

America's Forgotten Victory!

KOREA VETERANS

The Graybeards



Official Publication of
THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

March - April 2019

Vol. 33, No. 2



America's Forgotten Victory!

The Graybeards

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

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



The *Graybeards* is the official publication of the Korean War Veterans Association (KWVA). It is published six times a year for members and private distribution. Subscriptions available for \$30.00/year (see address below).

MAILING ADDRESS FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
Administrative Assistant, P.O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407. **MAILING ADDRESS TO SUBMIT MATERIAL / CONTACT EDITOR:** *Graybeards* Editor, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573-7141.

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE KWVA: P.O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407. **WEBSITE:** <http://www.kwva.us>

We Honor Founder William T. Norris

Editor

Arthur G. Sharp
2473 New Haven Circle
Sun City Center, FL 33573-7141
Ph: 813-614-1326
sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net

Advertising Manager

Gerald W. Wadley
Finisterre Publishing Inc.
3 Black Skimmer Ct
Beaufort, SC 29907
843-521-1896
finisterre@islc.net

Publisher

Finisterre Publishing Inc.
3 Black Skimmer Ct
Beaufort, SC 29907
finisterre@islc.net

Membership Office

Address Changes, Corrections, & All Membership Questions Sheila Fritts

Membership Administrative Assistant
PO Box 407
Charleston, IL 61920-0407
Ph: 217-345-4414
Membership@kwva.us

Webmaster

Jim Doppelhammer
Double Hammer Computer Services
430 W. Lincoln Ave.
Charleston, IL 61920-7471
Ph: 217-512-9474
webmaster@kwva.us

National Headquarters

President

Paul H. Cunningham
1841 Pool Frg
Lancaster, PA 17601-4627
Ph: 717-299-1990
pcunningham1841@verizon.net

Executive Director

James R. Fisher
15537 Barrington Place
Montclair, VA 22025
Ph: 703-740-7596
jfisher1121@verizon.net

Immediate Past President

Tom Stevens
5301 W. 122nd Terrace
Overland Park, KS 66209
Ph: 913-696-0447, 913-449-7990 (C)
StevensT@swbell.net

1st Vice President

Jeffrey J. Brodeur
7472 Moorgate Point Way
Naples, FL 34113-5102
Ph: 617-997-3148
KVAMANE@aol.com

2nd Vice President

Albert McCarthy
15 Farnum St.
Worcester, MA 01602
Ph: 508-277-7300 (C); 508-829-4236 (H)
mccarthy.albert@live.com

Secretary

Alves J. Key, Jr.
5506 Emerald Park Blvd
Arlington, TX 76017-4522
Ph: 817-472-7743
alveskey@sbcglobal.net

Membership Manager & Assistant Secretary

Jacob L. Feaster, Jr.
22731 N Hwy 329,
Micanopy, FL 32667
Cell: 352-262-1845
JFeasterJr@gmail.com

Treasurer

Joseph L. Harman LR36534
430 W Lincoln Ave
Charleston IL 61920-3021
Ph: 541-752-5588
treasurer@kwva.us

Assistant Treasurer

Kyle Roberts,
kyle.g.roberts@irs.gov
443-853-5124 (C) 202746-4232

Directors

Term 2016-2019

George J. Bruzgis
230 Legion Pl
Haledon, NJ 07508-1420
Ph: 973-956-8672
GBruzgis@aol.com

David J. Clark
PO Box 552
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-0552
Ph: 703-695-2186; Cell: 781-913-2735
dclark5@hotmail.com

Luther W. Dappen
510 W Pipestone Ave
Flandreau, SD 57028-1619
Ph: 605-997-2847
lutherwdappen@yahoo.com

Term 2017-2020

Eddie L. Bell Sr.
1105 Craig St
Copperas Cove, TX 76522-3206
Ph: 254-661-4673
eddiebell858@yahoo.com

Wilfred E. 'Bill' Lack
319 Sulphur Springs Rd
Asheville, NC 28806-2518
Ph: 828-253-5709
bill.lack@charter.net

Thomas M. McHugh
217 Seymour RD
Hackettstown, NJ 07840-1001
Ph: 908-852-1964
tmmchugh@msn.com

L. T. Whitmore
5625 Canterbury Ln
Suffolk, VA 23435-1605
Ph: 757-483-9784
twhit35@gmail.com

Term 2018-2021

Edward L. Brooks
19091 Meadow Dr.
Smithfield, VA 23430
Ph: 757-25-0121
dovecote.eb@gmail.com

Narce Caliva
102 Killaney Ct
Winchester, VA 22602-6796
Ph: 540-545-8403 (C) Cell: 540-760-3130
ncaliva29@gmail.com

Bruce R. 'Rocky' Harder
1047 Portugal Dr
Stafford, VA 22554-2025
Ph: 540-659-0252
harderbr@aol.com

Warren H. Wiedhahn
13198 Centerpointe Way Ste 202
Woodbridge, VA 22193-5285
Ph: 703-590-1295
JWiedhahn@aol.com

Appointed/Assigned Staff

Judge Advocate
Sonny Edwards
14370 Mill Swamp Rd
Smithfield, VA 23430-3536
Ph: 757-357-2331, KVetEdwards@yahoo.com

National Legislative Director

Bill Lack (See Directors)

National Legislative Assistant
Roy J. Burkhart
PO Box 204
Willow, AK 99688
Ph: 907-841-9162,
RoyBurkhart702@gmail.com

National Veterans Service Officer (VSO)

Richard "Rocky" Hernandez Sr.
114 Daffodil Dr.
Killeen, TX 76542-1819
PH: 254-702-1009, rhernandez7@hotmail.com

National VAVS Director

J. D. Randolph
1523 Pinebluff Dr., Allen, TX 75002-1870
Ph: 972-359-2936, Randy9683@sbcglobal.net

POW/MIA Coordinator

Bruce "Rocky" Harder
1047 Portugal Dr.
Stafford, VA 22554-2025
Ph: 540-659-0252, harderbr@aol.com

KWVA Liaison to Canadian KVA

Warren Wiedhahn (See 1st Vice President)

KWVA Liaison to Korean-American Assn.

Jongwoo Han
310 Summerhaven Dr N
East Syracuse, NY 13057-3127
Ph: 315-637-9836, JongHan@syr.edu

Chaplain Emeritus

Robert Personette
7136 Oak Leaf Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95409
Ph: 707-539-7276, PamP@vom.com

National Chaplain

John W. 'Jack' Keep
3416 Mountain Rd
Front Royal, VA 22630-8720
Ph: 540-631-9213
jkeepsr@centurylink.net

National Assistant Chaplain

Paul K. Kim
254 Concord Ave.
Cambridge MA 02138-1337
617 877-1930
asianbaptists.org

KWVA Committees

Budget/Finance Committee

Bruce Harder (See Directors)
Joe Harman (See Treasurer)

Bylaws Committee

Narce Caliva (see Directors)

Membership/Recruiting Committee

Jeffrey J. Brodeur, (See 1st VP)
Eddie L. Bell Sr. (See Directors)

Sonny Edwards
14370 Mill Swamp Rd
Smithfield, VA 23430-3536
Ph: 757-357-2331, KVetEdwards@yahoo.com

Election Committee

Tim Whitmore
Tine Martin

Resolutions Committee

Luther W. Dappen (See Directors)
Sheri Steward
Tine Martin

Fund Raising Committee

Tom McHugh (See Directors)
Albert McCarthy (See 2nd VP)

Tell America Committee

Eddie L. Bell Sr. (See Directors)

Tell America Materials Coordinator

A. J. Key, Chairman (See Secretary)

Revisit Committee

Warren H. Wiedhahn (See Directors)
13198 Centerpointe Way Ste 202
Woodbridge, VA 22193-5285
Ph: 703-590-1295
JWiedhahn@aol.com

Ethics and Grievance Committee

Stephen Szekely, Chairman

National Ceremonies Committee

David Clark (See Directors)

Awards Committee

Ed Brooks (See Directors)

Scholarships

Ronald C. Carpenter
635 Glover drive
Lancaster, PA 17601-4419

Korea Defense Veterans Memorial Committee

Thomas M. McHugh, Chairman (See Directors)
217 Seymour Rd
Hackettstown, NJ 07840
Ph: 908-852-1964
tmmchugh@msn.com

See detailed list of committees at
WWW.KWVA.US



From the President

Paul Cunningham

Moving our mid-year Board meeting to mid-March appears to have been a wise decision. Few people realize the burden setting an agenda places on our Secretary, A.J. Key. Although still a major chore, I believe AJ welcomed a lessening of the pressure of time. By the time of our meeting on March 13th, AJ had us well prepared and ready for business. Thanks, AJ for a job well done.

In my President's Report to the Board, I addressed the issue as to what prompted my circulation of a survey to all chapters seeking a response to some possible cost-cutting measures we might initiate and input from members as to what other areas where economies could be made.

In taking this action, I was prompted by revenue data from our auditing firm and their inquiry as to what, if any, measures we were taking to rein in expenses. I thought that if our auditors were taking such a keen interest in our fiscal well-being, it certainly behooves us to show equal concern. Hence, the survey.

A few members of the Board thought I was painting too gloomy a picture of our fiscal health. This was not my intent. I feel it my duty to bring attention to the revenue and membership trends which, if they do not bottom out or get reversed, will necessitate dipping into reserves.

Early survey returns indicate a strong desire among chapters to rein in expenses and, some excellent ideas have been submitted as to where further economies can be made. As stated in my inaugural

...we encourage chapters to put an "oar in the water" by purchasing raffle tickets in the name of the chapter. After all, what chapter couldn't do with an extra \$1,000?

message to you, KWVA is your organization. I am therefore offering you the opportunity to participate directly in its governance.

If your chapter has not already done so, I urge you to study the issues and prepare a response. Even though we may be past the original deadline, please send it in. All data will be submitted to our Finance Committee to prepare recommendations to the Board.

By this time, all should have received Tom McHugh's mailing regarding our Annual Fundraiser. As you know, this is our only attempt to raise revenue to augment income from dues and donations. We hope each of you will participate to the extent your resources will allow. Also, we encourage chapters to put an "oar in the water" by purchasing raffle tickets in the name of the chapter. After all, what chapter couldn't do with an extra \$1,000?

As customary, we were addressed by a member of the DOD-DPAA. This year we were privileged to have the Director himself, MG (Ret.) Kelly McKeague, brief us as to the latest development in the recovery and identification of our MIAs. In addition to bringing us a wealth of data, Director McKeague thanked KWVA for our strong support of his mission and crediting us with his agency's receiving substantial support from Congress, with funds earmarked specifically for recovery operations in

North Korea.

He commended us for the strong relationship we have with the agency, and singled out for special recognition Bruce "Rocky" Harder, our liaison to the DPAA.

Col. Rick Dean, Assistant Chairman of the Wall of Remembrance Foundation, briefed us as to changes in leadership on the Board and fundraising efforts to date. First, our much-esteemed Col. Bill Weber has been elevated to Emeritus Chairman of the Foundation Board. Replacing Bill is General John Tilelli. Gen. Tilelli will draw on his vast experience as a fundraiser to bring the Wall of Remembrance to fruition.

At the conclusion of Dean's remarks, on a motion from the floor, Col. Weber was made an Honorary Member of the KWVA with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. Congratulations, Bill.

We have three Directors whose terms are expiring and have opted not to stand for reelection: George Bruzgis, Dave Clark, and Luther Dappen. Each member was presented with a plaque of our Memorial as a testimony to and memento of the many hours and devoted service each rendered to the KWVA. We wish them well and look forward to their continued support of our mission.

Balloting for three Director positions remains open until May 10th. If you have not already done so, please locate your ballot from the last issue, make your choice, and mail it. Remember, your vote counts.

Regards to all,

Paul

THE GRAYBEARDS DEADLINES

Articles to be published in the *The Graybeards* must be received by 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	July 15
Sept-Oct	Sept 15
Nov-Dec	Nov 15

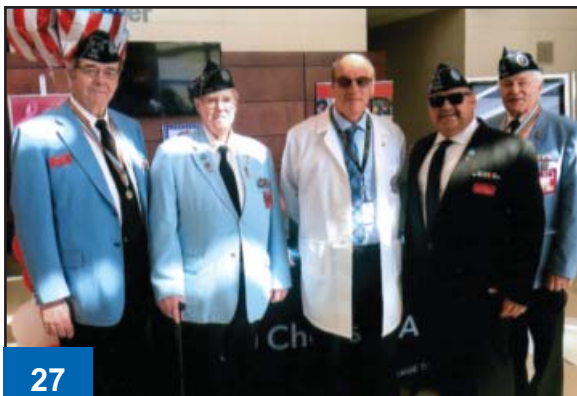
Visit the Korean War Veterans Association Website:
www.KWVA.org

COVER: Exploring South Korea:

The Lotte World Mall is filled with hundreds of stores and restaurants and includes an entire indoor theme park and ice rink for families to visit. Lotte World and Lotte World Mall is centrally located at Jamsil Station in Seoul. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Kristin High/Released)



8



27



46



75

CONTENTS

Business

From the President	3
Thanks for Supporting The Graybeards and the KWVA	6
From the Secretary	7
2019 Membership Meeting Schedule Released	7
2019 Fundraiser	25
Application for Korea Revisit & PCFY Tours	66
Official Membership Application Form	69

Features & Articles

Where were you on July 27th	17
Farm Boy Survives War: Music to My Ears	18
My first five months in Korea.....	50
Operation Bluehearts	68

Departments

Reunion Calendar 2019	6
The Editor's Desk	9
Book Review	12
Korean War MIAs Recently Identified	13
Recon Missions	17
Humor in Korea	21
Tell America	28
Chapter & Department News	32
Feedback/Return Fire	58
Last Call	71
Welcome Aboard	78

News & Notes

Bridging Generations with Korea War and Korea Defense veterans	8
VA Benefits for Korean War Veterans	10
SS Lane Victory museum ship subject of financial Scandal	13
The 1st Cavalry Division Enters The Korean War.....	14
The value of air power in Korea	16
Yechon, Charles Bussey, and the Army's strange denial	22
Does The Caste System Among Officers Work?	23
Were the Wolfhounds the 'Best Damn Soldiers in the World?'	24
The Korean War Museum closes its doors—but opens anyway.....	24
Watching Miracles Occur Part II	27
Wonsan Repatriation.....	30
91st Military Police Bn. (1952-54) holds reunion	44
Donald Hand - Unique Korean War Veteran	46
KWVA Presence at Veterans Day Event in Washington D.C.....	48
Marine Security Guard—Embassy Seoul, 1950.....	55
Remembrances: Fredom is not Free	56
Lucky KMAG Advisor	72
Was Korean War era veteran; Famed musician Andre Previn dies.....	75
KWVA Annual Membership Meeting: Flyer/Agenda.....	76
The Atomic Marine	79



65TH ANNIVERSARIES KOREAN WAR REVISIT KOREA TOURS



**REGISTER FOR 2019 REVISITS OR PEACE CAMP FOR YOUTH (PCFY)
CONTACT MILITARY HISTORICAL TOURS FOR DETAILS**



We hope to get all the Veterans back before the program ends! Delmer Davis (X Corps Raider Co) & Granddaughter Lauren Kraatz in Busan.

**THE ROK GOVERNMENT'S MINISTRY OF PATRIOT & VETERAN
AFFAIRS WILL PAY FOR ALL MEALS AND 5-STAR HOTEL ROOM!
REGISTRATION NOW-ONLY \$50 TO GET ON THE '19 LIST!**

703-590-1295 * WWW.KWVA.ORG OR WWW.MILTOURS.COM

Thanks for Supporting *The Graybeards* and the KWVA

Members are invited to help underwrite the publication costs of *The Graybeards*. All contributions in any amount are welcome. Mail your donations to KWVA Treasurer, 430 W. Lincoln Ave., Charleston, IL 61920 or Treasurer@KWVA.US. All contributions will be acknowledged, unless the donor specifically requests to remain anonymous. And, if you have an "In memory of" (IMO) request, include that as well. We thank you for your generous support.

CONTRIBUTOR	LOCATION	CONTRIBUTOR	LOCATION
GRAYBEARDS DONATIONS			
Barry J. Dugan	NJ	William Vornkahl	CT
IMO John Ormsby USAF, Neil Carroll USN, Frank Perrucci USA and Merchant Marine		NMS (8)	
Jack W. Sudderth	TX	NMS IMO Gilbert E. Albert	
		NMS IMO Arthur Faraci	
KWVA DONATIONS		NMS IMO Joseph A. Greco	
Richard O. Albright	IN	NMS Jehun Lee Monthly	
John T. Green Jr.	AL	NMS IMO John Anthony Kedzierski	
Fred McGee	OH	NMS IMO Martin S. Miller (2)	
Judith D. McKevitt	MD	NMS IMO Charles A. Montano (2)	
Irene L. Mandra	NY	NMS IMO John H. (Jack) Moore (5)	
Charles W. Meade	KY	NMS IMO Edwin J. Morrow	
Rosalyn E. Rubin	CA	NMS IMO Wilbert A. Orcutt	
Sam W. Sartain	TX	NMS IMO Fenton Rose	
Charles C. Scott	WV	NMS IMO Burton Schipper	
Karen A. Szekely	OH	NMS IMO Robert W. Weiss USAF (14)	
Gary S. Tsudama	CA	NMS IMO Herman A. Westrich (5)	
Thomas J. Vazzana	NY		
IMO Joseph A Vazzana '29-'19			

LEGEND: IMO = In Memory Of; NMS = Non Member Sales

Reunion Calendar: 2019

Mail your info to Reunion Editor, *The Graybeards*, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573-7141 or email it to sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net. Include Unit, Date(s), Place, and Contact's name, address, phone #, email address. Entries are posted "first come, first served." *The Graybeards* is not responsible for the accuracy of the information published. NOTE: Submissions may be edited for space considerations.

NOTE: Many people are submitting reunion notices barely a few days or weeks before the actual gatherings. Please allow at least four months—six or more is better—if you want your reunion notices printed in enough time to give potential attendees adequate notice to make plans, and in more than one issue.

MAY

67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (All Units), May 6-10, Pittsburgh, PA. Marion Edwards, 570-222-4307, jeeme@nep.net or Holly Faux, fauxhr@gmail.com

24th KWVA All State Reunion: A simple get-together for anyone willing to join us. May 9-13, Las Vegas, NV, California Hotel. Warren Nishida, 287 Kolohala Dr., Kula, HI 96790, 808-878-1247, wnishida@hawaii.IT.com or Tommy Tahara, 949 Hahaione St., Honolulu, HI 96825, (808) 220-1711, tommy@tkat888.com

Marines of Long Ago, (Women Marines and all branches of military are welcome.) May 21-23, St. Augustine, FL, Double Tree Hotel. Joe (Red) Cullen, 203-877-0846, aircooledmg7@aol.com

JULY

USS Hornet CVS-12 & Apollo 50. All ship's officers, air groups, crew, Marines and families welcomed. July 18-22, Oakland, CA, Oakland Marriott City Central Hotel. Sandy Burket, PO Box 108, Roaring Spring, PA 16673, 814-224-5063, cell (814) 312-4976, hornetcva@aol.com; <https://usshor-netassn.com/>

AUGUST

1st Marine Division Assn., Aug. 5-11, Louisville, KY, Crowne Plaza Louisville Airport Hotel. Details to be announced.

Korea Defense Cold War Veterans, Aug. 8-11, Pigeon Forge, TN, Spirit of the Smokey's Lodge. 925-308-4337 (PST), qm@7ida.us (This reunion is open to all Korea veterans, any branch any unit. KWVA chapter 314 will be hosting.)

SEPTEMBER

25th Inf. Div., Assn., September 8-14, Virginia Beach, VA. Sarah Krause, PO Box 7, Flourtown, PA 19031. Fax: 215-366-5707; TropicLtn@aol.com; www.25thida.org

84th and 62nd Engineer Combat Battalion, Sept. 9-12, Branson, MO. Andrew C. Barilla, 1220 Vermont Rd., Bel Air, MD 21014410-838-8358, andypatb@aol.com

1st Battalion 3rd Marines (ALL Eras), Sept. 17-22, Branson, MO. Don Bumgarner, 562-897-2437, dbumc13usmc@verizon.net

Third Marine Div. (All Eras), Sept. 17-22, Branson, MO. Roger Bacon, 215-822-9094, rogerbacon45@yahoo.com

U.S. Armed Forces Nuclear Energy Assn., Sept. 15-20, Deadwood, SD, First Gold Resort & Travelodge. Jerry Schloredt, 307-274-1448 or Dolly Schloredt, 307-283-2384

304th Signal Bn. (U.S. Army, Korea) Sept. 24-26, Harrisburg, PA, Best Western Premier Hotel & Conference Cntr. Ralph Burton, 210 High Point Rd., Cochranville, PA 19330, 610-593-6310, 484-319-2183, ralphburton@frontier.com

OCTOBER

Outpost International, Society of the 3rd Infantry Division, 16-19 Oct., Korean War Historical Seminar, Holiday Inn, Springfield, VA. Monika or Tim Stoy, timmoni15@yahoo.com

USS Nicholas (DD-449/DDE-449 (1942-1970)/USS Nicholas FFG-47 (different ship 1984-2014), Oct. 23-26, Charleston SC. Bill Linn, PO Box 993, Toledo, WA 98591, (928) 246-7927 or (928) 446-1580, Bill.Margie@yahoo.com

DECEMBER

The Chosin Few, Dec. 3-8, Marriott Mission Valley, San Diego, CA. Contact the Chosin Few Headquarters, 3 Black Skimmer Ct., Beaufort, SC 29907; 843-379-1011, Email TheChosinFewInc@aol.com



From the Secretary

Alves J. "AJ" Key



Effective servant leadership requires both bottom up and top down engagement in setting and meeting mission objectives. Chapter leaders set the tone by visible engagement in taking care of KWVA administrative membership record keeping functions. Timely submission of Chapter election reports, member dues collected, new member applications, and member loss reports keep National informed of chapter strength and status of membership.

In a sense, these activities are similar to the Morning Report on a monthly basis. While not as immediately vital as the data in the Morning report, it is vital in ongoing assessment of organizational capacity. The same can be said of reporting chapter community events, community patriotic volunteer activities, Tell America programs, and veteran service projects to The Graybeards.

Your chapter monthly newsletter is a starting point in documenting chapter efforts supporting KWVA Mission Objectives. If you don't have a newsletter—start one. If you do have one—review what you produce to assess what can make it better. People like to see their name and picture in print as they engage in chapter activities. It may well engage dormant existing members, and help recruit more members.

Consider the value of associate members to augment chapter capacity to meet Mission Objectives. They are force multipliers

widely used by public safety and charitable enterprises. Member spouses and close family members and others who had close family members who served in Korea can become valuable assets.

Ensure that chapter members are familiar with the new KWVA website at kwva.us. It is a rich source of vital information for members and a vital tool for chapter officers (commanders, secretaries, treasurers). Although most members can navigate the site, appoint a tech savvy member or associate member to assist members needing help in navigating the site.

I close with blunt words written without regret because they need to be said. Those who served in the War era years achieved the best possible conclusion to open war with the signing of the armistice. Those who have served and still serve in the Defense era have preserved that victory; and too often at great cost. We also do not know how many have died or will succumb to diseases from exposure to Agent Orange while deployed in the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s.

Defense veterans have become part of the narrative still being written. I pray that there are no chapters unwilling to welcome them to membership and that all will actively engage them in telling our shared narrative. With one voice let us welcome them home!

2019 Membership Meeting Schedule Released

The Korean War Veterans Association's Annual Membership Meeting will take place in Washington, D.C. from **July 25 - 28, 2019 at the Sheraton Pentagon City Hotel**, located at 900 South Orme Street, Washington, D.C.

We have a wonderful room rate of \$115.00 a night plus tax.

Please make your reservations as soon as possible. Rooms may become sold out as we get closer to the event.

When calling in your reservations, be sure to tell them you are under the room block of: Korean War Veterans - July 2019

We will be attending the United States Army Twilight Tattoo at Fort Meyer, Virginia and the United States Marine Corps Evening Parade at 8th and I Marine Barracks during the week.

There will be a special Korean War Armistice event at the Korean War Veterans Memorial on Saturday, July 27, 2019 at 10:00AM followed by the Reading of the Names Ceremony.

The KWVA Annual Banquet will be on the evening of Saturday, July 27, 2019 at 6:30PM in the Sheraton Pentagon City National Ballroom.

This will be a wonderful week of fellowship and events. **SIGN UP NOW!!! Registration on page XX.**

James R. Fisher, National Executive Director

Holiday Stories

Holiday and continuing series stories wanted for 2019



We are soliciting holiday stories for the 2019 November/December issue and for our other ongoing series—and we are off to a good start. Let's start building our holiday inventory now for the November-December 2019 holiday issue.

Please send your stories, photos, and art work describing anything memorable, special, or routine that occurred in Korea, Japan, stateside, en route or returning...anywhere you might have been...involving you, your unit, your friends...on the major year-end holidays, e.g., Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hanukah, New Year's Day, Boxing Day... The material can relate to war time or peacetime. Hopefully we will get enough stories, photos, and art work to fill the issue.

Hey, it's never too early to get a start on our holiday issue. Send your stories and photos to Arthur G. Sharp, The Graybeards Holiday Editor, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573. Or, submit them electronically to sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net.

Remember that we are also looking for stories in our continuing "Where was I on July 27th?" and "Humor in Korea" series. You can use the same addresses as above.

Bridging Generations with Korea War and Korea Defense veterans

For the last five years, Cambridge, MA-based Educational Divide Reform (EDR) and the Academy at Harvard Square have invited Korean middle school students to come to the United States for five weeks beginning in January and returning home in early February. The students live with host families and are fully immersed in American society and culture and engaged with American students and teachers.

During their stay, the students put on what has become an annual public event: "Bridging Generations: With Korea War and Korea Defense Veterans." The event is part of EDR's Intercultural Leadership Program in collaboration with the Academy at Harvard Square (TAHS), North Boston Korean United Methodist Church, local host families, and Andover Public Schools.

The "Bridging Generations" event cel-

EDR is a non-profit organization that offers intercultural education programs to East Asian and American students around New England...

brates Korean culture and appreciation for Korea veterans and provides an opportunity for today's generation of Korean youth to share their country's history with veterans who sacrificed to secure freedom and democracy on the Korean Peninsula.

For the event the students created and presented exhibits in English highlighting the history of Korea and its culture. They then engaged the attendees in a Korean game to build rapport and mutual understanding. This was followed by fan painting to immerse the attendees in an aspect of Korean culture.


By this time, attendees had worked up an appetite and were treated to authentic Korean food prepared by members of the

Korean community. Before concluding the evening's event, the students presented each vet with appreciation letters that expressed how they individually knew and appreciated their service to the Korean people.

EDR is a non-profit organization that offers intercultural education programs to East Asian and American students around New England to help them develop a greater sense of global citizenship.

The Academy at Harvard Square, located in Cambridge, MA, is an educational services institution catering to English learners specializing in ESL (spoken English, reading, and writing) and providing TOEFL & SAT test preparation.

America's Oldest U.S. Veteran Owned & Operated Battlefield Tour Company



**U.S. Marine Corps Memorial
@ Beech Hill, Derry, NI**


2019 BATTLEFIELD TOURS

- 4 – 14 Jul Russia "Eastern Front"
Moscow-Kursk-Stalingrad
- 18 – 25 Jul 75th Commemoration of the
Liberation of Guam plus Saipan & Tinian
- 1 – 10 Aug WWII Battle of Guadalcanal
plus Tarawa Pre-Tour
- 4 – 12 Aug WWII Operation Torch Invasion of
Morocco & French Foreign Legion
- 11 – 20 Aug 75th Anniversary Invasion of
Southern France "Op Dragoon"
- 28 Aug – 9 Sep VN War 50th Anniversary
I-Corps 1969 "Chu Lai To the DMZ"
- 10 – 22 Sep 1969 50th Anniversary of the
Vietnam War I-Corps
- Highlight: 17 Sep – 1 Oct Ireland
Dublin – Derry – Belfast – WWII U.S. Sites
- 12 – 19 Sep 75th Anniversary of Peleliu
- 3 – 13 Oct Imperial China "Three Jewels"
Beijing – Xian – Shanghai
- 2 – 13 Nov WWI Armistice Day France
U.S. Battlefields & Paris Parade
- 3 – 9 Dec 78th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor

**MILITARY™
HISTORICAL TOURS, INC**

★★★★★

**13198 Centerpointe Way, Ste 202
Woodbridge, VA 22193-5285
703-590-1295 * www.miltours.com
* mhtours@miltours.com**



GUINNESS
ST. JAMES'S GATE BREWERY, DUBLIN

Dublin



The Gatlin Brothers for President[®]

So I'm sitting with three friends in Cassariano's, my favorite restaurant in Venice, FL, and enjoying an adult beverage to complement my sea bass. People keep walking up to two gentlemen two tables away, shaking their hands and making small talk. I didn't know who they were or why so many people wanted to interrupt their meal. I just kept eating and sipping as they slipped out without me noticing.

The woman sitting next to us asked excitedly, "Do you know who that was next to us?" I had to admit that I didn't.

"Rudy Gatlin," she gushed.

"Which one was Rudy Gatlin?" I asked. It didn't matter. All I knew was that one of the two departed gentlemen was a Gatlin brother, and that I was happy to eat a full meal in anonymity. Besides, I figured, I would be seeing him in a few minutes anyway. Our group was heading to the Gatlin Brothers concert in town after we finished dining.

As soon as they stepped onto the stage I recognized Rudy. I still didn't know who the other guy was, but he wasn't singing so it didn't matter. Since we were in the center seats only five rows back I gave Rudy a wave. After all we had dined in the same restaurant together two tables apart. He must have missed my wave. Oh well.

Ah, yes: the show. Do you know how those three good ol' boys from Texas began the concert? They asked the audience to stand and sing the national anthem, which we did. I looked to my friend to my right. To my amazement he, who is a retired firefighter, and his wife were singing along. Why the surprise? They're Canadians. (Just an aside: my second favorite national anthem is O Canada, to which I sing the words when the Maple Leaf flag is flying.)

There was an unexpected, overt display of patriotism rippling through the arena. (Well, it really isn't an arena. It is

All it takes is a "uniter" to bring it out and make people realize that if we don't work together we soon won't be working at all.

a high school auditorium disguised as a center for the performing arts—and what a great, intimate place it is to enjoy entertainers such as the Gatlins.)

After we finished Larry Gatlin, the emcee for the night, asked all veterans of all military services to stand, for which we received a loud ovation. Next he asked firefighters and law enforcement officers to join us. They, too, got a warm reception.

The tributes and the audience's enthusiastic participation in singing our national anthem and honoring the people who served or are serving them made me realize that we may be a divided nation but the love for our country is still there. All it takes is a "uniter" to bring it out and make people realize that if we don't work together we soon won't be working at all.

All? There is no such person or political party in our country right now who can do that—and many don't want to. Maybe the Gatlins should become America's first tri-president. They sure brought 800 people together during the concert.

The theme of patriotism obtained through the concert. The closing number (before the inevitable encore) was a combined Gatlins/audience rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as patriotic scenes were shown on a screen behind the performers. One of the photos depicted the trio's 92-year-old father who, as it turned out, is a U.S. Marine. (Not was. Remember, once a Marine always a Marine.) Rudy didn't mention that at the restaurant, but I wish Mr. Gatlin a hearty "Semper Fi."

All in all it was a great night listening to the Gatlins sing, exchange stories

about performers they have worked with, reminisce about their childhoods, tell jokes, etc. Naturally the gist of our conversation as we drove home was what we had heard and seen at the concert—with an emphasis on the patriotic aura in the venue, which would be so out of place at too many functions outside an American Legion or VFW hall. It didn't escape my Canadian neighbor's attention, though.

"I wish Canadians were as patriotic," he said. "Most of us go through life with little or no sense of our history and rarely stop to honor our veterans, firefighters, and police officers. And if anybody played O Canada at a concert hardly anybody would know the words."

His admission caught me by surprise. I don't always think of Americans as being anymore patriotic than a herd of weasels at a forest "Let's Not Eat Each Other" festival. But I have seen a few demonstrations of patriotism at recent public events where you might not expect them, which makes me believe there is hope for us as a country—and maybe we can increase the levels of patriotism among the fine people living in our neighbor to the north.

One final thought: if anyone runs into one of the Gatlins anytime soon, please ask them if they would consider running for tri-president of the U.S. It's worth a try. If they're interested, tell them I will meet them at Cassariano's to get the campaign started. This time I will pay attention to who's sitting two tables away from me, and I won't interrupt them until they are finished dining.

We'll get this country turned around yet.

VA BENEFITS FOR KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Following World War II, Korea was divided into two administrative regions separated by the 38th parallel. North Korea was occupied by the Soviet-backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and South Korea was administered by the American-backed Republic of Korea.

In June 1950, 75,000 members of the DPRK Army, with support from both the Soviet Union and China, crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded the Republic of Korea. In response, The United States formed and led an international alliance to defend the South.

After three years, an official cease-fire was announced stopping hostilities between the North and South. The Korean Armistice Agreement established the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a 2.5 mile wide border that acts as a buffer between the two Koreas. The war was considered ended at that point, but a peace treaty was never signed.

Service-Connected Disability Benefits for Korean Vets

Korean War veterans with a disability or injury that occurred (or was aggravated) during the war, may qualify for service-connected disability compensation. ***Eligibility requirements include having been discharged from service under other than dishonorable conditions.***

Aid & Attendance for Korean War Veterans

Korean War veterans with non-service connected health issues who need long-term care may be eligible for Aid & Attendance. The Aid & Attendance benefit is a tax-free pension for qualified Korean War veterans, their spouses and surviving spouses who need help with some of the activities of daily living. The veteran must have served at least 90 days of active duty, with at least one day during an eligible period of war. The eligible wartime period for the Korean Conflict is June 27, 1950 through January 31, 1955. Additional requirements include having an honorable or other than dishonorable discharge.

