site of a destroyed village named Kwandae-ri, along the Soyang River, some fifteen miles above the 38th parallel on the eastern side of Korea.

## After All That Travel, We’re Not Going Anywhere

By this time, the war was well into its stalemated phase, and this elaborate grid of dirt streets, tents, and Quonset huts suggested that the army did not contemplate going anywhere. In addition to X Corps, there were two other corps facing the Chinese and North Koreans: I Corps in the west and IX Corps in the middle, all under the Eighth United States Army Korea (EUSAK).

## The “City” That Becomes Home

At the center of X Corps headquarters was a large open area where helicopters landed, usually bearing generals. I once saw Mark Clark, FECOM commander, and James Van Fleet, EUSAK commander, land there. At the top of this area were three flagpoles flying the flags of the United Nations, United States, and Republic of Korea (ROK). (Those three flags flew at every headquarters throughout South Korea.) Above them was a line of Quonset huts housing the commanding general, the principal staff officers, and a “war room.” To the west of the central area were tents where the staff sections worked, including the Judge Advocate Section. To the east of the central area were rows of

tents housing officers and beyond them enlisted men's tents. They were lined up in precise rows along the street grid.

In addition, there was an officers' mess tent, enlisted men's mess tent, and a large tent for entertainment of various sorts. On the periphery were a motor pool, air strip, and miscellaneous other units. On a high ridge to the north, a frame chapel had been constructed near an old Korean cemetery. Protestant and Catholic services were held there every Sunday. Access to it was by a long winding set of wooden steps built into the side of the ridge. Running alongside the entire headquarters was a major road built by army engineers, known as the main supply route MSR, which paralleled the river. Two-and-a-half-ton trucks ("deuce-and-a-halves") passing along it generated clouds of dust that coated the tents.

### **The Law Is Intense: The Lawyers Are In Tents**

The JA Section was in a row of tents occupied by corps staff personnel. We were flanked by the Chaplain on one side and by the Provost Marshal on the other. The JA Section filled two tents, one behind the other, hitched together. In the front tent were the enlisted personnel, usually six, sitting at field tables lined up along both walls. Each had a typewriter, and they did all the paper work. They included a couple of court reporters who took down the court proceedings and prepared typed transcripts. Every general courts-martial had to be recorded verbatim.

The second tent contained the officers. They, too, were lined up at field tables along both walls. At the far end sat the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) of the Corps, Lt. Col. Robert M. Williams. He was a West Pointer who had served with the artillery in Italy in World War II. After the war, he attended the University of Virginia Law School. Upon his graduation, he was commissioned in the JAGC. Years later, he became a brigadier general and was the SJA for the American army in Europe.

### **Shedding Some Light On The Law**

In both tents, illumination was provided by bare electric light bulbs hanging on wires from the top. Electricity was furnished throughout corps headquarters by giant generators. When the wind ruffled

the tent tops, the light bulbs danced wildly at the ends of the wires. In warm weather, the tent sides were rolled up; in cold weather, we were heated by oil burning stoves. We were hooked up to a network of field telephones which permitted us to call not only throughout the Corps area, but to almost any other major U.S. Army headquarters in South Korea.

In all tents, the floor was covered by wooden planking. It was uneven and loose, and when anyone walked through the tent, the tables on either side rode slightly up and down. Corps was the lowest headquarters in which tents had the luxury of wooden flooring. From there down, and farther forward - division headquarters and lower - tents had dirt floors. The closer one got to the main line of resistance (MLR), the more primitive living conditions became.

### **We're Not In A Bakery, But There Is A Lot Of Turnover**

In addition to the SJA, the JA Section usually had six or seven officers, typically two or three majors, a captain or two, and the rest first lieutenants. One or more of the majors served as law officer in trials; captains and first lieutenants were trial and defense counsel. Because of the point rotation system, there was frequent turnover. One who had served in the Second World War would usually rotate home in six months. The others, like myself, would stay a year. At any given time, about half were reservists on two-year active duty, the rest regular army.

### **The Code Of Justice—And The Dress Code**

We all wore green fatigue jackets (with last name sewn over left pocket) and fatigue pants, field caps, combat boots, and, in cool weather, OD field jackets. The wreathed quill and sword of the JAGC was on the right collar of the fatigue jacket, and the rank insignia on the other. From October to March we wore long thermal underwear and wool ODs instead of fatigues. Of course, we always wore dog tags around our necks.

Each officer had a .45 caliber automatic pistol strapped around the waist, with a belt holding a pouch containing two ammunition clips. All personnel had steel helmets, but they were worn only in the occasional air raid drill. The clothing,

equipment, and weapons of the Korean War were those of the Second World War.

### **It's Like WWII All Over Again**

There were only two significant innovations: jet fighters and helicopters - not those huge troop carrying varieties seen today, but small two seat "choppers." However, the parkas, pile caps, and shoe packs that we wore in winter seemed to have been designed for that bitter Korean weather.

Colored scarves were a minor innovation. Each major headquarters - e.g., Corps, Army - had adopted a distinctively colored scarf, made of something like rayon, worn around the neck and tucked into the fatigue collar. The code name for X Corps was "Jade," so our scarves were jade colored. These were not worn every day, but only for something special, such as an inspection visit from a general.

### **Smith, You Change Underwear With Jones, Jones, You Change Underwear With Miller**

A large shower tent was on the river bank. Pipes brought up water, which then passed through a heating apparatus. There was communal underwear. On entering the tent leading to the shower, I would pitch the underwear I took off into a large bin. On emerging, I would select a new, clean set from another bin, trying to get the best fit I could. The same system applied to socks. One did not need to own any of those items.

### **Salute General Courts Martial—Who Is Not Even A General**

The work of the section was concerned mainly with general courts martial, the highest military trial court, with authority to impose sentences of imprisonment and death. We had GCM jurisdiction over corps artillery, all units within Corps headquarters, and several autonomous outfits under the Corps commander. Each of the three U. S. infantry divisions within the Corps had its own JA Section and GCM authority. (X Corps also included an ROK infantry division, a Turkish infantry unit, and a French infantry battalion, but we had no courts-martial jurisdiction over them.)

