

America's Forgotten Victory!

KOREA VETERANS

The Graybeards



Official Publication of
THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION
March - April 2014 Vol. 28, No. 2



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Official Publication of
THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION



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

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We Honor Founder William T. Norris

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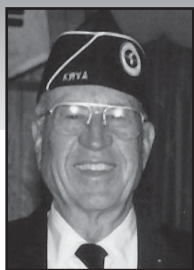
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From the President

Larry Kinard

I am sure there are many people reading this letter who are very happy “spring time” is just around the corner.

For all of us, this has been an unusual winter with lots of snow, ice, and very cold weather. Here in Texas a number of records have been set, with low temperatures for the month of March, but it still is not nearly as bad as those in the north and east have had. I am looking forward to mild temperatures in April and May.

I am sad to see that our organization is experiencing more and more losses through the passing of our members. We recently lost Tilford Jones, a member who has been an integral part of the Board of Directors for several years. He served as Treasurer for four years during the term of President Bill Mac Swain and as Director from 2012-2014. He was in his second year of serving as Director and Budget and Finance Chairman before his death in early February.

Tilford served as a 1st Lt. and Infantry Platoon Leader in the 25th Division in some of the heaviest fighting in 1950 and 1951, earning the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart. He was greatly respected by all who knew him, and he will be sorely missed.

Garry Rockburn, former Treasurer, and Dorothy Wetzel, past National Director and 2nd Vice President, passed away in early March. Garry served as Treasurer for a brief period under Jim Ferris in 2012. He was friendly and outgoing and very active in the Association as the Canadian Liaison for the national organization and Commander of Chapter 105 in New York.

Dorothy was active at the National level for several years under three different Presidents.

For me, the passing of those mentioned above emphasizes the concerns a few of us on the Board have had for some time. We are all getting older, and no matter what our physical conditions are right now, most Korean War veterans do not have many years left. It is becoming more difficult to find people who are willing to run for the

The Ministry of Patriots and Veteran Affairs of the South Korean government has indicated it is planning some major events in Washington D.C. again this July to commemorate the signing of the armistice.

offices in the chapters and also at the National level. We need to be thinking seriously about our legacy and what will happen to our story and our organization after we are gone. I, for one, don't want our “Forgotten Victory” in Korea to fade away just because we do.

We have just concluded a meeting of the KWVA Board in Irving, Texas, where we initiated actions that will help to manage our organization and carry forward our legacy for years to come. The primary outcome of the meeting was a decision to add the position of Executive Director to the KWVA organization.

We have talked for some time about the need to add some professional expertise to help provide continuity during administration changes and to provide a strong presence in Washington D.C. That person will play a major role the areas of legislation, fund raising, membership addition, and administration.

An office in Washington D.C. will allow us to be a part of the veteran coalitions there that will strengthen our voice with Congress. We also approved changes to several By-Laws that will streamline some of our processes and allow us to manage our business more efficiently. These two items will be presented at the October Membership meeting for ratification.

We approved proposals by Harris Connect Corporation for a new KWVA Directory and by USAA for a credit card relationship. Besides being a benefit to our members, both of these projects will be significant fundraisers for our organization.

Dr. Jongwoo Han told us about his efforts to interview Korean veterans across the country for his digital museum and his Youth Corps of Korean veteran grandchildren. His second annual meeting of the Youth Corps will be in Washington D.C. in July 2014. Details on all of this will appear

in the Board minutes in later issues of *The Graybeards*.

Elsewhere in this issue we show information for the Annual Membership Meeting in Rochester, Minnesota, to be held in October, 2014. The location and the program this year will be outstanding. Ed Valle and Minnesota Chapter 1 (CID 40) are our hosts. They are working hard to provide plenty of entertainment and make things interesting for all who attend. I am hoping to have a large attendance, and I encourage everyone who can to plan to be there.

The Ministry of Patriots and Veteran Affairs of the South Korean government has indicated it is planning some major events in Washington D.C. again this July to commemorate the signing of the armistice. They have requested that we take part in this program.

Tentatively, the plans are to have something similar to the “Gathering” we have had in the past. Dr. Jongwoo Han will have his Youth Corps assembling there at the same time. It was too late for us to change our meeting this year, but at the recent Board meeting we discussed the request and voted to change the time and location of the 2015 membership meeting from Hampton VA to Washington D.C. More information will be forthcoming on both of these events in the near future.

Did you vote? I certainly hope so, because by the time you see this the voting for new officers and directors will be almost over. However, if you haven't voted please do so to get the ballots in by May 8th.

I feel confident that going forward we will have a much stronger organization with the changes being recommended and the addition of the new Officers and Board members.

Larry Kinard, President

Continued on page 7

COVER: PYEONGCHANG TRAINING AREA, Pohang , South Korea - Republic of Korea and U.S. Marines walk to the next station of a squad competition course during Korean Marine Exchange Program 14-2 Feb. 18 at the Pyeongchang Training Area in Pohang, Republic of Korea. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Anthony J. Kirby/Released)



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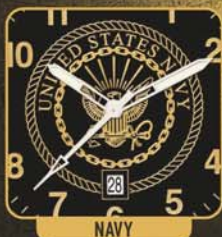


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From the Secretary



Frank Cohee

Blue Blazer Jackets

These jackets, commonly accepted as the dress uniform for the Korean War veterans, are sometimes hard to find. I have been told that they are available from Blair. They are in their February catalog on page 68.

Here they are...the blue blazer sport coat everyone is looking for. The Blair Company has them out of Warren, PA. Phone number is 1-800-458-2000

ITEM NUMBER 4H2-52523 COLOR BLUE 040;

SIZES 37-48 \$ 99.99

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I'm sure this does not include shipping.

I still have some small sizes under size 44 that are like new and they sell for \$60.00 with the red KWVA crest emblem on left pocket for \$65.00—and that includes shipping.

Ray Wells, Quartermaster for all U.S. Korean War and service veterans. 276-679-2096.

Another Korea Veteran Who Did Not Know About The Association

I received a recent call from a Korean War veteran who had purchased tickets to go back to Korea. He then came across our website and discovered he could have gone back on the revisit tours at a much lower cost.

Korea National Museum Is Not Dead

I received a letter with a donation of \$100 from a lady who had some items she wanted to donate to our museum, which is not yet available. But here is the status from our KWVA liaison to the Korean War National Museum, Robert Mitchell. He reports that they still do not have a location in New York City, but they do have a facility up and operating in Springville, IL. You can look at it if you go to their website, kwvam.org.

All of the archived materials they have collected over the years are stored there in a secure storage area. The intent is to maintain them there until they have the museum in New York. At that time, everything in Springville will be shipped to New York, and they will probably shut down the facility in Springville.

It is actually very nice and gets quite a number of visitors. If you have items to donate, call 1-888-419-5053 or email info@kwvam.org. They will tell you how to send them.

Visit the Korean War Veterans Association Website:

www.KWVA.org

Sometimes We Get it Right

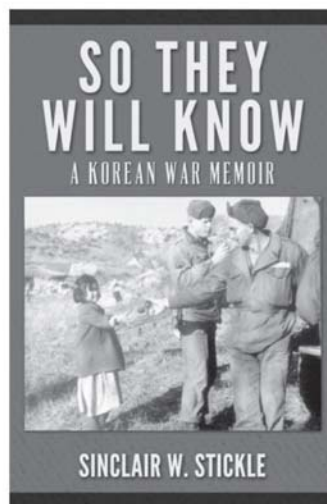
I received a call from a lady named Kathi who was trying to get a copy of the book "Korea Reborn" for her pen pal, who is a Korean War veteran. He is in a nursing home in Florida and she is in WI. They have never met.

I told you all in the Jan-Feb issue how to go about getting a copy. She went to the Consulate General in WI and they would not give her one because the veteran was in Florida. So, I was able to get him one and he sent me a letter of thanks. Here is what he wrote:

Dear Kathi and Frank. I received the book on Friday and I can't thank you both enough for taking the time, energy and the dollars it cost for you both to get me the book about my fellow military brothers and sisters. When one hears how the politicians in D.C. and around the country, the Wall Street cheats, the bank executives with sticky fingers, and the list goes on.

