



KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

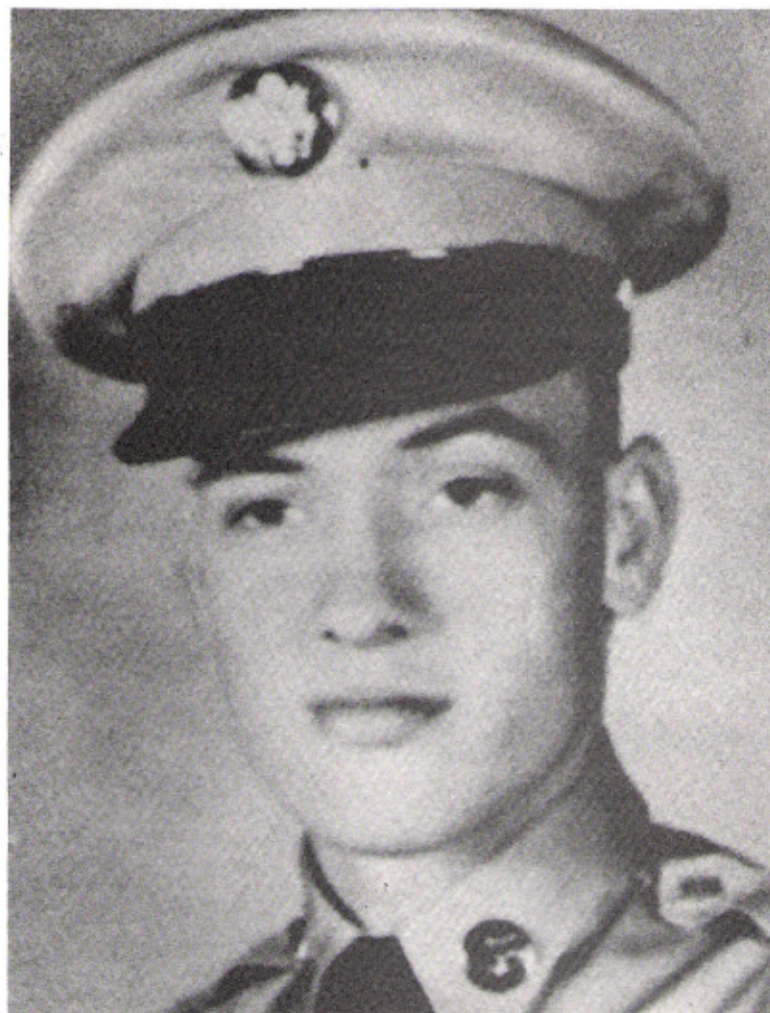


"The Graybeards"



Volume 3, Number 1
Volume 3, Number 2

January 1988
April 1988



This Newsletter is Dedicated in Honor
and the Memory of: Cpl. Jack Leo
Walker Hqs. Co., 3rd Bn., 29th Infantry
Regiment

Born 30 Nov 1932

Died 31 July 1950

Missing in Action during the battle of
Chinju City, South Korea. Cpl. Walker
was returned home and buried with
full military honors in S. Charleston,
W.Va. on 14 Nov 1987.

10:00 AM
27 July 1988

The Korean War Veterans Association
will hold its 4th Annual reunion and
Memorial Service from 25 to 28 July
1988. During the Memorial Service at
Arlington National Cemetery we will
pay honor to all the men who paid the
supreme price required for people to
remain free. This years Memorial
Service in the Arlington National
Cemetery Amphitheatre will be in
Memory of Cpl. Jack Walker, the 8,177
Missing in Action and the 389
Prisoners of War who still remain
unaccounted for on this the 35th
Anniversary of the Cease Fire of the
Korean War.

"KOREAN WAR VETERANS" ASSOCIATION INC.

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President Elect 88

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P.O.W./M.I.A. Committee

DR. JAMES YEAGER

Membership Chairman

HARRY WALLACE

P.O. Box 12205, Baltimore, MD 21281

THE GRAYBEARDS, the official publication of the *KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION*, is produced for the benefit of its members.

EDITOR: WILLIAM T. NORRIS, President

P.O. Box 4610, Halfmoon, NY 12065

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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

1. To support the ideals this Great Country was founded on;
2. To maintain the dignity and pride of the Korean War Veterans who served this Country when asked to;
3. To work towards the recognition of those who did not return from the Korean War;
4. To maintain and foster the comradeship between the men and women who served during the Korean War;
5. To perpetuate the memory and reason which required our service during the Korean War.

ANNUAL DUES

Fiscal year 1 January to 31 December

**Members living in the United States
or Military Postal Service (APO-FPO)**

\$15.00

Members residing outside the United States:

\$20.00 (U.S. Currency)

**Dues must be paid by 1 July
to maintain active membership**

1. **Have You Paid Your Dues?**
2. **Check Your Mailing Label For Any Corrections.**
3. **Use KWVA Number on Correspondance with Name**
4. **Send Change of Address Cards From Post Office with Your KWVA Number.**

W.VA. soldier's remains identified 37 years later

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Pentagon said Monday it had identified the remains of an American soldier recently found in South Korea as those of Cpl. Jack L. Walker of Swiss, W.Va., who was reported missing 37 years ago.

Walker, born Nov. 30, 1931, was last seen during action July 31, 1950, at Chinju City, South Korea. He was reported missing in action until officially listed as presumed dead two years later, the Pentagon said.

South Korean officials discovered the remains during the move of a Korean cemetery at Chinju City, the Pentagon statement said.

Now at the Army Mortuary at Oakland, Calif., the remains will be flown Wednesday to Charleston, W.Va., for burial, the Pentagon said.

Soldier's body returned

By Jack Duetsch
Daily Mail Staff

The body of Cpl. Jack Leo Walker, who volunteered for the Army as a 16-year-old boy from Nicholas County, will be returned to West Virginia this week, 37 years after he was shot and killed in the Korean War.

"They worked on identifying him. Of course they had to be 100 percent sure and they are," said Kathleen Lacy, Walker's older sister.

"My prayers are answered at last. We're bringing him home for a decent burial."

South Korean officials discovered the remains of the soldier during the move of a Korean cemetery at Chiju City. A friend of the Walker family read in a Kansas newspaper that dog tags bearing the name of Jack Walker

had been found on one of the bodies. The friend sent the clipping to members of the family, who contacted the Pentagon.

After checking dental records and bone structure, officials determined the remains were those of Jack Walker, who died at age 17 in an early battle of the Korean War. Officials found Walker's belt buckle, boots, helmet, toothbrush and comb beside the body. "About everything but a gun," his sister said.

Walker was the sixth of seven children in a tight knit family. Lacy, who lives in Charleston, recalled her younger brother swimming in the Gauley River near their Swiss home and playing sports with a close circle of friends.

"He was an ordinary boy. He loved sports. He grew up in the small town of Swiss and did things boys do in a small town. He probably played marbles," she said.

"He didn't have much of a grown-up life."

At 16, Walker dropped out of Summerville High School to join the Army. He told Army officials he was born in 1931 instead of his real birthdate of 1932. After a 10 month stint overseas, the Army discovered his real age and sent him home to Swiss.

"He liked it so much he talked my mother into signing for the second time. She regretted it all her life," Lacy said.

Walker again went to the Far East, but the Korean War hadn't yet broken out. While he was stationed in Okinawa, Lacy received the last letter from her brother, who wrote about how much he enjoyed military life.

When North Korea invaded South Korea in June 1950, American troops were dispatched to the area and members of the 29th Infantry went to Chinju City.

Walker was last seen during a

battle on July 31, 1950. The army reported him missing in action. Two years later he was presumed dead when his name did not appear on a list of prisoner exchanges.

The family also presumed Walker had been killed, but Lacy said there was a gnawing feeling from the lack of evidence. The recent discovery was a relief, but it also brought back some of the tears shed when they found out their 17-year-old brother was dead.

"I've always prayed I would find out what happened. I've relived it all this week. I don't know it we'll ever accept it," she said.

"It's been a long time but time doesn't erase it all. It brings it back."

The family no longer lives in Swiss. The funeral in Charleston will bring together the brothers and sisters, who have fanned out into several states.

Walker will be buried at 11 a.m. Saturday at Sunset Memorial Park, near where his mother was buried five years ago.

"We never had a memorial service. That's why we want to have one now."

"He's coming home."



Continued on page 13

OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERSHIP: FROM THE PRESIDENT

These following typewritten pages were put together for a very important reason starting back in October 1987. It is a follow up to the Executive Board of this Association with regards to this major problem discussed during the Executive Board Meeting and the Annual Business Meeting held with the membership. This subject (finances & newsletter) has been discussed in the Association Newsletter earlier in the year to encourage the members to send in their dues. It is the only way that we have to continue in printing the Newsletter to deliver the needed information to all members of this Association.

The problems of the Korean War Veterans Association is no different than any other fraternal organization or association which depends on volunteers. It is because of those dedicated persons that this Association has grown to its present level. The time and effort that such dedicated persons will provide to such dedicated persons will provide to such organizations are limited. They will be draining such time from not only their individual family life style but their own personal free time they enjoyed while belonging to other organizations.

This Association has grown from the 39 Original Men who gathered at Arlington on 27 July 1985 to 2,397 (registered as of 31 December 1987) regular members. This does not include Medal of Honor Recipients, Former POWs, Associate, Auxillary or Members of other United Nations Forces from other countries who are members. Yet this Association is still working as we started without the use of modern office equipment. All records are maintained by hand, entering members into Association Membership Book, Card Index File etc. During last years Annual Business meeting it

was voted to purchase a much needed computer for these and other records. You will see the importance and concern by taking the time to read fully the following pages of the Newsletter. The time to put this together by me was nearly four weeks (1 month). It involved going over the bills for last years Reunion and the Quartermaster inventory of the Association items has for sale to the membership. The time lost in compiling this general report could have been done in a couple of days with computerized records.