Some of our time was spent responding to requests for advice from officers throughout the Corps as to whether to file charges and how investigations under



UCMJ Article 32 should be conducted. (See *Article 32 in the sidebar*) Also, I participated in some administrative board proceedings, passed on whether soldiers' injuries were incurred in line of duty, and provided legal assistance to individuals. But, most of my time was spent preparing for and trying cases on either the prosecution or defense side.

### **Which Side Of The Case Am I On Today?**

Those who tried cases rotated sides from time to time. Typically, I served as trial counsel for a couple of months, shifted to the defense for several weeks, and then went back to the prosecution. This struck me as an excellent system, as it kept one's perspective and made for a more professional presentation in court. It prevented one from becoming committed to a "cause," instead of to the client, and ward off boredom. In effect, this is the system in England, where a barrister may function variously as prosecution and defense counsel. In later years, I tried unsuccessfully to persuade some American jurisdictions to experiment with it.

### **Even Though We Are Surrounded By Burlap, No Case Is In The Bag**

At one corner of the JA officers' tent, a private space had been created by tacking burlap onto a wooden frame. This was for use of defense counsel in meeting with clients. While it was visually private, it provided little audible confidentiality, unless the conversation was whispered. The accused would be brought to the JA tent by an armed MP, who waited outside this "burlapped" enclosure while he and I talked when I was serving as defense counsel.

We sat across a small table from each other, filling the entire space. Pending trial, the accused was detained in the "stockade," a single tent enclosed by a high wire fence.

A general courts martial was brought into being by an order from the Corps commander, a lieutenant general, known as the "convening authority." The order designated the president of the court, the officers who were to sit, the law officer, and trial and defense counsel. The SJA would set the docket, and the court could sit as often as necessary. Typically, it

would hear from one to three cases per week. Every month or so, a fresh order would be issued, designating a new set of officers to serve, although there were some regulars who seemed to sit almost constantly. The president of the court was a full colonel. He presided, but the law officer made all legal rulings. Thus, the function of a trial judge in a civilian court was divided.

### **Have Files, Will Travel**

When I was designated as trial counsel, I received the complete file of the Article 32 investigation. This included written statements from all witnesses and from the accused—if he volunteered to give one. I then interviewed the witnesses. Often, they would be in the vicinity of Corps headquarters.

There were times I had to travel. Within the corps area I went by jeep, with a corporal as driver. The Corps extended eastward to the Sea of Japan, and I visited the fishing village of Sokcho-ri several times. It was the only settlement of civilians left in the area; all others had been evacuated to the south. It was about a two-hour jeep ride from headquarters, through the ruins of Inje, once a substantial village, now reduced to nothing over waist-high, and through some good mountain scenery. In the other direction, to the northwest, I went up into the Yang-gu Valley and to the southwest to Chunchon.

To see witnesses at more distant points I usually flew in a liaison plane, a two-seat Piper Cub. Those outings took me to Pusan, Taegu, and several times to Seoul. Once I went north of Seoul to Uijongbu. Because of the communal underwear and sock arrangements, sometimes all I needed for an overnight trip was a ditty bag holding toothbrush, razor, and the ever-present *Manual*.

I could eat in any officer's mess and find a cot or bunk for the night anywhere in the country without charge or question. In the rear areas, the army in Korea was like a communist utopia, a society unto itself, where food, shelter, and clothing were provided and money unnecessary.

### **Flying Back In Time**

Flying at low altitude on those trips to see witnesses, I had a splendid view of the South Korean countryside. It was a land of

## **832. ART. 32. INVESTIGATION**

(a) No charge or specification may be referred to a general court-martial for trial until a thorough and impartial investigation of all the matters set forth therein has been made. This investigation shall include inquiry as to the truth of the matter set forth in the charges, consideration of the form of charges, and recommendation as to the disposition which should be made of the case in the interest of justice and discipline.

(b) The accused shall be advised of the charges against him and of his right to be represented at that investigation as provided in section 838 of this title (article 38) and in regulations prescribed under that section. At that investigation full opportunity shall be given to the accused to cross-examine witnesses against him if they are available and to present anything he may desire in his own behalf, either in defense or mitigation, and the investigation officer shall examine available witnesses requested by the accused. If the charges are forwarded after the investigation, they shall be accompanied by a statement of the substance of the testimony taken on both sides and a copy thereof shall be given to the accused.

(c) If an investigation of the subject matter of an offense has been conducted before the accused is charged with the offense, and if the accused was present at the investigation and afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed in subsection (b), no further investigation of that charge is necessary under this article unless it is demanded by the accused after he is informed of the charge. A demand for further investigation entitles the accused to recall witnesses for further cross-examination and to offer any new evidence in his own behalf.

(d) The requirements of this article are binding on all persons administering this chapter but failure to follow them does not constitute judicial error.

thatched roofed villages, hills and valleys, and rice paddies. There was no paved road anywhere outside the cities. The land was a throwback in time, into which had been inserted disruptedly a mechanized twentieth-century army.

War's devastation was evident here and there where an entire village had been leveled, reminding me that I was looking down on land where thousands of men had died since June, 1950. On the ground, the air was filled with the omnipresent stench of "night soil," human excrement used for fertilizer, a stench often mixed with the fermented odor of kim chi. Men trudged along dusty roads bent under heavily loaded A-frames, and there were always the "mama sans" in ankle length dresses and "papa sans" in long white robes and black bird cage hats.

### Our Courtroom" Was Not Exactly A 20th- Century Edifice, Either

Our "courtroom" was a tent across the dirt street from the JA Section. It had the usual dangling electric light bulbs and wooden floor planking. On one side, a long, narrow, plywood table, with floor length burlap tacked around its sides, had been constructed for a bench. Behind the bench sat the officers constituting the court, usually 7 or 8; a minimum of 5 was required. They functioned as the jury.

