

America's Forgotten Victory!

KOREAN WAR VETERANS Graybeards



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THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

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THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

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

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From the President

Larry Kinard

As I write this, July 4th/Independence Day celebrations and parades are in the air. Sitting here in my home I can hear the fireworks exploding at the baseball park a short distance south of us. Our chapter on this July 4th holiday took part in one of the best parades in Texas, in the city of Arlington. It is estimated that our three-mile route was lined by about 50,000 people, many of whom waved, applauded, and said "Thank you for your service" as we passed by. Many of our members had a chance during this time to experience this same kind of welcome.

It is time again for all of us to count our blessings and realize that we live in a great country. Even though things don't always go the way we think they should, we still have freedom and opportunity that most of the people in the world don't have.

Director Tom McHugh, National Ceremonies Chairman, Director Art Griffith's Color Guard, and I took part in the Memorial Day service in Washington DC by laying a wreath at our Memorial and also at the Tomb of the Unknowns. To me, these events are solemn and necessary moments that we must continue to be a part of to show that we still remember those who paid the ultimate sacrifice during the Korean War.

We had a large group of people at our Memorial that day who participated in the wreath laying ceremony with us. During that trip, I also met with representatives from the DoD who briefed several of us on the final plans for the July 27 program. I can assure you that day will be well planned and a very interesting and exciting time for all those who are fortunate to be there.

The Transition Team that I mentioned in my last letter met in the DFW area on June 12 to work on several issues that needed to be addressed before the July meeting. The primary outcome of the meeting was to have a Business without a Meeting of the Board to take action on some important concerns. During the last week in June the Board did that and decided on the following items:

(1) Approved moving both the 1st VP to the office of President and 2nd VP to 1st VP with title and responsibility

This has been a great year for the Korean War veterans. With Congress naming this the "Year of the Korean War Veteran" and having the DOD funded to assist us in so many ways, I feel we have come a long way from the days of the "Forgotten War."

(2) Approved a recommendation that had been proposed during the March Board meeting in Syracuse to move the KWVA financial, accounting and bookkeeping activities to the Membership Office in Charleston, Illinois to eliminate having to transfer these functions with every change of administration

(3) Approved the appointment of Tom Gregg as Treasurer in order to relocate the function closer to the President's office

(4) Approved the appointment of John "Sonny" Edwards to replace Director Frank Williams, who has resigned due to serious family problems and could not attend the Board meetings

John Edwards ran for Director in the most recent election. According to the By-laws, he was the primary candidate for the vacant position. All these actions will help us move forward.

A week after the Transition Team meeting my wife and I left the DFW airport to attend the 63rd Commemoration of the beginning of the war and a meeting of the International Federation of Korean War Veteran Associations in Seoul, Korea. We had been invited by the KVA to attend as a delegate to the 9th General Assembly Meeting of the IFKWVA, which meets every five years. These delegates are generally Presidents of the respective KWVA organizations in each of the countries who supplied troops or services in Korea during the war.

The main item on their agenda was the consideration of whether to continue the international organization because of the age of all the members and their declining ability to attend the international meetings. The two options presented were:

1. continue the way it is going and let it die a natural death
2. allow descendents to become involved and take over the leadership at some time in

the future.

The group voted almost unanimously to get descendents involved and challenge them to carry on the legacy of the Korean War.

We are faced with the same concern in our organization. At some point we will need to make a similar choice. The Korean government is very supportive of the decision and at this point will continue to fund the Federation.

Two very good things about the trip were that it was funded by the KVA and MPVA and Professor Jongwoo Han arranged a meeting with Pantech CEO BY Park so I could personally thank him for his generous donation made early this year.

When you read this the July meeting will already have come and gone. This has been a great year for the Korean War veterans. With Congress naming this the "Year of the Korean War Veteran" and having the DoD funded to assist us in so many ways, I feel we have come a long way from the days of the "Forgotten War." Even though we have had a few problems recently, we have elevated the awareness and acceptance of our organization to a point that we haven't had in the past.

Also, I am sure many of you feel as I do that this may truly be one of our last big opportunities to be recognized for what we did. The DoD 60th Anniversary Committee will cease to exist in September, along with the effort and funding that has been provided since 2010. We owe a lot of gratitude to General Walter Sharp and Colonel David Clark and their very capable staff for what they have done for us. It will be up to us to continue the momentum and recognition they generated during this time.

In closing, I thank the KWVA Board of Directors and all those who have helped and supported me over this past couple of months as we move forward.

COVER: Rodolfo Hernandez, recipient of the Medal of Honor during the Korean War, is escorted to his seat prior to the start of a parade held at Marine Barracks Washington, D.C., in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, July 25. (Official Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Dan Hosack)



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From the Secretary



Frank Cohee

Letters/Emails of Interest

Trying to get a Korean War Veteran to Speak at her school

I hope you remember us. I'm Cadie's father. She recently sent you a letter after listening on YouTube to your story about your days in Korea. You were very kind to suggest that this fall she might invite a veteran to her high school. She'd like to do that.

You suggested two members with the Pineville and Baton Rouge KWVA chapters in Louisiana. I tried both telephone numbers but without luck. I think I wrote the numbers down incorrectly. Might you be able to check for us? Cadie would love to invite a veteran and also to go meet the chapter members.

One name you gave me for the Pineville chapter was a Douglas Rhodes, and I wrote down his telephone as 318-487-1608; the other, for the Baton Rouge chapter, was Arthur Golden, and I wrote down his telephone as 225-763-5901.

I hope this isn't an interruption. She's very proud of her great uncle Morgan Binet who gave his life at Chosin serving as a Marine. And Cadie was excited to learn your story. I hope she pursues this and expresses her gratitude to veterans living in Louisiana.

Secretary Cohee's Note

Cadie joined the KWVA in 2009 as a junior member at the age of 13, probably the youngest member we have. This was a surprise to me, as I am sure it is to most of us. As for the tele-

phone numbers, they are the numbers that are in the database. Cadie lives in New Orleans and can be reached at 504-234-8441. Are there any volunteers in Louisiana who would like to speak at her school? Incidentally, Cadie's father is a Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeals.

Thank You Letters Are Always Welcome

After reading your latest in the The Graybeards magazine, I thank you for your continued efforts as Secretary. Specifically, I thank you for sending to me a copy of the Directory after I donated the M-1 rifle. Your job is a thankless one that does entail accuracy and responsibility.

I also noted your comments about the Commander in Chief. My feelings on that, if I may quote a "Band Of Brothers" remark: "Captain Sobo, you salute the rank, not the man." I won't go any farther.

Did I see your name in 'Linked-in' lately? I am sorta enrolled in that forum.

Wayne Doenges, New Haven, IN

A Message From the Secretary of Veterans Affairs

From the Prudential's Communications Manager for the Office of Servicemember's Group Life Insurance: If you have Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI), then you should know that VGLI Paperless Billing is now available.

Frank Cohee
National Secretary, KWVA
kwvasec@g-mail.com

Soldier Missing from Korean War Identified

The Department of Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) announced today that the remains of a serviceman missing from the Korean War have been identified and returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army Sgt. Bernard J. Fisher of Wilkes Barre, Pa., was buried July 16, in Arlington National Cemetery. In January 1951, Fisher and elements of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 19th Infantry Regiment (IR), 24th Infantry Division (ID), were deployed northeast of Seoul, South Korea, where they were attacked by enemy forces. During the 19th IR attempt to delay the enemy forces from advancing, Fisher and his unit moved towards a more defensible position, when the unit suffered heavy losses. It was during this attack, that Fisher was reported missing.

In July 1951, the U.S. Army Graves

Registration recovered the remains of four men north of Shaha-dong, near Seoul, South Korea. The remains were buried in the United Nations Cemetery at Tanggok, South Korea, and were disinterred and transferred to the U.S. Army's Central Identification Unit in Kokura, Japan for laboratory analysis.

During the analysis the remains of three men could not be positively identified. In March 1955, a military review board declared the remains of the fourth to be unidentifiable. The unidentified remains were transferred to Hawaii, where they were interred as "unknown" at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, also known as the "Punchbowl."

In 2012, U.S. officials reevaluated Fisher's records and determined that with advances in technology, the unknown remains could likely be identified.

Following the reevaluation, the decision was made to exhume the remains for scientific analysis identification.

In the identification of the remains, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) used circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools, such as dental comparison and chest radiograph which matched Fisher's records.

Using modern technology, identifications continue to be made from remains that were previously turned over by North Korean officials. Today, more than 7,900 Americans remain unaccounted for from the Korean War.

For additional information on the Defense Department's mission to account for missing Americans, visit the DPMO web site at <http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo> or call 703-699-1420.

Egg Fried Rice and the Significance of the Korean War

By Zhen-Gang Ji, Ph.D., P.E.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the end of the Korean War (1950–1953). There are a variety of theories on the significance of the Korean War. Based on the historic facts, I believe that the most significant and lasting impact of the Korean War on the world is from the killing of a young interpreter in the Chinese Army in an air raid by the U.S. Air Force. His death was triggered by a bowl of egg fried rice.

Mr. Yang Di was the deputy director of the Warfare Office at Chinese Army Headquarters in Korea (the official name

...I believe that the most significant and lasting impact of the Korean War on the world is from the killing of a young interpreter in the Chinese Army in an air raid by the U.S. Air Force. His death was triggered by a bowl of egg fried rice.

is the Chinese People's Volunteer Army). He experienced that air raid and witnessed the death of the interpreter. Yang Di's memoir gives the most details of the death of the interpreter, and is also supported by and consistent with recollections of other Chinese officers who were

at the scene.

General Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader from 1948 to his death in 1994, sent a basket of fresh chicken eggs to Peng Dehuai, the Commander in Chief of the Chinese Army in Korea, at dusk of November 24, 1950. Fresh eggs were a rare and precious commodity during the war. Since Peng had already had dinner, the eggs were left untouched.

The next morning, Yang Di saw cooking smoke rising from Peng's office. Since it was strictly prohibited to cook during daytime to avoid the smoke exposing the location of the headquarters, Yang Di rushed into the office, where he saw three junior officers cooking egg fried rice. He asked who dared to eat the eggs of the Commander in Chief and cause so much smoke. The answer was that the officer who served as the Russian language interpreter did.

Yang Di, who did know the real identification of the interpreter at that time, was very unhappy and ordered the young officers to put out the fire and run to the air shelter, since the air alarm signaled an imminent air raid. But the young interpreter ignored his order and did not run to the shelter. Moments later, U.S. bombers appeared in the sky. They did not circle for targets, as they usually did, and started to drop napalm bombs.

The first bomb was a direct hit on Peng's office, which burst immediately into flames. The interpreter was killed; his body burned beyond recognition; and he was only identified by the Soviet Union-made watch on his wrist.

It was the 33rd day of his tour of duty in Korea. He was 28 years old; his name was Mao Anying, the eldest son of Chairman Mao Zedong, who was the Chinese leader from 1949 to his death in 1976. According to my recent research

'You Didn't Die In Vain'

As we observe the 60th anniversary of the Korean War cease fire, we once again remember our comrades who paid the ultimate price for freedom. I composed the poem below prior to the first "Korean War Gathering" in Washington DC in 1985 that Bill Norris and I coordinated. Our efforts were successful, and the Korean War Veterans Association became a reality.

As the efforts in Massachusetts that I organized in 1984 to recognize the Korean War veterans expanded, I and other veterans

were responsible for the design and funding for the Massachusetts Korean War Veterans Memorial in Charlestown, MA, adjacent to the *USS Constitution* in Shipyard Park.

An article in the May-June 2006 edition of *The Graybeards* (starting on p. 32) outlines my involvement with Bill Norris and our efforts to organize the first reunion of Korean War veterans.

Joseph P. McCallion
65 Tamworth Hill Ave.
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KOREA - THE FORGOTTEN WAR

A folded flag, a telegram; some letters tied with string
A Purple Heart, your photograph - a graduation ring
Souvenirs and memories are all that remain
You served with pride and honor - you didn't die in vain

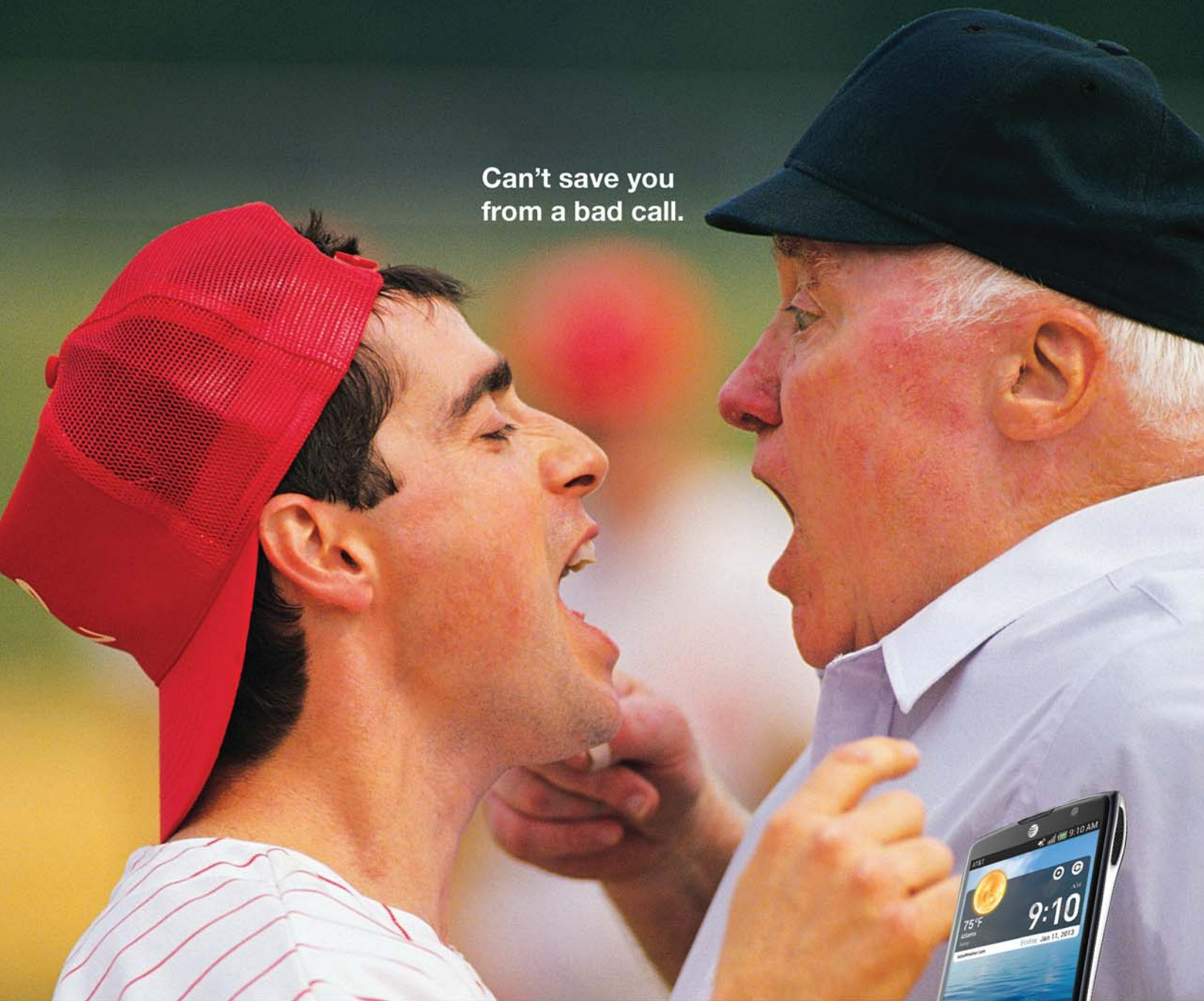
Broken hearts and empty dreams, funeral cars and limousines
The Honor Guard, the echoed sounds of three successive rifle rounds
The sound of taps in the winter snow
Vivid memories of a time so long ago

You were so young to go to war and die so far away
I often think of others, too, who lost their lives that way.
The bugle shrieks and charging hoards; The Yalu River - "Chosin Reservoir"
"Pork Chop Hill" and "Heartbreak Ridge;" prison camps and Freedom Bridge

Freedom's price is always high - some are wounded, others die
Blinded eyes and shattered bones; hospitals and nursing homes
You rest in peace - there's no more pain; no bitter cold or monsoon rain
No heavy pack or bandoliers; no sleepless nights and lurking fears

No hand grenades or bayonets; no eerie shadows or silhouettes
No fire fights or night patrol
Just silence now - God rest your soul

Continued on page 59



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Whoa! Let me back up a minute. I was sitting in my office minding my own business, which is a rare event, when a gentleman called me from Frostburg, MD. "Would you like to be the keynote speaker at our dedication ceremony?" he asked.

"Sure," I replied. "I have a couple questions: what are you dedicating, to whom are you dedicating it, and why me?"

"Well, you are the editor of a Korean War magazine and we are dedicating a part of a highway in Cresaptown to a local native and Marine, 'Bull' Evans, who fought in Korea," he said. "So, we thought you would be the ideal person to speak at the event."

"So," I thought, "you couldn't find anyone else to speak." But, the thought of traveling 433 miles from Rocky Hill CT to Cresaptown, a place I'd never heard of, to speak about a person I'd never heard of, sounded intriguing—especially since that person was a legendary U.S. Marine. I, too, was a U.S. Marine, albeit far from legendary, even in my own mind. Semper Fi and all that.

And so I ended up in Cresaptown, MD on Saturday, June 29, 2013 to fill in a surprisingly large audience on the life and exploits of "Bull" Evans. It was a delightful afternoon for me.

My speech was short—at least for me. It lasted about seventeen minutes, during which no one in the audience fell asleep,

except for my wife and daughter, who accompanied me on the adventure. They had heard it all during my practice runs. No one else dared nod off, since an American Legion Honor Guard stood poised at the side of the auditorium with rifles (hopefully unloaded) tilted toward the ceiling.

An Evans family member, Janet Adams, had provided me with a thoroughly researched and "footnoted" 37-page history of "Bull" Evans. All I did was capitalize on her hard work, add a few descriptive comments, and speak.

Afterwards, we retired to the local Eagles hall and enjoyed a great buffet lunch and camaraderie with the local folks. All in all we learned that visiting Cresaptown is like entering a Norman Rockwell painting. In fact, I got the same feeling about all of western Maryland. It is a beautiful place, the people are friendly, and the food is good. The local folks sure do know how to honor a local hero.

Okay, who was "Bull" Evans? He spent his early years working in and around Cresaptown. He joined the Marine Corps in 1939 and became a Marine Raider. During World War II he fought at Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Bougainville, and Guam. He fought so hard at Bougainville that he earned his nickname "Bull Evans, the one-man army."

After the war ended he stayed in the Marine Corps. He fought in Korea in 1951-52 after signing a waiver that allowed him to enter combat. He had been wounded badly during WWII, and the Marine Corps did not want to take responsibility for him incurring more wounds in Korea. But, he was a

"Marine's Marine" and insisted on doing his part to stem the communist hordes. The Marine Corps knew what it was doing.

Evans was wounded twice in Korea. Between WWII and Korea, he earned four Purple Hearts, a host of medals, e.g., two Bronze Stars, and the distinction of being the only Marine in Korea to earn the right to officially sport a beard.

That deserves a bit of explanation, I guess. In 1952, MajGen John T. Selden, then commanding the First Marine Division, dictated new hygiene rules for his troops. That included the removal of all beards. The one exception was "Bull" Evans, who Selden exempted because of his sterling military record. That did not extend his life, though.

Sadly, on May 16, 1954, Evans suffered a cardiac arrest and died at age 34, leaving behind a wife and two sons. The Marine Corps had lost one of its legendary members. The citizens of western Maryland vowed not to lose his legacy. They launched a campaign to honor his memory by naming a stretch of Highway 220 after him. That is why I visited Cresaptown. It was an honor for me to honor "Bull" Evans and to meet his family and even a former comrade.

How many "Bull" Evans are there still to be honored in America? There are plenty of service members whose military exploits deserve to be commemorated in communities small and large, like Cresaptown. All it takes is a group of dedicated citizens to start the process. That's what happened in a beautiful town in western Maryland, which I never would have discovered were it not for a Marine I never met except through a well-crafted family history and the graciousness of some extraordinary local citizens.

Yes, there is a part of Maryland west of Baltimore. How many other places west, east, north, or south of Baltimore are waiting to honor their local heroes—and isn't it time to start the process?

THE GRAYBEARDS DEADLINES

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

Jan-Feb	Jan 15
Mar-Apr	Mar 15
May-June	May 15
July-Aug	July 15
Sept-Oct	Sept 15
Nov-Dec	Nov 15

Doing My Job(s)

Many Korean War veterans insist that what they did in Korea was simply their jobs. They were not looking for any particular thanks; all they wanted was credit for saving a nation from communism. Their jobs varied; their memories of them are clear.

Who Ever Thought Climbing Poles Could Be So Exciting?

Repairing telephone lines at Camp 5, the Prisoner of War camp where I was assigned, was necessary on the hottest of hot days, the darkest nights, and in the rainiest of weather. We never knew what could happen; all we knew was that the damaged lines had to be repaired.

Crashed airplanes often tore out lines, causing us to walk through a mine field at night or “spurring” halfway down a creosoted pole, then falling the rest of the way. On the way down we would often pick up splinters that were so big we would end up at our 514 medical hospital, which was similar to the one viewers saw on the popular TV show M.A.S.H.

One time when I was there, a good doctor, a Captain, who was on recall from the reserves of WWII, treated me. I had developed blood poisoning in my left arm as the result of a sliver. The doctor had to perform surgery to remove the sliver, then administer penicillin and tetanus shots. My arm was in a sling for a week, but it was not all bad. I did not have to do any pole climbing or guard duty. On the other hand, eating was difficult—especially since I’m left handed.

Do I Have A Target On My Back?

Sgt. Daniels and I were on a routine line check when we noticed a wire hanging down. I climbed up the pole and tied the line back up. Suddenly, I heard a snap.

I yelled down to Sgt. Daniels, “What was that?”

Then, I heard another snap, like the sound we heard in basic training: the whine of a bullet going by close—too close. Next, something hit the pole just inches from my head.

“Noble,” Sgt Daniels yelled, “get the hell down off that pole. Someone is making you a target. Get down now!”

He didn’t have to issue that order twice. I slid down the pole in record time and dropped into a rice paddy full of water.

Sgt. Daniels and I trekked back to camp and he reported the incident to headquarters. The brass launched an investigation, which involved sending out a small squad of men comprising three American and three Koreans (ROK). They did not find anything, except a place where someone had hunkered down into what looked like a firing position. Who? Was it a Korean, and if so, friendly or???

Friend Or Foe?

Our camp, being a prisoner of war camp, was subject to raids both night and day, and we never knew who might be in or around it or whether they were friendly. For example, one of the top interpreters for the camp was a South Korean who was fluent in English, Japanese, and the North and South Korean dialects. His appearance was always trim and neat and very polite.

When the war was over, South Korean Army officials arrested him. They tried and convicted him—and shot him right on our camp grounds. It turned out that he was a double agent working for the North Korean government!

We just never knew for sure!

Rollin Noble, 256 Auburn Rd., Branson, MO 65616

Tunnel Vision

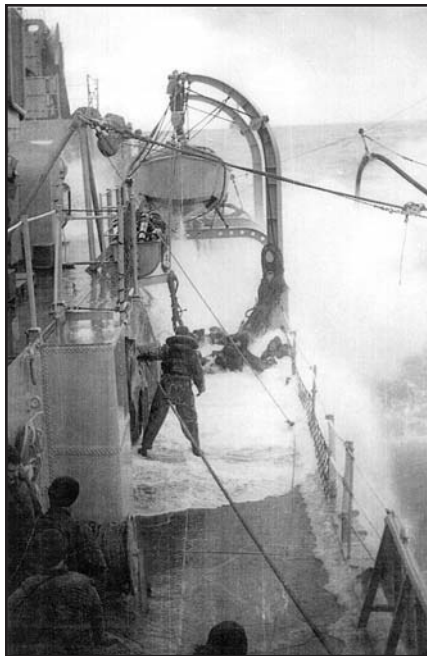
I was a gunner mate aboard the *R.B. Anderson* (DD 786) from March 1951 to October 1954. I went aboard *Anderson* at sea via high line—in a combat zone. The crew’s greeting was simple: “Welcome aboard—free income tax.”

During my tour of service, we made three six-month tours to the Korean combat zone. Part of our duties involved destroying tunnels and trains above the 38th Parallel. The Army directed our firepower. The North Koreans managed to open the tunnels as fast as we closed them.

In July 1953, off the coast of Korea, we received word that a truce had been signed. We were all elated, knowing that we had done our part in this cold, miserable part of the world.



Crew members of Richard B. Anderson in Yokosuka, Japan, who served together for approximately 3 1/2 years from 1951-54 (Back, L-R) Stratman (IN); Crain (OH); Unknown; Henegar (TN); Unknown; Troop (KY); Wedding (IN); Thompson (OR) (Front, L-R) Keller (OH); Miller (TN); McDonald (AL); Cantrell (TX); Rader (SD); Davis (MO); Jensen (MT); Franec (OK); Unknown



USS Richard B. Anderson refueling at sea off the coast of Korea in 1951

The *Richard B. Anderson* was a 2,250-ton destroyer. Its major firepower consisted of two 5-inch 38 twin turrets forward and one 5-inch 38 single twin turret aft, each with a range of five miles. The word was that we gave North Korea hell.

Just as an aside, *Richard B. Anderson* played a role in the

movie "Caine Mutiny," starring Humphrey Bogart, Fred MacMurray, Jose Ferrer, Van Johnson, May Wynn (pictured below) et al. It was shown backing out from the pier at the end of the movie. (A bit of trivia. The real name of the actress who played the role of May Wynn in the movie was Donna Lee Hickey. After she won the role of May Wynn, she adopted the character's name for future roles.)

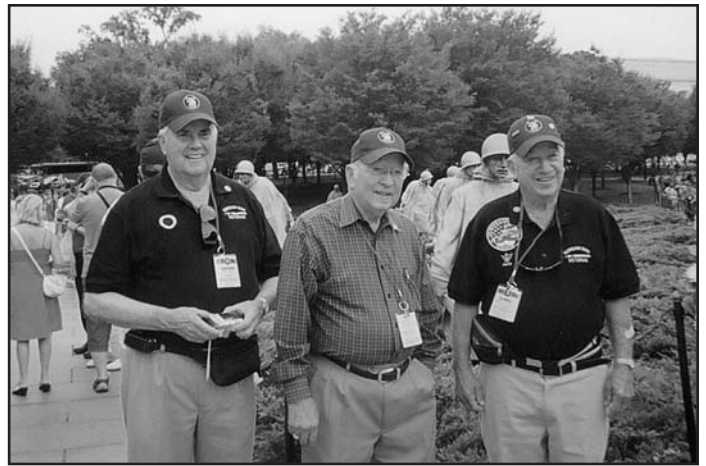
Finally, I participated in an Honor Air trip in 2011. Honor Air is a nonprofit organization that provides a trip for WWII and Korean War veterans from their home cities to Washington DC to see the war memorial monuments and the Changing of the Guard Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns. My trip included 125 veterans from those two wars. It was filled with fun and war stories.

*James C. Miller, 916 W. Ridgecrest Dr.
Kingston, IN 37763, 865-368-9230*

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to DANFS Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships), Richard B. Anderson spent a great deal of time in Korea. Here is part of its pedigree. (The destroyer was a WWII veteran.)



Pat Palmer, Brewer and Baker (L-R) surround actress May Wynn at filming of Caine Mutiny at the Navy Pier in San Francisco, CA



Participants in 2011 Honor Air visit in Washington DC (L-R) Glenn Ballew of Harriman IN, U.S. Army, in Korea Sept. 1950-Nov. 1951; J.B. Morgan of Marion, NC, U.S. Army, 1950-52; James C. Miller. Kingston, TN, U.S. Navy, 1950-54

Richard B. Anderson returned to the United States in June. Hostilities broke out in Korea soon thereafter and on 19 February 1951 she sailed west again with Destroyer Division 12 (DesDiv 12).

On 12 March, she arrived at Sasebo, and 2 days later joined TF 77 off the east coast of the embattled peninsula. Into April she served as escort and plane guard for the carriers launching strikes against North Korean and Chinese forces, power sources and supply, industrial, and transport centers. At Yokosuka in mid April, she was back off Korea for an amphibious feint against the mining and transport center of Tanchon at the end of the month. In May, she conducted ASW (Antisubmarine Warfare) exercises off Japan and Okinawa, and in June, she operated as a unit of the Taiwan Strait Patrol. During July she conducted hunter-killer (HUK) exercises; then, in August, she resumed operations with TF 77 and spent the last weeks of her deployment off Korea.

The destroyer arrived at San Diego on 30 September. Seven months later she headed back across the Pacific, again stopping in Hawaii. On 12 June 1952 she rejoined TF 77 and, with an interruption for a railway interdiction mission on the 25th, remained with the carriers into July. On 9 July she returned to Japan; conducted ASW exercises south of there until the 31st; then steamed for Keelung and another tour of patrol duty in the Taiwan Strait. On 21 August she was back off Korea, as a unit of TF 95, the U.N. Blockade and Escort Force. On the 23d she shifted from Wonsan to Songjin and on the 27th she rejoined TF 77. Detached on the 30th, she part pated [sic; participated] in support operations along the bomblines until the 2d, then, on the 3d, headed back to Yokosuka. At midmonth she moved to Hakodate, Hokkaido, for HUK operations and at the end of the month she rejoined TF 77. With two interruptions for harassment and interdiction missions, she remained with TF 77 until the 18th, then joined TF 70 for operations south of Japan. In November, she resumed operations with the carriers of TF 77.

On 24 November, Richard B. Anderson departed Korea for Yokosuka. SAR duty followed and on the 6th of December she headed for Guam and the United States.

After Korea, Richard B. Anderson alternated between duty with the 7th Fleet in the western Pacific (WestPac) and training operations and regular overhauls on the west coast.

Not My Fault: Asphalt

I was a U.S. Air Force member at Taegu assigned to the 822nd Eng. Av. Bn.—at an asphalt plant. Yes, asphalt!

I was on a one-year Harry Truman extension to my three-year enlistment. Remember, this was not a “war.” It was a “Police Action.”



Robert McKeever on a night shift in Korea

We were not issued work boots or high-top work shoes at the plant. I wrote to my dad and told him I needed some boots. My mother told me he was pretty irate—not at me, but at the Army.

Chow was horrible at the base. It often consisted of biscuits with stewed tomatoes. (Does anyone remember this?)