There have been communication such as this general report with all members of the Executive Board. Oct., Nov., Dec. 1987 and Jan. 1988. All this has been in regards to many subjects and the possible solutions to present problems this Association is currently going through. The Executive Board has and still are trying to maintain the operations of this Association and will through their effort do so.

Because of this Association's present position the Executive Board will meet for a Special meeting on 24 July 1988. This is prior to the Annual Reunion for the explicit purposes to solutions of the present conditions and planning for 1988-89. The results of the prior meeting will be presented to the membership during the Annual Business Meeting on 26 July 1988.

Those members of the Association who have not paid their Annual dues (\$15.00) for 1988 we urge you to do so. When sending in your Renewal of New Members please forward these to:

**Korean War Veterans
Association, Inc. (Checks
payable to same)**

**P.O. Box 12205
Baltimore, Maryland 21281**

Attn: Mr. Harry Wallace

Mr. Harry Wallace will replace Mr. William F. Bradley as

Membership Chairman. Mr. Bradley resigned this position eff. 28 October 1987. The delay in Renewal of current members registration and of new members should indicate to the membership the loss of such key personnel. We are presently in the process of transferring membership records to Mr. Wallace. We ask all members to be patient during this transition.

With the additional loss of the Quartermaster, Mr. William C. Coe there has been no replacement in this position. Until the appointment of a new Quartermaster such communication should be sent to:

**KOREAN WAR VETERANS
ASSOCIATION,
P.O. Box 4610
Halfmoon, N.Y. 12065
Attn. Quartermaster**

Make all checks payable to:
"Korean War Veterans
Association".

At the present time the Association is looking into the type of computer it will need and are obtaining quotes from different companies. The computer type, size and future needs are all being considered. The additional components needed to publish the Association Newsletter are being considered also. These additional components will reduce the present cost of typesetting from .11 cents per page to .05 per page. Through the proper consideration of Association needs and making maximum utilization of equipment such savings will allow more pages per newsletter. It would allow us to immediately start composing articles for the next newsletter following publication of each issue. It is the cost of these additional components that will be needed to accomplish this that we are presently on hold. The possible solution to this will be forthcoming in the near future.

The membership must realize that this Association can not just go out and order such items. This is all explained in the following pages which you are requested to read. It will explain many of the questions that have been written in about and the telephone calls on this subject. All mailing labels for the Newsletter must be made on a copy machine 33 names per sheet. It takes a couple of hours just doing this. When this is done the labels must be applied to each Newsletter which takes another day or two. Because they are not broken down by zip codes and states, the Newsletter must be broken down again so that we can ship it out under the Post Office Regulation for Bulk Mailing Permits. This takes an additional 3 to 4 days. We realize how frustrating it is for the membership when they do not hear or receive their Newsletter. This is mentioned to show the frustration we are under, operating without the proper equipment. A computer would produce the mailing list and break it down by Zip Codes and states. Updating the address changes and corrections could be done on the master list when we receive them. We presently have to retype a new mailing label to place onto and over the master mailing list used to produce mailing labels. New members could be entered into the master list and merged into the mailing list automatically. Recording of dues could be entered and the use of anniversary of enrollment could be noted on each members mailing labels as a reminder of when his dues are due. This is mentioned to give the membership a general idea of the time required under the present operating conditions.

We have received requests from historians and the military who are seeking members of specific units to update battle records. At the present time it is impossible to go through individual index cards for each due to the time needed.

The computer system needed by this Association will cost

approximately \$12,000.00. When you talk about such a price many try to compare this cost with the type of computer that is commonly referred to as a personal computer. They do forget to consider the additional components that the Association will be required to accomplish the reason for such.

These referred to personal computers are used in many households, classrooms and by individuals at many offices. When such computer systems are used in office complexes they are such that the discs are interchangeable and related to those individuals working on the same program in that office. Our situation is different and must seek the type of computer and support components needed for this association's required needs.

POW/MIA Decal: (Back Cover of the September Newsletter)

This was discussed and approved during the 1987 Annual Business meeting. After you take time to completely read the financial report in this issue dated 18 October 1987, you will see why it was necessary to place this on hold. The mere vocal approval given during the Annual Business meeting will not make things happen. The POW/MIA decal for this Association was to serve a two fold purpose:

1. It would raise money that is needed by those who have been and still are seeking those we left behind. Those that have done so over the many years have been hampered by the lack of operating funds.

They have dedicated many hours of their own personal time because of their dedicated belief in this worthy cause they champion for. This issue pertains mainly to and about the Korean War and we must support their efforts in seeking answers on this subject. The cost of producing this

POW/MIA decal was to be borne by this Association and the funds from the resale was to go entirely to the Committee chaired by Dr. James Yeager. As you will see it was necessary to take such drastic action and place this worthy project on hold. During the Special Meeting of the Executive Board prior to this year Annual Business Meeting this will be a major issue to be discussed.

2. Through the visual sight of this POW/MIA decal we hope that it would enlighten others when a national drive would start to seek Private Donations for the National Memorial to Honor the Korean War Veterans. Even though this Bill was passed and enacted into law, there is a built in time limitation that this must be accomplished by.

We all know only too well that the public of this nation are not aware of these well hidden facts. We will now be required to put additional efforts in seeking financial support from private sources to see this Memorial is built. The membership of this Association through their letters to their elected officials and representatives in Washington have gotten the Bill for The Korean War Memorial out of committee and voted on in 1986. Again in 1987 the same effort put forth has seen the money collected by The American Battle Monument Commission placed into an Interest Bearing Account. It is now earning 14% interest until the time that it is released for the construction of The Korean War Memorial.

The above two reasons should clearly indicate to the membership the need for such visual awareness to be placed in the American public eye.

I ask each member to take the time to read the following. It is a statement of the current conditions of this Association. We can only operate with the support of each member thru the payment of his or

her dues. It is thru these funds that will allow us to cover the expenses of operation.

"DUES-R-DUE" \$15.00 effective 1 January 1988.

WILLIAM T. NORRIS

President

(518) 383-5984

(518) 383-KWVA

Again the problems of this Associations finances have surfaced. This has become an ever present problem that we have not been able to overcome.

On page two (2) of the September Newsletter it was stated what was decided and the reason for raising the cost of the Annual Dues. The Association has been trying to make things happen to please all the members.

Though we have grown in numbers we still are short of operating equipment. We know that things would happen and work better if we had the proper operating equipment and office staff.

There are a lot of ideas sent in and requested but the bottom line is how do you implement them into programs without the necessary equipment and volunteer personnel to follow through.

The only equipment this Association owns is:

1 Typewriter, electric Smith Corona SD 250

1 Copy Machine, Canon PC 25 w/stand

1 File cabinet, 2 drawer

1 Desk chair

1 Telephone and Answering Machine

1 Brief Case

1 Garment bag

1 Footlocker (Quartermaster Items storage)

2 Ice Chests, 32 Qts (for reunion functions)

5 Ceremonial Flags, Association, American, Korea, United nations and POW/MIA w/stands, carrying harnesses and floor stands.

10 Battle Streamers (Korean Campaigns)

All records are maintained by hand as we have no computer, as

yet. This is a real work load when it is time to account for money and expenditures. Especially when it come time to make out Tax (corporation) returns. Even though we are Tax Exempt we have to account for everything. This is not hard accounting for income as all checks pass through the treasurer and deposited into the Associaton Checking Account. Consolidating expenditures, (receipts for purchase items) must balance with income.

Even budgeting \$2.25 per newsletter and \$.25 for postage per member (4 times a year) we still have additional operating expenses that must be included to continue operating. The Association has never requested members for a donation to offset these expenses. Some members have contributed and it was appreciated. Such donations for last year were under \$200.00. Those who donated for the operating expenses for the Annual Reunion are not included. These donations are placed in the Reunion fund specifically. Any money above or left over following the Reunion is used in the General Operating Fund for operating expenses. Money collected thru Annual Membership Dues cannot be used to support the Associations Reunion expenses. The 2nd Vice President in charge of the Annual reunion is aware of this and that is the reason it specifies the registration fee and additional expenses required to be pre-paid to attend this function.

Every elected officer of this Association and those Committee Chairman are not compensated (paid) and serves in this position because they believe and support the principals this Association was founded on.

The fiscal year has been published on the inside cover of all Newsletters since January 1987. It also states that Dues must be paid by 1 July to maintain active membership (does not state you will receive a newsletter up to that

time). Those 106 members whom are delinquent have received all previous Newsletters January, April and September (latest). This is a drain on the Association Treasury. Although this was not the main cause of the present financial problem but it is in part a contributing factor to the amount of \$977.24 of the incurred indebtedness.

The importance of computerized records always seems to surface as a means of correcting many of the association problems. This will have to remain the number 1 priority item to be purchased in 1988 fiscal year if we are to correct these continuing mistakes.

To prevent any future financial problems we are suggesting the following:

\$15.00 membership dues for 1988 to be placed in a special account, \$10.00 to be held to cover expenses of Newsletter for each paid member. To be drawn out at \$2.50 quarterly per paid member to cover cost of Newsletter and mailing of such.

\$5.00 to be placed in operating funds (treasury) to be used to purchase needed office equipment and administrative supplies.

That no additional items be purchased for resale until the current items on inventory shows a substantial decrease.

That consideration for the formation any Chapters or Units be withheld, until such time that a Committee be formed to help in this important part or organizational structure. This Committee would be responsible to draw up and implement rules and regulations for operation as Chapters or Units of this Association.

Page 4, of Vol. 2 No. 2 of the April 1987 Newsletter (Membership Update) this same matter "Delinquent membership of 1986" with regards to their delinquent payment of dues. We have tried many times to explain the reason that active membership is terminated as of 1 July each year.