An accused enlisted man had the right to have enlisted personnel sit on the court, but I never saw this right exercised. The law officer sat at a small table to the side. Facing the bench were tables for trial and defense counsel. A chair for the witness was in the center. The court reporter's table

was to one side. Sporadically, the wind snapped the top and sides of the tent, and deuce-and-a-halves ground by noisily. The courtroom tent was joined to another tent used as a waiting area for witnesses. When court was in session, an MP stood at the door between the two.

### One Phone Call, And Our Witnesses Are There

As trial counsel, I had to insure that all witnesses for both sides were present. Compared to the job of corralling witnesses in the civilian world, this was easy. I simply telephoned each witness's commanding officer in advance to inform him of the date and time for the trial. It was then his responsibility to get the witness there.

Trial counsel was responsible for managing the entire proceeding. When the president called the court to order, I stood at my table with the Manual open in front of me to the appendix setting out the script. Numerous formalities had to be worked through before the presentation of evidence could begin. I had to put in the record the order constituting the court, administer oaths to the members of the court and the court reporter, and establish that trial and defense counsel met the qualifications for GCM counsel. The charges and specifications then had to be placed in the record.

A charge was simply an allegation of the UCMJ Article that had been violated. A specification was the factual particulars showing a violation. I had marked in the script each point where trial counsel was required to say or do something, insuring

that I did not miss a step that might create a fatal flaw in the record.

### Just Like A Trial At Home

After all this was accomplished, the remainder of the trial was essentially like a criminal trial in any American court. The law of evidence was the same. Counsel made opening statements, witnesses were examined and cross examined, and closing arguments were made. The law officer instructed the court as to the elements of the offense charged, which the court would have to find beyond reasonable doubt in order to convict. The court was then closed. Everyone left the tent except the members of the court, who remained to deliberate. The deliberation rarely exceeded an hour and was often less. . When the court let it be known that it had reached a decision, all returned. I had to intone for the record that all persons present when the court closed were again present. The president announced the decision. If it were "guilty," he would recite that the finding was concurred in by two-thirds of those present, the minimum required for conviction.

The sentencing stage then commenced.

Trial counsel introduced personal data about the accused and his prior convictions. The accused was given an opportunity to challenge that data. Then, he had three choices. He could remain silent, testify under oath as to any mitigating factors, subject to cross-examination, or make an unsworn statement not subject to cross examination. The court was again closed and was reopened when it had reached a sentencing decision. Most sentences were

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Bob O'Hara

### New Plates For Chapter 142

There are new plates available to Chapter 142 (Frederick MD) members (see left) . As Ken Davis reported, "After four months in the state bureaucratic mill, we are proud of our perseverance."



in the range of 2-3 years imprisonment at Leavenworth, with a dishonorable discharge and loss of pay and allowances. But lesser and greater sentences were not uncommon.

### **Trials In The "Twilight Zone"**

To me, those trials had a surreal quality. Here in this dusty, wind-blown tent, in an alien land, halfway around the world, the laws of the United States were to be enforced by men in scruffy fatigues and boots. But, all in that tent were functioning under law, in a forum, however primitive, ordained by the Constitution and Acts of Congress. I marveled at the mobility and portability of this military justice system. Courts-martial jurisdiction was not territorial; a courts-martial could sit anywhere in the world reached by an American military command.

### **Let's Give Them A Fair Trial, Then Send Them To Leavenworth**

With the Manual as the only essential book in almost all cases, the judge advocates who manned this system were also highly mobile. The entire library of our JA Section could have been put in a footlocker. The offenses we prosecuted ran the full gamut of common law crimes - larceny, robbery, assault and battery, rape, and homicide. In addition, we had plenty of distinctively military offenses, e.g., AWOL, desertion, sleeping on post, and disobedience of orders. Of the more than 50 general courts-martial cases in which I participated, there were only two acquittals. Statistics of that sort are often cited as showing that the system is biased in favor of the prosecution. In my view, that argument is unfounded.

The reason there were so few acquittals is that the screening process was so thorough. Based on the Article 32 investigation, supplemented by JA investigation, a case was evaluated to determine the likelihood of conviction. Only if it were clear that the accused was guilty would the case be sent to trial. Borderline or doubtful cases were seldom prosecuted.

Conscription was then in effect, pulling into the army all segments of society, including its dregs and misfits. The courts-martial system served as one means of weeding out the latter.

### **Koreans Got To Participate At Times**

Because almost all civilians had been excluded from our Corps area, we did not have a large volume of cases involving Koreans. But, we did have some. They typically came about when soldiers drove trucks south on a mission such as to pick up supplies. They would sometimes run amok and end up assaulting, raping, or even murdering Koreans.

In those cases, Korean whiskey was almost always on the scene. I never tasted the stuff, but it must have been potent, judging from the results.

In dealing with Korean witnesses, I had as an interpreter ROK Lt. Hearn Y. Yune. He had attended a university in Seoul before the war and intended to study medicine. His English was excellent, and he had a fine singing voice. One of my most memorable moments in Korea came during a special Easter service in the entertainment tent when he sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

He accompanied me in the jeep on trips to interview witnesses and served as official court interpreter in the trial. We had a special oath for Koreans, requiring them to affirm an intention to tell the truth but omitting the traditional closing line, "So help me God."

### **Making Sure We're Error Free—And Working Fast**

After a typed transcript of the trial had been prepared, it was painstakingly reviewed by a major who had no previous connection with the case. This process resulted in an SJA's report analyzing the record to show that it was free of prejudicial error and that the evidence sustained the conviction (if that were the case). If the commanding general approved, as he did in every case of which I am aware, the record went forward to Washington for further review.

It was rare for a trial to go beyond one day, but some did last into the night. We worked as long each day as necessary. There was not much else to do.

### **Sleeping With the Opposing Counsel**

All of the JAG officers lived together in the same tent, except the SJA, who was quartered in a Quonset hut with other

Corps staff. There were 6 or 7 of us, with canvass folding cots lined up along the sides of the tent. Bedding consisted of a sleeping bag. In the center of the tent was a large plywood table with an electric light hanging down over it. There, letters could be written and paperback books read. An oil burning stove kept the tent warm in winter. At the front against a tent pole was a small, wooden frame holding a metal basin. A mirror hung on the pole. There we washed up and shaved in the mornings, with hot water from five gallon metal cans. We brushed teeth, using a canteen cup filled with water, outside the front of the tent, where a drainage ditch ran along the dirt street.