Then by chance I find you, Kathi, and then you put Frank in touch with me. He sends me the book and pays over \$3.00 in postage and in a moment my faith is renewed about the heart of the American people.

Thank you so very much. Knowing there are folks like the two of you I sleep much better and breathe much easier, Bless you both, Larry.



So They Will Know

By Sinclair W. Stickle

Are you tired of hearing that the Korean War ended in a stalemate? This memoir explains why that was a false conclusion and was in fact a victory for the UN forces.

Kirkus Book Review:
Stickle recounts his transformation from a carefree New Jersey teen to a soldier enduring the terror and tedium of the Korean War, and he

proves to be a canny chronicler of life on the 38th Parallel.

(See the full review at www.kirkusreviews.com)

Stickle was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Third Infantry Division during the Battle of Boomerang.

The book is available through Amazon.com or from the author at swstickle@gmail.com. Price \$15.85 (includes shipping anywhere in the USA)

Could The Korean War Have Been Prevented?

General Wedemeyer's Report to the President on Korea (1947)

Recently a book has been published about the role General Albert Wedemeyer played in recommending the strategy to be used in World War II. I read a review of that book in "Army" magazine. (The book, by John McLaughlin and released in May 2012, is titled *General Albert C. Wedemeyer: America's Unsung Strategist in World War II*.) What caught my eye is that in 1947 the General's last role was to prepare a report for President Truman recommending future strategies for both China and Korea. At that time, China was still in the hands of the nationalist government and Mao Tse-tung (aka Zedong) was still working his way to dominance over China.

As a result of my curiosity, I dug into the Korean part of that report and learned that it had been suppressed by President Truman until after the China Civil War had concluded in favor of Mao around October, 1949. McLaughlin makes several conclusions. One is that had General Wedemeyer's recommendations been acted upon, it would have "resulted in the defeat of the Chinese Communists and would have obviated the artificial barrier in Korea at the 38th Parallel which kept the country divided."

Another conclusion reached by the author is that had the General's recommendations been implemented they "might well have avoided the Korean and Vietnam wars."

A book reviewer, Col. Cole Kingseed (U.S. Army, Ret.) is dubious of such claims. This piqued my curiosity more. I found a copy of the report in Cornell University files and read the Korean portion for myself.

The first thing that I noted was that General Wedemeyer had an obvious disdain for the residents and geographic area of South Korea. He comments that in the pre-war (World War II) years the South's economic dependence upon the North's trade with Japan and Manchuria cannot be too strongly emphasized. He comments upon the need for fertilizer from the North to help meet the South's shortage of food. He noted that the South had few manufacturing industries and later he blames a lot upon the

South's rate of illiteracy (over 75%).

At that time the South was nearly wholly dependent upon getting its electricity from the North's coal-fired and hydro electric-generating plants. (As an aside, what a turnaround of events, thanks to the U.S.A.)

In his analysis of military forces he comments that the American and Russian forces were of equal size. I quote the report: "the Soviet-equipped and trained North Korean Peoples (Communist) Army of approximately 125,000 is vastly superior to the United States-organized Constabulary of 16,000 Koreans equipped with Japanese small arms. The North Korean Peoples Army constitutes a potential military threat to South Korea, since there is a strong possibility that the Soviets will withdraw their occupation forces, and thus induce our own further withdrawal."

The 32-page report contains a lot of other facts, figures and generalizations. But, to me, the most significant is, and again I quote, "It appears advisable that the United States organize, equip, and train a South Korean Force, similar to the former Philippine Scouts....It would counteract in large measure the North Korean Peoples Army when the American and Soviet forces are withdrawn from Korea, possibly precluding the forcible establishment of a Communist Government" (over the whole of the Korean peninsula).

President Truman opted out of this recommendation because he feared it would have led to the overthrow of President Park's government which, for some strange

reason, was considered a democratic form of government. My opinion is that if this and other recommendations regarding commerce, agriculture, etc. had been followed before we reduced our combat force levels in Korea, the Korean War would have never occurred.

If you read General Wedemeyer's Report on Korea, there are other little tidbits for thought, e.g., one of the main goals of the communists included the importance of acquiring warm-water sea ports, i.e., Pusan and Inchon, similar to Russia's current interest in Crimea, which is to maintain its warm water naval base on the Black Sea. He also stated that the Korean peoples are not disposed to communism and that (at that time) they are not concerned with ideologies. They desired food, shelter, and the opportunity to live in peace.

For those of you interested in learning from history and doing "what ifs," this report is a good read despite its length and lack of adventure. The book on General Wedemeyer spends most of the text upon his World War II exploits in Europe and Asia.

General Wedemeyer's report provides a lot of insight into the situation on the ground and in negotiations before the Korean War erupted in June 1950.

Richard Loney, 6324 Holgate Dr., Ft. Wayne, IN 46816, 260-447-5296, deltadick2@gmail.com

EDITOR'S NOTE: For more about General Wedemeyer and the report, go to <http://www.isegoria.net/2012/10/wedemeyers-report-to-the-president-on-korea/> or <http://www.general-wedemeyer.com/1947-2.html>

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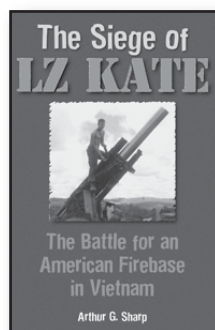


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Lessons Learned ©

Post-WWII military and political leaders have come up with some hare-brained ideas at times that adversely affect the troops in the field. They are no longer in the same "in it to win it" mode that their predecessors were in WWII. (Sadly, "adversely affect" sometimes translates into needless casualties for those troops.) And they never seem to learn anything from their "new rules of war," even though they publish after action reports that contain "Lessons Learned" sections.

Examples abound. Early in the Korean War enlightened Army leadership (read Almond and MacArthur) decided to turn over command of U.S. troops to the South Koreans. These were the same generals who could not find—or at least denied the presence of—300,000 Chinese troops who crossed the frozen Yalu River into North Korea in October of 1950 and almost destroyed X Corps and the 1st Marine Division.

Late 1950/early 1951 may not have been the best time for the U.S. command to integrate their troops with the South Koreans under the latter's leadership. That became evident after 12,000 American, South Korean, and Dutch Soldiers were massacred at Hoengsong in February 1951. If nothing else, the debacle gave Generals Almond and MacArthur a convenient scapegoat to blame.

The lesson is simple: wars cannot be won if politicians and generals tie the hands of the troops who are fighting them.

Along came the Vietnam War. This time it was President Nixon who turned over the leadership of U.S. forces via his "Vietnamization policy." That put American troops at risk everywhere. Risks are an inherent part of warfare. But, decisions like "Vietnamization" heighten them and lead to increased and unnecessary casualties, as they did in the Vietnam War.

Case in point: in the fall of 1969, the U.S. Army set up a string of firebases near the Cambodian border to interdict the shipments of troops and supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The North Vietnam Army (NVA) took exception to that and implemented a siege around several of the bases, in particular Landing Zone Kate. Late in October, there were 4,500 NVA troops encircling Kate. They made life miserable for the 30 or so U.S. artillerymen and 150 Montagnard security force members with their constant heavy artillery and mortar fire bombardments and ground assaults.

Two U.S. Special Forces specialists, Captain William Albracht and Sergeant Dan Pierelli, were assigned to set up a security system at Kate to protect the troops. Eventually, they realized that if they stayed aboard the firebase, they would all be captured or killed—and captured meant being killed.

For Albracht, the youngest Captain in Special Forces at the time, this was his first command. He realized quickly how perilous his situation was, so he requested help from higher up. (About the only help he was getting from "higher up" was cover from U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force gunships and resupply and medevac support from incredibly heroic U.S. Army helicopter pilots.) The general reaction was, "You are on your own. Due to 'Vietnamization,' the South Vietnamese military is in charge."

Well, the South Vietnamese military pretty much decided to leave Albracht to his own devices, a responsibility which Albracht accepted (as if he had a choice).