The Aid & Attendance benefit does not need to be paid back. It is a lifetime benefit to cover the cost of home care, board and care, adult day care, assisted living and skilled nursing. For more information, contact an American Veterans Aid benefit consultant at (877) 427-8065.

Korean War Veteran Health Risks

During the Korean War, service members were exposed to many hazards with serious long-term health consequences, such as below freezing climate conditions, noise and vibration, radiation (nuclear weapons testing or cleanup), chemical warfare agent experiments, asbestos, industrial solvents, fuels, lead, PCBs and chemical agent resistant coating (CARC).

Cold Injuries

Siberian winds cause temperatures in various parts of Korea

to drop below 0 degrees F. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, which lasted from October 1950 through December 1950, the temperature dropped to 50 degrees F below zero, with a wind chill factor of 100 degrees F below zero. Cold injuries included hypothermia, frostbite and trench foot.

An estimated 5,000 Korean service members with cold injuries were evacuated from Korea during the winter of 1950-1951. Cold injuries can develop into more serious health conditions such as diabetes and peripheral vascular disease.

Noise & Vibration Injuries

Hearing loss is one of the most common types of military-related injuries. The noise and vibration from guns, explosives, aircraft, communication devices and machinery can cause hearing loss, tinnitus and other types of acoustic trauma. Korean War hazardous noise exposure occurred during training, various types of military operations and combat.

Radiation Exposure

Korean War veterans who participated in nuclear-related activities were exposed to radiation that caused serious and even fatal diseases, such as cancer, leukemia, lymphoma and multiple myeloma. Other types of radiation exposure included:

- X-ray radiation from high voltage vacuum tubes at stations operated by the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Pilots, submariners, divers and other individuals who received Nasopharyngeal (nose and throat) radium irradiation treatments to prevent ear damage from pressure changes.

Other Occupational Hazards

In addition to noise, vibration and radiation hazards, many Korean veterans were also exposed to asbestos, industrial solvents, lead, fuels, PCBs and CARC paint.

Asbestos is a fibrous mineral found in rock and soil that can cause serious health problems, including cancer and lung disease. Korean War veterans may have been exposed to asbestos if their work involved:

- Mining
- Milling
- Building and repairing ships or other types of shipyard work
- Insulation
- Building demolition
- Carpentry, construction, manufacturing and installation of certain types of products, like flooring and roofing.

Industrial solvents were used during the Korean War to clean, degrease and strip or thin paint. Long-term exposure to industrial solvents can cause various health problems such as:

- Breathing problems
- Neurological damage
- Visual problems

Lead Poisoning

Lead poisoning was another potential hazard for Korean War veterans. Lead is a toxic metal that can accumulate in the body. Korean War veterans may have been exposed to lead if they drank water from old lead pipes, came in contact with lead-based paints, or spent long periods of time at an indoor firing range.

Air, dust, soil and commercial products can also contain lead. Symptoms of lead poisoning include fatigue, gastrointestinal problems, anemia, increased blood pressure, weakness, decreased memory, difficulty concentrating, hyperactivity and irritability.

Diesel and jet fuel

Exposure to diesel and jet fuel also impacted the health of Korean War service members. The gases and air particles from the combustion or burning of diesel and jet fuel contain toxic chemicals than can harm the body. Prolonged exposure can lead to respiratory problems and lung cancer.

PCBs

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are manufactured organic chemicals that were used as coolants and lubricants in various products until 1977. PCB exposure can lead to numerous health issues such as liver problems, neurotoxicity and cancer. Korean War veterans who repaired PCB transformers, capacitors and conduits were at risk for PCB exposure.

CARC

CARC (Chemical Agent Resistant Coating) paint, also known as camouflage paint, was used by the military to make the metal surfaces on vehicles, helicopters, and certain types of equipment more resistant to corrosion and chemical warfare agents.

Korean War veterans who painted tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other military vehicles may have been exposed to CARC paint. Health issues resulting from CARC paint include respiratory problems and kidney damage.

Korean War Veterans may be eligible for a wide-variety of benefits available to all U.S. military Veterans. VA benefits include disability compensation, pension, education and training, health care, home loans, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and employment, and burial. See our Veterans page for an overview of the benefits available to all veterans.

The following sections provide information tailored to the experiences of Korean War veterans to help you better understand specific VA benefits for which you may qualify:

Benefits for Korean War Veterans Who Experience Cold Injuries

Veterans who experienced cold injuries may have medical conditions resulting from a cold-related disease or injury. Examples of cold-related medical conditions include:

- skin cancer in frostbite scars
- arthritis
- fallen arches

- stiff toes
- cold sensitization.

These cold-related problems may worsen as veterans grow older and develop complicating conditions such as diabetes and peripheral vascular disease, which place them at higher risk for late amputations.

Learn more about cold injuries on the Veterans Health Administration's Cold Injuries page, and about how service-connected cold injuries or diseases may qualify you for VA Disability Compensation benefits.

Benefits for Korean War Veterans Exposed to Ionizing Radiation

Korean War-era veterans may qualify for health care and compensation benefits if you were exposed to ionizing radiation during military service. Health care services include an Ionizing Radiation Registry health exam and clinical treatment at VA's War Related Illness and Injury Study Centers.

You may also be entitled to disability compensation benefits if you have certain cancers as a result of exposure to ionizing radiation during military service.

Learn more about VA benefits for Veterans exposed to ionizing radiation at:

- Veterans Health Administration's Radiation page
- Disability Compensation Ionizing Radiation Exposure page

Benefits for Korean War veterans who participated in Radiation-Risk Activities

Korean War-era veterans may qualify for health care and compensation benefits if you participated in certain radiation-risk activities, such as nuclear weapons testing, during military service. These veterans may be informally referred to as "Atomic Veterans."

Health care services include an Ionizing Radiation Registry health exam and clinical treatment at VA's War Related Illness and Injury Study Centers. You may also be entitled to disability compensation benefits if you have certain cancers as a result of your participation in a radiation-risk activity during military service.

Learn more about VA benefits for Veterans who participated in radiation-risk activities at:

- Veterans Health Administration's Radiation Risk Activity page
- Disability Compensation Radiogenic Diseases Exposure page

How to Apply

The specific VA benefit or program web page will provide tailored information about how to apply for a particular benefit or program. Generally, service members, veterans, and families can apply for VA benefits using one of the methods below.

- Apply online using eBenefits, OR
- Work with an accredited representative or agent, OR
- Go to a VA regional office and have a VA employee assist you. You can find your regional office on our Facility Locator page.

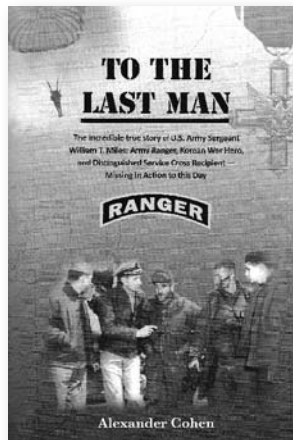
BOOK REVIEW

By Rego S. Barnett

To The Last Man.

Cohen, Alexander.

Dog Year Publishing Co. Indianapolis, IN. 2018. 263 pp. \$17.99.



A publisher told me recently that I should not get my hopes up about publishing a book about the Korean War, “They just don’t sell,” he said. Maybe he would change his mind if he read *To The Last Man*.

This book provides great insights into the lives of Army Rangers and the special operations they conducted during the Korean War. It tells the story of a young man from Philadelphia named William T. Miles who disappeared on a mission behind enemy lines and was never heard from again. Cohen tells the story in graphic detail and captures the emotions and adaptive abilities of Rangers who, for all intents and purposes, were left to their own devices in their attempts to sabotage enemy bridges, railroad tunnels, etc. well behind the front lines—with little or no chance of being rescued if their missions were compromised. (As Cohen points out, helicopters were not widely used for rescue operations in Korea during the early years of the war, which added even more danger to the Rangers’ already dangerous operations.)

At times it seems as if the author had accompanied some of these Rangers and their South Korean allies on Operation Spitfire, in which Miles was killed, or a similar mission. He makes readers feel as if they are there as Chinese or North Korean troops circle their positions in an attempt to kill or capture them. One of the most interesting components of the book is a discussion on the fate of some of the Rangers who were captured—and other U.S. POWs—who might have ended up in Russia or China after the war and were never accounted for.

Significantly, he tells the story of the soldiers’ families back

home as they wait to hear news from the Army about their loved ones’ fates. He captures their anguish as they pray for some information, good or bad, about their sons, brothers, etc. and the effects on their lives. In the case of Bill Miles, the news was not good. He never returned home, nor were his remains ever recovered. But Cohen, with the aid of some veterans of special operations in Korea, particularly retired U.S. Army Colonel Doug Dillard, and military records, does a credible job of recreating Miles’ final moments.


Anyone who wants to gain knowledge of special operations in the Korean War is encouraged to read about Miles’ experience. They will learn about the extraordinary skills and bravery of the Rangers and South Korean partisans who participated in operations like Spitfire and Virginia I, how many things could go wrong to hamper their missions, and how their contributions affected their families back home. Above all, they will wonder why publishers don’t think Korean War stories are of interest to readers.

If there were more books as enthralling as *To The Last Man*, they might change their minds.


Readers can obtain copies of *To The Last Man* at www.ICGtesting.com, amazon.com, or other outlets.

SAVE THE DATE

- Memorial Day at the Korean War Veterans Memorial
- Monday, May 27, 2019 - 5:00PM
- At the Korean War Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C.
- Hosted by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation and the
- Korean War Veterans Association of the United States of America



Exclusive Fraternity of Honor
THE CHOSIN FEW
NOVEMBER - 1950 - DECEMBER
CHOSIN RESERVOIR - NORTH KOREA



Whatever we were in that frozen long-ago and whatever we are now, we are bound as one for life in an exclusive fraternity of honor. The only way into our ranks is to have paid the dues of duty, sacrifice and valor by being there. The cost of joining, in short, is beyond all earthly wealth.

For an application, contact Headquarters at 843-379-1011 or email ThechosinFewInc@aol.com or visit our website at ChosinFew.org

SS Lane Victory museum ship subject of financial scandal

It's been several issues since we've done an update on the *SS Lane Victory* cargo ship, moored in San Pedro, Calif., as a museum ship and of great interest to the Republic of Korea. If you recall, the Lane Victory is a famous cargo ship that evacuated thousands of North Koreans to the south during the battle at the Chosin Reservoir. The South Korean town of Ceogi (formerly Kogi-do) wants to have the ship for a while to pay respects to Korean survivors of the ship and honor the Lane Victory for its heroic actions during the evacuations from North Korea.

According to a recent article in *The Daily Breeze* newspaper of San Pedro, it was reported that criminal charges were filed in a three-year-old financial scandal that "rocked" the San Pedro museum ship. It was filed against a former *SS Lane Victory* treasurer who was also the newlywed wife of the then-executive director. She is charged with one count of grand theft for allegedly transferring \$20,000 from the ship's funds to her personal account. She has pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Further court action is expected later this month. Meanwhile, there is no indication if the ship is destined to sail to Korea, for which it was seemingly intended.

More to follow.

We thank Bill Russell, editor of Ch. 173's outstanding newsletter, *The Morning Calm*, for the above item. It is reprinted with his permission.

Follow-up

We assigned our staff reporter to follow up on the story. Here is a synopsis of what is going on, excerpted from the *Daily Breeze*, El Segundo, CA:

"*S.S. Lane Victory* vets group files lawsuit against former director, treasurer

"Eight months after financial disputes left the *S.S. Lane Victory* museum ship in San Pedro in disarray, members of a non-profit group with offices on board filed a lawsuit against the ship's former executive director and his wife, the ship's former treasurer.



SS Lane Victory

"The lawsuit, filed Friday in Los Angeles Superior Court by the United States Merchant Marine Veterans of World War II Inc., accuses...with negligent and intentional misrepresentation and making false promise..."

According to the article the couple promised to donate \$750,000 to help replace Lane Victory's boiler tubes so it could resume cruises back and forth to Catalina Island with tourists aboard. They never donated the money, but kept promising to do so. Meanwhile, a group from Walashek Industrial & Marine Inc. in La Jolla had contracted to complete the repairs. But, when the company did not receive the money for the job, the crew walked away on September 23, 2018.

"Salvaged by a group of World War II veterans, the 445-foot cargo vessel — now docked in San Pedro's outer harbor and listed as a national historic landmark — was built at San Pedro's now-defunct California Shipyards in 1945. It served during World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars and has been a tourist attraction in San Pedro since 1990" (*Daily Breeze*).

Read the entire story at <https://www.dailybreeze.com/2016/06/06/s-s-lane-victory-vets-group-files-lawsuit-against-former-director-treasurer/>.

Here is a brief excerpt from the Christmas Day 1950 *Washington Evening Star*, p. A-3 that mentions *Lane Victory*:

"...almost wheel to wheel in fields adjoining the road . . . guns north and firing, etc....lines of refugees—not as many as on the west coast—some heading south, some north. . . roads slippery and greasy with mud and frost . . . piles of supplies on docks as loading continued... red-lead-bellied Victory ships with such names as *Lane Victory*. New Zealand Victory, Kenyon Victory, and the inevitable jokes about the "victory" part..."

Korean War MIAs Recently Identified

- **Cpl. Carlos E. Ferguson**, Co. L, 3rd Bn., 23rd Inf. Regt., 2nd Inf. Div. , 5/18/1951, SK
- **Capt. Rufus J. Hyman**, Co. A, 1st Bn., 34th Inf. Regt., 24th Inf. Div. , 7/30/1950, SK
- **M/Sgt. Charlie J. Mares**, Co. C, 1st Bn., 34th Inf. Regt., 24th Inf. Div. , 7/31/1951, SK
- **Cpl. Stephen P. Nemec**, Co. A, 1st Bn., 5th Cavalry Regt., 1st Cav. Div. , 11/2/1950, NK
- **Pvt. Winfred L. Reynolds**, Medical Co., 32nd Inf. Regt., 7th Inf. Div. , 4/26/1951, SK
- **Cpl. James C. Rix**, Co. E, 7th Cavalry Regt., 1st Cavalry Div. , 11/30/1950, NK
- **Sgt. George R. Schipani**, Co. A, 3rd Bn., 8th Cavalry Regt., 1st Cav. Div. , 11/2/1950, NK ,
- **Cpl. Benjamin W. Scott**, Co. M, 3rd Bn., 21st Inf. Regt., 24th Inf. Div. , 7/12/1950, SK

LEGEND: NK = North Korea SK = South Korea SFC = Sgt. 1st Class

Please support our advertisers

Hopefully, our readers will buy their products so we can retain our current advertisers, attract new advertisers, and use the revenues to underwrite the costs of producing *The Graybeards*.

The 1st Cavalry Division Enters The Korean War



By Tom Moore

We know of the 1st Cavalry Division in "The Land Of the Morning Calm" before Korea. After all, 1st Cavalry Division units have been serving our nation since 1855. Then, the sound of the bugle and the cry of "Charge" sent the thundering hooves of the U.S. Cavalry into action.

The 1st Cavalry Div. fought in the Civil War engagements of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, and Appomattox, to name a few. Afterwards, it battled the Ute Indian Nations during the Indian Wars, Pancho Villa's forces in Mexico, and participated in WWI. After that, on 13 September 1921, at Fort Bliss, TX, under the National Defense Act, the 1st Cavalry Division was formally activated.

The 7th ("Garryowen") and the 8th ("Honor and Courage") Cavalry Regiments were assigned to the Division. On 18 Dec. 1922, the 5th ("Black Knights") Regiment was assigned to the Division. The 82nd Field Artillery Battalion, 13th Signal Troops, 27th Ordnance Company, Division Headquarters, and the Division Quartermaster Train made up the Division. Major General Robert L. Howze was the first division commander.

With the Japanese Pearl Harbor surprise attack, the era of the tank, automobile, aircraft and parachute had dawned, and eclipsed the age of the armed horseman. An impatient 1st Cavalry Division was dismounted in 1943, and processed for overseas movement to the Southwest Pacific as foot soldiers. They saw combat in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Leyte, Luzon.... They were in the Philippines, getting their orders from General Douglas MacArthur, and the first troops into Manila. Then they were ordered to accompany General MacArthur to Japan, where they spent the next five years.

Considering the 1st Cav Division's long and colorful equestrian history, since childhood General MacArthur had been mesmerized by the outfit's songs "Garry Owen" and "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon" and its legends. The 1st Cav Div. was his favorite

The 1st Cavalry Div. fought in the Civil War engagements of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, and Appomattox, to name a few.

and favored division. It was no accident that he requested them for the occupation of Japan after WWII. The 7th Cav Regiment held the place of honor in Tokyo, providing color guards, bands and "troopers," bedecked with yellow scarves for ceremonies and parades.

In 1950, the 1st Cav Div. was commanded by 56-year-old Major General Hobart R. Gay, whose nickname "Happy" was shortened to "Hap." Born in Rockport, IL, he graduated from Knox College in 1917, the same year he received a commission in the U.S. Cavalry. While playing polo in 1929 he was blinded in one eye, which compelled a transfer to the Army Quartermaster Corps until 1941. General George Patton drafted Gay for a senior post in the expanded armored corps, despite the fact Gay had been sidetracked in quartermaster duties for eleven years, and had not attended either the Command and General Staff School or the Army War College.

By the time Gay got with Patton's Third Army in WWII, Patton had promoted him to brigadier general. Gay and Patton were professional cohorts in WWII. Gay wore highly polished cavalry boots, and carried a bamboo swagger stick with a silver hilt. There in Patton's Third Army, Gay met, and served with, Johnnie Walker, later the Eighth Army Commander in Korea. Hap Gay was in the vehicle accident with General Patton in December 1945 in which Patton was injured fatally.

The First Cavalry Division got into the Korean War on 9 July 1950, when the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment arrived off of the east coast of Korea, with a mission to provide a security force for the Air Force at Yonil Airfield, six miles below Pohangdong, and fire support for the ROK 23rd Regiment--even though the First Cavalry Division had been gutted of 750 key noncoms to beef up the 24th Infantry Division. The 1st Cav. Div. now numbered only 11,000 men, 7,500 men below full wartime strength.

The division loaded on to ships in the

Yokohama, Japan area. Plans changed from a landing behind enemy lines at Inchon to a landing on the east coast of Korea, at Pohangdong, a fishing village sixty miles northeast of Pusan. Some vehicles were to be unloaded around the point at Kuryongpo.

On 15 July 1950, Task Force 90, commanded by Rear Admiral James H. Doyle (USNA-1920), aboard USS Mount McKinley (AGC-7), got underway, following a route south along the coast of Japan, then north by the Bungo Strait. The task force turned westward through the Inland Sea, past Shimonoseki, and into the Korean Strait.

The 1st Cav Div consisted of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 5th And 8th Cav regiments, and the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cav regiment, four battalions of artillery, a combat engineer battalion, special troop units, quartermaster support, administrative units, and equipment.

The 70th Tank Battalion, equipped with M4A3E8s and M-26s, landed at Pusan on 12 August 1950. By 18 July 1950, the ships of TF-90 were in Yongil Man Bay, and lead elements landed soon after daylight. The 13th Signal Company followed next. All went well, until typhoon Helene came in, preventing 2nd Battalion, 7th Cav, and the 82nd Field Artillery Battalion from landing until 22 July 1950.

The North Korean Army was 25 miles away. General Walker ordered General Gay to attack directly up the Taegu-Taejon road, to the left (or south) of the redeploying 25th Infantry Division. The 1st Cav Div would relieve the shattered 24th Infantry Division at Yongdong, and block the NKPA, advancing toward Taegu astride the Taegu-Taejon road.

What remained of the 24th Infantry Division would be withdrawn to Taegu to constitute a reserve behind the 1st Cav Div. and the 25th Infantry Division. The battle for Korea was on for the First Cavalry Division.

Tom Moore, tm103ps@yahoo.com

An addendum to Tom Moore's article

Tom Moore cited the entry of the 1st Cavalry Division into the Korean War on 9 July 1950. Its assignment was to relieve the shattered 24th Division at Yongdong. What remained of the 24th was withdrawn to Taegu. In the Bussey article on p. 22 we noted that the 24th Division's first combat assignment was on July 20, 1950, when its 3rd Battalion counterattacked North Koreans who had seized Yechon. Did the 1st Cav. Div. fight anywhere near Yechon, the place where there might have been—or might not have been—a battle?

On another note, Moore mentioned General Robert L. Howze, who was the 1st Cav. Division's first commander. (Howze died in 1926, after which the U.S. Navy named Attack Transport (APA-134)

after him. Many veterans might remember that vessel as they were transported back and forth from Korea aboard it.

"The veteran transport was reacquired by the Navy 1 March 1950 and joined MSTs with a civilian crew. For the next year General R. L. Howze sailed to and from Europe for the International Refugee Organization, bringing displaced persons from Eastern Europe to the United States. In mid-1951, she was transferred to the Pacific, and steamed between San Francisco and the Far East with troop replacements for U.N. fighting in Korea. She continued this vital role helping to defend freedom in Korea, both during the active fighting and after the armistice."

Howze may not have been the most

comfortable APA in the world. (Actually, if there were a contest held for "The Most Comfortable APA," no ship would win.) APAs were not built for comfort. They were built to transport troops from one place to another.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: I spent a considerable amount of time aboard *USS Monrovia* (APA-31) and *USS Cambria* (APA-36). Neither of them were exactly the *Queen Mary*, but they got us Marines where we wanted to go—or didn't want to go in some cases.

Comfort aside, Howze did have a decent "yearbook" for its passengers. Here are a few pages for your reading enjoyment if you never had the pleasure of sailing aboard Howze.)

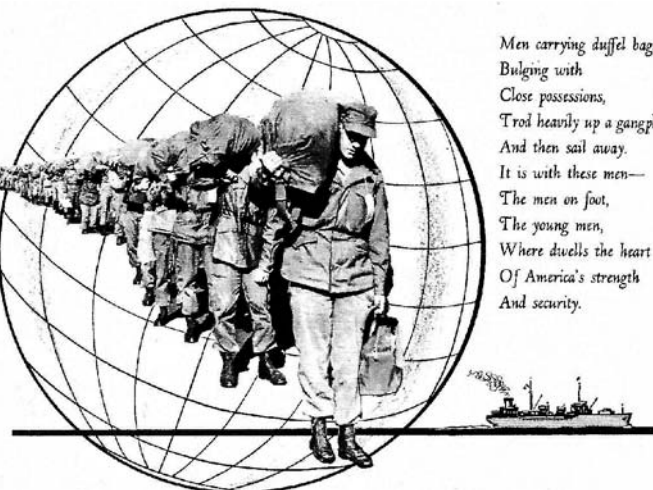
A few pages from a Howze year book



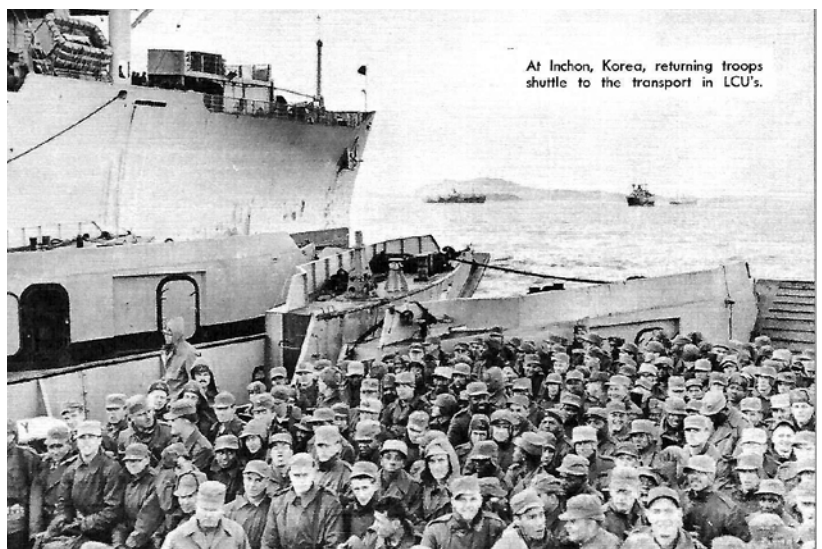
Not exactly the Waldorf, but at least a piece of the ship to call home.



At the other end of the transport route the job is done; it's homeward bound and "sayonara" to the Far East. Troops embark at Pusan, Korea. PHOTO BY HAL PORTER



Men carrying duffel bags,
Bulging with
Close possessions,
Trod heavily up a gangplank
And then sail away.
It is with these men—
The men on foot,
The young men,
Where dwells the heart
Of America's strength
And security.



At Inchon, Korea, returning troops shuttle to the transport in LCU's.

The value of air power in Korea

By Stanley J. Grogan

As time passes significant facts about the Korean War do not become part of general knowledge of the three-year conflict. For instance, the success of air power is not usually known.

Aircraft transporting U.S. combat troops landed at Pusan twelve hours after President Truman ordered the United States Army into action. During the first two years of the war, 1,125,088 military personnel were flown between Korean air strips and Japan.

In 1952 alone, the Pacific airlift made 11,326 crossings. From the beginning of the war until the end of 1952, 400,000 military passengers had flown across the Pacific Ocean. Our forces in Korea were supplied by the greatest airlift in history, which was indispensable in the prosecution of the war.

Much of the UN air action was tactical, i.e., to support or affect ground combat. An official count of total casualties inflicted on the enemy forces by UN air power during the first two years of the war was 231,485. Seen in perspective, this total is equal to the loss of 33 Chinese divisions. An additional tally for the first two years shows 652,562 missions flown, which resulted in an impressive number of enemy assets destroyed: 60,254 vehicles, 1,837 locomotives, 11,873 railway cars, 1,194 bridges, and 1,440 tanks. UN forces lost almost 1,000 aircraft in the process and a like number of personnel.

Our Air Force averaged nearly 1,000 sorties each day during the war. More bomb tonnage was dropped in Korea than was dropped over Japan in WWII. In total tonnage this represents less explosive power than two atom bombs.

LtGen. Walton Walker, the first commander of the Eighth United States Army in Korea at the beginning of the Korean War, who was killed in a jeep accident in South Korea on 23 December 1950, said:

"...no commander ever had better air support than has been furnished to the Eighth Army by the Fifth Air Force...no



An air support C-47 at Itazuke Air Base, Japan, 1952

request for air support that could possibly be furnished has ever been refused.

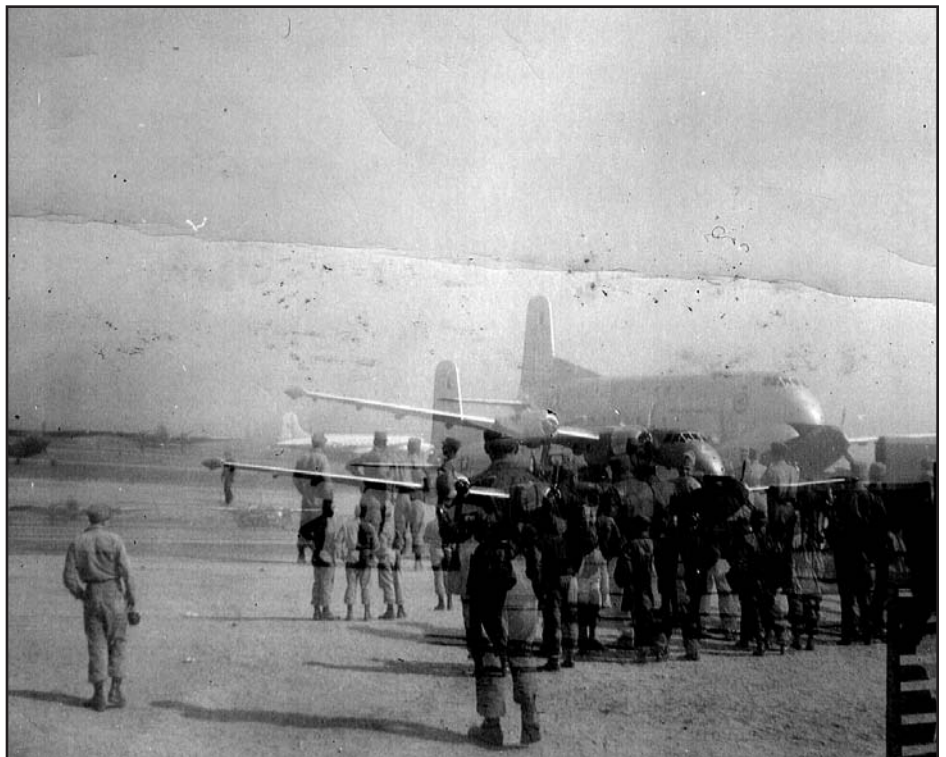
"I will gladly lay my cards on the table and state that if it had not been for the air support we received, we would not have been able to stay in Korea."

Even the most effective air power cannot compensate for overwhelming numbers of the enemy. As the Korean War has shown, air power alone cannot stem the invasion by land armies willing to accept a high rate of casualties, nor

can it prevent supplying an army in the field merely by destroying 200 miles of supply routes. The sources of the supplies must be destroyed. Such sources were placed off limits to the Air Force during the Korean War.

No, air power did not win the war for UN forces, but it made a difference for the combat troops. That alone was worth the effort.

Stanley J. Grogan, 2585 Moraga Dr.,
Pinole, CA 94564



Troops getting ready to go on R&R to Japan (Photo by Richard Friebe)



Recon Missions

Looking for a yearbook

I am looking for a yearbook from the Korean War. My dad, Constantino "Charles" Monteleone, served in the Army from 1953 until 1955. I believe he was in the 3rd Armored Division right after the cease fire. I don't even know where to start to find this.

I'm not even sure if it exists. I tried searching the internet, Ebay, etc. but to no avail. Can someone help me search for this? I appreciate any feedback. Thank you.

Vince Monteleone, Montevin47@gmail.com

Were there Korean police at Chosin Reservoir?

We received a request from a Korean police officer in Seoul for information about the presence of Korean civilian police at the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir. If they were there, were they attached to Army or Marine units or did they act independently. What was their role? Where did they fight?

Warren Wiedhahn, a veteran of the battle, recalls that "We had Korean Marines attached to us and they performed magnificently. Some of them could have been Military Police but when I just hear "Korean Police" I think of civilians."

Here is the original message, slightly edited:

I really appreciate your reply. The Korean police that we are asking about were civilian police, not military police.

I read the book 'Dark Horse Six,' written by Robert Taplett (colonel, USMC). In this book, Robert Taplett called the Korean police the "Wharang Platoon." (It is shown in page 30, 64, 126, 148, 199, 203, 238).

Wharang Platoon is the Korean civilian police that I talked to you about and who we are researching.

I wonder if "Korean Marines" you told me is Wharang Platoon. If "Korean marines" is really Wharang Platoon, I want to hear from you or other Chosin Few veterans (if they know) about 'Korean marines' activity in Chosin Reservoir battle, especially "Yu-dam-li battle" in November 27, 1950.

To listen to your story, our Police History Research Team is considering going to USA and meeting veterans. Or, we may create a video telling the story of the Korean police activity in the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir.

If anyone has any information about the Korean civilian police at the Chosin Reservoir, please forward it to *The Graybeards* Editor, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573.

Where were you on July 27th?

Deactivating and Reactivating the 3rd for Korea

In May 1953, I had just ended my 30-day leave after returning from serving 12 months in the Korean War. My next duty station was with the 8th Tank Battalion stationed in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

In June 1953, there was a posted notice on our bulletin board asking for enlisted Korean War vets who would like to return to Korea as volunteers. I thought to myself, "Why not?" I was a single 19 year old and life was very boring at Camp Lejeune.



There were quite a few Marines from Lejeune with me as we left by train. Specifically, it looked like a troop train. For some reason we tankers were allowed to carry our weapons with us, namely sidearms, 45s and Thompson sub-machine-guns. The train took us down the east coast through Florida, Texas and over to Nebraska, at times stopping to pick up more personnel at different cities.

We had a one-hour layover in Omaha, Nebraska and were allowed time to go into town. We encountered a lot of stares from the townspeople, as we were carrying our weapons. Then someone yelled, "The Korean War was over." We acquired a newspaper. Sure enough, we learned, an armistice had been signed on July 27, 1953. The day here was July 28th, so we were traveling on the train when the war stopped.

As we continued our journey west, everyone was wondering, "What now?" Are we going back to Korea? When we arrived at Camp Pendleton, California the true meaning of our "going back to Korea" was divulged.

Some of us tankers, me included, were sent to San Diego to board an LST loaded with a company of tanks bound for Japan. My orders just said "Welcome to D Company, 3rd Tank Battalion, 3rd Marine Div. FME."

We were sent to Japan to build up the 3rd Marine Div., which was deactivated after WW11. If the war had not stopped, the 3rd Division was to replace the 1st Marine Div. in Korea. As history will tell you, the 1st Div. left Korea and the 3rd Div. remained in Japan and Okinawa for a number of years.

While I spent my remaining enlistment in Japan, I never did get back to see again "The Land of the Morning Calm."

Harry L. Regan, 6370 Devil's Lake Rd.

Webster, WI 54893, (951) 214-5639

Farm Boy Survives War: Music to My Ears

By Morris Breed, as told to MaryLee Killinger

NOTE: The photos included with this photo are not connected to Morris Breed's story. They come from a collection submitted by Charles C. Rickett of Lincolnwood, IL for general use. We have selected them at random for general use.

I grew up on a small family dairy farm in Pennsylvania in the 1930s and 1940s. There were eight kids in my family; I was the oldest boy. My only brother came along six years later.

Two older sisters could outwork any man. Until they left to get married they shared the outside chores. But there was still plenty of work for me. More important, the well-being of my younger siblings was my responsibility as far back as I can remember.

The family worked as a team. Dad and Mom taught us to have fun, even in our hard work. Dad never went hunting or fishing without me and the other kids who wanted to tag along.