Those officers, all lawyers, came from a variety of backgrounds. Law schools represented in the course of the year included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Cumberland, Harvard (2), Pennsylvania, and Virginia (2).

We were a congenial group, with much interesting banter in the evenings, but we did not discuss pending cases. Despite this camaraderie and living together in close quarters, a genuine adversary process was maintained in trials.

### **All The Comforts Of Home**

Every tent had a Korean houseboy. They were typically young teenagers who were displaced orphans. Ours was named Han Chong Bin. He had been evacuated with X Corps at Hungnam in December 1950 after its disastrous reversal at the Chosin Reservoir. He kept the tent in order, shined boots, washed fatigues, and provided us with water. We were all very fond of him.

My closest associate in those days was Captain Robert N. Pollard Jr. from Richmond, Virginia. He and I had been in the same JAG School class, had come over on the troop ship together, and, miraculously, had both been assigned to Headquarters X Corps. In warm weather, if we could get away from work in the late afternoon, we would pitch horse-shoes or take walks out along the MSR before heading for the mess tent.

Sometimes we would climb the high ridge up to the chapel where we could look out over the valley to the steep ridge beyond the Soyang and see laid out

before us the entire tent city that was Headquarters X Corps. We would often attend the twice-a-week movie in the “officers’ club,” a Quonset hut outfitted with a small bar and an assortment of chairs. We would go up after the evening meal, acquire a creme de menthe at the bar, and sit to await the movie. He was a good conversationalist, and our talk ranged widely over history, literature, and politics, most of it humorous. He was the most experienced trial lawyer in the section, and I learned much from him.

### **Rank Has Its Privileges—Especially When It Involves Patricia Neal**

One day word got around that the actress Patricia Neal, on a USO tour to entertain the troops, would be in the officers’ club that evening. That was an exciting prospect, as I had not seen an American woman for months. I left work, hurried to our tent, washed up, whipped on the Jade scarf, and went up to the club. There she was, dressed unglamorously in army khakis.

We sat down on a sofa, just the two of us, and chatted for a few minutes. Then others moved in. A lieutenant was no match for majors and lieutenant colonels. What lingers in my memory, in addition to her friendliness, is her husky voice.

### **The Luck Of The Draw And Its Impact On Fate**

Headquarters X Corps was 15 to 20 miles to the rear of the MLR. In my travels forward of Corps headquarters, I encountered 155 millimeter howitzers hurling shells over the ridges into enemy lines. Once I saw a truckload of Chinese POWs being taken to the rear. On the roads I sometimes encountered lines of tanks snaking forward. But I never got right up to the MLR.

At night, lying awake on my cot, I could hear distant artillery. Some nights there would be continuous heavy shelling, sounding like a distant summer thunderstorm. My combat-free experience in Korea caused me to ponder often the inequities of war, e.g., how the luck of the draw could determine one’s fate. There I was within sound of men being wounded and killed, yet I was in little or no danger.

### **Trials May Not Be Appealing For The Defendants—But There Were Appeals**

Of all the cases I participated in as trial or defense counsel, only one eventually made its way to the new civilian Court of Military Appeals. A private soldier had gone into his tent one afternoon and commenced firing his M-I. The men there dived under the tent sides, leaving him inside alone. His company commander came up and pulled aside the tent flap. The testimony was that a shot was heard from inside, and the Captain “stepped back, fingering a hole in the side of his fatigues.” The accused, whom I represented as defense counsel, would not say a word to me. He never spoke either before or during trial. He was sent to the Tokyo General Hospital for psychiatric examination and was declared mentally competent.

Shortly after the trial began, he dived forward onto the tent floor. The MP picked him up and put him back in his chair. A few minutes later, he dived forward again. The court recessed, and we took him outside, where he rolled around in the dirt. The Chaplain came from across the street, but could do nothing. It was obvious that the trial could not continue with this repeated behavior, so when the court reconvened, I waived the accused’s right to be present. Some may criticize this decision as not being in the client’s interest, but I thought that, as an officer of the court, I had a responsibility not to let the accused prevent his trial by his own misconduct.

The conviction was reviewed in the usual manner in the JA Section, and was found free of error, although it was seen as possibly presenting problems up the line because of the psychiatric aspects and the absence of the accused during trial. But, surprisingly, the Court of Military Appeals reversed on a ground that had not been noted at our level, i.e., the law officer’s instructions on intoxication in relation to intent had been ambiguous. (United States v. Fields, 2 USCMA 278 [1953])

### **Let’s Not Use Courts-Martials To Air Our Dirty Laundry**

The most bizarre and unwelcome case I prosecuted involved a lieutenant who commanded an artillery battery. The Corps Artillery commander stopped by one day for an unannounced inspection. Walking

down a line of trailers, he pulled aside the tarp on one and saw inside a pile of dirty laundry. He was irate with the lieutenant and brought charges against him for dereliction of duty.

No one in the JA Section thought this case worth prosecuting, but the Corps commander was determined to back up his artillery chief and insisted that we go forward. This was the only time I saw the discretion of the SJA overruled. The case was particularly touchy, because the accused was due to rotate home in a month and had already announced his candidacy for Congress in an upcoming election. One could imagine the publicity back home during the campaign: the candidate said to have been “tried by courts-martial for dereliction of duty in Korea.”

The artillery commander did not deign to testify himself. Instead, he sent a subordinate who had been present and seen the offending laundry. I put him on, and then offered army regulations stressing the concept of command responsibility. That was all the case I had. The court took only ten minutes to acquit. Then I saw something I never saw before or after. All members of the court came from around the bench and shook hands with the accused.