Of those 169 members who were delinquent only 57 reinstated and updated their membership. Again this year (1988) indicating circumstances reflect again that the Association must terminate such delinquent members immediately. In the past such delays (late payment of Dues) has delayed in printing of the Newsletter.

The Grace Period of retaining active membership status till 1 July does not guarantee receipt of the Association Newsletter till this time. It does guarantee those who pay up the delinquent dues (delinquent as of 31 December each year) the right to attend and vote at the Annual Business Meeting held on 26 July each year at Arlington, Virginia during the Associations Annual Reunion.

As stated in Membership Update, Page 4 of April 1987 Newsletter, **"We do not use anniversary date of applicant as a renewal date for membership"**.

The Association Newsletter is supported entirely by the funds generated through membership. It is not supplemented through the sale of advertising space. The Association has not been successful in obtaining members to serve on a "Budget & Finance Committee". Solicitation and sale of advertising within the Association Newsletter would come under the "Budget & Finance Committee".

We have received many letters and telephone calls in regards to the delay of the Newsletter. As "The Graybeards" Newsletter pertains directly to events and articles that entwine only what directly pertains to the "Korean War". We have also had many new members upon joining and after receiving their 1st issue of the Newsletter request to purchase any back issues.

There are few issues left over, previously we have ordered only the number of copies to be

published for registered members. The publisher allows a slight over run for which we are not charged. This insures that each issue has the complete number of pages should be there be problems caused during press run.

Well you have endured reading this long we will explain some more.

I direct your attention to page two of the September Newsletter and for those that have the April Newsletter to page 7. These pertain to the cost of the Newsletters.

The September Newsletter (2500 copies) cost \$11,000 to print. Then you add \$244.75 to mail out (Bulk Mail rate). An additional cost of \$75.00 (approximately) for 1st Class mailings (overseas, United Kingdom, Korea) Canada and others courtesy copies (organizations & dignitaries).

The price of the September Newsletter boils down to \$4.40 per copy which put us over budgeted money. This was due to a number of misjudgements made by me, the President. I am the sole blame for this financial problem.

Items purchased prior to the Reunion for resale, Key Rings, Association Lapel/Tie Tac pins, Division Pins, Hats, Jackets etc. were purchased on a 90 days delay payment. These items were delivered in July and payment came due September. Anticipated attendance during the Reunion was low and the sale of items did not materialize, no roll over on money invested. We still have these items but the Association tied up in stock.

There are 106 members who have not paid their 1987 Dues as of 1 July 1987 (\$1060.00 loss in anticipated income). The membership chairman had to go through the membership registration cards records by hand seeking delinquent members. He then placed a RED X on mailing labels to denote that the member was delinquent in dues for 1987. There is an easier method to have entered on each members address label for

label for them to see. This has to be *done on a computer (which we do not have) and was the reason for the increase voted on at the Annual Reunion.* This does not correct the present problem but would only compound the indebtedness to the Association. At present all mailing labels are done on a typewriter onto the master mailing list (new members added and present members address correction made prior to each mailing). To go through over 2100 index cards and note the members and then to go through the mailing labels involves a considerable amount of personal time.

The membership chairman alerted me to the number of delinquent members (106) and I considered the option of dropping them for non-payment or sending them this newsletter. It was my decision to take the chance that they may have forgotten to send in their dues. This cost amounts to \$466.40 for newsletters and \$10.84 to mail (Bulk Rate).

Until this Association can computerize the present members mailing labels to include expiration date of each member onto their address label we will use December 31 of each year. This date is the end of the fiscal year for accountability to the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the United States Treasury. In this method future orders of Association Newsletters can be made to minimize overprinting due to delinquent members failure of paying annual dues. This will insure members receiving their Newsletter sufficient time to bring their current membership up to date prior to 1 January 1988.

To insure that all future applications for membership are aware of this (Fiscal Year for registration purposes) include the dates covered (1 January to 31 December) are covered by the payment of \$15.00 Dues eff 1 January 1988. That dues entitles them to receipt of "The Graybeards", the Association

Newsletter in January, April, July and October.

With the implementation of the above this will reduce the loss incurred of printing of future Newsletters for delinquent members who have failed to pay their annual dues. As with the 106 members for 1987 and the 112 members of 1986 the Association will cut future losses incurred by printing and mailing them Newsletters.

**Financial Statement
As Of 18 October 1987**

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance in Assoc. | |
| Checking Acct.: | \$ 862.16 |
| Qt. Master Items-Stock | 11,898.50 |
| Total Assets. | \$12,760.66 |
| Liabilities (debts): | |
| National Business Promotions | \$2,798.35 |
| Messenger Press | 8,329.00 |
| Total of indebtedness | \$11,127.35 |
| Assets | \$12,760.66 |
| Indetedness | -11,127.35 |
| Assoc. Assets | \$ 633.31 |

The figures show that we have the money to erase the indebtedness but it is tied up in items for resale. The anticipated income from 106 delinquent members of their 1987 \$10.00 Annual Dues did not materialize (\$1,060.00).

Continued to send Newsletter to those 106 delinquent members cost an additional \$977.24.

**TO STABILIZE THIS
ASSOCIATION'S PRESENT
FINANCIAL STATUS, THE
FOLLOWING PROCEDURES
WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO
RESOLVE THIS PRESENT
SITUATION:**

1. The President, Bill Norris along with 3 other Association members have obtained a personal loan of \$5,000.00. This is to pay Messenger Press (Printer of the Newsletter). This loan was arranged by these 4 members thru their Employees Credit Union at Norton Company, Troy, NY where they are employed. (copy of loan contract filed with treasurer). Arrangements for balance of payment has been arranged with Messenger Press.
- 2/ The above money was placed in a Special Account #04-00-28171 at

this Associations Banking facilities.

3 (a). Income from all further sales by the Quartermaster of Association Items will be placed into this Account #04-00-28171. All money from this account will be used to reduce present indebtedness as of 18 Oct. 1987.

(b). Any payment of delinquent dues by those 106 members who failed to renew 1987 membership shall also be placed into Account #04-00-28171.

4 (a). That each month the minimum amount of \$38.18 per week (152.72) be paid to Bill Norris, President as repayment of this loan (amount deducted from his pay each week to repay credit union.)

(b). That each month the Treasurer withdraw (3) equal amounts of the balance in Account #04-00-28171 be withdrawn and disbursed (paid) to:

1. National Business Promotions, Albany, NY.
2. Messenger Press, Ballston Spa, NY.
- 3 Bill Norris (Memo this check to read: Norton Employees Credit Union, Acct. 34710)

SPECIAL NOTICE

Only 378 Members had paid their 1988 Dues by 1 January 1988. This included 38 Lifetime Members. I have received many letters and telephone calls with regards to members not receiving their Newsletter.

It was stated in the September Newsletter that **"DUES WAS DUE" 1 January.**

We are unable to publish a Newsletter without Memberships support (Dues).

Without your future support it will be necessary to cut the cost of publication by reducing the number of pages and/or eliminating the color cover.

Due to the most recent increase of Postage Rates, this must now be taken into consideration.

The new Membership Chairman of this Association is:

Mr. Harry Wallace
P.O. Box 12205
Baltimore, MD 21281

The membership chairman will forward a list of Paid Members prior to the publication of the next Newsletter.

Upon receipt of this Newsletter all members are requested to check (membership cards) to see if they are currently registered.

All memebtrs who have registered with this Association following the last issue of the Newsletter in September are registered until 31 December 1988 providing they have paid the \$15.00 Annual Dues Assessment stated on page 2 of the September 1987 issue. (Also note dates of fiscal year this covers on the inside cover under ANNUAL DUES).

Thank you for understanding.
/s/ William T. Norris

President and Editor
(518) 383-5982/383-KWVA

Until a Budget & Finance Committee is formed that the following procedures will be placed into effect immediately:

1. 1988 Membership Dues (\$15.00 eff 1 Jan 1988) will be deposited and disbursed as followed:

(a) Membership Chairman to deposit \$10.00 per member into Membership Account #04-00-28189.

(b) Remaining balance of 1988 annual dues in the amount of \$5.00 will be turned into the Treasurer to be used in the Association General Operating Fund.

2 (a) The Membership Chairman is to notify the President and editor of the Association's Newsletter by the first day of the month that the Newsletter is to be published, the number of paid members. Also to furnish names of additional members to be added to the master mailing list. Only that number of Newsletters will be produced.

(b) That the amount of \$2.50 per member to be withdrawn from the Membership Account #04-00-28189 (\$2.25 to be applied to the cost of printing the Newsletter and \$.25 to cover the mailing cost of such), Any balance after mailing is to be retained by the Treasurer and used in the Association's General Operating Fund.

That all future donations by members to be placed in the Association's General Operating Fund unless specifically noted to be applied and/or used otherwise.

The above is just a temporary solution to this problem. A Budget & Finance Committee is a necessity to become a successful Association. This important committee will be a major item that must be placed on the agenda and resolved during this year's Annual Business Meeting during the July Reunion at Arlington, Virginia.

That all future members will be notified of this Association's fiscal year (1 Jan to 31 Dec). The Newsletter will be mailed to each paid member in January, April,

July and October (This shall be placed on all new membership applications).

We shall no longer feel obligated to send delinquent members the Newsletter. We have previously done so in 1986 and 1987. As the fiscal year has been noted on the inside cover of the Newsletter since January 1987. This should be considered sufficient notification. There has been articles in each Newsletter in regards to this subject. It has been stamped onto each members personal registration card, EXPIRES DEC 31, 1987. These cards have been returned to the member with his registration number after processing his application.

With receipt of this statement and September Newsletter all members should now realize that "DUES - R - DUE" for 1988 membership.

The above steps were taken by the President following the sending of Letter dated 11 October 1987 to all Executive Board Members, 1st & 2nd Vice Presidents and 12 Directors. Of those notified only two written replies and two telephone calls were received. As none of these addressed a solution to the resolving of the current indebtedness it was necessary to take the above action.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNTING OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1987 REUNION:

(The Reunion may not be subsidized by Association's Funds).