Fortunately, I caught a lucky



Regular Army Soldier Pegram (L) and Robert McKeever at Taegu in 1951

break at Taegu. I met a Captain from my former base, Williams Air Force Base in Chandler, AZ. He was on flying status. He secured me a transfer to Yon Do Goe with the 61st Air Force Base Group. I did not miss the asphalt plant.

I rotated back to the U.S. in May 1952. My one year in Korea persuaded me not to re-enlist. The country was not ready for this “Police Action,” for which it had no planning.

Robert McKeever, 1083 E. Rio Mesa Tr., Cottonwood, AZ 86326

His Prayers Were Answered

Lewis J. Bertke was drafted on January 30th, 1952. He did his basic training at Fort Jackson, SC. After a 2-1/2-week furlough he was shipped to Camp Stoneman, arriving there on July 4, 1952. About two weeks later he was at Camp Drake, Japan, from where he was shipped to Pusan. Next, he was transferred to an LST headed for Koji Do and assigned to D Company, guarding communist POWs.

At a Sunday Mass, the chaplain announced he was taking names for a new assistant. Bertke applied. Two weeks later, he was transferred to his new job as chaplain's assistant for Father Robert Feeney. In that capacity, he drove the chaplain on the front lines, visited the wounded at the aid stations, assisted the chaplain with his daily mass schedule, and took him to talk to the

patrols before they were sent out at night.

Bertke rotated back to the States on June 7, 1953, arriving at Fort Lewis, WA on June 26th. After a 30-day furlough he reported to Camp Atterbury, IN. He was sent from there to Fort Riley, KS, where he was discharged on October 30, 1953.

Lewis Bertke, 02315 Clover 4 Rd., New Bremen, OH 45869

En Route To Yalu

I and my good friend Charles Oden, now deceased, were serving in the 3rd Battalion, 7th Regiment of the First Cavalry Division when the photo below appeared in the October 19, 1950 *Boston Evening American* (also deceased). The action took place during the advance from the break-out from the Nakdong River perimeter (aka the Pusan perimeter), reportedly the longest advance in the shortest period of time in the history of the U.S. Army at that time.

One of the Soldiers pictured, Joseph Barca, who served in the Army from 1946 to 1952, wrote, “When this picture was published, we had already entered Pyongyang and continued north to the Yalu river. I took part in the first five campaigns of the war and have five Bronze Battle Stars.”

Joseph S. Barca
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“Red Bagged”

The Mystery Of The Trees

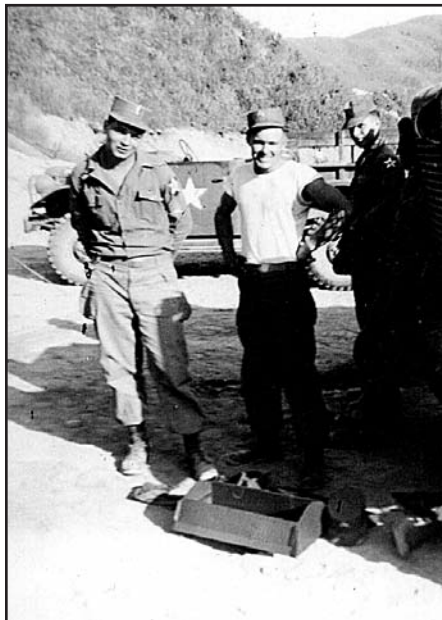
I was drafted into the U.A. Army in April 1953 and sent eventually to Korea. I was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division as a truck driver for an artillery battery near Weonju. I remained with the division for a little over one year, until it was called back to the states.

Unfortunately, the division didn't take me with it, since I didn't have enough time in Korea to rotate. Instead, I was reassigned to the Eighth Army, again as a truck driver.



One of my jobs was to deliver hundreds of pounds of rice in a 2-1/2-ton truck to American and ROK Soldiers. Most of the deliveries were routine. Then, I was assigned with two Korean civilians to drive to a location in a large wooded forest. It was not my usual assignment.

Fred McKewen (R) and unidentified roommate in Korea

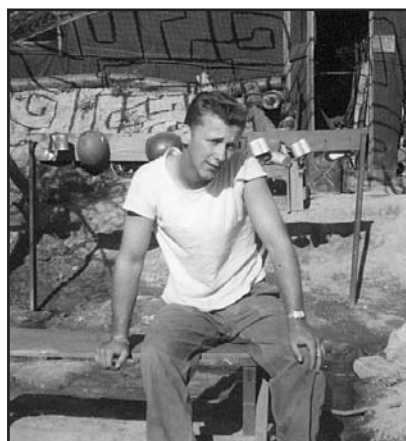


Unidentified motor pool mechanics who worked with Fred McKewen

When we arrived several more Koreans joined us. They all started loading very large trees on to my truck. Once the bed of the vehicle was loaded they completely covered the cargo. The two civilians climbed back into the truck and off we went.



Lester ?, 5-ton truck driver (L) and Fred McKewen in the cab of his truck



Bud Bounds, Motor Pool driver in Korea, on October 14, 1953

I drove for about an hour or so until we reached an area that was blocked by American and ROK MPs. They stopped my truck and told us all to get off it. One MP looked into the back of the vehicle, came back to us, handcuffed the two Koreans, and placed them in a Korean MP jeep. I was a bit puzzled.

The American MPs explained to me that the Koreans had been arrested because cutting down trees was illegal. In fact, it was punishable by death. So, workers unloaded all the trees from my truck and the MPs told me I was free to go. They didn't have to tell me twice.

I returned to my company and told my sergeants what had

Fred McKewen demonstrates his hat and his hut in September 1953



happened. That was the last I ever heard of the incident.

Ultimately, I spent eighteen months in Korea. I returned to the states on December 24, 1954 and joined the Manhattan Beach, CA Police department. I never did get to investigate the mystery of the Korean tree incident.

*Fred H. McKewen
21209 Kenwood Ave.
Torrance, CA 90502*

Catch Me If You Can, Marines

Robert H. Jones also served as a truck driver in Korea. Like many other Soldiers, he was assigned at first to drive trucks. But, expediency outranked assignment in Korea (as it does in most cases involving military operations). Here is Jones' pre-peace fire story.

I arrived in a training zone just a little south of the MLR in April 1953, where I was assigned to the 31st Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division. I quickly received my first experience under fire.

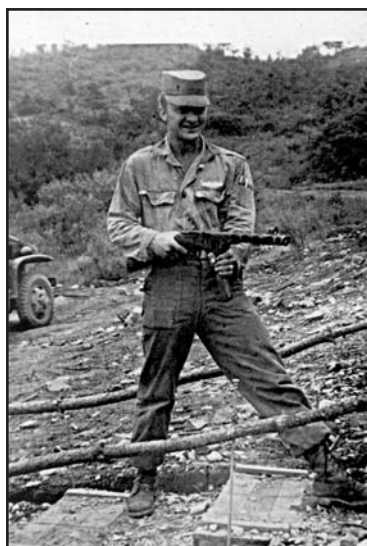
Around 9 p.m. one night, our area came under bombardment; I had dug a hole next to my cot in the tent to jump into in case of such event. But, I discovered that it was full of GIs already. So, I had to scramble and jump into a cold nearby stream to get below ground level. The concussion from the incoming rounds blew out candles inside the tent. I managed to take one photo of the shells. It was the only photo that I have from the MLR, as we were ordered not to take photos on the front.



8-inch cannon firing near 31st Regt., 7th Inf. Div. position in April 1953

Soon, I was assigned as an assistant gunner to a two-man 60-mm mortar crew living in a bunker in the trenches in the "G" Company facing "Old Baldy," a hotly contested mountain blasted clear of all vegetation. Later on, our 4th of July hot lunch meal was interrupted with a heavy mortar barrage coming in on top of our company troop "chow" line. There were casualties.

Being able to drive a large truck, I was taken from the trench



Robert H. Jones holding a communist burp gun, which he described as “an awesome WWII weapon great for in-close fighting”

to be assigned to the company area to drive the 2-1/2-ton (“deuce and a half”) “G” Company truck, which allowed me to wear the uniform of a front-line truck driver. I had goggles to wear on my steel helmet when we were ordered to drive with the windshield laid down on the hood of the truck. When we drove with the windshield down, the driver and

front seat passenger risked getting their heads cut off by piano wire stretched across to roads. Those helmets sure came in handy.

Our WWII- style detachable steel helmets were very practical to use for a variety things other than somewhat protecting the head. For instance, we used them to dig with, wash in, and sit on. We also used them for many other practical things that filled a soldier’s daily needs. Also, we wore “flak-jackets” that were almost useless compared with those that are standard issue for troops today.

As the hot war progressed, I was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge (CIB) and I was assigned to Battalion Headquarters in the motor pool and promoted to Private First Class to drive a 3/4-ton truck and a new style jeep which replaced the outdated WWII jeep. The new jeep had overhead cams and could outrun old jeeps used by the area’s 1st Marine Division Military Police trying to catch new army jeeps going over 25-mph on the road to Seoul.

My runs into Seoul for various reasons—in fact, all my runs—gave me some striking insights into what was going on in the war zone. One common practice I noticed in the rear area compounds in Korea involved GIs handing out candy, food and GI clothing to children. I also hauled water up to the MLR in “water buffaloes” hitched on the back of my “deuce and a half”.

The water provided for the front-line GIs was heavily chlorinated, tan colored, creek water; it was hardly drinkable. Also, on line soldiers hardly got enough food and clothing as softhearted



Robert H. Jones in truck driving gear, including goggles and flak jacket



The new 3/4-ton truck introduced in 1953

GIs all along the Korean supply line gave away a lot of it to children and civilians. Our ration of washed fatigue uniforms, underwear and socks were usually the most used, almost worn-out. The new items were, more than likely, contributed to civilians for whatever reason. Shower baths were also infrequent for those on front-line duty.



GIs hand out candies, food, clothing, etc. to Korean children (note “water buffaloes” in the background)

While I have no pictures of it, believe me, when I was driving GI trash to our dumpsites, I viewed many half-starved children crawling over the garbage heaps looking for salvageable articles, and eating on-site scrap food. Eventually the fighting ended and I drew a new assignment.

Robert H. Jones, 2961 Givens Dr., Norton, OH 44203

Aiming Ammo At The Announcers

I am a WWII and Korean War veteran. I was Platoon Sgt. (SFC) with the 1st Leaflet and Loudspeaker Co. We were on the main line of resistance, coinciding with leaflet drops. We broadcast propaganda from scripts and music of nostalgic nature to the enemy in an effort to get them to surrender. Of course, we received heavy mortar and artillery fire in return.

One day, after we made our broadcast, the Chinese attacked us and overran our position. I was in a bunker with two other GIs when we heard screaming and yelling from American and

Chinese troops. We thought for sure that the Chinese would find our bunker, but someone must have been watching over us.

We sat tight with our carbines aimed at the flap that covered our bunker. Suddenly the flap flipped open and there stood an American lieutenant with a sub-machine gun. He was as surprised as we were. A truly happy ending.

*Carmen Eletto, 1225 NW 21st St. #1102
Stuart, FL 34994, 518-656-9633*

Building Airstrips

On February 18, 1952, after completing basic training at Camp Roberts, CA and 22 weeks of engineering training at Fort Wachuka, AZ, Bernie was assigned to the 808th Engineer Battalion in Pyongyang, where he served until December 7, 1953. Initially, their responsibility was to upgrade an airfield near Pyongyang, but their stay lasted only a few weeks before heavy enemy attacks forced them to abandon the airstrip and relocate to Inchon, just south of Seoul.

Although it was an Army unit, the 808th Engineer Aviation Battalion had a unique classification, SCARWAF, which stood for Special Category Army Replacements With Air Force. Their task was to construct a landing strip at the Kunsan Air Base that would be able to withstand the rigorous demands of takeoffs and landings by fighters and bombers.

The Kunsan Air Base was the site of an early Japanese airfield, but it was unimproved and limited in landing distance. It had been under enemy control until the 24th Infantry Division retook it from the North Koreans in October 1950.

Originally constructed of sod, its surface had been upgraded to 5,000 feet of asphalt. When the 808th engineers arrived, they faced the challenge of further upgrading the facility to include 6,300 feet of concrete, which later was extended to 9,000 feet. Many obstacles stood in their path, including enemy attacks and temperatures that ranged from 40° below zero in winter to 100° in the summer.

Many men in Bernie's unit suffered severe frostbite. Heavy enemy fire and bombing attacks were frequent, but fortunately the unit escaped with limited casualties.

Although their normal duties were bridge building, river crossings, obstacle construction, road building and other similar tasks, the 808th Engineer Battalion served a vital role in making the airfield suitable for the 3rd Bomb Wing and its B-26 bombers, which used it from 1951 to 1954. A Marine Aviation squadron arrived in April 1952, followed by the 474th Fighter-Bomber group with its F-84 fighters. Other fighter and bomber wings also used the site.

Following his term of duty involving work on the airfield, Bernie returned to Inchon to assist with the evacuation of the wounded to Japan. On July 27, 1953, the Armistice was signed, and Bernie was released from active duty on December 7, 1953.

For his service Bernie was awarded the Korean War Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Medal, three Battle Participation Service Stars, the Good Conduct Medal, and the Connecticut Service Medal.

*Bernard Rotunda, 8 Reynolds Rd.
Bethel, CT 06801, 203-744-1974*

Accidental Discharges

Most military members in the war zone looked forward to receiving their discharges and going home. Unfortunately, some of them were the victims of another type of discharge that were sometimes fatal: those caused by Soldiers' own weapons.

This excerpt from the August 8, 1953 edition of The Fire Ball, the 40th Inf. Div.'s newspaper, highlighted such accidents:

Horseplay Could Mean Quick Death

"We were just horsing around. He pointed his .45 at me and I pointed my M-1 at him. Then it went off."

Perhaps you think it just couldn't happen. Soldiers aren't that foolish. But it did happen very recently and it cost a sergeant his life.

Of course, he should have known better, but after the rifle fired accidentally it was too late.

Simple "horseplay" may cause physical injuries. When weapons are added it becomes a deadly game.

Don't play with death.

Those accidental discharges discussed in the above article were exactly what battalion surgeon Barney Dibble wrote about. Unfortunately, they were part of his job. Sadly, as Dibble pointed out in the story below, the accidents were sometimes preventable.

Thanks for Supporting The Graybeards

Members are invited to help underwrite the publications costs of *The Graybeards*. All contributions in any amount are welcome. Mail your donations to KWVA Treasurer Carmen Zeolla, 5077 Stagecoach Rd., Camillus, NY 13031 (315-484-9363; carmenzeolla@gmail.com). 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.

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Fast Draw, Quick Death

During my tour as a battalion surgeon with the First Marine Division in Korea I saw three Marines who had been killed by accidental discharge of a weapon. One happened when we were in reserve at Camp Tripoli on the So-Yang River.

We'd been on the front lines for almost three months in the mountains of North Korea. Most everyone was relaxed, living in tents rather than cold smoky bunkers, not having to wear our helmets all day, able to walk around in the company streets without worrying about incoming, eating three meals a day rather than two, and so on.

I was sitting on my cot talking to Bob Kimball, the other battalion surgeon. Suddenly a very loud shot rang out quite close to our tent. Bob said, "Forty-five!" I agreed.

We jumped up and ran toward where we'd heard the sound. So did a few dozen others. There was a big Marine lying on the ground with two other men kneeling beside him. One was a Navy corpsman from George Company who I knew quite well because I'd assigned him to the Forward Aid Station up there and worked with him numerous times when I was on the line triaging WIAs. The other man I didn't know.

Kimball and I ran up to see what had happened. The Marine had died while being carried to the Aid Station. He'd been playfully practicing "fast draws" with the corpsman whose .45 was supposedly unloaded. It wasn't.

Another time there was a handsome, blond, second lieutenant in Weapons Company who was cleaning his .45 in his tent back of the lines on a beautiful sunny Easter Sunday morning in April. The azaleas were purpled out all over the hills above Seoul where the rice didn't grow and forsythia lined the little streams with yellow gold. The chamber of that .45 wasn't empty either, and the lieutenant lay dead on the pounded mud floor of his tent.

But the most painful memory I have is what I saw on the very first day I reported to H & S Company, Third Battalion, Fifth Marine Regt. I had just arrived with Bob Kimball by jeep from Regimental Headquarters to relieve the two battalion surgeons, Fred Overman and another one whose name I can't remember.

Fred showed me around the Aid Station and introduced me to the corpsmen working there. We filed back out into the sunshine of a cold, but windless, mid-winter day in the mountains of North Korea.

The corpsmen were relaxing a little, two of them laughing and talking about their own imminent departure from the front lines of the battalion to rear area outfits. One said with a huge grin, "We're gonna be rear-echelon pogues and proud of it!"

His smiling face suddenly turned sour. I followed his pointing finger to the ridgeline to our north. He said to Dr. Overman, "Look, doctor, here comes Gump in the jeep ambulance you sent up to the lines half an hour ago. Way he's movin', looks like trouble."

We stood silently as the jeep crawled down the ridge on the tank road from the front lines. It picked up speed when it reached the CP area and then slid to a halt in front of the Aid Station. The eyes of the driver, Sergeant John Gumpert, sought out Dr. Overman. Gumpert shouted, "Guy shot in the chest, doctor, acci-

dental. Didn't look so good when we started out."

Overman headed back into the Aid Station. I watched quietly as two corpsmen gently but swiftly pulled the stretcher off the racks and carried it at a run into the squad tent. I jogged over and arrived just in time to see an ashen face with lifeless eyes disappear into the tent. A corpsman at my elbow said, "Hey, that's ... from George Company. He's dead!"

I ducked into the tent and watched in a sort of horror as Overman knelt beside the dead Marine. He pulled back the heavy OD blankets and attempted to feel a pulse. Then he pulled down the zipper on the Marine's parka, pulled the fatigue jacket out of his heavy wool pants, and applied a stethoscope to the motionless chest. Just above the nipple on the left, I could see a neat, round hole surrounded by dark blood mixed with the gray of powder bums.

Powder bums? Strange. He'd been hit from point-blank range.

It was clear to me that Overman was following an ingrained routine, a stereotyped formality implanted by dozens of experiences just like this one. After all, the Marine was so obviously dead.

Blood and saliva had run from his mouth in his last agonies and were now drying. Overman could see all this. But there was a formula to follow, a priestly function to observe.

"Let's roll him over," he said finally. "Okay, far enough."

We gazed blankly at the exit wound, a fist-sized hole in the Marine's left chest just below the tip of the scapula. An emergency battle dressing had been taped on by the corpsman on line, but it had been soaked off by a great quantity of blood and lay soggly on the stretcher.

They gently let the body roll back and covered it with a blanket.

"How the heck did this happen?" I asked as Overman stood up.

Fred gestured toward the ambulance driver. "Do you know, Gump?"

"Yeah." He stepped forward and told the story.

"He was gonna' climb down into one of those deep foxholes, you know, the ones with fire steps we use on watch?" Gumpert explained. "He was relieving his buddy to go heat up some chow in their bunker. He handed his M-1 down to the guy, butt first. His buddy, his buddy, mind ya', reached up and grabbed the rifle by the trigger housing—and the damn thing went off."

The corpsmen put Samuels in the cracker-box ambulance and the driver, who I later learned was Bill Meadows, took off with him. The battalion surgeons and corpsmen left shortly, also, in the jeep that had brought us up, leaving Kimball and me to take over.

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The Use Of RADAR To Detect Mortars In The Korean War

For many years I have been trying to find an article or part of the history of the Korean War documenting the use of RADAR

(an acronym for Radio Detection And Ranging) to locate mortars in the Korean War but have not been able to find any. I even contacted the National Archives in College Park, MD. They could not find anything of its use, either. I think that it is time to reveal what we did and how we did it so that it is recorded in the history of the Korean War.

Prior to the use of RADAR to detect mortars it was almost impossible for the infantry to locate mortars at night. During the daylight hours it was not too difficult. In the late summer of 1951 the U.S. Army began training 15 counter mortar RADAR units (CMRDs), each with 15 men, at Fort Sill, OK. Each unit consisted of:

- Commanding Officer
- Section Chief
- Chief Counter Mortar Observer
- RADAR Mechanic (MOS 1775)
- Radio Operator (2)
- RADAR Operator Observer (2)
- Countermortar Observer (4)
- Computer Operator (2)
- Driver (1)

RADAR was developed just before and during World War II. There are many uses for RADAR, Countermortar being one of many. It has been greatly enhanced since then and is widely used today.

The mission of the counter mortar unit was to detect mortar firings, plot their location, and supply firing data to the artillery fire control center.

How The RADAR Worked

The RADAR Set that I was assigned to after I graduated from RADAR Repair and Maintenance school at the Artillery School at Fort Bliss, TX was an SCR 584 used for fire control of anti-aircraft guns (120mm). The SCR 584 was housed in a semi trailer and was part of a fire control system consisting of a tracker head, which manually tracked the target in azimuth and elevation, feeding the information to a computer until the target got within the range of the RADAR (32,000 ft-6 miles).

When the target got within range of the fine scope (1.1 miles),

the data was transmitted to the guns which then became controlled by RADAR, allowing the gun crew to set the fuse on the artillery shell and fire at the target.

Modifications In Korea

I arrived in Korea in January 1952 and was assigned to the 8th Field Artillery Battalion, attached to the 27th Wolfhound Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division. The 8th Field Artillery was just coming off of the front at Kumwha, part of the Iron Triangle and was going to a new position in the Mungdung Ni Valley near Heartbreak Ridge.

The RADAR Set was an AN/TPQ3(1), which was a converted AN/TPS3. The AN/TPQ3, the set to be used for locating mortars, was the only mortar locator classified as standard by Army Ground Forces.

There were several minor modifications made to the AN/TPS3. The PPI (Plan Position Indicator) scope range was changed to 10-12,000 yards and the sweeping mechanism was converted to produce an off-Center PPI operation. No changes were made to A-scan, since it was not used in mortar location.

The Sweep selsyn in the antenna pedestal was replaced with a small data transmission selsyn, a device by which angular measurement in position in a generator is transmitted to a motor. It consists of a generator and a motor so connected that the motor will assume the same relative position of the generator. The generator and the motor are synchronized.

Innovations And Additions

In addition to these minor changes a completely new piece of equipment called a control unit was developed which contained an accurate range unit and an accurate azimuth indicating drive with a built-in sector scan switch. Each of these units was mounted in a separate chassis which could easily be reached for servicing.

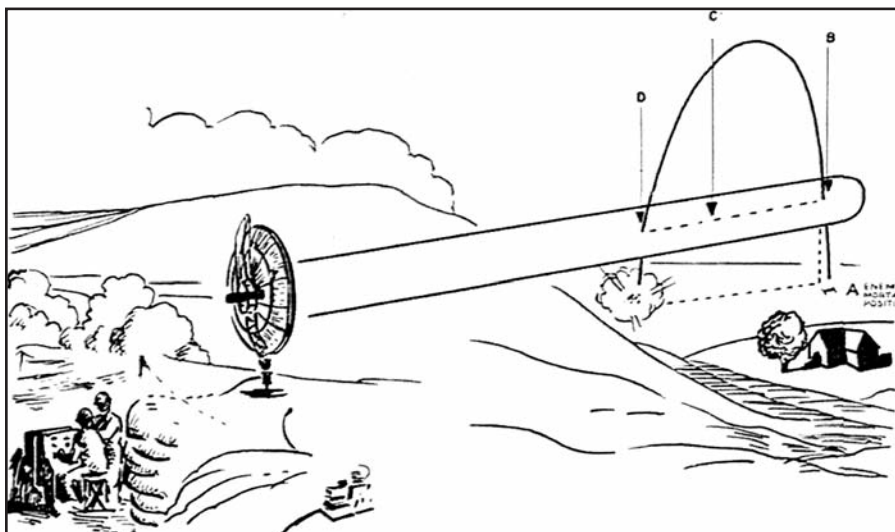
There were two knobs on the RADAR console. One, the Scan knob, was used to Start and Stop the antenna sweep in azimuth; the other, the Range knob, was used to position the Range Dot over the echo of the mortar firing.

After arriving at our new position the first thing that we had to do was to build a bunker for the RADAR and the generator. The generator bunker had to be built a distance away from the RADAR bunker because the RADAR was spark-gap modulated and the generator which produced the spark -gap was very noisy.

While those bunkers were built the antenna had to be set up. The antenna had to be located behind a hill and set up in such a way as to screen out as much of the ground clutter as possible, but still allow the mortar shell to be picked up fairly close to the ground.

Our First Operation

After all of this was completed we checked the operation of the RADAR to ensure that the system was working correctly. Once this was completed, we contacted Headquarters of the



A sketch of countermortar operations

8th FA Battalion and advised them that we were ready to go on line. It was not long after this that we got a call that the 27th Regiment was receiving mortar fire and needed our help. We fired up the RADAR.

As the antenna swept the assigned area, the operator quickly picked up an echo on the scope. Immediately the operator pushed in the knob which stopped the antenna from sweeping, a stop watch was started, and the Range knob was pushed in and turned to position the Range Dot over the mortar echo on the scope. The position of the echo was plotted on a map of the sector.

The Scan knob was pulled out, starting the antenna sweeping once again and the Range knob was pulled out. It wasn't long before the operator picked up another echo. The stop watch was stopped and the Sweep knob was pushed in to stop the antenna sweep. The Range knob was pushed in and turned to position the Range Dot over the echo, and the position of the echo was plotted on the map.

The position of the first echo and the position of the second echo were connected on the map and through the use of a special slide rule, giving the location of the mortar. The grid coordinates were called in to the fire direction center. It wasn't long before we heard the first rounds screaming overhead toward the location of the mortar.

The Futility Of Finding Enemy Mortars

It was very difficult to hit the mortar, as most of them were mounted on vehicles. Their crews would fire a couple of rounds and move to another location. Some mortars were in bunkers. Their crews would bring them out, fire, and take them back inside.

This same sequence of events went on pretty constantly. Despite the difficulties, our team had a very good record of locating enemy mortars and having the artillery knock them out.

We Became A Target

Just a small distance from our position, further up the incline from where we were, there was a half track with quad 50 caliber machine guns which fired every five minutes from dusk to dawn every day. There was also a giant searchlight that was illuminated every night at dusk with its beam positioned to bounce off of the clouds and illuminate the front.

The combination of the half track and searchlight exposed our position and attracted a lot of enemy mortar and artillery fire, which caused our antenna to get hit by shrapnel quite a lot. We had to keep repairing the antenna by using baling wire to hold it together.

We also got to be able to pick up artillery fire as well as mortar fire by using the coordinates of our position as the Down position for the second echo. We were able to send the grid coordinates to the Fire Direction Center, enabling the artillery to silence enemy artillery also.

Busy, Busy, Busy

There were times when there were so many artillery and mortar rounds coming in that our grid coordinates were given to other artillery battalions. On several occasions the Air Force flew napalm bombing missions using our data.

We were busy. There were times when we had so many mortar echoes on the RADAR screen that we had to shut the set down

and let it cool off because we could not distinguish actual mortar echoes from the heat blobs.

The men of each team were very devoted to their job and served the military honorably. The counter mortar teams provided a service to the artillery and aided greatly in locating and silencing enemy mortars and artillery.

The members of all of the Counter Mortar RADAR Teams deserve to have their exploits and contributions to the defeat of communism in Korea and in the world recorded in the history of the Korean War.

Reference: 1- http://www.mobileradar.org/radar_descptn_3.html

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The Ethiopian Officers Spoke English

I was drafted Jan. 11, 1952 and completed six weeks of Infantry Basic Training at Camp Chaffee, AR, followed by eight weeks of Fire Direction School at Fort Sill, OK. After that, I graduated from Leaders School at Camp Chaffee. Then, I returned to Fort Sill for 22-weeks Officers Candidate School.

After graduating from OCS, I received my first assignment, as Executive Officer in a Basic Training Company at Camp Chaffee. Finally, I received orders for Korea. After a roundabout trip, I arrived in Seoul.

I served in the 32nd Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div. arriving in October, 1952 at 48th FABN headquarters. I, a recently graduated 2nd Lt. from the Artillery School at Fort Sill, reported to Col. Kimmett, commander. When I reported, he instructed me to get a good night's rest here, for in the a.m. I would be on an OP directing artillery fire just west of Triangle Hill.

My fellow 2nd Lt., Robert (Bob) F. Ensslin, was on another hill to my west and a little forward of my position. The spice in the cake was that Bob and I both were assigned a Lieutenant from Haille Salassie's Imperial Guard's Battalion. We were instructed to teach them the art and skill of directing our 105 mm howitzers. What an assignment! But, it proved a good working relationship, since each Ethiopian Lieutenant could speak English. We both could view the fighting on Triangle Hill, the enemy coming up the north side, with allied troops coming up the south side, exchanging fire.

My Ethiopian's name was Lt. Tedessa, whereas Bob's was named Lt. Negesso. During this time, I was sent on night patrol to probe enemy lines. The night was dark, with no moon. My Jeep driver and radio operator, the eponymously named Pfc. Battle (appropriate name), set up atop a hill while the squad proceeded ahead.

There was plenty of gunfire, including a Burp gun, explosions, etc. We were pinned down and couldn't see a thing. We just waited until the patrol withdrew to return to our lines. I was later interviewed by the Associated Press regarding my experience. Later, I was transferred to Battalion's OP nearer to Triangle Hill for a short while to again direct artillery fire. This site brought the brass to

observe the happenings.

Later, the 7th units moved to positions behind Pork Chop and Old Baldy hills. I drew the black bean to be with a company atop Old Baldy, with my OP slightly in front of the company's trenches. My bunker was only a short distance from where I directed fire. I got Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners while there. When I was relieved off Old Baldy, I was informed that I was the backup FO for Pork Chop, but I never had to go there.

My third assignment was with the ROK army. As I recall, we were at the central front, although I'm not sure. That was in the dead of winter, with temps at or near minus 40 degrees, with no heat and inadequate clothing. There was snow and ice everywhere. I slept fully clothed in my mountain sleeping bag, complete with boots and all. It was the coldest I've ever been. My fear was that the ROK troops might bug out on me, leaving me to fend for myself.

From the OP, Lt. Ensslin and I were sent to Service Battery, 48th FABN. I was named Motor Officer; Bob was designated as Ammo Officer. We both got really worked out during at least one period lasting 36 hours during which we hauled boxes of 105 rounds to the batteries and provided service for the 2-1/2-ton trucks that were constantly on the road to the firing batteries. Back at Service Battery, we had a National Guard 1st Lt. as Battery Commander. He was a good leader. We also had a Warrant Officer with other duties.

In addition to my regular assigned duty, I was given extra assignments, e.g., Class Six Officer in charge of the battalion's beer, wine and liquor. I was also given the duty of being Battalion PX Officer. I had to go each month to the rear to pick up the Battalion's allotment of PX items, then break them down five ways for distribution.