### **It’s Time To Go Home—But I Have No Regrets**

When the day of my departure came in March 1953, the armistice was four months away. I felt a slight twinge of nostalgia for that exotic “Land of the Morning Calm.” But, I felt satisfaction in having had a small part in implementing a new military justice system and having been in that time and place where, for the first time in history, nations of the world united under a common flag to repel armed aggression. The U.N. and the United States had saved the Republic of Korea, albeit at the cost of thousands of dead and missing from Pusan to the Yalu. But, a major U.N. objective had not been achieved: the unification of Korea under a democratic government. That work remains unfinished today, and it continues to plague us, 50 years later.

**Daniel J. Meador** is Professor of Law Emeritus at the University of Virginia and author of *Unforgotten*, a novel of the Korean War. A short version of this article was published in the fall 2003 issue of *Experience* and is included here with permission.



# Here's The Dirt On Jeeps In Korea—At Least One Jeep

By Floyd King

As an Army engineer, I went to a "Crane & Shovel" school in Etajima, Japan, to learn how to operate a power shovel. After that, I went to Korea on December 27, 1951, where I became part of the 630th Engineers LE Company.

The first piece of equipment I operated was a Lorain 1 ½ -yard shovel. I was loading trucks at the gravel pit near Yanggu, helping to build a 6,000-foot airfield (K-52). One day a jeep pulling a small utility trailer entered the pit area. Two soldiers in the jeep asked me if they could get some dirt.

"Sure," I said.

As they watched me load trucks, they had a brainstorm. They figured that if I loaded their small trailer with my big machine, they would not have to shovel the dirt on to the trailer. That would save them some work. Hey, why get all sweaty when you don't have to?

I had my reservations, and I told them so. Heck, the bucket on my shovel handled ½ a yard. One bucket would weigh about 3,500 pounds. Their little trailer had a suggested capacity of 500 pounds—and it certainly could not handle more than 1000 pounds. Can you picture the outcome?

Well, I agreed to load the trailer. I swung the bucket around to spot the trailer. Then, I swung it back to get a dipper of dirt. I did not get a full dipper, mind you: just enough to fill that little trailer. I swung back over the trailer and let the bucket down close to it. That way, when I tripped the bucket trap door, the dirt would be close to the trailer.

The two soldiers were standing by with grins on their faces. They knew they were about to get the job done without moving a finger. But, as I tripped the trap door, the dirt filled the trailer—and kept on coming out. It flowed over the sides—and over the wheels. I said to myself, "Uh oh."

What a mound of dirt this turned out to be. The soldiers jumped in the jeep and put it in gear. Bad move: the jeep's engine died. It could not pull the trailer

loose from the pile of dirt. The soldiers had to get their shovels out and begin to remove the excess dirt from around and over the trailer. While they shoveled and shoveled, I swung the bucket around. Carefully, I picked up the rear of the trailer to loosen it from the pile of dirt. We got enough of the dirt from the trailer so the jeep could move it.


The last I saw of the jeep and trailer, it was leaving the gravel pit and heading down the partly finished runway. The wheels didn't look too healthy, for that trailer was grossly overloaded. I think that jeep had all it could do to pull that trailer.

I always wondered how the two soldiers made out, or if they even made it back to their company. Maybe we will get some feedback on this.

By the way, the 630th Engineers built 20 airfields of different lengths, ranging from 1,200 feet up to the 6,000-foot K-52. We also built and widened roads and bridge abutments. We moved 2 ½ million cubic yards of material, and crushed 40,000 cubic yards of rock and 10,000 cubic yards of surfacing material while building K-52—and we did it in the winter, when the ground was so frozen we had to blast it to make it workable. The work started in mid-December 1951, and ended in July 15 1952. Even before it was completed, planes were landing as early as May 1952 with emergencies.

Capt. James B. Kennedy was our CO at the time.

You can reach Mr. King at 8 Mason Street, Johnstown, NY 12095-1230, <frogger@mybizz.net>



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infantrymen fight for America, or apple pie (well, maybe), or motherhood, or “Old Glory” is a lying SOB who was probably so far in the rear that he had to read about the war in Stars and Stripes. An infantryman fights because that is what almost everyone around him is doing. When it hits the fan, there is just nothing else to do. It’s the only game in town, so to speak. He either fights or he dies—and sometimes he does both—and if he fights and does not die, he is darned lucky.

About twenty seconds into my first fire fight, I discovered that John Wayne was a celluloid fraud...a faker, a pretender...whose only purpose was to allow one to escape reality for 60 to 90 minutes. In an even shorter time, I discovered that when men die they are really dead. They just are not, anymore.

### After Glow

People living in the U.S. of A, a democratic republic with a free enterprise economic system, stand a good chance of getting a fair-to-middling education and/or an opportunity to learn a trade and develop some good—well, better than average—thoughts about themselves. That is a far better opportunity than folks anywhere else on the outer crust of the planet Earth get. For the most part, a person can strive to become whatever he or she wants.

However, as that same person participates in the villainy of war, all that goes by the wayside. One does not “become” anything. Rather, one goes where one is told to go and does what one is told to do, no matter how absurd. It’s as if one has no neocortex at all.

When “one” gets home, “one” becomes human again and gets on with living “one’s” life. And, these “ones” are the real “Patriots.”

*P.S. Do not misunderstand, unless, of course, you want to. I am convinced that Korea was a necessary and justified “police action.” And, I feel some sense of gratification in having been part of the world’s first UN Army. Finally, I take great pride in having known and served with the men of Charlie Company of the 17th Infantry.*

John C. Graham served with the 2nd Platoon, C Company, 17th Inf., 7th Inf. Div...

## A Letter To Grandpa Frank

Some of you might remember Frank Pruitt’s book *Delayed Letters From Korea*, which Vincent Krepps reviewed in *The Graybeards*. Pruitt wrote to us recently to say:

The best review I have ever received is an e-mail I received today from Frank Marcan, whose story begins on page 43 of *Delayed Letters*. Frank sent me a letter which his granddaughter, Andrea Scardino (age 13), wrote him on October 5, 2004, as a Veterans Day remembrance. A letter like this makes my effort in telling the stories of 35 Korean War veterans worthwhile.