Reunion Income:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Pre-Registration Fee | \$13,190.00 |
| Donations to Operating Fund | 1,330.00 |
| Pre-Paid Bus Trans. | 120.00 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| On Dep. in Assoc. Acct. until Disbursed on 29 July 1987 at Arlington, Va. | \$14,640.00 |
|---|-------------|

See Note 1

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pre-Pd. Reg. (above) | \$14,640.00 |
| Reg. Fees pd. at Reunion | 4,459.00 |
| Bus Trans. paid at Reunion | 1,400.50 |
| Guest (Rooms & Meals) | |
| Raffle Fund Raiser | 3,085.00 |
| Donation at Reunion (Speedy Wilson) | 80.00 |
| Donations at Reunion | 714.00 |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Total Income | \$24,379.25 |
|---------------------|--------------------|

See Note 2

Reunion Expenses:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Hyatt Arlington (Hotel) | \$21,127.00 |
| Bus Trans. (Va. Coach) | 1,360.00 |
| 500 Money Holders (To Participants) | 759.73 |
| 500 Reunion ID Buttons | 429.36 |
| Printing of Bus Passes | 44.00 |
| 10 Assoc. Plaques engraved nameplates | 708.89 |
| Advance Expense Money to President (Cash) | 500.00 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Total Expenses | \$24,929.98 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Reunion Expenses | \$24,298.98 |
| Reunion Income | -24,379.25 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Total Expenses (loss) | -\$549.73 |
|------------------------------|------------------|

See Notes 1,3,4,& 5.

**THE FOLLOWING NOTES
LISTED ABOVE IS A MORE
DETAILED EXPLANATION
OF THESE FIGURES:**

Note 1:

All money was deposited into the Association checking account (interest bearing) till 29 July 1987. Only the pre-paid registration fees on deposit were withdrawn. All interest accrued by the pre-paid registration fees on deposit was withdrawn. All interest accrued by the pre-paid registration fees on deposit (\$14,640.00) remained with the Association's account for use in the General Operating Fund.

Note 2:

This included money (\$600.00 cash) advanced from Association to purchase items needed to set up prior to start of reunion. Income from raffle by KVA Canada ladies, Bottle of liquor by KVA Can men (\$1374.00 raised), purchase of Beer, soda, VHS/VCR rental, Taxi fares, long distance calls by Stan Hadden (expenses \$677.25) leaving this balance of \$714.75.

Note 3:

\$150.00 per day for 2 days (\$300.00) for larger Hospitality Room. Cost of \$20.00 (5 times) for use of Hotel Audio System (\$100.00). For an additional cost of \$400.00.

Note 4:

Association Plaques are to recognize individuals or organizations for their support of "The Korean War Veterans Association" and not for attending or participating in the Association's annual reunion. Although these were presented during the annual reunion they should be charged to the Association's General Fund.

Note 5:

\$500.00 cash advance to President to cover transportation of Association's equipment, taxi fare, (to conduct business prior to reunion) meals, tolls, gas, misc.

(Miles travelled $416 \times 2 = 832$ miles). $\$8.70 \times 2 = \17.40 , tolls, Road, Bridge and Tunnel. Gas $\$37.15 \times 2 = \74.30 .

Upon return from Arlington, Va and retuning the unused or balance of \$500.00 it was used to cover trip to Cambridge, Canada (31 July 1987) KVA Convention. Hotel accomodations and banquet were pre-paid by KVA Ontario Region. Each individual is responsible for all other meals and refreshments. Train fare \$62.00 upon return from Canada \$30.00 Canadian currency exchanged at Schenectady Trust Bank (\$24.72) was placed in Association Petty Cash (used for postage).

The following money was turned over to the President by Stan Hadden, 2nd Vice Pres. (reunion Chairman) and Bill Coe, Quartermaster prior to their departure upon the conclusion of the reunion. This money was in envelopes and properly marked by those individuals. This money was kept in the Hotel Safety Deposit Box at the main desk. At the conclusion this year and past years this money is applied to the reunion cost. By doing this, all cash and negotiable such as Traveler Checks do not have to be carried back to the Association's banking facilities.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Registration Fee | \$4,459.50 |
| Bus Transportation | 1,400.50 |
| Quartermaster | 2,856.00 |
| Misc. Reunion Contr. | 714.75 |
| Total | \$9,430.75 |

See Note 2

The above money and checks was counted in the accounting office of the Hyatt Hotel by the President (Bill Norris), Ms. Lynn Pielow, Sales Manager and the Hotel chief accountant (Hobie). All amounts were counted twice by each person to be verified. The only discrepancy was the envelope noted on the outside to contain \$714.75 (see note 2). This contained

\$694.00 (\$20.00 short) and was noted. It was counted a third time by all three and found \$694.00 agreed upon as the final figure.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Total from above | \$9,430.75 |
| Credited to Reunion Bill- | 6,151.00 |
| Third Party Checks | 3,279.00 |
| Returned to Assn. for deposit. | |

There is another questionable expense, The Wreath the Association placed at the Tomb of The Unknown Solider. It was purchased last October by the Association to be used during the Korea Veterans Association of Canada Convention. As it was not used the Wreath is the same we use each year at Arlington National Cemetery. This wreath was made of silk flowers and was stored for the winter and used during this years ceremony. The Wreath cost \$150.00. This was not deducted as an expense for this years reunion but is for general information. Due to this Association's present financial situation we think that this is an appropriate time for this statement.

We are sorry to publish this accounting as a Newsletter but hope that this will show all members where the money goes...

Korean War Veterans Assn.

**P.O. Box 1205
Baltimore, Maryland 21281**

**Attn: Membership Chairman
Annual Dues: \$15.00
eff 1 Jan 1988
Expires 31 December
Quarterly Newsletter,
"The Graybeards"
January, April, July and Oct.**

ITEMS FOR SALE



Style 1



Style 2



Style 3



Style 5



Style 6

K.W.V.A. 10" Patch
\$10.00 (Style 3)

K.W.V.A. Tie Tack or Lapel Pin
\$10.00 (Style 3)

K.W.V.A. Key Ring
\$4.00 (Style 3)

K.W.V.A. Shield Patch
With Korean Campaign Ribbon
with Presidential R.O.K.
Citation Ribbon
\$5.00 (Style 2)

HAT OR LAPEL PINS
American and Korean Crossed
Flags
\$2.50 (Style 6)

K.W.V.A. JACKETS
Varsity Style Athletic Jackets
Light blue with white striped
knit cuffs with 10" association
logo on back
— Cloth Printed Logo (Style 3)
\$45.00
XXL - \$3.00 Extra Charge

| | M | L | XL | XXL |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Men | 38-40 | 42-44 | 46-44 | 50-52 |
| Women | 14-16 | 18-20 | 22-24 | 26-28 |

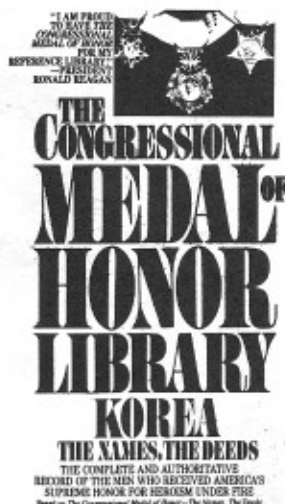
ASSOCIATION HATS
America's Forgotten War
-Royal Blue - (Style 5)

K.W.V.A. - Light Blue (Style 3)
\$9.00 Each

K.W.V.A. Window Decals
\$1.00 (Style 1)

Divisional Pins (Korea) \$2.50 each
These are for the most part 1¼ in height, all of
hard enamel or cloisonne.

| Catalogue Number | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 102 | 2nd Inf. Div. |
| 103 | 3rd Inf. Div. |
| 107 | 7th Inf. Div. |
| 111 | 11th A/B Div. |
| 117 | 24th Inf. Div. |
| 118 | 25th Inf. Div. |
| 133 | 40th Inf. Div. |
| 138 | 45th Inf. Div. |
| 198 | 1st Marine Div. |
| 207 | 1st Marine Air Wing |
| 226 | 5th Air Force |
| 234 | 13th Air Force |
| 238 | 20th Air Force |
| 241 | Far East Air Force |
| New Pin | 187th A/B |
| Bar | Korea |



Price \$5.00

ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

From the time of the Civil War to Vietnam, only 3,412 men (and one woman) have received the Medal of Honor for "gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty." Now you can read the official accounts of the actions that earned this highest of all military honors. Here are the people from all walks of life and every rank of the armed forces who were "the bravest of the brave" -

PORK CHOP HILL
S.L.A. MARSHALL



Compared to Gettysburg or the Ardennes, the battle for Pork Chop Hill is hardly more than a skirmish. But to the men of the 7th Infantry Division, it contained all the heroism and sacrifice which characterized the bloody mountain fighting of the Korean War. The action began on April 16, 1953 and lasted 48 hours. Faced with human wave attacks by a determined and skillful Red Chinese force many times its size, the defenders fought a brutal hand to hand battle. The enemy controlled the high ground, artillery fire rained on the reserve forces and it was only exceptional courage which held the line.

S.L.A. Marshall's chief interest and emphasis has always been on the fighting men themselves. He interviewed the patrols before they went into the line; he talked to survivors when they came out. these personal stories make *Pork Chop Hill* a deeply moving tribute to the American soldier of the Korean War. Through it all, the action is immediate and personal.

ISBN: 0-89839-085-0

PORK CHOP HILL

S.L.A. Marshall

\$20.00

A superb story of hill fighting during the Peace Talks period. For over two years while the peace talks continued this type of action still went on.