Our officers' tent had ammo box-floors and sheets of plywood along the sides to ward off some of the cold. Our two potbelly stoves glowed red as we had them turned up for extra warmth. Bob and I both were promoted to 1st Lt.

When the Korean Cease Fire announcement came, we heard that it could take place at any time. We were still ready to perform our duties should they be called upon. Thank goodness, July 27, 1953 called a halt to the killing. What a relief!

My final assignment was in 48th Headquarters, where I replaced Major ("Mother") Page as battalion Liaison Officer. Me, now a 1st Lt., was acting in the place of the rotating stateside Major.

I received more than my required 40 points for rotation back to the states. I, along with others, boarded the *USS Walton Walker* troop ship for the 13-day sail to San Francisco. It was a pleasant sight to see the Golden Gate Bridge, although the bridge's spires were shrouded in fog.

When we got back to the states, we were hauled to Camp Stoneman for initial processing, then put on commercial trains for the ride to San Antonio's Fort Sam Houston. That is where I received my final health and military paperwork and release me from active duty.

I flew home to Waco, TX—my home—to be greeted by my beautiful wife and family.

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A Difference In Perception: Reporters Vs. Combatants

John J. Bindas was a tail gunner on a 98th Bombardment Wing, 343rd Bomb Squadron B-29 Superfortress ("Superforts") based at Yakota Air Base in Japan. He flew 28 sorties over Korea between September 13, 1952 and March 27, 1953. (His first sortie was on October 1, 1952; his last was February 28, 1953.)

Bindas was a member of Combat Crew 3-F, which included Aircraft Commander John V. Kelly; Pilot Warren B. Hampton; Radar Operator Kenneth G. Johnson; Navigator Robert E. Spencer; Bombardier Gene F. White; Ground Crew Frank Baker & Jim Burdel (or Les Long); Engineer James W. Ward; Radio Operator Myron M. Goffin; Right Gunner Michael E. Burns; Left Gunner Leo J. Bonenfant; Tail Gunner John J. Bindas; and Central Fire Control Gunner Allen J. Smith.

Bindas kept detailed notes about 19 of his 28 combat missions, comparing the results to articles in the *Pacific Stars & Stripes*. Here are a few of his comments, juxtaposed with headlines and snippets from the newspaper. If nothing else, they show that the war looked a lot different to newspaper reporters than they did to the combatants carrying out their missions.

Editor's Office Hours And Office Consolidation

NEW MAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHARLESTON, IL OFFICE

The KWVA has consolidated most of its administrative functions in the Charleston, IL office. Henceforth, all official mail that is not editorially related should be sent to our Membership Office in Charleston. Staff members will forward it to the appropriate personnel.

The mail to be sent to Charleston includes Last Call notifications, donations, and all material that is related to financial matters. That is because our banking and accounting functions are now consolidated in Charleston.

All mail related to the contents of *The Graybeards* should be sent to the editorial office at 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067. The editorial office is not part of the consolidation.

REMINDER RE EDITOR'S OFFICE HOURS

Due to ongoing extenuating circumstances, *The Graybeards* editor's office hours are restricted to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. eastern standard time, Monday through Friday. If there is no answer, please leave a message. Someone will get back to you as soon as possible. No doubt that someone will be the editor, who is now the only person in the office.

Please limit your calls to editorial matters only. All calls not editorially related should be directed to the KWVA Membership Offices in Charleston, IL, as indicated above. (See the contact information on p. 2 of this magazine.)

Oct. 16, 1952

S&S “Night-Flying B-28s Blast Red Troops,”— “All bombers were from the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing. Moderate flak over Hoechang was the only opposition encountered.”

Bindas: “4th Mission Target Hoechang, Oct. 15. We made two runs over target on Shoran. The Shoran’ set was being jammed. We had flak that scared hell out of me. The results were very good.”

Oct. 18, 1952

S&S “F-84s Blast Red Naval Station: Sabres Down 2 MIGs: B-29s, B-26s Hack Ground Units” — “Thirteen of the B-29s, all from the 98th Bomb Wing, hit their three targets during darkness, dropping 100-pound high explosive bombs by electronic aiming methods through broken clouds. Three Superforts struck enemy battle line positions. Results were unobserved and light flak, non-firing fighter passes, and searchlights were encountered by the bombers.”

Bindas: “5th Mission Target Suncheon Oct 18. We got to turning Point #1 and we had to feather #2 engine. Then we started to lose altitude and air speed. Aborted primary target and went back to the front line to let go of the load. I counted 22 secondary explosions and several fires.”

Nov. 13, 1952

S&S “B-29s Batter Enemy Bridge, Mine Area; Red Front Plastered” — “The 98th Bomb Wing Superforts dropped 500-pound high explosive bombs by electronic aiming methods on a rail bridge at Pyongyang, a storage area within the Sangam coal mine area north of Kunuri, and Communist frontline fortifications.

“Results were unobserved and opposition ranged from meager to intense flak. One enemy night fighter made non-firing passes on the Allied bombers.”

Bindas: Nov. 12 9th mission Target Pyongyang Bridge was aiming point. Wing gave wrong calculation. We fouled up on air speed and ended up being the only ones to hit the bridge. We had quite a bit of flak (28 non-radar and 76 radar guns got non-firing attacks from fighters. Results were very good. We got three bottles of Grand-Dad from Wing C.O. They referred to this as “Kelly’s Bridge.”

Dec. 4, 1952

S&S “Four F-86s, Four Red Jest Clash: Sabre Pilots Down Two MIGs” — “Flying through darkness early this morning, 15 FEAF Bomber Command Superforts split into elements to pound a Red headquarters area at Suncheon, a barracks and supply area at Taeyudong, and enemy frontline fortifications.”

Bindas: “13th Mission Target Taeyudong Dec. 3 It was as cold as a witch’s tit. On this one, there was no flak or searchlights, but there were quite a few fighters on our course and my windows were still frozen up. That’s where I lost a few rounds. Results were good. Everyone hit the target for a change.”

Dec. 10, 1952

S&S “MIG-15 Bagged, Vehicles, Front Arms Depot Hit” — “Highlighting last night’s action, 11 B-29s from the 98th Bomb Wing blasted a 15-acre industrial area at Yongpond-

dong with 110 tons of explosives. The area, never previously hit by the Superforts, had been used as an ordnance and ammunition depot. The medium bombers met light to moderate flak, searchlights, and were fired on by one fighter plane.”

Bindas: 15th mission Dec 9 Target Yongpond-dong. This was the mission of missions. There was flak, searchlights (32) and fighters. Searchlights locked on ship behind us while enemy fighters were making passes on us. When the ship was in searchlights, they made a pursuit curve and a firing pass. It wasn’t effective. Scared the hell out of us, but everyone came back ok. Target was ammo depot. Results were very good.”

Dec 31, 1952

S&S “AF Braves Heavy Flak To Hit Plant” — “Twenty-one Superforts thundered through formidable fighter and flak opposition deep in North Korea last night to smear a Communist ore processing plant and supply center with 200 tons of bombs.

Another force of Superforts from the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing lashed out at the Wolly-won-ni supply area eight miles northwest of Sinanju. They, too, had to fight their way through fighter planes, flak and searchlights to hit the 85-acre center, which contained 50 one-story buildings, four barrack-type buildings, and one large administration building.”

Bindas: “18th Mission Dec. 30 Target Wolly-won-ni This was a bad one. The 19th went in before us and got attacked by 12 flights of fighters. Before the IP several of their ships got it. We got 10 ships over that target in 4 min. 5 sec and a posted ground speed of 398 mph. We had flak, coordinated searchlights and fighters. We got locked on three times.

Ground crew found flak in one engine, did no damage. Results were good, CE 32D. The best in the Wing. Smitty had an accident on post flight. He got powder burns when clearing gun with cover open. He charged round out, trigger bar slipped down and depressed sear, which fired round. We got the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal.”

Jan 6, 1953

S&S “Bombs Rake Troop Supply Spots” — “Both B-29 raids last night were staged by the 98th Bomb Wing. The Superforts pounded the Maenju-fi military area and a troop-supply area near Kunu-ri.”

Bindas: 19th Mission Jan. 6 Target Maenjuri It was only 10 miles north of last mission, but more flak, fighters, and searchlights to go over. We were in luck and had an overcast over the target. We had to drop 20 bombs before we hit the I.P. to be able to climb. Tail compartment wouldn’t pressurize. I really froze. It was 56 degrees below zero. I got frostbite on frozen hands and feet before I could get out of tail compartment. Radar raised hell with Kelly about this.”

Eventually, Bindas was reassigned a KC-97 Air Refueling Tanker as a Boom Operator. The duty may have been easier than serving as a tail gunner on a B-29—but he was still looking out the back end of a plane.

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MPing

Gentry Remembers

Eldon Gentry submitted several photos that depicted his experiences in Korea as an MP. The photos cover a range between 1951 and 1953.

Eldon Gentry, 4906 Crestpoint Ln., Garland, TX 75043

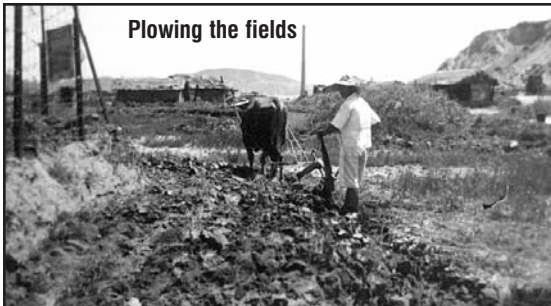
A war may be waging, but work goes on



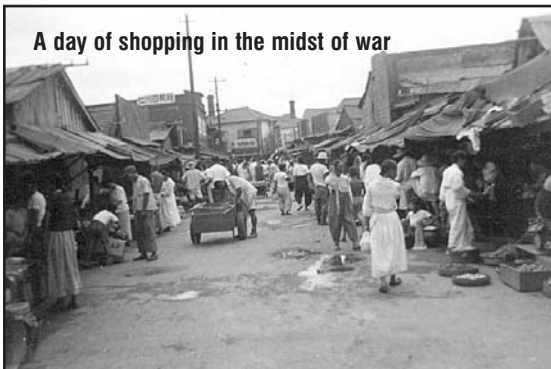
Go home, Chinese Reds (as the sign on the building suggests)



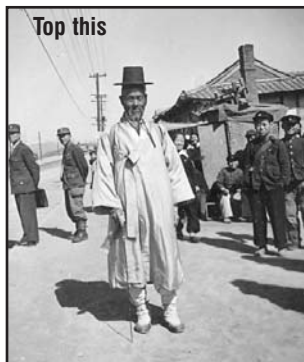
Plowing the fields



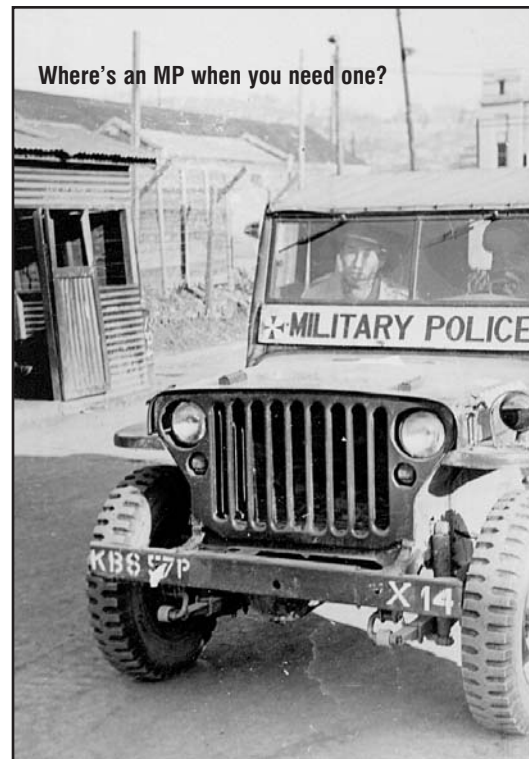
A day of shopping in the midst of war



Top this



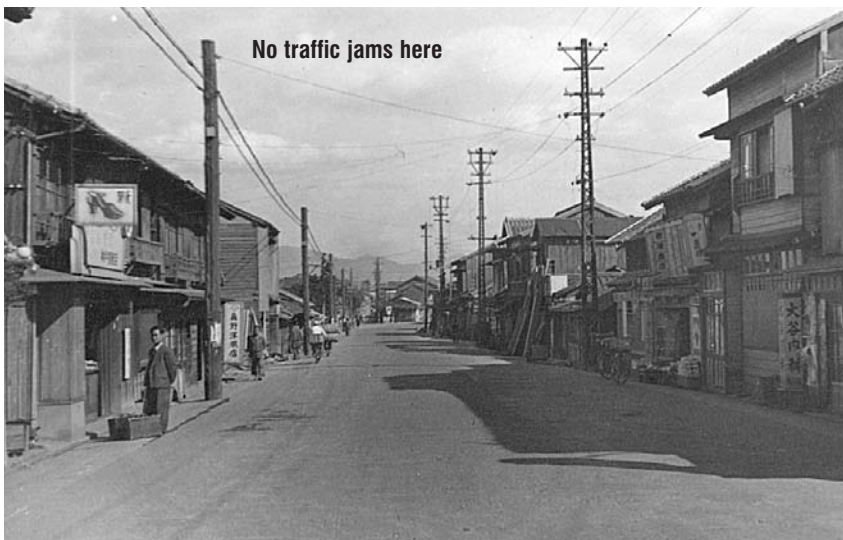
Where's an MP when you need one?



Does it take a tank battalion to protect MPs—or is it the other way around?



No traffic jams here



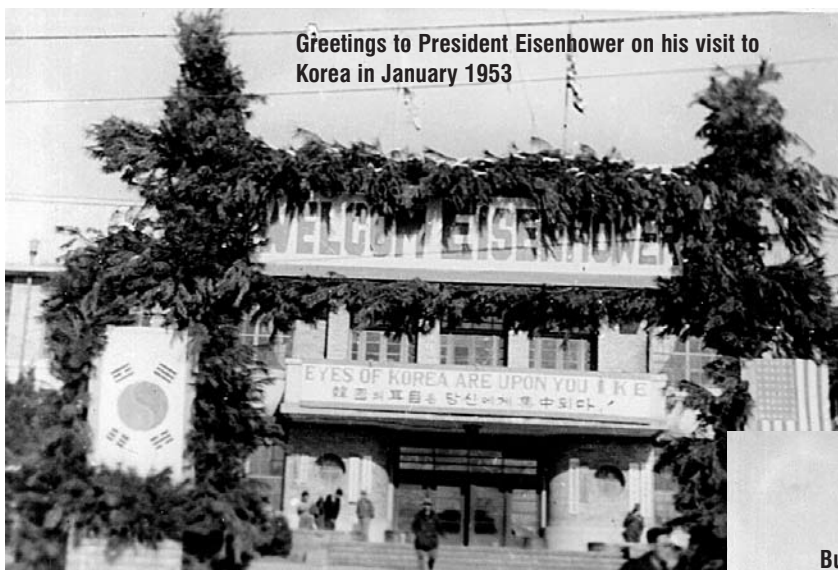
War damage



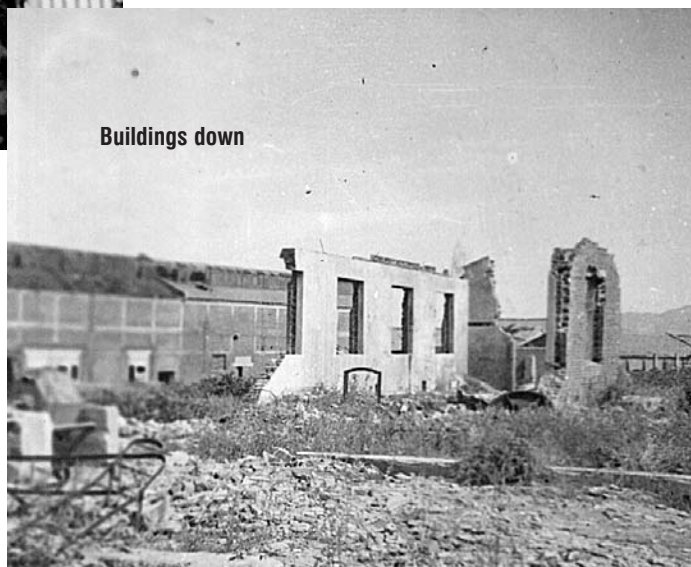
PFC Eldon Gentry provides port security at



Greetings to President Eisenhower on his visit to Korea in January 1953



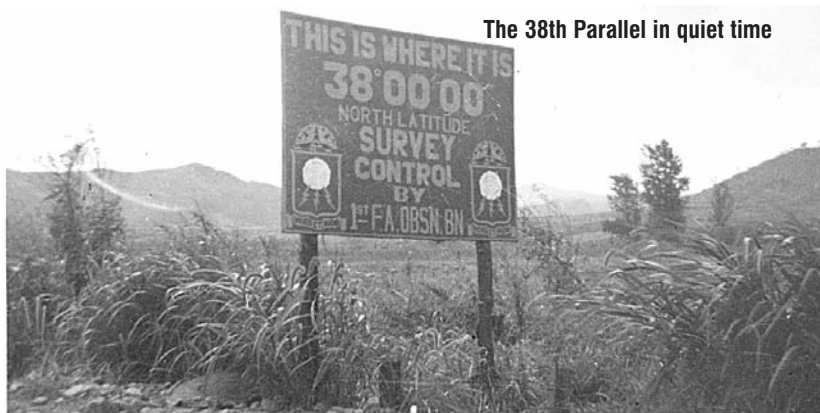
Buildings down



The eyes of Korea—at least those in Inchon—are on "Ike"



The 38th Parallel in quiet time



Taxi, anyone?

Everyone knew the fighting would be ending at 10 p.m. on the night of July 27, 1953. Common sense dictated that warfighters on both sides would put down their weapons well before then. After all, nobody wanted to earn the dubious distinction of being the last man killed or wounded. But, as the French philosopher François-Marie Arouet, better known as Voltaire, said, “Common sense is not so common.”

Rather than abating in the days leading up to the signing of the armistice, the fighting intensified. One reason was the fact that the two sides had been negotiating for so long that the troops could not take seriously the rumors that they had at long last reached a settlement. Another was that both sides wanted to gain as much territory as they could before the truce actually went into effect.

Both sides struggled right up to the last moment to gain land, albeit an inch or two here and there—and get rid of their extra ammunition. According to the terms of the armistice, which was signed at 10 a.m., the spot the troops were occupying at ten p.m. that night would determine the post-signing boundaries. So, the struggle for an inch or two of territory continued to the last minute. And, what better way to dispose of excess munitions than by dumping them on your enemy?

The Chinese were particularly aggressive in last-minute land grab attempts. But, the allied forces were determined to stop them. Cliff Booth, who was at K-18 when the armistice was agreed to, recalled that the enemy viewed the agreement as an opportunity to advance. He noted that Marine Attack Squadrons, e.g., VMFA 312, (“Checkerboard Squadron”), and VMFA 323 (“Death Rattlers”), flying F4U Corsairs—or anything that would fly—struck back ferociously at the encroaching enemy troops.

Norm Spring, a member of the 31st Infantry Regiment of the 7th Division (the “Bayonet Division”) who had been on the front lines since January 1, 1953, knew well before 10 p.m. that the final day of the fighting was going to be anything but quiet. As he recalled, he spent the final half-day of the war huddled on the back side of a hill Korea waiting “an agonizing 12 hours for the truce to go into effect so the shelling would stop.” His company

Last Licks

Ten p.m. arrived—and it was as if someone threw a “Stop the Shelling” switch. “The firing stopped as if someone had turned off a water tap,”...

commander, a WWII veteran, knew it probably would not stop until the last minute.

“Our commander came and warned us that the next 12 hours would probably be dangerous since the North Koreans might throw their remaining ammunition at us before the truce went into effect,” Spring said. “He told us this had happened in the last hours of World War II.” True to his prediction, the same thing happened in Korea.

“We were repairing trenches in an area adjacent to Old Baldy and Pork Chop Hill in the Iron Triangle area, Spring reported. “Our division moved back to a blocking position approximately a quarter of a mile from the front line trenches. We sat on the back side of a steep hill.” That was hardly a safe place to be, especially for Soldiers who wanted to stay alive and well for the next twelve hours.

The shelling continued throughout the day. A Soldier sitting next to Spring took some shrapnel in his leg from a cannon shell. Yet, as Spring recalled, no one in his company fired back. They just sat and did

what Soldiers do best: they waited.

Ten p.m. arrived—and it was as if someone threw a “Stop the Shelling” switch. “The firing stopped as if someone had turned off a water tap,” Spring exclaimed. “Then we saw lights coming on both sides of the front line: truck lights, flashlights, candles and lanterns.” That was just the opposite of the way he and his comrades had been fighting up to that point: in the dark.

It was a strange experience for the Americans—but it got even stranger a few minutes later.

“Some of us were surprised when we looked at the North Koreans; we hadn’t known the size of their army until we saw all those lights come on. It was big,” he observed. Then, North Koreans talking on loudspeakers invited UN soldiers to cross the line and join in a party. As Spring reported, a few did go over, but they paid a price. When they came back, they were court-martialed for fraternizing with the enemy. (Philosophically speaking, if the truce had gone into effect and the fighting had ended, were the two sides technically enemies at that point?)

Wounded Or Killed Needlessly

A graduate of “Benning’s School For Boys,” I was assigned to Charlie Company, of the 65th (Puerto Rican) Infantry Regiment, which was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division during the period 1952-1953. I originally served as a rifle platoon leader, weapons platoon leader and then company exec.

During this time we did a lot of recon and ambush patrol duty. Sometime in May of 1953 I was offered the position of Liaison Officer between the 65th Regiment and 3rd Division headquarters, which position I held through the cease fire and until I was returned to the United States in late 1953.

I remember that when a South Korean unit took over positions which the 65th Regiment had occupied as the cease fire approached, the Chinese broke through and we had to return our unit to the secondary MLR. The Regimental Commander had taken my jeep and driver in the confusion and I had to obtain a red-lined (no lights) jeep from the motor pool.

The Division Commander ordered the adjoining regimental liaison officer and me



Goodbye, Inchon

to drive down to clearly identify where the two regiments actually met on the ground. This resulted in our driving down a road in a valley to pinpoint where this spot was. This was clearly under enemy direct fire.....a real experience for both of us. And I found out just how agile a jeep can be.

The most vivid memory which I have of the time leading up to the date and time that the cease fire was actually effective was how much ammo of all calibers and sizes was fired by both sides in those last twelve hours of hostilities. No matter where I was, where I went, and what I did,

the noise was continuing and deafening. I later became aware of the fact that some of the people with whom I served in Korea were either wounded or killed, needlessly, during this time.

When I finally rotated home in November 1953, I boarded one of the Navy's Liberty Ships at Inchon harbor. The voyage took thirty-five days through the Panama Canal, with stops in Hawaii and Colombia (to drop off troops), to New York.

*Jay H. Lowden, Jr., 11625 Candle Ct.,
Henrico, VA 23238*



A waiting ship in Inchon Harbor in 1953

'Birdmen'

Author unknown. It was written in our 1952-1953 Korean War Cruise Book while aboard the USS Valley Forge.

And so it comes to pass, as the fourth hour before dawn approacheth into the land known as Chosen, a messenger goeth forth into the bunkroom of the "Birdmen" and he speaketh unto each, saying, verily, "Arise and don thy flight suits and go to the gathering place, for the master has decreed that it shall be thus."

The "Birdmen," awakening, revile the messenger, saying that his mother was not moral and that his father knoweth him not, and they rise and seek out their socks and go forth to break bread; and one breaketh his hand on the bread.

They find not their targets. And great are their trepidations. They call out to one another, saying, "Warcry One,' come thou unto me ...

Then they are gathered together in the sanctum known by the name of briefing, and their voices are hushed, for they are in the presence of their master. And it comes to pass that disciples arise and speak

unto them, telling of routes, altitudes and targets, for this is the manner of their speaking.

And at last the master himself ariseth and sayeth unto them, "Yea, verily, ye are fortunate indeed, for your enemy is sorry put and does naught to oppose you. Go ye forth and gird ye for battle."

And the "Birdmen" whisper to one another, "Yea, this will indeed be a day of tribulation, for the master retireth to his sack and goeth not among us."

Then the "Birdmen" seek out their iron birds and prepare for the rituals and some among them are beset with trembling and with redness of the eyes, for they partook too freely of the evening wine. These seek out their friends and speak privily to them, saying, "Many times have I succored and been a brother unto thee. Whilst thou not therefore take my place in battle this day, for I am overtaken by an illness?"

But their friends answer, saying, "Thou soundest faint and I hear thee not."

Continued on page 69

Museum Update: Engaging Partners in the Community

August 15, 2013

To the Korean War Veterans Association:

As we continue the great momentum with the Museum campaign, I wanted to take this opportunity to update you on the Museum's ongoing participation in community initiatives as well as the significant progress we have had with the online Virtual Museum.



By partnering in events and programs, we continue to broaden and strengthen our ties within the military and business community in New York City. Earlier this summer, the Museum had the wonderful opportunity to participate in Army Week NYC alongside other prominent Veteran organizations including Operation Homefront, Hope For The Warriors® and Purple Heart Homes. Throughout the week, special events honored the U.S. Army's 238th birthday while recognizing the contributions of U.S. Army veterans, individuals and organizations who continue to serve.

As part of our ongoing commitment to community engagement, we continue to expand the Museum's Speakers Series by building upon the success of the three that commenced last year. Featuring special presentations by Korean War Veterans, these lectures coincided with the launch of our activities commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Armistice. Additional events will be scheduled as we also are engaged in discussions with several organizations in New York City. These initiatives are incredible opportunities for the Museum to provide community awareness and educational activities in advance of the debut of the physical site. Partnerships forged before the opening will be an excellent basis for a wide range of activities and events in the future.

Finally, as we narrow the quest for our permanent home in New York City, we continue to upgrade and expand our Virtual Museum through our website. We hope that this two-track, parallel approach will ensure that Korean War Veterans and their families have a place where their deeds and sacrifices can continue to be remembered. A key part of this effort is the ongoing enhancement of the *Wall of Honor*, media components that allows the inclusion of pictures, videos, medals, ribbons and more. New features make it easier to use.



*To sign up for the Wall of Honor and
contribute your story, please visit
www.kwnm.org/wallofhonor.htm.*

If you have not already visited the Virtual *Wall of Honor* and submitted your story, I invite you to do so. Our efforts are to provide the brave soldiers of the Korean War with a place where their stories can be shared, honored and forever remembered. Please help us keep your memories alive.

As always, thank you all for your outstanding service and for teaching us that freedom is not free: it is always worth protecting.

Sincerely,



Tony Enrietto
President and CEO
Korean War National Museum, Library and Cultural Center

The Where, When, and Why of the Korean War

Tell America

43 – KANSAS CITY MISSOURI #2 [MO]

Paul Wolfgeher and Bob Jones made their annual 1st Quarter of the school year trip to Lawson [MO] High School. This year Mr. Boswell had three history classes, so they had to be there for the second-hour class. After that, they ate lunch with the school teachers and finished the day with the third- and fourth-hour classes.

It was a long day for both veterans, but as usual they enjoyed the experience.

They are already looking forward to next year's session.

Robert R. Jones, Apt. 28, 13975 E 35th St., Independence, MO 64055, 816-836-0969 (H) 816-809-0123 (C), bobjones73rdtbn@yahoo.com



Paul Wolfgeher, Kelsey Boswell, and Bob Jones (L-R) at Lawson High School

Paul Wolfgeher (L) and Bob Jones of Ch 43 speak to class at Lawson High School



49 – OCEAN COUNTY [NJ]

On May 16, 2013, three members spoke to two separate groups of seniors at Toms River High School South, Ocean County, NJ, with the help of history teacher Jeff Schenker.

Students heard from Nick Troici and his experience as an Army Medic in Korea, the many wounded Soldiers to whom he attended, and the men he lost in his outfit.

Roy Hendra, an Army Corps engineer, spoke about the extreme

cold weather and how brutal the North Korean and Chinese soldiers were. As he explained, many young Chinese soldiers did not have proper winter shoes or gear.

Norm Persing, a Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant, told students he joined the Marines after 33 Soldiers from his small town in Wilkes-Barre PA were killed in a train wreck. They were headed to California to be shipped off to Korea. Thirty-three men he knew

died without firing a shot.

Commander Tony Grace, a Navy radioman, set up a small practice telegraph key and explained to students the Morse Code and the dots and dashes used in communication (now called texting.)

Commander Tony Grace, 34 Cabrillo Blvd., Toms River NJ 08757

NOTE: Here is a brief account of the train accident GySgt Persing mentioned:

109th FA Battalion Train Wreck: Thirty-three members of two batteries of 109th Field Artillery Battalion were killed and about two score others were seriously

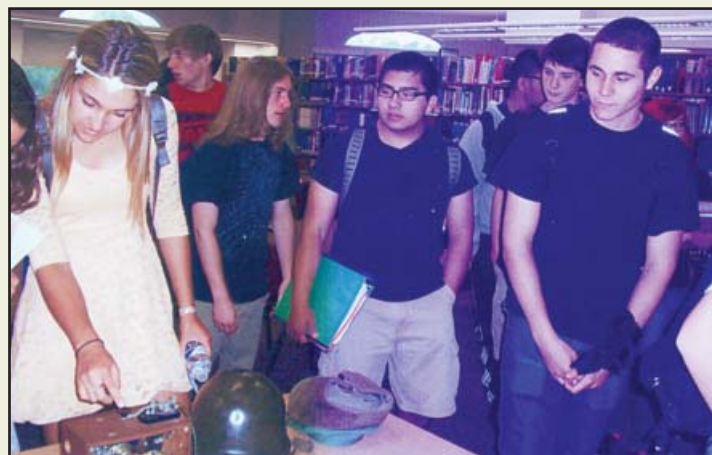
injured early on the morning of September 11, 1950, when the rear of their troop train was rammed by a crack Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train near West Lafayette, O. In addition, many soldiers of 109th Infantry from Lackawanna and Wayne Counties and other 109th Artillery men suffered injuries in the crash, a total of 278, the ICC reported.

For the total story, go to <http://coshocofire.org/troop-train-accident/>

If anyone remembers that accident, please share your memories with *The Graybeards* editor at 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT 06067.



Students at Toms River High School listen to presenters from Ch 49



Toms River High students view artifacts displayed by Ch 49 members



Nick Troici, Tony Grace, history teacher Jeff Schenker, Roy Hendra, Norm Persing, Mike Simkovich (L-R) at Ch 49's presentation

54 – THOMAS W. DALEY, JR. [NJ]

We held a presentation at Williamstown High School, in Williamstown NJ on April 11th for the JR ROTC AIR FORCE. To our surprise, one of the cadets was a relative of General Douglas MacArthur. Her name is Ashley MacCarter. She is Great Great Great Granddaughter of the General.