I made two talks during Veterans Day week, but none of them had the wallop of Andrea Scardino’s letter to her grandfather.

Frank Pruitt

### Andrea’s Letter

Dear Grandpa Frank,

I just read the chapter that you wrote in *Delayed Letters From Korea*, and I was stunned by the things that you wrote. I couldn’t stop reading because I was fascinated with how brave you and the other soldiers must have been to fight in the Korean War. The goriness of the war scared me. I still wonder why the US became involved when the North Koreans were not directly threatening us. I do understand that President Truman was concerned about the spread of communism. I also wonder how you felt being sent to Korea, so far from home. Your letter really brought home what a sacrifice war is in human life and resources. I read that 36,500 American lives were lost trying to help South Korea and preserve American freedom. Does it bother you that this event in history wasn’t even officially declared a war, but was called a “conflict”?

I was shocked by your stories of front line combat! It must have been scary for you to see the death of friends and enemies first hand. I would not be able to deal with something that intense at such a young age. It must have been horrible having to shoot at other humans at the age of twenty-four. It was eerie the way you described the living conditions in Korea that winter. It sent chills down my spine when I read that there were dead Chinese soldiers lying around your bunker. You wrote about the weather being twenty degrees below zero at times. It really makes me appreciate my warm house in my safe country!

I am grateful that you made so many sacrifices for the US I now realize how your service to our country changed your life dramatically! Was it hard for you to return to your normal life when you came home? I think that it is neat how you honor your memories; even if they are small things, they are still noticed. I love how you always fly your flag and shine lights on it at night. Framing and displaying your medals and pictures of comrades tells me that you are very proud to have served your country. I know it makes you happy when you go to your Korean veteran reunions and see old war buddies. I wish I could have been with you to see the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. It must have been moving for you to see this reminder.

I love it when you teach your grandchildren about the importance of patriotism. It shows how much you respect today’s soldiers and veterans of all wars. I like it when you tie your own history to current events. You probably have a better understanding of what war is all about than most people do. You were there! Is that why you always say, “Freedom is not free?” I am very proud that I have a grandpa who served in the Korean War! I will remember you and your fellow soldiers on Veterans Day!

Love,

Andrea Scardino



# Welcome To Idaho Springs, Colorado



In Memory of Donald Gunstrom

George McCoy, a member of the Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway Chapter, Pittsburgh, PA, took this photo in the small mining town of Idaho Springs, Colorado, a small community just outside Denver. The plaque is in memory of Clear Creek County, Colorado, veteran Donald E. Gunstrom, who was killed in action in Korea July 20, 1950.

It is just one more reminder that war can affect communities large and small.

## CLASSIC MILITARY WARNINGS

"Cluster bombing from B-52s is very, very accurate. The bombs are guaranteed to always hit the ground."  
- *U.S.A.F. literature*

"If the enemy is in range, so are you." - *Infantryman's Journal*

"A slipping trigger gear could let your M203 grenade launcher fire when you least expect it. That would make you quite unpopular in what's left of your unit." - *Army's Magazine of Preventive Maintenance.*

## Update

# REVISIT KOREA

By Warren Wiedhahn, Coordinator  
KWVA Revisit Korea Program  
Pusan-Inchon-Seoul-"Chosin"-1950  
Dear Friends and Fellow veterans:

The 2004 Revisit Korea program came to an end in October with another group of happy veterans visiting Seoul, Korea. Some went on to Beijing, China. We were very fortunate in that our new President, Lou Dechert, was in Seoul at the same time, and staying in the same hotel, while he participated in the 7th General Assembly of the "International Federation of Korean War Veterans Associations." Lou got to experience up close and personal the honor and respect that the people of Korea extend to fellow Korean War Veterans from all 21 allied countries.

Among other things accomplished was the extension of the Revisit Korea eligibility from **25 June 1950 to 15 October 1954**. We had lobbied for this extension for several years, and it finally came to pass. This will extend the eligibility to thousands of veterans who served in the hostile environment of Korea immediately after the Armistice was signed on 27 July 1953 (the original termination date for the program).

President Dechert also requested that in view of our aging membership, that the Korean government consider expanding the Revisit Program so that more veterans and their families could participate. He was assured by the Chief of the UN Korean War Veterans Affairs that KVA, Seoul would attempt to persuade the ROK government to increase its budget so that more veterans can participate.

The 2005 program is usually announced in mid-January to include the dates and quotas. We cannot hasten the process since

KVA Seoul, which administers the program, has to obtain its annual budget and then "crunch" the numbers to be as fair as possible with all the allied countries. (Quotas are allocated by a percentage of participation by each country, a very fair way to arrive at the numbers.)

The US program has been administered the same way for the past ten years, as far as I know. It's strictly "first come," first served. We date stamp the applications when they arrive in our office. When the quota letter arrives from Seoul, we notify those registered first and they get their choice of the quota dates offered. We simply go down the list until the quotas are filled. If all the quotas aren't spoken for, we notify the members and request further applications. However, that doesn't happen very often, since the quotas are very popular.

When we receive cancellations during the year, for health or personal reasons, we simply go to the next name on the list and offer them the opportunity to participate.

If you have any questions about the Revisit Korea program, the eligibility is contained in *The Graybeards* magazine. Yes, you must be a member of KWVA to participate. However, that's not a problem, since the annual dues are only \$20.00 a year. If you are not a member, or need an application, you can call my office at 800-722-9501 or 703-212-0695. All answering the phone are eager to help you. You can also e-mail us at: [mht@miltours.com](mailto:mht@miltours.com) or send a fax to 703-212-8567.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Warren Wiedhahn  
President/CEO  
Military Historical Tours  
Alexandria, VA USA

## BOOK REVIEW from page 32

sion to the ride—especially since the "highs" are the highlight of the book.

As Atkinson concludes, carrier pilots were a special breed, well deserving of the credit he gives them:

Carrier pilots from the Korean War are no longer large in number, and they are no longer young. Some remain where they

fought, or trained to fight, and where they died. Their bodies are now a part of long forgotten places, but the transient nucleus that was them remains unclouded in the minds of those who remember.