The ingenuity of creating something from nothing was—and still is--the hallmark of a successful farmer, especially during the depression years and during WWII when we “wore it out,” “ate it up,” and “made it do.”

Our farm included a well-equipped shop where we fixed or built from scratch farm implements and equipment. Farming can be thankless, end-

lessly repetitive, labor. As a very young child, I was given the job of walking the three-mile perimeter fence line of our 220-acre farm, checking and repairing any breaks or weak sections in the fence.

Most days I brought in the cows from the meadow, fed them, and cleaned the barn afterward. I learned to be ever alert to changes in the environment or with the animals that could spell trouble. On dark nights I navigated the neighborhood by orienting myself to the North Star and the Big Dipper.

It wasn't all drudgery. Early on I was given a BB gun. I practiced my aim by eliminating rodents on the farm. I could easily shoot a mouse, a head shot, at fifty feet. For my twelfth birthday, Dad unceremoniously handed me an old 22 rifle. He gathered up five shells from the workshop and sent me down to the cornfield. “Shoot as many crows as you can,” he said doubtfully.

Proudly, I brought back four dead crows. Dad was pleased, so he continued to challenge my shooting ability.

When I was ten, I longed for peace, quiet, and space of my own. (Did I mention I had six sisters?) So, with my life savings of \$10.58, I bought a 7' x 7' high-walled canvas tent from the Sears Roebuck Catalog and waited impatiently until it arrived. I built a wood base and a sleeping platform for it between the house and the barn. The tent fit the platform perfectly. For four years my younger brother and I slept in that tent from early spring till the snow was deep. We probably would have continued had the canvas not fallen apart.



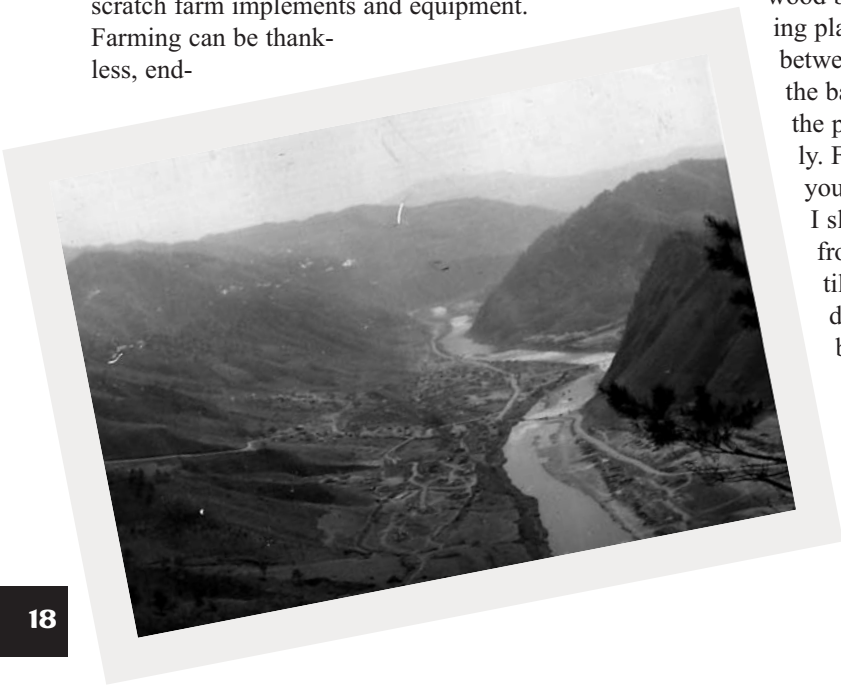
Each morning Dad would softly call out, “Morris, go get the cows.” Once I just rolled over and went back to sleep. I got a bucket of ice cold well water in the face. Like I said, it happened once. Forever after that I awakened from a dead sleep at the slightest whisper!

During a summer night's storm with lightning flashing all around us, Mom came out to the back porch around midnight and hollered for us to get in the house. I yelled back to her, “We're just as safe out here as inside.”

We were in a low spot surrounded with farm equipment that would attract any lightning bolts first. To my surprise, she turned and went back into the house. Apparently, she agreed with me. After that, it seemed she trusted me to assess situations and make appropriate decisions.

Sleeping under the thin walls of that tent I developed great lungs and a strong immune system. One year my dad purchased a new cow. With it came a pervasive infestation of lice to our farm. Our dilemma was first discovered by my teacher, who noticed that I was doing a lot of scratching. Then, shaking my head over a clean sheet of paper, she provided proof positive we all had a problem.

Ugly little critters fell onto the paper wanting to jump all over. Not only did I have to shave my head and rid myself of



lice, but I had to shave, scrub, and treat all forty head of cattle. The barns had to be cleaned, scrubbed, and white washed. By the time the disgusting insects were eradicated, I never wanted to see another louse again! But I did... In Korea!

(More on that in the next 'episode.')

My regiment arrived in Korea on July 24, 1950. We were in battle by the 27th. For the next nine months we were in constant combat situations.

I was reassigned from regiment to regiment as each was, in turn, decimated in battle. By August I was in the 25th Regiment.

As a Combat Engineer PFC, I was always assigned to the HQ Company. Many men died in those early days for countless unnecessary reasons: lack of preparation, old malfunctioning armament, outdated equipment, bad water, lack of food and shelter, naïve assumptions made about the enemy...the list went on.

After basic training at Fort Dix in early 1949, I received advanced training as a Combat Engineer at Fort Lewis that fall. We were given the challenging task of setting up and running operations in the field with little or no equipment. We provided for as much safety and comfort as each situation allowed, all with improvised tools and whatever we could scrounge. In Korea, scrounge we did! I earned the nickname "Looter." I'm not particularly proud of that name or the 'requisitioning' I did to earn it. Yet, the survival of our unit depended on possessing equipment which had not been supplied to us. I did my best to compensate resourcefully for all shortcomings.

Combat Engineers were also responsible for transporting and organizing munitions. We repaired and built roads over any terrain with only our army knives, bayonets, and helmets. We built rock bridges with bare hands, hauling first the largest rocks, laying down trees or branches, and filling in with helmets full of gravel and soil. What we would have given for a #2 shovel!

Once officers requested an elevated

tabletop sandbox filled with sand so they could draw little battle plans in it. First of all, where would I even find a table? Oh, the door on the nearest farmer's hut! (Of course, the farmer wasn't very happy.) Nails were impossible to find, so we whittled wooden pegs.

Many a time I had to make the difficult decision to disobey orders that made no sense. It seemed very few guys were willing to take such an initiative. Even in ridiculous situations, soldiers would resist making a simple, obvious course correction, claiming they could not disobey orders. Once we had to bodily drag a guy from the foxhole he'd been 'assigned' to guard mere moments before it was overrun by the breaching enemy.

On another occasion, I was assigned to guard a precious radio loaned to a ROK soldier group designated to defend an outpost. I noticed that the ROK officer was foolishly exposing the unit and 'my radio' on the skyline of hills directly facing the position of the enemy. After hearing the first two salvos, each progressively closer, I decided to ease back toward safety. Sure enough, the third shot took out the unit and the radio.

While dropping back, I received shrapnel to the groin. There I was, injured, close to enemy lines, far from any U.S. troops, with night falling. I determined that following orders there was over for me. As quickly and as quietly as I could, I sneaked behind the ROK lines. Finding the officers in charge, I shared cigarettes with them as I pantomimed what had happened and my current dilemma.

The officer in charge watched, pondered, then knelt down and drew a map in the dirt indicating the safest route of escape. By gesture, he explained that the Americans should change their artillery range as too many of his men were being hit by friendly fire. In complete darkness, I made my way back to a U.S. group to report what I'd learned.

I arrived just before dawn. Maybe a few lives were saved from my independent efforts. It's hard to tell. Afterwards, I crawled into a school room crowded with sleeping GIs and wiggled enough room to lie down. So great was my exhaustion that when I awoke I discovered the troops had all moved out while I was asleep and much of the building had been destroyed with mortars.

My shrapnel wound was never treated, and it healed with time. Years later, an x-ray revealed that the shrapnel was still there. My wife and I had five kids, so no harm done!



Whether from nature or my upbringing, I was always somewhat of a "cut up." That was a challenge in the high adrenalin, fear, and exhaustion of war, but even after a tough battle with a loss of comrades, we released our tension and showed our affection in the teasing jibes and practical jokes we played on one another. Laughter was a good medicine.

Throughout my time in Korea, there was never a 'line' to be behind, or the sense that the enemy would come at us from one particular direction. We moved north, south, east and west, pursuing the enemy wherever they came upon us. After MacArthur took charge landing in Inchon, we worked our way north by zigzagging west to east, then back again.

First, we passed the 38th Parallel. Then we pushed toward the Yalu River, which borders North Korea and China.



Without benefit of maps we never knew exactly where we were or what was happening in the larger picture. Yet, rumors spread that the North Koreans and their Russian ‘helpers’ were defeated and we would be going home by Christmas.

Sometime in late November a mess truck arrived at our position. Surprisingly, we were served a Thanksgiving dinner! All was quiet and we were feeling pretty good about our circumstances. My buddy and I were instructed to get our plates of food first, then to stand guard as the rest of our company ate. Just as we were finishing, we heard shooting close by. Orders were hastily screamed at us to destroy the food, run for the trucks, and get out of there.

Thousands of Chinese soldiers had nearly surrounded us and were closing the circle. With only the clothes on our backs, our rifles, some ammo, and a down mummy bag, we made a desperate retreat back south. For a solid week we neither slept nor ate. I weighed 145 pounds when I arrived in Korea, but dropped to 111 pounds as time went by. Some Thanksgiving! And I don’t recall Christmas ever coming. However, it grew colder, near zero at first.

Our situation worsened as we pushed on through deep, falling snow in temps plummeting to -20 and -30 degrees below zero. We made a leap-frog retreat, with one unit covering the rear till all the units passed by. Then we’d move through the other units to the front while the next unit covered us. When we could find no shelter, we’d dig down through the snow to

the ground and bed down in our mummy bags. We’d cover ourselves and each other with snow. In the morning, we always hoped we’d dig out the same number of guys we had buried the night before. If fresh snow had fallen, it was difficult to tell.

We had no potable water and only C-rations to eat. We would thaw them by tucking a can into an armpit while we marched. Once, when we had been on the run for several days in below-zero temps, without shelter or sleep, we happened upon a farmer’s hut.

After rousting the inhabitants, I instructed the guys to pile into the 8’ x 10’ shelter and, starting in the back corner wall, to each sit leaning their back against the man behind them, keeping their legs spread apart to make room for the next man. In this manner, 21 of us were able to fit into the meager space. Leaning upon one another, we finally caught some “shut eye.” We had been instructed to burn every structure as we went to deny the pursuing Chinese any shelter. We torched the cottage before we moved out.

We crossed several rivers without benefit of a bridge. We waded or swam through the icy waters! We had no time to change into dry clothing—as if we had any—with the constant press of retreating troops and the enemy behind us. We let our clothes freeze dry on our backs. We would playfully smack each other around the shoulders and torso and box kick to break up the frozen layers in order to

keep moving.

After weeks of heading south, we came, late one night, to a wide, but passable, river. GIs by the hundreds were stacked up at the bank while officers debated the right direction and manner to proceed. In their fatigue and panic, they couldn’t decipher their maps or determine whether to go right or left parallel to the river or to cross over.

One officer claimed loudly that since we were on the “other side of the world, the sun came up in the west!” In my most mature possible 19-year-old voice, I explained (with feigned authority) about the North Star and the Big Dipper, and pointed toward the south, explaining that we had to cross the river and continue that way. My pronouncement was followed by quiet murmuring among the officers. Soon, the order came to “Move out across the river!”

At the time, I was just a 19-year-old kid, doing what I had always done back on the farm. Only in later years did I associate my survival in the dark days of war with the childhood lessons learned. What I learned at home became critical life skills that have served me well all my life.

Years after the war I dedicated forty acres of land behind my country home near St. Lewis river in Northern Minnesota for use as a camp for Royal Rangers, a parallel group to the Boy Scouts, organized by various Christian churches. For thirty years, boys from all

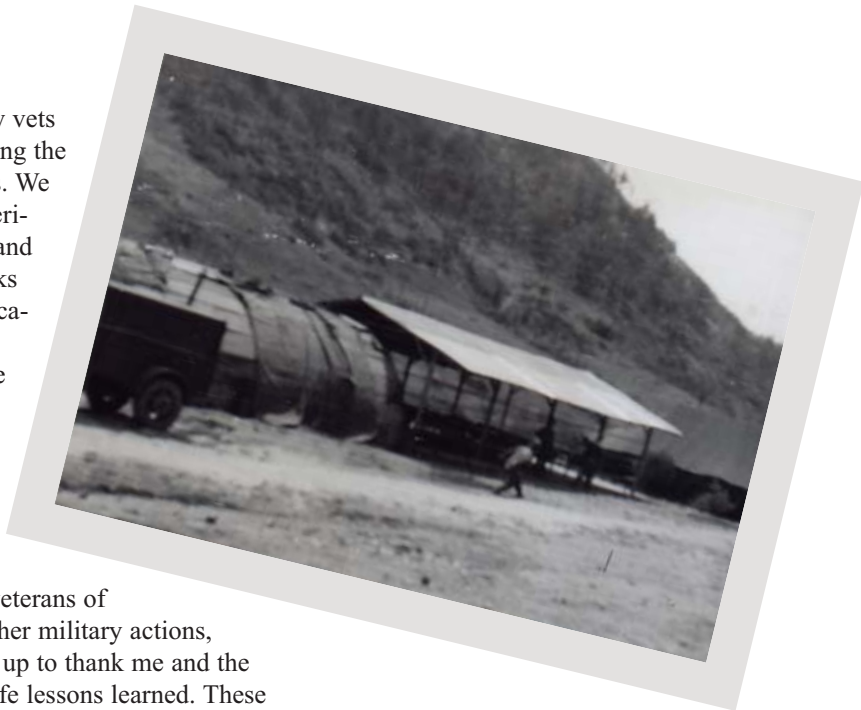
over Minnesota came there for weekend outings and week-long camps. We constructed buildings using whatever was on hand or we could scrounge (legally, now!). Eventually, we had a lodge surrounded by a high fort fence and four block houses.

We built a 165' suspension bridge over the St. Lewis River that ran by the fort. We held fun, crazy activities, prepared meals moms preferred not to hear about, sang camp songs, performed skits, and sat around endless campfires. The boys learned how to survive in the dead of winter with only a blanket, a knife, and whatever they could forage. They built shelters, learned to swim, and to maintain health and safety in the wild.

The core purpose of the camp was to build boys into capable men of excellent moral character. We emphasized Christian values, the virtues of teamwork, ingenuity, outdoor resourcefulness and awareness of surroundings. We taught them lessons from our American

founders.

A few fellow vets and I were among the Ranger Leaders. We shared our experience, wisdom, and skills to the tasks at hand, and occasionally round the campfire we told some war stories. A few years later I began to have visits from former Rangers, now veterans of Vietnam and other military actions, who'd look me up to thank me and the others for the life lessons learned. These young men proclaimed that the skills and disciplines learned at camp contributed to their survival on military tours. Such reports were and still are music to my ears!



Morris Breed served as a PFC with the 25th Infantry Regiment, HQ Co. He is listed as inactive.

Humor in Korea

This is one of a continuing series. It can only continue if members contribute their stories. Please send your "Humor in Korea" submissions to Arthur G. Sharp, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City, FL 33573. We can all use a laugh once in a while, just as the troops in Korea did.



I could not have realized back in August, 1952 that the pool of qualified infantry field grade officers' replacements was being severely drained by the Korean War. President Truman had called up the inactive reservists to provide needed experienced officers from WWII to serve in the conflict's stalemate phase. That contingent of replacements came in all sizes, shapes, and service branches.

That summer, the 65th Puerto Rican regiment was preparing a night movement back to the front line from Camp Casey. My platoon, 81 mm mortar, was in the 1st Battalion. We were scheduled to depart early in order to zero in the guns to support the movement of the rifle companies into their line positions. The movements had become routine but there was always the possibility that Chinese would interdict the convoy with mortar fire.

The platoon was busy loading the mor-

tars, ammunition, and gear on to the jeep trailers and a truck for the movement. That's when I met our new replacement battalion commander. He was there to observe the organization of the convoy.

I had heard that the new commander, LtCol Collins, was a career officer who had spent 22 years in the Quarter Master corps and had never commanded a combat unit. Apparently the Pentagon deemed it worthwhile that he experience combat and earn a Combat Infantryman Badge for his military 201 file.

His appearance did not exude confidence. He looked older than his years, with a cigarette in his mouth with an obvious ash trail at the end, and wearing GI-issued glasses. In his right hand he held a Field Manual of Infantry Convoy Formation. Suddenly, with his hand and thumb, he began frantically thumbing through the pages. He looked up

with a frown on his forehead; the convoy was not being arranged according to regulations.

His facial expression spoke volumes. The semblance of the platoon's convoy was not by the book. We just stood there, when I realized he needed an explanation. I said, "Sir, these men have done the movement up to the line many times without a manual. The guns and ammunition are loaded first, then the 6X6 is loaded with the personal gear in a non-military pile with the last item on top a toilet seat with cover."

In essence, the men said, "We don't need no stinking manual!"

At that moment a jeep and trailer with the first mortar and ammo pulled out into the dark. Before the colonel could utter his dissatisfaction, I saluted quickly and disappeared into the dark of night too. I had to get out of Dodge fast!

George Bjotvedt, viking8588@gmail.com

Yechon, Charles Bussey, and the Army's

A short while back the subject of the battle of Yechon and Col. Charles Bussey's role in it arose at a Korean War Historical Seminar. No one seemed to know anything about either the battle or the man. That led to a bit of research about both. Here is what we discovered.

Bussey wrote his autobiography, "Firefight at Yechon: Courage and Racism in the Korean War." He had quite a story to tell. He joined the Tuskegee Airmen, an all-black air unit, which protected Allied bombers on missions over Europe during World War II in and over North Africa, Italy and finally Germany. He later served as an Army officer in the Korean War.

On July 20, 1950, Bussey was returning to his 77th Engineer Combat Company with mail from the states for one of his platoons, when he came across a dozen "lollygagging" (resting) army truck drivers. One of his contentions re the Korean War was that U.S. Soldiers were totally unprepared for combat in the early stages. That same idea is addressed in the article by Michael Czuboka on page 23 of this issue in which he suggests that there was a relaxation in the military caste system that contributed to this lack of preparation.

Bussey heard fighting in the town ahead, in which he states his company was supposed to provide back-up support. He climbed a nearby hill. A kilometer to the rear of the vehicle column he spotted a large body of white-clad Koreans coming toward them. Bussey ordered the drivers to unload the two machine guns and ammunition in their trucks and drag them to the top of the hill.

"I watched the group of farmer-soldiers coming ever closer and reckoned that farmers scatter and run if you send a long burst of machine-gun fire over their heads, but soldiers flatten out like quail and await orders from their leader...I sent a burst from the .50 caliber machine gun dangerously close above the heads of the approaching group...True to the form of soldiers, they flattened into the paddy as the bullets flew past them...Bullets raked and chewed them up mercilessly...The advancing column was under tight observation from somewhere on the mountain because large mortar rounds started...overhead.

"I was nicked by a fragment. The gunner on the .30 caliber machine gunner was hit badly, and his assistant was killed. The enemy mortar was accurate. The shells were bursting about twenty to forty feet overhead, showering us with shell fragments. And we were now drawing small-arms fire from the rice paddies below...I chopped the North Korean troops to pieces...I was ashamed of the slaughter before me, but this was my job, my duty, and my responsibility. I stayed with it until not one white rag was left intact."

The enemy unit was destroyed. Bussey's group was given credit for killing 258 enemy soldiers in the battle. A day

Bussey stated that he was denied the Medal of Honor in the battle because a racist white officer, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, felt the nation's highest medal for valor should only be awarded to a black man posthumously.

after United States forces occupied Yechon, an Associated Press reporter filed a story about the entire battle and said it was "the first sizable ground victory in the Korean War."

Bussey stated that he was denied the Medal of Honor in the battle because a racist white officer, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, felt the nation's highest medal for valor should only be awarded to a black man posthumously.

Thirty nine years after the conflict, Bussey could not pinpoint the mass grave site of the dead North Korean soldiers and local civilians could not recall anything about the incident. The Washington Post states that "prejudiced Army historians later insisted, against the evidence... [the Battle of Yechon]...never really happened." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firefight_at_Yechon)

In retrospect, Bussey earned the Silver Star for his valor at Yechon. Some people questioned whether there was even a battle there. Others wonder whether Bussey was denied the Medal of Honor because of racism.

Here's an excerpt from an article in the February 20, 1988 Cleveland [OH] Plain Dealer, p. 37:

"Also involved in the battle of Yechon was the 77th Engineer Combat Company, another black outfit. Its commander, Lt. Charles S. Bussey, was recommended for the country's highest combat award, the Medal of Honor, for his almost single-handed heroics in stopping an enemy flanking movement—but his action isn't mentioned at all in the Army's official history...

"The Army's official history of the early months of the Korean War refers to Yechon action offhandedly, expressing doubt that there had been "any action at all and suggesting that the North Korean army "had withdrawn before the (American) combat team got there."

Strangely enough, press releases of the time described the Yechon victory as the "first sizeable ground victory of the Korean War." There was some action around Yechon. The Portland [OR] Oregonian reported in its August 3, 1950 edition, p. 3:

"The main body of South Koreans, in a general withdrawal which started Monday after the loss of Yechon, fell back to the south bank of the Naktong River—one of the largest water barriers in Korea. Yechon is 55 air miles north

strange denial

of Taegu, supply point for defending forces on the main rail and highway link from Pusan, 55 miles farther southeast.”

It’s hard to imagine that there had not been any action there at all, as the U.S. Army suggested, if the South Koreans withdrew from Yechon after it fell.

And the August 10, 1988 Washington [D.C.] Times carried this information on p. 15:

“The 24th drew its first combat assignment on July 20 [1950], when its 3rd Battalion counterattacked North Koreans who had seized Yechon, an important crossroads, and recaptured the town...”

“There was no question in the mind of Maj. Gen. William Kean, the 25th Division Commander. Gen Kean later decorated Charles Bussey, the commander of an all-black engineering unit that supported the 24th at Yechon, with the Silver Star and Purple Heart for blocking an enemy flanking maneuver outside the town.”

It is unlikely that Gen Kean would have awarded a Purple Heart to a Soldier who had not been wounded. Simply put, the evidence suggests that there was a considerable amount of action around Yechon in July 1950, which raises the possibility that Bussey did what he said he did.

Any thoughts?

Does The Caste System Among Officers Work?

Korean War Comrades & Other Friends:

You may have some interest in the following letter that I wrote several years ago that was published in *Esprit de Corps*, the Canadian military magazine:

Joe Fernandez (Vol. 20, Issue 9), with no credible evidence, states that “eliminating the caste system that divides officers and men leads to better mutual understanding and fewer cases of formal disciplinary charges”. Unfortunately, the “de-casting” or “democratization” of the armed forces of the U.S. after World War II led to some very serious negative consequences during the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Col. (Ret.) T.R. Fehrenbach, a U.S. Army battalion commander during the Korean War, and a distinguished military historian in the years that followed, has noted that during the first six months of the Korean War there were “wholesale failures” by the American army. Some units and individuals “bugged out:” that is, they ran away from the battlefields and often abandoned all of their weapons and equipment.

Fehrenbach has written as follows in his book “This Kind of War” (Brassey’s, Washington, D.C., 1963; pages 293, 294.):

“The Doolittle Board of 1945-46 met, listened to less than half a hundred complaints and made its recommendations. The so-called ‘caste system’ was modified. Captains, by fiat, suddenly ceased to be gods, and sergeants, the hard-bitten backbone of the army, were told to be just some of the boys.”

“All of this was very democratic and pleasant, but it is in the nature of young men to get away with anything they can, and soon these young men found they could get away with plenty...What they lacked could not be seen, not until the guns sounded...When a sergeant gives a soldier an order in battle, it must have the weight of a four-star general. Such orders cannot be given by men who are some of the boys.”

“A soldier could tell his sergeant to blow it. In the old army he may have been bashed, and found immediately what the rules were going to be. In the Canadian Army (which oddly enough no American liberals have found fascist or

“A soldier could tell his sergeant to blow it. In the old army he may have been bashed, and found immediately what the rules were going to be....”

bestial) he would have been marched in front of his company commander, had his pay reduced, perhaps even been confined for thirty days... He would have learned that orders are to be followed.”

To say, as Fernandez does, that German officers worked in a caste free system during WWII and that they “wore the same wet, dirty rags and were exposed to the same cold fatigue and bad food as were their men” is absolute nonsense. The Germans, in fact, had a very class-structured, strong, authoritarian military caste system. Discipline was severe. Deserters, especially in the last part of the war, were shot. The German officers who surrendered at Stalingrad were plump and healthy, but their surviving soldiers were on the verge of starvation.

Joe Fernandez is an articulate writer, but he needs to do more detailed research before he submits articles for publication.

Sincerely,

Michael Czuboka, 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's
Canadian Light Infantry, Korea: 1950-1951

Reminder: We cannot reprint verbatim and without permission copyrighted articles, photos, or lengthy excerpts that were published in other magazines, newspapers, books, cereal boxes, etc. Doing so would violate copyright laws and possibly lead to lawsuits against the KWVA. As I recall, the KWVA was sued under a previous editor for copyright infringement. It would not be a good thing to let it happen again.

Were the Wolfhounds the ‘Best Damn Soldiers in the World?’

Mel Richards stands beneath a banner in Korea that boasts the members of the 27th Inf. Regt. were the “Best Damn Soldiers in the World.” (Sgt) Richards served with Love Co., 3rd Bn., 27th Inf. Regt in Korea during the Iron Triangle battle. He was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge.

Melvin J. Richards, 7210
N Via De Paesia, Scottsdale,
AZ 85258, 480-663-3731 or
801-944-5823 (cell)
meljer1@cox.net



(Sgt) Mel Richards in Korea

The Korean War Museum closes its doors—but opens anyway

There has been an ongoing effort for many years to establish a National Korean War Museum. Various spots were considered, e.g., Springfield, IL and New York City. Despite interested parties’ best efforts, the search for a home, proper funding, etc. never bore fruit.

Finally, though, dedicated aficionados have found a site willing to accommodate the collection, although it won’t be available for another year or so. Here is the story.

.....

I was a member of the Board of Directors for the National Korean War Museum. Sadly, despite many years of hard work, the decision was made to shut the effort down, which we did last year. I don’t know what else we could have done, crossing the country as we did talking to corporations, foundations, celebrities and many wealthy Korean vets. When even the latter group failed to respond it was clear that we had to accept the reality of the

situation, which we did.

Over the years many Korean veterans and families of veterans donated a great deal of material and artifacts and the last thing that we wanted to happen was to see those items scattered all over the map, so we decided that any potential recipient had to take it all. That immediately ruled out many museums. Then, we had a stroke of luck.

One of our Board members initiated contact with the Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri, which agreed to take it all. The Library Director has just advised me that they will be closing down later this spring, until 2020, to do a major renovation of the library that will be able to accommodate a greatly expanded treatment of the Korean War chapter of Mr. Truman’s legacy.

We will be able to display Korean War artifacts and archival material, including what we gave them. The

reopening date will coincide with the 75th Anniversary of Truman becoming President in April 1945. I cannot think of a better home for our collection than this. This was, after all, Mr. Truman’s war.

It also means that there will be a Korean War Museum after all, in this expanded area. Please let our members know, so that our Korean War comrades and our many donors will know the outcome of this effort.

As an old Korean War Marine veteran who served with Baker Co., 1st Bn., 7th Regt., 1st Marine Division, giving the public the opportunity to learn about this war and the impact it had on South Korea and the world at large is very important to me personally. We saved a country and its people, and I will always be proud of that.

*Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Mitchell, 3021
Rosefield Dr., Houston, TX 77080, 713
939-8880, kwvarjrn@aol.com*

2019 FUNDRAISER

KOREAN WAR/KOREA DEFENSE VETERANS ASSOCIATION



FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

SIX PRIZE WINNERS



KWVA COINS - \$5.50 + postage

KWVA COINS - \$5.50 + postage

1ST PRIZE / 2ND PRIZE / 3RD PRIZE / 4TH PRIZE / 5TH PRIZE / 6TH PRIZE

\$1,500 / \$1,000 / \$1,000 / \$1,000 / \$500 / \$500

WE NEED YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT - IF YOU DO NOT WANT THE CASH PRIZE, PUT YOUR CHAPTER NUMBER AND YOUR MEMBER NUMBER. THE CHAPTER MIGHT WIN. ALL DONATIONS ARE APPRECIATED— AND THERE ARE ZERO ADMINISTRATION COSTS FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

Our 2019 fundraiser goal is \$70,000. With every member's support, it is a reasonable goal. Unfortunately, our expenses have increased at a time when we are losing members due to health reasons. So, we definitely need your help now more than ever. Happily, the odds of winning are higher in your favor than are those in state lotteries. And, every dollar goes to support our great Graybeards Magazine and ongoing operating costs.

Many members have had free dues or have not had to pay for 15 – 20 years. The \$150 Life dues paid has long been used up just sending The Graybeards. Please consider making a donation to support the fundraiser. If you do not wish to participate, please make a donation instead. Mark the donation "Fundraiser," so it can be earmarked properly.

Please consider purchasing additional tickets, if you can, to help us reach the goal of \$70,000. It cannot happen without membership support. If you do not want the prize donate it to your chapter or department by the chapter name or number, but include your member number. Again, I THANK all the members who have participated in the past. It is greatly appreciated.

If you go to the website KWVA.us you will find many new items available for purchase: shirts, pins, patches, reduced prices on all challenge coins, caps and more. Rose of Sharon bulk sales also help chapters raise money for their expenses.

This is our organization. Please help keep it strong.

Always Remember: "FREEDOM IS NOT FREE"

Thomas McHugh, Director

Chairman, Fund Raiser Committee



2019 FUNDRAISER



1950-1954

"Freedom Is Not Free"



1954-Present



KOREAN WAR / KOREA DEFENSE VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Winners to be drawn on November 1st 2019 at KWVA HQ. Donation \$20 for each ticket. To enter this fundraiser, complete the attached forms. Winners will be announced on www.KWVA.us, in the Graybeards and by phone.

Deadline for receipt of tickets / donations will be October 25th, 2019

Super Cash Prizes!

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	4th Prize	5th Prize	6th Prize
\$1500	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$500



SIX ALL CASH PRIZES SIX HAPPY MEMBERS
This (ALL CASH DRAWING) will allow the winners to: Enjoy life.
Go on vacation. Buy a rifle. Fix a car. Get an item of your choice.

Most importantly, SUPPORT THE KWVA

For more tickets, copy or go to www.KWVA.US For applications click "HOW TO JOIN" link

KWVA INC. Korea War and Korea Defense Veterans

Thomas Mc Hugh, Director Chairman Fundraiser Committee Contact : tmmchugh@msn.com

Make check payable to: KWVA or Pay by Credit Card ☐ Visa ☐ Master Card

Card Number: _____ Exp. Date ____/____ V-Code _____

You need not tear the page out of the Graybeards magazine. You may copy the page and send tickets with your payment to: KWVA Membership Office, P.O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State, ZIP: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Membership No: _____

In the previous issue we included the below article. Unfortunately, due to a technical glitch the photos did not accompany it. We are rerunning the article with the photos.

On October 19, 2018 KWVA National Officers Chaplain Jack Keep, Director Tom McHugh, 1st VP Jeff Brodeur, and President Paul Cunningham visited patients and staff of the James Haley Tampa VA Polytrauma Ward. We presented KWVA Challenge Coins to all the patients and staff with whom we came in contact.

We were met by Tampa VA Director Joe Battle, whose father served in Korea with the 8th Cav., and staff. Dr. Steven Scott, Director of the Polytrauma Ward, and KWVA Keynote speaker for the KWVA National Meeting, gave us a personal tour.

We were in the rehab room, the pool, and on the Polytrauma Ward observing how procedures are done methodically by staff. We saw one soldier who has been paralyzed since 2005 walk for the first time in 13 years. It was an unbelievable moment.

Another soldier with TBI spoke for the first time in one year after Director McHugh presented him a Challenge Coin.

It was a visit none of us will ever forget. We thank Dr. Scott, Director Battle, and the wonderful staff treating our wounded warriors for their hospitality.

*Jeff Brodeur,
kvamane@aol.com*

Watching Miracles Occur Part II



ABOVE: Jack Keep, Tom McHugh, Dr. Steven Scott, Jeff Brodeur, and Paul Cunningham (L-R) at James Haley Tampa VA Polytrauma Ward



LEFT: KWVA members mingle with patients and staff at James Haley Tampa VA Polytrauma Ward



ABOVE: Members of KWVA with other veterans at Tampa VA facility



LEFT: Jack Keep, Tom McHugh, unidentified patient, Jeff Brodeur, and Paul Cunningham (L-R) on hospital visit

The Where, When, and Why of the Korean War

Tell America

24 – CHARLES PARLIER [IL]

On 14 February 2019, President Orval Mechling, Dave Mayberry, and Treasurer Wayne Semple did a presentation at Lutheran School Association High School, Decatur, IL for two classes.

Members visited the Mt Zion Illinois High School on 11 February, 2019. They presented a session for 1 class, 1 teacher, and 17 students. Orval Mechling, Frank Delgado, Dave Mayberry, Lee Parks, and Secretary Bill Hanes talked to the students. The teacher, Mr. Hansen, remarked that this is the 22nd consecutive year for this event.

We also presented on March 8, 2019, at a marathon session at Clinton High School, Clinton, IL. Members were Orval Mechling, Dave Mayberry, Wayne Semple, and Bill Hanes. There were 7 classes with 18 teachers, 190 students.

Three days later, on March 11, 2019, Orval Mechling, Frank Delgado, Wayne Semple, and Bill Hanes spoke at Stewardson-Strasburg High School, Strasburg, Ill. They presented to 3 classes, 4 teachers, and 91 students.