Andy Jackson, captjack71@com-cast.net

Fred Connolly of Ch 54, dressed in the fatigue uniform of the 1950s, and Ashley MacCarter



60 – ADIRONDACK [NY]

Members Visit Fort Edward New York High School

On May 30, 2013, seven members visited Fort Edward [NY] High School, where they were warmly welcomed by Mr. Peter Prindle of the History Department and other staff members. Introduced by Robert Garland, chairman of the chapter's program, the veterans stood and saluted the students, then spoke to them in turn about the war in Korea and their personal experiences while serving there.

Each of the veterans, many of whom wore Combat Infantry Badges, had interesting stories to tell. Paul Garcia emphasized the extremely high casualties borne by the forces of the United States particularly, but also by the many other countries involved under the United

Nations. Ed Bushey, a recipient of the Bronze Star for Valor, was applauded by the audience when he stood.

The audience of about 30 students was very respectful and attentive, and graciously applauded each veteran when he spoke. The students examined with great interest artifacts which the veterans brought. They engaged many of the veterans in conversation when the program concluded.

The school staff was particularly cooperative. Mr. Prindle went out of his way in extending utmost courtesy to the members and helped in the planning with Mr. Garland. This visit was a very positive experience for all concerned.

Robert Garland, 35 A Cass Ct., Ballston Lake NY 12019



Presenters from Ch 60 talk to students at Ft. Edward High School



Students at Ft. Edward High School listen attentively to Ch 60 presenters

131 - NORTHWEST OHIO [OH]

Tell America Program Scholarship Award

We awarded our annual \$1,000 college scholarship to Anthony Wayne High School graduating senior Spencer King. To be eligible in our Tell America program, applicants are required to participate in the Korean War research

project and complete a 250~word essay explaining their lasting impression of the veteran, the Korean War's role in American history, and its impact on global democracy.

Mr. King's essay:

As many people today know, North Korea is a very hostile and controversial country. Since it is under a communist government there are very few, if any, freedoms and they strongly resist the United Nations. This resentment and harsh attitude can be traced back to the 1950's and the Korean War; which many people see as a failure. Although overall North Korea remained a communist threat, the Korean War was ultimately a success due to moral and political views obtained in Korea.

Before the Korean War the UN used very little jurisdiction or power rendering it almost useless, but after Korea things changed. The act of the UN joining the side of South Korea showed that they were not just going to let communism and its oppression take over the world; the UN decided to stand up for its beliefs. This gave other countries the hope that they were not alone in the struggle for freedom. Even during the war the UN Forces greatly enhanced their fighting skills giving them more military power in the future. By the end of the conflict the UN and North Korea were at a bloody stalemate, but out of the stalemate came

More ➤

a free and democratic South Korea. North Korea may have remained communist but the UN protected its ally and ultimately achieved its goal. The United Nations came out of the Korean War with more power and a better foundation therefore it can be considered a successful military venture.

Louis G. Streb, 415 Turnbury Ln.

Perrysburg OH 43551

419-874-7037, lgstreb@buckeye-express.com

138 – AKRON REGIONAL [OH]

We have visited five high schools in the region this year: Barberton, Northridge, Chippewa, Springfield, and Manchester. We have presented the Tell America Program to approximately 650 students in these five high schools, and had three more schools scheduled for April and May.

We have been to these schools in previous years and the program has been well received and they have asked us to return next year. The students are really interested in learning about the Korean War.

Carl L. Canon, 4512 Conestoga Trl., Copley, OH 44321



Ch138 presenters at Barberton High School: Rob Walker (history teacher, seated); (Standing, L-R) Carl Thornton, Don George, Ken Cheatem (Barberton, Ohio Police Department), Harvey Thorla, Carl Canon



Presenters from Ch 138 at Northridge High School (L-R) Arnon Cool, Carl Canon, Jeramey Maxa (history teacher), Harvey Thorla



Team from Ch 138 at Chippewa High School (L-R) Carl Canon, Don George, Steve Lipak (history teacher), Arnon Cool, Harvey Thorla



Group of Ch 138 presenters at Springfield High School (L-R) Bill Niebuhr, Carl Canon, Matt Graves (history teacher), Carl Thornton

183 – NEBRASKA #1 [NE]

On March 26, 2013, three members presented a program on the Korean War to three history classes as Omaha's Westside High School. About 250 students were in the auditorium.

Our three presenters were Dale Griffiths, who served with KMAG, chapter president Bill Christensen, who served with the 25th Inf. Div PIO as a combat correspondent,

and Dennis Pavlik, a former POW who served with the Triple Nickel FA Bn (555).

The commentator was Nate Brimely, a Vietnam vet who is a history teacher at Westside High.

William L. Christensen, 23520 Cheyenne Cir., Gretna, NE 68028, 402-332-4841, chri-wl@msn.com



Moderators Dale Griffiths, Dennis Pavlik, and Bill Christensen of Ch 183 at Tell America presentation



Attentive students at Ch 183's presentation

195 – QUEEN CITY [CO]

On April 18, 2013, Bob Brockish and I participated in the annual “Oral History Day” at Thornton High School, Thornton, CO. On this day Thornton High School invites veterans to come in and share with the students their experiences of being in the military service. Their accounts provide a great opportunity to “Tell America” about Korea, especially with the current events in Korea.

Bob and I have prepared “Power Point” presentations separately and we covered five sessions. The sessions were back to back in selected classrooms for fifty minutes each.

Our presentations are similar. They began with the geographical location of Korea and some early

history of the people and culture. That was followed by the roots of the war, beginning with events in the early 20th Century, especially in the aftermath of WWII. That flowed naturally into the creation of the two governments on the Korean Peninsula and the war.

The presentation concluded with the human cost of the war and the contrasts of South Korea then and now.

This “Oral History Day” has been a very successful school event for sixteen years, and has been highly regarded by the participating students.

Bill Baldaccini, 6 Manzanita, Littleton, CO 80127, 303-904-2318



Bob Brockish (L) and Bill Baldaccini of Ch 195 at Thornton (CO) High School

251 – SAGINAW/FRANKENMUTH [MI]

At the Michigan Association of Broadcasters 2013 Awards Ceremony recently held in Lansing, MI., Delta College’s Q-TV received a Broadcast Excellence Award for its locally produced documentary, *The Korean War—Voices From The 38th Parallel*, which tells stories of local Korean War veterans.

Twenty-three veterans from throughout the Great Lakes Region in Michigan were interviewed for the documentary, which premiered in September 2013 and was aired again on May 14th. Twelve members from Ch 251 participated on this documentary.



Lois Simon, Ch 251 historian

The Pentagon Channel will broadcast “Voices from the 38th Parallel” to 2.6 million members

of the U.S. armed forces and 34 million homes via cable and satellite. The members of Ch 251 are proud of a job well done—and may God bless our troops!

Bob Simon, 7286 Spring Lake Tr., Saginaw, MI. 48603, (989) 792-3718

313 - SHENANDOAH VALLEY [VA]

Members participated in two “Living History” days at schools in Loudoun County, VA in April. The first was at Harper Park Middle School on April 9th; the second was on April 17th, at Mercer Middle School.

The format for the day was the same in both schools. Veterans from several wars were invited and there was a good crowd at both events. Each veteran was assigned a student guide who led him to the classroom where he would be seated at a table along with another veteran from another war. Each of us would tell our story and open the session for questions.

The students were very perceptive in their inquiries, which made

for a lively discussion. The program lasted the whole school day, with an exchange of students every 25 minutes. At noon a delicious meal was served and pictures were taken with our guide for the school web page. Local businesses support the program with contributions of various kinds.

This is the second year we have participated in this “Living History Day.” We always make a hit with our blue jackets. Several of us bring small picture albums and pass them around in the sessions to help encourage questions about our service.

Jack Keep, 3416 Mountain Rd., Front Royal, VA 22630, 540-631-9213



Ch 313 members at Mercer Middle School (L-R) Commander Chuck Bachman, Narce Caliva, Leonard Laconia, Edgar Tufts, Jack Keep, Billy Scott

Have a Mini-Reunion? Dedicating a Memorial? Attending a Banquet

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

Mail to Art Sharp, Editor, Korean War Veterans Association, 152 Sky View Drive., Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Memorial Day.....

19 – GEN . RAYMOND G. DAVIS [GA])

Several members attended a Memorial Day commemoration for “fallen heroes” from Georgia, while some attended the Memorial Day dedication of the Veterans Park at the Atlanta History Center. Some 500 people gathered at the History Center to remember those who died and those who survived.



Ch 19 members at salute to 26 fallen heroes from Georgia (Rear, L-R) Thaddeus Sobieski, Urban Rump, Jim Conway, Bob Hendershott (Front, L-R) Bob McCubbins, Nathan Deal, Governor of Georgia and Bob Moore

A. Moore, 45th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, Korean War:

Jim Conway, Jack Robinson, Bob Hendershott, and Bob McCubbins (L-R) of Ch 19 at the Atlanta History Center



“I never did like cold even though I was from New York. I didn’t know what cold was until I got to Korea...Half the time we didn’t know what hill we were on or what we were doing. We’d find out later...I can remember saying to myself when I was up in the hills...if the Good Lord gets me out of here, I can make it from here.

Robert Jones at his “pedestal” in Atlanta

This new park honors all U.S. military veterans from all conflicts, whether they saw armed conflict or not. The site has pedestals with oral histories they have been collecting over ten years. Here is a sample, provided by chapter member Robert

Many times I think back about how tough that was. As an American, it made a big difference in my life. I don’t like war. I don’t think anyone likes war, but I think we have to protect our country, respect our flag. That’s very important to me.”

James Conway, Secretary/Treasurer, conatlanta@comcast.net

40 – MINNESOTA #1 [MN]

Bill Heilenberg (on phone) and Mel Behnen (R) of Ch 40 at Fort Snelling National Cemetery



Our prayers were answered on Memorial Day when the rains of the previous days ceased. We were left with ominous skies and heavy winds that would send shivers up our spines. But, we were prepared for Memorial Day ceremonies by wearing long johns and vests under our sky blue jackets.



Parade contingent from Ch 40 on Memorial Day (L-R) John King, Bill Hellenberg, Don Erickson, Mel Behnen, Al Lindner, Blair Rumble (Photo by Mel Behnen’s daughter)

A small group of our members championed the cause of freedom by showing our Colors at the Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis.

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

54 – THOMAS W. DALEY, JR. [NJ]

Several members marched in the Gibbsboro, NJ Memorial Day Parade. Members also took part in activities at the Gloucester County Veterans Cemetery.

Andy Jackson, captjack71@comcast.net



Charles Kerber, Commander Andy Jackson, and William Wildman (L-R) of Ch 54 prepare for the Gibbsboro, NJ Memorial Day Parade

222 – ARDEN A. ROWLEY [AZ]

Members participated in a May 27, 2013 Memorial Day Ceremony at the National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona.

Lew Bradley, lew.bradley@gmail.com



John Hartley (U.S. Coast Guard) (L) and Fred Connolly (U.S. Army) stand by Ch 54's monument at Gloucester County Veterans Cemetery on Memorial Day

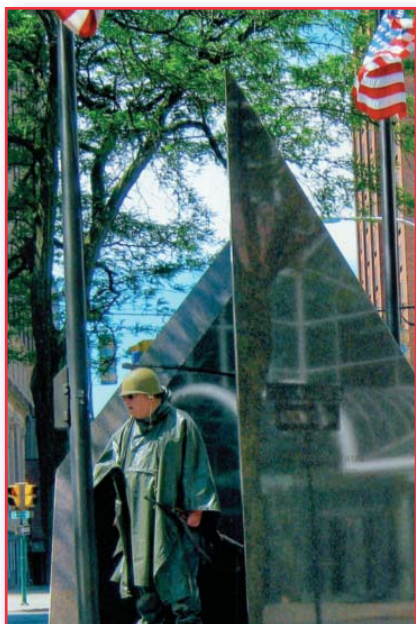
105 – CENTRAL NEW YORK [NY]

We celebrated Memorial Day 2013 at the shared Vietnam/Korean Monument in Syracuse, NY. Not many people will make the trip to Washington DC for July 27th events, so we brought a bit of the Korean Memorial to Syracuse.

Members gathered at the Onondaga County [NY] Veterans Memorial Cemetery to commemorate the day.

*Jim Low
114 Wembridge Dr., East
Syracuse, NY 13057*

The Vietnam/Korean Monument in Syracuse, NY



Above, Honor Guard from Ch 222 beginning march in Parade of Colors at Memorial Day ceremony (L-R) Lew Bradley, Charles ("Pete") Stewart, Don Taylor

At left, Lew Bradley of Ch 222 holds "Honor and Remember" flag at Arizona Memorial Day ceremony (As far as Bradley knows, Ch 222 is the only KWVA Chapter to have such a flag.)

235 – SANTA BARBARA [CA]

We attended services at the cemetery and Vets Memorial Building at the Santa Barbara Cemetery, followed by a luncheon. The guest speaker at both services was Congresswoman Lois Capps (D-CA).

Our chaplain, Ralph De La Vega, read a Korean War poem that is etched in stone at a Korean War Veterans Memorial in Liberty State Park, NJ, off Exit 14-B near Jersey City, NJ.

Chapter Commander John Ramieri wrote a letter titled, "No vet should ever be forgotten" that appeared in the June 27, 2013 Santa Barbara News-Press. Here is the letter:

This is the first year that I can remember Korean War veterans being honored in the manner they rightly deserved. The Korean War was known as the forgotten war, until today. It is an honor to be part of a great group of men and women. The Memorial Day homages at the Santa Barbara Cemetery and at the Veterans Memorial Building were mind-boggling. Working together, we can make sure the Iraq and Afghanistan veterans, and veterans of the future, are never forgotten.



Congresswoman Lois Capps speaks in Santa Barbara, CA

We want to thank all those involved: Marge Beavers, Bev Ochoa, and the management team of the Veterans Memorial Building, and also the Pierre Claeysens Veterans Memorial Museum, directed and managed by John Blankenship.



Part of the large crowd that assembled at the Santa Barbara Memorial Day ceremony

USMC Color Guard marches in Santa Barbara, CA

A special thanks to Lt. Col. Peter Paredes, Army Commander, VFW; Chief Bob Handy, Navy; Sgt. Ralph De la Vega, Marine Corps; Sgt. John Suzuki, Army Commander, American Legion; Capt. John Blankenship, Navy; and Lt. Col. Jack Harris, Marine Corps, retired. Through negotiating and compromise by all parties, they brought everybody and everything together to make it happen.

John Ramieri, 121 Dearborn Pl., Goleta, CA 93117

264 – MT. DIABLO [CA]

Several members participated in the Clayton, CA Memorial Day activities.

*Stanley J. Grogan, 2585 Moraga Dr
Pinole, CA 94564, 510-758-7534, SJGent@hotmail.com*

297 – PLATEAU [TN]

Our busy Honor Guard presented the Colors at ceremonies in Crossville and Fairfield Glade, TN.

*Richard Malsack, 146 Anglewood Dr.
Crossville, TN 38558, 931-707-7292, kaslam2001@yahoo.com*



Honor Guard from Ch 297 prepares to present the Colors during Memorial Day ceremonies at Fairfield Glade, TN. Gentleman at the left is Cumberland County Veteran Services Officer Bill Ward

As part of its busy day, Ch 297 Honor Guard presents the Colors during Memorial Day ceremony at Fairfield Glade, TN, with Commander Bob Johnston at the right



299 – KOREA VETERANS OF AMERICA [MA]

Members provided the Color Guard at Memorial events in Washington DC. We participated in ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknowns and the Vietnam Wall and visited today's "heroes" at Walter Reed Hospital.

*Art Griffith, President
artzkwva@yahoo.com*



KWVA National officers and Ch 299 officers and members on Memorial Day (L-R) Albert McCarthy, Jeff Brodeur, Larry Kinard, Art Griffith, Tiilikkala, LTC Kang ("Tiger"), Tom McHugh, George Bruzgis



Wreath Laying at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington, VA



KWVA members at Walter Reed Hospital (L-R) Larry Kinard, Art Griffith, two "heroes" whose names are omitted at their requests, Vincent Mannion Brodeur, Maureen Brodeur, Al, Mark, Tom McHugh, George Bruzgis

313 – SHENANDOAH [VA]

We were privileged to be a part of the National Memorial Day Concert on the Capitol Lawn on May 26, 2013. The concert was aired nationwide over PBS stations on both Sunday night and Monday.



Ch 313 members on stage at the National Memorial Day Concert in Washington DC (L-R) Charles Hoak, Leonard Laconia, Herb Taylor, Jack Keep, Lew Ewing, Edmund Reel, Bill Scott, Narce Caliva, Commander Chuck Bachman



Former Korean War POW Edmund Reel of Ch 313 recalls his days in a prison camp to an interviewer

Part of the program featured a salute to the veterans of the Korean War. Eight of our members stood at attention on the platform and received a standing ovation from the huge audience in front of the nation's Capitol.

Short films of the action in Korea were shown on the large screens, and the Korean Memorial was shown with many visiting veterans in poignant scenes of remembrance. It was an honor to represent our fellow Korean War veterans scattered through all 50 states.

Capitol Concerts, which produces the program each year, was very gracious in providing transportation for our members to and from the program.

*Jack Keep, 3416 Mountain Rd.
Front Royal, VA 22630, 540-631-9213*



Overview of the National Memorial Day Concert in Washington DC with Ch 313 members at center stage

Chapter & Department News

19 GEN RAYMOND G. DAVIS [GA]

We participated in the Dunwoody, Georgia Annual July 4th Parade.

Jim Conway, conatlanta@comcast.net



Parade participants from Ch 19 "march" in style



Gathering at the State of Maine Korean War Memorial with Consul Lee are Ch 32 members (L-R) Eugene Smith, Fred Mitchell, John Wedin, Fred Davis, Consul Lee, Al Meister, Al Gibson and founding member Fred Hardin



Ben Malcom, Bob Hendershott, Bob McCubbins, and Jim Conway (L-R) of Ch 19 at Dunwoody, GA parade

32 BURTON-GOODE-SARGENT #1 [ME]

At our May 13 regular meeting, our guest speaker, Eun-chul Lee, Consul General of Boston of the Republic Of Korea (ROK), spoke about the very special relationship between his country and the United States. Consul General Lee said his countrymen will always be so thankful for the sacrifices of so many Americans and UN armed forces that have given the ROK freedom it has not seen for many generations.

After our meeting, several members took Consul Lee to our Maine Korean War Memorial at Mount Hope Cemetery in Bangor.

John Wedin, 10 Swetts Pond Rd.
Orrington, ME 04474, 207-825-4475



The Maine Korean War Memorial

41 FROZEN CHOSIN [MN]

Members who have waited for decades received medals presented during our July 2013 meeting. The chapter is grateful to Congressman Tim Walz, who helped make this possible.

We formally adopted a new chapter banner at the annual banquet in June. It was designed by Don Stemper, who used elements of the UN flag and the chapter's logo in his design.

Don Stemper,
dstemper_2@yahoo.com

Don Stemper (L) and Pell Johnson display Ch 41's banner





Bob Browne (R) of Ch 41 shows Mark Honetschlager his long overdue Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and Combat Infantryman's Badge

54 THOMAS W. DALEY, JR. [NJ]

On June 25th we performed a wreath laying ceremony at the Korean War Memorial Tree at the Korean 1st United Methodist Church, Cherry Hill, NJ to mark the 63rd anniversary of the start of the Korean War.



Bill Millison and Charles Jackson of Ch 54 at the Korean War Memorial Tree with volunteers from the Korean 1st United Methodist Church in attendance

We were delighted to be joined this year by student volunteers from the church's vacation bible school. They told the veterans that they do not get very much information at school about the war and were grateful to hear about the sacrifices made by the Korean War veterans for freedom.

Andy Jackson, captjack71@comcast.net



Ch 54 members Fred Connolly, Bill Millison, Charles Jackson, Pastor Danni Chung, and young volunteers from church (L-R)



Fred Connolly, Bill Millison, Charles Jackson and young volunteers from the Korean 1st United Methodist Church (L-R)



Fred Connolly, Bill Millison, Charles Jackson (L-R) perform memorial ceremony at the Cherry Hill, NJ Korean War Memorial Tree (email)

55 NASSAU COUNTY #1 [NY]

On April 20th two of our members gave a Tell America class to the students at Mephram High School in Bellmore, NY. Two days later, member Buddy Epstein visited the Long Island State Veterans Home at Stony Brook, Long Island and gave the residents handmade wool lap blankets. Other members provided a pizza and ice cream party for residents of the state home.

Robert P. O'Brien, P.O. Box 1591
N. Massapequa, NY 11758



Buddy Epstein (L) and Commander Don Zoeller of Ch 55 lead presentation at Mephram High School



Members of Ch 55 at Long Island State Veterans Home pizza & ice cream party (L-R) Bill Boyce, Joe Careo, Larry O'Leary, Arnie Barletta, Ray O'Connor, Don Zoeller, Director from facility, Buddy Epstein, Dick Doster



Buddy Epstein of Ch 55 and Mike Gercenimo display lap blanket at Long Island State Veterans Home

58 MONROE COUNTY [NY]

A Korean lady and Associate member, Mrs. Byoung Baek, has been an integral part of any success our chapter has had, providing support for us from her many Korean friends.

She attends all events we plan. The high point was when she persuaded a Korean LPGA golfer, Jeong ("JJ") Jang (Rochester Champion in 2006), and her father/manager to visit our Korean War Veterans Memorial right after she had won. And, they brought all the Korean press corps with them. Each year since then, when "JJ" plays in the Rochester LPGA tournament, she and her family visit our Memorial and make significant donations for upkeep!



At a recent Ch 58 meeting, Mrs. Byoung Baek displays pictures and memorabilia of the Rose Bowl Parade float on which she worked



A close-up of details of Mrs. Baek's work on the Rose Bowl Parade float

Last fall, Mrs. Baek heard that the lead float to be in the New Year's Day parade was to honor our KWVA. She determined to be part of the group that added the decorations. After contacting officials in Pasadena, she learned there was a group of Koreans who had already signed up to work on "OUR" 60th Anniversary float. Mrs. Baek flew to California on her own and worked on all segments of covering the float with flowers, plants, and seeds as her personal contribution to make the 60th Anniversary a huge success!

Joe Vogel, 1432 Leicester Rd.
Caledonia, NY 14423



Participants in the Rochester, NY Memorial Day Parade, including Mrs. Byoung Baek (R) and Ch 58 President Roger Hill (C), and a group of Korean youngsters who marched



Pete Ciavarrri, Paul Wurzer, and Roger Hill, and Mrs. Byoung Baek (L-R) display Ch 58's banner before the Rochester [NY] Memorial Day Parade; MajGen (Ret.) Norman Rappl stands in the rear

63 WESTERN NEW YORK [NY]

Members attended the 53rd Armed Forces Week Luncheon on May 9th at the Connecticut Street Armory, Buffalo NY. This year's luncheon was hosted by the United States Navy in tribute to the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.



Attendees from Ch 63 at Buffalo luncheon (Seated, clockwise from lower center) Commander Carl Marranca; Treasurer Don Burns; Chaplain Sal Schillaci; Lack Greiten; Russell LaPresti; Earl Clifford; John Jrampacek;



Head table guests at Buffalo Armed Forces Week luncheon applaud Rear Adm. Robin L. Graf

Keynote speaker was Rear Admiral (LH) Robin L. Graf, a graduate of Cornell University in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology. Graf was commissioned in 1981 from Officer Candidate School. She served for 31 years, including 25 years in the Navy Reserve, and retired from the Navy in 2012.

Norman R. Lipkus, 19 Manser Dr., Amherst NY 14226, 716-835-3522, norrlip@aol.com

117 RHODE ISLAND #1 [RI]

We have new officers for 2013-14. They are: Commander Antero ("Ted") Martins; Sr. Vice Cmdr. Joseph LaFountaine; Jr. Vice Cmdr. Dave M. Chmielewski; Treasurer John DuFour; Quartermaster Walter Bienieki; Secretary Joseph Q. Nozolino, Jr.; Sgt.-at-Arms George J.H. Lemieux; Membership Chairman Robert Scanlon; Trustees Dave Mann, Rev. George Yany, and Eugene J. Champagne

Antero ("Ted") Martins, 54 Ferncrest Dr., Pawtucket, RI 02861, 401-724-4664, kwvausaf1955@gmail.com

129 SOUTHEASTERN INDIANA [IN]

On June 22th we dedicated a Korean War Memorial in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the cease fire in Korea. The



Fundraisers from Ch 129 on a.m. shift (Front, L-R) JD Largent, Jerry Bondurant (2nd row, L-R) Howard Cleeter, Tom Largent, Clarence Vogelgesang, George Niemeyer, Ivan Chipman, Bob Karp, Lynn Weber, Dick Gobl

memorial was placed in Lesko Park in Aurora, IN, located along the Ohio River. The program was well attended by area residents. We raised the funds for the memorial and organized and conducted the program.



Ch 129's p.m. fundraising shift (front, PG Gentrup, Pat Ferrari (2nd Row, L-R) Archie Abner, Seb Walston, Alvin Senger, Elvin Newmann, Paul Lelli, Tom Lampert, Bill Kyle, Bob Oelker, Mike Blevins, Marvin Curlin

Members conducted a successful fundraising drive at a local Walmart store. Funds collected are used to support student scholarships, veterans and senior citizen programs, and many other needy causes.



Members of Ch 129 who received their DoD certificates of appreciation



At the unveiling of Ch 129's Korean War Memorial (L-R) Archie Abner, Mike Blevins, Chairperson of the Veterans Memorial Committee Charlotte Hastings, Commander Luther Rice, City Councilman and Board Member Mike Crider



Honor Guard from Ch 129 which played a major role in the dedication of the Korean War Memorial in Aurora, IN

Chapter members received their "DoD Certificates of Appreciation" during a recent meeting. Indiana Dearborn County Veterans Service Officer SgtMaj Michael Burgess (USMC, ret) presented the certificates. Attendees enjoyed a light meal following the meeting.

Luther Rice, 414 Water St.
Aurora, IN 47001, 812-926-2790

131 NORTHWEST OHIO [OH]

We had a busy month of May. For example, we placed flags at Billville and Woodlawn Cemeteries, and members marched in parades in Toledo and Bowling Green and attended the Hanmi Korean Church picnic.

We elected new officers: President Dick Madrzykowski; 1st VP Bob Darr; 2nd VP Earl Ferguson; Treasurer Joel Davis; and Secretary Lou Streb. Executive Council members are Ken Cox, Ed Auerbach, and Dave Antonacci.

William Lyzan, 2429 Norma Pl.
Northwood, OH 43619, 419-666-5607



New officers of Ch 131

148 CENTRAL JERSEY [NJ]

We have a new President, Robert D. Bliss. He replaces Charles Koppelman, who left office after two consecutive two-year terms. Bliss presented a plaque to Koppelman at a recent meeting to commemorate the Past President's service.



Robert Bliss, new President of Ch 148, presents plaque to Past Commander Charles Koppelman

Incidentally, we meet at the Monroe Township Municipal Building.

Charles Koppelman, 6 Yarmouth Dr., Monroe Township, NJ 08831
609-655-3111
Charleskoppelman@yahoo.com

159 SUNSHINE STATE [FL]

In keeping with the United Nations aspect of the Korean War, our chapter is twinned with the South London Branch of the British Korean Veterans Association and the Melbourne Australian Association. Every year for the past five years the Chapter Standard has been paraded with the British Standards at the Easter Sunday Parade in the Tower of London. On the last four occasions the Standard has been laid on the altar of The Chapel Royal of St Peter at Vincula HM Tower of London during the Easter Sunday service.



Colors, including Ch 159's, amassed at Tower of London ceremony

Every year our January meeting is designated the "International Meeting." We march in to the playing of the respective national anthems, and the national standards of each country are represented by chapter members. We have Australian, Canadian, Korean, British and American members.

KWVA standard on parade in London



Historically clad participants march at Tower of London



"Troops" at attention at Tower of London event

We also have a Chapter memorial flag, upon which is sewn the name of every known deceased member of the Chapter. At the January meeting every name is read out, with the closing epitaph "We Will Remember Them" - "Not one of them is forgotten before God."

Peter H. Palmer, President
palmersp@verizon.net

172 HANCOCK COUNTY [OH]

On May 4th and 11th we held our annual Rose of Sharon Scholarship Fund Drive. This year we collected \$3,309.00 in donations—our best year yet. Six grandchildren of our members will be first year college students this year. Each one received a \$500 scholarship at our July meeting. Eighteen members donated their time and talents to this worthwhile project.



Members of Ch 172 at Rose of Sharon drive (L-R) Bud Cavin, Bob Morrison, Jim Iler, Cliff Biddenge

Bob Wilson (L) and Gene Margraf of Ch 172 at Rose of Sharon event



We held our annual spring banquet on June 20th. We combined a commemoration service for the 60th anniversary of the Korean War Armistice and the installation of the new officers.



Cliff Peterson, Wilfred Frisch, Charles Giles, and Don Van Renterghem participate in Ch 172's Rose of Sharon drive

Consul Jin-hyun Lee, from the Korean Consulate in Chicago, was our guest speaker. He also presented each of our members with the Korean Ambassador of Peace Medal and certificate.



Past President Waldin Neff of Ch 172 greets Korean Consul Jin-hyun Lee at meeting

Dept. of Ohio KWVA State Secretary Howard Camp installed our new officers. Their term of office is July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2015. There were 150 members and guests at the banquet.

Harry C. Biddinger, 1 Windstone Ct., Findlay, OH 45840
419-423-5785 (H), 419-957-7837 (C)



New officers of Ch 172 (L-R) Secretary Cliff Biddinger, Treasurer Cletus Kotten, VP Bob Taylor, Pres. Ron Dutton

178 YORK COUNTY [PA]

Two "Honor Buses" filled with veterans traveled to Washington DC recently. Students, teachers, and parents of Northeastern High School in Manchester, PA, participated in the event, coordinated by history teacher Duane Schwartz.

The young students worked hard to assist Mr. Schwartz in putting the program together. The trip was scheduled for 20 April 2013. We all gathered at the high school. They provided all the veterans with a delicious breakfast and small gifts, which included an "Honor Bus" tee shirt.

We were all given an escort. Those of us who could not walk were provided with wheelchairs. We boarded the buses and headed to DC, where we spent time at the Korean War Memorial and

the Lincoln Memorial. At two p.m. we were served sandwiches and water. Then we traveled to Arlington, VA to watch the Changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

We left DC around four p.m. and arrived back at Northeastern High School at 6:30 p.m. That did not end the day. After we arrived, the students served us a superb dinner. All of the above was free. It was a beautiful and wonderful to be with young men and women. They displayed a great sense of gratitude.