*From the Cockpit* is well worth reading, so we can all remember—and I cannot say it much more "planer" than that.

## 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 Oct 15 1954."* (Eligibility below).

### 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Passport # \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Expiration # \_\_\_\_\_

Companion Passport# \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Expiration # \_\_\_\_\_

*If you do not have a current passport, insert: "Passport applied for"*

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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 October 15, 1954.

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.*

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 Inchon 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!



## (Continued from page 21)

## A group of eight men are posed for a photograph indoors. From left to right: the first man wears a blue and yellow floral shirt and a lei; the second man wears a blue and white patterned shirt and a lei; the third man wears a white polo shirt with a lei; the fourth man wears a white polo shirt with a lei; the fifth man wears a green and white patterned shirt and a lei; the sixth man wears a white polo shirt and a lei; the seventh man wears a dark blue sweater over a white shirt and a lei; and the eighth man wears a blue and yellow floral shirt and a lei. A date stamp '9 24 '04' is visible in the bottom right corner of the photo.

G Co., 24th Div. Infantry members in Albuquerque (L-R) Howard Russwater, Murl Marsh, Clark McMin, Leo Torinato, David Lopez, Robert Heise, Larry Gay, James Cooper

## Everybody's Out of the Pool—Members from the 73rd Tankers, At Least

The 73rd Heavy Tank Battalion held its 8th Annual Reunion May 17 – 20, 2004, at Pigeon Forge, Tennessee. Ninety-five members and guests attended.

The battalion left Fort Benning, Georgia, in July 1950, and arrived at Pusan, Korea, on August 7, 1950. The unit participated in every major phase of the Korean War. It was re-designated the 73rd Armor, and served in Panama, Haiti, and Desert Storm. It was deactivated in May 1997.

Curtis J. Banker



## The 73rd's Guests Offer "Tanks" At the Unit's Reunion

## 58th Float Bridge Company

Veterans of the 58th Float Company, along with family members, friends, and widows, gathered at West Point and Hyde Park, NY for an annual reunion. The 47 people toured the F D. Roosevelt Estate and the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, where they had lunch. There was also a tour of West Point, which included a memorial service at the post chapel.



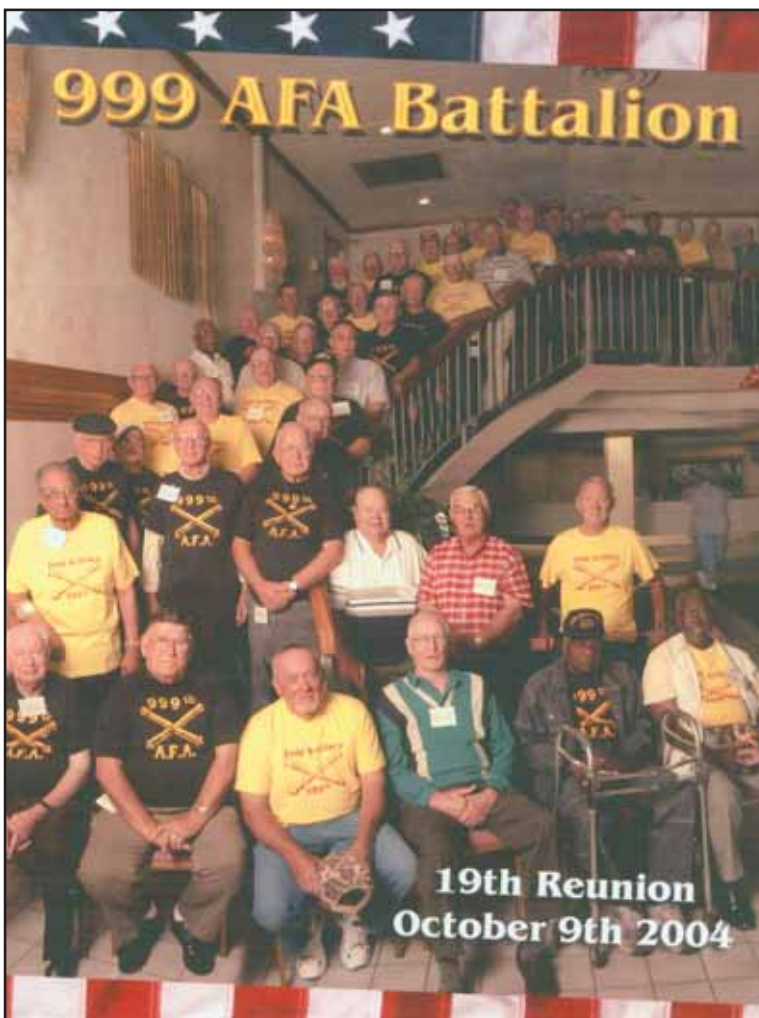
**58th Float Group Bridges The Years** (L-R Front Row) George Horn, Walt Burcham, Harold Thompson, Sal Pascale, Alex Ierubino, Ken Jewell (L-R 2nd Row) Tony Kondysar, Bill Redstreak, Bobby Lewallen (L-R Back Row) Gus Dunaway, Dick Hughes, Tony Stec, Carl Welker, Wes Stubert.

## 999 Armored Field Artillery

The 999 Armored Field Artillery recently held its 19th Korean Reunion at Dayton, Ohio. “Neverdie” Triple Nine supported several divisions from 1950 through 1953 with its 155mm self-propelled Howitzers. This included battles from Chosin to Taegu and on north through Seoul. Finally, the battalion supported the Baldy/Porkchop area until the cease fire.

The highlight of the reunion was a tour of the Wright Air Force Museum.

*DON GRUDT  
2556 Baltic Avenue  
Port Charlotte, FL 33952  
(941) 625-4964*



The 999 Armored Field Artillery “Stepping” Up Once Again



# Last Call



All of us in the Korean War Veterans Association extend our sincere sympathy to the families and friends of those listed below. May they rest in peace.