Commemorative Program of the Dedication of the Meditation Bench at Arlington National Cemetery

All Donations to be Sent to:
"No Greater Love" Foundation
\$10.00 DONATION

Send Request and Donation To:
"No Greater Love"
1750 New York Avenue
N.W., Washington DC 20006

MEMORIAL SERVICE 27 JULY ON VIDEOTAPE

The past year, the Memorial Service that was held Arlington National Cemetery by this association has been recorded on video tape (VHS). The video is in color and covers the Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This year it was a dual ceremony as veterans of "The Korea Veterans Association of Canada" (K.V.A.CAN) who attended this year's reunion also layed a wreath. Following the wreaths laying ceremony the association held its annual Memorial Service in the ampitheatre honoring those that died and those listed as Missing in Action. This video tape is approximately 40 minutes in length.

"The Korean War Veterans Association Inc." reserves the rights to maintain this video tape. The association has agreed to allow the sale of the video tape for the purpose of raising monies to support the Monument and Memorial Committee of this association. This video tape MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED or used by any individual, organization or media in fund raising related activities without the written permission of the Executive Board and Monumant and Memorial Committee Chairman of "The Korean War Veterans Association Inc."

Price \$30.00 each includeing postage.

AIRPOWER: The Decisive Force in Korea

Steward, James T., editor
\$25.00

Every aspect of the U.S. air operations in Korea is described in this anthology of articles from the USAF's *Air University Quarterly Review*. The Articles, all written between 1950 and 1954, are remarkably authentic, manual authored by personnel engaged in fighting the war. The *Reviews*'s aim was to study the concepts of air war, strategy, tactics and techniques, and the articles discuss topics such as; air-to-air combat, F-86s against MiG-15s, and fighter maneuvers and tactics, heavy bomber and fighter-bomber operations, including specialized attacks on electric power installations, bridges and dam; air-field construction, air rescue and troop-carrying operations. The book begins, "Without question, the decisive force in the Korean War was airpower."

MARCH TO CALUMNY:

The Story of American POWs in the Korean War

Albert D. Biderman
\$20.00

In this extraordinary analysis of the American prisoner of war experience, social scientist Albert Biderman destroyed the advanced in the 1950s (and still popular) that American servicemen collaborated with the enemy in large numbers, succumbed to communist propaganda, or simply gave up and died. In the process, Biderman produced the most sophisticated, cross-disciplinary and cross-national study ever done on prisoners of war. He showed that American soldiers behaved as well as those of other nations and as well as American POWs in the past, revealing that American society was not necessarily "soft" or particularly vulnerable in the Cold War struggle against communism.

Korean War Veterans Associations' 3rd Annual Reunion & Memorial Service

Booklet \$15.00 each

(Limited overprint available while they last)
Will Not Reprint when supply is exhausted.

The Sea War in Korean (1957)

Malcolm W. Cagle and Frank A. Mason
\$37.00

In his foreword to this volume, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, then Chief of Naval Operations, contended that a limited war was the most likely kind of conflict to occur in the thermonuclear age. This reasoning underscored the authors' concentration on the basically conventional nature of naval operations during the Korean War as well as the importance of the Navy in future wars of a similar nature. **The Sea War in Korea** was the first complete analysis from a naval point of view of the operational problems and lessons of the war. In an exciting and sympathetic narrative, Cagle and Manson also portray individuals in battle—their courage, ingenuity and humor in surmounting hardship and frustration. The large volume contains maps and photographs, notes and an appendix with lists of major naval commanders during the Korean War, air groups in Task Force 77, patrol squadrons and tenders in Korea, U.S. Naval casualties and ships lost during the conflict, and technical terms and abbreviations. Both authors, after distinguished active service in the United States Navy, became administrators and naval historians. "With the fully documented chapter notes and the general index, the volume should long serve as the major reference work of the role and accomplishments of the United States Navy in the first war fought by the United States and the United Nations to resist Red imperialism" - *Annals of the American Academy of Political Science*.

THE CHOSIN RESEVOIR CAMPAIGN

Montross and Canzona
\$23.00

This book covers the 1st marine Division operations from the landing at Wonsan to the withdrawal from Hungnam on Christmas Eve 1950. The book has 432 pages, 68 photos and 32 maps/sketches. (This is the Third Volume in the official Marine history for Korea.)

RAKKASAN

Roberts
\$20.00

The 187th Airborn Regimental Combat Team. 80 pages, 142 photos, 12 maps, 15" by 10½" format.

THE RIVER AND THE GAUNTLET

S.L.A. Marshall

\$22.00

The story of Eighth Army operations during the Chinese offensive of November/December 1950. As usual, General Marshall covers both the strategic picture and the story of individual soldiers to record those desperate days. It has 385 pages and 31 maps in a 6" x 9" format size. While many units are mentioned, it is a book which will be of particular interest to veterans of the 2nd and 25th Infantry Division.

Update of this Association indebtedness as of 20 March 1988.

From the indebtedness of \$11,127.35 as of 18 October 1987 this has been reduced to \$6,798.35 as of 20 March 1988, with a cash balance of \$853.31 in the Quartermasters Account #04-00-28171. This will be used for postage, payment to restock items that are on reorder. By following the present procedure, we will not purchase any new items until funds are available to pay for the same. The Board of Directors have been really concerned and working to stabilize the financial structure of this Association. We can see that it is happening and should be well on our feet by this years Annual Business Meeting.

"BUCK" a Tennessee Boy in Korea

The Book you must read

Raymond L. "Doc" Frazier

Co. "D", 38th Regt., 2nd Div. 1951-1953

Buck. ISBN 0-9610818-0-5

\$10.00

Brings to life fierce fighting along the endless mountains of Korea. The bewildering confusion of CAPTURE, the death march, the execution at the Mining Camp, the brainwashing, the resistance, the impossible task of survival as a POW are finally told in the hard-hitting novel of the Korean War.

\$11,127.35

- 4,329.00

\$6,798.35

- 853.31

\$5,945.04

--18 October 1987

Sales thru 20 March 1988

Bal of Debit

Cash in Acct. #04-00-28171

Net bal. of Debit.

Korean War Veterans Association

P.O. Box 4610

Halfmoon, NY 12065

ATTN: Quartermaster

ORDER FORM

| Quantity | Description | Unit Price | Amount |
|--|-------------|------------|--------|
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| Add 10% of sub total for shipping and handling. | | Sub-Total | |
| Minimum shipping charge \$1.00 | | Shipping | |
| Make Checks Payable to Korean War Veterans Association | | TOTAL | |

**The Charleston Gazette,
Wednesday, November 11,
1987 - For 37 years, Missing
Soldier Always in State
Family's Thoughts**

By Phil Kabler
STAFF WRITER

For 37 years, not a week went by without Charleston's Betty Lucas thinking of her younger brother.

"I could see him with the blue shirt on that he was always wanting me to iron for him," she recalled Tuesday. "Or I'd go out in the country and I'd go up a hill and think, me and Jack used to come up here playing."

She remembers the Sunday morning when the telegram came informing the family that U.S. Army Cpl. Jack L. Walker was missing in action in South Korea.

"For years and years, I just hoped and prayed he'd come home someday," said Lucas, who lives on Wyoming Street. "We never gave up hope that he'd come home someday."

On Thursday, Jack Leo Walker will come home.

It won't be the homecoming that Lucas always kept in the back of her mind, that Jack would walk through the door someday.

He will come home, 37 years after he was killed in action in one of the fiercest battles of the Korean War.

Like many teenage boys growing up in West Virginia in the late 40's, Walker couldn't wait to join the Army.

He first left his hometown of Swiss, on the Gauley River in Nicholas County and signed up in May 1949, when he was only 15. He served about nine months stateside, until the Army learned he had lied about his age. They sent him home with an honorable discharge.

He re-enlisted only a few months later.

"He never quit begging Mom to

let him go back in," Lucas said. "I'm sure he must have liked it, or he would have stayed out after those nine months. I guess he died doing what he wanted to do."

In May 1950, Walker went over seas and was stationed in Okinawa, Japan.

From Okinawa, he wrote to sister Kathleen Lacy, who now lives on Lance Drive. "He said he could only write a few lines; he said, 'We're pulling out,'" she said. "I always thought he was going to Korea then."

Walker was listed as missing in action following a July 31, 1950, battle near Chinju City, a battle with a 50-percent casualty rate. He was 17 years old. Two years later, the Army listed him as missing and presumed dead.

"The press was writing about how the North Koreans were treating prisoners so cruelly, and that was discouraging for us," Lacy said. "Now, they think he died instantly, so it's something of a relief for us to know that he wasn't mistreated."

In August, a family friend in Kansas came across a newspaper article about South Korean officials finding the remains of a U.S. soldier named Jack Walker while relocating a cemetery in Chinju City.

Last month, Pentagon officials advised the family that a positive identification had been made, based on dental records and bone structure.

Most of the family, including sister Louise Jones of South Charleston, will come home this weekend to attend services for Walker.

His remains will be flown to Yeager Airport Thursday. A memorial service is scheduled for 11 a.m. Saturday at the Bartlett-Burdette-Cox Funeral Home chapel, followed by burial with full military rites at Sunset Memorial Park in South Charleston. He will be buried near his mother, who died five years ago.

"Momma used to ask, why didn't the Lord show her where her boy was at" Lucas said, fighting tears. "Now we know he was in heaven, waiting for her."

14 December 1987

Dear Sir:

I attended the funeral services of Cpl. Jack Walker, as a representative of the Korean War Veterans Association. I did not know Cpl. Walker. He had a full military rites service with men coming from Ft. Knox, Kentucky to participate in the service. Some of his grave side service was shown on television news. I was interviewed on Channel 4 television, Oak Hill, WV. We cannot get Channel 4 here in Charleston, WV so I hope the Korean War Veterans in Oak Hill, West Virginia saw it. I had my Korean War Veterans Association Magazine with me and they took pictures of it. Everyone likes the look of the magazine.