Not to be outdone, Orval Mechling, Wayne Semple and Bill Hanes conducted a presentation at Hartsburg-Emden High School on 15 March 2019 for 1 class, 1 teacher, and 15 students.

William Hanes, williamhanes@att.net



Dave Mayberry of Ch. 24 at Lutheran School Association High School



Presenter Orval Mechling of Ch. 24 at Lutheran School Association High School



Wayne Semple, Ch. 24 participant, at Lutheran School Association High School

270 – SAM JOHNSON [TX]

We enjoyed another successful year presenting the Tell America Program to students at area schools. Four members made a presentation at Plano East High School on January 9, 2019. Plano East Senior High School is a highly rated public school located in Plano, TX. It has 2,955 students in grades 9-12, with a student-teacher ratio of 16 to 1.

The team spoke to 60 JROTC Panther Battalion cadets in five classes. During the presentation, the cadets learned about the use and operation of an M4A3E8 “Easy Eight” tank from Richard Sanchez. They learned about a famous Marine Corps sergeant, a horse named Reckless. Dick Lethe covered the capabilities of the F-94 Starfire. They heard about flying at night and a “close encounter” with a flying object. Cadets also heard about *Stalag 65: A memoir of a Korean POW*, a book translated by Jay Zo. The book describes survival in POW camps where an inmate was often in much greater danger from his fellow prisoners than his captors.

Flying missions on a B-29 Superfortress bomber was something the cadets knew little about. Paul Pfrommer talked about the B-29’s capabilities. They learned about the switch to flying night missions and ways of flying and being detected less.

At the start of every class, each cadet stood and explained his/her plans upon graduation. The speakers were impressed with the respect and courtesy the cadets provided.

This JROTC Panther Battalion started in 1981. It’s rated in top 10% of the high school programs earning the Honor Unit with Distinction (HUD or Gold Star unit).

Seven members visited Allen High School in Allen, TX on January 31st and Feb 1st, 2019. They spoke to 1,028 students about their experiences in the armed forces. Some veterans were in the Korean War and some came after. The students were from combined history and social studies classes, plus Marine Corps JROTC.

Marine Corps JROTC, which is in its sixth year at Allen High School, has been very popular thanks to its leader, MAJ Tom Conner. This JROTC program is the largest in North Texas. The Tell America Team

has presented at Allen High School since 2012.

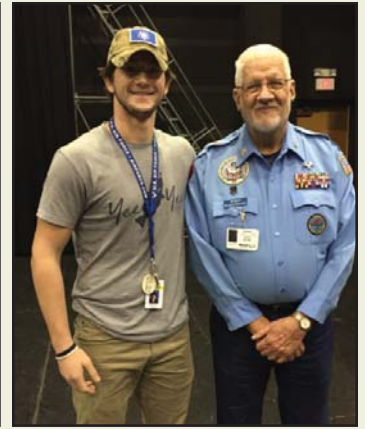
Dick Lethe, our Tell America Director, used a new approach of passing out 15-20 laminated cards with a question like the following on each of them: "Did you enlist or were you drafted?" Sometimes, asking questions in a room of 200 can be intimidating to students. The written question cards make it easier.

Each speaker answers. Then, presenters pass down the microphone after answering the question. Dick talked about flying night missions from his base in Japan searching for enemy aircraft. He flew over 100 missions.

Jerry Kasten talked about his service as a photographer and how he got the job as a "VIP Photographer." He shared some of the pictures he took of orphanages and some prisoner exchanges. Jay Zo explained the feeling of waking early on a Sunday morning in June 1950 to the sound of explosions. At age 12 he counted the double stream of bombs dropping from B-29s flying near Seoul. Dr. Zo handed out several copies of the book "Stalag 65" to both students and faculty.

Bill Jimenez described the effects of the freezing temperatures during the war as he worked to set trip wire and to disarm land mines. The students had lots of questions for Jimenez, as well as the other speakers. His experiences as a Command Sergeant Major were very interesting.

Joe Seiling, joeseiling.debbie@gmail.com



Top left: Richard Sanchez of Ch. 270 talks to students about the Sherman Easy Eight tank at Allen High School.

Top right: Joe Seiling (R) at Allen High School with Joshua Talley.

Left: Jerry Kasten of Ch. 270 (L) waits his turn to present at Allen High School



HAWAII

On December 18, 2018, James "Ace" Kaleohano, a member of KWVA Hawaii Chapter 1, visited Mililani High School on West Oahu for a "Tell America" presentation. He spoke to students of a history class that coincidentally had been tasked by their teacher to study the Korean War. The students were delighted to receive the presentation and enthusiastically asked very good questions during the nearly two-hour session that ended with hearty applause.

Stan Fuji, stan_fujii@hotmail.com



Richard Sanchez, Dick Lethe, Jay Zoe, and Paul Pfrommer of Ch. 270 with cadets. Battalion Commander, c/MAJ Allie Dyer is on far left



James "Ace" Kaleohano with students at Mililani High School



Richard Sanchez, Dick Lethe, Jay Zo, and B. J. Jimenez of Ch. 270 (L-R) with Allen High student Joshua Talley (rear)

All Chapter and/or Department news for publication in *The Graybeards* should be mailed to Art Sharp, Editor, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573 or emailed to: Sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net

Wonsan Repatriation

As you will recall North Korea turned over the remains of 55 U.S. Korean War MIAs in July 2018. We want to keep the memory of that occasion alive. In that vein we include this message and accompanying photos that highlight the seriousness of the ongoing identification process and give you an insight into the people working on the project..

Here are two messages sent last year to catch everyone up. The first is from Bruce Harder, KWVA POW/MIA Coordinator, to President Paul Cunningham.

Paul and other KWVA officials:

Good evening, I just received this message below from DPAA re the 2018 Wonsan repatriation. The pictures and the text below speak for themselves. This is a significant event for the Korean War personnel accounting effort. A lot of work will follow to identify the servicemen's remains that were returned in these 55 boxes. It is likely that the remains represent more than 55 servicemen. Let's hope that talks follow that will result in an arrangement and the resumption of remains recovery operations in North Korea.

Respectfully,

Bruce Harder, 540-659-0252, harderbr@aol.com, KWVA POW/MIA Coordinator

Kelly McKeague's message

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sharing with you information and pictures from both the turnover at Wonsan, North Korea, and the field forensic review at Osan Air Base outside of Seoul. Representing the Department of Defense (DoD) were Dr John Byrd (DPAA Lab Director); Dr Deb Zinni (one of DPAA's Lab Managers);, Dr Jennie Jin (the anthropologist in charge of our Korea War Project (interestingly, her grandparents emigrated from North Korea to Seoul during the war); Dr Veronica Keyes (anthropologist also assigned to the project); and Army SFC David Marshall, the photographer. They conducted a preliminary forensic inspection at Wonsan.

In the other photos, the senior U.S. official is the UN Command's Chief of Staff, Maj Gen Mike Minihan and the U.S. Army Chaplain was born in South Korea and emigrated to the U.S.

The DPAA team examined and logged the remains and readied them for transport into the larger metal transfer cases you see in the photos. It was a team effort with the U.S. Forces Korea Mortuary, Osan personnel, and South Korean counterparts augmenting the five (5) from DPAA. Of the remains turned over by DPRK in the 55 boxes, none are yet identified. Our detailed forensic analyses to identify will begin as soon as remains are accessioned into the DPAA laboratory tomorrow (August 1, 2018).

Based upon previous Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) turnovers, most of the remains will take many months to a few years to identify. There's also a likelihood there may be more than 55 separate individuals represented. Some may be additional portions of previously repatriated Americans, and some may belong to non-US personnel. DNA and isotope testing will serve as forensic discriminators.

Our Deputy Director for Operations, RDML Jon Kreitz, will be the senior official escorting these American heroes from Seoul to Honolulu tomorrow. We're grateful Vice President Pence will be at the Honorable Carry ceremony and a few Korean War family members will be traveling with him.

Kelly McKeague, Director, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency VA: (703) 699-1101, HI: (808) 448-4500 (x-3005) Fulfilling Our Nation's Promise

The return of Sgt. Johnson McAfee

There is no doubt that the return of an MIA affects not only the individual's family but an entire community. That is evident in the story of USMC Sergeant Johnson McAfee, whose remains were returned to his Arizona home in 2018. (Thanks to Wells S. Ballet Jr. of Nescopeck PA for sending the story from the *Casa Grande [AZ] Dispatch*, on which the following story is based.)

Remains of GRIC Marine returned nearly 70 years after death in Korea

Sgt. Johnson McAfee Jr., a Native American, was killed in action during the Korean War in November 1950. His remains were identified in October 2017 by the DPAA. They had been recovered from a gravesite near what had been a Marine Corps outpost in North Korea, near the Chosin Reservoir.

McAfee was transported to the National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona in Phoenix in a flag-draped coffin and honored with a military salute prior to his interment. His family and the governor of Gila River Indian Community attended the service to pay tribute to him.

His great-granddaughter, Yasmine Dorsey, said, "His country gave him a Purple Heart medal and his lord gave him everlasting life."

McAfee, who was born in Sacaton in 1923, attended Tucson Indian Training School. Later, during WWII, he was accepted to the University of Arizona, but he delayed his pursuit of higher education to enlist in the Marine Corps.

His 74-year-old daughter Laverne remembered Johnson's trips back home after he joined the Marine Corps. She told a reporter for the Gila River Indian News that she spent most of her childhood with her grandparents, but her father's visits were always special.

"He was a Marine through and through and I was real proud, because he would carry me while we're in town and have his uniform on," she recalled.

One more statement she made to the reporter testifies to the significance of returning an MIA home.

"I never thought in my wildest dreams that I would be the one to bring him home because I thought he was lost forever," McAfee's daughter stressed.

That is why it is so important for the government to keep working to bring our MIAs from all military conflicts home.



Scenes of the Wonsan repatriation of Korean War MIAs in July 2018

Chapter & Department News

13 BILL CARR CHAPTER 1 [DE]

In celebration of Black History month in February we put on an educational program denoting African-American contributions during the Korean War at the Milton, Delaware CHEER center. Of special note was the integration of Black troops into what were previously all white units. This was the first war in our nation's history when that occurred.

There were over 50 attendees at the presentation. Most of them were very aware of the Korean War and its effects on our society from 1950 to 1953.

Jack McGinley, 302 945 0698, jomcginl@aol.com



Walt Koopman, Ch. 13 Program Director, points out special photos from his collection of memorabilia of the Korean War era to John "Jack" McGinley, chapter president

19 GEN. RAYMOND G. DAVIS [GA]

Our February meeting was again held at the Korean Community Center, with the Korean Inter Marriage Women's Association (KIMWA) preparing the wonderful meal for our chapter. We extend our thanks to the KIMWA group of Korean wives for the great job they do for furnishing the meals for our chapter.

Attending the meeting were Brian Zeringue of the Georgia Department of Veterans Affairs, James Swain, President of Post 12001 of the VFW of Alpharetta, GA, and Tommy Clack, President and Chairman of the Board of the Walk OF Heroes, Veterans War Memorial, and five members of the Korean Viet Nam Veterans chapter of Atlanta.

Tommy Clack is a triple amputee of the Vietnam War who is spearheading the effort to rename the Floyd Twin Towers on the State offices campus to The General Raymond G. Davis Memorial Office Bldg. We voted unanimously to endorse this resolution, which has been forwarded to eight different offices in the state government for approval.



James Swain, Brian Zeringue, President Norman Board of Ch. 19, and Tommy Clack (L-R) at Ch. 19 meeting



Korean wives of KIMWA who provide meals for Ch. 19



Norman Board, Brian Zeringue, and Tommy Clack (L-R) converse at Ch. 19 gathering

General Davis was the president of our chapter, which is named after him, and the Life Honorary President of the KWVA. He is revered by all members of the association. We look forward to continuing our endorsement for this wonderful, everlasting memorial to a true Georgia native and one of our nation's great heroes.

Urban G. Rump, Secretary/Treasurer,
234 Orchards Cir., Woodstock, GA 30188,
ugrcr@comcast.net

20 HAWAII #1 [HI]

On January 13, 2019, we lost another member, Henry Hidemi Furuya, 89-year-old retired U.S. Army colonel. His interment service was held at the National Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl on February 12th. The solemn ceremony included a rifle volley by Army soldiers and a bugler playing "Taps" that echoed over the cemetery.

Henry Furuya enlisted in the Army in 1948. Two years later



The American flag unfolded and displayed at Ch. 20 Punchbowl ceremony

Soldiers carrying the refolded American flag at Henry Furuya interment



May Furuya accepts the American flag

Korean Consulate General representative Sue Son presents official consulate plaque to May Furuya at Punchbowl Cemetery



he was selected to attend Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, Kansas, just as the Korean War began in June 1950. Following his commission to second lieutenant in 1951, he was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Division in Korea as the Prisoner of War Interrogation Officer and received a bronze star for his performance. He was then reassigned to the Military Intelligence Service in Japan as the Translation Officer until his transfer in 1953 to the U.S. Army Pacific Defense Force in Hawaii until his discharge from active duty in 1954.

KWVA members in salute formation at Furuya ceremony



Korean Consul General plaque



Memorial service photo of Henry Furuya



Army rifle squad at Henry Furuya interment ceremony (Chs)

Next, he joined the Army reserve and commanded "A" Company, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment, and then the National Postal Travelers Censorship Organization until its deactivation. Following his promotion to colonel, he commanded the 4960th U.S. Army Reserve School until his retirement in 1981 with over 30 years of commissioned service. He received the Legion of Merit for exemplary performance of duty, among his many decorations.

Henry Furuya enjoyed a good reputation as an Army officer and was highly respected as a leader in military education. He was instrumental in upgrading leadership courses for enlisted men and believed that enlisted soldiers needed high-quality military training and education in leadership, just like officers. He lived a quiet and dignified life as a military retiree and will be sorely missed at the KWVA weekly breakfast get-togethers that he regularly attended.

Stan Fujii, stan_fujii@hotmail.com

40 MINNESOTA #1 [MN]

Dr. Kim Byong Moon and the local Korean community are responsible for putting on a picnic each of the past fifteen years for Korean and other veterans and their families. Susan Kee, who is pictured nearby with Dr. Moon, is from the Phoenix, AZ area.

Susan met one of our members, Mel Behan, in Phoenix while attending one of the Korean veterans meetings there. Mel and his wife Bernice have been privileged to winter in Arizona for a number of years.



Susan Kee, Dr. Kim Byong Moon, and Ed Valle, president of Ch. 40 (L-R), at 2018 picnic

The Behans invited Susan to visit them in Minneapolis. She timed her trip perfectly and got to meet Dr. Moon and enjoy the picnic. Susan and her family came to the U.S. in 1975.

Blair C. Rumble, 969 Lombard Ave., Saint Paul, MN 55105

67 FINGER LAKES #1 [NY]

On November 11, 2018 we held a Veterans Day service at St.

Paul's Episcopal Church in Waterloo, NY. We had a very nice turnout.

Thomas J. Lewis, 15 Reed St., Waterloo, NY 13165,
315-539-2928, TLewis4343@gmail.com



Peter S. Stirpe, T. James Lewis, and Ronald C. Bisch (L-R) of Ch. 67 at Veterans Day service

111 CPL. RICHARD A. BELL [WI]

Commander Norb Carter presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Nick Habersetzer for all he does for the association and the community.

James A. Maersch, 1829 Park Ave.,
West Bend, WI 53090, 262-338-0991



Commander Norb Carter of Ch. 111 presents Nick Habersetzer with Certificate of Appreciation

126 TRI-STATE [OH]

We ended 2018 with our annual Christmas party, which was held at the St. Anthony Club in Midland, PA. We invited some

members of local American Legion and VFW posts who have helped us throughout the year. Everyone enjoyed themselves.

George Piggott, 3720 Root Ave., N.E.,
Canton, OH 44705



Members of Ch. 126 waiting to dine at their Christmas party



Ch. 126 members and guests from American Legion at party



Ed Peters, Richard Sitler, Larry Cummings, George Piggott, Gelenda Maligani, Mike Kilcoyne, Carl Sebrell, George Germusa (L-R) of Ch. 126 enjoy Christmas camaraderie

Have a Mini-Reunion?

Send your photos and a short write-up to
The Graybeards editor for publication!



Dona Husk, Celia Sneddon, Carl Sebrell, and Richard Sitler (L-R) share Christmas spirit

169 KWVA OF LAKE COUNTY [FL]

Forty-four new members received Korean Defense Service Medals (KDSM) March 16th during an awards ceremony at The Savannah Center at The Villages, Florida. The medals were presented by Congressman Daniel Webster (R-FL). Those 44 recipients represent only a portion of the 61 new members we have recruited in 2019.

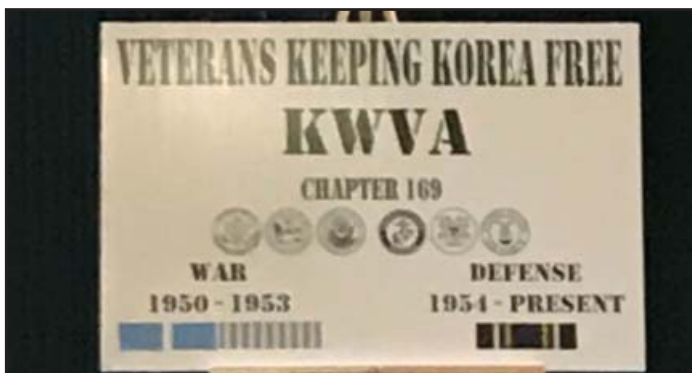
John Roger Abaudi, 256-520-6210,
rogerubaudi@aol.com



1st VP Roger Ubaudi of Ch. 169 receives his KDSM



Congressman Daniel Webster and Ch. 169 President John McWaters (standing in background) address KWVA members and families



The poster used by Ch. 169 at meetings held over the past two years

181 KANSAS #1 [KS]

The two KWVA chapters in the Kansas City Metro area were treated to a delightful evening in February when the city choir from Ansan, Korea gave a performance to honor the local Korean War veterans. The program was varied and included both Korean and Western traditional pieces.

The climax of the evening was a haunting rendition of "Shenandoah." The choir was attending an international convention which was held in Kansas City this year. It was selected to represent a number of countries in the Orient.

Don Dyer, ddyer15@everestkc.com



Ansan City Choir performs in Kansas City

199 MANASOTA [FL]

We have new officers: Don Courtney, Roy Robertson, Jr., Terry Willis, Billy Skimmer, Hank Buhlinger, and Shirley Sullivan.

Shirley Sullivan, 203 70th St. NW,
Bradenton, FL 34209



Ch. 199's new officers: Don Courtney, Roy Robertson, Jr., Terry Willis, Billy Skimmer, Hank Buhlinger, and Shirley Sullivan (L-R)

202 ORANGE COUNTY [NY]

Since I took over command of this chapter there has been a resurgence of popularity. Not because of me, but because I decided to hold the meetings at Maddie's Diner. Veterans love good food. To join this fine group of veterans please call Jim Scali.

May God Bless these men who sacrificed in temperatures 40 below zero to fight aggression in the forgotten war that claimed the lives of 38,000 in a short 2 1/2 years. This chapter supports the men and women who guard "Freedoms Frontier" against the aggression of the communist North Koreans.

Jim Scali, 845-361-5056, tankerscali@yahoo.com



Members of Ch. 202: Front and center is Nick Scali. We were honoring him for his 65 years as a member of the American Legion. Dr. Hubert Lee is at his side. Commander Jim Scali is at far right.

215 GEN. WALTON H. WALKER [TX]

Sang Soo Lee, the Republic of Korea Head of Mission for the Dallas Consular Office, spoke at our January meeting. Consul Lee will be leaving for Korea in February to become an ambassador to another country. He expressed his appreciation for becoming an Honorary Member of Chapter 215 and treasures his KWVA western hat.



Sang Soo Lee wears his cherished hat as he addresses Ch. 215 members

During his term in the Dallas office he has played a significant role in coordinating the local Korean-American community in demonstrating their gratitude to the American veterans in many ways, including financial support of our projects.

Dave Moore, dmoore.kwva215@outlook.com

222 DON C. FAITH (MOH) [TX]

Members have gathered at various functions recently.

Homer M. Garza, 500 Saunooke St., Harker Heights,
TX 76548, 254-554-4026, Cell: 254-220-7892,
GHomerM@gmail.com



Renee Jackson and G. Belk of Ch. 222



Homer Garza, President of Ch. 222, featured in newspaper article



Homer Garza of Ch. 222 speaks with CSM Jorge Arzabala and his wife at the 17th Annual Purple Heart Ball



Dept. of Texas President Eddie Bell and his wife with Killeen, TX Mayor and his wife



Members of Ch. 222 gather for function



Texas State Commander Eddie Bell (L) and Alves Key of Ch. 222 place wreath



Korean entertainers at Ch. 222 event



Members of Ch. 222

251 SAGINAW-FRANKENMUTH [MI]

We held our Veterans Day 2018 Rose of Sharon fund drive on November 9-10 at Pat's Food Store in Freeland, MI and Walmart in Saginaw, MI. Participants included Richard Redifer, Jack Leaman, Pete VanHarren, Manuel Sanchez, and Donald Mast. On hand to take photos was Jamie Haines.



Richard Redifer, Jack Leaman, Pete VanHarren, and Jamie Haines (L-R) of Ch. 251 at fundraiser

The guest speaker at our March 6, 2019 meeting was Brian French, who talked about scams received via phone. He emphasized not to act quickly on these calls, and to always request documentation before doing anything. Also, he advised, don't trust Caller Id.

Richard Carpenter, 4915 N. River Rd.
Freeland, MI 48623



Donald Mast helps out at Ch. 251 fundraiser



Donald Mast of Ch. 251 at Wal-Mart in Saginaw, MI



Rolland Wenzel, Brian French, and John Mason (L-R) at Ch. 251's March meeting

258 NORTHERN RHODE ISLAND [RI]

We held our annual Christmas party on December 9, 2018, with many of our veterans in attendance. Gifts were collected during the event to be delivered to the Nickerson House in Providence, Rhode Island.

Our chapter has adopted the Nickerson House as the recipients of the Christmas gift program. It is a nonprofit organization that maintains 10 apartments and a 5-bed long stay male boarding house for homeless veterans.

Margaret Walsh, Secretary/Photographer,
311 Hardig Rd., B205, Warwick, RI 02886



Richard Mende, Monica Lee, Commander Richard St. Louis, and Raymond Kim (L-R) at Ch. 258's Christmas party



The gaily decorated venue for Ch. 258's Christmas get-together

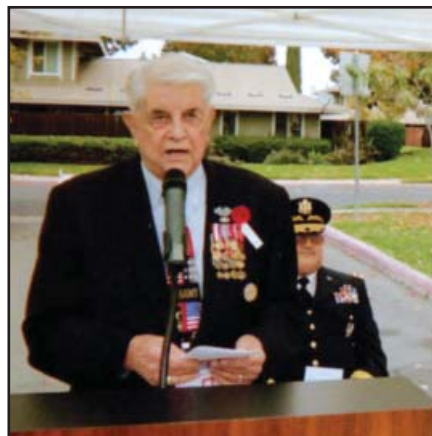
264 MT. DIABLO [CA]

We conducted successful Rose of Sharon events recently. VP Pete Lochner placed notices in the Concord Pioneer and the Clayton Pioneer—at his own expense—to thank the people of the community who supported us. Our next Rose of Sharon events are scheduled for June 28th and 29th.

Former President Dave McDonald was invited to a Gold Star

Parents celebration at the Marine Memorial Club in San Francisco on February 22nd.

As is the case with many chapters, despite good attendance at meetings, our numbers are dwindling due to illness and death. That means attracting new members, which we are actively trying to do.



MajGen Dan Helix, a Purple Heart recipient in the Korean War and a former mayor of Concord, CA, speaks at a Ch. 264 meeting



President David McDonald of Ch. 264 with members at a recent bimonthly meeting

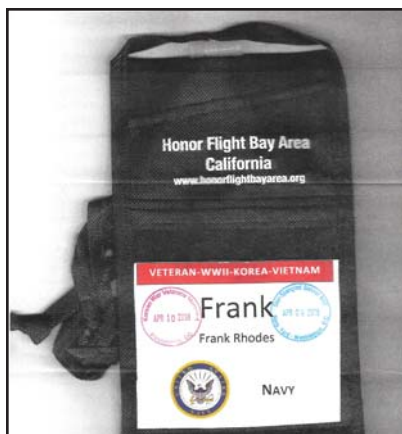


Frank Rhodes and a friend on an Honor Flight

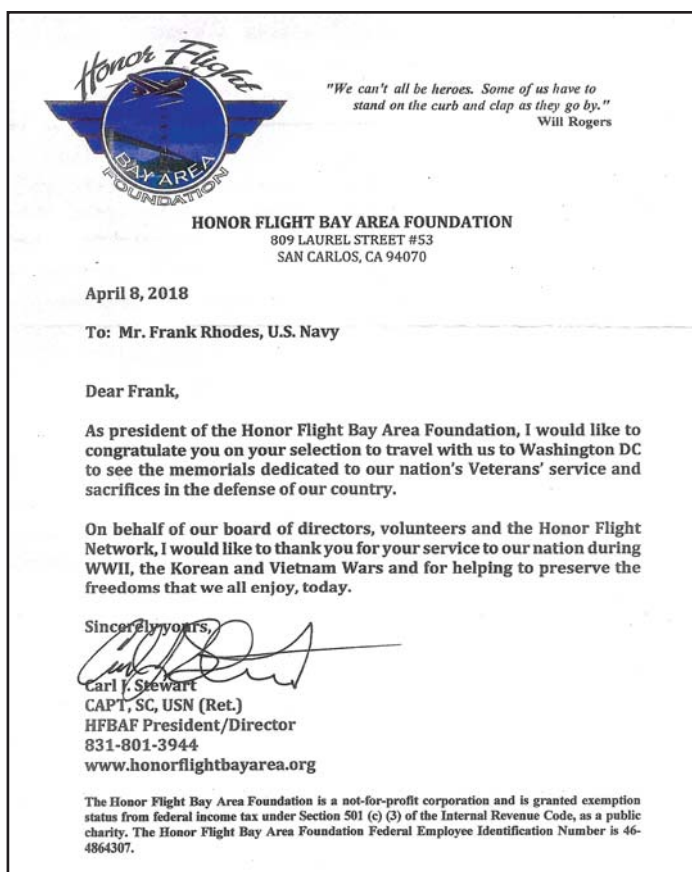
Since almost all our active members are retired from all the services, our staff positions are filled by retirees. They are reinforced by spouses and surviving spouses. We always have a need for volunteers, since an RAO's charter is to assist retirees with a variety of activities, e.g., apace available travel and TRICARE casualty.

Lifetime KWVA member Frank Rhodes was invited to go on an Honor Flight in 2018, which was quite an honor.

Stanley J. Grogan, 2585 Moraga Dr., Pinole, CA 94564



A memento of an Honor Flight presented to three war veteran Frank Rhodes



Frank Rhodes' Honor Flight invitation (pdf)

297 PLATEAU [TN]

We have implemented a new idea of having a "Social Time" after our regular meeting. The idea is to get the guys and gals time to socialize and be more aware of each other!

At the recent meeting, Associate Member Robin Piacine presented a slide presentation on what and how things are proceed-

ing in the recovery of MIAs since the new relaxed relations with North Korea.

Robin's uncle continues to be an MIA of the Korean War since the early 1950s!

Dick Malsack, PIO, 931-707-7292,
kaslam2001@yahoo.com



Margaret Malsack, Robin Piacine, and Chaplain Willard Dale socialize after Ch. 297's meeting



Members of Ch. 297 accumulate holiday snacks at the After Meeting Social



Cmdr. Gene Stone, member Jack Fogel, Phyllis Stone, Robin Piacine, and Linda Ferris enjoy Ch. 297's After Meeting Social Time

318 INDIAN RIVER COUNTY [FL]

We elected new board members for 2019. They were installed on December 6, 2018. They included Commander & Director Joseph A. Gomez; First Vice Commander & Director Jeff A Lee; Second Vice Commander & Director Robert N. Boob Jr.; Judge Advocate & Director Genaro J Pisano; Treasurer & Director Roger D. Stoffer; Recording Secretary & Director Willard C. Burner III; Director of Entertainment Leo P. Lenzi; Director & Assistant Treasurer Robert D Reisman; Director of Membership George Todd.

Joseph A. Gomez, PO Box 650094,
Vero Beach, FL 32965



New 2019 Board Members for Ch. 318: Joseph A. Gomez, Jeff A. Lee, Robert N. Boob, Genaro J. Pisano, Roger D. Stoffer, Leon P. Lenzi, Willard C. Burner III (L-R)

327 GEN JOHN H MICHAELIS [PA]

The chapter was featured in an article in a local newspaper on February 15, 2019. The article, headlined "Korean War veterans group raises around \$33,000 for memorial wall in Washington," was produced by staff writer Mary Ellen Wright. Here's an excerpt:

"A local veterans group will soon make a contribution of around \$33,000 toward the addition of a wall of names to the national Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Part of the donation being made by the local Gen. John H. Michaelis chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association comes from a fundraising concert held last month at Lancaster's Ware Center.

"[Paul] Cunningham and fellow Korean War veteran Dr. James Argires, of Lancaster, will soon present the donation to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation in Washington."

In a separate statement, "The Central Pennsylvania Korean Association donated \$2,200 on Wednesday to the local Gen. John H. Michaelis chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association. The donation will be part of the local veterans' group's contribution toward a Wall of Remembrance at the National Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENTS

NEW JERSEY

Members and guests of two active state chapters, Taejon (170) and M*A*S*H* 4099 (216), and one former chapter, Chorwon (48), were honored at a Veterans Day dinner sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church of the Korean Martyrs in Saddle Brook, NJ on November 7, 2018.

New Pastor Andrew Park and church members greeted a large turnout of Korean War veterans and family members. The event began with a cocktail hour at 5 p.m., followed by the posting of the Colors 45 minutes later. That was followed by the singing of the U.S. and Korean national anthems and a moment of silence to honor those who died during the Korean War.

Pastor Park welcomed everyone and talked about the honor to have so many Korean War veterans and family members at this important function.

He stated that South Korea will never forget the sacrifices endured during the Korean War by so many veterans. The church members responded with loud clapping to signify their approval.



The program announcement for the New Jersey Veterans Day event



George Bruzgis, his wife Christa, and Perry Georgison (seated L-R); Pasquale Candela, his friend Barbara, and Camille Georgison (standing L-R) at the Roman Catholic Church of the Martyrs

Editor's office hours

Editor Sharp's office hours, such as they are, are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST, Monday-Friday. He is not an employee of the KWVA, so his hours vary.

Chapter 170 President and National Director George Bruzgis thanked Father Park for this event to commemorate Veterans Day. M*A*S*H* 4099 Commander Albert Gonzales followed with comments about Veterans Day. He, too, thanked Father Park. Chorwon President Thomas Scully was not present, but Sr. Vice President Leonidas Savas offered comments, including thanks to Father Park for his and the congregation's hospitality.

Father Park offered a prayer and invited everyone to enjoy the Korean-American buffet prepared by church members, which lasted until 8 p.m. It was a very relaxing evening with great fellowship between the veterans and their guests and the church members.

Around 8:30 p.m. Father Park gave his closing remarks and a blessing. Two members pf the Chapter 170 Color Guard, Pasquale Candela and Sr. Vice Commander Fosco Oliveti, retired the Colors.

Louis Quagliero, 142 Illinois Ave., Paterson, NJ 07503



Robert Damanoski, William and Elaine Burns, and Edna Amos (seated L-R); Hank Leonhard, Fusco Oliveti, Norma Leonhard, and Walter Amos (standing L-R) enjoy evening at the Roman Catholic Church of the Martyrs



Members of the Chorwon Chapter at Veterans Day commemoration



M*A*S*H* 4099 contingent at the Roman Catholic Church of the Martyrs dinner



Reverend Andrew Park (L) and Ch. 170 historian Louis Quagliero at New Jersey gathering



A commanding presence at the Roman Catholic Church of the Martyrs: George Bruzgis (170), Albert Gonzales (216), and Leonidas Savas (48) (L-R)



Pasquale Candela (L) and Fosco Oliveti of the Ch. 170 Color Guard

Korean War Veterans Association Inc

KWVA Online Store kwva.us

ALL ITEMS AVAILABLE ONLINE OR BY PHONE AT 217-345-4414

NEW SHIRTS AND HATS AVAILABLE NOW!

Shirts 100 % poly



Freedom Is
Not Free



Shirts M-XL \$30 XXL \$35

Hats \$15 ea
plus S & H

GENERAL USE



ALTERNATE LOGO

GENERAL USE



1990'S LOGO



LADIES



Freedom



Pins \$5 ea plus S & H of \$7.20 any order New Larger



Comes in Patch & Decal



60th Annv Hats
\$10 ea + S & H

Patches \$5 ea plus S & H



Decals \$3
2/\$5 12/\$25



Defense Decals

Self Adhesive

Window Klings \$3

20th Annv Coins

3/\$10

60th Annv Coins

Coins \$10.00 ea
Plus S & H

Not shown actual size



Back



Front



Back



Front

91st Military Police Bn. (1952-54) Korea holds reunion

Veterans of the 91st MP Bn. (1952-54), Korea held their 23rd reunion in Colorado Springs, CO in June 2018. Dorothy King and her sister Velma Monk hosted the gathering.

Some of us arrived early and ventured to Canyon City, CO to ride on the Royal Gorge gondola. The ride is 2,400 feet wide and 1,000 feet above the Arkansas River. They returned by foot across the Royal Gorge Bridge, one of the world's highest and most famous suspension bridges.

We visited the United States Air Force academy in Colorado Springs, which is recognized as one of the nation's finest four-year institutions of higher education. The Cadet Chapel is one of the most distinctive buildings in the country.