He and Pierelli led the Kate defenders in an escape and evasion operation starting at 10 p.m. on November 1st to save the troops. They lost only one man in the harrowing, but successful, attempt. The incident demonstrated that "Vietnamization" may have been a good policy on paper, but it sure proved lethal to the troops on the ground in some cases.

(You can read the complete account of *The Siege of LZ Kate* in my book of the same name, to be released by Stackpole Books on May 1, 2014. It can be purchased at fine bookstores everywhere, ordered on line through the publisher, www.stackpole-books.com, or acquired through www.amazon.com, www.barnesandnoble.com, etc. Just enter my name or the name of the book.)

Not to belabor the point, but U.S. politicians and military commanders did not learn much from the decisions in Korea and Vietnam about the perils of integrating leadership and responsibility for the war with the "host nation." They implemented perplexing and counterproductive rules of engagement in ensuing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan that pretty much tied the hands of the commanders on the ground. (Actually, those types of policies were initiated in Korea and Vietnam as well, e.g., you can't fire an artillery mission unless you get express permission in writing and in triplicate from the commander-in-chief once he gets off the golf course 10,000 miles away.)

So what have we learned here? The lesson is simple: wars cannot be won if politicians and generals tie the hands of the troops who are fighting them. Why fight them if they can't be won? That is a question only those same politicians and generals can answer, but they don't seem to be learning any lessons from the outcomes of the unpleasantness in Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

Will that ever change? Your guess is as good as mine.

Medal of Honor Recipient Ola L. Mize Passes Away at 82

Colonel Ola L. Mize, Medal of Honor recipient, passed away on March 12, 2014 in Gadsden, AL at age 82. President Dwight D. Eisenhower awarded Mize the Medal of Honor on September 7, 1954.

Mize earned the MOH for his heroic action near Surang-ni, Korea, on June 10-11, 1953. Below is his MOH citation:

Colonel Mize served 31 years in the Army. He was also a recipient of the Silver Star, Bronze Star with Four Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. His other military awards include Good Conduct with Two Loops, National Defense Service, Korean Service with Two Bronze Stars and United Nations Service.

Ola L. Mize was born at Albertville, AL and attended Emma Sansom High School in Gadsden, where he entered the service. In 1954 he was married to the former Betty Ruth Jackson and they had two daughters. He was a resident of Gadsden, AL at the time of his death.

RIP MOH Mize.

NOTE: There were 77 MOH recipients alive as of 14 March 2014, including three who received their medals on March 18, 2014. (See the list of Korean War veterans on page 11 who received their Medals of Honor at a White House ceremony on March 18, 2014.)

Col. Ola L. Mize, AUS

Rank and organization: Master Sergeant (then Sgt.), U.S. Army, Company K, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Surang-ni, Korea, 10 to 11 June 1953.

Entered service at: Gadsden, Ala.

Born: 28 August 1931, Marshall County, Ala.

G.O. No.: 70, 24 September 1954.

Citation:

M/Sgt. Mize, a member of Company K, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Company K was committed to the defense of "Outpost Harry", a strategically valuable position, when the enemy launched a heavy attack. Learning that a comrade on a friendly listening post had been wounded he moved through the intense barrage, accompanied by a medical aid man, and rescued the wounded soldier. On returning to the main position he established an effective defense system and inflicted heavy casualties against attacks from determined enemy assault forces which had penetrated into trenches within the outpost area. During his fearless actions he was blown down by artillery and grenade blasts 3 times but each time he dauntlessly returned to his position, tenaciously fighting and successfully repelling hostile attacks. When enemy onslaughts ceased he took his few men and moved from bunker to bunker, firing through apertures and throwing grenades at the foe, neutralizing their positions. When an enemy soldier stepped out behind a comrade, prepared to fire, M/Sgt. Mize killed him, saving the life of his fellow soldier. After rejoining the platoon, moving from man to man, distributing ammunition, and shouting words of encouragement he observed a friendly machinegun position overrun. He immediately fought his way to the position, killing 10 of the enemy and dispersing the remainder. Fighting back to the command post, and finding several friendly wounded there, he took a position to protect them. Later, securing a radio, he directed friendly artillery fire upon the attacking enemy's routes of approach. At dawn he helped regroup for a counterattack which successfully drove the enemy from the outpost. M/Sgt. Mize's valorous conduct and unflinching courage reflect lasting glory upon himself and uphold the noble traditions of the military service.

MIA Accounting Mission To Be Revamped

U.S. Defense Secretary "Chuck" Hagel ordered a shakeup of MIA accounting missions in February. There are still tens of thousands of Americans missing in action from foreign wars, and the agencies responsible for the mission are often criticized as wasteful and fragmented.

Hagel wants the two main accounting agencies combined into a single organization to eliminate the bureaucratic warfare in which the two groups have engaged over the years.

Hagel's goal is to make the government's accounting work more transparent to families of the missing. And why not? In the summer of 2013 the Associated Press revealed an internal report calling the accounting mission "dysfunctional" and inept. We will keep our eyes on any new plan that comes along to see if it improves the mission.

Book Reviews In The Graybeards

We handle military-related book reviews in house. Authors submit copies to us for review and possible inclusion in *The Graybeards*. So, if you would like to send us a copy of your book for review we will be happy to consider it. Send a copy to Arthur G. Sharp, 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067. There is no guarantee that a review will be published, however.

Book reviews do not have a high priority on our publishing schedule, unfortunately. We do include them when space allows. Nonfiction books take top priority over novels, although we have reviewed both categories in the past.

There is another way to publicize your book in *The Graybeards*. You can purchase advertisements. Rates are available from our Advertising Manager, Jerry Wadley, at finisterre@iscl.net or 843-521-1896. Several authors have done that, apparently with success.



.....of interest

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

In Case You Missed It....

Nine Korean War Soldiers Receive Medals Of Honor Belatedly—And Posthumously

President Obama presented Medals of Honor to 24 Soldiers from WWII, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War at a White House ceremony on March 18, 2014. Previously, they had been overlooked because of their race, creed or color, as a congressionally ordered investigation determined. The Korean war recipients included:

★ **Cpl. Joe R. Baldonado**, acting machine gunner during combat operations in Kangdong, Nov. 25, 1950.

★ **Cpl. Victor H. Espinoza**, acting rifleman during combat operations in Chorwon, Aug. 1, 1952.

★ **Sgt. Eduardo C. Gomez** for courageous actions during combat in Tabu-dong, Sept. 3, 1950.

★ **Pfc. Leonard M. Kravitz**, assistant machine gunner during combat operations in Yangpyong, March 6 and 7, 1951.

★ **Master Sgt. Juan E. Negron** for actions during combat operations in Kalma-Eri, April 28, 1951.

★ **Master Sgt. Mike C. Pena** for actions during combat operations in Waegwan, Sept. 4, 1950.

★ **Pvt. Demensio Rivera**, an automatic rifleman, Changyong-ni, May 23, 1951.

★ **Pvt. Miguel A. Vera**, automatic rifleman, Chorwon, Sept. 21, 1952.

★ **Sgt. Jack Weinstein**, platoon leader, Kumsong, Oct. 19, 1951.

If any members have firsthand knowledge of these Soldiers, their exploits, etc., please let the editor know so we can do a special feature on them in an upcoming issue. Send your information to *The Graybeards Editor*, 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067.

WAR VETERANS

Cash in on Assisted Living and In-Home Care Benefits

Tens of thousands of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, or the Vietnam War need help paying for long-term care. Veterans over 65, who received an honorable discharge, (or their surviving spouses), qualify for valuable monthly benefits from the Veteran's Administration (VA) of as much as \$2,054 per month.

Gilbert Fleming, a VA Accredited Attorney, has written a step-by-step guide that explains these VA regulations. He shares true stories of clients who, with his help, were able to obtain high quality living arrangements.

For only \$10.00, you can download a copy of his E-book entitled: *How the VA Helps Veterans Pay for Their Assisted Living*. You can download this book at: vaassistedlivinghelp.com.

Also, check out his book, *How to Keep Your Sister-in-Law Out of Your Mother's Purse* at Ripoffmom.com.