"Honor Bus" participants from PA assemble at the Korean War Memorial in Washington DC

About ninety percent of the veterans who took part in the day's events are members of our chapter. Most of us remembered to wear our KWVA Overseas Caps!

Frank Davila, 2757 Sheridan Rd.,
York, PA 17406, 717-755-0033,
bb62oldsalt@comcast.net

181 KANSAS #1 [KS]

Col (ret) and Mrs. Phil Brewster attended our June meeting and presented us with a shadow box display to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the cease fire in Korea. Phil spent the last years of his active duty in Korea where his father fought during that war. The generous gift was received with a standing ovation. It will be put on permanent display at the VFW facility where we meet regularly.



Memorial Day ceremony at the Tomahawk Center in Overland Park, KS, attended by members of Ch 181

Our Memorial Day meeting this year was held at the Tomahawk Center in Overland Park, KS. The ceremony usually takes place outside the Center at the KWVA Memorial site, but we were forced inside this year by violent weather. The storm notwithstanding, more than eighty hardy souls braved the ele-

Ch 181 Commander Tom Stevens (R) accepts the gift from Colonel Brewster (holding left end of the shadow box), while members look on



ments to honor our veterans.

Members took part in the Shawnee Days parade, an annual event in which the chapter has participated for many years. The deuce-and-a-half pictured nearby is owned by member Pete Gomez.

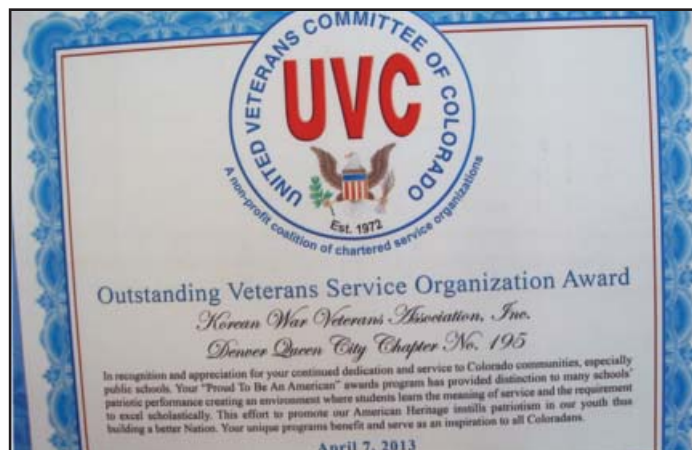
We wish our comrades a happy and healthy summer.

Don Dyer, ddyer15@everestkc.ne

195 QUEEN CITY [CO]

Chapter Receives Outstanding Veterans Service Organization Award

On April 7, 2013, we received the 2013 Outstanding Veterans Service Organization Award by the United Veterans Committee of Colorado in recognition of and appreciation for our continued dedication and service to Colorado communities, especially their public schools.



Ch 195's Outstanding Veterans Service Organization Award

The committee's "Proud to be An American" Awards program has provided distinction to many schools' patriotic performance, creating an environment in which students learn the meaning of service and the requirement to excel scholastically. This effort to promote our American heritage instills patriotism in our youth, thus building a better nation.

This unique program benefits and serves as an inspiration to all Coloradans.

We participated in the annual Greeley 4th of July Stampede Days parade. Viewers gave our contingent standing ovations along the entire parade route.

Bill Baldaccini, 6 Manzanita,
Littleton, CO 80127, 303-904-
2318, shirbill@q.com



Displaying Ch 195's Outstanding Veterans Service Organization Award (L-R) are Bill Baldaccini (Chairman of "Proud to be an American" committee), Ken Camell, Chuck Kammerer (Ch 195 President), Don Giest, Dick Morgan, Jennifer Kim (Chairperson, Korean American Community Foundation – Colorado)

219 CENTRAL KENTUCKY [KY]

We were featured in a July 15, 2012 article in the Lexington Herald-Leader titled, "South Korea presents medals to Central Ky. War veterans." In it, reporter Jim Warren described a ceremony at which representatives of the South Korean government presented "Ambassador for Peace Medals" to about thirty Central Kentucky Korean War veterans.

John Suh of Louisville, KY, a Korea native and regional director with the Korean National Advisory Council on Reunification, presented the medals during a luncheon at the Hannanoki Restaurant in Lexington, which is often the venue for chapter get-togethers.

"Mr. Suh, with the Korean Advisory Council on Unification, went around to where each veteran was sitting and placed a medal around his neck," Harry Walsh, a Korean War veteran from Lexington (and a native of Ansonia, Connecticut) said. "We were overcome with Mr. Suh's caring attitude and respect for all the veterans."

Walsh added that Lexington's mayor, Jim Gray, was in attendance and thanked each veteran personally for their service to our country. He emphasized that the medal recipients were grateful for the recognition.

According to Warren, Suh said, "The South Korean government seeks to honor as many veterans as possible now because opportunities to do so are becoming scarce." The average age for Korean War veterans is now about 82.

Regarding the presentation, Walsh concluded, "It means a lot. They are very nice people to do all this, and they just can't seem to do enough for us. We really appreciate it."

Read the entire article at <http://www.kentucky.com/2012/07/15/2259647/south-korean-government-honors.html>

Harry E. Walsh, 619 Shaftsbury Rd., Lexington, KY 859-299-4003

Banner bearers from Ch 195 at Greeley parade



Contingent from Ch 195 at 4th of July Parade in Greeley, CO



Members from Ch 195 ride the parade route on the 4th of July

251 SAGINAW/FRANKENMUTH [MI]

I get a quality speaker for every meeting. In slightly over 12 years I have arranged for 126 speakers. At our May 1st meeting, Jamie Furbush, President and CEO of the Frankenmuth Chamber of Commerce and the Frankenmuth Visitor's Bureau, spoke on the activities this town has in the Bavarian Village every month. There were 41 people present, including five guests and one new member. Incidentally, Frankenmuth is the Chicken Dinner capital of the world.

We had a great speaker for our June 5, 2013 meeting: Joan Crary, President of Future Development for Saginaw. We met in the auditorium of the VA Hospital in Saginaw at 7 p.m. There were 42 members, 2 guests and 2 new members present.

Crary told us that old stores are being torn down and new businesses, restaurants, and an open air bandstand for "Friday Night Live" will be erected in their places. (Photos submitted by Bob Simon).



Members of Ch 251 (L-R) Richard Anderson (Finance Director); Ron Lubis (2nd VP); Lydia Davis (Adjutant); Bob Simon (Public Relations); Speaker Joan Crary; Chuck Wenzel (Director); Commander Dallas Mossman, Sr. (a POW in the Korean War) at June meeting



Carl Schriner, George Reinert, Bob Simon, speaker Joan Crary and Ken Heck (L-R) at Ch 251's June gathering



Bob and Lois Simon led the May 25, 2013 Memorial Day Parade for Camp Curnalia Cottage Owners Association at Higgins Lake, MI



Bob Simon of Ch 251 shakes hands with Jamie Furbush; standing in rear are Ken Heck, Wally Trinklein, Dick Suchodolski, Carl Schreiner, George Reinert, and Jake Klemm

We provided scholarships to several people recently. The recipients included:

Student	Amount	School	Ch 251 Sponsor
Mikaela Yurgens	\$750	Delta College	Fred Bauer
Russell Bauer	\$1,000	Oakland Univ.	Fred Bauer
Rebecca McDonald	\$750	Henry Ford Comm. Coll.	Ed DeWitt
Matt Sinclair	\$750	Grand Valley State Univ.	Dick Peters
Nickolas Murphy	\$750	Delta College	Richard Ruyts
Jeff Stevens	\$750	Hillsdale College	Dale Schoch
Kaye Reimers	\$750	Central Michigan	Univ. Ron Reimers
Mollie Puffpaff	\$750	Delta College	Bob Simon

The money used to fund these scholarships comes from our Roses of Sharon donations. We use 62 members to sell Roses of Sharon two days near Memorial Day and two days near November 11th every year. And, we donate at least another \$6,000 to needy charities and over 500 lbs. of non-perishable food to the local soup kitchen. Chapter 251 is a proud group.

Bob Simon, 7286 Spring Lake Tr.,
Saginaw, MI 48603, 989-792-3718

259 CENTRAL INDIANA [IN]

At a recent American Legion "Memorial Day" observance in Lebanon, IN, members talked with State Representative Todd Rokita. He listened to requests for more funding in the future to help veterans with necessary care.

John M. Quinn, saggi32@aol.com



Ralph Burris, John M. Quinn and Paul Dickerson of Ch 259 (L-R) do a little "poli-ticking" with Rep. Todd Rokita

297 PLATEAU [TN]

Our Rose of Sharon sale, which complements our "Looking Good" annual fundraiser, was the most productive to date. The funds raised are used to provide local scholarships for graduating high school seniors, support worthy local agencies, and contribute to the National Wounded Warrior Project.

Twenty-three members and guests participated in a day trip to Ft. Campbell, KY early this summer. Highlights included visiting the base museum and the Air Assault Repelling School, and having lunch in the mess hall. Everyone was impressed with the facilities and our military personnel.

Richard Malsack, 146 Anglewood Dr., Crossville, TN 38558,
931-707-7292,
kaslam2001@yahoo.com



Commander Bob Johnston of Ch 297 accepts a donation from Ron and Liz Cartwright of Fairfield Glade, TN at record-breaking Rose of Sharon sale

Bruce Whitehead, visiting Fairfield Glade, TN, contributes to Ch 297's Jim Morris during Rose of Sharon sale



Contingent from Ch 297 at Ft. Campbell, KY Air Assault School



Group from Ch 297 receives briefing on "what to expect and how it is done" at a rappelling demonstration at Ft. Campbell, KY. (The Soldier seated in the first row, far left, has already completed 25 years of military service.)



Members and guests of Ch 297 enjoy lunch at Ft. Campbell, KY mess hall

301 FOOTHILLS [SC]

Korean War Veterans Dedicate Their New Memorial

On June 1, 2013 we dedicated our new Korean War Veterans Memorial in Conestee Park, 840 Mauldin Road, Greenville, SC. Approximately 400 veterans and local residents attended the dedication.

The Memorial consists of polished and engraved Georgia Granite, appropriate flags, and an Honors Walkway of engraved honor and memory bricks. All the funds for the Memorial were raised by members over about 30 months, using mail, e-mail, local fund raisers, and the sale of memorial bricks. No government money was used for the Memorial.



Ch 301's new monument

Donations and the sale of bricks were also made with credit card by Pay-Pal via their website, www.koreanvets301.com. The memorial committee included Chairman Lew Perry, Dean Howell, Jerry Lundsford, and Bob Bostwick.

Lew Perry, LEWPERRY@aol.com

310 OLYMPIC PENINSULA [WA]

We marched in the Irrigation Parade, which is part of the Sequim Irrigation Festival that celebrates the initiation, development, and support of the irrigation ditches which brought water to the once dry prairies of Sequim.

Some members attended an event at the Tacoma First Baptist Church in Tacoma, which is called "A Church For All Nations." (See the related story in the "Thanks" section, under Chapter 72.)

Jerry Rettela, elleteor@msn.com



Parade group from Ch 310 marches in Irrigation Parade



Performers present a traditional Korean fan dance at Tacoma church



Gerald Retella of Ch 310 with Don Cohen and Leonard Bernhardt of Ch 72 at Tacoma event



Korean War veterans assemble for photo at Tacoma First Baptist Church event

313 SHENANDOAH VALLEY [VA]

On July 20th we dedicated a memorial to the veterans from Winchester and Frederick, Clarke, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties in Virginia and Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy Counties in West Virginia who were KIA during the Korean War. The memorial is in Jim Barnett Park in Winchester.

Charles Hoak, Leonard Laconia, Herb Taylor, Jack Keep, Lew Ewing, Ed Reel, Bill Scott, Narce Caliva, and Chuck Bachman attended a memorial service in a cemetery in Warren County, VA.

Donald H. Jones, 816 E. Refuge Church Rd., Stephens City, VA 22655, 540-869-1958

319 LAWTON [OK]

We have had a change of guard. Our newly elected officers are President Aaron Boone, VP Jose A. Mercado, and Treasurer Lowell R. Robbins. Our outgoing President is C. Bud Arenz. New Directors include Willie Staton, Robert Meyer, Edward Davis, and Donald J. Burton. Re-elected directors are Larry Campbell and Gerald Houghton.



Bud Arenz swears in new officers of Ch 319



Tor Littau presents certificate to Larry Campbell of Ch 319

Every quarter the Comanche County Veterans Council selects veterans who have helped local veterans in need. Tor Littau, President of the Council, presented member Larry Campbell with a certificate indicating he was put on the Veterans Wall of Honor. Newly elected President Aaron Boone was the first Korean Veteran elected.



Randy Durham (L) presents token of appreciation to outgoing Ch 319 President Bud Arenz

Also on the Wall of Honor are Bud Arenz, William Utsinger, George Green, and Randy Dunham, who presented outgoing President and chapter founder Arenz with a token of appreciation for all his dedication to the chapter.

Cecil D. ("Bud") Arenz
P.O. Box 84, Lawton, OK 73502

323 PO2 TAYLOR MORRIS [IA]

We formed a new chapter here in the Des Moines area, with a lot of help.

Bill Hartsock, 5180 Stone Creek
Dr., Pleasant Hill, IA 50327



Members of Ch 323 at their first meeting



Sid Morris, President of CID 99 (Tall Corn), speaks at Ch 323 meeting



New officers of Ch 323 take their oath of office



President John Rossi of Ch 323 addresses members, as Bill Hartsock (L) tends to administrative tasks

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA

With thoughts of the 63rd anniversary of the North Koreans' attack on South Korea in June 1950, Indiana Chapters gathered for a State Meeting on June 15th at the American Legion Post in Lebanon, IN. All chapters could not be represented due to travel restrictions.



At the memorial cannon by American Legion Post 113 are members of KWVA chapters in Indiana. State Commander Tine Martin, Sr. is front and center.

The Director of Indiana memorials, J. Stewart Goodwin, BGen USAF (Ret), was the guest speaker. He discussed the importance of preserving flags and other articles of war battles through the years and mentioned the importance of donations from veterans and families to the Indiana War Museum, where most of the wars have been represented by excellent displays.

Goodwin invited members to donate bricks with the names of veterans for installation at the Monument Circle Tower in Indianapolis. Donation is \$100 per brick.

Several chapters were present at the meeting conducted by State Cmdr Tine Martin, Sr.

John M. Quinn, *Saggi32@aol.com*

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

The department held its annual spring convention in Saratoga Springs, NY from April 30 to May 3, 2013. Dr. Hubert Lee sang a poem "Our Dear Heroes" at a dinner to honor all Korean War veterans for their ultimate sacrifice for freedom and peace for South Korean people during the Korean War.



David Dinallo, president of Sungo Energy Group (a son of Korean War veteran Charles Dinallo), Dr. Hubert Hojae Lee, President Sal Scarlato of Dept. of New York, and Chairman Dean of Sunco Energy Group (L-R) at Dept of New York convention



Former president of Department of New York Irving Breibart, Dr. Hubert Lee, current President of Department of New York Sal Scarlato, and Saratoga Cemetery chairman George Covell (L-R) at the dedication of Korean War of Sharon next to Korean War Veteran monument at Saratoga Cemetery

He reminded veterans of the poem "The Meeting," by Henry Longfellow (see below). Ironically, the convention was held at the Longfellow Inn, which is named after the poet and is a reflection of his spirit.

Hubert Hojae Lee,
1st VP, Ch 202
Orange County, NY

The Meeting

After so long an absence
At last we meet again:
Does the meeting give us pleasure,
Or does it give us pain?

The tree of life has been shaken,
And but few of us linger now,
Like the prophets two or three berries
In the top of the uppermost bough.

We cordially greet each other
In the old, familiar tone;
And we think, though we do not say it,
How old and gray he is grown!

We speak of a Merry Christmas
And many a Happy New Year;
But each in his heart is thinking
Of those that are not here.

We speak of friends and their fortunes,
And of what they did and said,
Till the dead alone seem living,
And the living alone seem dead.

And at last we hardly distinguish
Between the ghosts and the guests;
And a mist and shadow of sadness
Steals over our merriest jests.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

JPAC Under Fire

An article in the August 2, 2013 Stars & Stripes titled "Lawmakers grill POW/MIA officials on inefficiencies" suggested that JPAC's future might be in trouble.

The article begins with these two paragraphs:

"WASHINGTON — Leaders of the military's POW/MIA recovery operations dismissed reports of rampant inefficiency and infighting in a Capitol Hill appearance Thursday, insisting that mostly minor changes will address public concerns about their work.

But furious lawmakers called that approach a disservice to fallen troops and their families, demanding larger changes and more proof that money being spent on the recovery efforts isn't being wasted."

The writer continues:

"A Government Accountability Office last month blasted the two agencies for similar problems, noting that the military's search for troops who died overseas lacks clear leadership and focus, which has hampered improvement of recovery operations."

What impact would the discontinuance of JPAC have on the search for missing Korean War veterans? That is something the KWVA has to start considering.

For the full article go to: <http://www.stripes.com/news/lawmakers-grill-pow-mia-officials-on-inefficiencies-1.233342>

Visit the Korean War Veterans Association Website:

www.KWVA.org

51st Signal Bn. In Korea – 1951

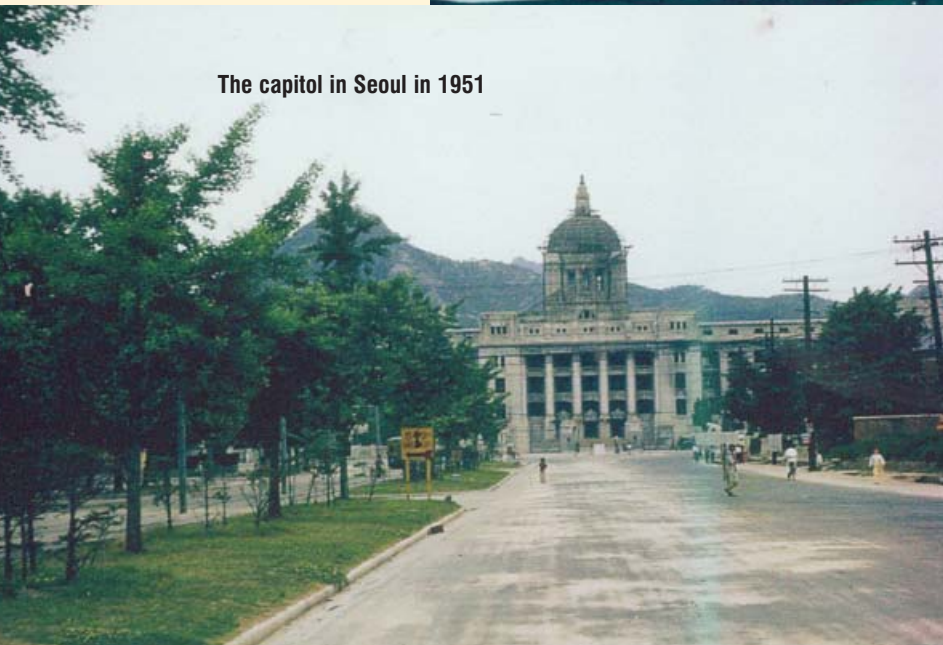
Lavern Nicholson served with the 51st Signal Bn., I Corps, in 1951. Here are some of his impressions of Korea.

*Lavern Nicholson
8707 E 96th St.
Indianapolis, IN 46256*

"I'm glad the 62nd Engr Const Bn completed this bridge between Yon dung-Po and Seoul before we got here in May 1951."



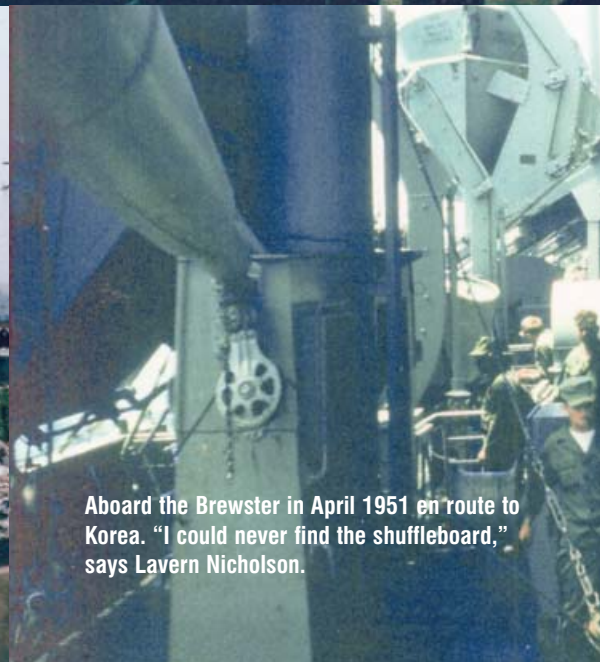
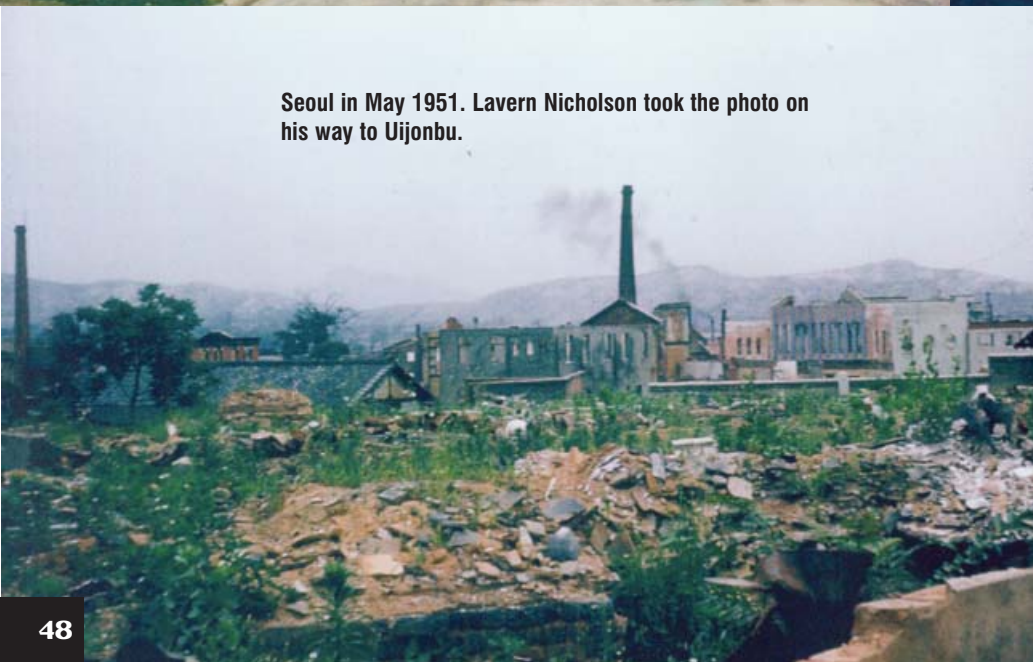
The capitol in Seoul in 1951



Lavern Nicholson arrives at Sasebo early in the morning in May 1951 after a breakfast of something on a shingle



Seoul in May 1951. Lavern Nicholson took the photo on his way to Uijonbu.



Aboard the Brewster in April 1951 en route to Korea. "I could never find the shuffleboard," says Lavern Nicholson.



Lavern Nicholson in Korea in September 1952, getting ready to rotate after sixteen months there



Folks on the way to an Easter Sunrise Service in Seoul in 1952



Seoul Easter Sunrise Service in Seoul in 1952



Somewhere northwest of Uijonbu in 1951, although Lavern Nicholson "Had no idea of where we were."



A "laundromat" somewhere outside of Seoul in May 1951

Members in the NEWS

Lester Hammond...is not a member of the KWVA—or any other military organization. Unfortunately, he was killed in action on August 14, 1952. For his actions that day he earned the Medal of Honor. (See the citation below.) He certainly deserves mention in these pages.

The Quincy [IL] Herald-Whig included a lengthy article about Hammond in its March 27, 2013 edition. As Staff Writer Steve Eighinger wrote:

The late Lester Hammond Jr. is a forgotten hero of the conflict that history has labeled the Forgotten War.

Hammond, an Army corporal who would have been 82 years old this month, is the area's only Medal of Honor winner. He sacrificed his own life in the midst of the Korean War to save the remaining members of his patrol who were being overrun by hundreds of Chinese communists on a barren, faraway hill in North Korea in August 1952.

Hammond's decision was the ultimate act of bravery.

Already wounded twice and separated from the rest of his men, Hammond called in artillery support to protect the rest of the patrol — knowing that such a response would take his own life.

Hammond was 21 when he perished.

The article is available on-line at <http://www.whig.com/story/21661556/a-forgotten-hero-from-the-forgotten-war-quincys-medal-of-honor-of-winner-would-have-turned-82-this-month>

Thanks to Donald W. Chamberlain of Pittsfield, IL for bringing this article to our attention.

The President of the United States
in the name of The Congress
takes pleasure in presenting the
Medal of Honor
to
HAMMOND, LESTER, JR.

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Company A, 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. Place and date: Near Kumwha, Korea, 14 August 1952. Entered service at: Quincy, Ill. Born: 25 March 1931, Wayland, Mo. G.O. No.: 63, 17 August 1953.

Citation:

Cpl. Hammond, a radio operator with Company A, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Cpl. Hammond was a member of a 6 man reconnaissance patrol which had penetrated approximately 3,500 yards into enemy-held territory. Ambushed and partially surrounded by a large hostile force, the small group opened fire, then quickly withdrew up a narrow ravine in

search of protective cover. Despite a wound sustained in the initial exchange of fire and imminent danger of being overrun by the numerically superior foe, he refused to seek shelter and, remaining in an exposed place, called for artillery fire to support a defensive action. Constantly vulnerable to enemy observation and action, he coordinated and directed crippling fire on the assailants, inflicting heavy casualties and repulsing several attempts to overrun friendly positions. Although wounded a second time, he remained steadfast and maintained his stand until mortally wounded. His indomitable fighting spirit set an inspiring example of valor to his comrades and, through his actions, the onslaught was stemmed, enabling a friendly platoon to reach the beleaguered patrol, evacuate the wounded, and effect a safe withdrawal to friendly lines. Cpl. Hammond's unflinching courage and consummate devotion to duty reflect lasting glory on himself and uphold the finest traditions of the military service.

Jerry Keohane, Jr., was featured in The Buffalo [NY] News's section, "People Talk, A Conversation with...". He was interviewed for the February 2013 edition. The interview focused on his blood donations, consisting of 63 gallons in 504 visits to collection sites. Jane Kwiatkowski also addressed his approach to healthy eating, his volunteer activities, etc. Keohane also buys and trades military items, e.g., WWII War Trial shoulder patches, plus the Russian Shuttle shoulder patch from the 8th and 15th Air Force. Reach him at 457 Woodgate Rd., Tonawanda, NY 14150.

Theodore F. Low, a member of CID 117, Ocean State #1 (RI), has been reappointed as a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army. According to a 16 May 2013 press release from the Office of the Civilian Aide to the secretary of the Army:

The Honorable John M. McHugh, Secretary of the Army, announced today that in recognition of his outstanding abilities and patriotism, he has re-appointed Colonel Theodore F. Low (ret.) as a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army. During his tenure as a CASA, he shall continue to work on behalf of the Secretary of the Army to enhance the relationship between the United States Army and the civilian community.

This current term will be Colonel Low's fifth and he will continue to serve as and retain the rank of a three-star Army General.

Frank Polera received the Stanley Kopcinski Award given by the Marine Corps League. Local MCL Commandant Louis



Louis Giovanni presents Frank Polera (L) with Stanley Kopcinski Award

Frank Polera stands by monument at Our Lady of the Assumption Church in Bayonne, NJ



Giovanni presented the award on May 27, 2013, Memorial Day. Polera is a member of CID 94, Hudson County [NJ].

Kopcinski was the first warrior from Bayonne to die on the Vietnam battlefield. The nineteen-year-old Marine was killed on May 14, 1966 by a command-detonated mine near Da Nang, in Quang Nam Province.

Polera, Chairman and a Past Commander of Our Lady of The Assumption Post 1612, Catholic War Veterans, was instrumental in placing a Celtic Cross Monument in memory of all veterans, deceased and living, on the grounds of Our Lady of Assumption Church in Bayonne. Chaplain Joseph Barbone blessed the monument on Memorial Day 2013.

*Frank D. Polera, 97 W 24th St.
Bayonne, NJ 07002, 201-436-2190
virgomopo@yahoo.com*

John Sinnicki, who served with Wpns. Co., 1st. Bn, 7th Regt., 1st Marine Division in Korea, received the American White Eagle Award, the highest award that a member of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA (PLAV, USA) can receive. The award reads "In appreciation for outstanding service on behalf of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA."



John Sinnicki displays his American White Eagle award

Sinnicki was the leader in establishing a scholarship fund for the organization. He informed the members about how the program would be funded, then requested and received \$200,000 from the New York State Commander for the PLAV, USA, which came from the sale of one its posts, located in Brooklyn, NY, for over \$3 million.

The Attorney General of New York released the \$200,000 to the PLAV, USA on 12 December 2012 and a scholarship fund was established. Since then, the scholarship funds have received another \$100,000 from the will of a deceased veteran of the organization.

*Reach Sinnicki at 7 Harbor Pl.
Barnegat, NJ 08005, 609-698-7534*

Robert Young participated in a November 2013 Veterans Day ceremony in Hawaii. Young participated in the Inchon invasion in September 1950 as a member of B Co., 1st Bn., 17th Inf. Regt., 7th Inf. Div.



Robert K. Young looks at display of Inchon dated Sept. 15, 1950



Dignitaries at Hawaii Veterans Day commemoration include Bruce G. McKenty (C), National Commander of Military Order of the Purple Heart, Tommy Tanaka, to his left, Hawaii MOPH Commander, and Robert K. Young (far left)



Reinaldo Espada, Raphael Pairs, Robert K. Young and cadets from the Youth Challenge Academy at Hawaii ceremony

Book Signing held at Arizona State University

This Veterans Heritage Project started in 2003 when U.S. Congressional Representatives nominated it for inclusion in the Library of Congress Bicentennial 'Local Legacies.' High school students interview veterans and document their military history for preservation in the Library of Congress. Annually a book is published with these stories. This event resulted in publication of Book #9.

My brother Tom and I sat next to each other in a line of seventeen Korean War veterans who signed the new book for attendees. I wore the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame cover and medalion and Tom wore his chapter cover and shirt.

The nearby photograph was taken by Susan Kee, a great friend to us Korean War veterans, whose letter appears below. Just for the record, I am in the Arden A. Rowley Chapter, for which I served as Commander for six years. Tom is Vice Commander of the West Valley Chapter.