Our group enjoyed a Sky Sox baseball game. The "Sox," the top affiliate of the National League's Milwaukee Brewers, are a member of the Triple A Pacific Coast League. We had a surprise visit from the Sky Sox Fox, the team's mascot.

Velma Monk invited our members to dinner at the Garden of the

Gods Country Club. That was very generous of her, and we offer her big thanks.

Other highlights included visits to the Miramont Castle Museum, where we experienced life as it was in the Victorian Era, and the Garden of the Gods, which features beautiful red rock formations, bike trails, and mountain climbing. We saw the famous Balanced Rock while we were there.

We were entertained by the cast of the Iron Springs Melodrama Dinner Theater in Manitou Springs. The night included a musical, comedy-filled melodrama, followed by a vaudeville-style, song-filled dance and comedy show. The meal was delicious, made more so by the great company.

We thank Dorothy and Velma from our family group for providing us with a chance to visit the magnificent Colorado Springs area and nearby communities.

Manuel Sanchez, 4160 Burnham St.,
Saginaw, MI 48638, 984-793-4277



91st MP Bn. crowd at Drury Hotel Dining Room (Left side, front to rear) Dick Suchodolski, Mary Carpenter, Velma Monk, Nancy Walker, Jack Walker, Manuel Sanchez (standing), Arlen Blumer. (Right side, front to rear) Fran Gay, Gino Rossetti, Donna Rossetti, Marilyn Blumer



The Sky Sox Fox visits with Dorothy King and Velma Monk at baseball game attended by 91st MP Bn. group





91st MP Bn. visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy: (Front, L-R) Dick Suchodolski, Marilyn Blumer; (Center, L-R) Angie Pryor, Fran Gay, Dorothy King, Jack Walker, Nancy Walker, Arlen Blumer (Rear, L-R) Manuel Sanchez, Velma Monk, Gino Rossetti, Donna Rossetti, Mary Carpenter

Contingent from 91st MP Bn. at Garden of the Gods (Front, L-R) Marilyn Blumer, Velma Monk, Dorothy King (Center, L-R); Mary Carpenter, Fran Gay, Angie Pryor, Donna Rossetti, Nancy Walker; (Back, L-R) Manuel Sanchez, Dick Suchodolski, Arlen Blumer, Gino Rossetti, Jack Walker

Members and guests of 91st MP Bn. group at Iron Springs Melodrama Dinner Theater (Left to rear) Marilyn Blumer, Arlen Blumer, Dennis Pryor, Angie Pryor, Fran Gay (Right to rear) Dorothy King, Velma Monk, Mary Carpenter, Dick Suchodolski. Standing is Manuel Sanchez



Donald Han – Unique Korean War



By C. Monika Stoy

On a recent trip to the West Coast we stopped in Henderson, NV and met with Mr. Donald Han, a Korean War veteran with a very interesting story. He wore three uniforms during the Korean War – the North Korean Army uniform without rank, the American POW uniform, and the South Korean Army uniform as a ROK Army Lieutenant.

Donald was born in Hamhung, Korea in 1931, graduated from high school there, and was attending medical college when the Korean War broke out. Along with other citizens of northern Korea, he believed the “news” that North Korean forces were winning the war against South Korea. They were not even aware of the Incheon landing in September 1950.

In mid-October 1950 Han and the remainder of his 120 classmates were

offered the opportunity to “volunteer” to become officers in the North Korean Army and boarded a train for North Korean Army 1st Military Officers’ School in Pyongyang on 19 October. The following day, as they were approaching the outskirts of the city, they were ordered off the train to occupy fighting positions to protect the town. UN forces had crossed the 38th Parallel and U.S. forces were approaching Pyongyang. His class, untrained with few weapons, was put into hasty fighting positions and told to hold.

Their positions were strafed repeatedly by planes from the U.S. Air Force and his 120 classmates were KIA. Alone in a fighting position along a highway into the city, he waited for the approach of the enemy. However, rather than dying for a cause he never supported he resolved to surrender to the first Americans he encountered. He tied a white handkerchief

to his rifle, and when he saw the lead American soldiers from what turned out to be the 1st Cavalry Division he jumped up from his position waving his rifle, but not putting up his hands. He was shot in the leg. He then raised his hands and was taken prisoner.

He was sent to a POW holding area and then moved to Incheon, where he and the other POWs were loaded onto a Japanese coal freighter and shipped around the peninsula over five days to Pusan. Han recounts his GI captors were not gentle, and neither he nor his fellow POWs received medical care or food for those five days.

He and his fellow prisoners landed at Pusan and were held in POW camps there. Hard-core Communists were separated from non-communist prisoners. He spoke English due to his medical training and worked with the camp guards in the POW

Veteran



camp at Pusan. While there he was befriended by an American MP Sergeant, SGT Coons, who placed him in leadership positions within the non-communist prisoner population.

As the war progressed the number of North Korean/Chinese POWs sky-rocketed and the camps were moved to Kojedo. As his Pusan camp was one of the last to be moved, when he arrived on Kojedo he was inadvertently placed in a Communist camp. There, conditions were harrowing as the hard-core personnel terrorized the entire prison population. Fortunately, one day SGT Coons passed by and saw him. He had Mr. Han moved to a non-communist camp, where he resumed his work with the Americans, serving as a "battalion commander," in one of the camps. He experienced and witnessed extreme hardships including murders, killings for anti-communist POWs vs pro-communist POWs.

Mrs. Hae Sook Choi, Tim Stoy, Monika Stoy, and Daniel Han (L-R) at Hoover Dam

Donald escaped on 17 June when President Syngman Rhee had the non-communist POWs in ROK-controlled camps released in defiance of the Geneva Convention and almost scuttling the Armistice talks. Thus 25,000 anti-communist POWs were released. Mr. Han told us that one night he was informed to be ready to leave after midnight. The ROK guards cut the wire and at the appointed time the prisoners were sluiced out.

The ROK government had made arrangements with the surrounding villagers and Mr. Han was told to go to a particular home where he was received and given food and new clothes. Two days after "escaping" he was "volunteered" to join the ROK Army! He was sent to become a military cadet to become a ROK Army officer. Han worked in the Pusan area and because of his English he worked with Americans as a ROK Army officer. Luckily the Armistice stopped the hot war on 27 July 1953, and Mr. Han's service in the ROK Army was short.

After the war Mr. Han worked with the Provost Marshal's office in Seoul as an investigator in the Criminal Investigation Division investigating incidents involving Koreans and Americans. After 24 years he was offered a work visa to go to the United States. One of his former American colleagues, who had left the Army and was working in Las Vegas in the sheriff's office, recommended that Mr. Han move to Las Vegas. He has been in the United States 45 years, longer than his 19 years in North Korea and his 24 years in South Korea, claiming Nevada as his home state.

He has written a book which details his experiences in the Korean War with added perspectives on the war from his unique viewpoint. It is titled "Memoir of a Korean War POW" and has recently completed another book on his life after the war.

Mr. Han would like to make contact with any of the American camp guards who served at the camps in Pusan or on Kojedo. He is especially eager to find

SGT Coon or any information on what became of him. Coon pretty much saved his life and his help in the camps set the path for the remainder of Mr. Han's life. Mr. Han was held in the Seomyon and Koje-ri Compounds in Pusan and in the 76th Compound (Communist) and 83rd Compound on Kojedo.

Mr. Han will be attending Outpost International, Society of the 3rd Infantry Division's Korean War historical seminar 16-19 October 2019 at the Holiday Inn in Springfield, Virginia to share his experiences. Should you have information on SGT Coon or other personnel who served at the Kojedo POW camps or are interested in participating in our seminar, please contact me at timmoni15@yahoo.com or (703) 912 4218.



Mr. Han and Mrs. Hae Sook Choi, Monika Stoy's mother at Hoover Dam. They were both born in 1931.

KWVA Presence at Veterans Day Event

The KWVA's presence and representation in Washington D.C. for the 2018 Veterans Day ceremonies was outstanding. KWVA members National Secretary A. J. Key and Doug Voss, both Korea Defense Veterans, represented our association most professionally and honorably as Color Guard bearers at Arlington National Cemetery and the Korean War Memorial.

KWVA President Paul Cunningham, 1st VP Jeff Brodeur, National Director Tom McHugh, and Native American Liaison Don Loudner placed the KWVA wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Executive Director Jim Fisher was the MC at the Korean War Memorial ceremonies, where President Cunningham spoke.

Don Loudner and Doug Voss visited staff and patients at Walter Reed/Bethesda and passed out KWVA challenge coins.

Every member should be proud that KWVA stood tall at the Washington D.C. ceremonies.

Jeff Brodeur, kvamane@aol.com



in Washington D.C.



My first five months in Korea

On Tuesday, 7 June 1949, my wife and I were the first to be married on Graduation Day in the Old Cadet Chapel at West Point. Our ushers were Chet Trubin, Lew Abele, Jim Steele, Lenny Shapiro and Jim Kintz. Fourteen months later I was on my way to Korea in an LST and landed at Busan (Pusan) with D Battery, 76th AAA AW Bn in August 1950 as the platoon leader of the 2nd Platoon.

Battalion HQ ordered D-Btry to move north to the northwest corner of the Busan Perimeter at Daegu (Taegu) and K-2 Airbase. With me on other LSTs were West Point classmates Dean McCarron, Fred Deem, and Jack Burckart.

My task was to bring up the rear of the battery column. Our vehicles had served the U.S. Army well in WWII but by now were tired and old, suffering many breakdowns. Moving north we encountered signs made of boards mounted on stakes with painted letters "DANGER FORWARD." I didn't need signs to tell me that in a war zone.

Then I got worried when I saw a sign pointing south that read "DANGER REAR." OOPS. "We're in trouble," I thought. Later I discovered that DANGER was the code word for the 25th Division CP (Command Post). Anyway we were now part of Eight Army troops and independent of any of the divisions.

Upon arrival at K-2 we found M-55 turrets abandoned by Detachment X. These were Quad 50 caliber machine guns mounted in a turret on small wheels. I welcomed having extra guns and ammunition.

While on the perimeter we provided convoy protection several times and on one occasion were ambushed at Yongchon on the way to Pohang-do on the east coast. I lost one half-track and one of my men was wounded. Our weapons consisted of 40 mm AAA guns and quad 50s mounted on half-tracks. At that time I thought we were part of Eight Army, but couldn't find any mention of the 76th AAA in the Eight Army Order of Battle. However, I found our battalion listed as attached to Fifth



Jack Hayne's wedding party

Airforce in the Air Force Order of Battle. I continue to wear the Eight Army shoulder patch. Complicated!

Safety in a war zone? Why bother?

Here is a little information on the AAA weapons in the 76th AAA AW Bn. We had the T-19 that was a ½-track with a 40mm AA cannon mounted on it. It was a standard ½-track with the side armor removed as was the large fuel tank. A smaller fuel tank was installed behind the cab with several compartments for the AA shells. This resulted in less fuel and a shorter traveling range. To compensate we carried fuel in a 55-gallon drum stored on the front bumper. No concern for safety. This was a poor substitute for the M-19 that carried two 40 mm cannons on a tank chassis, but we made do with the T-19.

The M-16 was standard with the quad-50 cal machine guns mounted on the ½-track. Each gun squad towed a trailer for

ammo and personal effects of the six man squad. There was one ½-track that was our personnel carrier for my assistant platoon leader, Lt. George Armitage, and my platoon sergeant, Coy R. Morris.

By the way, in checking the background on our ½-tracks I determined that they had been used in the invasion of Leyte and Mindinowa in the Philippines in WWII. So much so for good dependable combat equipment. Later, I located Sgt. Morris in Detroit and had a conversation with him. I also contacted one of my section leaders, Sgt. Daniels. I had quite a time with our reminiscences.

Who pays who?

I was approached by a Korean, Kim Jung Ku, who was close to my age, looking for a job. I recognized him as one of the Koreans working at Battery HQs. Seems he was fired by the Battery Commander (BC) because he refused to find a woman for him. Kim said he told the BC, "I no pimpo." I gave him the job as my interpreter and houseboy. I couldn't pay him out of the battery fund, so I paid

By Jack R. Hayne



Corporal Dorsey in first row w/carbine slung on shoulder. I met him 15 years later and he was a Master Sgt.

him out of pocket. He insisted on keeping a record so that he would be able to repay me. Of course I never accepted payment from him.

On September 15th Kim said there is an invasion at Inchon that he had heard on the Korean radio station. That was news to me. General Douglas MacArthur started our counter offensive with the Inchon amphibious landing.

What a pleasure a bath can be

Not long afterward I was ordered by my battery commander (BC) to go north to Seoul and locate gun positions. By the time I returned to K-2 AB we received orders to head north to Kimpo Airbase, K-14 and Seoul. It took some time to get all the gun squads ready since vehicles had to be fueled and rations distributed. I took over our jeep and Armitage took the ½ track personnel carrier with SSgt Coy Morris. If I remember correctly, my jeep driver was Pfc Robert E. Lee.

We encountered a Russian T-34 tank in Taejon that had a sign on it that General Dean had knocked out the tank before he was captured. On passing through Taejon

we came across the prison compound with hundreds of bodies of male South Korean civilians executed by the retreating NK troops. The North Korean army didn't want to leave behind any South Koreans eligible to serve in the army against them. That resulted in hundreds being killed. The stench in the compound was unbearable.

Upon arriving at K-14 AB Kimpo, I was given the mission to set up the air defense of the capital, Seoul. That meant defending the Parliament and the residence of President Syngman Rhee and

Eight Army and Fifth Air force Headquarters. As a 2nd Lieutenant I had to brief General Walton Walker's staff and Fifth Air Force Staff daily on the air defense situation. It was in Seoul that I was able to have my first bath in 1-1/2 months. My interpreter Kim Jung Ku made arrangements for us to bathe in a Korean bathhouse with fresh hot water in a large tub before the general public was allowed in. What a pleasure!

An acid test for a 2nd LT

The aforementioned HQs set up in the Seoul University and the University Hospital on opposite sides of the thoroughfare. I had a little problem concerning a new vehicle battery for our platoon CP radio. It arrived without battery acid. Well I figured the laboratory at the hospital would be a likely place to find sulfuric acid. However, the lab technician didn't understand me when I asked for the acid in English. So I wrote the formula on the blackboard and he obliged me with a flask of acid.

It was there I met Professor Sammy Lee, who taught English at the university. He also owned a jewelry store in the city. Aha, an opportunity to buy an emerald for Pearl. We negotiated for an emerald the size of my thumb to the first joint, but I would have to wait until it could be obtained.

This soft assignment was not meant to last. Btry D got orders to move north. All this time the remainder of our battalion, HQ, Batteries A, B and C, were at Pusan K-9 AB and Taegu K-2 AB. I was surprised to not have heard about this when briefing MG Walker and the Fifth Air Force General at the morning briefing. (Some time in 2008 or 2009 I found out that our Bn was not part of the 8th Army Order of Battle, but was actually part of the Fifth Air Force Order of battle). Now it was time to brief my Noncoms and get the platoon ready to move out the next day.



Kim Jung Ku and Jack Hayne

M55 Turret left behind by Detachment X of the 5th RCT



Moving north

We had to gas up and stock up on food and water. Ammunition (ammo) was no problem, as we hadn't expended much in the past two months. The gun crews were spread all over the city at the Eighth Army and Fifth Air Force HQ, the Seoul University Hospital, the Korean Parliament, and President Syngman Rhee's Blue House.

Lt. Armitage and Sgt. Coy Morris took care of the details and I was able to roam around the city making sure that the gun crews, equipment, and supplies were in order and ready to move. I had no time to visit Professor Sammy Lee to tell him I wouldn't be around for a while. I couldn't tell him the unit was moving north into North Korea as that was not information to give to a foreign national.

We crossed the 38th parallel and proceeded to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, where I found Navy cases of 40 mm ammunition for my weapons. Upon opening the cases I found bills of lading in Russian. These were shells the USA sent to Russia during WWII through the port of Murmansk. Any additional ammo was welcome.

It had turned cold and the waterways between the rice patties were frozen over. I was able to inspect and check my gun positions by using a Korean youngster's small homemade sled to navigate the rice paddy ice paths. After a couple of days in Pyongyang we moved to Sinanju K-29 AB and setup a defense of a small air strip featuring pierced aluminum or steel planking. The Air Force unit consisted of a radar and communications squadron.

On to Sinanju

Our next objective was Sinuiju K-30 AB on the Yalu River. As always the Battery Commander gave me the task of reconnoitering the new location. I took my driver and Kim and moved north. Then I noticed that it was awfully quiet and relatively clean. There were no candy wrappers, food ration cans, or vehicular tracks in the snow, etc. Oh boy, I was in front of our lines and had better head for home. I didn't realize it at the time, but it was a close call for me.

I will explain a bit about Sinuiju on the Yalu River. I had found a medal or medal-

lion and it spent 66 years in a junk drawer of my dresser. I finally asked one of my older Korean fencing students, Jong (John) K. Song, to give me a little history on it. Here is what he determined. "It is a commemorative medal of Marathon (Relay) Meet between Railroad stations of Shinuiju and Uiju. Event sponsor was Shinuiju Branch of Chosen (Korea) News Paper."

There was no date of event. It did not say "Relay" but considering the distance and illustration, I came to a conclusion as such. Shinuiju is a city located at Northwestern Korea on the river bank of Yalu River that separates Korea and China (formerly Manchuria). Uiju is located at approximately 12 miles northeast of Shinuiju on the map. Actual distance of running route could be somewhere between 15 to 20 miles. Shin in the case of Shinuiju has a meaning of "New." So it can be called New Uiju." John spent three years as a KATUSA with the 7th Division field artillery, 1950-53.

One day while out on the road I bumped into two chaplains from one of the infantry divisions and invited them to my unit for a hot meal. I had greeted them as members of the "shroud" and was promptly corrected that it was the members of the "cloth." Oh well. I also met a Rabbi in the area whose jeep spare tire had a sign "Rough Riding Rabbi." No paved road in this war except in Seoul.

Winter sets in

This being November 1950 in North Korea it was very cold. My assistant platoon leader, Lt. Armitage, and I occupied a Korean farm building and used a GI stove for warmth. If we faced the stove our back side froze and vice versa. When checking on my various gun crews I noticed that some of the men in their farm house were lounging around in their underwear and the rooms were very warm.

Questioning my platoon sergeant Coy Morris I found out that they heated the building just as the farmer did by making a small fire in the kitchen stove. The smoke of the fire traveled under the floor of the building to the chimney, thereby warming the floor of the various rooms. Lt Armitage and I couldn't take advantage of that because we were ready to evacuate

the base.

George and I were 2nd Lieutenants and should have been promoted two months ago. However, we were always on the move and I guess the battery commander just forgot to promote us [more about him later]. Our battalion commander, LtCol Andrews, finally paid us a visit after all this time and noticed all the 2nd Lts in the battery. He suggested we be promoted. On that day November 26, 1950, the Chinese offensive was our celebration.

What a mess

It was 26 or 27 November and the Chinese had just started their major offensive. As the situation worsened and it looked like we would have to withdraw I spoke to the Air Force communications officer and asked him to let us know when he was ordered to move out. I never received that word from him and this was the first of several times we were to be abandoned.

We received orders to evacuate and move south. I withdrew along a western road and the 2nd Division was on a parallel road to the east and was almost destroyed, suffering 4,900 men lost between November 29th and December 1st. Of my ten vehicles and weapons I was down to one ½ track with the 40 mm cannon, one ½ track with the quad 50-cal machine guns, one 1/2 track personnel carrier and my jeep. I had to destroy the weapons and ammunition. On the withdrawal, in an ordnance compound, I uncovered bodies of American soldiers executed by the NKs with hands tied behind their back with telephone wire.

Departure from K-29 was delayed for several hours in order to put a new transmission in one of our trucks. I couldn't leave one of our mess vehicles behind. The battery needed it for the field kitchen. I was also the mess officer.

Moving south on the withdrawal was a problem since the roads were very narrow and icy with high crowns. Ammo vehicles moving north had priority and we had to move to the side to give them passage. Many times we had to stop and slide our jeep and trailer to the sides of the road and use bayonets driven into the ice next to the jeep tires to keep it from sliding off the road into the rice paddy.

To make matters worse, we somehow

developed a hole in our radiator and had to stop periodically to pour water into the radiator. We fell back miles behind our convoy until there was no one behind us. Kind of eerie. On top of all this, we stopped at our battalion HQ on the airbase in Pyongyang for the night and during that evening Bed Check Charlie flew over and dropped a bomb on my jeep trailer. Among the items destroyed was my M209 Cryptographic Converter.

I lost only half of my gear. Armitage lost most as he kept all his belongings in the jeep trailer, whereas half of mine was in the ½ track. Worse yet was when the jeep gear shift lever came out of the transmission and we were left in third gear. Now we had to shift in four wheel drive-low range, then into high range and eventually into two wheel drive leaving us at speed in third gear. That lasted until we found an abandoned jeep along the way.

We finally arrived at Seoul and proceeded to my old CP and then Dr. Sammy Lee's store. There we found him and his employees carrying his supply of jewelry to a cabinet on a truck. Asking him about the emerald for Pearl he said he couldn't get it because the Chinese have entered the war. I asked what that had to do with the emerald and he said that the emeralds are smuggled from China and the source has been cut off. End of story.

The BC is an SOB

When we finally made it Suwon K-13 AB I asked Kim to direct me to his family home in Seoul so we could evacuate his family if necessary. My battery commander refused to evacuate any "Gooks," as he called them. I made arrangements for a LtCol of 10th AAA Group to take Kim's mother and a child when we had to move. I would take his sister and a young brother.

Ordinarily I wouldn't bad mouth my



M16 with quad 50 caliber machine guns at S. Korean Parliament building, September 1950



T-19 AAA AW 40mm Bofors gun squad

superior officer, but in this case I feel justified. Lt. Sam Slyman, Lebanese Christian, had drinks with my BC sometime in 1951 and told me about their conversation. The captain told Sam that he was lucky not to be in his battery, because he was out to get all second Lts, first Lts, regular army, those on competitive tours, West Pointers and the like. That was what I was up against in his battery.

Months later I became HQs and HQs Battery commander when he moved up to the Battalion S-3. More dealings with the SOB later.

Back to the War

We set up our gun positions around the airbase at Suwon and prayed that our lines would hold north of Seoul, but that didn't happen. Eventually we would have to move further south. Once again, I spoke to air force communications officer in the tent near my CP and asked that he tag the telephone line to Eighth Army and Fifth Airforce Hq so that we would have communications when they leave. That never happened.

When they pulled up stakes all I found was a very big bundle of wires without identification. I put one of our communi-



Taejon Prison Yard with massacred South Korean civilians, September 1950. (Major Rawlins's photos)



More bodies in the Taejon Prison Yard

1st Lt Jack Hayne, November 29, 1950, K-29 Air Base, N. Korea just before snow fall

cation men on the end of the bundle of wires with an EE8 phone cranking wires to find the two headquarters. In addition, the ammo dump with all the aircraft bombs was abandoned off the side of the runway. I prepared to do a little demolition when an engineer friend of mine, Lt Harry Griffith, arrived to do the job.

Somehow we received orders to leave and the LtCol arrived with Kim's family. I loaded his sister and brother in our jeep. Traveling with a family during this time was weird, since Kim and his sister argued constantly. He called her monkey face and she called him potato face. When we stopped in the evening she wouldn't sleep under the same roof with me because I was a stranger and she was unmarried. Ok, kiddo... it's your turn to be on guard with your brother, but keep quiet so I can sleep.

This accounts for only the first five months of my 19 month tour during the Korean War. Some of it was exciting and some boring. That depends on the different missions assigned, like taking a 62-vehicle ammo convoy January 51 to Wonju only to have the ammo dump blow up after delivery.

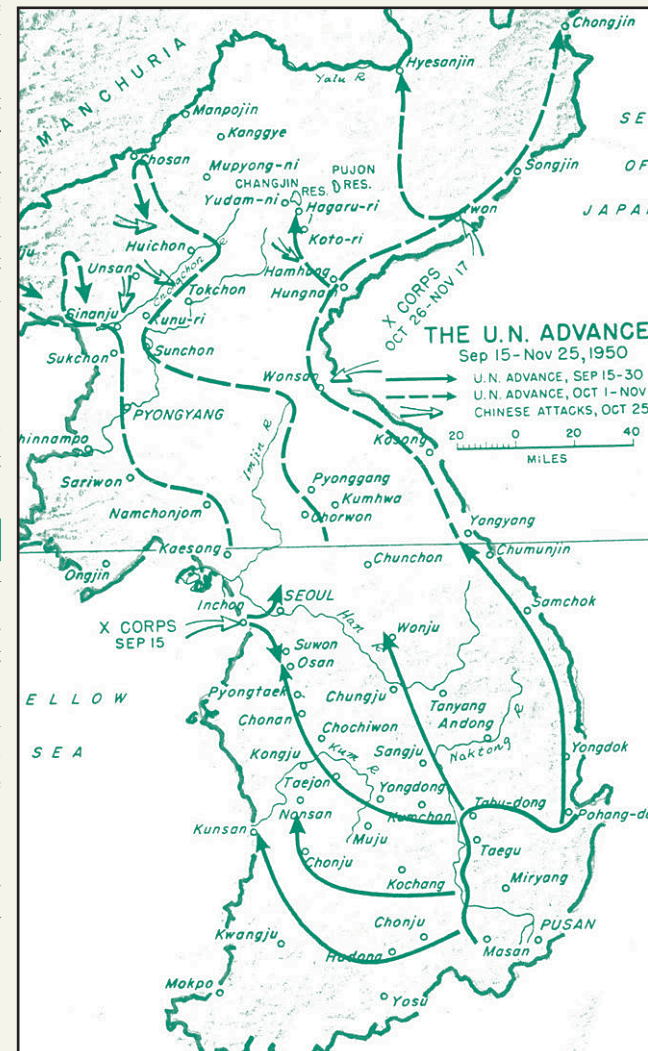
I was assisting the Forward Observer (FO) for a 90 mm AA gun used in a Field Artillery mode in February 1952. The FO was adjusting fire for a basepoint registra-

tion on the wrong mountain. Fire direction sent me up to find out why they couldn't register. I managed to complete registration in eight rounds. I also used my 50 caliber quad fifties to fire indirect fire on a town and supply dump behind the mountain, more like a hill. Captured N. Koreans or Chinese called it "Whispering Death." This mission was featured a Coast Artillery magazine article by General Marquette. But that is for another story.

Incidentally, I have returned to South Korea and have seen the vast improvements made to the country.

Relatively Short Bio

I was born in Brooklyn, NY January 1924. At seventeen and a half I graduated from New Utrecht High School June 1941 and immediately started to work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds Small Arms Research and Development Machine Shop, as a machinist apprentice, working on new Army weaponry. After a about a year I was employed at Glen L. Martin Aircraft Co. as a



A map of Korea where Jack Hayne traveled up and down



Assistant FO Jack Hayne in the field\

1st Class Milling Machine operator producing parts for the B-26 Marauder and the PBM3 Mariner.

In May 1943 I was drafted and served as an enlisted man in the Coast Artillery anti-aircraft artillery and then the field artillery of the 95th and 89th Infantry Divisions and also in the infantry at Fort Benning, GA. As an enlisted man I attained the rank of Staff Sergeant. With all that training I did not go overseas.

After WW2 I attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in June 1949, after which I served in the Regular Army 1949 to 1964. I served in Korea from August 1950 to March 1952, a total of 19 months, moving from the Pusan Perimeter to the Yalu River and back. During my time in the Army I served as the Guided Missile Staff Officer, Ft. Totten, NY covering the Northeast missile defense, including

Greenland and later at ENT Air Force Base, Colorado, covering the US and Alaska. In addition, I served as an instructor of electronics, air defense systems and nuclear weapons at the NATO School Special Weapons Dept. in Germany. I retired February 1964.

My decorations include the Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct, American Campaign, WW 2 Service, National Defense, and Korean Service with 7 battle stars, UN medal and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

In civilian life I worked for Grumman Aerospace as a project engineer, developing training devices and simulators for Navy aircraft from 1964 to 1988. My extracurricular interests include fencing, aerobics, photography and target shooting. I married Pearl (Pola) Anderman under crossed sabers at West Point on graduation day and we were blessed with two children, Nancy (deceased), of Syosset, NY, and Mitchell of Eagle, CO. In addition, we are the proud grandparents of Matthew Scott Adler.

Reach Jack Hayne at JHayne49@verizon.net.

Marine Security Guard-Embassy Seoul, 1950

By Fred Lash

The 20 Marines who would eventually serve as the first Marine Security Guard detachment at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, Korea were selected from approximately 100 Marines who were mostly veterans of World War II and had responded to an ALMAR (a notice to all Marines) issued by the Marine Corps Headquarters in 1948.

These Marines, picked for a "special assignment," were all ordered to, and quartered at, Henderson Hall in Arlington, Virginia. Their reporting date was November 10, 1948, the 173rd anniversary of the Marine Corps' founding.

Trained for several weeks by State Department security officers on 1515 Jefferson Street in Washington, DC, the MSG designees were taken to Kahn's clothing store (closed in 1960) and fitted for civilian attire (suits, shirts, ties, overcoats, hats, etc.) because, according to retired Warrant Officer George Lampman, a member of that MSG detachment, "We would not be allowed to wear our Marine Corps uniforms where we would be going." (This was due to a provision that resulted from the Yalta Conference in 1945 that limited the number of uniformed Russian military in the north and U.S. armed force personnel in the south). The Marines were also instructed not to tell anyone where they were to be assigned.

After being flown to California (staying at the Marine Memorial Club in San Francisco on New Year's Eve, 1948), the detachment then headed to the Far East with stops in Hawaii, Midway Island, and Japan.

When the Korea-bound Marines arrived at Kimpo Airfield near Seoul on January 10, 1949, they had no military uniforms, no identification cards, and no dog tags. After reaching the building (the Bando Hotel) that housed the Embassy, the detachment went right to work setting up a security posture quickly. The Marines were accepted rapidly into the Embassy community.

On November 10, 1949, the newly-established MSG detachment conducted the first Marine Corps Ball, celebrated by more than 200 guests. After that, their duties became fairly routine, and time passed by quickly—until June 25, 1950.

Please turn to **GUARD** on page 67

National KWVA Fund Raiser

Flower Rose of Sharon

The Rose of Sharon is the National KWVA fund raising flower. The Rose of Sharon is sold by the dozen.

- ☐ Sample order is 4 doz. @ \$12 plus \$6.35 S/H.
- ☐ Minimum order is 20 doz. @ \$60 plus \$12.35 S/H.
- ☐ Orders for 21 to 100 doz. @ \$3/doz. plus \$16.45 S/H
- ☐ Order for 400 doz. or more qualify for a special discount

Write or call: Earl House, 1870 Yakona Rd.,
Baltimore, MD 21234
Phone 410-661-8950.
Make Checks payable to:
KWVA Maryland Chapter 33



Freedom is not Free

By Barney Dibble

It was known as the “Land of the morning calm.” My good friend Dr. Lee Yung-kak called it the “Land of the animosity.” For three years, from 1950 to 1953, he was undoubtedly right. But on July 27, 1953, Korea returned to relative calm. The truce was signed. Our generals led the waiting, fighting, Eighth Army out of the icy winters and steamy summers of Korea.

For forty-two years it was called the Forgotten War. It was not forgotten. It was never known. You can’t forget something you never knew. But now, too late for thousands of veterans who did not live to see it, a grateful country has finally built a Memorial to the men and women who stemmed the Red Tide engulfing South Korea.

On July 27, 1995, the 42nd anniversary of the truce, President Clinton dedicated that memorial. He said that the Korean War should not be forgotten, but should be remembered as the first victory in the long Cold War against communism. He was right.

Documents released by the Soviets in the early ‘90s confirm what the official line and popular belief upheld at the time: it was Communist aggression. In countering it, the United Nations, led by the United States, did right. It was just that simple.

Over 150 years ago, Commodore Matthew Perry made an uncanny prediction. “The last act of the drama is yet to be unfolded. The people of America will, in some form or other, extend their dominion and their power upon the eastern shores of Asia. And I think, too, that eastward and southward will her great Russian rival stretch forth her power to the coasts of China and Siam (Thailand) and thus the Saxon and the Cossack will meet once more and the antagonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism” (now read “communism”) “must thus meet at last. And then will be fought that mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest; for on its issue will depend the freedom or slavery of the world.”

That “mighty battle” has been fought, but it was watched with “breathless interest by almost no one, except those fighting it and those who had friends or relatives there. It began on June 25th, 1950, when almost 100,000 North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th parallel and attacked Seoul. There’s no need to recount here the more than three years of that battle. Suffice it to say that communism was stopped cold in the mountains of Korea. I was there, along with one and a half million others.

I was also at the dedication of the memorial on July 27th, 1995, along with tens of thousands of “old soldiers” from the United States and twenty-one other countries who served under the flag of the United Nations. The sights and scenes of those days in Washington brought back memories buried in a shallow grave.

On a steamy hot morning in Washington, an honor guard from the Marine Barracks at 8th and I Streets executes a rifle drill just ahead of us in a slow march down Constitution Avenue. We 300

men who served with the First Marine Division in Korea remember when we could march like that, each man in step, not needing a cadence call from the drill sergeant barking, “Rrrup, tewp, threep, hor and your left...rrrup, tewp...”

§

I watch the precision with which the combat-hardened, helmeted, battle-dressed Third Battalion of the Fifth Marines march down the company streets on to the open flats beside the frozen Nam-gang. They move with almost casual ease, loose-limbed, arms swinging in absolute synchrony. For the first time in three months their helmets sit squarely on their heads. Their uniforms are free of mud, blood, and soot. Their boots are free of mud and snow. Brass and oil polished steel reflect the noonday sun. Leather gleams. Weather-bleached canvas canteen covers and bayonet sheaths are scrubbed almost white.