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Remember The Korean Air Lift?



My 90-year-old mother, Virginia Wilcox Spence, was a Pan Am stewardess involved in the Korea airlift. She has always wondered what ever happened to those boys and

their families who flew with her on those transport missions.

It just dawned on me today that I might be able to find out by contacting someone involved with Korean veterans. You are my first attempt to find some of the men in the nearby photos that were taken in September 1950.

My mother is very sharp and has vivid memories about the Korean airlift. This is a story that should be recorded before it is too late. Here is what she remembered about the photos and the Korean airlift experience.

The four nearby photos were promotion photos taken by a photographer for Pan Am at the San Francisco Airport. Stewardess Virginia Wilcox Spence was at the right place at the right time to be included in the photos. The photos were used in Pan Am's Clipper Magazine to announce how Pan Am was participating in the war efforts. One of the photos taken that day was used in the Los Angeles Times three years later to announce the end of the war.

Virginia didn't know any of the servicemen in the photos, nor does she have any record of their names. (FYI - Virginia NEVER went by the name "Ginny," as stated in the article.)

My mom told me that the servicemen flew on Pan Am airplanes to Japan and then used other means of transportation to go on to Korea. On the return flights from Japan, Pan Am transported the wives and



Recognize anyone?





Newspapers in which the Pan Am photos appeared

children of servicemen stationed in Japan back to the states. She said there was a lot of crying from the babies and the wives who had to leave their husbands.

The glory days of flying all over the Pacific came to an abrupt end and the circumstances were very sad for all of those involved in the Korean airlift. There were

no disposable diapers in those days, and they had to hang up diapers in the aisles on those long flights home.

I hope these details will help the cause.
Jill Worley, Anaheim, CA, 714-635-5834,
Jlilies@pacbell.net

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please send any infor-

mation you have about these airlifts to me at 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067 or by email at sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net. Most of the stories we hear about troops going to and from Korea involved ships. The subject of an airlift has not been covered in the past decade in The Graybeards.

Take an historic sixty-year journey back in time! With this book you will fly fifty combat missions, mostly low-level, low-speed bombing and strafing raids, along with young USAF bombardier-navigator Arthur Haarmeyer, leaning over his Norden bombsight in the nose of a swift and deadly Douglas B-26 light bomber. Your mission--to detect, destroy, damage and delay the seemingly endless streams of men and materiel coursing down the roads and railroad tracks of North Korea from China and Russia through narrow and twisting snow-covered mountain passes.

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One-third of the author's profits from this book will be donated to the Wounded Warrior's Project, Washington, D.C.

A Bombardier-Navigator's Story INTO THE LAND OF DARKNESS



The Vital Role of Douglas B-26 Air Crews
in Restoring Freedom to the People of
The Republic of Korea (1950-1953)

Arthur L. Haarmeyer

Going Home

Continued from *The Graybeards*, January - February, 2014

No one knew what to expect in the days after the cease fire was signed. The troops decided for the most part to wait and see what would happen. In some cases their curiosity got the best of them, and that applied to both sides. A few troops—again on both sides—mingled with each other to satisfy their curiosity. Others stood near the guns, unable to believe that the long-hoped-for cease fire was in fact real.

Mainly, troops wondered, “What will happen to me now?” Just because the fighting was over, that didn’t mean the military would put them on buses and send them home immediately. After all, many of them had time to go on their enlistments, which had to be completed somewhere.

And, deep down in their hearts, some of them knew the military needed to keep some troops in Korea in case the cease fire fell apart. So, July 28th was as harrowing a day as was the day before—the day the cease fire was signed.

Going Home? –Not so Fast!

Norm Spring expressed the thought uppermost in every Soldier’s mind once the truce went into effect: “I’m going home.” Alas, the military was in no great rush to get the troops out of Korea. The fighting may have stopped, but the war did not.

“I thought we’d be sent home right away, so I gave away my air mattress,” Spring said. “It was an unlucky choice; it was not until the end of August that I was able to leave. The loss of men just three days prior to the 27th had been so heavy there was a shortage of man power. However, I was happy to celebrate my 21st birthday in the United States.”

But, not all those who came home survived the war. Some came back via the UN Memorial Cemetery; some still have not come home. There are almost 8,000 American warriors still lying in Korea waiting to be repatriated and returned. One by one the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) is identifying and repatriating missing Americans from the Korean War—and other wars.

JPAC’s task is time-consuming—and often thankless. Their work will not be completed in our lifetimes. Realistically, it will never be completed. And, there is some questions as to who are the lucky ones: the warriors who are now at peace, their counterparts who returned from the war safely and resumed their lives, or the families who still wait for their missing loved ones to come home. That is a question no one can answer, as Lewis H. Ebert reminds us below—and one that no one can forget.

Grapefruit Juice And Crackers

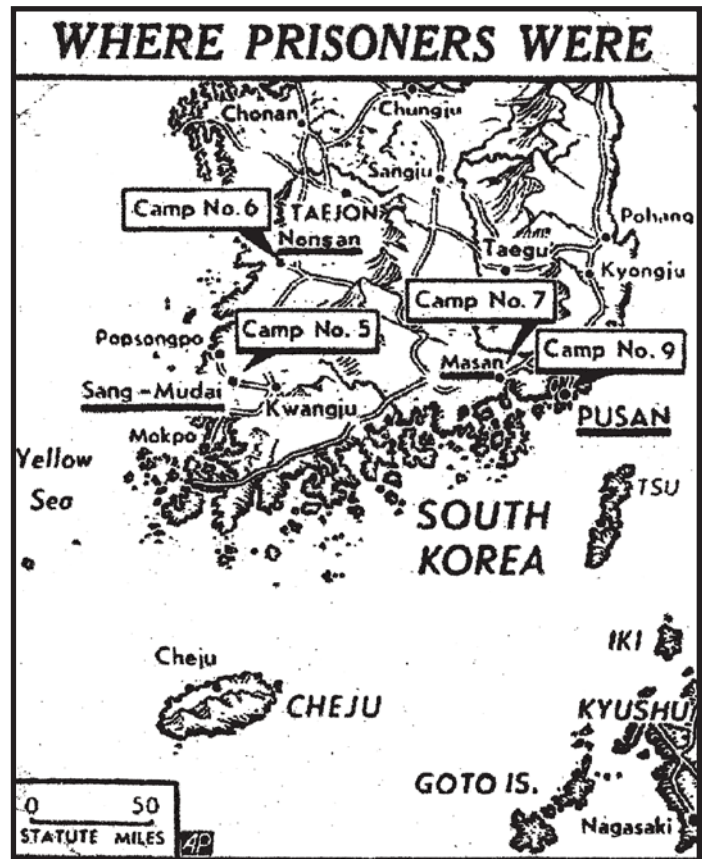
By: Rollin B Noble

July 27, 1953 - Three years of fierce fighting the guns became silent - jets stopped their continued flights and the headlines read: “Armistice signed”

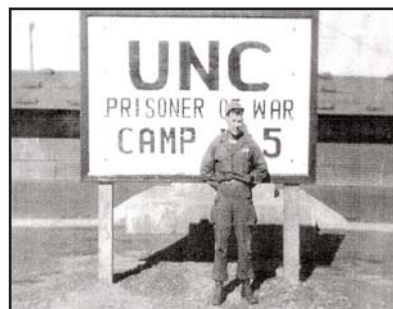
Our Camp 5th Military Police Prisoner of War Camp 5 located between Song Jong Hi and Kwangju received the news and all the camp members wondered what was coming next.

Our holding camp, created in the spring of 1952, was no longer needed.

All of the POW (Prisoner of War) in our camp’s three major compounds had been liberated by the South Korean government. In the course of three nights, over 9,500 prisoners were scattered throughout the Korean Country side. We never saw so many peo-



Prison camps in South Korea



Rollin Noble at Camp 5

“Take only your clothes, rifles, helmet and military gear. Leave your foot lockers and other bulky personal items,” they were told.

ple working in the rice paddies. The PW marked clothes were gone, and they were all dressed in white T shirts and black pants.