Ms. Kee's letter:

Mr. Lew Bradley and Mr. Tom Bradley,

It was so exciting to see you and your brother being honored at the VHP reception! I am so thankful and honored to know you both. What an honor it is for me to know 2 brothers who served in the Korean War. Your service reminds me over and over of the many American families who sent their young boys to war for the sake of Korea. How much more amazing that your family sent 2 young sons to war. I am so humbled by



Lew Bradley (L), Susan Kee (C), and Tom Bradley at Veterans Heritage Project

the love of Americans for freedom and the willingness to fight for it.

For me, there are not enough places for Korean War veterans' stories to be told. I am so glad that both of you decided to have your stories told with VHP. Both of your stories will inspire many generations of Americans with your love of our country and commitment to serving it.

Mr. Tom Bradley, how special that your grandson is the one who interviewed you for the story!

Thank you both for your service in the Korean War, without which I would not be here today. I hope you know the unending depth of my gratitude and of all Koreans.

Thank you and God bless you!

Sincerely,

Susan Kee

Lew Bradley, lew.bradley@gmail.com

Army **Marine Corps**

Navy **Air Force**

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How Little The Infantryman Knows About The War

I CLAIM TO BE A WORLD-CLASS EXPERT in a subfield of Korean War history. Specifically, it is the entire body of knowledge relating to: (1) what was happening within six feet of my foxhole, while I was awake; (2) my position in a column of moving men, while there was enough light to see, and, maybe, (3) a few other micro situations. That means that during the battle for Hill 749, I was unaware of, at least, 99.9 percent of what was happening elsewhere in the battlefield area. (William Edward Alli)



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Boy Spy in Korean War Presents Peace Medallions

By Tom J. Thiel

One by one, Eddie Ko placed the medals around the necks of Korean War veterans.

Korean-born Ko first recounted helping Americans as a 14-year-old spy after his parents were killed by North Korean soldiers. He then presented the Ambassador for Peace medallions, given as “thank-yous” by the South Korean government.

“They are my brothers,” said Ko, a Tampa resident, and liaison between the Department of Florida KWVA and the Korean government. “The Korean government and Korean people really appreciate what these veterans did,” he noted.

About sixty veterans came to the ceremony. About half of them had already received their medallions at earlier ceremonies. Mr. He Beom Kim, Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Atlanta, provided this batch of medallions. We are most grateful to Consulate General Mr. Kim for his special effort to ensure that all our members were properly honored.

As the 78-year-old Ko spoke, one man stroked his wife’s back as tears formed in his eyes. Others vigorously nodded their heads when Ko lauded the perseverance of the American soldiers he met during his time as a spy.

“You are the great American soldiers,” he said. “Because of you, Korea has peace. Because of you, Korea is strong.”

After receiving his medallion, Gordon

Lt. Clark (R) with S. Korean officer and boy spies; Ko is standing third from left (white shirt) in the photo.

Talbot said, “It’s a good feeling. The people of Korea appreciate what we did and what we’re still doing over there!” (Ko is a Life Member of the KWVA and a member of CID 175; Talbot and Thiel are members of CID 169.)

Now, as Paul Harvey used to say, to the rest of the story.

Eddie Ko’s world changed dramatically in June 1950, when the North Korean Army invaded South Korea and killed his Christian missionary parents and thousands of other innocent civilians. He became a 14-year-old orphan left to survive on his own.

Bitter over the senseless murder of his parents, Ko joined the Korean Student Volunteer Army, an anti-communist group of “boy spies,” headed by a South Korean officer. They all had very close ties to Lt. Eugene F. Clark, sent by the U.S. military to gather intelligence information in preparation for the Inchon Landing.

“I would tell them (the North Koreans) I was orphaned and hungry; this would always catch them off guard,” Ko said Wednesday, recalling his interactions with the enemy in trying to learn the number of troops North Korea had on the island fortress outside the harbor of Inchon in South Korea.

Ko recalled that as he gathered the enemy’s attention and friendship in the fall of 1950, he learned that the North Koreans had yet to set up their full defenses. He passed the intelligence on to Lt Clark.

Soon, Ko witnessed more than 300 ships, boats and landing craft unloading an assault force of several thousand troops who took



the unprepared enemy by surprise. “I felt good to think that I had done my part,” Ko said.

Ko related how he had asked Lt Clark to write him a recommendation based on what he had done to help make the Inchon invasion successful, which he later used to allow him to serve in the same capacity with the 1st Marine Division. In the fall of 1950, outside a mountain village near the Chosin Reservoir, Ko advised the Marines that more than 120,000 Chinese soldiers were waiting to ambush them.

NOTES: Much of Eddie Ko’s story has appeared in The Graybeards, but the above photograph of 14-year old Eddie Ko with Lt Eugene F Clark has not, and we feel it is important that it is. All members of Chapter 169 are most grateful for Eddie’s special effort to present the medallions.

(See: “The Eddie Ko Story,” Graybeards, July-August 2006, Pg. 20-23; and “Former Spy, Now Businessman, Remembers Annually—Hosts U.S. Veterans Who Served in Korea’s ‘Forgotten War’” by Larry Weier, The Graybeards, March/April, 2002, Pg. 42-45. Both may also be viewed at: http://cid169.kwva.org/chapter_activities/13-05-22_boy_spy_story.htm

Additional information on Lt Clark and the boy spies is available at Lt Eugene F. Clark and the Inchon landing: <http://www.naval-history.org/2010/09/01/lt-clark-and-the-inchon-landing>

Koreanwaronline.com arms Clark: <http://www.koreanwaronline.com/arms/Clark.htm>

Intelligence Operations Preparing For The Inchon Assault: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_F_Clark



Eddie Ko presents an Ambassador for Peace medallion to Gordon Talbot during a May 22 presentation as part of activities marking the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Korean War armistice (photo used with permission of the Orlando Sentinel, copyright 2013).

A Good Starting Point[©]

Many people are aware that the combatants in Korea signed an armistice on July 27, 1953. However, there may not be a lot of people who know what the document contained. The men and women involved in the actual commission of the war were more concerned with the cessation of the fighting and how it affected them than they were with the wording of a document. So, it is appropriate here to include in our special edition with the text of the Korean War armistice agreement, which was a long time coming.

Continued from the May-June 2013 issue of *The Graybeards*

57. (a) Immediately after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, joint Red Cross teams composed of representatives of the national Red Cross Societies of countries contributing forces to the United Nations Command on the one hand, and representatives of the of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and representatives of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China on the other hand, shall be established. The joint Red Cross teams shall assist in the execution by both sides of those provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the repatriation of all the prisoners of war specified in Sub-paragraph 51 (a) hereof, who insist upon repatriation, by the performance of such humanitarian services as are necessary and desirable for the welfare of the prisoners of war. To accomplish this task, the joint Red Cross teams shall provide assistance in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war, and shall visit the prisoner-of-war camps of both sides to comfort the prisoners of war.

(b) The joint Red Cross teams shall be organized as set forth below:

(1) One team shall be composed of twenty (20) members, namely, ten (10) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to assist in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. The chairmanship of this team shall alternate daily between representative from the Red Cross Societies of the two sides. The work and services of this team shall be coordinated by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

(2) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to visit the prisoner-of-war camps under the administration of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of a Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China shall serve as chairman of this team.

(3) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to visit the prisoner of war camps under the administration of the United Nations Command. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of a Red Cross Society of a nation contributing to forces to the United Nations Command shall serve as chairman of this team.

(4) In order to facilitate the functioning of each joint Red Cross team, sub-teams composed of not less than two (2) members from this team, with an equal number of representatives from each side, may be formed as circumstances require.

(5) Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, and interpreters, and such equipment as may be required by the joint Red Cross teams to perform their missions, shall be furnished by the Commander of each side to the team operating in the territory under his military control.

(6) Whenever jointly agreed upon by the

representatives of both sides on any joint Red Cross team, the size of such team may be increased or decreased, subject to confirmation by the committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

(c) The Commander of each side shall co-operate fully with the joint Red Cross teams in the performance of their functions, and undertakes to insure the security of the personnel of the Joint Red Cross team in the area under his military control. The Commander of each side shall provide such logistic, administrative, and communications facilities as may be required by the team operating in the territory under his military control.

(d) The joint Red Cross teams shall be dissolved upon completion of the program of repatriation of all of the prisoners of war specified in Sub-paragraph 51 (a) hereof, who insist upon repatriation.

58. (a) The Commander of each side shall furnish to the Commander of the other side as soon as practicable, but not later than ten (10) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the following information concerning prisoners of war:

(1) Complete data pertaining to the prisoners of war who escaped since the effective date of the data last exchanged.

(2) Insofar as practicable, information regarding name, nationality, rank, and other identification data, date and cause of death, and place of burial, of those prisoners of war who died while in his custody.

(b) If any prisoners of war escape or die after the effective date of the supplementary information specified above, the detaining side shall furnish to the other side, through the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War, the data pertaining thereto in accordance with the provisions of Sub-paragraph 58 (a) hereof. Such data shall be furnished at ten-day intervals until the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war.

(c) Any escaped prisoner of war who returns to the custody of the detaining side after the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war shall be delivered to the Military Armistice

Commission for disposition.

59. (a) All civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement become effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and who, on 24 June 1950, resided north of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to return to the area north of the military Demarcation Line; and all civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and who on 24 June 1950, resided south of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers to return to the area south Military Demarcation Line. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publicizing widely throughout the territory under his military control the contents of the provisions of this Sub-paragraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians who desire to return home.

(b) All civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers shall if they desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations command, be permitted and assisted to do so; all civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, shall, if they desire to proceed to territory under the military Control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, be permitted and assisted to do so. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publiciz-

ing widely throughout the territory under his military control of contents of the provisions of this sub-paragraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians of foreign nationality who desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander of the other side.

(c) Measures to assist in the return of civilians provided for in Sub-paragraph 59 (a) hereof and the movement of civilians provided for in Sub-paragraph 59 (b) hereof shall be commenced by both sides as soon as possible after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective.

(d) (1) A Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians is hereby established. It shall be composed of four (4) officers of field grade, two (2) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and two (2) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. This committee shall, under the general supervision and direction of the Military Armistice Commission, be responsible for coordinating the specific plans of both sides for assistance to the return of the above-mentioned civilians. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make necessary arrangements, including those of transportation, for expediting and coordinating the movement of the above-mentioned civilians; to select the crossing point(s) through which the above-mentioned civilians will cross the Military Demarcation Line; to arrange for security at the crossing point(s); and to carry out such other functions as are required to accomplish the return of the above-mentioned civilians.

(2) When unable to reach agreement on any matter relating to its responsibilities, the Committee for Assisting the return of Displaced Civilians shall immediately refer such matter to the Military Armistice Commission for decision. The Committee for assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall maintain its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

(3) The Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall be dissolved by the Military Armistice

Commission upon fulfillment of its mission.

Article IV

Recommendations to the Governments Concerned on Both Sides

60. In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

Article V

Miscellaneous

61. Amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides.

62. The Articles and Paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

63. All of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement, other than Paragraph 12, shall become effective at 2200 hours on 27 July 1953.

Done at Panmunjom, Korea at 10:00 hours on the 27th day of July 1953, in English, Korean and Chinese, all texts being equally authentic.

NAM IL

General, Korea People's Army
Senior Delegate,
Delegation of the Korean People's Army
and the Chinese People's Volunteers

WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.

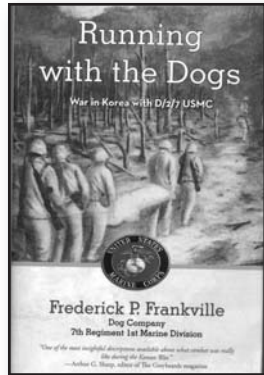
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Senior Delegate,
United Nations Command Delegation

Source: <http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/korea/kwarmagr072753.html>

Book Review

“Dust in the Wind”

Frankville, Frederick P. *Running with the Dogs: War in Korea with D/2/7 USMC*. Bloomington, IN. iUniverse, 2013. 284 pp. ISBN 978-1-4759-8732-4 (Hardcover) or ISBN-13: 978-1475974744 (Paperback)



Note: The Foreword is written by The Graybeards editor, Arthur G. Sharp.

By Rego Barnett

Running with the Dogs is an action-packed account of one U.S. Marine Corps company's role in the Korean War (Dog Co. 2nd Battalion, 7th Regiment, aka D/2/7) and how the individuals in it fought and saw the war. Silver Star recipient Frankville, who entered the war without benefit of

any boot camp training, makes it clear that none of the Marines were super heroes. They were just there to play their assigned roles. “Being a Marine rifleman was a “low tech” job,” he wrote. “If you could throw rocks, you could do what I did.” (p. 95)

The author reveals facts about the war that will make some readers' blood boil, such as his grisly account on page 32 of D/2/7's discovery of thousands of massacred South Korean, Dutch, and American Soldiers at Hoengsong in March 1951. (The massacre took place three weeks earlier.)

“When we got to the trucks we saw bodies—lots of them—stripped to their underwear.

Sadly, most of them were American soldiers. We were in shock. We kept asking each other, “How could this happen?”...

The scene was eerie and practically indescribable. In the cold weather, the battlefield had been preserved and frozen in time. We learned that this action had taken place approximately twenty-five days before we arrived—twenty-five days!”

Frankville discusses the scene in great detail, the reactions of his fellow Marines, reasons for the ensuing cover-up by U.S. Army officials, how the Marines avenged the massacred Soldiers' deaths, etc. The pages he devotes to the massacre remove any doubt from readers' minds that there is romance involved in war.

In other sections of the book he addresses the status of civilians trying to survive in the middle of a war and how the Marines tried to put them at ease. For example:

I went up to a young boy and handed him a stick of gum. The boy had never seen or chewed gum before. He stared at it for a second or so, not knowing what

it was. His mother, kneeling next to him, hit him for his hesitation. The boy got the hint. He put the gum in his mouth, wrapper and all, and started chewing.

No doubt he figured he might as well die chewing some strange substance, wrapper and all. We learned quickly that the Chinese had told the villagers the Americans would kill them if they came to their village. We put that idea to rest quickly. We gave them some of our meager rations and left as friends. (p. 51)

Frankville shows that he is a master story teller in his many vignettes of a war within a war. For example, he tells stories about:

- the Marines' showdown with some of their French allies who stole a hat from a Korean kid (the Marines made them give it back lest they start a war within a war), p.27;

- how Marines and Chinese soldiers reacted after surprising one another while collecting water from a spring for their comrades (they simply glanced at each other and walked in opposite directions), pp. 163-64 As Frankville commented, “We got a break. Apparently, there was peace at the water hole, if not in the rest of Korea.”

- the differences between U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Army philosophies when it came to the use of trucks in Korea to transport troops (“Death by Truck,” p. 103, “Ridgway's View of Trucks,” pp. 106-107, and “Beer by Truck,” pp. 107-108)

Throughout the book Frankville maintains a unique balance among the philosophy of war, the viewpoints of the troops fighting it, the pathos associated with war from the combatants' and natives trapped in the middle's standpoints, and the valor of them all. His ability to tell a story through the use of stories is remarkable, as anyone who reads *Running with the Dogs* will learn quickly.

Frankville did not write *Running with the Dogs* just to express his views or recall his experiences. His goal is to make sure that the war in which he fought for over a year is remembered. He makes that clear in the blurb on the book's back jacket:

“Hundreds of firefights, patrols, and battles take place in a war. Most are just fading memories in the minds of the survivors. Those killed are registered in the casualty reports. This also will fade to the backwaters of history and, over time, to those who are remembered on Memorial Day as the ‘war dead.’ The personal sacrifices and pain will be just...dust in the wind.”

Those who take the time to read *Running with the Dogs* are not likely to treat the warriors who fought in the war as “dust in the wind.” Nor are they likely to forget Frankville's moving account of D/2/7's role in the Korean War—or the war itself.

Korean War Thoughts

Joseph Russo summed up the sights and sounds of the Korean War in these brief thoughts. They are the topics that are covered in this special edition of The Graybeards.

Leaving Home - Fear - Frozen Fear - Lonely - Homesick - Mail Call - Cowardly Thoughts - Swim in Ponds, Creeks, Rivers to Bathe - All infested with Dead Animal and Human Bodies - All Korea Farmland/Rice Paddies Fertilized with Raw Urine and Feces, Animal and Human - The Heat - The Dust - The Rats - The Grasshoppers Stray Dogs - Rats and Flies on and in Half-Dead and Dead Human Bodies - Maggots on Dead and on Wounded Areas of Live Humans - Booby Traps - Road Mines - Mines Anywhere - USO Shows - "Bed Check Charlie" (Communist Enemy Single or Bi-engine Planes Harassing American Troops Especially at Night/Also Dropping Explosives and Hand Bombs - "Papasans" - Stars and Stripes Newspaper - Airstrikes

Torrential Rains - Flooded Rivers and Streams - Mud Slides, Mud and Piss Poor Dirt Roads - Flattened Korea Huts - Leveled Towns and Villages - Caved in Thatched Straw Roofs Full of Rats - Rockets - Cannon - Artillery - Mortars - Recoiled Rifle Blasts - Headaches - Constipation - Boils, Diarrhea - Fungus - Athlete Foot Frostbite, All Body Areas - Road Marches - Refugees Fleeing Communists - Foggy Nights - Nuns (Buddhist/Christian) - Packages from Home - Guitar Playing - Songs "Wildwood Flower" - "Arirang" - "Mona Lisa" - Red Sails in the Sunset - American G.I.s (POW's) with Hands Tied Behind Backs ... Shot in Back of Heads and Buried in Shallow Graves ... Different Areas of Korea Wars Battle Zones - American G.I.s Found Before Death, with Hands Tied Behind Backs Turning Black

Bodies Frozen in Snow, Some Dead, Some Not - "Ghost" Movements in the Night Blue Snow Nights" - Intense Cold - Smell of Army Tent Canvas - Arctic Tents and Coleman Heaters - Gasoline Fed Stoves - Boxes of Rations on Tanks and Vehicles C-Rations - Assault and "K"-Rations - "Baby Ruth" Candy Bars - Foreign Troops; Aussies, Puerto Rican, British, Greeks, Turks, Ethiopian, South Korea (Roks) - Enemy Troops: Russian "Advisors", North Koreans, Chinese, - Rear Area Movies and Sports" - R and R" - "4 Point" Zone (Combat Area)- Rotation - Landing Craft - Rope Ladders Sickening Smells of Land and Dead - Patrols, Day-Night - ACR 300 Radios - Beer Cans Full of Urine Thrown Out of Gun Ports of "Buttoned Up" Tanks Under Heavy Fire

Shell Casings - Ration Boxes and O.D. Cans - Burned Out Tanks and Vehicles, Enemy and Friendly - Bunkers - Warming Tents - Shower Points and Odd Size Clean Fatigues - Ration Breakdown - Thermite Cans - Chow Lines - Tank Engines - Whine of Jeep Engines - Trenches - Poplar Trees - Commo Wire - Outfit Signs - Burned Bodies - Decapitated Bodies - Tree Bursts

Smell of Burned Huts and Rain Soaked Burned Out Huts - Air Drops - Air Strikes - American Planes Shot Down - Moving Out Dead and Wounded on Vehicle Fenders, Hoods, Roofs, Strapped to Gun Barrels of Tanks - Trucks Full of Dead

Frozen Bodies, Black Body Bags - Litter Jeeps - Aid Kits-Morphine - Thawing Out Frozen Morphine Syrettes in Mouth - "EMT" Emergency Medical Tags - Morphine I.D.s Marked on Wounded - 105s - 155s Artillery "Long Toms" - Quad 50s - Twin 40s - Pile Caps - Shoe Pacs - "Mickey Mouse" Boots Field Shirts - Parkas - Flak Vests - "Burp Guns" and Mortars and High, High Mountains" (Song) - Sleeping Bags - "P-38" Can Openers - Medics - Nurses - M.A.S.H. Hospitals - Collecting Stations - Bn Aid Stations - "Cracker Box" Ambulances Surgical Cot Holders Full of Blood From Wounded - Road Marches over Mountain Passes - Chinamen Quilted Uniforms - Chinese Bugle Calls, Whistles, and Colored Signal Flares - Open Air Vehicles at Night and in the Cold Night Air - Blackouts Smoke Pots - O.P.s - Road Blocks - "Lonely" M.P.s - Frostbite - Snipers - Guerillas - Troop Trains

Hills - Mountains - Bare Hills, all Trees and Foliage Completely Blown Away by Artillery and Auto Weapon Fire - The Thunderous Sound of Quad 50 Firing - B.A.R. - Deer Hunts - F4U-5 Corsairs - Chinese "Human Wave" Attacks - Ice and Snow - The Cold - MLR - MSR - Assault Wire and "Mikes" - Tin-Can Wire - Loudspeakers and Music, "Seoul City Sue" and her Propaganda Broadcasts - Propaganda Jeeps, Teams and Radios - Searchlight Trucks Flooding Light on Chinese/No. Korean Positions - Nurses, WWII Age and Younger (Great People) - Dead Along Roads, in Gullies and Huts - Knocked Out Tanks and Vehicles (Rusted and Burned Out) - Overheated Machine Gun Barrels - Surrounded - Parkas - Railway Guns - Railway Tunnels -

"Willy Peter" White Phosphorous Shells - "Rotation Blues" - Fear of not making it Home, Especially near Rotation Date - Strange Feelings on way Home Leaving ("Deserting") Buddies, "Do I really want to go home?" - "Loneliness" on ship - Long Trip Home - Elation at Reaching U.S.A. - Mixed Emotions and Feelings with Family and "Old Friends" - Some negative, some positive.

ENOUGH SAID!

Names that had some kind of meaning back then

Tokol-Ri - Sabanngo-Ri - Chipyeong-Ni - Chi-Song-Ni - Saetari Valley - Kapyong (Division Reserve Oct. 1951) - Kansas Line - Chi-Chon-Ni - Chup-a-Ri - Hills 850/461/602 "Old Baldy I" - Kumsong Assault 1951 - Kumwha - Iron Triangle "Triangle Hill" (598) - Mundung-Ni Valley - "Heartbreak Hill", (Hills 894,851, and 931) Bloody Ridge (Hill 983) - Sataeri Valley (Hills 656, 1052, 841) - "Punchbowl" (Hills "J" Ridge, 917, 908,748) - Chorwon: Hill 380, "White Horse" (Hill 395) - Arrowhead (Hill 281) - "T-Bone" - "Pork Chop" (Hill 255) - Old Baldy II (Hill 266).

Joseph William Russo joined the U.S. Army May 10, 1950. He took 16 weeks infantry basic at Ft. Dix, NJ with Co. M., 60th Inf. Regt., 9th Div. He later completed a medical surgical technician course at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX.

In March 1951, he and a good friend, Joseph Violette, volunteered for duty in Korea. At Chipyeong-ni, Russo was assigned to

A Btry., 15AAA Automatic Weapons Bn. He was assigned temporary duty in July 1951 as a medic for the 2nd Abn. Inf. Ranger Company, 7th Inf. Div. before the Ranger units were disbanded in August 1951.

He was with the 32nd Inf. Regt. "Task Force Lulu" Tank Infantry Assault Group during the September 1951 "Operation Cleaver" assaults from the Chup-a-ri to Kumsong. North Korea area where he was slightly injured. He served in the Chunchon-Hwachon, Yanggu-inje, Iron Triangle and Punchbowl fighting area.

Russo has many memories of the Korean War. One was riding the "cattle cars" from Pusan. Before they left, the personnel back there had scared the soon-to-be combat vets with all kinds of stories about guerillas attacking the trains, trains getting stuck in tunnels, etc. While trying to sleep on the train, Ronald LaRocque, stepped down beside him. Russo almost stabbed him in the leg.

Another memory was when he helped to bring American bod-

ies out of graves where they were assassinated by North Koreans or Chinese troops. He will never forget how their hands and feet were wired behind their backs, before they were shot from behind over these shallow graves. He hopes God had a special place in heaven for all those young American soldiers.

S/Sgt. Russo rotated from Korea in March 1952. He later served in 1955 until his release from service in 1957 with the 3rd Armd. Cav. Regt. On the East German and Czech borders. He received the Combat Medical Badge, Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal with two knots, Korean Service Medal with three Bronze Stars, United Nations Medal, and the National Defense Medal.

He retired from civil service employment as an illustrator for the U.S. Army. He is married and has a daughter and a granddaughter. Reach him at 901 Schisler Dr., Florence, NJ 08518, 609-499-2593

RICE from page 7

and communications with Mr. Thomas Lauria of Air Force Historical Research Agency, United States Air Force, it is believed that the 452nd Bombardment Wing stationed at Itazuke Air Base, Japan carried out this raid.

During the Chinese civil wars from the 1920s to the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949, many family members of Mao Zedong, including siblings, wife, and children, were killed by the Nationalists. Mao had two sons who survived the wars. One had brain damage caused by police brutality when he was a street child in Shanghai in 1930, so he could not live a normal life. The other, Mao Anying, was the only son who had the potential to become a prominent Chinese leader.

Mao Anying was tall, handsome, intelligent, and educated in the Soviet Union. During World II, he joined the Russian Army to fight the Nazis. Mao Anying had all the qualifications and elements to become Mao's successor. In the thousands of years of Chinese history, it was the norm that the favorite (and in this case, the only eligible) son inherited the dynasty. If Mao Anying had survived the Korean War and come home as a war hero, there would have been no foreseeable reasons that he would not have succeeded his father after Mao's death in 1976.

If anyone doubts this conclusion, just look at what Mao Zedong did in his last years. Before his death in 1976, Mao's

most trusted inner circle was full of family members: Jiang Qing (wife), Mao Yuanxin (Mao's only male nephew), and Zhang Yufeng (mistress). In other words, Mao had included all of his capable family members into his inner circle. There was absolutely no reason to believe that Mao Anying would not become the chosen successor, if he had still been alive and healthy.

If Mao Anying became the successor of Mao Zedong, the instigator of the brutal policies of the culture revolution, it would be unlikely that the son would carry out a policy that would be dramatically different from his father. Today's China would be pretty much like today's North Korea. The Chinese economic miracle of the past 30 years would never have come to pass.

After Mao Zedong's death in 1976, China made astonishing progress. The success of the Chinese economy is largely due to Deng Xiaoping's political and economic policy, which required the complete abolishment of Mao's agenda and policy.

China would never have become the economic powerhouse it is today; the United States would not be full of products "Made in China," the millions of Chinese students and immigrants would not have spread throughout the United States (and the world), and so on...

I came to the United States from China in the 1980s. I was a scholar, student, and an immigrant, and now I am a U.S. citi-

zen. As I am writing this article and living in my house with my wife and two lovely U.S.-born daughters, I cannot help but wonder: what if Mao Anying, the favorite son of Mao Zedong, had not been killed in that air raid in Korea and was currently ruling China? What would my life be like? But then I look at today's North Korea and I pretty much get the idea.

I am so grateful for the opportunity that my family and I have had in the United States, and I also strongly believe that all of my fellow Chinese – and for that matter, people of all nations – should be equally grateful for that bowl of egg fried rice and the 452nd Bombardment Wing.

NOTE: Because of the historic significance of this air raid, I have been working with the staff of the Air Force Historical Research Agency to find more information, especially the names of the crew members who actually carried out the raid. But we have exhausted all possible sources of information and could not pinpoint the names.

If it is possible, I would like to interview/meet crew members who served in the 452nd Bombardment Wing in November 1950. It would be great if you could provide possible sources of information on this.

Ji, Zhen-Gang is an Adjunct Professor at the Catholic University of America. Reach him at 703-598-6112, JIZ@CUA.EDU

Anti-climactic Ends

For some participants, July 27th was anti-climactic. Ten p.m. arrived, the fighting stopped, and they were relieved. For many of them, their most trying moments in the war had come earlier. Here are their stories.

Bad Night On The MLR

I had been in Korea about four months, and on the front lines about 2-1/2 months. It was a heat wave that night—only about 10 degrees below. I was in an old bunker across the valley from T-Bone Hill, where Hill 347 came down into the valley. There were two guys in the bunker with me when we heard a fire fight start.

We came out in the trench and determined that the firefight was way out in the valley. We could see the flashes from the rifles. They went on for about ten minutes.

We went down to platoon leader Lt. Swift's bunker to see what was going on. He told us that Easy Co. had been hit in an ambush. The news had come in over the telephone.

Their medic said all of them were down.

"I have been hit and I am still giving morphine to all I can find. HELP!" he pleaded.

Then a call came over the radio for Fox Co. to go out and get them. About a half hour later we heard the rifles again. Fox Co. had been ambushed also.

Next, we received a request on the radio for George Co. to get ready to bail Easy Co. out. Lt. Swift called us together and said, "We will go another way."

It took us about an hour or more to get to Easy Co. The Chinese came back and opened up on us. Our machine gunner froze. He was constantly firing 50-60 rounds at a time from about 20 yards from me. I crawled up, stopped him, and told him to fire in short bursts.

I came back to where I had been before and heard something hit behind us. Eugene

Brown was on my right. He asked me, "Did you hear that?"

"Yes," I said.

"Boom." The noise rolled me over, and I could not hear for a few minutes.

Brown asked repeatedly, "Are you all right? Okay...are you okay?"

After that we threw 3 or 4 grenades and

opened up full blast on them. Then they left.

We started to get the boys out. Lt. Swift said, "Let's get out of here before daylight, or we will be sitting ducks!"

The South Korean boys said they did not want to carry the litters out. When Lt. Swift heard that, he came over and demanded, "You take these boys out." He raised his Carbine rifle and ordered an ultimatum to the South Koreans: "Take them out or you will be taken out on a litter! You understand?"

That got their attention. They took off!! Have litters, will travel!

George Harvey, David Spradlin, and Carroll Hook found some of our wounded comrades, placed them on litters, and got them out. We thought we had all of the wounded, and we were ready to go. But, I heard a groan.

"Did you hear that?" I asked Brown.

"What?" he said.

"That groan," I replied.

"No," he answered.

Then we heard it again.

Brown said, "I heard it that time!"

So, I asked 4 or 5 guys to cover me. I crawled toward the noise for about 15 to 20 yards, and found the one soldier we had missed. I returned to our position and got some help. We reached the badly wounded man and moved him.

We carried him about a half mile to a jeep. The medic put in an IV into his arm. I jumped up on the jeep and held the IV bottle all the way to the aid station.

When we got there, I stayed a while to see if he was going to make it. A little while later a doctor came out and said he thought the wounded soldier would make it! I always wondered if he did.

About a month later I found out that I was getting a Bronze Star. General Trudeau came and pinned medals on about five of us.