At the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, an honor guard from all four services stands rigidly at attention as a wreath is placed. We all stand as a bugler paces slowly to his place, puts his horn to his lips, and sounds taps. From behind us a second bugle echoes the first.

.....

On the frozen banks of the Nam-gang the voice of the First Sergeant booms out the names of the men who are not present but who are accounted for. They had gone up to the front lines with us three months before but had come back before we did—in body bags. The First Sergeant reads out the last name on the list. A battle-dressed, helmeted bugler puts his horn to his lips with black-leather-gloved fingers. Sweetly, mournfully, clear as a bell in the cold blue air, taps sound and echo against the hills.

§

An aging man stands at a computer terminal in one of the white tents in The Mall, that long greensward that stretches from the Lincoln Memorial to the Washington Monument. On the front of his cap are the words “Korean War Veteran.” Pinned to his cap is a small ribbon that I recognize as the Purple Heart. Tears run down his cheeks. He has just pulled up from the computer a print-out that gives him a man’s picture, name, service record, and the words, “KIA, April 21st, 1951.” He doesn’t have to tell me that this was a buddy of his, who perhaps died in his arms or just disappeared to the rear on a corpsman’s stretcher. Or perhaps he just disappeared in a blinding flash and roar.

§

Navy Corpsman Jim Jepson (not his real name) and I are kneeling in the dark on either side of a wounded Marine in the soggy snow of a heavily wooded North Korean mountainside. Penny-whistles blow, cymbals clang, drums roll, mortars thud, artillery screams, small arms chatter incessantly. Jepson shines his penlight on the face of the Marine and says, “Too late, doctor.”

I start to stand up. A Chinese burp gun throws four slugs into Jepson's back. One of the Marines forming the security ring around our Forward Aid Station kills the Chinaman. But Jepson is dead and I hold him in my arms as the tears run down my cheeks and freeze there.

§

We stand on a Washington street. Behind us the flags of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America fly side by side on the Old Executive Building. The stretch limos of Korean President Kim's entourage sweep past us on their way to join American President Clinton at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for a private wreath-laying ceremony.

Seventeen Korean teenagers, grandsons and granddaughters of soldiers who died in the war, giggle with embarrassment as a photographer lines them up for a picture in front of the White House.

Veterans of the Hospital Ship Jutlandia march by. The Danish hospital ship had served us well in Korea, lying offshore with the American ships Repose, Consolation, and Haven. A friend of mine, Svend Jagd, a Danish veteran of the Jutlandia, waves to me from the ranks of other Danes as his group marches by. With him are the Belgians, Turks, Swedes, Aussies, Brits, New Zealanders, and all the others who fought side by side with the Americans at Bunker Hill, Porkchop Hill, Bloody Ridge, the Punchbowl, the Chosin Reservoir.

§

I see again in my mind's eye the drawing by Milton Caniff of a Marine, a soldier, a sailor, and a flyer. Above the men are the words, "For those US. troops who never again saw the Golden Gate Bridge from the west..."

I recall the poem by Thomas Lynn that ends:

*"I know each rock, each clump of trees
That marks this hallowed ground
For in my mind I see them fall
And hear that battle sound.
But now the silence takes my breath,
For all that I can see
Are rows and rows of crosses
Where old comrades used to be."*

§

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Monument is composed of nineteen combat-ready troopers, larger than life, sculpted of grey steel, striding across rice paddies toward the apex of their battlefield where a black granite inlay states, "Our nation honors her sons and daughters who answered the call to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met."

The point man of the patrol carries an M1 rifle. He is turning his head sharply, signaling a warning with his left hand. His face is taut, his gesture one of universal caution. Behind him strides a soldier with a Browning Automatic Rifle. His left hand grips the stock just behind the trigger guard, his right hand cradles the barrel. Incongruously I think, why, he's left-handed, and marvel at how I've been caught up in the realism of the scene.

A Marine sergeant with a 30-caliber machine gun barrel on his

shoulder shouts words (of warning, or assurance, or perhaps an order?) to his mate who carries the tripod for the weapon. A corpsman, unarmed except for perhaps a holstered .45 hidden by his poncho, clutches a Unit One containing battle dressings and steel instruments, morphine and bottles of plasma. His face is serene as he looks around him at the men he knows he will soon be seeing again in different circumstances.

I walk along the black granite wall and look into the faces of hundreds of men and women photo-blasted onto that wall: pilots, forward-hospital personnel, chaplains, doctors, truckers, cooks, ammunition carriers, representatives of all races and branches of service who stood in support of the combat troops.

I gaze into the dark, circular, reflecting Pool of Remembrance, its quiet surface diffusing the energy generated by the approaching men in the skirmish line just beyond. Reflected in the pool are the words, FREEDOM IS NOT FREE.

§

*The preservation of freedom is not free. It's made up of:
Trenches and sand-bagged bunkers and exposed foxholes.*

The biting cold of blizzards sweeping across the frozen rice paddies, swirling through the trenches and into the bunkers.

The steamy heat of summer and the soaking rains of thunderstorms from which there is no place to hide.

A world of men only, where speech is coarse, where unbridled obscenities and profanities scar every conversation, where young men deprived of sex grow beards and mustaches to prove their manliness.

No weekends, no holidays.

The wounded and the dead.

The almost constant rumble of our artillery behind us.

Firefights along the front lines.

Chattering machine guns.

A world so saturated with fear that it goes almost unnoticed, because if you do think about it you go crazy.

Patton tanks with their 850 horsepower V-12 Continental engines growling up the mountain tracks.

B-rations out of #10 cans when the lines are quiet — hot when it's dumped into steel mess pans and cold by the time it's eaten.

C-rations when the lines are active, little cans of beans or stew or spaghetti heated on a can of sterno.

K-rations on the move or on patrol, canned ham and eggs, beef or pork loaf, desiccated graham crackers, tasteless cheese.

The long black nights.

The loneliness.

Stretchers and jeep ambulances and chopping helicopters.

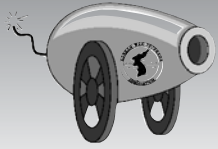
The walking wounded.

The crawling wounded.

And the dead...

Who bled or died for a country they never knew. And for a people they never met.

J. Birney Dibble, M.D. W 4290 Jene Rd., Eau Claire, WI 54701,
715-832-0709, dibble@discover-net.net www.dibblebooks.com



Feedback/Return Fire

This section of The 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—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 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573-7141; E-mail it to: sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net, or phone it in to (813) 614-1326. Whatever the medium you choose, we welcome your input.

A few copies of Atomic Cannons and Nuclear Weapons left...

As many of you know I donate \$2 from the purchase of every copy of Atomic Cannons and Nuclear Weapons: A Mystery of the Korean War ordered directly through me to the Wall of Remembrance Fund. We have raised \$240.00 so far, which pales in comparison to two individual contributions made by James Bockman (see below).

There are a few copies left. My publisher seems to have disappeared, so I am not sure when—or if—I will be able to replenish my stock.

If you want to get one (or more) of the remaining signed copies and add to the WOR Fund, submit \$22 to Arthur G. Sharp, 2473 New Haven Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573. The price includes shipping and handling.

I thank the people who have already helped the WOR Fund through this offer.

Sizeable donations to WOR Fund

I respectfully request that you publicize these two donations to the Wall of Remembrance Fund, both of which I made:

- \$1,000 on behalf of "A" Co., 187th ARTC
- \$1,000 on behalf of KWVA Chapter 122, Arden A. Rowley
(SGM) James E. Bockman, USA (ret)
4035 E Calypso Ave., Mesa, AZ 85206, 480-510-0770

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you would like to tell us why you joined the KWVA, please send us your story. It might help attract new members.

Why I joined the KWVA

I joined the KWVA as a Life Member after reading a copy of *The Graybeards*. I became a life member because my money would help other association members with their needs.

I tried to enlist in the Army in 1948, but I was rejected because of a stutter in my speech. In 1951 I was drafted into the Army and was trained to be a combat engineer with the 6th Armored Division at Fort Leonard, MO.

After I was discharged I acquired a 10% disability rating from the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington D.C. and became a life time member of the DAV.

George L. Fortier, 8144 New England Ave., Burbank, IL 60459

And here is another story on the same topic:

In 2001 I was at the Veterans Cemetery in Union Grove, Wisconsin, looking at a photo of the Memorial to the Veterans of the Korean War, which is located in Plover, Wisconsin. Ed Slovak, a fellow veteran, happened to be in Union Grove. We had a conversation in which he expressed that he would like to start a chapter of the KWVA in our area of southeastern Wisconsin.

I told him that I did not serve in Korea until 1960. He explained that anyone who served a normal tour in Korea was able to join the group. He invited me to an upcoming organizational meeting, which was held in the basement of the cemetery chapel. That was the day I joined Chapter 227—18 years ago.

Other members of the chapter have joined after learning about the KWVA in various ways, e.g., through informational business cards, attending fundraisers such as a Rose of Sharon distribution, pancake and porky breakfasts, seeing representatives in local parades, and exposure through Tell America programs. Some members of KWVA have learned about it while sitting in barber chairs.

Yes, the word gets around in all sorts of ways.

Bill DeBock, 4918 22nd Ave., Kenosha, WI 53140

Another contact found

I knew John Curry's brother, 1st Lt. William (Will) Curry, who was mentioned in the Recon section of the Jan/Feb 2019 issue. Will and I bunked together for a couple months in 1950 while attending the 2nd Special Basic Class at Quantico.

We flew to Korea together on the same plane and we joined the 7th Marines together. Will was killed exactly one month later as the Chinese offensive opened. I spent that night in Battalion Reserve as a 1st Lieutenant Platoon Leader with H/3/7, just behind the 1st Battalion.

George W. Barnes, 92 Henshaw Lane, Templeton, MA 01468

An A-bomb for Pyongyang?

I read the book, *Call Me "Gus,"* the story of Admiral George E.R. Kinnear II, USN, by James Carter. In the introduction it mentions that Kinnear was one of the first U.S. Navy pilots designated to deliver nuclear weapons. In chapter 6, President Eisenhower promised during his inaugural that he would end the Korean War within six months, and he made it known through third-party countries and diplomatic circles that if it took dropping a nuclear weapon on Pyongyang to accomplish that, he was willing to do it.

That the *USS Lake Champlain* was armed and capable was an open secret. Kinnear states that "...when we docked in Japan, for example, we made a big show of obvious extra security around the docks and the ships, intentionally sending a strong signal to the North Koreans and Chinese. There can be little doubt that they got the message. Our AD-4s (Skyraiders), the 132 series, were the first Navy airplanes that had factory-installed nuclear weapons wiring."

This makes me believe that Pyongyang was the August 1, 1953 target.

Tom Moore, tm103ps@yahoo.com

Anyone find that six-pack?

I was with the 3rd Combat Engineers, 24th Div. early in the Korean War. As I remember we received one can of beer a week from the Red Cross. One week we received a six-pack each.

It was hot and we were near a small mountain stream, so I hid my six-pack under some weeds in the water. We got orders to bug out shortly thereafter, and I forgot to grab my six-pack.

I have always wondered if someone found it or whether it is still cooling off.

Donald C. Roth, 221 Knutson Dr., Madison, WI 53704, 608-249-7290

The day Hank Williams died

I read with great interest the article by Richard A. Hardesty entitled "Getting Home on Christmas Eve." I would like to correct one error.

I was attending Morse Code school at Ft. Jackson, SC in January 1953. One of my friends, who hailed from Mississippi, knew all of Hank Williams' songs, and sang them often. On January 1, 1953 he came into the barracks before reveille and said he had just heard on the radio that Hank Williams had died. That was January 1st, not January 19th, as Mr. Hardesty recalled.



Hank Williams

I can also relate to Wayne Warner's article on p. 71 of the November-December 2018 issue. I went to Korea as Morse Code operator, where I was assigned to the 74th Engineer Combat Battalion. When the personnel officer looked over my records he noticed that I could type. I wound up as a clerk-typist in S1 and never operated a radio.

I left Korea an E-5 on August 1, 1953.
Melvin S. Speas, 1837 Butner Mill Rd.,
East Bend, NC 27018

Note: Hank Williams died at the age of 29 on January 1, 1953 in Oak Hill, WV

due to a heart attack.

Question: We have mentioned frequently in this magazine the number of celebrities who made the trip to entertain service members during the Korean War. Yet, we do not include any of the well-known country singers of the time. Did any of them visit Korea during the war?

Too much profanity

Having bought the RED & GREEN book for \$24.31 that was

advertised in your magazine and having scanned a few pages, I found the book to be the most Godless and filthiest I have ever read.

I am not suggesting censorship in any way, just a taking of responsibility in providing more information on products/services you choose to advertise in your publications. That way one can make a more informed decision before spending a substantial amount of money and to avoid books that are riddled with grotesque amounts of needless profanity.

I was going to order two coins for \$20.00 that was also advertised in this same magazine, but surely not now as I feel enough of my limited income has been wasted.

Austil L. Spencer, 1738 Main St., Peninsula, OH 44264

EDITOR'S NOTE: As a famous Roman once said, *caveat emptor*. Loosely translated, let the buyer beware. It is not the editor's job to screen books that are advertised in *The Graybeards*. He is the editor, not the advertising manager. The editor and the advertising manager don't discuss the ads that appear in the magazine.

As far as contents of books are concerned, what one person thinks is "Godless and filthiest" another may take as common vernacular. The editor would not impose his values on anyone else, since his differ from so many other people's values. Nor can he tell people how to spend their money. Again, *caveat emptor*.

Another sighting of the atomic cannon

In a recent *Graybeards* magazine, someone noted that when he was stationed in Korea in 1954, his company came into contact with an artillery unit that had an atomic cannon. Also in 1954, but in a different location, I had a similar experience.

I joined the Army in June 1952, fully expecting to be sent to FECOM. I became however, part of the build-up of NATO, and in January or February of 1953, I was shipped to Germany. I became a proud member of the 2nd Armored Division, stationed in Bad Kreuznach, Germany, which was in the French Zone of Occupation.

In early 1954 an artillery unit also came into Bad Kreuznach. For some unknown reason I was one of the GIs who were taken to see their huge cannon. I was awe-struck. I had, up until then, never seen a gun which belonged on a battleship.

We were told that it fired an atomic shell of approximately the same strength as the atom bombs we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We learned that they were 'zeroed in' on a pass through which the Soviet army would come if they were to invade Europe.

Prior to writing this piece I checked with Google as to what were its dimensions. The cannon's nomenclature is M65. Its length is 84 feet, the caliber of the barrel is 280 mm. That is fractionally over 11 inches, and it has a range of about 20 miles.

I am very thankful that since our bombing Nagasaki no atomic or nuclear weapons have had to be used.

Robert L. Wichterman, Lancaster, PA, cabwich@comcast.net

The long ride to Yucca Flats

This letter, which mentions an atomic cannon, complements the story on p. 79 by John Gluck. It is taken from a letter dated 7-3-08 written to member Marvin Reed.

In the spring of 1953 we traveled four days by train from Fort Devens, MA to Las Vegas. We did not leave the train for those entire four days.

We were in Nevada about two weeks. There was a postponement because the wind was blowing over Las Vegas and California. But, when the wind blew over Utah, they set off the blast.

We were in a trench about 5 feet deep, 6 miles from ground zero. We knelt down in the trench. There was a white light that lit up the trench like a huge flash bulb going off. We then heard the awful explosion. We stood up and saw the mushroom cloud and the shock wave, which passed over us. Then we walked through the area to within 5,000 yards of ground zero.

There were sheep staked out in various positions. Some had wool burns, some were blinded, and one was cooked on the spot. It depended upon the protection they had. A mound of dirt in the right place made all the difference in the world.

There were places where the cactus were burning. There were trucks and jeeps that had paint and upholstery burned out. Barrels of oil were burning.

At 5,000 yards there was no cactus. The ground was burned black. It appeared to be melted together. Farther back cactus was blown into piles like a wind can blow loose snow. We swept each other off with brooms and checked one another with Geiger counters. Then we were loaded into trucks and taken out of the area on buses.

There was a pile-up on the road somewhere in which a few men were slightly injured. They were moving an atomic cannon. It was pulled by a tractor used to pull semi-trailers. Then we returned to Las Vegas to begin our four-day return trip to Ft. Devens.

The victory at Kapyong

Well written and interesting story by Vince Courtenay. I was with the 81 mm Mortar Platoon located near Baker Company. When we learned that a large number of Chinese were advancing toward our position, we turned our mortars around about 180 degrees and begin firing at our shortest possible range. Our shells landed among the Chinese and helped to decimate them. Our 50 cal. machine guns also destroyed many of our attackers.

One of our people went out the following morning and counted about 100 dead Chinese. He then stopped counting. The Chinese had probably hauled many bodies away, as was their habit.

U.S. historian Ed Marek has stated that it is likely that the Chinese would have seized Seoul and the whole Korean peninsula if we had not stopped them. The mortars and machine guns of 2 PPCLI probably saved South Korea.

I am sometimes bothered by the fact that I was personally responsible for many Chinese deaths, but this guilty feeling is relieved, to some extent, when I recall that the Chinese attacked us. They were coming to kill us. We did not invite them to join us on Hill 677. If we had not killed them they would have killed us.

Lovely photos. John and Judy Bishop are still very youthful. Yonah Martin is her usual cheerful and pleasant self. I have always been very grateful for Yonah's strong support of Canada's Korean War veterans. Thanks also to Vince Courtenay for the many ways he has helped us.

Regards,

Mike Czuboka, 2 PPCLI, (1950–1954), czuboka@shaw.ca

Update on the 21st AAA-Aw-Bn (SP)

I read the article "We just fired to say we know where you are" in the Nov.-Dec. 2018 issue of *The Graybeards*. The writer and others need to be updated on the 21st AAAAw-Bn (SP), which served many infantry divisions and ROK units during the Korean War.

The battalion was created in 1950 at Ft. Bliss, TX. After months of training, it shipped out of San Francisco and arrived at Yokohama, Japan in October 1950. After additional training, it shipped out to Korea and arrived on January 10, 1951 at Pusan, Korea, where it waited for the halftracks and other vehicles to arrive by freighters.

General Ridgway, who knew of the firepower of the four 50 caliber machine guns on turrets in the back of the tracks, with a 30 caliber machine gun mounted on the right cab of the track, and personnel with their own carbine rifles, ordered the tracks to the front lines to support the various infantry divisions and occasionally the 105 mm and 120 mm artillery units.

"C" Battery, in which I served, was attached to the 25th Inf. Div. It moved north in the new offensive through Taegu, Taejon, Chohan, Osan, and Susan, to Yongdongpo, where we waited for a couple weeks before continuing north. There, we set up positions with the infantry and occasionally received artillery, mortar, and tank fire from the Chinese on the other side of the river.

The push north continued with increased resistance through Seoul and into North Korea, where the offensive halted due to reports that the Chinese and North Koreans had reinforced their line of defense. "C" battery was assigned to a task force with tanks and infantry to scout out the enemy positions. Resistance increased and the task force returned to defensive positions.

We waited for an attack on our positions when on our left flank the ROK and 24th Inf. Div. were attacked and the withdrawal began. The enemy tried to encircle our positions when we received orders to withdraw to secondary defensive positions. Wounded and dead were placed on vehicles as we moved south, passing two ambulances and a half track that were on fire.

The enemy offensive stalled and we again went on the offensive into North Korea, where "C" Battery was stationed in the Kumwha area of the Iron Triangle. That was my last position, as I rotated back to the United States in November 1951.

Note that the winter was extremely cold, socks needed to be changed two or three times a day, and we had one hot shower in all that time there. And, we were lucky if we had one hot meal a day. Otherwise it was C-rations, and we slept on the ground and rotated two-hour watches each night.

Robert A. McGinty, 5613 Gulf Stream St., Tavares, FL 32778

An unscheduled reawakening

Under orders to report to the Heavy Weapons Company, 1st Battalion of the 65th Puerto Rican Regiment, I found myself elated with the thought that there would be no more patrols. The transfer was as platoon leader of the 81mm mortars.

At first, I considered my inexperience with 81s as a drawback, but then they were kissing cousins to the 4.2 mortars on which I had received extensive training at the Chemical Corps' Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. That in itself was a minor problem. The makeshift position for the platoon was in an abandoned destroyed farm house with its adjoining family graveyard.

The farmer's house was a lonely sentinel in the open expanse of Chorwon Valley, but its standing back walls provided some shelter from the elements for the men. The mortars were without pits. It was decided to assemble them behind the graves, which were small earthen mounds. The mounds gave the mortars some hidden cover.

Our barrages covered the battalion's front and outposts, which were beyond the MLR. It soon became apparent that firing of the mortars and their vibrations was dislodging the dirt of the mounds and exposing the broken and open coffins with their fetal positioned corpses.

The exposed corpses proved to be both distressful and gruesome. The departed were mummified. Fortunately, the men went about their duties with the utmost respect for the deceased. The mortars were moved further to the rear of the graves to prevent additional desecration.

I suppose war does funny things to men, but I couldn't help thinking that I was witnessing an after-life reawakening. At the time, I was completely ignorant of the revered Korean cultural rites towards their deceased.

George Bjotvedt, 7345 E Cozy Camp Dr., Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Korean War overlooked once again

I recently sent a copy of the letter outlined below in which I took the *Smithsonian Magazine* to task for an article titled "America at War." I was wondering if you would ask your readers to write or e-mail to the *Smithsonian Magazine* and express their displeasure about this article. It might carry more weight than just a single letter from me.

Ironically this article referred to the Indian wars and an obscure war between Kansas and Missouri, but no mention of Korea!

My letter to:

Michael Caruso,
Editor in Chief, *Smithsonian Magazine* Editorial Offices
MRC 513,
Washington, D.C. 20013-7012

Dear Mr. Caruso,

I recently read the January- February issue of the *Smithsonian* magazine and was dismayed by the article on page 28 about "America at War." The circular chart was very well presented. However, the one glaring error was the lack of anything about the Korean War. It just shows that the title of "Police Action" has no meaning to your magazine and staff when indeed it was an all-

out war.

I served from 1953 to 1954 for two winters at up to 20° below and was there when the truce was signed. I was with the 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. Just ask the relatives of the some 35,000 dead and over 8,000 missing if it was a war or not. Nobody gave me a parade when I came home from Korea.

I would like to see a published apology for the lack of insight about Korea in your next issue.

*Richard W. Condon, 439 Linden Ct.,
Frankfort, IL 60423, 815-469-2537,
kmcondon@msn.com*

Marilyn Monroe and a double ace

Nearby are two photos from my collection. One is the first double ace in Korea. The other is of Marilyn Monroe as she arrived at K-16 Seoul on January 17, 1954 in Korea to entertain the troops. The temperature was in the mid-30s at the time.



The first double ace of the Korean War



Marilyn Monroe as she arrived at K-16 Seoul on January 17, 1954.

The photo of the double ace was taken in early June 1953 at K-14, with the 4th Fighter Wing at Kimpo AFB. I was eighteen, straight out of high school at the time.

*(A1/c) Gary Dawson, 871 Constitution Dr.,
Foster City, CA 94404*

EDITOR'S NOTE: There were eleven "double aces" in the Korean War. All of them were USAF pilots.

The top ace was Captain Joseph C. McConnell, with 16 kills—which made him a “triple ace.” A native of Dover, New Hampshire, Captain McConnell was credited with shooting down 16 MiG-15s while flying North American F-86 Sabres. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, and the Distinguished Flying Cross for his actions in aerial combat.

McConnell was the first American triple jet-on-jet fighter ace and is still the top-scoring American jet ace. (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_C._McConnell)

The only other triple ace in the Korean War was Major James Jabara, America’s first jet ace. However, we do not know who the pilot pictured is. Anybody know?

More about Eta Jima

I would like to comment on and maybe add a bit about the article on pp. 59-60 re the CBR School in Eta Jima, Japan. I attended that school in early spring 1953 while on my way to Korea.

We were taught to be first responders in case of a chemical, biological, or radioactive (CBR) attack. One of the classes was on how to use gas masks. We were given a gas mask that we were to carry by hand into a building full of chlorine gas. We were supposed to put our masks on when we were in the building. What could go wrong?



Harry Kingery in one of the upper floors of the exhibition hall at “Ground Zero” in Hiroshima, Japan in spring 1953

My mask did not fit well. I blew the gas out to clear the mask and took a big gulp of air—and gas came in all around the seal. I ended up in the hospital at the school for about three extra weeks.

My buddies all moved on to Korea ahead of me. While there one of them sent word back to me that several of them went straight to the front lines and got wiped out in the first few weeks.

At one point the Army put us on an LST and took us to Hiroshima, just ten miles across the bay. I stood at “Ground

Zero” and had my picture taken there—just eight years after the bomb was delivered.

I would love to hear from anyone who wants to call or write.

*Harry Kingery, 514 West Washington,
Pittsfield, IL 62363, 212-285-2729*

Many people don’t know about *The Graybeards*

I must thank you for the wonderful job you did with the “Trip of a Lifetime” article in the Jan/Feb 2019 edition, p. 26. It really looked great and everyone we have shown it to has been very impressed.

Many did not realize that there was even a magazine of such quality for the Korean veterans. I didn’t either till I got my first copy. It sure does bring back some old memories.

Don Fisher, dfisher052@comcast.net

Need story on Battle of Kunu-ri

I would like to see an article in your magazine about the Battle of Kunu-ri, Nov. 30 – Dec. 1, 1950. The U.S. Army’s 2nd Inf. Div. lost about 5,000 Soldiers KIA, MIA, or POW. It also lost every piece of field artillery as well as M19 Dual 40s and 26 M16s and 50s.

It is time for this unfortunate story to be told.

Carl LaFontaine, 9 Perry Mills Rd., Champlain NY 12919

Did the device on the Dog Co. dozer work?

In the Jan/Feb issue we ran a story on p. 72 by Harry L. Regan, “My tour of duty in Korea.” It included a photo of a USMC Dog Co. dozer tank outfitted with a special cage around the turret to protect it from direct hits. That was after one of the company’s tanks had been destroyed by a two-man Chinese bazooka team that had used one of “our own 3.5 bazookas. According to the story no one ever knew if the device was ever used in a fire mission.

Whether it was or not, one thing was certain according to John Gluck in a phone conversation with the editor. Mr. Gluck served with the USMC’s Ordnance Bn. in the area at the time. He said that every gun in the area was trained on the site from which the fatal Bazooka round was fired by the Chinese. If they had attempted to fire the weapon again they would have suffered the same fate as the tank they destroyed.

Wrong patch?

I am a member of Ch. 270, Sam Rayburn. I am also a veteran of the 7th ID ‘67-‘68 and the patch displayed on page 20 of the Jan/Feb 2019 Graybeards in the story “Nile Marsh’s Breakout Journey” is not the 27th ID’s.

Tom Boylan, tomjboy@verizon.net

Correction on the patch

Regarding the story of Nile Marsh’s Journey beginning on p. 20: the Division Patch is identified incorrectly. It should be the 7th Division Patch. This story concerns my old outfit, only I came a year later!

Bill Jacque, U.S. Army (Ret), williamjacque@yahoo.com

Combat Action Badge for artillerymen?

I am a Korea War veteran and a member of Ch. 19 in Atlanta.

I read in the July-August 2018 issue of *The Graybeards*, p. 62, that the combat action badge was authorized for combat units other than infantry (Armor, Cavalry, Field Artillery). I was a combat artilleryman in Korea from January 1952 until January 1953.

Based on that info, I felt I was qualified and wrote the National Personnel Center in St. Louis, MO to send me the approved Artillery Combat Action Badge. To my surprise, I was informed that the Combat Action Badge is only authorized for a select few artillerymen. It was approved for Afghanistan veterans 18 September 2001 and Iraq veterans on 19 March 2003. Retroactive awards of the CAB are not authorized according to Section 8-8, g, Combat Action Badge.

I have written to U.S. Senator Johnny Isakson (R-GA) several times and voiced my concern that I thought this action was an insult to combat artillerymen in previous wars and it indicated to me that they thought our service was of lesser value.

Since Senator Isakson is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, I think he must be very aware of the very restricted legislation that was passed. I asked him if he would consider further legislation to amend AR 600-8-22 to include all combat artillerymen who served in a war zone.

After a couple of bad starts, the case has now been turned over to a Congressional Defense Fellow who is working on it. He called me after he got the file. He stated that he agrees with my thoughts on this matter and will keep in touch and update me if any progress is made.

*Rodney R. Rector 3045 E. Ramble Ln., Decatur, GA 30033,
404-325-9086, rodneyrector@comcast.net*

Why not just call them veterans?

In reference to your article in Jan-Feb copy of *Graybeards*, “We need an all-inclusive, politically correct term that integrates all service members under one umbrella,” p. 9. Wouldn’t the term “veteran” fill the bill? The dictionary refers to anyone who has served/is serving in the military service, regardless of branch, and would cover male and female, land, sea and air.

Incidentally, my American Legion post has an unwritten rule that ANY veteran, whether a member of our Post or not, is entitled to a funeral service with a rifle squad. The past two weeks have kept us busy with five services, but this is what that veteran is entitled to—and deserves—as long as they have an honorable discharge.

*Don Meseth, Adjutant, Past Cdr., A/L Post 36,
Des Plaines, IL, demeseth@yahoo.com*

Patriots won't work

Patriots won't do it! There are and were millions of patriots who never wore the uniform. To refer to service-persons as patriots would not differentiate them from those who weren't!

J. Birney Dibble, jbirneydibble5@gmail.com

About those MiGs

I am writing offering comments to that article in *The Graybeards*, Jan-Feb 2019, pp. 78-79.

While I was a POW in North Korea after we were turned over to the Chinese, we were able to watch the dog fights between the

Mig-15s and the Sabrejets. It is possible that No Kim-Sok took part in those dog fights. Only air separated us at that time.

With me in captivity was John Franklin, who perished while a POW on June 6, 1951 at An Dong POW Camp in North Korea. His remains have never been recovered. North Korea did not allow our search teams to go to any POW camps. Hopefully those remains will come home someday. 58% of the Tiger Survivors did not make it home.

Time marches on: I formed the Tiger Survivors, those who were with me in captivity, and also added a newsletter and list of all the next of kin of those who died. I located David (Dave) Sutton, a nephew of Franklin. Sutton had an underseas business and he also liked airplanes. He was able to acquire a MiG-15 that he would fly at county fairs etc.

At that time I had made contact with Ken Rowe via e-mail. Sutton made contact with him and invited him to come to North Carolina (I think). Ken actually flew the MiG-15 that Sutton owned. Sutton called his few airplanes the Red Star Aviation. This was a remarkable and historic event.

I am still above the sod at age 88. All those memories still haunt me, and I think of all my buddies who did not make it. 835 started captivity. Today only 34 remain.

*Shorty Estabrook, B/19/24, POW 37 months and 13 days,
California, raymaresta@gmail.com*

Osaka Army Hospital

While recuperating in Japan in January of 1950, I was at the Service Club on Lightning Blvd. in Osaka. At the time, Lightning Blvd. was very wide, maybe three or four lanes in each direction. In the middle was an island, as I remember.

When I left the building and stepped out on the sidewalk, I noticed a serviceman leaning against a light pole who appeared to be in trouble. I went out to him and found that he was a Marine wearing greens and in real trouble. I thought that he was just drunk, but he was breathing shallow, sweating, unable to comprehend etc.

I flagged down a taxi and took him to the only place I knew where he would be well taken care of, Osaka Army General Hospital. I turned him over to Army medical personnel and they assured me that he would be well taken care of. I was informed that his condition was because of his malaria. I left the hospital and never saw him again.

Incidentally, if he was like so many Marines at the Chosin Reservoir, the Army wasn't even there.

*Ronald G. Todd (Sgt), George Co.,
31st Inf. Regt., 7th ID, Ron.todd@ymail.com*

About those “Mickey Mouse” boots

Re Tom Moore's story “Give Mic...Key...Mouse the boot,” p. 12, Jan/Feb 2019: A funny thing happened on the way to the second winter in Korea with Mickey Mouse boots! As C. O. of Easy Med I received a directive from the commanding general of I Corps: “There will be no frostbite of the feet in Korea this winter.” That may not be the exact wording, and it wasn't all that was in the directive. But you get the point.

We had to scramble a bit when we got a Marine with frostbite

of the foot. Some boys' feet got a weepy rash from the boot and had to go back to shoepacs. Some tore the boot on splintered trees or bushes — some wooded hills, you will remember, couldn't be climbed without encountering a mess of splintered wood. Others got lacerations from flying shrapnel.

Some of the docs got pretty imaginative with their diagnoses to avoid the man's court-martial offense: "acute vascular insufficiency," "severe sudden devascularization," and many other euphemisms. I considered giving out prizes for the most original! I've always assumed that this happened all over Korea.

Many people along the evacuation route must have recognized the ruse. Either no one reported his suspicions to the general or he accepted the kick in his butt with a grunt and a chuckle!

Birney Dibble, jbirneydibble5@gmail.com

Does this have a familiar ring?



I am hoping to track helpful information on a ring that was left to me. A member of your Facebook Page suggested I emailed in pictures. Please send me any information you have about the ring.



Various views of Frank Menicola's ring

Thank you.

Frank Menicola, Cell 845-325-9531, fmolds@yahoo.com

Whatever happened to majority rules?

Regarding your article on the cross removal in the November-December issue, "Are the humanists coming after your memorial next?" p. 9, I agree. The Bladensburg, MD memorial threatened with removal was the fourth that I have heard about. One of them was constructed on an active mine tailings pile. The owners had a light shining on it for over twenty years, but only on holidays. Then...

As I recall, over a long weekend high up in the mountains someone wrote a letter to the editor of a local weekly paper to complain about the cross. The writer threatened the owners with

a lawsuit. In spite of the fact that all the locals were for the cross the owners took it down.

I wrote a letter to the editor and asked why the majority did not rule, as I was taught in school. My letter was published, as was a rebuttal that said the complainant had a right to protest. I agree to that, but I don't agree that the majority should not prevail.

We are seeing more and more instances in which that is the case.