Orders soon came via the teletype that all personnel connected with the POW company were to be prepared to leave camp.

Flash Back To March 1952

I, along with fifteen other U. S. servicemen, including three officers, six Sgts, two Cpls, and four Pvts, flew into KMAG Camp (Korean Military Advisory Group) where we were to construct POW Camp 5. The C-47 landed on a landing strip constructed of steel mesh at a KMAG training center where South Koreans were learning to fly and become pilots in the ROK Republic of Korean air force planes. They used Piper Cubs and several crashed in and around our camp.

All of us had different MOS job descriptions. Mine was telephone field wire man and switch board operator. The camp was settled in a rice paddy, with no roads, no buildings, no guard towers, and no barbed wire enclosures. It soon became a "tent city." We had no electricity or phone service, which we did acquire later.

The spring rains came. In Korea there is no fanfare preceding a rain. The skies open up and it rains. Our camp soon became mired in deep mud. Jeeps, Dodge power wagons, and 2-1/2-ton trucks known as deuce and a halves plowed deep ruts. Our tent city soon became a flood plain. In civilian life we would have abandoned camp, but this was the U.S. Army. We stayed and held our ground (so to speak). It was more like holding our mud.

Soon, roads were laid out, guard towers were built, and barbed wire enclosures and housing for the POWs were constructed. Telephone and electric lines were installed and miles of communication wire were strung out. A headquarters building, mess hall tent, and three flag poles were erected, one each for the U.S., South Korean, and United Nations flags. This camp became my home for nearly sixteen months.

I witnessed the building of our POW Camp, followed by Camp 2 and Camp 3 and a 514 medics camp (MASH). The job Sgt Daniels and I had was to run communication line to every

building and POW camp.

Back To August 1953

Only seventeen months later, I was seeing the demise of the camp. We were being replaced by an engineering company. What happened to our camp I do not know (although I would like to find out). The camp personnel packed our duffel bags, grabbed our military gear, climbed aboard deuce and a half Army trucks, and traveled to the RTO (rail train office) in Song Jon Ni.

The train took us to Taejon, Korea, where we switched tracks and headed to Pusan. For nearly two weeks we worked as MP guards in operation Big Switch taking North Korean and Chinese POW's to Freedom Bridge, where the exchange took place. I never saw any of the actual exchange, as we were just MP guards on the train.

In the middle of August I boarded another train in Pusan and headed north to Seoul to a gathering camp for troops that were going home. There, we had to wait for high tides as Incheon Harbor has some of the lowest tides (mud flats) and the highest tides in the world. We waited—and waited!!! To fill our time we played cards and told stories. Finally we received orders to load up: the tides were in.

We boarded LSTs and went out to sea to transfer onto the "mother ship," an Army troop ship that would take us to the USA. The "Land of the Morning Calm" (Korea) was behind us as the troop ship got under way.

I was quartered in the middle bunk of a five-tier arrangement. Every time someone would go up to 4 or 5 they stepped on my cot and vice-versa when they left. After we were at sea two days, the ship commander informed everyone that there were several hundred U.S. Army personnel on board who had been POWs of the North Korean and Chinese. We were not to mingle with them and they were kept isolated from everyone.

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Many of the prisoners of war were experiencing physical and mental problems due to the cruelty they received while in captivity. Several were labeled “turncoats,” a description given those who caved into the mental torture and brainwashing. Some of the turncoats were granted “special favors” by the North Korean and Chinese interrogators. They played on their minds to denounce America, the U.S. Army, President Truman, and General Douglas MacArthur.

Many of the interrogators could speak perfect English and had gone to school in America. This was the reason for the quarantine established and for the ex-POWs being kept from the rest of the troops going home.

Since I was a PFC, I was picked for guard duty on the ship. It consisted of watching the rails to see that no one jumped overboard. Why would anyone jump overboard going home?

We had been out to sea three days when the ship ran into a tropical typhoon—or it ran into us. The troopship suddenly became nothing more than a large vessel caught in any angry sea and restless wind. The nose of the ship would slip down in the water, the tail of the ship came out, and the screws (propellers) pounded away. Then the ship would roll left to right and back again.

Seasickness set in. It was everywhere. The smell was overpowering. People who weren’t sick at first soon became ill—including me. I was upchucking everything (I wanted to die) when a navy cook took me aside.

“Come with me,” he said.

“I’m on guard duty and can’t leave my post,” I told him.

He asked simply, “What good are you in that condition? Come with me.”

He sat me down in the mess hall, opened a can of canned grapefruit, and gave me a spoon and crackers.

“Eat all of it!” he commanded.

Ever try and eat when you are sick? I consumed all the grapefruit and crackers—and I was not sick again. I looked for that cook every day, but to no avail. I wanted to thank this unknown sailor, but I never saw him again.

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

A Sense Of Relief

Everyone who survived the war was happy to go home. Their sense of relief was palpable at times, as the nearby photo suggests. It was late April 1954 when it was taken. As GIs lined up to board a troop ship for their voyage home, he stepped out of line to relieve himself.

I wonder what was going through his mind at the time—other than a sense of relief.

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



The ultimate sense of relief

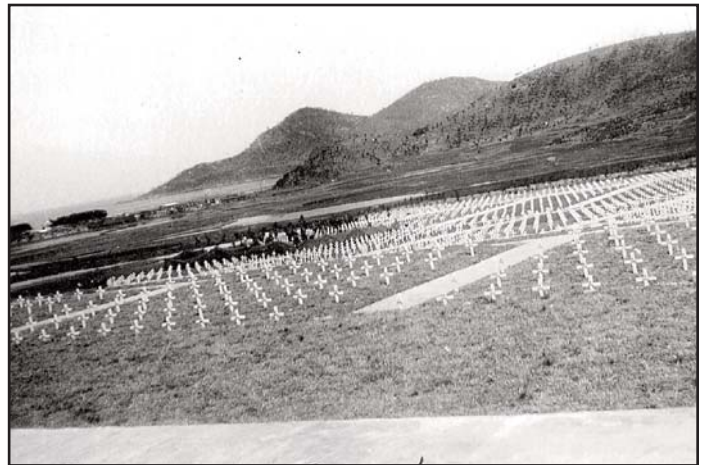
Going Home Via Graves Registration

In March or April 1951 my CO, Capt Louie K. Brunner of the 49th Supply Squadron of the 49th Fighter-Bomber Wing, stationed at K-2 Air Base at Taegu, sent me to Pusan. I was the liaison for our base with the supply depot.

I had a room in a school building at the edge of Pusan. The 55th Replacement Co. was stationed there. They processed troops who were eligible to rotate home. It was joyous occasion for those returning stateside—but hardly one for their comrades a few yards down the road.

No doubt most of the troops returning stateside were unaware that just about a quarter mile away from the 55th Replacement Co. lay the UN Memorial Cemetery. Behind that was a temporary burial ground.

There was a graves registration unit stationed at the site. (Graves Registration has a different, and more pleasing to the ear, albeit just as grim, name now: Mortuary Affairs.) The unit had three large Quonset huts assigned to it, where the members lived and worked.



The temporary cemetery in Pusan, Korea in 1951: bodies were disinterred and sent home in July and August 1951.



School building outside Pusan in which Lewis Ebert lived with a U.S. Army company

Trucks delivered the dead warriors in body bags. Workers would place the bodies along the road, and Korean laborers would transfer them by stretcher into one of the huts. There, the individual bags were opened and the bodies were indentified. Workers placed white crosses, Stars of David, etc. and dog tags appropriately, and the laborers would bury the body in a dignified manner.

Not long after the bodies were buried, the laborers disinterred them. The bodies were sent home via Japan. I often wondered some years later, looking at the nearby pictures, who were really the lucky warriors who returned home from Korea.

I finally got back to K-2 in February 1952, after nine months away. I, too, went home.

*Lewis H. Ebert, 110 Brookland Ct. #4
Winchester, VA 22602, 540-662-4484*



Troops waiting for transportation home at Pusan in 1951

Readjusting

The Heroes Are Still In Korea With Crosses Over Their Bodies

Veterans who returned to the United States after completing their tours in Korea did not find it easy to resume civilian life. Many of them suffered from PTSD. Others could not find employment—or lost the jobs they had before they left. Readjustment was not an easy process, as many returning veterans acknowledged.