Enclosed is a memory folder of Cpl. Walker. His sister is Betty Lucas, 524½ Wyoming Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25302 - Telephone (304) 342-2368. If anyone knew Cpl. Jack Walker she would like to hear from them.

I try to get every Korean War Vet I see to join our organization. I call and talk with Sam Talbert. He is going to send me some more applications for members.

Sincerely,

/s/ Thornton W. Cox



KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

LIAISON WITH KOREAN WAR VETERANS GROUPS COMMITTEE

POST OFFICE BOX 2372
Washington, DC 20013-2372

Dear Fellow Korean War Veterans Association Members:

Bill Norris asked me to write up a short up-date about the progress of the above Board in achieving our mutual goal of a memorial to "our" war!

The Board has met three times since the membership was announced by the President (July 87). We are organized as follows:

a. Gen. (Ret) R.G. Stilwell is Chairman.

b. Gen (Ret) R.G. Davis (MOH) is Vice Chmn and Chamn of the Site and Design Committee.

c. Col (Ret) W.E. Weber is Chmn of the Liaison to Korean War Veterans Groups Committee.

d. J.B. Curcio is Chmn of the Fund Raising Cmte

e. J.D. McKevitt is Chmn of the Promotion and Publicity Committee.

f. The other members serve on the various committees.

The Board Chairman and the Chairmen of the various Committees constitute an Executive Group that operates full time and executes the will of the entire Board. No actions are taken by the Exec Grp, or any Cmte, that have not been approved in principle by the entire Board.

We work in very close cooperation with the American Battle Monuments Commission staff and jointly share all major aspects of the effort.

The Board has recommended a site located at the corner of 17th and Constitution (the park area overlooking the lagoons and marked by the old tollhouse). To the rear of the site is the Washington Monument and on the other side of the lagoon is the Vietnam Memorial. The site is a prime location and would be perfect for our memorial.

The Secretary of Interior has concurred in our site selection and has requested that the Congress so

authorize (present law requires Congressional approval of the location of monuments in the Mall area of Federal city). We have testified at Congressional hearings on the request and have every reason to believe it will be authorized.

However there is a time limit on the request. Congress must approve it prior to 8 Apr 88 or we shall not be granted the site.

Just before Congress recessed for the Holidays approval was given to a Bill to permit the funds donated for the memorial to be invested in interest bearing securities by the US Treasury. The President signed the Bill before the end of the year. Thus, all monies now (and previously) contributed will earn interest.

We have about 1.8 million already donated. Our immediate goal is to achieve the 5 million required by the law prior to the 5 year expiration period that is in the law. By Oct 91 we must have at least 5 million in the fund or the authority for the monument expires.

So, obviously, first priority is to raise the money!

The process by which design will happen is somewhat involved, but necessary. The Corps of Engineers will advertise the project and provide certain specifications (relating to site problems such as soil, drainage, etc). Architectural firms will submit their proposals (not designs!) as to how they envision the effort to be accomplished. From these, six firms will be selected to submit detailed plans for design of the memorial. All will be constrained by the concept statement we (the Board) have given concerning the design.

From the six submitted the Board will select the designs preferred in priority and

recommend these to the ABMC. In turn, the ABMC, Nat'l Capitol Planning Commission, The Fine Arts Commission and the Dept of Interior, will consider the recommendations of the Board. Hopefully, there will be agreement with the Board's selection. If not, negotiations begin to find an acceptable compromise.

The Board has made an irrevocable commitment to ensure that Korean veterans (and their Assns) will have a major voice in offering ideas and comments about the design. Obviously, from among so many diverse groups it may be difficult to arrive at a unanimous agreement. But, the Board will exercise all efforts to determine a consensus.

In the final assessment, it is the responsibility of the Board to determine the will of the Korean veterans and the nation. We are determined to be dominant in this regard. But, all veterans must remember that many other factors, and factions, are involved and the decision process may, at times, seem to be convoluted! In the end though, I'm confident that the will of the mass of Korean era veterans will prevail!

I have enclosed a copy of the concept statement that the Board has developed concerning the memorial. Bear in mind that this statement is intended solely to convey an impression and expression of the basic conceptualization of the memorial. It is not intended to so precisely define design so as to stifle initiative or innovative presentations.

In the time since the Board was formed I have come to know and appreciate the abilities and dedication of all the Board members. I'm convinced that between us, and with the help of all Korean veterans and Korean Era veterans groups, we shall succeed in selecting and erecting (!) a

memorial in which and of which, we shall all be very proud!

This is **your** memorial! Thus, you have a responsibility to uphold! Do not lose interest and do not cease your efforts to raise funds! What you raise between yourselves in the Assn is important! But, of greater importance is what you do to get your family, friends, neighbors and communities to donate!

In my own fraternal unit Assn (of which I am Pres) the 187th Abn Regt'l Cmbt Team Assn (RAKKASANS), we are (each member) pledged to obtain 100 ten dollar donations from other than Assn members. If each member of the Assn achieves the goal, the RAKKASANS will have raised over 1.5. million! Perhaps that may be ambitious, but, think about it- couldn't you get that many pledges if you really tried!

Remember, every penny donated will be spent only on the actual design and construction of the memorial! Not one cent will be spent to raise money! And, if the campaign to build this memorial fails, every penny donated will be returned to the donor! In short, this is one action that Americans can contribute to with full knowledge that their contribution will be used to build the memorial!

I've enclosed a copy of the form we use in the RAKKASANS to achieve these pledges. You may want to do likewise (as an Assn), or you may want to just use the form yourself. (By the way, the RAKKASAN obtaining the pledges pays the postage to mail them to ABMC if franked envelopes are not available).

In a few weeks, the Board will begin a nation-wide fund raising campaign aimed at corporate and foundation type contributors. Or, if you will, the big bucks hitters! We hope to raise veterans groups (AL, VFW, etc). But, I frankly believe that we (the individual Korean veteran, can do more and better by our own efforts!

There are over 5 million of us!

Over 500,000 actually served in combat! I just don't believe that we cannot guarantee that our memorial will become a reality! If we depend upon others to do what we should be doing, we lack that resolve that I believe we have! Let's do our "own thing" one more time! Get out the word in your community! Get your friends to support! And, don't quit! Keep at it until you get all 100 pledges!

If you do, we'll dedicate our memorial (God and the bureaucrats willing) on the 40th anniversary of the start of the Korean War! That's my goal! I emphasize mine! The Board has made no such statement, nor do I know if the members share my view! But, I do know that most veterans I have talked to share that goal! We can make it happen!

Well, I hope this will bring you "up to speed" as to the present status of the project. We (the Board) hope to find funding to establish a small administrative office and hire a director and secretary to provide a central location for our efforts. In the interim, you can write to the Board at the address shown on the title page or you can write directly to me at the address below. In either case, your voice will be heard!

Let's remember "The Forgotten War"!

William E Weber
Col USA - Ret
Chmn, Liaison to Korean
War Vets Grps Cmte

GETTING MELLOW:

This Association was formed to insure that the reason and purpose we served during the Korean War. It has for years lived under the misnomer Police Action so attached due to the lack of proper knowledge of/about the enemy. I am sure that Mr. Truman meant well when he said Korea would only be a Police Action. There was really no reason to place a scare into America with another war

following the Archie Bunker's big onw, WW II. The American public had only concluded the long and bitter war that had touched many of its family. The memory of such and the mention of that word WAR put chills in every household through out this great country.

We now look back to put things into prospective with some meaning to try and now understand. We can now see why it was referred to as Police Action and concluding as a Conflict after 3 years and 32 days. It took the Army 5 years following the conclusion of this to officially declare it a war.

The minute any person set foot into Korea from 25 June 1950 till 27 July 1953, heard their first shot and seen blood that individual was indoctrinated into a fight for personal survival.

We became the first Americans in a War that were not in for the duration and six as they used to say in the Big One WW II. After the first year they started to rotate men home when replacement became available. Those that rotated home came from different units 1, 2, 3 men joining men from other units to be shipped home. The never sent home entire units that had served together. Many that came home did not keep in contact with those they left behind.

We are now in the era of the name of the Newsletter "Graybeards" a sign of age. This time in life we now try to recollect back to try and remember some of our old buddies. Time takes it toll in memory because now we realize that when we came home we wanted to forget.

Editor

KOREA-1950

Center of Military History (a multi-part series) United States Army

(continued from September)

The attacking communist divisions moved swiftly across the 38th parallel toward Seoul, fifty miles to the south, and by 28 June 1950, three days after the beginning of the North Korean invasion, the capital had fallen into enemy hands. The element of tactical surprise and the North Koreans' overwhelming superiority in weapons crushed organized ROK resistance in the vicinity of the parallel. North Korean tank columns ground forward unscathed against the ineffective Republic of Korea forces which lacked tanks and adequate anti-tank weapons. As the communist offensive swelled in power, masses of South Koreans, soldiers and civilians alike, moved south across the wide Han River seeking whatever protection that natural obstacle might provide. The wild exodus of refugees from Seoul swelled the population of Suwon, which lay a few miles below the capital.

Complicating this southward movement, A South Korean general prematurely ordered the destruction of an important bridge spanning the Han, and it was blown while packed with fleeing South Koreans. Individuals ROK soldiers displayed a will to fight, but ammunition of every kind was running low. On 27 June the seat of the South Korean Government was temporarily moved from Seoul to Taejon below the Han and Kum Rivers. Although U.S. bombers attacked P'yongyang and targets nearer the front, enemy planes freely strafed the Suwon airstrip which was near the headquarters of Brig. Gen. John H. Church, the commander of ADCOM. While the monsoon, which had just started, turned Korea's dirt and gravel

roads into bogs, the enemy managed to ferry his armor across the Han and advance into the outskirts of Suwon.