Marvin Reed, 2900 Right Hand Canyon Rd., Reno, NV 89510

Speaking of San Miguel beer: memories of Christmas Hill

NOTE: This story was extracted from an email exchange between Wayne Pelkey and Andy Antippas.

When I arrived at the Satae-ri Valley and C-180, I was promptly handed a BAR which I kept for the next 6 weeks. Anyhow, C-180 was relieved by the 14th Avengers PFTOK. At 7 a.m. on the morning of relief I was approached by this little Filipino carrying a BAR. It was still cold and he had on a lined field jacket, a sweater, muffler and pile cap. As he moved, he clinked!

Every pocket of his field jacket was filled with San Miguel beer bottles. I gave him all of my BAR magazines and I saw that his weapon was missing the gas port, which made the weapon unworkable, so I gave him the one off my BAR. In gratitude he gave me a beer which tasted delicious even at 7 a.m.

What makes this story even more interesting is that 31 years later I was in Seoul as Consul General and I attended a garden party one Sunday afternoon where I met a portly Filipino man. While chatting with him I learned that he was the Philippine Ambassador to Korea named Nicanor Jiminez. I was astonished to learn that Ambassador Jiminez had been, as a 35-year-old Colonel, commander of the 14th Avenger battalion that relieved my 1st battalion/180 that cold May morning in 1953!

I told him my San Miguel beer/BAR story and he got a huge kick out of it. The next day he sent me a case of San Miguel beer and a box of Tabacalara cigars. We became fast friends and I arranged through 8th Army several trips by chopper to visit the areas where we had served, Satae-ri and Christmas Hill.

Nick Jiminez left after a year and we next met in Washington a year later where he had been assigned to help out with the negotiations concerning closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines. I was in the states to participate in the establishment by Massachusetts Governor Mike Dukakis of "Korean War Day" in Massachusetts. (Dukakis had served in Korea in 1955). I invited Nick to come to the ceremony at the State House in Boston on July 27, 1986 and he spoke warmly of Philippine-US relations at the subsequent luncheon.

Wayne Pelkey's response:

Very nice recollection of your experiences with the PFTOK, San Miguel beer and the BAR that also was assigned to me when I first went on line at Sandbag Castle on April



Ambassador Jimenez at his residence with the commander of the 45th National Guard in Oklahoma who was visiting Korea



Ambassador Jimenez with the Commander of the ROK 20th Division, which occupies the Heartbreak Ridge, Christmas Hill area and which it has occupied since 1953



Andy Antippas (L) and Ambassador Jimenez in 1984

1953, where we faced the miserable NOKOS. My field jacket also clinked as the pockets were filled with .30 cal ammo to refill my bandolier of 6 BAR magazines and 6 hand grenades hung on my flak vest, plus a Colt 32 pistol and 4 magazines. My guys kidded me as being a walking explosives magazine!

Now I wonder how I became a 'Pack Mule' as I weighed only 132 pounds at 21 years old.

The last San Miguel beer that I drank was during my R&R

in Sasebo during Sept. 1953. The closest taste and kick is "Switchback Ale," brewed right near me in Burlington, VT.

During your trip to the Philippines have a couple beers for me; no cigars, as I never smoked. I traded the cigarettes in the C-ration packs to the Katusas for canned fruit and those rock hard "Necco Gels"!

Reach Andy Antippas at afotis31@netzero.net
and Wayne Pelkey at wppelkey@charter.net

Clarification

Please be advised that I have been made aware of articles sent to *The Graybeards* identifying me as a retired Lt. General from the Army. I have not submitted any of these articles for publication identifying myself as such. I am a Lt. General in the United States Corps of Chaplains.

I do not know who sent these articles in, but know that they were mistaken. I was perhaps in attendance in the events covered, but had no hand in the composition of the article, nor given an opportunity to proof it.

I am well known in my community and speak on many occasions here; many of my acquaintances receive this publication and they understand that I am in the Corps of Chaplains. I did serve in the Army during the Korean War, in the 187 ARCT, as an enlisted man.

I want to set the record straight because I never send articles about myself and my aide takes care of any correspondence and has never sent info to you.

*Lt. Gen. Billy Brown, United States Corps of Chaplains,
P.O. Box 2577, Rome, GA 30164*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ A~Vet Emblem Supply

6228 Josephine Road, Norton, VA 24273
(276)679-2096 Email: Raywellsavet@aol.com
Website Catalog only: www.avetemblem.org
Hours: 8 AM - 5 pm EST

Quartermaster for all Korean War Veterans

Patches, Shirts, Dress Caps, Ball Caps, KWVA Collar
Brass, Hat Pins, Sew On Shoulder Rank, Epaulets,
Ribbons, Medals, and Display Cases

We sew on (free) all patches by request w/shirt purchase
Same day service on most orders.

Ship First Class Postage

We accept Visa / Master Card / Discover

Disclaimer

Neither *The Graybeards* editor nor the KWVA is responsible for misinformation, discrepancies, or embellishments, intentional or unintentional, that may be contained in communications in any form that appear in *The Graybeards*.

We do not have staff to fact check all material that is sent to us. We depend on the honesty and integrity of those who submit material for publication, and on the expertise of our members and readers to correct misstatements or misinformation, whether intentional or not.

APPLICATION FOR KOREA REVISIT & PCFY TOURS

(UPDATE 01/05/16)

Last Name _____ First _____ MI _____

KWVA Member, # _____ Expiration Date (Exp date) _____

NOTE: If you have not yet received your membership # from KWVA please insert "applied for."

List all your addresses, (seasonal/if more than one per year) and dates of residence, no P.O. Boxes

1. _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Dates _____

2. _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Dates _____

Phone # _____ Fax _____ E-Mail* _____

***- CRUCIAL FOR IMMEDIATE TOUR UPDATES**

Korea Revisit Only

Veterans Passport# _____ Exp Date _____ Date of Birth (DOB) _____

Companion Name/Relationship _____ DOB _____

Companion's Passport# _____ Exp Date _____

NOTE: If you do not have a passport with 6 months validity after last date of return to USA and have applied for a new one, please insert "Applied for" in the space provided and contact MHT when you receive it.

Veteran's Korean Service Information

Branch of Service _____ Unit _____

Period of Service in the Korean Theater (month/year) from _____ thru _____

Veterans / Family Member Signature _____ **Date** _____

Complete and mail this form along with the nonrefundable \$50.00 deposit per person (check, money order or Credit Card) to Military Historical Tours. Payment of the remaining \$400 service fee is required for participants once a tour departure date is selected and submitted. The remaining \$400 service fee will be nonrefundable but a continuation into the following year is allowed if an emergency precludes the participants from attending the revisit that they have selected and been scheduled for.

Credit Card Authorization

I authorize **Military Historical Tours** by my signature above to charge my Visa, Discover, Master Card or Amex a **\$50.00 Deposit Per Person**,

The nonrefundable amount of **\$50.00 Per Person Credit Card #** _____

Expiration Date: _____ **please include the 3-Digit code on back of card** _____

Name as it appears on the Credit Card _____

Korea Revisit related material please send to:

**KWVA Revisit Korea Program
C/O MILITARY HISTORICAL TOURS
13198 CENTERPOINTE WAY STE #202
WOODBIDGE, VA 22193-5285**

**Phone: 703-590-1295 or 800-722-9501
Fax: 703-590-1292
e-mail: mhtours@miltours.com
Website: www.miltours.com**

Background

The Korea Revisit program was begun by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA/Seoul) in 1975 for the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War to express the Republic of Korea (ROK's) government's gratitude to Korean War veterans and their families also to show them the bountiful results of their sacrifices and devotion.

MPVA's Eligibility Requirements

Korean War Veterans who served in or supported ground, naval, or air operations in the Korean Theater between June 25, 1950 and October 15, 1954. Family members of deceased or disabled Veterans are eligible to participate in the "Korea Revisit Program." An eligible applicant is allowed to bring a family member or friend as a "travel companion." Korea Defense Veterans (1945 – Jun 24, 1950 and Oct 16, 1954 – present) are eligible to go when Korean War Veterans are not available.

Expanded Eligibility

1. For the 65th anniversaries (2015-19) there will be more quotas available. In addition, those who have been on a Revisit prior to 2011 can apply to return again. (Call MHT for more details)
2. Widows and family members of deceased veterans or those unable to travel are also eligible for the Revisit as Veteran Representatives.
3. Korea Defense Veterans who served in Korea during these periods (1945 – Jun 24, 1950 and Oct 16, 1954 – present) are eligible to return on a space available basis TBD by the MPVA and the ROK criteria.

Benefits & Schedule

1. Free hotel accommodations for the veteran their companion or veteran representatives, meals for 5 nights and 6 days in Seoul for 2 people. If you want to bring more people you may at your expense.
2. Accommodations are based on (2) persons per room, if you want a single hotel room you may at your own expense. All of the above items need to be requested in writing.
3. Tours of Seoul and its vicinity, banquet hosted by the MPVA and KVA with presentation of the "Ambassador for Peace" medal, tours of the DMZ, Pan-Mun-Jom, War Memorial Museum, and National Cemetery.

Typical Korea Revisit Itinerary

Day 1: Fly to Korea.

Day 2: Arrival day Incheon Airport, ROK check into Seoul Hotel.

Day 3 - Tribute Ceremony at the "Korean National Cemetery", visit to the Korean War Memorial.

Day 4 - Visit Panmunjom, DMZ, Joint Security Area, Camp Bonifas & wreath laying.

Day 5 - Ceremony for Korean War Veterans & Display/Show.

Day 6 - Visit tour of "Korean Folk Village" and shopping opportunity. Banquet hosted by MPVA and KVA.

Day 7 - Depart Korea or begin post-tour extensions.

Sundry Tour Requirements

1. The MPVA Revisit Program privileges are provided for scheduled groups only.
2. Participants are required to have a valid passport that does not expire until 6 months after return to the USA.
3. Neither MPVA Seoul nor MHT Virginia U.S.A is 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 Revisit tours.
4. Medical and Evacuation Insurance is required by MPVA for all veterans, companions or veteran representatives. Insurance costs are included in the admin service charge for Korea only.
5. Roundtrip transportation costs to Korea are not included and will be borne by each person who participates in the program. The participants must purchase roundtrip airfare, the ROK government will subsidize air costs (approximately 50% Veterans and 30% Companions.) The refunded airfare reimbursement will be calculated by the ROK after all the revisits. The reimbursement will be sent in a lump sum to be distributed by MHT for the entire year's groups.
6. Applications will be received/accepted on a "First-come, first-served" basis.
7. Use of frequent flyer miles or other "free" transportation is allowed, but the administrative nonrefundable service fee of \$450.00 per person is still required for the insurance, tour leaders and administration costs.
8. The initial \$50 per person registration fee that is required for postage, printing, phone charges, file maintenance and personnel staffing to manage the Korea Revisit Programs is not refundable. The remainder of the nonrefundable Service Fee (\$400) will not be charged until the participant has selected his Korea Revisit (KR) dates on the KR Preference Sheet that will be mailed in March-April as part of the KR Handbook.

GUARD from page 55

At 8:45 that morning, the Marines were notified that North Korean forces had crossed the 38th Parallel at 4 a.m. A few of the Marines were sent to the main railroad station to pick up embassy staffers who were arriving from Pusan (now Busan) and to alert embassy families in outlying residences that the decision had made to evacuate all dependents.

By the afternoon of the 25th, the Marines began burning classified material. Due to the amount of material to be destroyed, not only were the embassy basement furnaces used, but the Marines also built a homemade wire cage to burn documents in the parking lot.

The next morning (26th), the Marines were tasked with destroying all embassy vehicles by firing rounds from their M-1s and Browning Automatic Rifles (BARs) into the engine blocks. Due to the size of

the motor pool, it took several hours to destroy them all. During this time, American dependents and nonessential employees were assembling at the embassy for evacuation. The Marines escorted and controlled the bus convoy to Incheon, where the women and children boarded the only available ship and were sent to Japan.

On the 27th, the Marines escorted the remaining nonessential personnel to the Kimpo airfield. Once they returned to the embassy, they finished burning all classified material, destroyed switchboards, and disabled code machines. They were then instructed to head south to Pusan in the only jeeps still operational.

George Lampman, who would retire from the Corps in July of 1967, is one of two surviving members of the 20-person Marine Security Guard Detachment at Embassy Seoul (1949-1950).

Operation Bluehearts

By Tom Moore

To carry out his military missions after WWII, General Douglas MacArthur had retained one of his wartime armies, the Eighth, which had lost most of its wartime strength. In Japan from 1945 to 1949, the Eighth Army was strictly an occupation force. It was poorly equipped and untrained for battle.

The Eighth Army maintained its organizational structure with four divisions, all of which had fought in the Southwest Pacific: the 1st Cavalry (Dismounted, or regular, infantry), the 11th Airborne, and the 24th and 25th Infantry. In 1950, the Eighth Army was commanded by LtGen Walton Harris "Johnnie" Walker, USA, three years senior to Eisenhower and Bradley, who was on occupation duty prior to his retirement.

The little Texan had been the X Corps commander to George Patton's Third Army in Europe, and was the spearhead of the Third Army through France and Germany. In 1948 the 7th Inf. Div. was pulled from Korea to Japan, when the 11th Airborne Division was returned to Camp Campbell, KY.

When the Korean War began, the Japan occupation divisions began going to Korea. The Pusan Perimeter was shrinking by mid-July 1950 as the 24th and 25th Divisions were fighting the North Korean juggernaut Army. To keep the war from being another "Dunkirk" for the UN, more ground troops were needed to slow down the North Koreans. The UN could not wait for the 2nd Inf. Div. in the U.S. for help.

It was obvious to General MacArthur and his staff that, with their drastic need for additional troops in Korea, an amphibious landing was necessary. They had to get the additional troops into Korea without going through the port at Pusan, which was dangerously overloaded. It had already handled over fifty UN ships and many more were on their way. Such a landing, which was to be on the southeast Korean coast, had to have access to the interior near Pusan, where the enemy was gathering.

Rear Admiral James H. Doyle, USN, was given the responsibility to plan the

Admiral Doyle chose Pohang as the landing site. A town of some 50,000 residents, it was located 60 plus miles from Pusan.

landing of two regimental combat teams (RCT). Doyle was Mr. Amphibious Landings. He worked all of the amphibious landings in the Pacific War. Even though they had very little amphibious landing training, two RCTs of the 1st Cav. Div., the 5th and the 8th, were chosen on 10 July 1950.

Admiral Doyle chose Pohang as the landing site. A town of some 50,000 residents, it was located 60 plus miles from Pusan. Prior to his decision he sent an LST full of amphibious and weather experts to land and recon the beach and surrounding areas. Though limited, some jetties were available for landing craft, and the rail and communication lines to Pusan were intact.

The area was in the hands of the Republic of Korea (ROK) 3rd Army Division. The first large-scale amphibious operation since WWII was about to begin. General MacArthur, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and President Truman in Washington, D.C. approved. The landing, named Operation Bluehearts, was scheduled for 18 July 1950.

A few days after the final decision, to the tunes of the U.S. Army Band, the 1st Cav. Div. commanded by MGen Hobart R. "Hap" Gay, embarked at Yokosuka, Japan. Fifteen LSTs were borrowed from Shipping Control Administration Japan (SCAJAP). Many of the vessels were chartered Japanese merchant ships, manned by Japanese crews. Close air support was provided by Task Group - 90.5 - -7th. U.S. Fleet, and Task Group - 96.2 -- U.S. Naval Patrol Aircraft. Task Group 90.7 -- Reconnaissance/UDT and Task Group - 90.9 -- Beach Group, worked out many problems. Task Group - 90.3 was the Transport Group. The area was swept for mines by Task Group - 90.4, while Task Group - 96.5 -- provided Gun Fire Support.

Early in the morning of July 18, 1950 the convoy moved into Yongil Man. When it was acknowledged that Pohang was still

in the hands of the ROK 3rd Army Division, Admiral Doyle made the signal to land. Landing began at 0715, and the unloading was quickly completed—unopposed—much to the glee of the troops and the commanders. More than 10,000 troops, 2,000 vehicles, and around 3,000 tons of cargo were brought ashore, where General Walker's crews were waiting to take the troops to the battle front.

General Gay took command ashore. Within a week the Cavalry group was in combat on the Taegu-Taejon Road, having relieved the battered 25th Infantry Division. The rest of the amphibious force arrived late at Pohang on 26 and 29 August 1950, having been delayed by Typhoon Grace.

The landing did not attract attention from the world press. It was the first sizable and executed naval effort of the Korean War. Military planners were well aware of the value of the operation and what was to be learned from it. Operation Bluehearts was a major success, and the lessons learned helped make the later Inchon landing a great success.

The battle of the Pusan Perimeter began 4 August 1950, with 140,000 UN troops making a final stand against 98,000 North Koreans. The perimeter was a 140-mile defensive line around an area on the southeastern tip of the Korean Peninsula that included the port of Pusan. Fighting was around Taegu, Masan, Pohang, and the Naktong River. The UN used the port of Pusan to amass troops, equipment and logistics. After "Six Weeks" the North Korean force collapsed and retreated north in defeat after the UN launched a counter-attack at Inchon on 15 September 1950.

The Battle of the Pusan Perimeter was the farthest the North Korean troops advanced in the Korean War, as subsequent fighting ground the war into a stalemate. Its casualties numbered UN 60,504 and North Korea 63,590.

Tom Moore, TM103PS@yahoo.com

Official Membership Application Form

The Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

P. O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407 (Telephone: 217-345-4414)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE Assigned Membership Number: _____

KWVA Regular Annual Dues = \$25.00 ♦ Associate Membership = \$16.00
MOH, Ex-POW, Gold Star Parent or Spouse & Honorary - \$0.00

Regular Life Membership: (May be paid in lump sum or 6 equal payments by check over a 12 month period.)

Ages up to and through 35 years of age:\$600

Ages 36 through 50 years of age:\$450

Ages 51 through 65 years of age:\$300

Ages 66 years of age and older:\$150

Please Check One: ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal Member (# _____)

Please Check One ☐ Medal of Honor ☐ Regular Member ☐ Regular Life Member ☐ Associate Member
☐ Ex-POW ☐ Honorary ☐ Gold Star Parent ☐ Gold Star Spouse

(Please Print)

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Middle/Maiden Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Apt. or Unit # (if Any) _____ Phone: (_____) _____ Year of Birth: _____

Email _____ Chapter Number/Name (if applicable) # _____

All Regular members please provide the following information if applicable

Unit(s) to which Assigned

Branch of Service

Division ☐ Army
Regiment ☐ Air Force
Battalion ☐ Navy
Company ☐ Marines
Other ☐ Coast Guard

Dates of service:

WithIN Korea were: (See criteria below)

From _____ To _____

WithOUT Korea were: (See criteria below)

From _____ To _____

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the above information provided by me for the purposes as indicated, is true and correct."

[If you are applying for membership in a category other than Section 1, par A.1., of the "Criteria for Membership" listed below, complete the "Certification of Eligibility for KWVA Membership" Form on page 2.]

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Note: If this is a GIFT Membership – please sign here to certify, under penalty of law, that to the best of your knowledge, ALL of the information you have provided about the Applicant is true and correct. [Note: If applicable, you must also complete and sign the Eligibility Form on page 2.]

Signature: _____ Relationship to Applicant: _____

Make checks payable to: KWVA – Mail to: **Korean War Veterans Association Inc., P. O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407**
(Or you may pay by Credit Card)

Credit Card # _____ ☐ VISA ☐ MASTER CARD (only)

Expiration Date _____ V-Code _____ Your Signature _____

Adopted 10/27/2012

CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR KWVA MEMBERSHIP

In addition to completing the KWVA Membership Application Form on page 1, persons applying for, and qualifying for, membership under one of the categories listed below, are also required to fill in the appropriate blanks, and sign in the space provided below.

Check Only One Category:

- ☐ **Medal of Honor:** I am a Medal of Honor recipient and the date on which it was awarded was: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Ex-POW:** I was held as a Prisoner of War by the North Koreans, Chinese, or Russian forces at some time during the period June 25, 1950 to the present. From: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____ To: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Gold Star Parent:** I am the parent of : Name [print] _____, who was
☐ killed in action, ☐ missing in action or ☐ died as a Prisoner of War during the Korean War
on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Gold Star Spouse:** I am the spouse of: Name [print] _____, who was
☐ killed in action, ☐ missing in action or ☐ died as a Prisoner of War on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Associate:** I have a legitimate interest in the affairs of the Korean War Veterans Association and agree to accept the terms and conditions set forth in its charter and bylaws. I do not qualify to be a Regular member.
- ☐ **Honorary:** I was elected as an Honorary Member of the KWVA by a vote of the Board of Directors
on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the above information provided by me for the purposes indicated is true and correct."

Applicant Signature: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year ____

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Section 1. Qualifications of Members. Membership in this Association shall consist of Regular, Associate and Honorary Members. No person shall be excluded from membership because of race, color, creed, sex, national or ethnic origin, or physical or mental disability, as long as the individual meets the criteria of service requirements as stipulated below. Only Regular Members as defined in A. below have a vote in National or Department matters.

A. Regular Members.

- Service in the United States Armed Forces.** Any person who has seen honorable service in any of the Armed Forces of the United States, defined as Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force and Coast Guard, is eligible for membership if:
a. Said service was within Korea including territorial waters and airspace at any time, September 3, 1945 to Present, or
b. Said service was outside of Korea, June 25, 1950 to January 31, 1955.
- Medal of Honor.** Any KWVA Member, who is a Medal of Honor recipient, is eligible for free life membership. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership [Application Form page 2] must be provided for approval.
- 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 is eligible for free life membership. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership [Application Form page 2] must be provided for approval.

B. Associate Members.

- Must not be eligible for Regular membership.
- 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 KWVA Charter and its Bylaws and Standard Procedure Manual, shall be eligible for Associate Membership in the Association. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership [Application Form page 2] must be provided for approval.

C. Gold Star Parents. Any person whose son/daughter was killed in action, or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war while serving within Korea including territorial waters around and airspace above during the Korean War (June 25, 1950 to the present) is eligible for free life membership. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership must be provided for approval.

D. Gold Star Spouses. Any person whose spouse was killed in action, or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war while serving within Korea including territorial waters around and airspace above during the Korean War (June 25, 1950 to the present) is eligible for free life membership. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership must be provided for approval.

E. Honorary Members. Any person of good character may be elected as Honorary Member by vote by the Board of Directors. A signed statement of their eligibility for membership [Application Form page 2] must be provided for approval.

F. Ineligible. Any person who has been separated from the service of the Armed Forces of the United States under conditions other than honorable shall be ineligible for membership in this Association.

WEB SITE: www.kwva.org

Adopted 10/26/2009, R5 Approved 7/26/2013



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

Kenneth R. Dreibelbis
Sherard J. Smitherman
Percy J. Vaughn Jr.

Arizona

Brian H. Bailey
Richard M. Cesario
William C. Comstock
James W. Ditton
Carroll M. Fyffe
John R. Mercado
Levon Raybon
Clarence G. Sperbeck
Ralph E. Warren
Thomas G. Williamson Sr.

Arkansas

William F. Lewis

California

Eugene O. Bartlett
Edward Ray Beam
Darrell E. Beauchamp
Jay Berman
George L. Brodeur
Raymond E. Downs
Walter L. 'Jake' Ehrlich
Herbert L. Fensin
Ronald E. Gilbert
Gerard Guyod
John Hallis
Clayo M. 'Bob' Martin
William H. Mcglasson
George Nitis
Edward G. Reynolds

Colorado

James L. Berringer
Robert M. Biniki
Arthur B. Blecher
Virginia B. Brown
Joe L. Coppedge Sr.

Connecticut

Burton A. Corbett
Raymond H. Corbett
Roger E. Gavagan
Arthur J. Paiva

Delaware

Madelyn L. 'Lyn' Fury
Maurice Naples

Florida

Richard M. Bassett
Joseph J. Bauer
Stanley Cohen
Daniel E. Donovan
Charles W. Groover
Ed Kilner
Donald J. Lally
Donald M. Lesch
Carl E. McClellan
Charles A. Montano
Adolfo J. Morales
Robert G. Newlan
Lennart Rylander
Ambrosio Sanabria
Vernon J. Schuh
John W. Siecienski Sr.
Eugene 'Gene' Swarbrick

Dwight H. Vorhees Jr.
Ralph K. Walker
Gerald F. Zagalski

Georgia

Herman Bearden
J W. Bowen
William H. Braddy Jr.
Francis L. Brannan
Victor J. Eberhard
Robert B. Macbeth
Henry E. Reed
James A. Woody

Hawaii

Henry H. Furuya
Goro Tengan

Illinois

Carl L. Barbee
Forrest D. Boriff
William Jesse Britt
Keith L. Carr
Robert F. Lieb
Sam Uzelac

Indiana

Archie B. Abner
Robert D. Bailey
Richard T. Cushman
Joseph F. Halloran
Thomas H. Largent
Robert W. Lowe
Gerald J. Pike
Raymond F. Willig

Iowa

Joseph W. Bentley
Glen C. Callaghan
Richard L. Hodson
Clinton L. Hoferman
Robert E. Ollenburg
Nicholas R. Scholer
Clyde R. Seaton Jr.

Kansas

David H. Epstein
Glen F. Lloyd
Richard L. Reinking
Frank D. Timken

Kentucky

Richard C. J. Boughman
Clyde F. Hancock
Etta Rae Hirsch
Robert Lee Ishmael
C. K. 'Sarge' Keeney

Louisiana

John R. Ewing
Mike Killian Jr.

Maine

Robert L. Ashfield
Edward A. Bicknell
Lawrence J. Damore
Wilfred J. Deane
Keith M. Doak
Kenneth M. Doak Sr.
Edmund J. Dupuis
Gerald F. Montpetit
Roland C. Patneau
Philip E. Pelkey
Myron E. Preston

Richard N. Stone
Elinor Strout
Jessie F. Swenson
E. Louise Towle
Leo E. Tozier
Henry E. Whalen Jr.
James R. Wheeler

Maryland

Arthur C. Holdaway Jr.
Dr. Laurence E. Johns
William D. Lepke
George O. Warrenfeltz

Massachusetts

Reginald B. Bates
George E. Buron
Orlando L. Costantino
Bernard R. Danti
Vincent J. Dunn
Walter G. Gansenberg
Carl M. Jacobson
Marty Krikorian
Daniel H. Lucey Jr.
Clifton E. Macdonald
James G. McKenna
Richard F. Messier
Joseph L. Pelletier
Clifford S. Powell
Wilfred E. Roberts
Walter Uggerholt

Michigan

Loren L. Arthur
John Albert Bailey
Edward T. Balaz
Albert C. Holloway
Donald L. Lippert
Arthur L. Patterson
Duane Gilbert Provonche
Robert O. Wearmouth

Minnesota

Gerhard M. Feia
John Novotny
William A. Pierce
Robert F. Pierret
John R. Roseland
Thomas N. Thompson
Atwood T. Parnell

Mississippi

Rich Young

Missouri

Donald P. Aubuchon
Carrol L. Blackwell
James B. Boyer
Doyle A. Cox
James R. English
Gene S. Ferman
William B. Fry
Peter B. Gudeman
Dwight A. Henderson
Gelvin F. Leeper
Charles H. Meystrik
Liburn E. Smith
Delbert L. Snodgrass
Joseph H. Struckhoff
Marion F. Throne
William G. Wells
Herman A. Westrich

Ronald R. Whittle
Forrest G. Williams

Montana

Donald K. Boyle

Nebraska

Donald E. Fey
Dale J. Mohr
Joseph R. 'Joe' Moya
Norman Sedlak
Daniel J. 'Dan' Wacker

Nevada

Kenneth Becker
Sidney A. Blum
Gerold R. 'Jerry' Bowers
Arthur W. Buckley
Jerome R. Langerman
Robert W. Langford
Walter E. Mackenzie
Jerry H. McIlvaney
Earl H. Nishimura
Primo G. Quarisa
Peter Smits
Roland D. Williams

New Jersey

Nicholas Alfano
Philip Bosco
Enrico Bracaliello
Richard Davidson
William J. Enright
Edward W. Fairhurst
Carl Gonzales
John Joseph Grabowski Jr.
Richard Healey
Roy J. Hendra
George J. Katilus
John T. Kiick
Herbert P. Klaus
Christopher G. McAndrews
John J. McGuire
Vincent J. Riley
Vito Rizzo
Dorothy Santelli
Savas J. Savas
John G. Sinnicki
John Vesota
Jerry J. Wood

New Mexico

Robert P. Byron

New York

Louis J. Abrams
Jacob B. Arnold
Richard A. Bagnara
John W. Baranski
Salvatore Bartolomeo
Hugh J. Battersby
Saverio 'Sal' Bello
David M. Bentman
Edward M. Bergendahl
Jack C. Bills
Frederick Burley
Betty Perkins Carpenter
Theodore L. Cheche
Russell C. Coles
Aurelio A. Colina
Matthew V. Conforte
Victor A. Desandre

Joseph M. Dijune
Vincent Dimartino
Gerald T. 'Jerry' Donnellan
Donald H. Eaton
Arthur M. Faraci
Otto H. Gazzigli
Ronald J. Greig
Norman A. Guenther
Conrad L. Habermann
Robert E. Hall Jr.
Charles Harshbarger Jr.
Emileo Iovino
Roger G. Langlais
Marino Maggiulli
Brendan Malley
Thomas F. Moore
George L. Rumelt
John T. Sallust
Dominick T. Santini
Andrew Scarpulla
Irwin L. Scharf
Carmine Scriva
Robert T. Stolarik
Stuart E. Tarkan
Stanley Tulko
James L. Walsh
Scott E. Webber
Daniel Wroblewski
Dominick Zizzamia

North Carolina

Anthony M. Andruzzi Sr.
James Tuttle
Ted E. Ward

North Dakota

Harold Brusletten

Ohio

Robert E. Arnett
Paul A. Besancon
Thomas J. Bosch
William A. Burns
William E. Duvall
William J. Kane
William P. Keiper
Emil F. Kirik
Donald R. Kunselman
Dwight J. 'Jim' Mcdaniel
Joseph I. Mendise
Paul Moon
George J. Stahl

Oklahoma

Walter C. Gwin
Dr. Bartis M. Kent
Curtis Raymond Maloy
Walter E. Price

Oregon

Richard E. Owen
Glen J. Patent
Donald F. Selby

Pennsylvania

Joseph J. Barnas
William J. Bradley
Marie J. Cottrell
Loren E. 'Ed' Hughart
James E. Jacobson
Donald P. Mariner
Paul K. Swemley

Robert W. Weiss

Rhode Island

Ernest M. Armstrong

South Carolina

Kenneth E. Dohleman
Alvin L. Evans
South Carolina
Eddie Logan
Gerald M. Smith
Gene E. Taylor Sr.
Charles E. Welborn

South Dakota

Lynn A. Johnson

Tennessee

John M. Cloninger
Norman S. Couser
Elrod Gibson
Paskel Harmon
Fowler L. Hatfield
Charles McGill Jr.
Richard F. Merian
Garnett Sowder
William G. Spangenberg
Howard G. Tennyson
Lee H. Tomberlain

Texas

Louie W. Harvey
Ted L. Maloy
James D. Mitchell
Douglas R. Gunsmith
Herschel E. Nichols
Kenneth E. Ruddy
Edward J. Singleton

Utah

Harold S. Snow Jr.

Virginia

Jordan B. Brilliant
Lucille F. Brumfield
Waynard E. Caldwell
Robert O. Gray
Alfred W. Grella
Wallace R. Hodge
Joseph A. Luger
William C. Mccoy
Charles M. Murray
Paul K. Nienaber
Charles M. Ponsart
Alfred D. 'Bud' Robertson
Clyde Garland Roland
Link S. White

Washington

George E. Higgins
Thomas W. Lloyd
William J. 'Doc' Moorman
Merle F. Osborne
Alvin M. Runnells
Wisconsin
Eldon W. Gard
Robert H. Halfmann
John E. Hutson
Wyoming
Wayne Laddusaw
Robert E. Martin

Lucky KMAG Advisor

By A. M. (Pete) Petrofsky

I served in Korea from June 17, 1952 to June 2, 1953. My story is different from any others that I have read in The Graybeards' archives. No heroics, blood, fear, incoming, terror, or frostbite. I slept on a spring bed every night and ate fresh cooked hot meals every day.

My military career started on June 9, 1950, when I was commissioned as an O-1 CE USAR and received a BS in Civil Engineering at my MIT and ROTC graduation. Because I had taken a job with a large international contractor and would be moving around, I was not assigned to a reserve unit, but was put into the Control Group of my home state of Connecticut.

Although the Korean War started just 18 days later, I was not immediately activated. In fact, it was not until January 1951 that I got a notice from the CCG. It did not contain activation orders as expected, but was a request to advise them about what civilian experience I had in the last five years that might warrant a change in MOS.

Now, almost all new CE Ols are MOS 1331, Engineer Combat Platoon Leader. As I had been working in construction during all non-school time since age 13 for my father, a construction contractor, I filled their form with five plus years of construction experience. Due to WWII labor shortages, I had risen from laborer to driver to equipment operator to foreman and superintendent.

About a month later, I got a letter that said my new MOS was 7110, Construction Engineer. That sounded pretty good to me. I thought it meant Platoon Leader in an Engineer Construction battalion, a relatively safe job.

Eventually I got an order to report for duty and advised my company I would be leaving. Management immediately applied for a deferment on the basis that I was the Project Engineer on an important Underground Explosion Test Program for the Army. The Army agreed to delay my activation for two months, after which I was to report to the 32nd Engineer Combat Bn. at Camp McCoy, WI. There my good luck began.

After a field exercise in late November in which we lost six men with frostbite the first night in -28° weather, I was ordered to attend a ten-week Company Officer School at Ft. Belvoir, VA, where the winter is much milder. Since the course was essentially a repeat of what I had learned in ROTC classes, I easily finished ranked second in the class of 100. During the Christmas holidays the school shut down for two weeks. Having no other duty, I went home without taking any leave.