No Cake For My Birthday

I celebrated my 24th birthday on August 26, 1953 aboard an Army troopship en route to the United States. There were no pie, no cake, and no candles to mark that milestone. I was not particularly concerned. I was just thankful to be going home.

We had been on the Pacific Ocean for nineteen days. Suddenly, the California shoreline came into view. Every inch of the rails was crowded with servicemen, some shouting “USA! USA!”

Some whistled, some cried tears of happiness, and some just looked in awe as the Golden Gate Bridge approached. I still remember feeling that the bridge looked so much bigger and better than it had when we sailed under it on our way to Korea in February of 1952.

The American service men who had been POWs were first off the ship after it docked. Some were on stretchers. Others had to be helped off the ship. Many waved their arms up and down shouting, “USA! USA!” or “God Bless America.”

Tears ran down the cheeks of many. Some of the returning POWs leaned down and kissed the ground and hugged and kissed people who were there to greet them. After the greeting fanfare ebbed, the POWs were taken away and the rest of the troops debarked.

We were placed on Army buses and taken to Camp Stoneman in San Francisco. After two days of processing, we boarded a

train bound for Ft. Carson, CO. We rode in nice Pullman cars and ate in elegant dining cars. They were quite different than the trains in Korea.

The first night on the train I watched through the windows as we rolled across the country side. There were bright lights in the cities, and cars and trucks passed with headlights blazing. I particularly enjoyed going through the Royal Gorge.

“Someday, sometime,” I said to myself, “I’m coming back to see this.”

I kept that promise to myself in the 1960s.

Finally, we arrived at Ft. Carson, CO, where we received our last military physical and the inevitable shots. Then, we turned in most of our clothes. We received our back military pay and turned in our military script money that was issued to us while we were in Korea and Japan. Army officials told us we still had five years of reserve requirements before we would receive our discharges. And, everyone was given a great “Re-up” pitch before we were released to go home.

The Army issued us Class A uniforms, which I wore when I left the service. With three pairs of socks, combat boots, three sets of underwear, a set of fatigues, and a duffle bag, I set out for home. (I still have my Class A uniform, dog tags, and duffle bag.)

I went to the bus station on the base and bought a ticket to Denver, where I planned to spend some time. But, my inner self said, “Go home.” I changed my mind and purchased a one-way ticket to Omaha, NE.

While I was waiting in the bus terminal in North Platte, NE, a fellow approached me. He was fascinated by my uniform and Korean patch. He turned out to be a reporter seeking to do a story about returning Korean War veterans and what it was like in Korea, etc.

I told him I was not interested or in the mood to talk. He said, “Son, you are a hero coming back from Korea and the war.”

"No," I replied. "The heroes are still in Korea with crosses over their bodies."

That was the end of the interview.

September 12, 1953

In Omaha I tried to buy a ticket to my home town, Mount Ayr, IA. To my surprise, the bus line had been discontinued since I left. So, I purchased a one-way ticket to Clarinda, IA.

When I left the bus at the station in Clarinda, the bus driver shook my hand and said he was sorry the bus didn't go to Mount Ayr. Everyone on the bus clapped and wished me well.

Hitchhiking was popular—and safe—back in the 1950s. So, that's what I did. I rode from Clarinda to Bedford and then on to Mount Ayr in the back of pickup trucks.

My plan was simple: when I arrived in Mount Ayr I was going to call my parents. I decided against that, and started out on foot for home.

When I reached the Mount Ayr sale barn, a family came along in a new red Chevrolet pickup. They told me they were on their way to see Junior Shields, my parent's neighbors!!! They took me home. I got out of the pickup and thanked them as they drove away. I never did find out who they were, but it was a very welcome ride.

I heard the back door of my house open. There were Mom, Dad, Grandma Noble, and two of my little brothers, Gerald and Derald. Mom was crying.

I WAS HOME!

EPILOGUE: I received my Korean medals in 2003 - fifty years later!

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

My Life after Korea

By Louis Notarianni

I opened my eyes, staring at the ceiling, not knowing where I was. The sounds of distant artillery were ringing in my ears. I was heavily sedated with morphine for wounds received hours earlier.

I could hear the muffled voices of the nurses and medics, and the cries and moans of other wounded. We were in a cold, damp, dimly lit hangar at Gimpo Airfield, Seoul, Korea. It was March 20th, 1953.

A chaplain knelt at my side and asked me if wanted to pray. "Am I going to die?" I asked.

He said, "No."

So we prayed.

Afterward, I said, "Please, Father, tell them not to send me back north."

"You're on the next evacuation flight to Tokyo," he informed me.

As that reality set in, and I realized what I had said, I immediately felt ashamed and guilty.

As I lay mending in the Tokyo Army Hospital, my buddies were dying in Korea. I got letters from my buddy, Paul F. Dilks, telling me who was killed, wounded, and missing. It pained me to read his letters.

After I spent several weeks in Tokyo, the doctors were prepar-

ing me to return to the states.

I did not want to return home; I wanted to go back to Korea. Nonetheless, I was sent to the Walter Reed Army Hospital.

At Walter Reed I saw the battered bodies and experienced the shattered minds and blank stares of the wounded. It wasn't a pretty sight. In fact, it made me sick. I vomited and wept for these men that I never met.

I missed my buddies in Korea. I worried about them, prayed for them and dreamt about them. These were the guys that saved my life.

The doctors at Walter Reed wanted to send me home for thirty days to be with my family, but I resisted. I did not want to leave the hospital. Nonetheless, when it was time to leave the military, I reluctantly returned home to Rhode Island. Sadly, I arrived there confused, angry and suicidal—with survivor's guilt—and I was only nineteen years old.

The transition to civilian life was anything but easy. I relived combat over and over. I assumed sleep would be an escape; it was not. I feared the night, and I was afraid to sleep. I was struggling with loneliness, low self-esteem, and anxiety. Coping and staying in a relationship was not possible for me, and that hurt the people around me.

I was disinterested in family and friends, and found myself drifting farther away from those who cared for me the most. Worse, I hurt the person I loved the most, my mother. My behavior was not normal; I was not a good person to be with. For years I kept a loaded pistol hidden under the dashboard in my car.

Korean war combat veterans like me sought help from an unresponsive and unhelpful VA hospital in Providence, Rhode Island. We were told something like this: "You have a simple and temporary readjustment to civilian life problem. You'll be fine, go home to your family."

We had no vet centers or veterans organizations to turn to, or any counselors to talk to.

We were not welcome at the V.A., so we stayed away.

In those days, getting treatment or even getting the VA to acknowledge that combat vets had a problem was like squeezing blood from a rock.

I often wondered why I survived the Korean war when better men did not. At my mother's insistence I spoke with my family priest. We talked about how art and photography could be therapeutic. I needed to immerse myself in a project and focus on living.

I met Ms. Selma Katz, an outstanding art teacher from the Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence school system. She invited me to paint and study with her. Although my problems remained, painting and studying art under Ms. Katz proved to be very therapeutic.

I also studied photography. Then, in 1976 I was appointed by Dr. Patrick T. Conley and Governor Phillip Noel to the Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission as its official photographer.

After I experienced more than five years of progress, Selma encouraged me to continue my painting at the Académie Julian in Paris. That was in March 1962.

While attending that well known art school, I met and married

Regine (Gigi) Baudot.

We returned to Rhode Island. Ten years later we raised a daughter named Valerie. I am now 76 with two grandsons, Benjamin (10) and Jeffrey (7).

I'm proud of my military service as a young paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne and specifically as a combat soldier who served with real heroes. I am also proud to be the recipient of the Purple Heart awarded to me in the presence of Gen Mark Clark's wife at the Tokyo Army Hospital.

POWs Return

Perhaps no one was happier to hear that the armistice had been signed than the prisoners of war (POWs)—at least the UN POWs. Oscar Cortez, an artilleryman with the 15th Field Artillery Battery, 2nd Infantry Division, was among them.