Then, in April, Pork Chop Hill was overrun. We spent about eighteen hours taking it

back. We lost a lot of men! We had to do it again in July, and we lost a lot of men again. Finally, they signed the cease fire at the end of July.

I left the company in October to come home. I got home in December, just in time for Christmas.

About 54 years later, I got a phone call from Carroll Hook. He said he was in my company and was the mail clerk. I did not know if this was true. So I asked him some questions and he answered them correctly.

I asked him if he had heard from Lt. Swift. He said, "Yes," so during the course of our conversation I asked for Lt. Swift's phone number.

I called Lt. Swift, but all I got was his answering machine. I told him who I was and asked him to give me a call. In about an hour my phone rang, and I heard, "This is Ken Swift." When I heard that voice it was just like I was back in Korea!

After we talked for about an hour, he said, "You have to come to Connecticut in three weeks to our reunion." This was the first reunion I had heard about!

I promised him I would be there. After all, I had always said I wanted to see him again before I left this world, since he always took good care of us in Korea.

At the reunion banquet I passed by a table that had a card for Easy Company. I leaned over and asked if anybody there remembered that night in the valley when George Company came and got Easy company out. One of them jumped up, gave me a big hug, and said to his wife, "This is one of the men who saved our lives that night!"

His name was Bob Petzold. He was one of the guys that we rescued. Now I see him at all of the reunions and call him sometimes! I am glad to know he made it out okay.

Lt. Swift spent 22 years in service, and retired as a Lt. Colonel. 1st Lt. Russell, the company commander, now lives in Atlanta, GA.

If anyone from George Company wants to talk, you can reach me at 804 271-0768 or write me at Winfred Clark, 7007 Fairpines Rd., Chesterfield, VA 23832. My email address is winfredclark27007@yahoo.com

Who Was 'Iron Mike' Michaelis?

Under enemy gunfire in Normandy, the 502nd's commander broke a leg. The 101st commander Taylor named Iron Mike Michaelis (only 32 years old) to command the regiment, and later promoted him to full colonel.

In the summer of 1950, while the U.S. Army's 24th Inf. Div. ("The Victory Division") was near the Kum River in Korea, advanced elements of the U.S. Army's 25th Inf. Div. ("The Tropic Lightning") landed at Pusan, South Korea from July 10-13, 1950. They went north of Taegu, and to Taegu's seaport, Pohang, where the U.S. Army's 1st Cav. Div. landed and moved west to reinforce the 24th Inf. Div., putting three Eighth Army divisions into Korean War combat.

The 25th Inf. Div. was commanded by Major General William B. ("Bill") Kean, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), Class of 1919. The three regiments of the 25th Inf. Div. were the 24th, 27th, and 35th. Before the Korean War, they had been stationed in the southern part of the main Japanese home island of Honshu.

The 24th Inf. Regt. ("Deuce Four") had three battalions, and the 27th Inf. Regt. ("Wolfhounds"), and the 35th Inf. Regt. ("The Cacti") each had two battalions. The 27th Inf. Regt. would lead the 25th Inf. Div. to Korea.

General Kean named 37-year-old LtCol John Hersey ("Iron Mike") Michaelis, (USMA, 1936), to command the 27th Inf. Regt. Iron Mike was ten years or more younger than most American regimental commanders at the time. He had enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private in 1931, and later won an appointment to West Point. In WWII, he was a paratrooper with the 502nd Regiment of Maxwell D. Taylor's 101st Airborne Division.

Under enemy gunfire in Normandy, the 502nd's commander broke a leg. The 101st commander Taylor named Iron Mike Michaelis (only 32 years old) to command the regiment, and later promoted him to full colonel. Michaelis was wounded in Holland, and was in the Battle of the Bulge. After WWII, Iron Mike served in the Pentagon, as senior aide to Army Chief of Staff Gen Dwight Eisenhower, and he was reduced in rank to LtCol.

In 1950, before his troops moved out to Korea, Iron Mike had them reduce their gear,

paratrooper style, to weapons, ammo, water, and rations. Everything else was left behind. This came from his studies of oriental jungle fighting tactics.

Gen Kean and LtCol Michaelis flew to Korea on July 8, 1950, ahead of the shipborne division, to get the lay of the land. The 27th Inf. Regt. landed at Pusan on July 10, 1950, where it merged with the 8th FAB, commanded by Augustus T. (Gus) Terry Jr. The 24th Inf. Regt., commanded by Horton V. White (USMA, 1923), landed at Pusan on July 12, 1950, and was merged with the 159th FAB, commanded by Walter J. Preston.

The last of General Kean's 25th Inf. Div. combat elements, the 35th Inf. Regt., landed at Pusan on July 13, 1950, commanded by Henry G. ("Hank") Fisher (USMA, 1923), and was combined with the 64th FAB, commanded by Arthur H. Hogan (USMA, 1932).

At Hwanggan, July 24-25, 1950, the American Wolfhound regiment, with the Far East Air Force (FEAF), knocked out enemy T-34 tanks, delaying a full-scale North Korean People's Army (NKPA) attack for the first time, and then withdrew by the book. In early August 1950, LtCol Michaelis' troops contained a NKPA attack and killed around 600 of the enemy. War Correspondent Harold H. Martin of The Saturday Evening Post wrote an article on Iron Mike Michaelis, "The Colonel Who Saved The Day."

Gen Johnnie Walker, 8th Army commander, was elated. For the second time the Wolfhounds had won an important tactical and psychological victory. Iron Mike

Michaelis and his troops had displayed outstanding initiative and battlefield savvy, e.g., jungle fighting tactics and fighting from the high-ground. Iron Mike was awarded the DSC medal. Gen Walker also gave Iron Mike a battlefield promotion, to full Colonel (the second battlefield promotion in Mike's career).

In January 1951, LtGen Matthew B. Ridgway, 8th Army commander, came to Michaelis' CP, near line D, and ordered him to take his force "north." Iron Mike's force thus became the first real offensive strike to be mounted by Gen Ridgway. The 27th Inf. Regt. moved north on the night of January 7/8, 1951. It reached Sojong. For the first time since November 25, 1950, the Eighth Army was not withdrawing, but attacking, as Gen Ridgway had vowed to do.

In February 1951, Gen Ridgway promoted 38-year-old Michaelis to Brigadier General, and named him the assistant division commander (ADC) of the 25th Inf. Div. Later, Gen Eisenhower cabled Gen Ridgway from NATO to say that he needed Iron Mike in his command.

On May 6, 1951, Mike went to NATO. He later became the Commandant of Cadets at West Point, and then the commander of the 5th Army. In 1969, Mike received his fourth star, and became Commander in Chief U.N. Command (CINCUNC), Commander U.S. Forces Korea (COMUSFK), and Commanding General Eighth U.S. Army (CGEUSA).

General Iron Mike Michaelis retired from active duty in 1972. He died at Clayton, GA on October 31, 1985, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Columbarium, Section I-QQ. He was survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters.

Tom Moore, tm103ps@yahoo.com

National KWVA Fund Raiser Flower Rose of Sharon

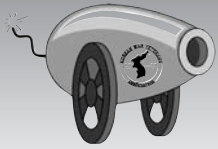
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Feedback/Return Fire

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 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT 06067; E-mail it to: sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net, or phone it in to (860) 202-3088. Whatever the medium you choose, we welcome your input.

Boston Red Sox Dedicate POW/MIA Seat At Fenway Park

The Boston Red Sox dedicated a seat and a plaque to POW/MIAs at Fenway Park on July 4, 2013. The seat will remain empty at all Red Sox games.

See the story at http://wapc.mlb.com/bos/play/?content_id=28603043&c_id=bos

July 4, 1953 In Korea

Today, actually this morning, some 63 years ago, the sun came out as usual and it was very humid in that far off land called Korea. Task Force Smith, a group of a little more than 500 men, from the 24th Infantry Division, including Artillery and Medical, spent the night of the 4th of July, 1950, hunkered down in fox holes awaiting the onslaught of the North Korean Army that was steam rolling down Korea. They woke up tired and hungry and had that feeling in their stomachs.

Then, on 5 July, "the you know what" hit the fan. A gallant fight followed and the Americans fought bravely, even though they were outnumbered, outgunned and unprepared for battle. This morning, 63 years ago, many Americans were killed in action, wounded in action, and captured. The first Americans captured in the Korean War began their long imprisonment in Korea. Many would not make it home and their bones are still bleaching in the sun of North Korea. These men were subjected to torture and barbaric brutal captivity.

This year we will commemorate the 60 years since the cease fire in Korea. But let us not forget those brave men who met the enemy on this day 63 years ago. Don't let history move the brush so quickly.

I have to think that without Task Force Smith—many of them good friends of mine—North Korea might have taken South Korea by storm. Think of the implications if that had happened.

And there is no such thing as the "Forgotten War." Communism was dealt a death blow and now many who lived under communism are free. Freedom is indeed not free, and that is not true in North Korea, where there is no freedom at all.

We salute the brave men of Task Force Smith, who were sent into the inferno of battle and who deserve our praise and thanks for a job very well done.

Shorty Estabrook, tigerul@verizon.net

If You Can't Lead, Interpret

I just received my copy of the May-June 2013 issue memorializ-

ing the 60th anniversary of the armistice in Korea. I was particularly taken with the story by Morris Breed, a participant in the wiping out of the 3rd Battalion of the 29th Infantry Regiment at Hadong in July 1950. I thought Breed's story was very readable and rang very true. Kudos for printing it and to him for his recollections.

In 1985, I was serving as the U.S. Consul General in the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. A Korean newspaperman who was a good friend of mine was originally from Hadong. He invited me to visit the area one weekend and attend the local Rotary Club meeting. We toured the general area and he showed me the battlefield where the 3rd Battalion had fought and where General Chae Byong Duk and the American battalion commander, LtCol Harold W. Mott, were killed.

Since 35 years had passed, the ground did not look anything like Breed's account. However, there is a memorial in the area where most of the killing took place. The account on it explained that General Chae was killed by a sniper while acting as a translator for the Americans.

Some background: General Chae was the "Japanese General" referred to by Breed. General Chae in 1950, like most senior Korean officers, had served in the Japanese Army, and Japanese was their second language. He had been, at the beginning of the war, Chief of Staff of the Korean Army. He was, according to historian Clay Blair, 36 years old, 5'6" and 250 pounds. He was known as "Fat Chae."

According to Blair, Chae had abandoned his troops and crossed the Han River with President Syngman Rhee just before the bridges were blown. When General MacArthur visited the Han River bridge sites and saw with his own eyes the demoralization of the Korean Army and the fleeing populace, General Chae was there. MacArthur was singularly unimpressed by the fat and sweating little General. Chae, who was broken in disgrace by President Rhee, fled south.



A pontoon bridge over the Han River in March 1951

To compensate for his failure as a commander, Chae volunteered to serve as a translator with American forces. It was as such that he found himself with the ill-fated 29th Infantry.

That same year of 1985, I attended the American Ambassador's 4th of July reception in Seoul, where I met BGen Brad Smith of Task Force Smith fame. Smith had also put on a little weight in the ensuing 35 years, and I recollect that he seemed as corpulent as the tragic Chae Byung Duk.

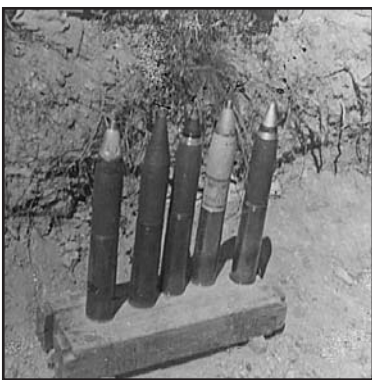
Andrew Antippas, afotis31@netzero.net

Thank You, Steel Strikers

Here is my recollection of the effect of the steel strike in the spring of 1952, referenced in the March/April 2013 edition, "A Steel Strike In The Middle Of A War?" p. 64. My unit was 2nd Pl., A Co, 1st Armored Amphibian Bn., 1st Marine Division. Our position was on the Kimp'o Peninsula, on the far western flank of the UN forces.

We were in support of the Korean Marines and other UN units. We knew that there was an ammo shortage of 75mm artillery shells. We were told that there was a shortage in Okinawa, where our supplies came from. Our fire missions were cut back. There was no more nighttime harassment and interdiction fire. Only confirmed targets would get our full battery of six tanks firing 60 rounds in a fire-at-will situation.

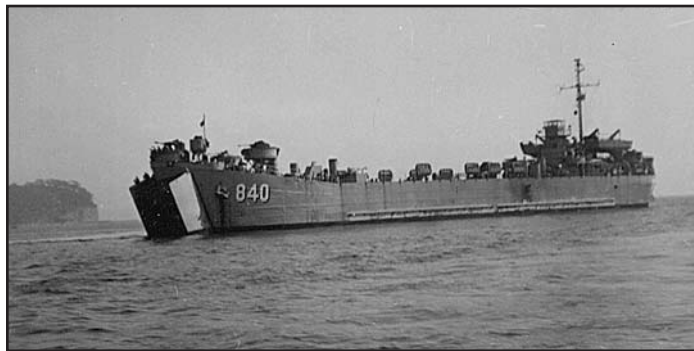
Our unit was very effective. We could move around the peninsula to different positions as needed. We could even cross over to Kangwa-do Island to fire from different angles. Our tanks were too slow for us to be part of the main division on the east coast. (The division moved to the west coast in the spring of 1952.)



I joined the platoon as part of the 12th draft in August 1951, and stayed with it until August 1952. After rotation I was assigned to the 2nd Division at Camp Lejeune, NC. I finished my enlistment as a sergeant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Five types of 75mm shells used by tanks (L-R) high explosive, high explosive anti-tank, variable time (the most effective), white phosphorous (WP)

Albert T. Gonzales, 115 Irving St., Leonia, NJ 07605, 201-461-0152, agbigaj49@aol.com



LST 840, which took Albert T. Gonzales' tank unit to and from maneuver area. The tankers had to drive through in the front doors.



Looking down the muzzle of a tank's 75 mm weapon. The bore is about 3" wide.



Albert Gonzales and crew of their WWII-model tank clean their 75mm gun after a fire mission



U.S. Marine tankers of forward observation post overlooking Han River (L-R) Don Green, Joe Passantine, Al Gonzales, Jim Murphy (kneeling)

Seder In The Middle Of The Pacific

The article "A Seder in Seoul" in the March-April 2013 edition, p. 23, reminded me of an interesting Seder I conducted aboard *USS Breckenridge* in the middle of the Pacific in April of 1954. I am not Jewish, but my father was; my mother was Catholic. I always kidded that I was semi-Semitic.

I was the editor of the ship's newspaper aboard that vessel. The paper was actually published by the Chaplain, who was Protestant. He asked me about my religious affiliation. When I told him of my background, he said, "Good, you are going to conduct the Seder for

the Jewish troops aboard.” It seems that he had all the articles necessary for the traditional Seder. And so it was that I conducted the Seder in one of the compartments topside.

There were about thirty Jewish soldiers and a few sailors aboard. It was a very moving experience, and one that I enjoyed. There were no complaints from the participants about this “goyishe” sergeant conducting the Seder. (Goyishe is a Hebrew/Yiddish term for someone/thing which is not Jewish.)

It took a while to find the youngest among us to ask the traditional questions and to find the oldest to answer them. Imagine this: alcohol aboard a Navy ship—the traditional wine. The men in the galley managed to get out a decent meal and all enjoyed the evening.

George S. Covel, georgecovel@yahoo.com

Happy Birthday From “Bedcheck Charley”

In the May-June edition of *The Graybeards*, p. 64, there was a question about “Bedcheck Charley,” i.e., “Does ‘Bedcheck Charley’ Count In An Ace’s Total?” For those who do not know that much about this airplane, you can see one at the “Military Aviation Museum” in Virginia Beach, VA.

Of course, the Korean War “Charlies” were painted black. “Charley” visited K-13 (Suwon) on my birthday 30 December 1952.

*George R. (“Bob”) Veazey, Sr.,
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Bedcheck Charley” rests in Virginia Beach

Keith Bennett Was A Fine Man

How great it was to see Keith Bennett’s photo in your story about the 1953 Armistice (“A Long Time Coming,” p. 54). We were on two mountain radar sites, Taegu and near Kangnung, during our eighteen-month tour. Both of us were kept in Pyongyang with our units until all the UN forces had moved south of us. Bennett was loading aircraft and flew out.

I had been pulling a midnight shift on guard duty in our squadron billet area elsewhere in the city. At dawn I got assigned to drive a 6x6 with a “Shotgun Rider” (SSgt Stasney) and two passengers in a radio van to Seoul when I came off my post. That was around November 30, 1950. There were just Chinese north of town when we departed. We had watched four days of southbound military vehicles go past us before.

I had to drive about 45 mph to catch the Sherman tanks that carried infantrymen hanging on for dear life a few miles south of town.

John Quinn (R) and Keith Bennett on a Radar Site in Taegu in early 1951. They moved to the east coast, near Kangnung, later that year, in time for winter on a 5000-foot mountain Radio and Radar Site



On those bumpy “washboard roads” that was no pleasure trip.

We drove all day and night, with “Road Block” stops by the Military Police along the way. It was cold in the open cab truck, but we made it through the mountain passes and into Seoul at dawn the next day.

That letter of Keith’s, telling about how discouraging it was to have the “Armistice Talks” starting and stopping for months, was indicative of the fine man he was. Keith was a hard-working and good-hearted man. He provided a lot of entertainment for us “Hillbillies” who were stuck on the mountain for weeks on end.

When we had slack time, Keith would get his guitar and sing some of our favorite songs from home. I thank him for teaching me a lot of good country songs while we entertained ourselves in the squad tents or Quonset Huts in which we were billeted. I still sing some of those “oldies” when I can so Keith’s spirit is still alive and well in our memories.

Keith and his dear wife Clara Jean lived in Ohio after he left the Air Force. We kept in touch for years later. Their son became a “Blue Grass” musician, too.

By the way, it was Keith Bennett and Clara Jean who got me to join KWVA when they made me aware that it existed, many years ago.

John M. Quinn, Saggi32@aol.com

Why Don’t You Write Stories About...

EDITOR’S NOTE: Now is a good time for a refresher on why we don’t often publish stories about specific units, battles, individuals, etc. Here is an email I received and my response to it, which applies in all cases regarding why we don’t publish certain stories:

Why doesn’t *The Graybeards* publish much about the naval aircraft carrier war, such as our squadron VF-54. CAG-5 hitting the bridges of Toko-ri. Our skipper on this mission was Paul N. Gray, who has written several articles about it.

Next is the bombing of Kapsan, where Chinese and North Korean leaders were holding a meeting to discuss strategy on the war and what they were going to do about it.

*Jack L. Hatchitt (“TAILHOOK JACK”)
vf-54_cag-5@sbcglobal.net*

EDITOR’S RESPONSE: Thanks for asking. We only publish stories that our members send us. Occasionally we reprint articles from other publications, with their express permission. We cannot violate copyright laws.

We do not have a staff that writes stories. (In fact, we don’t have a

staff to speak of.) So, if members want to see stories about their units, activities, etc., they have to write their own.

I would welcome stories from you on the topics you mentioned.

P.S. To Mr. Hatchitt's credit, he did send me some stories after he received my response. They will appear in future issues. Hopefully, other readers will follow his example if they want to see their stories in The Graybeards.

What Do I Need In My Shadow Box?

Glen Newsome, who served in Korea from September 1966 through October 1968, asked for information about what to include in his shadow box ("What Do I Need In My Shadow Box?", Recon Missions, May-June 2013, p. 68). His request led to an exchange with John Gavel and some advice from Bruce P. Macdonald.

Gavel began the exchange by sending Newsome three articles to get him started with his shadow box and the below information. (We have combined two emails here.)

Glen:

It would be helpful if you had your DD-214 discharge. If you don't, go to www.nara.gov and follow the "get your military record" instructions.

You need to decide whether you want to go with official or earned awards. There are two categories of awards that will not be on your DD-214: those you were awarded after discharge and those the U.S. Army has chosen not to accept. (Note: you need not worry about running afoul of any laws regarding what's in your shadow box. They apply only to what is worn on the uniform, the Medal of Honor, and a proposed one on making money with a false claim.)

The U.S. awarded Korean Service veterans a Korea Defense Service medal a few years back. This will not be on your DD-214, but you can send in a form and have it added. The same is true for any U.S. Army unit citations. The U.S. has chosen not to accept the ROK Defense Service medal, just as they refused the ROK War Service medal for 50 years. It's available commercially; you can decide if you wish to include it or not. The same is true for the ROK Presidential Unit Citation, awarded to 2nd ID, accepted, but not allowed to be worn on the uniform.

Also available commercially are U.S. medals and ribbons. The government may issue you any U.S. awards you earned but have not received. Based on what you said in *The Graybeards*, I would say you earned:

- Good Conduct medal
- National Defense Service medal
- Armed Forces Expeditionary medal
- Korea Defense Service medal
- ROK Defense Service medal
- ROK Presidential Unit Citation

You would know if you got an ARCOM pinned onto you. A U.S. Meritorious Unit Citation is likely. I am an Air Force guy, so I would have to double check these.

The period 1966-68 was known as the Second Korean War and the AFEM was awarded because of all the fire fights during that period. The NK felt that they were showing solidarity with the North Vietnamese since the ROK had sent two regiments to fight them. They made an exception to the rule of one award for one

action in awarding both the AFEM and the KDSM.

A lot of post-armistice vets feel that the UN should award a service medal also but the UN and most war vets don't. The odd thing is that the cutoff for the UN medal was one year after the armistice was signed. The U.S. Korea War Service medal and the U.S. KDSM both start and stop on the date of the armistice.

There are also shoulder cords, badges, rank insignia, etc. you could add to a shadow box. Enough for now.

I think these three articles will help you to decide what you need to put in the shadow box. If I missed anything you think might also belong let me know.

If we had not been there I doubt the ROK would still be a free country; my regret is that we failed to do so for the Republic of Vietnam.

John Gavel, Melbourne, FL

Newsome responded:

John:

I agree on both counts. We were always frustrated at the rules of engagement in Korea. In theory, when on patrol and in the field, we could not chamber a round nor could we fire unless fired upon. Some of us, especially those of us on point, did not comply with the regulations.

The point man would always keep a round in the chamber with the safety on. Our Platoon Sergeant was aware of what we were doing and we did not get in trouble for doing so. I concluded that he was giving us tacit approval. Common sense was not always the Army's strength. What we did was a matter of common sense as it took less than a second to flick the safety on and we could do so when raising the weapon to fire.

I was in Korea in 1967 during Israel's 7-day war. We followed it with great interest and even greater envy as they were allowed to play offense when needed, and we were stuck on defense.

I agree with respect to the UN Medal, the Korea Service Medal, and the ROK PUC. I also agree with your comments with respect to both countries. My two brothers served in Vietnam while I was in Korea. All three of us went in as boys but came back as men. We also came back as changed men. One of my brothers has post traumatic stress disorder.

With the three of us being in the Army under less than pleasant circumstances, many grey hairs were added to our mother's head. She came to hate LBJ.

You have been very helpful with regard to the medals/awards which I earned. I think I am going to have to pass on the CIB. I meet all of the criteria for award of this medal but never had an Infantry MOS. We may have been on TDY during the Scout School, but this is only speculation on my behalf.

Again, I appreciate all of your help. It is always good to talk to another veteran with similar experiences. It has helped me to open up some after all of these years. Best regards,

Glen

Gavel got back to him with this:

Glad to have helped. I was stationed at U-Tapao Oct72-Oct73, went through Line Backer II, the end of the Vietnam War, and the bombing in Laos and Cambodia. I ran a fuel airlift from April to July and got to know what the Cambodians knew, i.e., that when the U.S.

withdrew the Khmer Rouge would kill everybody, as they in fact did.

My Korea tour was Oct79-Oct81 and began with the assassination of President Park and ended with the NK firing on the SR-71. While not as active as your tour, it was still a busy time.

I inherited a major ROK-U.S. fuel agreement management/accounting problem that filled in between alerts and exercises. I even managed to complete an updated fuel distribution study and A-10 bed-down. As busy as those times were, my follow on to SEA was the fuels crisis and resupply of SAC bases in the Eastern U.S. and to the NEA tour was assignment to the RDJTF/Centcom for a four-year tour.

No wonder I wore out at 25 years service!

Take pride in being a Korea Service veteran and enjoy the good memories!

John Gavel

Macdonald also had some sage advice for Newsome.

I would suggest that you visit a Veterans Service Officer (VSO) at the nearest office of the North Carolina Department of Veterans Affairs. (Newsome is a resident of North Carolina.) The VSO can request your issue as of the current date and they will be sent to you at no charge, with a letter of proof for your records.

Your separation papers (DD-214, etc.) will list your awards as of date of separation. In your case (1966-68) it may not be complete as the Korean Defense medal was not approved for issue at that time.

If you are missing your DD-214, your VSO can help you replace it. Every vet should have supplied their next of kin with their DD-214. (Italics added) At time of death the funeral director must have proof of military service to apply for veterans' death benefits. No proof, no benefits.

To add to your shadow box display, check out Medal of America Catalog (800) 308-0849. They have everything for medal displays, including a line of commemorative medals, some of which you would qualify for.

Speaking Of Medals...

As an old MP I am a "Ribbon Checker." Thus, I note with some dismay that many of our veterans pictured have no idea of the correct order of wear of their ribbons.

This is just a suggestion. Perhaps *The Graybeards* could include some display pages of the correct order of wear for each branch of the military. Some of our members would appreciate the info and act on it.

I have corrected ribbon displays in a helpful manner and always get a "Thank you, I never knew" reply.

Just an idea.

Bruce P. Macdonald
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Machesney Park, IL 61115
815-636-2852

We Were There, Too

James McCarthy wrote in the May-June 2013 edition that "The 3rd Infantry Division was the only U.S. unit directly involved in this offensive effort [the Kumsong area, to straighten the MLR]. It took most of a week to get most of this lost territory back."

The 180th Regiment of the 45th Division was also involved in that offensive effort, east of the 3rd Division, and facing Christmas Hill. My 179th Regiment replaced our 180th Regiment ten days before the cease fire went into effect. Our 45th Division also suffered heavy losses in that short period of time.

Gunnar Osterberg
23 Monarch Bay Dr.
Dana Point, CA 92629
949-499-1512, gunsbabs@cox.net

Read My Father's Letters

My father, Kenneth John Zill, served in the Army from 1951-1953 and fought in the Korean War. (He served with E Company, 180 Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division ("Thunderbirds.") After my mother passed away I found the letters that my dad wrote to my mom and to his parents. I have started to type them into a blog to share with my family and friends. I currently only have January-March 1951 up, but I will continue to post them as I get them typed.

I have had several other veterans comment on how much they enjoyed reading them as they had experienced the same feelings. I would like to share my site with your readers. There is no charge and I make no money off it. I just want to share my dad's letters and honor him.

My site is www.lvandenbergh.net.

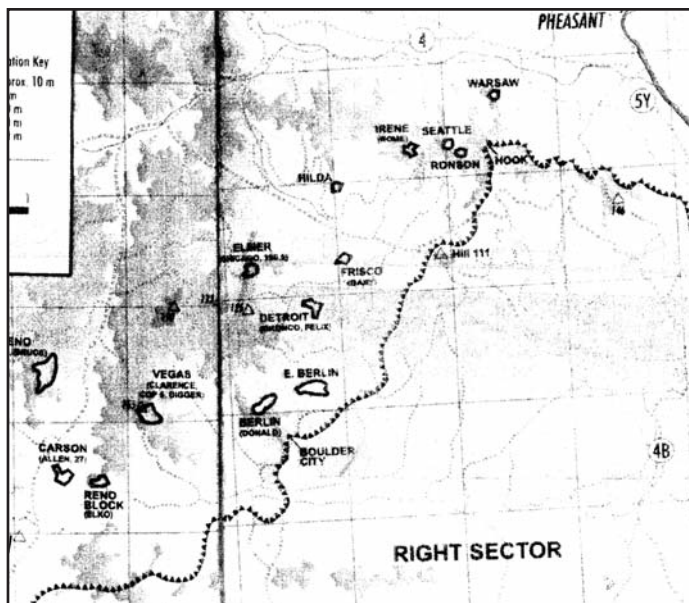
Thank you very much for your consideration.

Liz Zill VandenBerghe,
VandenberghE@bsd405.org

Where Is The Imjin River?

I just received my May-June *Graybeards* and came across an article about Boulder City on pp. 50-51. It states, "The Chinese were trying to take Boulder City because it would give them a foothold across the Imjin river and a clear shot at Seoul."

Since I was on Boulder City, I know it is not on the Seoul side of the Imjin river. As I recall, the river is about 2 or 3 kilometers southwest of Boulder City.



Boulder City and its environs

During the last week of the war, it got quite intense in that area, as the Chinese were indeed trying to take Boulder City. I can understand how someone could be unaware of the exact location of the river.

I visited the area in 2003 with a group which included Col John Peeler, who was the Company Commander of Item Co in 1953. He was on Boulder City in July of 1953. We could not visit the exact area, but we were within 2 or 3 kilometers at the Boulder City outpost, which was manned by the Korean 25th Div.

Ron Remily, 27301 Meridian St.
Hemet, CA 92544
rmremily@yahoo.com

Eligibility For The Korean Service Medal

I am not a Korean War veteran, but I served with the 2nd Infantry Division in South Korea from 1981 to 1982. Many of my missions were conducted in the DMZ.



The Korean Service Medal

The Graybeards front cover in the May-June 2013 issue noted the end of the Korean War as the 60th Anniversary. I am providing you with a color picture of the Korean Service Medal that is awarded to those who served in the Korean War. If you received the Korean Service Medal then you are a Korean War veteran. The Korean War did not end 60 years ago on July 27, 1953; it ended on July 27, 1954.

This past October 2012 I attended the KWVA convention in St. Louis, MO, where I met Mr. George Bruzgis. He is a Korean War veteran who was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in early 1953. Mr. Bruzgis was present in Korea during July 1953.

When I talked to him he made one point clear. It was broadcast to all the troops on the peninsula that a "Cease Fire" would occur in late July- the date is the 27th. An exchange of POWs from warring governments would take place during the ceasefire.

Mr. Bruzgis made another point clear: both sides did not resume combat operations on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. Government cited July 27, 1954 as the official end of the Korean War.

Also, in Army Regulation 600-8-22, dated December 11, 2006, as well as Secretary of the Navy Instruction 1650.1 H, dated August 22, 2006, and the DoD Bible- Department of Defense Manual of Awards and Decorations 1348.33, dated November 23, 2010, it is stated that the official end of eligibility for the Korean Service Medal is July 27, 1954.

The U.S. Air Force is still officially revising its publication, which should be completed soon.

John Mallon, Omaha, NE

Yellow Fever, Yellow Jaundice, Hepatitis?