Back at Camp McCoy, it was more duty as Platoon Leader in cold snowy conditions. My orders for Far East Command (FECOM) arrived about the same time that a major flood on the Missouri River threatened Omaha and downstream dikes. The battalion was ordered to go down there on flood duty. The CO offered several of us with FECOM orders to take home leave instead. Four officers were married and took that leave. Having had that break at Christmas, I agreed to go to the flood.

After an all-night convoy trip, we were bedded down in the gymnasium of a junior college in Nebraska City. The work consisted of taking sandbags from barges up gangplanks and stacking them on top of the dikes under direction of a CE employee. With 12-hour shifts on the dike, and a 20-mile commute to the college, it was grueling work.

The third night, when I reported in, the CE in charge told me they thought they might lose the battle that night, so if I heard repeated tugboat whistle blasts, gather my men and get out. How right he was.

When I had all my men accounted for and in the trucks, we started to drive out on a farm road behind the dike, some 18 feet below river level. I immediately saw chaff floating across the field; in a few minutes the road was covered with water. This road had deep ditches and fences beyond them. My driver had to try to stay in the middle of fence posts that were about 50 feet apart. It was a scary ride, but we made it. Then, after sleeping, we convoyed down to Kansas City as the flood crest moved downstream. After several days of filling sandbags, I was relieved in

order to report to the Replacement Center in Seattle for shipping to FECOM.

As I passed through the Replacement Center, on to a ship, and on to Repo Depo in Japan, and back on to a ship, there were numerous times I wrote down my MOS as 7110. But, orders came back with the correct 1331—except for the last time on arrival in Inchon. My orders as a 7110

Nebraska-Iowa Estimated Ne

Includes Crop Losses and Ruined Land

Nebraska and Iowa Tuesday began counting up damage from the biggest Missouri River flood on record.

The first totals came as communities downstream battled the flood or—as at Kansas City—readied defenses for what the river might bring.

In the first go around, Nebraska's flood damage was placed at \$11,900,000. Iowa's farm damage was listed as eight million dollars.

The Nebraska figures came from Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, who was designated by Gov. Val Peterson to disperse rehabilitation funds.

Crop Loss \$6,650,000

The report set Nebraska damage to crops and land at \$6,650,000, and to farmsteads at \$1,250,000. Damage to town and city property was set at \$2,500,000, and to railroads and highways at \$1,500,000.

The report estimated 180 thousand acres of Nebraska land were flooded, including 681 farms. City homes flooded totaled 1,400, while 2,100 were evacuated, the report said. Altogether, according to the report, an estimated 13,850 homes were flooded.

The Iowa farm damage estimate came from H. E. Hazen, Des Moines, state committee chairman of the Production Marketing Administration.

Flood damage as reported in the Omaha [NE] World-Herald Tuesday, Apr 22, 1952, p. 9, "Nebraska-Iowa Flood Damage Estimated Near 20 Millions"

assigned me to KMAG, the Korean Military Advisory Group. I had never heard of KMAG and asked a Repo Sgt. what KMAG meant. His reply was, "Lieutenant, that means you've got it made." How right he was.

It turns out that there was a shortage of Engineer Officers in Korea, and I was the only one on the ship with the 7110 MOS that KMAG needed. I was put on a train to Taegu, where KMAG and ROKA (Republic of Korea Army) HQ was located. I arrived close to noon, and went to the Officers Mess. I was shocked to find nearly every table had a colonel, lieutenant colonel, or a major at it. There were no junior officers to join, as I had learned to do in the states.

At the afternoon briefing, I found that KMAG had some 1,600 officers, with about 300 colonels, 700 lieutenant colonels, 400 majors, 200 captains, and three 2nd lieutenants. It turns out that my having the 7110 MOS was a big mistake. That MOS was supposed to be filled by Field Grade Officers. KMAG expected to be getting a major. But I showed up and they were stuck with me.

The general rule was to have advisors be the same rank, or one below, the Korean unit CO they were assigned to advise. I was given a TO/E position as advisor to the 1701 Engineer Utility Detachment. Their job was to be Post Engineers at all rear area ROKA bases, with small detachments at each base. This unit had good people, and effectively operated without any advice from me at any time in my tour.

What KMAG really wanted me to do was to advise the 1801 Engineer Service Group that was building a base from rice fields close to Pusan. The base included Group HQ, the Army Map Service, an Engineer Heavy Shop, and two Engineer Bridge Companies. The latter provided the construction labor. The Heavy Shop would be the first steel framed building erected by ROKA troops. It used old (pre Bailey) steel bridge components in ten-foot lengths. The building shop was 40' high, 70' wide, and 120' long, with 18" thick concrete slab floor—a major building.

The CO of the 1801, Col. Cheon, was pretty embarrassed to have a mere 2nd Lt. as his advisor. This created a ticklish situ-

ation at first. Relations improved as he found I knew construction and could operate every piece of equipment he had. About the third week there he told me he had to take Group to rifle range the next day, and asked if I liked to shoot. He said we could have some fun shooting after the troops had finished. I agreed, as I had been on a high school rifle team and qualified expert.

It turned out he intended to hold a mano-a-mano contest with his 600 troops cheering on their CO, who was also an expert. Luckily it turned out that we tied at 196/200, with the next best troop score being 195. I could not have wished for a better result. Relations improved after that.

The job pioneered the new ROKA standard barracks built with mud brick walls, wood roof framing and sheeting, cement tile roofing, and wood sleeping floors. The job became the site for formation and unit training of the first four Engineer Construction Battalions in ROKA. These were formed at monthly periods and rotated out each month.

For the steel erection we needed a crane and we got the first ever issued to ROKA. The operator managed to dump it in a ditch twice between the depot and the

job, but with no serious damage. The operator was fresh out of Engineer School, and he knew which levers and pedals did what. To lower a load, he simply took his foot off the brake pedal. I was very concerned for my EM in the first steel erection. So, I demonstrated to him how you can control the lowering by feathering the brake pedal, and had him practice that repeatedly for two weeks before putting up the first column.

The bridge section had a 2'x4' rectangular end that required four 1.25 inch bolts. The concrete column bases had embedded anchor bolts that the column had to be guided onto as it was lowered. As the operator swung the first column over the work, he dropped it about three feet, scaring me. So, I pulled him out of the crane and took the controls myself for a perfect slow lowering. Erection went better after that. My interpreter told me that the Koreans had given me the nickname of "Audacious 2LT."

In keeping the job moving, I had become expert at making trades with American units that had what I needed, such as nails, bolts, wiring, or tar. My trade was to offer to build whatever they needed at the machine shop at night.

One day I was surprised to see a U.S.



Welcome to Korea

staff car drive up and a MajGen, a BGen, and a colonel got out. It turned out that this was the FECOM Engineer and staff from Japan. They were considering ordering that the shop be extended and be jointly shared by U.S. engineers who had no such facility in Korea for repairing/rebuilding damaged heavy equipment. Nothing came of the visit, but it was the most stars I had seen in the Army up to then.

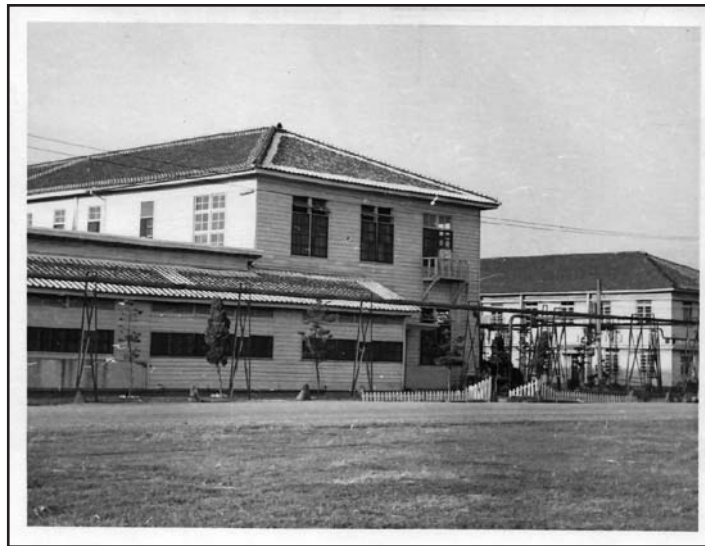
The Koreans had a party about monthly to which I was invited. At one I was surprised to have an MP show up and ask if I had been eating that plate of shrimp. When I said yes, the MP arrested me. The Amy was concerned about unhealthy local conditions, and eating local food was forbidden. They took me and my half-eaten plate down to the Pusan Provost Marshal office.

The OD was a 2nd Lt. My area boss, a major, had been at the party, and followed us downtown. He quickly chewed out the 2nd Lt. for interfering with KMAG officers doing official business. I was released with no arrest noted in my files. I think the MPs were just mad because they saw our parked jeeps and expected to catch us at the "Out of Bounds" brothel located above the restaurant.

With the job pretty well along, and four new Construction Battalions trained with a month each on the site, I was ordered back to Taegu. My new duty was as Asst. S-5, which looked after all rear area construction for ROKA. My first S-5 boss was a Lt.Col, who was a total misfit. He was soon pushed aside to be Fire Marshal. Then a competent major came in and we worked well together. My job was mostly paperwork, with a few notable exceptions.

The Recruit Training Center was in the process of building the same type mud brick barracks to get the men out of tents for the coming winter. The CO, a general, was dissatisfied with the lack of progress, so I had to fly out and try to fix the situation. I found that my men were behind schedule due to bad weather, not allowing bricks to dry in the sun, and lack of manpower.

I tried to explain the problem to the general. He asked how many bricks you could lay in a day if you had them. My man said 18,000. The general said, "No problem. I have 18,000 men here. I will



Barracks somewhere in Korea

order them each to make a brick per day."

KMAG normally sent new senior officers on a tour of ROKA major facilities before assigning them. When I went to the air strip I found two colonels and two lieutenant colonels also looking for a ride to Taegu. The 5-seat plane arrived and the pilot stepped out and said, "My orders are to pick up Lt. Petrofsky and anybody else wanting a ride. So one of you others are going to have to spend the night here."

I quickly left the four behind and scooted into the co-pilot's seat, leaving three colonels to squeeze into the back seat and a dumbfounded lieutenant colonel on the tarmac, outraged at not being given priority over a 1st Lt.

Yes, I did get a promotion to 1st Lt. At the next monthly joint party, the Koreans started to toast me on my promotion. The Korean custom was to then to immediately respond to the toast with a toast to the

toaster. This was done with Saki in small cups. My Exec took a Korean aside, and said, "You won't get him drunk with Saki; start using Scotch." I was barely on my feet after about fifteen more double toasts, and all I remembered the next morning was that the Exec had told me I better take tomorrow off.

My last big job was to order all the engineering materials needed by ROKA for the next year. That sure was shiploads of lumber and millions of nails and bolts, wires and pipes. What a chore to itemize the individual items by sizes.

Near the end of my tour, I found out that for some time Gen. Van Fleet had been wanting ROKA to rebuild the Korean Military Academy, which had been overrun and pretty well destroyed in the first week of the war. He could not order UN or U.S. troops to do that.

At first he suggested that ROKA start



Home of KMAG troops?

reconstruction. Later he gave an order for KMAG to come up with a plan to start reconstruction as he feared materials were being looted from other ruins. He even published a pamphlet to encourage American officers to contribute to a fund for reconstruction. His order eventually worked down the chain until it was in my hands to develop a plan.

Knowing the limitations of my 1701 MOS, I proposed to send up a squad with four Quonset huts to store materials and fencing materials for security. The KMAG Engineer thought that Van Fleet would be unhappy with my plan, so he directed me to deliver it in person.

Anyone flying up to EUSAK HQ in a light plane landed at the old race track, and was still braking as the plane hit the first turn. Bit of a thrill. When I gave the plan to the EUSAK Engineer, he said the same as my boss. So I was taken upstairs to a room with the most stars I ever saw. But my luck held, as Van Fleet had been called to Japan that day.

I explained my plan to a LtGen, who repeated the "not liking" bit. Then he simply said, "Dismissed." I was happy to hear that, and I had not worried too much about possible consequences as my days left before rotation to the states were then short.

At the REPO Depot I found that a ship was leaving the next morning, so I tried to get my name moved to it. The Sgt. told me he was doing me a favor by putting me on a ship two days later going to Seattle. The first ship was going to stop in Honolulu, but only returning natives could get off ship. It would continue through the Panama Canal to New York. I would be home by flying from Seattle several days before that first ship got to New York. Good luck again.

My last bit of good luck came more than a year later, when I was informed I had failed to meet Reserve duty requirements that year, and I was asked how I proposed to correct the situation. Besides various ways of making up duty time, the return slip had a box for resigning. I ticked that box, and was happy to get discharged from the Reserves soon after.

A. M. Pete Petrofsky, 245 Nova Albion Way, Apt A24. San Rafael, CA 94903, 415-747-8901

Was Korean War era veteran; Famed musician Andre Previn dies ©

By Rego Barnett

Famed composer, musician, German-American Andre Previn died Feb. 28, 2019 at the age of 89. Previn was involved in



Andre Previn, Oct. 1973

music for over 50 films and won four Academy Awards for his work. He came to prominence by arranging and composing film scores. Previn described himself as a musician who played jazz, not a jazz musician. But

he proved to be a gifted jazz-piano interpreter and arranger of songs from the "great American songbook," winning the respect of prominent dedicated jazz artists.

Previn was a full time employee at MGM. He was drafted in 1950 at the outbreak of the Korean War and served with the U.S. Sixth Army Band at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Previn returned to Hollywood in 1953 and focused on musical scores and jazz. While in San Francisco with the Army band, he took private conducting lessons from Pierre Monteux, then conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. In 1953.

Previn was only nineteen years old when he started writing a song for Kathryn Grayson. His age was noted in an article published in the Washington D.C. Evening Star, July 11, 1948, Page D-8:

"The music of 19-year-old Andre Previn is offered in "Previn Plays the Piano." Accompanied by Al Viola on the guitar, Lloyd Pratt on bass, Chic Parnell on bass and Jackie Mills on the drums, the pianist offers effectively "Hallalujah," "But Not for Me," "Mad About the Boy" and "I Didn't Know What Time It Was" among others. Already an established artist, Previn composes and arranges for the screen."

He was apparently a Casanova of sorts in his youth. The Evening Star, which covered his personal life extensively in its "Hollywood Diary" section written by Sheila Graham, printed this in its January 30, 1950, edition, p. A-15: "Gloria De Haven doing an encore with Andre Previn at the Encore Room. Looks like Andre has convinced her

that he is not too young to marry at 21." It wasn't De Haven he was really interested in though.

The "Star" revealed on September 11, 1950 (p. A-14) that actress "Phyllis Kirk sits with me at lunch and tells me, "I just took him (Andre Previn) to the Army. He was terribly cheerful, and so was I."

Andre signed up two years ago with the National Guard. It is now the 40th Infantry Combat Division, and Andre, Phyllis tells me, expects to be sent overseas. I hear, not from Phyllis, that Andre wants to marry her before leaving for Korea. She would rather wait. She didn't wait to see him though. The Star reported on January 2, 1951 (p. B-10), "Young Phyllis Kirk has gone to Camp Cook to visit the man I believe she is going to marry—Andre Previn."

Being young was not an advantage for Previn, since it interrupted his music career and his marriage plans. When Arlene Dahl was asked if she and Lex Barker were about to wed, after his divorce became final, she said, "This is too important a step to rush."

"Phyllis Kirk says the same practically about her romance with Andre Previn who is in the Army now. "I'm 22. So is Andre. We are both very ambitious about our careers (Andre composes songs). We are just as ambitious to be happily married. We don't feel the time is right now." (Released by North American Newspaper Alliance; included in *Evening Star*, October 10, 1950, Page B-13.)

Previn never did marry Kirk. Perhaps she was lucky. He married five times. His first wife was jazz singer Betty Bennett, who he divorced in 1957, a few months before she gave birth to their second daughter, Alicia. He was simply not one to stay in a marriage for a long time. At least he served his country,

although his "marriage" to the Army was the shortest of them all.



Phyllis Kirk



Korean War Veterans Association Annual Meeting

July 24 – 28, 2019

Sheraton Pentagon City Hotel

900 South Orme Street

Arlington, VA 22204

Here is your reservation link:

[Book your group rate for KWVA Board Meeting & Annual Meeting 2019](#)

Or you may call 703-271-6603 (Hanna), Monday through Friday before 3:30PM or Derron Magee, 703-271-6636, Monday through Friday before 6:30PM.

Ask for the Group Rate: KOREAN WAR VETERAN – JULY 2019
Last day to book is July 10th, 2019 (If rooms are still available)



- Complimentary shuttle to Reagan National Airport, Pentagon City Metro, and Fashion Centre Mall
- Hotel near the Pentagon, National Air Force Memorial and Arlington National Cemetery
- Room Rate is \$119.00 a night plus tax
- Annual Korean War Veterans Membership Meeting and Banquet
- Korean Armistice Day Ceremony at the National Korean War Veterans Memorial
- United States Army Twilight Tattoo and United States Marine Corps Evening Parade

Make your reservations Now!!!

Korean War Veterans Association Annual Meeting

Sheraton Pentagon City Hotel

Arlington, VA 22204

Agenda

Wednesday, July 24, 2019

- 9:00AM – 9:00PM Registration: Hotel Foyer
- 6:00PM – 8:30PM Twilight Tattoo ~ U.S. Army ~ Fort Myer, VA
- 8:00PM – 10:00PM Hospitality Room Open

Thursday, July 25, 2019

- 8:00AM - 5:00PM Registration/Information Desk Open
- 8:00AM – 12:00PM KWVA Board Meeting
- 1:00PM – 5:00PM Hospitality Room Open
- 6:30PM – 8:00pm Welcome Reception - Hotel

Friday, July 26, 2019

- 9:00AM - 5:00PM Registration/Information Desk Open
- 9:00AM – 12:00PM KWVA Annual Membership Meeting
- 1:00PM – 5:00PM Hospitality Room Open
- 5:30PM - 9:00PM U.S. Marines: 8th and I (Eye) Sunset Parade

Saturday, July 27, 2019

- 9:00AM - 4:00PM Information Desk Open
- 10:00AM – 11:00AM Armistice Commemoration-Korean War Memorial
- 11:30PM - 3:00PM “Reading the Names” – MOH Citations - KWVM
- 12:30 – 5:00PM Hospitality Room Open ~ Free Time
- 6:00 – 7:00PM KWVA Reception ~ Lobby of Ballroom
- 7:00 – 10:00PM KWVA Banquet ~ Hotel Ballroom

Sunday, July 28, 2019

- 8:00AM – 9:00AM Memorial Service/Buffer Brunch - Hotel



Welcome Aboard!

New Members of the Korean War Veterans Association

ARIZONA

R048911 LAWRENCE D. KIMMEL
R048912 RYAN C. KINSLOW

CALIFORNIA

A048908 MAN KYU CHOI
LR48902 DAVID J. GARCEZ
LR48951 ROFF M. GRAVES
A048918 CARMENCITA B. HYLES
A048873 BYUNG J. KWON
A048909 SANG H. MASOG
A048868 THOMAS A. MORTON
R048905 STEVEN D. MYERS
LR48872 GARY S. TSUDAMA
A048946 WARREN P. WEITZEL

COLORADO

LR48862 PAUL L. BAILEY
R048904 LLOYD CHAVEZ
A048914 MARIAN J. CLARK
R048913 STANLEY K. HAMAMOTO
LR48940 DON E. ROBUCK

FLORIDA

R048875 CHARLES F. ANDERSON
R048889 ROBERT L. BABB
R048849 GERALD R. BELANGER
R048964 WINSTON M. BENNETT
R048887 CHARLES A. BREITZKE
R048863 ANGELO W. CASTELLON
R048966 JOHN W. CENKUS
R048965 FRANK W. COLONESE JR.
R048866 JAMES CONTINI
R048943 ALLAN G. DOLSON
R048891 JACK R. DONALDSON
R048937 JACK E. EISENLOHR
R048881 GIACINTO V. FALZETTI
R048885 STEPHEN J. FRANGOS
R048958 NORMAN J. GARTNER
R048864 DELBERT GREEN
R048895 RICHARD T. HEARON
R048860 EDWARD R. HEATH
R048890 THOMAS L. HOGAN
R048884 THOMAS L. HOPKINS

R048938 BRIAN J. JEZIORSKI
R048959 EDWARD T. KARSIN
R048960 CHARLES E. KESSLER
LR48870 SUN RYUL KIM
R048886 STEPHEN J. KLONICKE
R048967 MARTIN T. LENHARD
R048852 WILLIAM J. MCLAUGHLIN
A048929 DIANE L. MILLER
R048969 GEORGE O. MORISSETTE
R048896 ROBERT L. NELSON
R048968 ALBERT H. NIESSINK
R048859 THOMAS J. O' SHEA
R048855 ROBERT S. PHILLIPS
R048846 EDWIN T. PICKEZ
LR48950 CHARLES RICH
R048854 MELVIN G. RINKER
R048851 JOSEPH ROMAGNANO
R048961 ORVAL H. SADLER
R048861 CHARLES J. SCHACKEL
R048858 RALPH K. SCOTT
R048847 WILLIAM N. SMART
A048941 JENNETT E. SONNER
R048962 WILLIAM F. SPOTTS
R048882 RICHARD L. STALBAUM
R048856 DOUGLAS C. STEVENS
R048888 FRANKLIN E. SWEET
R048857 WILLIAM T. TAYLOR
R048944 DONALD L. THORNBURG
R048848 ROBERT N. TIMINS
R048945 PAUL P. TOJEK
R048949 STEPHEN L. WADE
R048869 RONALD L. WILLS
R048853 EDWARD J. YON

GEORGIA

R048906 JOHN A. SHULIN

ILLINOIS

LR48931 ROBERT C. BARTON
R048963 DONALD E. WOLF

INDIANA

R048920 MICHAEL H. LAFOLLETTE

MARYLAND

R048871 LINDA S. MATTHEWS
R048942 ELMER G. RYAN
R048952 THOMAS E. WENZ II

MASSACHUSETTS

R048865 MELVIN B. BOTSIAN
R048867 ALBERT G. PROVOST JR.

MINNESOTA

R048957 TERRY G. HOMBERGER
LR48947 ROBERT P. ROTH
R048972 HAROLD J. TROMBLEY JR.
A048876 DAREK J. VETSCH

MISSOURI

LR48879 ROBERT DUREN
R048953 ROBERT E. FRANKE
R048910 JOHN E. HUSSEY
MONTANA
R048922 ROBERT L. PARRETT

NEBRASKA

A048930 SANDRA K. LIM

NEVADA

R048903 DAVID R. FRITZEN
LR48973 LARRY HATTERSLEY
R048923 GARY R. PORTER

NEW JERSEY

R048897 ANTHONY P. CAVALLO
R048956 HAROLD GRAY

NEW YORK

R048924 ARTHUR M. FARACI
R048927 WILLIAM J. GOETZ
A048915 HAROLD J. GOLDMAN
R048850 JAMES O. SHERMAN

NORTH CAROLINA

A048971 LYNN S. 'SUE' MYERS
R048970 ROBERT W. PENLAND
R048925 EMMETT E. SLAKE

OHIO

R048916 JACK L. CROY
R048955 GARRETT K. HICKS

A048874 LLOYD F. MCMANUS
R048907 DALE B. WALKER

OKLAHOMA

LR48880 HAROLD SOWELL
LR48883 HARLEY S. STEWART

OREGON

R048917 KENNETH D. YOHE

PENNSYLVANIA

R048939 RICHARD E. BARKMAN
R048878 EARL L. EYER
R048926 GEORGE N. VURDELJA

SOUTH CAROLINA

LR48948 GEORGE T. JACOBY

TENNESSEE

R048934 JAMES M. CALLOWAY
R048936 RAY V. HAYES
R048935 JOHN M. HODGE
R048933 JAMES A. KELLEY

TEXAS

R048894 BERNARD C. ADAMS
A048892 KITTIE M. GUGENHEIM
LR48893 JAMES Y. LEE
LR48928 LARRY N. MONJE

UTAH

R048900 KEITH E. HOLYOAK

VIRGINIA

R048901 RICHARD B. JACKSON
A048932 WALTER A. JAGIELLO
A048921 YOUSUNG LARGENT
R048898 MILTON K. MONTEAU
LR48919 BRETT W. OSBORN

WASHINGTON

R048954 GEORGE H. COLE
R048877 LARRY J. SMITH

WISCONSIN

R048899 DONALD C. ORTH

Interesting Fact

Ten U.S. states were represented in the eleven names on the first casualty list of the Korean War issued by the Army. It comprised 4 officers, 5 noncommissioned officers and 2 privates. Two were from Pennsylvania. The others came from Arkansas, Florida, California, Massachusetts, Indiana, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan—a wide cross-section. It wouldn't be long before every state was represented.

The Atomic Marine

By John Gluck

When the Korean War started, I knew I would join the Corps. My brother, who was in WWII in a Marine air wing, told me to remember two things: one, make believe your D.I. in boot camp is your friend and smile and always say “Yes Sir.” Second, don’t volunteer for anything. The powers-that-be will always find someone to do the job.

Trying to think ahead, I decided to sign up at the end of September 1950 so I’d be on leave during Christmas. I missed by one week. I got home for New Year’s for my ten-day leave, thinking I would be going to Camp Lejeune for advanced infantry training, I was surprised to be sent to Courthouse Bay for heavy equipment school and given my PFC stripe.

After three months of that, I thought I would be heading for the west coast to go to Korea. Fate prevailed and I ended up at Tent Camp now called Camp Geiger, where I was assigned to the recently reactivated 8th Engineer Battalion and got my Corporal stripes.

All of our equipment was WWII stuff that was brought back from the Pacific. We spent weeks scraping off the coral to get the equipment in working condition. Every month we all read the list of those picked to go on the next draft to Korea. Time passed: it was March 1952. At a morning muster the First Sergeant asked if anyone had high school chemistry or physics. I started to raise my hand but remembered what my brother said, so I pulled my hand down quickly. Too late! He saw me.

“Cpl. Gluck, into the office when we are finished.”

I found out that the Corps had set up a CBR school (Chemical, Biological and Radiological) and every company was sending a Marine to a forty-hour class to be the contact person if anyone happened to find an atomic bomb. I became the CBR specialist for Co. B, 8th Engineer Battalion.

Walking back from the heavy equipment area about two months later I passed a Co. 2nd Lt. and gave him a salute. He said mischievously, “Enjoy your trip,

Corporal.”

He saw the quizzical look on my face and said, “Stop at the company office. The captain wants to see you.”

There I was given the word that 1,000 Marines from the east coast and 1,000 Marines from the west coast who attended a CBR school were going to Yucca Flats, Nevada to witness an atomic bomb drop. The ride itself was an experience, let alone the bomb drop.

Passenger planes back in 1952 were DC-3 twin engine aircraft. We had to land three times for fuel to get to Las Vegas. Then we had an eighty-mile bus ride to Yucca Flats. The first day was orientation. The second was a walk through ground zero to see various equipment at different distances from ground zero. The third day was the drop.

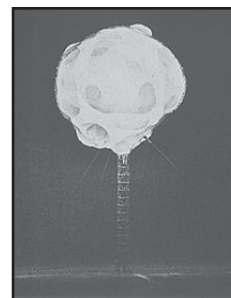
Yucca Flats is a large desert area about fifteen miles in diameter. We were in shallow trenches at a slight rise about four miles from ground zero. A dynamite charge was set off across the valley for the specialists to check their equipment. The several pounds created a sharp blast, so we all thought the A-bomb would burst our ears.

The announcer told us the plane would be over the target in five minutes. We were given dark glasses and told to turn around when the countdown was down to three seconds and, above all, not to face the flash. After five seconds we could turn around and watch the fireball and the smoke ring form.

We saw the plane, a speck in the sky at thirty-thousand feet. Then the bomb dropped. It took thirty seconds to drop. Detonation was at 1,500 feet altitude. We all looked at each other and turned our backs slowly to the potential blast. Then the rumble began, louder and louder.

It sounded like a train was going right over my head. There was not a sharp blast like the dynamite: just a loud rumble. We turned around and watched the fireball and smoke ring. Across the valley we saw a roll of dust getting larger and larger as it came toward us. Suddenly we were thrown against the back of the trench.

Then, because the blast pushed all the



This photo provided by John Gluck is a copy of the Marine Corps photo of the test (pdf)

It sounded like a train was going right over my head. There was not a sharp blast like the dynamite: just a loud rumble. We turned around and watched the fireball and smoke ring.

air away from ground zero, the air wanted to get back to ground zero, so it was sucked back in. We were thrown to the front of the trench. Finally, we heard the command, “Out of the trench and form a column of twos.” We marched the four miles to ground zero.

That was an experience I will never forget—and I became a CBR Marine with something to talk about.

Operation Tumbler-Snapper 1952 - Nevada Proving Ground

Operation Tumbler consisted of three air bursts conducted to gather detailed information about blast effects. The fourth test was also an airburst and technically part of both Tumbler and Snapper. The remaining four shots during Operation Snapper were tower shots and were weapons development tests of various kinds.

The Desert Rock IV field exercise was conducted during Tumbler/Snapper, with 7,350 out of 8,700 DOD participants conducting maneuvers in conjunction with test shots Charlie, Dog, and George, and observing during Fox.

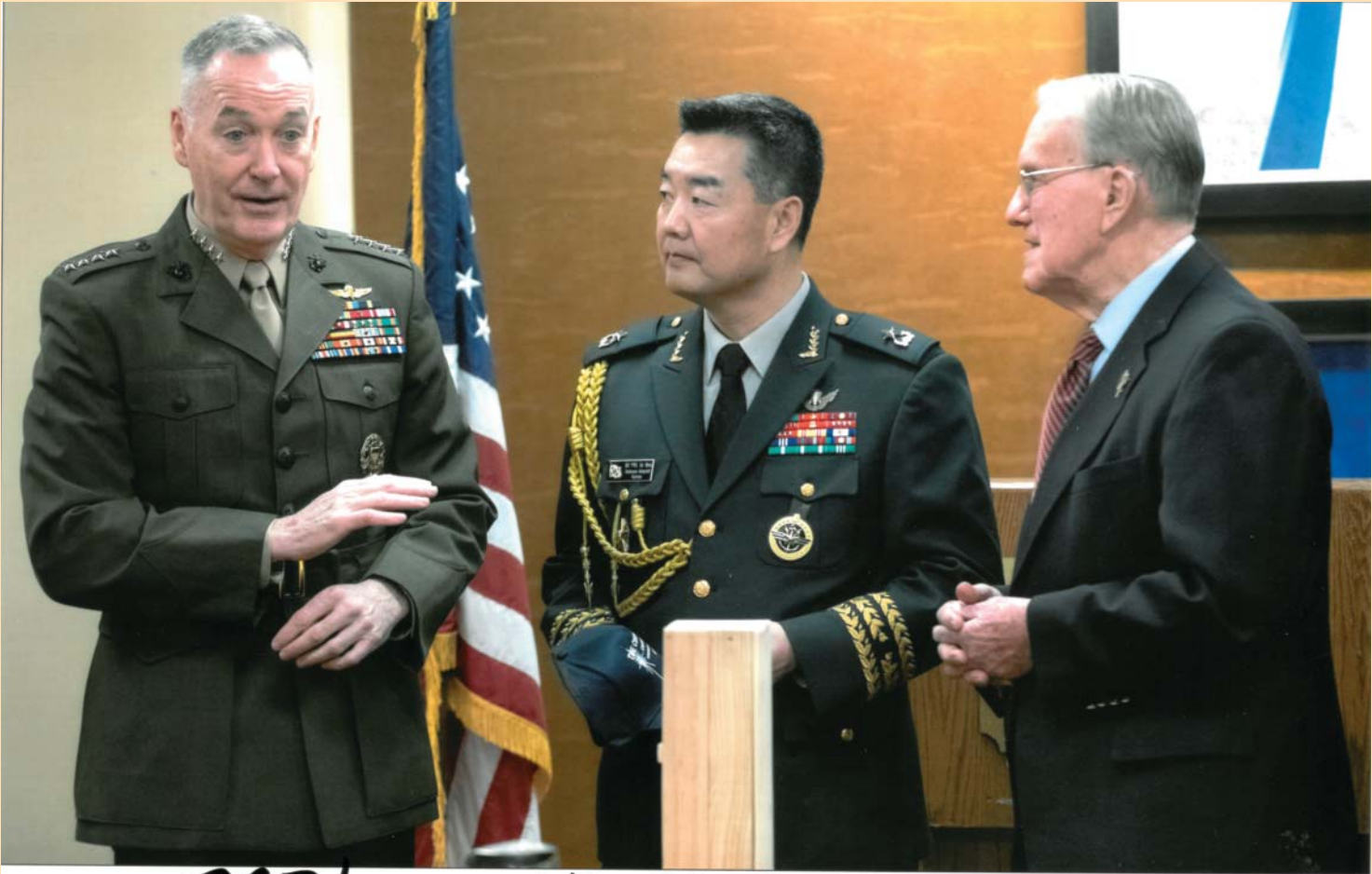
- Test: Dog
- Time: 16:30 1 May 1952 (GMT)
08:30 1 May 1952 (local)
- Location: Nevada Test Site (NTS), Area 7
- Test Height and Type: 1040 Foot Airdrop from B-45
- Yield: 19 kt



Korean War Veterans Association, P.O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920

NON-PROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE
PAID
Jacksonville, FL
PERMIT NO. 3

Address Service Requested



 *Cd Warren Wiedhahn*
Many thanks for your
leadership and example! *19th* *Joe Dunford*
GEN JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, JR., USMC
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

A signed photo presented to KWVA Director Warren H. Wiedhahn (R) by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Marine Corps General Joseph Dunford (L). Korean Defense Attaché BGen Pyo stands between them.