On July 27, 1953 he was in POW Camp #3, a place called Changsong, North Korea. "We had an idea something was up, because our food portions got better," he recalled. "I cannot recall the exact date, but our company was marched to the headquarters of Camp 3. When we arrived, there were more POWs from different companies. Now we knew that something was definitely up."

The POWs were not sure at first exactly what was going on. "The head interpreter of the camp started telling us that soon we would be going home to our loved ones. 'Be sure to tell them how leniently we treated you', he advised us." Cortez reported that everyone started hollering and booing.

"We, of course, didn't believe them because they were always telling us lies," he said. Proof came in a welcome, but unexpected way, Cortez explained.

"After they finished telling us lies, we all started marching to our different companies," he continued. "The next day, at mid-morning, I was walking around the compound when I heard some jets flying close by. They were coming from the north, which was unusual, because our Sabrejets came in from the south. We were right in MiG Alley."

"There were three jets, and I kept watching them, when all of a sudden one of them peeled down and did the victory roll right above our company. Right then I knew the war was over," he averred.

"I started jumping, hollering and yelling 'It's over! We are going home.' That was the happiest moment of my POW life. All

Today, those of us who use the VA know it provides quality-driven health care—quality beyond question. I am profoundly proud of our Veterans Administration and the doctors, nurses, staff and professionals who serve our veterans today.

In addition to the Providence VA Hospital, I am registered at several veterans' hospitals around the country, including San Diego, Tucson and Hampton Roads, at which I have always been welcomed and respected.

*Reach Louis Notarianni at PO Box 8302, Warwick, RI 02888
(Written for the Military Order of the Purple Heart)*

of us were in a daze and with smiles on our faces," Cortez exclaimed. He and his fellow POWs were released not too long afterwards.

Needless to say, Cortez was excited. "After we were repatriated, we were deloused and given new fatigues and a ditty bag from the Red Cross that included toilet articles," he related. "Next morning we all went to the bathroom. After washing up, I started to brush my teeth and grabbed a tube which I thought was tooth paste. Once I started brushing, I realized that the tooth paste tasted funny. I looked at the tube, and guess what? It was a tube of shaving cream! I started spitting that stuff out and washed out my mouth. I'd forgotten that shaving cream came in tubes—or maybe it was just that I was so happy at being free that I was not seeing straight."

Either way, his reaction was justified, as were those of other POWs who were released after the armistice took effect.

Life was not easy for POWs, whether they were held in North Korean or Chinese camps. One of their bigger problems was overcoming boredom. The Chinese, for example, were fond of interrogating and indoctrinating prisoners, which got old fast for the incarcerated Soldiers. Once they ran out of options for interrupting indoctrination sessions, they looked for other diversions. Killing flies did the trick for some prisoners at Camp Four.

Lord Of The Chinese Flies

By Akira B. Chikami

There is an old saying that says the ability to laugh and/or the ability to have a sense of humor can save your life. That is especially true for prisoners of war.

Although the POW experience, by any measure, is horrible and deadly, there are times when the prisoners can, by themselves, make it so they are able to survive, no matter what, as long as they can see both sides of the coin.

In the summer of 1953, the peace talks were going pretty well, so things were going a little better in our camp. We were in Camp Four, located in Wiwon, North Korea. One morning we noticed a Chinese guard over in the corner with a fly swatter. He would swat a fly, pick it up, and put it in a little envelope. Pretty soon, he would swat another fly and put that in an envelope. They were always doing some strange things, so we didn't pay much attention to him.

The next day we saw another guard swatting flies and doing the same thing with their carcasses. Our curiosity got the best of us, so we asked one of the camp instructors what they were

THE GRAYBEARDS DEADLINES

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doing. He told us that they have a fly killing project and they were going to make China the most fly-free country in the world, the fact that we were in North Korea notwithstanding. He added that it was the duty for the citizen, soldier, student, everyone to participate.

We recalled that a few years before they had a starling killing campaign as the starlings were eating all the grain in the fields. So they waged this war and killed all the starlings only to find out that the insects now were eating all the grain. They must not have learned much from that.

Okay: now they were going to kill flies. We asked the instructor why they were saving the dead flies. He told us that as an incentive, everybody gets points for the number of flies they turn in. They were working to get enough points to receive a Mao Tse-tung Badge from the camp commander.

We saw a golden opportunity to relieve our boredom. "Why can't the POWs collect flies?" one of us asked. The instructor told us that he would think about it. A few days later at the morning formation, it was announced that any one of us who would like to participate in this campaign could participate on a voluntary basis. "Just raise your hands and you will be issued a fly swatter," the instructor said.

He also announced that as an incentive to kill flies, the Chinese would give a man a factory-made cigarette for every 200 flies he turned in. That was all we needed to hear. Everyone raised their hand. The next day everybody was swatting flies and saving the corpses.

Some of the people, including myself, played poker for flies. "I'll call your four flies and raise you three," we would bet. That became a problem. The flies were getting kind of worn out being pushed around the table. In any case, the Chinese did keep their word and we started to get real cigarettes for our contributions. But, it was difficult to get 200 flies. We could swat for an entire day and get fewer than 50 of the pests. That was a problem some of us solved very creatively.

One fellow, an enterprising soldier, raised the stakes. We had been issued new socks. We really didn't need them, as we had been without socks for so long. This talented Soldier took his sock and slowly unraveled it into a long string. Then, he made a very finely woven net, like a fish net. In effect, he designed a net that looked like a minnow trap, in which the fish would find its way in through a small opening. But, once it entered the net, it could not find its way out.

He put some thought into where the net would be most effective. As the old military axiom advised leaders, "Know thy enemy." The Soldier did; he knew exactly where flies congregate.

He took the contraption out to our slit trench latrine and set it over one of the holes. On the first day, he caught over 500 flies. Then he would put hot water on the flies and kill them. His "mass production" technique put us in a quandary. We were skeptical as to whether the Chinese could honor their commitment. To our surprise, they did. They paid him off with cigarettes. That set off a contest.

Immediately, everyone was trying to make a better fly trap. One day, I almost got into a fight, for when I went out to do my

business, all six holes in the latrine were covered with various types of fly traps. I picked up one at random, set it aside, and sat down to do some contemplations. Immediately a Soldier asked me what I thought I was doing. I told him it was obvious, but that did not satisfy him. He told me to use one of the other holes and move somebody else's trap.

By this time, we were turning in so many flies that every night we could look up on the hill and see the Chinese nurses up at headquarters holding chop sticks, counting flies, and keeping records. Apparently, the administrative work had become so much that it was announced that they would no longer count flies: they would weigh them. The Chinese got a very fine scale, like a jewelers scale, and weighed 200 flies. That set the new quota. They cheated a bit, but whatever our reward was it was better than nothing.

Next, the Chinese added a new wrinkle to the game. They stopped collecting the flies from us on the day they were caught. Instead, the Chinese waited until the next day to collect them, as deceased flies that are saved overnight tend to dry out. That way, they don't weigh nearly as much as fresh flies. This created a real dilemma for us: how were we going to keep the weight on the flies overnight?

The trick was to retain the dead pests' moisture levels. Some of the prisoners took a little piece of cloth, wet it, and placed it over the pile of dead flies until just before collection. Other creative people tried different methods. Some worked; some didn't.

The one system that did work was made by a prisoner named "Sake," because that was all he drank when he was in Tokyo. He continued to swat flies and became a real pro at it. Sake had a piece of goat skin which he smeared with dregs from the latrine and then set it outside in the hot sun. Then, he would sit and wait for the flies to land.

Sake didn't go for just any flies. He specialized. He would swat the big blue-green flies; the bigger the better. He was an artist, for he would hit them just right so they would roll over dead. Sake didn't squash them.

I asked him what he was doing with them. He said, "Chick, come over to my hut tonight night and I will show you something special."

That night I visited his tent. There he was, bent over a little bench with his flies. He had a small, flat, sharp piece of metal in his hands. Sake told me that while he was on a work detail down at the riverbank, he had found a couple of the old-fashioned toothpaste tubes that were made of lead foil, out of which he crafted a special tool.