## ALABAMA

- ★ Burke, James P.
- ★ Eubanks, James M.
- ★ Hudson, Robin
- ★ Pitts, James H.

## CALIFORNIA

- ★ Albonico, John F.
- ★ Denbo, Robert V.
- ★ Everett, Holland
- ★ Kivela, Gerald C.
- ★ Nielsen, Robert M. Jr.
- ★ Petersen, Carl H.

## COLORADO

- ★ Foley, Thomas J.

## DELAWARE

- ★ Astrella, Patrick
- ★ Dorman, Robert Leroy, Sr.
- ★ Torres, Louis A.

## FLORIDA

- ★ Bernier, John R.
- ★ Clark, Raymond C.
- ★ Daniels, Richard H.
- ★ Fnourek, Raymond F.
- ★ Hobbs, Harry F.
- ★ Hoerner, Quentin "Steve"
- ★ Johnson, James J.
- ★ Saunders, Peter J.
- ★ Stebbins, Richard A.
- ★ Van Nuil, Richard E.

## GEORGIA

- ★ Grigsby, William David
- ★ Langdale, George W.

## ILLINOIS

- ★ Bilinski, Albin A.
- ★ Chambers, Jack R.
- ★ Cragg, Robert T.
- ★ Devore, Alva Jr.
- ★ Garza, Manuel
- ★ Greenwood, Richard D.
- ★ Huber, James H.
- ★ Manak, Frank
- ★ Urfer, Morris

## INDIANA

- ★ Bauer, Flora "Flo"
- ★ Crim, Jack R.
- ★ Litral, Laurane
- ★ Morrissey, Charles W.

- ★ Sattison, Jimmie L.
- ★ Young, Bernard L.

## IOWA

- ★ Christensen, Dale
- ★ Darr, Dewey

## KANSAS

- ★ DeLap, Jack

## KENTUCKY

- ★ Sharp, James B., Sr.

## MAINE

- ★ Giberson, Robert J.
- ★ Pennington, Donald F.

## MARYLAND

- ★ Ayers, Dexter
- ★ Davis, Harold Watson
- ★ Hodges, Warren
- ★ Walters, Royce Paul

## MASSACHUSETTS

- ★ Frederick, Eugene
- ★ Marchetto, Alfred
- ★ Patton, George S. IV
- ★ Pellerin, Ronald J.
- ★ Walker, Arthur L.

## MINNESOTA

- ★ Carrell, Bruce J.
- ★ McCabe, James L.

## MISSISSIPPI

- ★ Petty, James H.

## MISSOURI

- ★ Klotz, Philip J.

## NEVADA

- ★ Falgout, Arthur E.

## NEW JERSEY

- ★ Donovan, Robert F.
- ★ Radov, Victor

## NEW YORK

- ★ Burger, Donald G.
- ★ Chesbro, Norman E.
- ★ Laffin, Thomas
- ★ Mallon, Vincent
- ★ McCann, Floyd
- ★ Nelson, Irwin G.
- ★ Valverde, Louis A.

## NORTH CAROLINA

- ★ Brantley, Charles P.

## OHIO

- ★ Dauberd, Arthur
- ★ Dicomi, James R.
- ★ Dierksherde, Robert "Bob"
- ★ Henderson, Robert Lee
- ★ Welch, Corel L.

## OREGON

- ★ Ducham, John
- ★ Lundeen, Ernest
- ★ Wiedman, Charles

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ★ Gallo, Joseph
- ★ Holcomb, Luther N.
- ★ O'Donnell, William J.
- ★ Reed, William

- ★ Rodgers, Andrew A.
- ★ Sourbeer, Albert L.

## RHODE ISLAND

- ★ Fisher, Robert
- ★ Guyette, Keith
- ★ LaCourse, Paul
- ★ Paiva, Dennis
- ★ Pratt, Lucien N.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

- ★ Clitty, Murray M.
- ★ Fletcher, Charles "Duke"

## SOUTH DAKOTA

- ★ Merk, Elvin R.

## TENNESSEE

- ★ Parker, Donald B.

## TEXAS

- ★ Hatfield, Robert L.
- ★ Koenecke, Richard A.
- ★ Smith, Billy John
- ★ Zoch, Wilfred F. "Pete"

## VIRGINIA

- ★ Caridakes, George

## WASHINGTON

- ★ Ashin, Jay

## WISCONSIN

- ★ Andrews, Jerome
- ★ Kohler, Edward

### Death Notice of a Member of KWVA

*The following notice is submitted for publication:*

Name of deceased \_\_\_\_\_

Date of death \_\_\_\_\_

Department/Chapter \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

☐ 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

## Membership Application

**The Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210 (Telephone: 703-522-9629)

**DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE** Assigned Membership Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**K.W.V.A. Regular Annual Dues - \$20.00 • Associate Membership - \$12.00 • Life Membership - \$150**

☐ New Member

☐ Renewal Member #

☐ POW No Charge

*Must submit DD-214*

*Please Check One:*

☐ POW

☐ REGULAR MEMBER

☐ LIFE MEMBER

☐ ASSOCIATE MEMBER

(Please Print)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Birth date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

*-All new members. please provide the following information-*

### Unit(s) to which Assigned

Division \_\_\_\_\_

Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

Battalion \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

### Branch of Service

☐ Army Other

☐ Air Force

☐ Navy

☐ Marines

☐ Coast Guard

Dates of service within/without Korea were: *(See criteria below)*

From \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

**DD 214 or Equal Required**

Make checks payable to: KWVA

Mail to: Korean War Veterans Association Inc., PO Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210 (Telephone: 703-522-9629)

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ VISA ☐ MASTER CARD

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ Your Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Chapter (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

**WEB PAGE: WWW.KWVA.ORG**



# We Will Not Forget!

Photos courtesy of  
Glenn Ed White  
1005 Chase Way  
Benton, LA 71006  
Ph. 318-965-0268



## The Korean War veterans will never be forgotten!



**Korean War Veterans Association**  
**PO Box 10806**  
**Arlington, VA 22210**

**Address Service Requested**

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