The armies of North and South Korea were about equal in size but not in equipment when the North Korean People's Army under Marshal Choi Yung Kun began its June offensive. Russian T34 tanks, Russian vehicles, Russian combat planes, and Russian automatic weapons were used against the people of South Korea. Thousands of North Korean soldiers with years of service in the other communist armies provided the hard core of the invading troops. There can be no doubt that Soviet advisers played an overwhelming part in planning the operation. Directing their activities in readying the North Korean forces for invasion was the burly Soviet ambassador at P'yongyang, Col. Gen. Terenti Shtykov. In drawing up their timetable, the communists apparently assumed that the initial advantage of a strong surprise attack in great force against the Republic of Korea would be followed by a quick and decisive victory for the forces of communism. Members of the North Korean high command and their colleagues in China and Russia, did not fully anticipate the indignation which their assault would arouse in the United Nations and that one U.N. member, the United States, would promptly come to the aid of South Korea under the authority of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Actually, the United States was hardly in condition to wage war during the summer of 1950. Popular sentiment against a large standing military establishment and eagerness to affect economies in government had forced drastic reductions in defense expenditures in the years following World War II. Few trained units were available for immediate commit-

ment in Korea. There existed only twelve American combat divisions (including two U.S. Marine Corps divisions). Of these, every one was considerably under war strength except the 1st Infantry Division, then in Europe. Also, since no one knew whether Korea was merely a sideshow to divert attention from a larger communist thrust elsewhere, it was deemed inadvisable to send all divisions to the Orient. To maintain the maximum number of active combat units within manpower limitations, the Army had removed the third battalion from infantry regiments and had similarly reduced other organizations.

Most of the American divisions, moreover, were many thousands of miles from either Japan or Korea. No U.S. combat units were in Korea when the communists began their invasion, and the four divisions of the Eighth U.S. Army in Japan had been concerned chiefly with occupation duties. Most of the men in uniform were very young and few had ever been exposed to hostile fire when the first of the four divisions in Japan was alerted for combat in Korea. Since time was of the essence, General MacArthur was forced to commit his command piecemeal.

With the North Koreans flooding down through Seoul and Inch'on and threatening Suwon, the young republic teetered on the brink of oblivion. To prevent a complete enemy breakthrough and to gain time for the creation of a defense zone, planes based in Japan and naval craft blasted North Korean troops and installation, and Task Force Smith, approximately one half a battalion combat team, was detached from the 21st Infantry Regiment of the U.S. 24th Division and transported by air on 1-2 July across Tshushima Strait to the South Korean port of Pusan. With the rest of the division following by sea, this task force raced north by rail from Pusan to the city of

Taejon. There, it piled into trucks and, pushing through endless lines of bewildered refugees, made its first contact with enemy ground troops in the vicinity of Osan on 5 July. A strong force of North Korean infantry and tanks struck Task Force Smith as it stood alone in the roadway between Seoul and Ch'onan.

For seven long hours the outnumbered Americans poured their howitzer, bazooka, mortar, and small arms fire at the Russian-made tanks. Five of the tanks, were knocked out by howitzer shells, but the North Koreans flowed around the American flanks in great numbers, forcing the surviving infantrymen to abandon their heavy weapons and withdraw. Hopelessly outgunned and outmaneuvered, the tankless Americans had received a grim baptism of fire. Two rifle companies, a battery of 105-mm. howitzers, two 4.2-inch mortar platoons, a platoon of 75-mm. recoilless rifles, and six attached teams equipped with World War II type 2.36-inch bazookas had held an entire enemy division from 0800 until 1500. The Americans who lived through the rigors of this battle lost their contempt for the fighting abilities of the North Koreans. It was evident that the enemy soldiers were excellently trained, led with skill and equipped with an unexpected amount of fire power. For these men of the 24th Division, the early days of the fighting were bloody and humiliating. They lacked the numbers and the weapons to defeat the North Koreans, and Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the temporary ground force commander in Korea, had the unhappy task of sacrificing space to gain time in a series of hard-fought delaying actions. The battle for the railroad line from Osan south to Taejon was marked by frustration, heroism, and death.

As Task Force Smith fought its way out of impending encirclement near Osan, it withdrew through the

34th Infantry regiment and additional elements of the 21st, both of which had moved hurriedly into position twelve miles south of Osan. During the task force's initial baptism of fire, a contingent of North Koreans had continued down the road and struck the 34th Infantry Regiment. The enemy delivered a powerful frontal attack and then proceeded to execute the usual envelopment movement. The 34th Infantry was unable to knock out the enemy tanks and under the cover of darkness endeavored to escape the trap.

Farther to the south, at Ch'anan, an inspiring illustration of leadership and heroism was demonstrated when Col. Robert R. Martin, commanding the 34th Infantry Regiment, threw himself into the thick of the fighting in order to rally his troops by his personal bravery. This gallant officer met his death while firing his last bazooka rocket at a communist tank only 15 yards away. Colonel Martin was posthumously awarded the first Distinguished Service Cross of the campaign.

Responsible officers in Tokyo, of course did not expect that the limited forces first committed could hold the enemy indefinitely and, therefore, they prepared plans to establish an initial defensive position to include the railroads which connected Soch'on on the west coast with P'ohand-dong in the east. Such a zone would also protect the double-tracked railroad running from Taejon south through Taegu to the port of Pusan and thus roughly enclose the areas south of the Kum River.

The tactical situation dictated that the 24th Infantry Division should initially fight a delaying action through the mountains and rice paddies of central Korea. In the meantime, other major U.S. units, the 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry), the 25th Infantry Division, and the 7th Infantry Division, were to cross from Japan and push northwest to reinforce

the elements of the 24th. Later, additional substantial reinforcements could be expected from the United States. It was intended that, if necessary, the U. S. divisions would pull back to a perimeter around Pusan where, with military supplies flowing into the port from Japan and the United States, American forces and regrouped ROK units probably could hold a relatively large beach head indefinitely. Within the perimeter a formidable concentration of men, equipment, and fire power would be developed while the enemy was subsisting on lines of supply stretching back to North Korea. After many weeks of preparation, within the beach-head, a counteroffensive could then be launched against the communists, with the Americans and South Koreans breaking out for a drive to the 38th parallel.

By 9 July the battered Americans had left the smoldering rail junction town of Ch'onan to the North Koreans. When they tried to retreat by road, they were subjected to a withering cross fire from the hills. Bitter, haggard, tattered, and exhausted, they withdrew toward the Kum River and town of Taejon.

The mud was one of the worst natural hazards in Korea. It slowed or stopped vehicular traffic and engulfed the straining leg muscles of the foot soldier. When under fire, the soldier who slipped into the stagnant, sickening waters of a rice paddy might find that only by pulling his feet out of his boots could he escape from the slime and crawl to safety. He could never escape, however, from the eternity of rain. Throughout July and August it poured, three or four days at a time, drenching every man and coating equipment with mildew, rot and rust. The heat of the Korean summer and the inescapable flies, fleas and lice constituted other irritants for the exasperated American troops. Nauseated by the earthy smells which thickened the air, caked

with dirt, the bruised and sweat-soaked men fought the enemy in filthy, water-filled gullies, in and out of small villages of mud-plastered huts, and over endless mountain ridges. As often as not cut off from the rear, jostled by hordes of refugees, sometimes shoeless, frequently bleeding and hungry, the men of the 24th Division, individually or in scattered units, slowed the enemy and disrupted his timetable.

The principal enemy thrust was down the Seoul-Taejon railroad. A parallel column was advancing swiftly in the central sector toward Wonju and Ch'ungju to cut the railroad east of Taejon. Two other enemy forces were thrusting into the far western Ongjin peninsula and down the eastern coastal strip toward Samch'ok, respectively.

Along the railroad between the Han and Kum Rivers the countryside was littered with wrecked and abandoned equipment - the huts, which had once been homes of the now dispossessed population, were in ruins. Stately patriarchs in tall black hats, worried bands of women in high-waisted skirts and white blouses, bewildered children naked in the oppressive heat and wiry Korean fathers stooped beneath the staggering weight of overloaded A-frames, clogged the highways to the south. Strafed at times by Russian-made Yak fighters, buffeted by friendly soldiers hurrying to the front, splattered with mud, soaked by cloudbursts, the homeless host of refugees contributed to the tragic confusion, which resigned belovely the parallel. Mingling with innocent civilians, enemy personnel in native dress moved inconspicuously, waiting for opportunities to stampede the crowds, block bridges, and throw hand grenades into passing groups of U.S. soldiers.

Elements of the original eight ROK divisions attempted to make a recovery after the enemy's first breakthrough. Fighting to the east

of the U.S. 24th Division, ROK troops made a determined stand in those areas where the North Korean infantry was fighting without tank support. The United Nations air force (which included U.S., Air Force, U.S. Navy, and Royal Australian Air Force planes) by 10 July won control of the air from the North Korean pilots who had terrified the population of South Korea. Combined U.S. and British naval units maintained a blockade and vigilant patrol along Korea's coast line.

On land, the communists had achieved great tactical advantages which fortunately they failed to exploit fully. After the second week of fighting, although the U.S. units were still spread thin and while the ROK Army commanders were struggling to regroup their divisions, the North Koreans slowed rather than hastened their pace. At that time, an all-out enemy assault against the 24th Division might well have resulted in its destruction, leaving the route to Taejon, Taegu and Pusan bare of defenders. Every hour of enemy delay saw more troops and equipment arriving at Pusan. The need for additional ground forces and more and heavier weapons was a desperate one. Enemy casualties were high, but the heavy American casualties were even more serious because of the small number of U.S. troops actually engaged in the conflict. In addition the North Koreans had a decided advantage in weapons. The presence of their Russian-manufactured medium and light tanks, 120-mm. howitzers permitted the communists to outgun the ROK and U.S. troops in all the early engagements. At first the heaviest American weapon was the 105-mm. howitzer, but by the third week of fighting, 155-mm. howitzers began to arrive in the combat zone. The gradual improvement in American arms, however, did not offset the enemy's tremendous superiority in manpower and weapons which

continued to force General Dean's troops to the rear. The 24th Division fought a difficult delaying action from Ch'onan to Kongju, and then south across the Kum River toward the important town of Taejon.