How can I get more information on yellow fever or yellow jaundice? A friend is telling me about his getting deathly sick with what the doctors in Korea, and Japan, where he was sent, called either yellow fever or jaundice. But, when I do a search on these, it says they only occur in Africa or South America.

His symptoms sound like he had yellow fever/jaundice, e.g., yellow skin and eyes, liver enlarged and painful, paralyzed for two weeks. He was told there was no treatment and the prognosis was grim. He said there were 1,300 men in the hospital in Japan with the same condition in April 1951.

I found some references to parasitic diseases, but no information about the problems they caused. I was also unable to find figures on deaths from various diseases in Korea. Is there a resource for this? Thanks.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It's possible he was talking about hepatitis. I found the U.S. Army Medical Department, Office of Medical History website, <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/internalmedicinevolIII/chapter13.htm>. The chapter referenced was written by W. Paul Havens, Jr., M.D. Here is an excerpt from it:

"Over the years after World War II, the duration of hospitalization for hepatitis increased until it became as long as 89 days in certain groups during the Korean War. This was doubtless a natural outcome of the failure to discern the reason for the occurrence of relapse or prolonged disease and the belief that more rest would prevent them. The point was finally reached when this concept was questioned, and it was subsequently shown by Chalmers and his associates that men could be sent back to duty quite safely in shorter periods. In addition, they demonstrated that allowing men out of bed around the room or ward except for an hour's rest after each meal did not prolong the course of the disease but actually hastened an earlier return to duty. See Chalmers, T. C., Reynolds, W. E., Eckhardt, R. D., Cigarroa, J. G., Dean, M., Reifenshtein, R. W., Smith, C. W., and Davidson, C. S.: Treatment of Acute Infectious Hepatitis in Armed Forces. Advantages of ad lib. Bed Rest and Early Reconditioning. J.A.M.A. 159: 1431-1434, 10 Dec. 1955."

There is more valuable information at the aforementioned website. If anyone has any information about yellow fever/jaundice, hepatitis, or whatever the condition may have been called during the Korean War, please send it to *The Graybeards* Feedback Editor, 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067.

A Secret Mission Stays Secret

Re the article in the Jan-Feb 2013 edition, "Special Forces In Korea," p. 62: I, too, was classified top secret. I think that I still have that classification.

Five of us from 2nd Inf. Div. were called into our C.O.'s office and were told that we were to go to North Korea at about 2 a.m. on a mission that was so secret that we would never talk about it, not even when we got home. They told us this was to protect me and my Army buddies on the mission behind enemy lines to meet two VIPs and bring them to South Korea.

There is a lot still to tell, but I'm sworn to secrecy. We had no identification to reveal our names or outfit. We accomplished our mission. About a week later I was transferred to another outfit in Tokyo. I never saw my four buddies again, but I did get a medal.

Reno Connor (not my real name)

EDITOR'S NOTE: How long must the details of such a mission be kept quiet? Isn't it okay to reveal them after sixty years? How many of our members were engaged in similar missions during the Korean War? Let us know.



Welcome Aboard!

New Members of the Korean War Veterans Association

ALABAMA

LR44975 BOBBY H. HENSON

ARIZONA

R044993 EDWARD F. BERLESE
LR44989 DR. MICHAEL L. BROWNSTEIN
A045054 RICKY S. GRIFFITH

ARKANSAS

R045070 JOHN C. WINNINGHAM

CALIFORNIA

R044962 KARL ADAMS III
LR45081 ARTHUR B. ALVAREZ
R045008 KENNETH L. CAMPBELL
R044955 ROBERT T. CAMPER
R045010 JAMES R. COCHRAN
R045034 BERNARD C. FICHTENKORT
R044983 JOHN S. GREFF
R045072 ARTHUR L. HAARMAYER
R045087 EDWARD L. JONES
R045088 MICHAEL A. LABROLA
LR44919 JOSEPH M. MADDEN
P045079 PASTOR OLIVERAS
R044982 HALDEN H. 'HAL' PHELPS
R044948 THOMAS A. REID
R045080 GORDON R. SCHNEIDERMAN
R045020 RONALD D. SHAMBURG
R045086 CHARLES H. TUCKER

CONNECTICUT

R044912 PETER V. GAVARRINO

FLORIDA

R044937 RICHARD D. BARKER JR.
R044977 ROBERT F. BURKE
R045037 GERALD A. COSTILOW
R045060 FRANK S. DRESSLER
R045061 FRANK W. KEASER
R045062 THOMAS H. LOESCHKE
R044945 DANIEL 'DAN' PESKI
R045063 JOSEPH F. RUSESKI
A045026 MEREDITH L. SLAVINS
R045027 THOMAS STIEFFEL
R044928 ARTHUR WALDMAN
R045064 DIANE M. WEINBAUM

GEORGIA

LR44940 CLARENCE R. DAVIS

HAWAII

LR45028 DAVID R. CARLSON
R044965 JERRY F. HALVERSON
A044958 BENJAMIN A. HOKE III
LR45025 HAROLD J. MIZUNO
R045076 TAKAYOSHI NAKANO
LR45078 FRED J. RUGE
A044995 WON CHUL SIM
LR44987 MIKIO M. 'MIKE' TAKAMATSU
LR45024 KENNETH K. WONG

IDAHO

GS45031 LOIS LEE MOORE

ILLINOIS

R044941 RAY BORGIA
R044990 PAUL L. BURTON
R044979 RICHARD W. CONDON
A044969 SHEILA C. FRITTS
A044949 MELISSA A. NEIL
R044952 FREDERICK A. STEELE
R045084 ROBERT A. TRAGLIA

INDIANA

A045053 BRETT A. BONDURANT
R044924 EDWARD J. COCHRANE
R045019 THERON G. LANSFORD
R045006 HAROLD R. 'H R' MASTERTSON

A045055 WILLIAM L. 'BILL' YELTON

IOWA

R044953 KEITH L. COOK

KANSAS

R044961 ROBERT G. JONES
R044917 CLYDE R. LUDWICK

LOUISIANA

R045016 ALFRED E. KLINE

MAINE

R045082 NORMAN J. CODY

MARYLAND

LR44926 ROBERT E. GREENE
R044934 CHARLES W. JOHNSON JR.
R045083 CLYDE M. RONEY
R045022 MALCOLM J. TRUMP

MASSACHUSETTS

R045074 RONALD J. DUPONT
LR44997 TIMOTHY F. KAVANAUGH
LR45013 JOSEPH H. ROGERS
R044959 EUGENE A. SMITH
R044970 TIMOTHY C. SMITH

MICHIGAN

R045085 HAROLD A. MCCOURT
R044981 MARSHALL L. REED
R045059 ERLAND J. SPLAN

MINNESOTA

R044960 KENNETH W. BRAUN
R044963 JEROME J. CASTELUCIO
R045029 JERALD N. HICKOK
LR44996 GEORGE E. KERR
R045002 PHILIP G. PETERS
R045036 JOHN H. RUSH
R045073 THOMAS THOMPSON

MISSOURI

LR44964 JAMES L. BOEHMER
R045000 WILLAM E. CONNER
LR45071 ROBERT D. DEWITT
R044916 RAYMOND H. FRANKENBERG
LR44938 GLEN W. MARQUART
R044951 GLENNON H. STELZER
R044927 CHARLES L. WALTHER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

R045051 ALBERT J. BROCHU JR.
R044978 EDWARD J. CARON
R044930 JAMES E. DUMONT
R044944 ROBERT J. 'BOB' GOLDSACK

NEW JERSEY

R044971 CHARLES W. BRETZ
R044943 JOHN N. MCCONCHIE
R045018 SAMUEL A. NUTILE
R044915 SIGMOND W. PIECARA
LR45017 DANIEL M. STRANG
R045075 RICHARD F. TAX

NEW MEXICO

R044986 KEN I. BLAIR
R044913 MICHAEL D. CANO
R044985 JOHN P. DEVEREY
R044918 WILLIAM T. EDWARDS
R044947 MICHAEL P. HOYT

NEW YORK

R044968 ANTHONY ESPOSITO
R045014 NORMAN A. GUENTHER
R044972 WALTER HUBBS
R045015 JOHN R. HUTZLER
R044931 LAWRENCE W. QUINLAN

NORTH CAROLINA

R044984 ROBERT C. RUIZ
R045041 KEITH E. BIBLER
LR45077 MAX BOWERS
R045058 RICHARD M. CASS
LR45039 TIMOTHY M. COLEMAN
R044954 DILLON D. DIEGEL
R045043 ROBERT L. DOUGLAS
R045049 SAMUEL S. ELLIS
R045050 ROBERT W. HILDRETH
R044932 KENNETH C. HOFFACKER
R045012 SHIRLEY A. LINEBAUGH
LR45038 DWIGHT J. 'JIM' MCDANIEL
R045040 PAUL MOON
R045047 CALVIN MORGAN
R045045 RONALD G. MYERS
R045023 DICK POWELL
R045046 GEORGE J. STAHL
R045044 RICHARD R. STEVE
R045042 VERNON L. TRAUTWEIN
LR45001 RAYMOND C. UNGER
R044991 ROBERT W. WEISBRODT
R045048 ELMER E. WILCH

OKLAHOMA

R045067 BOB J. HARTLEY
R045068 KENNETH K. KARTY
LR44908 EDWIN L. MOODY
LR44925 GEORGE C. ROGERS

OREGON

LR44999 ROBERT G. FITZHENRY
R045035 JOHN A. WALLENBURG

PENNSYLVANIA

R045007 ANGELO J. BOSCO
R044956 EDWARD J. SCHAD

RHODE ISLAND

R045089 THATCHER J. BERRY
LR44974 DEAN H. HOSTETLER
R044923 LOUIS LACASCIO
R045011 CORNELIUS R. PAYNE
R045065 JOHN E. SHEA
R044922 JOHN VELLUCCI

SOUTH CAROLINA

R044973 G. TAFT ANDERSON

R045032 BILLY F. BENTON
R045069 JOSEPH B. COCKE
LR45021 CARMINE C. LAICO
LR44980 JACK B. PENDARVIS
R045056 ROBERT A. TIMMERMAN
R044942 CHARLES E. WELBORN
R045057 DAVID P. WILKERSON

TENNESSEE

R044957 JOHN W. DORY
R044929 CARL R. 'DOC' ELLIS
LR44992 DR. GLENN L. FULLER
R045009 HAROLD L. GROVES
R045052 DALE A. KOESTLER

TEXAS

R044976 VANCE N. CRIBB
A044994 KWANG HUN KIM
R044946 LINDSEY A. LLOYD
R044909 ROBERT B. MEJIA
R044933 L C. PENLAND
R044988 JAMES RUIZ

VIRGINIA

LR44914 JOSEPH A. BEAUDOIN
R045005 LORRAINE R. BREEN
R045004 RICHARD M. BREEN JR.
R044966 RICHARD L. EARLS
R045030 WILLIAM J. GRUPE
R044936 EDWIN J. SHARP

WASHINGTON

LR44920 RAYMOND BRYANT
R044967 ALBERT J. COLE
R044939 FRANK W. CORY
R045066 DAVID L. CROSLAND
R044935 STEVE DOTY
R044921 RAY N. LEWIS
LR44910 RAYMOND W. RADKE
R045033 FIORIN T. ZEVIAIR

WISCONSIN

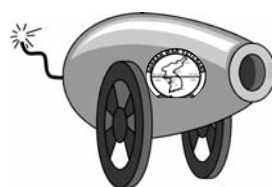
A044998 MAX L. SOMMERFELD

NON-US

LR44950 JOHN H. FORBES

APO-AP

R045003 PATRICIA HUGHES



Misfires

She Is Bok-Ryeol Rhyou

The lady pictured on the right in the bottom photo on page 34 of the May-June 2013 issue with Mr. Cha and General Harrison is Bok-Ryeol Rhyou, Deputy Consul General, Atlanta, GA, not the Rev. Byeong Choe Han.

Jim Conway, conatlanta@comcast.net

Taegu, Not Taejon

The caption for the picture of Keith Bennett that appeared on p. 54 of the May/June 2013 edition mistakenly identified the site as Taejon. It was actually taken at the Taegu radar site.

*Mrs. Clara Jean Bennett, 205 Salisbury Rd.,
Conneaut, OH 44030, 440-593-6356*



Recon Missions

Names, Please?

The members of the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery in the nearby photo were pictured receiving commendations from Gen Charles D. Palmer. They may have been assigned to the 105 gun section. Does anyone know who they are?

Likewise, I am looking for the names of the unidentified members of HQ 1st Cavalry Division Artillery pictured nearby.

Please contact me if you can help.

R.J. Clark, 2755 S. 600 E, Greenfield, IN 46140, 317-462-9616, 49-51CavKVet@comcast.net



Members of 1stCavDiv receiving commendations in summer 1950



HQ 1stCavDiv Artillery members (L-R) James Cahill, unknown, Driggers (WV), Roy Simerson (Milwaukee, WI), unknown, Mayor Mays (Recalled WWII reservist)

Wolmi Do, Inchon, Wonsan, Hamnung, Chosin Reservoir, and Hungnam

James Earl Duncan (LtCol, USMC, ret) would like to talk to Korean War veterans about Wolmi Do, Inchon, Wonsan, Hamnung, Chosin Reservoir, and Hungnam. Reach him at James Carl Duncan, 104 Eastwood Dr., Hohenwald, TN 38462, 931-796-5075 (H), 931-279-4623 (C), or duncanjamescarl@yahoo.com.

BIRDMEN from page 24

And they go, and there is a great clamor as the birds are arisen unto the air. And after the "Birdmen" proceed unto the land of darkness, even to the doorway of the evil one, called by name, "Crapeth."

Then the skies become dark with mist and the "Birdmen" stray one from another and miss their turning points and are lost utterly. They find not their targets. And great are their trepidations. They call out to one another, saying, "'Warcry One,' come thou unto me for I am set upon by bandits and my prop runneth away."

But "Warcry One" replyeth, "Verily, thou shouldst drop dead, for my wings are heavy with ice and the flak hath found me out. And therefore one falleth into the land of darkness, while another scurryeth like mice and salvoeth his bombs into the sea and returneth home empty handed. Lo

and behold, they are having a very massive, audible, odiferous gastro intestinal explosion.

"Oh, master where art thou in times of our need?"

And the master gathereth them togeth-

er and speaketh to them of the bad show and of many practice missions and of frozen promotions and their asses he doth feast upon. So be it! Amen!!!!

Jack L. ("Tailhook Jack") Hatchitt,
vj-54_cag-5@sbcglobal.net

Death Notice of a Member of KWVA

The following notice is submitted for publication:

Name of deceased _____

Date of death _____

Department/Chapter _____

Address _____

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

Primary Unit of service during Korean War _____

Submitted by _____

Relationship to deceased _____

Reunion Calendar: 2013

Mail your info to Reunion Editor, *The Graybeards*, 152 Sky View Dr., Rocky Hill, CT 06067 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.

SEPTEMBER

630th Engineers L.E Co. (Korean vets), 8-11 Sept., Branson, MO, Fall Creek Inn, 800-393-0474. Gerald Clemons, 311 Co. Rd. 398, Killen, AL 35645, 256-757-2090

LSMR 404 (Landing Ship Medium Rocket), 10-12 Sept., Branson, MO, Grand Plaza Hotel. Warren L. Gilmour, 801-641-6538, warlyn97@utahbroadband.com

23rd Inf. Regt., Korean War Branch, 10-15 Sept., Rochester, MN. James Coulos, Geneva, IL, 630-232-2042

51st Fighter Interceptor Assn., (FIW), 12-14 Sept., Springfield, MO, Ramada Plaza. Gene Zenk 712-263-4580, hesszenk@frontiernet.net

15th Radio Squadron Mobile, 15-19 Sept., Colorado Springs, CO, Colorado Springs Marriott. Ernie Short, 210-493-7561

G-3-1 Korea Assn. (open to all who served with or were attached to George Co., 1st Marines, 1st Mar Div between Sept 15, 1950–March 15, 1955), 16-19 Sept., Dana Point, CA, Marina Inn Dana Point. Carlton ("Bing") Bingham, 1453 Patricia Drive, Gardnerville, NV 89460, 775-265-3596, bingbingham@msn.com

USS Sphinx (ARL 24), 16-19 Sept., Branson, MO. Frank Ironi, 954 Lilac Dr., Sauk Centre, MN 612-352-3271

14th Inf., 25th Div., U.S. Army Korea (1950-53), 17-20 Sept., Sharonville, OH. Bill Simmons, 937-393-2359, asiddons@cincir.com

2nd Division Association (U.S. Army), Open to all current and former 2 ID Warriors & Guests, 17-21 Sept., Columbus, GA (Ft. Benning). Bob Haynes, 224-225-1202, 2idahq@comcast.net

44th Engineer Bn, Broken Heart Assn. 18-21 Sept., Atlanta, GA. Ken Cox, 314-423-5483, kdc1@wans.net, or Ken Jobe, 757-428-0328, kejo425@aol.com

4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, 334, 335 & 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadrons and Support Services, 18-21 Sept., Dayton, OH. Andy Whipple, 352-259-7792.

USS Mt McKinley (AGC 7), 18-22 Sept., Portland OR. William "Bill" Ellis, (386) 676-9863, bili1000@aol.com, www.usstmckinley.com

USS Montague (AKA 98), 19-22 Sept., Roanoke, VA. F.C. ("Fred") Machado, 5445 S. Blythe Ave., Fresno, CA 93706, 559-266-2978, fcm@unwiredbb.com or Bob Raftis, 2025 Timbercreek Dr., Marion, OH 319-377-5815

772 MP Bn., 19-22 Sept., Mystic Seaport, CT. Gene Michaels, 28511 TR 1233, Warsaw, OH 43844, 740-824-4774, gcabin@gmail.com

24th Inf. Div. Assn., 22-25 Sept., Louisville, KY, Holiday Inn. Gene E. Spicer, 812-521-2324, carolynbr@frontiernet.net

Army Security Agency Korea Vets, 22-26 Sept., Nashville, TN. Bob Richter, 1305 Blue Springs Rd., Franklin, TN 37069, 615-373-2522, bestshoe@aol.com

USS Hornet (CV 8, CV 12, CVA 12, CVS 12), U.S. Navy/Marines, 24-29 Sept., Warwick, RI, Crowne Plaza. Carl & Sandy Burket, PO Box 108, Roaring Spring, PA 16673, (814) 224-5063, hornetcva@aol.com, <http://www.usshorne-tassn.com/>

USS Ozbourn (DD 846), 25-29 Sept., San Diego, CA. Jeff Parker, 909-910-9644, ljpark1@cox.net

999th Armored Field Artillery Battalion (Korea, 1950-54), 26-29 Sept., Branson, MO, Residence Inn. John & Elaine Eichler, 5480 Glen Forest Dr., Charlotte, NC 28226, 704-542-2644, eichler5480@att.net

USS Charles P. Cecil (DD/DDR 835) Assn., 29 Sept.-5 Oct., Branson, MO. Greg Wells, 405-365-1926, glw513@yahoo.com

194th Engineer Combat Bn., 29 Sept.–2 Oct., Laughlin, NV, Tropicana Express. Chuck Havey, 715 W. St. Moritz Dr., Payson, AZ 85541, 928-472-6956, cshavey@msn.com

OCTOBER

USS John R. Pierce (DD 753), Open to all former crew members. 1-4 Oct. Greensboro, NC. Keith Brauer, 910-571-0864, kdbrauer@embarqmail.com

USS Yorktown (CV 10, CVA 10, CVS 10) anyone serving onboard from 1943 to 1970, Ships Co., Air Groups, Squadrons or Marines, 3-5 Oct., on board the ship in Mt Pleasant, SC. Nina Creasman, 834-849-1928, PO Box 1021, Mt Pleasant, SC 29465, ncreasman@yorktown.net

5th Comm. Gp./934th Sig. Bn. (Korea, 1950-54), 6-12 Oct., Waukesha, WI. Chuck Siegmund, 1400 Foxwood Dr., Jacksonville, AR 72076, 501-985-1310, sparkyarky@comcast.net

398th AAA AW Bn (Korea), 7-10 Oct., Branson, MO. Arlie Schemmer, 4195 Cappeln-Osage Rd., Marthasville, MO 63357, 636-228-4474

USS Rendova (CVE 114), 7-11 Oct., Branson, MO, Stone Castle Hotel & Conference Center. Chuck Fecay, 313-565-1515, cfecay@att.net

Veterans of the Korean War, Inc., 8-11 Oct., Virginia Beach, VA. Floyd Newkirk, 757-340-9801, fnewkirk1@cox.net or Richard Stacy, 757-490-8022, p2vradio@verizon.net

USS Cowell (DD-547), 14-16 Oct., Baton Rouge, LA. L. Salley, 19 Auburn St, Greenville, SC 29609, 864-268-3365, Lsalley3@charter.net

25th Infantry Div. Assn. 14-19 Oct., Columbus, GA. PO Box 7, Flourtown, PA 19031, TropicLtn@aol.com

18th Fighter Wing Assn. (U.S. Air Force), 17-19 Oct., St. Louis, MO. Thomas Chapman, 7039 South Clay Ave., Littleton, CO 80120, 303-794-3747, chapman7039@comcast.net

Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Regt., 1st Mar. Div. (Korea, 1950-53), 23-27 Oct., Branson, MO. Bill French, 3 Bridgeview Dr., Kimberling City, MO 65686, 417-739-5541

92nd AFA Bn- Korea, 27-29 Oct., Chattanooga, TN, Chattanooga Choo Choo Hotel. Guy McMenemy, 281-469-2819, bravecannons@sbcglobal.net

Marine Corps Tankers Assn., 30 Oct.-2 Nov., Mobile AL. C. R. "Casey" Casey, 434.577.2346, casey@telpage.net

NOVEMBER

USMC All Korean SBC Classmates, 1-4 Nov., San Antonio, TX. Bob Lukeman, 405-842-3601, jrlukeman@aol.com, or John Featherstone, 310-833-2190, johnf9375@aol.com. (Be prepared to provide Basic School Class, name, address, phone number and email address.)

DECEMBER

11th Engineer Battalion Assn., 5-day cruise aboard the Celebrity Constellation, 9-14 Dec., Visit the Association website, www.11thengineerbattalionassociation.com, or contact Joe Papapietro, 717-818-7331 or o6ret@aol.com

Now Hear This:

All comments concerning, or material for publication, in *The Graybeards* should be sent to Art Sharp, Editor, 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067 or emailed to:

sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net

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)

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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.

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **Prisoner of War.** Any person held as a prisoner of war by the North Koreans, Chinese, or Russian forces during and after the period of hostilities from June 25, 1950 forward 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.

1. Must not be eligible for Regular membership.
2. 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.

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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.

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ALASKA

RONALD G. BROCKWAY

ARIZONA

JIMMIE L. LEGG

CALIFORNIA

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WYOMING

EDWARD E. UHRIG

Thanks!

As we have noted in past issues, there is no shortage of thanks extended from Koreans to the veterans who fought for their country's freedom over fifty years ago. Here are more results.

72 – OREGON TRAIL [OR]

We received an invitation to attend a day of appreciation for Korean War veterans offered by the Tacoma (WA) First Baptist Church. Our chapter is located about 125 miles south of Tacoma.



Pipers Neil Hubbard and Toby Beard at Tacoma ceremony



Students from Master Shen's Black Belt Academy present a Taekwondo demonstration at Tacoma church



The church in Tacoma has a majority of South Korean expatriates in its congregation, and a senior pastor, Sung Eun (David) Choi, who is Korean by birth. The church provided Korean entertainment and a wonderful dinner of Korean food. And, they chartered the buses that brought the Korean veterans to the church!

Frank Hull of Ch 72 enjoys fruits of his labor at Tacoma church



Bob and Evelyn Cline of Ch 72 enjoy dinner at Tacoma church event



Don Cohen of Ch 72 and his friend Beverly

Retired Navy pilot George Bickford and Ch 72 member enjoys Tacoma church event



At least half of those attending the Korean veterans appreciation event were of Korean ancestry.

We are always impressed with the hospitality and generosity of the South Korean people!

Loren Mitchell, 11940 SW King James Pl., King City, OR 97224, 503-670-1382, LMitchell30@netzero.com

170 – TAEJON [NJ]

Nineteen of our members attended a "thank you" ceremony at the Korean Methodist Church in Paramus, NJ on June 22nd. KWVA National Directors Salvatore Scarlato and George Bruzgis also attended.

The Rev. Hyoik Kim, Associate Pastor, welcomed Korean War veterans, guests, and family members. Jr. Vice Commander Henry Ferrarini and the chapter's Color Guard advanced and posted the Colors.

There were several guest speakers at the event, including the Honorable Kathleen Donovan, County Executive of Bergen County, NJ, Mayor Karen Chamberlain of Saddle Brook, NJ, and Eumene Kang, Consul General of the Republic of Korea, based in New York City.

Church members presented a buffet which gave the attendees



Kang, Eumene, Republic of Korea Consul for New York and New York State, speaks at New Jersey "Thanks" event



Robert O'Toole, Mayor of Cedar Grove, NJ and member of Ch 170, and his Korean wife, Young Ok

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Onorevole, Saddle Brook, NJ Mayor Karen Chamberlain, and Mr. & Mrs. Kyu Park at the Korean Methodist Church fete



KWVA National Directors George Bruzgis (L) and Salvatore Scarlato at New Jersey celebration

Crowd enjoys buffet at Korean Methodist Church gathering



time to share conversations. There was also entertainment, including Korean Traditional Dance, a sing-along, and tenor Professor Jang Gil Ji singing "Ave Maria" and other songs. Pianist Ms. Suechung Koh accompanied him.

All in all, it was a beautiful evening of fellowship.
Louis Quagliero, 142 Illinois Ave., Paterson, NJ 07503

222 – ARDEN ROWLEY [AZ]

Members attended a June 8, 2013 "thank you" ceremony planned by Susan Kee and coordinated through the Arizona Korean Association. It was held at the New Life Presbyterian Church in Phoenix, AZ. Approximately 55 Korean War veterans were in attendance.



Ch 222 Honor Guard members seated after posting colors at Phoenix event (L-R) Lew Bradley, Don Taylor, Pete Stewart

Susan Kee (L) and Pete Stewart of Ch 222 enjoy Phoenix celebration



Each attending veteran received a "Freedom is Not Free, The Korean War" medal and rose, which were pinned on their shirts as they entered. Our members posted colors. Lunch followed the ceremony. Naturally, there was some great Korean food.

We received this note from Ms. Kee later:
 Dear Mr. Bradley, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Taylor,

Thank you so much for posting colors for the ceremony yesterday honoring Korean War Veterans! We appreciate your dedication and hard work in the color guard! I know that it means a lot to the veterans to have a color guard made up of fellow Korean War veterans. You all looked great, as usual and we appreciate the work you put into the ceremony.

We hope you enjoyed the ceremony and the luncheon! I am continually humbled and thankful at the dedication and heart of our Korean War veterans.

Thank you so much and God bless you!

Sincerely,

Susan Kee, (623) 332 – 2199, sk4vets@yahoo.com
 Lew Bradley, lew.bradley@gmail.com



Korean War veterans assemble at Phoenix ceremony

APPLICATION FOR KOREA REVISIT TOURS

(UPDATE 03/07/13)

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 \$450.00 deposit / service-fee per person (check, money order or Credit Card) to Military Historical Tours. Payment in full is required for applications submitted within sixty days of tour departure.

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I authorize **Military Historical Tours** by my signature above to charge my Visa, Master Card or Amex
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Expiration Date: _____ please include the 3-Digit code on back of card _____

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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
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."

Expanded Eligibility

For the 60th anniversaries (2010-13) there will be more quotas available. In addition, those who have been on a Revisit prior to 2006 can apply to return again (Call MHT for more details). Widows and family members of deceased veterans or those unable to travel are also eligible for the Revisit as Veteran Representatives.

Benefits & Schedule

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.

Accommodations are based on (2) persons per room, if you want your own hotel room you may at your own expense. All of the above items need to be requested in writing.

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, National Cemetery.

Typical Korea Revisit Itinerary:

Day 1: Fly to Korea

Day 2: Arrival day Incheon Airport, Korea check into Seoul Hotel.

Day 3: Wreath Laying at United Nations Monuments.

Day 4: Korean War Commemoration Ceremonies.

Day 5: Panmunjom, DMZ Thank You Banquet in the evening.

Day 6: War Memorial Museum tour, Korean culture show.

Day 7: Departure

Sundry Notes

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. Hospitalization, Evacuation and Trip Cancellation 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. Transportation costs to and from Korea will be borne by each person who participates in the program. The Korean government is now subsidizing airfare for persons traveling with the group administered by MHT.
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 service fee of \$450.00 per person is still required for the insurance and administration.

Looking For Korean War Nurses

I'm researching Korean War military nurses. My primary goal is to locate as many Korea War military nurse veterans as possible to request an interview. My goal is to write a book on the many contributions of the Korean War military nurses and to make the world aware of your accomplishments.

My interview can be in person, by telephone, via Skype on a computer, or in written form via regular mail or email; the type of interview is decided upon by the nurse veteran. I'm flexible about interviewing the nurse veterans in person. If a family member (or members) would like to be present for the interview, I'm willing to accommodate the veteran's and/or family's wishes.

If the nurse veteran would prefer the in person, telephone or Skype interview be conducted over several sessions, then the interview will be scheduled according to her preference.

My interview focuses on the nurse veteran's nursing education, her experiences while serving as a military nurse during the Korean War, and her nursing employment (if any) after the Korean War. If the nurse veteran would like to see a copy of my interview questions before the interview, I'd be happy to provide a copy ahead of time. I'm willing to meet the nurse veteran's request(s) in order to have the honor of interviewing these women.

My research indicates that there is a good chance that some of you may already have an interview on file with the Veterans History Project, the Women In Military Service to America (WIMSA) Memorial Foundation, or another location. At a later date I will access all the previously documented interviews and collections, but my current focus is on the nurse veterans still with us.

The Korean War military nurses rose to the occasion and performed competently and admirably in often challenging situations; this is the perspective I wish to focus on in my book.

Kim Rice-Turley, B.S.N., R.N., 15940 Lakeside Court, Findlay, OH 45840, (419) 957-7419, kturley@woh.rr.com.

Korean War Veterans Association
Membership Administrative Assistant
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U.S. Army Soldiers lay a wreath during the 60th Anniversary "Battle of Hill 180" ceremony Feb. 8 at Osan Air Base, Republic of Korea. The ceremony paid tribute to the actions of the Soldiers of the 27th Infantry Regiment "Wolfhounds" during a bayonet charge up Hill 180 here Feb. 7, 1951. (U.S. Air Force photo/Senior Airman Evelyn Chavez)