Taejon, with a population of 37,000 during normal times, lies fifteen miles below the Kum river and is one of the principal cities in southwestern Korea. It was a natural location for a determined stand by U.S. troops since it is an important communications center and is at the head of a highway and double-tracked railroad with twists in corkscrew turns through the mountains to Pusan, 125 miles to the southeast. To protect Taejon, the thinning ranks of the 24th Division were deployed between the town and the Kum River. Engineers blew the bridge crossing the Kum, but unfortunately, the waters of the river subsided and the enemy was able to ford the river at several places. On 12 July, before the battle for Taejon began, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commanding general of the Eighth Army, had assumed command of all ground forces in Korea. He wanted to hold Taejon, but once the communists forded the shallow Kum river, the fate of the city was decided. Nevertheless, the battle for Taejon was bitter.

While General Dean's 24th Division attempted to hold the Kum River line, a few Sherman tanks began to make their appearance in combat, although their 75-mm. guns were not a match for the heavier armament carried by the Russian-made T34's. The new and highly effective U.S. 3.5-inch bazooka reached Korea while the battle for Taejon was raging. These rocket launchers were placed into the eager hands of the infantry as rapidly as they could be flown to the front from the United States. The troops found the 3.5-inch bazooka to be an effective close-range antitank weapon. Firing a nine-pound rocket with a shaped charge

designed to focus its full force forward in a jet, it could and did stop North Korean tanks.

There were neither weapons nor troops enough, however, to hold the communists. In the west, probing attacks were launched by the enemy up and down the Kum and he established footholds across the river at Samgyori and Kongju. After the communists forded the Kum they poured into the vicinity of Taejon. Lacking the reserves to defend its flanks, the bulk of the 24th was ordered to retreat before it was completely surrounded. A fierce rear guard action was fought in and near the city as the North Koreans appeared on every side. In baggy white civilian clothes or American fatigue uniforms, communist soldiers who had infiltrated Taejon at night rained death upon the Americans as they fought to hold off the enemy's frontal assault. Other North Korean units cut in behind the city, blocking the escape route which U.S. forces could not keep open because of a failure in communications. Among the men lost in this battle was the 24th's commander, General Dean, who remained with his forward units in Taejon when the North Korean tanks broke through. This fearless leader was in the midst of the fighting reassuring the disheartened, reorganizing men separated from their units, participating in attacks against enemy tanks, and directing aid to the wounded. For his gallant deeds at Taejon, General Dean was awarded the Medal of Honor. The three days of desperate fighting by General Dean's command at Taejon constituted the strongest resistance encountered by the enemy to that date.

The loss of Taejon on 20 July was of serious consequence to General Walker's Eighth Army, but the event occurred while a large number of U.S. reinforcements were moving up to meet the enemy. The

U.N. Command in Korea was waging two great battles: the battle for the ground, and the battle of the build-up. Since their left flank had been exposed by the fall of Taejon, hard-fighting elements of the reconstituted ROK Army in action slightly to the east of the 24th Division pulled back toward the perimeter which was shrinking about Pusan. Two additional U.S. divisions, however, had arrived in Korea and were advancing toward North Korean positions. Some troops of the 25th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, crossed from Japan as early as 9 July and were sent about fifty miles northeast of Taejon to Hamch'ang, there to block the North Koreans' advance down an alternate road to Taegu. As other troops of the 25th Division disembarked they also were dispatched to that area north of Taegu which the strong enemy column was threatening.

The third large American unit to reach Korea was the 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry), commanded by Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay. The division boarded a convoy of British and American ships on 15 July in Japan and sailed through the Shimonoseki Straits for southern Korea. A possible amphibious operation on the west coast behind enemy lines at Inch'on had been considered, but the tactical situation was so pressing in mid-July that the division disembarked on 18 July at P'ohang-dong, a port sixty-three miles north of Pusan. The planning for this landing had been rushed to completion in ten days. Its object was twofold: to place more American troops in Korea as fast as possible without overloading the congested facilities at Pusan, and to strengthen the right flank of the U.N. line which had previously been manned completely by ROK divisions. Haunted all the way by the threat of typhoon weather, Rear Adm. James H. Doyle's convoy steamed into the murky

harbor of the little fishing port. Fortunately, there was no opposition to the landing and the troops of the 1st Cavalry Division left their transports adding fresh strength to the embattled friendly forces.

Eight days after the uncontested disembarkation at P'ohang-dong of the 1st Cavalry Division, more reinforcements in the form of elements of the separate 29th Regimental Combat Team (RCT) landed unopposed south of Chinju in South Korea, having come north by sea from Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands.

By the last week of July, the Eighth Army had been substantially strengthened. A logistical command, organized in Pusan on 4 July 1950 under Brig. Gen. Crump Garvin, worked around the clock processing men and equipment for transportation inland. The regrouped ROK Army fought along the northern perimeter where it was supported by the U.S. 25th Division. South and east of fallen Taejon, the determined 1st Cavalry Division reinforced the combat-weary 24th Division, now commanded by General Church. All divisions in the line were still seriously understrength. Pushing toward Chinju, fifty-five miles west of Pusan, were elements of the 29th RCT, which rounded out the ground forces then at the disposal of General Walker.

to be continued

**4TH ANNUAL REUNION AND MEMORIAL SERVICE
KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION
35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CEASE FIRE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
25-26-27-28 JULY 1988**

The Korean War Veterans Association's Annual Reunion and Memorial Service will be held on the above dates to Honor our Fallen Comrades.

A Wreath Laying Ceremony will be conducted at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at 10:00 AM 27 July 1988 commemorating the signing of the 35th Anniversary of the Cease Fire terminating the "KOREAN WAR". Immediately following, a Memorial Service will be conducted in the Arlington National Cemetery Amphitheatre in remembrance of our fallen comrades, those 8,177 Men Missing in Action and the 389 Prisoners of War whom still remain unaccounted for.

This year's reunion registration fee is \$130.00 per person (adult). This pre-registration fee covers Breakfast and Dinner each day and the Banquet on Wednesday evening.

There will be a cash bar at this meal only. This also includes the cost of the Bus Transportation for 27 July.

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|---------------------------|---|
| 25 July 1988 Monday | Sign in and registration starting 9:00 AM. Dinner 6:00 PM. |
| 26 July 1988 Tuesday | Breakfast 8:00 AM Annual Business Meeting 10:00 AM Dinner 6:00 PM |
| 27 July 1988 Wednesday | Breakfast 7:30 AM. Sharp! Wreath laying & Memorial Service 10:00 AM Arlington National Cemetery Banquet at 6:00 PM with cash bar |
| 28 July 1988 Thursday | Breakfast 8:00 AM Open Discussion of this year's Reunion |

Please fill out the attached Attendance Registration form and return it to the Korean War Veterans Association with your registration fee. Upon receipt of your Attendance form we will mail you a Hotel Registration Card along with a brochure describing the Hotel and facilities and directions to the hotel.

there are 150 rooms reserved for this year's reunion at the special rate of \$55.00 for Single and \$59.00 Double Room per day. In order to receive this special rate you must fill out and return to the Hotel the Special Registration Card that we will return to you upon receipt of your Registration Form.

there will be a Hospitality Room serving drinks on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A Donation of a bottle of spirits for this will be gratefully appreciated. Should you wish to make a financial donation (regardless if you attend or not) it would help off-set the additional expenses of this years reunion.

ATTENDANCE — QUESTIONNAIRE

KWVA CARD NO. ____ *Mail to: Korean War Veterans Association (Reunion)
P.O. Box 12205
Baltimore, Maryland 21281*

Name: _____ **Spouse** _____

Address: _____

I will attend: (_____ Yes)(_____ No), Wife (_____ Yes)(_____ No)

Reunion Fee: \$130.00 per person (Adult). Amount \$ _____ Check No. _____

Operating Fund Donation: Amount \$ _____ Check No. _____

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO: "KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION",
Noted: 88 Reunion

50/50 SPECIAL FUND RAISING RAFFLE

Prizes

1st \$1,000.00, 2nd \$500.00, 3rd \$150.00

Again this year the Reunion Committee will conduct a raffle. Last years raffle raised \$9,540.00 for the Korean War Memorial thru our memberships generous participation.

This years raffle will be a 50/50 raffle for the benefit of the Korean War Memorial and this Association.

After deducting the Expenses (Prize money, Printing and mailing) the Net Profit will be divided 50% for the Korean War Memorial Fund and 50% to the Association. The expenses of invited Guests will be deducted from the Association's receipts.

**The drawing will be conducted at the Annual Banquet
on**

27 July 1988

Winners will be notified by Phone and the publication of winning raffle tickets will be published in the Association Newsletter along with the results of money raised.

Each member will receive the same amount of tickets (30). Please remember to put your KWVA No. on each stub when you return the stubs with donations. Make all Checks payable to "THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION", noted Special Fund Raising. Return to Korean War Veterans Association, PO Box 12205, Baltimore, MD. 21281. Attn: Reunion Committee.

Should any member wish additional tickets you may request them by writing to the same address.

**Remember our goal is a National Memorial
for those we left behind.**

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25, 26, 27, 28 July 1988
4th ANNUAL REUNION AND MEMORIAL SERVICE
KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION
35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CEASE FIRE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

**KOREAN WAR
VETERANS ASSOCIATION**



POW'S
389 ?

MIA'S
8,177

Korean War

***Though Others
Have Forgotten
We Shall Never Forget
Our Comrades***

United States Casualties
25 June 1950 - 27 July 1953

54,246 DEAD

103,000 WOUNDED

8,177 M.I.A.'s

7,000 P.O.W.'s

3,450 Returned Alive

51% Died in Prison Camps

389 P.O.W.'s Unaccounted For