Sake took that tool, cut a thin strip of the metal from the tube, rolled it up, and inserted it into the fly's body from the rear. The Chinese never did find out why his flies weighed so much. He was, in my opinion, the "Lord of the Chinese Flies."

MSgt Akira B. Chikami served with G Co., 20 Bn., 38th Inf. Regt., 2nd Inf. Div. He was captured on August 27, 1951 and released on September 5, 1953. Reach him at 713 Gilbert Rd., Winter Park, FL 32792, achikami@cfl.rr.com

Now's Not The Time To Escape

I don't remember the exact date, but it was sometime in

August 1953, probably around the first part of August. As POWs in North Korea, we really did not know with any degree of certainty what the exact day and date were at any given point.

I was held as a POW in Camp 4 at the time. Camp 4 actually consisted of two parts that were divided by a river, the name of which escapes me now. The larger part of Camp 4 was located on the north side of the river. I was on the south side, which was the smaller part of the camp.

Prisoners from the two camps rarely got to mingle with each other; it was only while on a work detail, walking past the north camp, that we got the opportunity to talk briefly to our friends through the barbed wire fence as we walked by.

The day we were told of the armistice we were assembled on the north side in an open field with the guys from that part of Camp 4. The Chinese didn't tell us why we were being assembled there. We naturally assumed that we were there to listen to another lecture by one of the camp's commanders. I didn't give any significance to it. I was only glad to see and talk to my buddy, Monsignor Alden Cook, who passed away some years ago.

Naturally, escape is on every POW's mind. It had been on mine from the day I was captured. Unfortunately, I became ill very soon after my capture and I never felt well enough to actually make the attempt to escape. Finally, in August 1953, I was ready.

I planned my escape, revising it accordingly. I plotted a route that would take me to the west coast, where I intended to steal a fishing boat and head south, hoping a U.S. naval craft would spot me en route.

For food, I saved some of those little loaves of steamed bread they gave us occasionally. They held up pretty good. I even made a knife. More importantly, I had been feeling better physically during the past few months than I had ever felt during my years of captivity. So, I decided, now is the time if I'm ever going to try.

I spotted Alden at the aforementioned assembly and made my way to where he was sitting. I noticed other guys were doing the same thing, sitting next to their friends. It seemed strange that the Chinese did not make us move back to our group, as they usually did.

Once I reached Alden, I told him about my plans. I wanted a second opinion on its feasibility. I had known Alden since way back to 1946, when he was my Platoon Sergeant in Camp Sykes, Kwanju, Korea, so I knew I could confide in him. I also knew he would give me his honest opinion and advice.

As we were going over my plans, I drew my route with a small stick in the dirt in front of us. The Chinese guy began speaking; we ignored him, as we usually did. Alden and I discussed my escape route, and he expressed a desire to accompany me. We talked it over and decided there was no chance for him to go with me, since he was kept on the north side of the river, and I was held on the south side. There was no way we could escape together—or even separately—and meet somewhere along the route.

Then, we heard a loud roar. Everyone was jumping up and down, clapping each other on the back, shaking hands, laughing, crying, and/or shouting all at once. Alden and I just sat there,

looking at each other like two idiots, wondering what the heck was going on. We hadn't heard the announcement that the war was over and we were going home.

Once we learned what the news was, we scratched my plans for escaping. On 1 September 1953 I was exchanged during Operation Big Switch and welcomed back by none other than General Ridgway. In fact, I had my picture taken with him with a promise that I would receive a copy later. Then, I was rushed through the repatriation process.

I never did get a copy of the picture with Gen. Ridgway that he promised. I'm still waiting—but at least I am waiting in freedom.

William F. Borer, 556 Osprey Drive, Hampstead, NC 28443

Driven To Observe POWs

"Uncle Sam" put me to work in transportation in Korea. At first I was a truck driver hauling ammo and fuel to the front lines on the east coast, next to the Sea of Japan, and taking troops off the lines at night. Within less than a month I was transferred to the United Nations Command-Military Armistice Commission's (UNC-MAC) new motor pool, which had 207 jeeps assigned to it. I became a jeep driver there.

When the cease fire was signed on July 27, 1953 I was assigned to Joint Observatory Team #3. There were three jeeps and drivers per team. Each team covered a stretch along the DMZ from coast to coast. I was lucky: my team was assigned to UNC-MAC Headquarters.

We took officers to Panmunjom to meet with the North Korean and Chinese officers for the POW exchange. The meetings were held to address problems as they arose regarding the exchange of U.S., Chinese, and North Korean POWs.

I got to see North Korean and Chinese POWs leave their camps for their first stop, which was Panmunjom, before they returned to their countries. The POWs from both countries pulled off their U.S.-provided uniforms, threw them on the road, and returned to their side in their shorts and underwear. At least those of the prisoners who chose to return home did: 22,000 of them refused to go back to North Korea or China. They elected to go to Formosa, which was near China, on small U.S. Navy boats, with a U.S. fighter plane escort.

There was an excerpt in T.R. Fehrenbach's book, *This Kind Of War*, about North Korean female POWs. The author noted that they rode on a South Korean train to Freedom Village at Panmunjom. I have been to Panmunjom many times, but I don't remember seeing this Freedom Village.

A South Korean train could only go as far as the dividing line between South and North Korea, called the Military Demarcation Line. The 22,000 North Korean and Chinese soldiers who refused to go back to their countries had to walk about a mile from their POW camp near Panmunjom to get on a South Korean train on the south side of the line. I watched them walk up a board to enter the box cars of the train.

The only Freedom Village I know of was a temporary hospital about a mile west of the UNC-MAC HQ and Motor Pool at Munsan-ni, about ten miles south of Panmunjom. U.S. POWs rode in ambulances and trucks to this Freedom Village for a



Two Indian Soldiers and one American MP watching over the prisoner exchange at Panmunjom

check-up. I watched the bag pipe band from Scotland playing for the U.S. POWs as they approached. There were railroad tracks across the road at this Freedom Village.

Charles Petersen, 409 E. Strand, El Campo, TX 77437

Indians At The Exchange

The Indian government volunteered Indian soldiers to guard the prisoners of both sides. The Indian government did not participate in the war.

At this time, India was still a caste nation. Dark colored Indians did lower level jobs. However, light colored officers invited me for supper, which I accepted. We had an Indian beer. It was good, but their meat was sun dried in India and hard for me to chew.

I noticed their teeth were in great shape and very white. Americans are used to sugary softer foods and our gums and teeth suffer because of it. We showed each other pictures of our girl friends back at our homes and enjoyed our conversation in English.

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

Fattening Us Up

Arden A Rowley was captured on December 1, 1950 and repatriated on August 18, 1953. He spent time at five different POW camps, starting with Death Valley. Then he was transferred to Camps 5, 3, and 2. He arrived at Camp #1 in June 1953, from where he was released in August 1953. Rowley wrote about the days leading up to his repatriation in his book, U.S Korean War POWs / From Calumny to Vindication. He shared a few of his thoughts for this edition.

Ch'ang-Ni - Camp #1

Soon an event took place which, however, rekindled our optimism.

On June 7th, 1953, the Chinese told us to pack up our belongings because we would be moving to another camp. The reason I remember the exact date is because up to this time I had made it a point to write a letter to my family members on their birthday and on the day that we loaded onto trucks, I remember thinking "Darn, I can't write a letter to Lois (my oldest sister) today." Lois' birthday is June 7th, mine is June 9th. We were puzzled, to say the least, at the Chinese construction of additional physical security at our camp and then just two months later the sudden move from that camp.

As we loaded onto trucks we noticed that we were with men with whom we had been in other camps. And we soon discovered that we were sent to a camp which we had not been in before. In talking to other Camp #2 Ex-POWs at reunions, which I have attended since 1983, we have discovered that not a single one of us was sent to a camp which we had been in before. It appears that the Chinese would get back with old acquaintances and be up to some "old tricks."

So, we found ourselves, the men who had been in Camps #5 and #3, in Camp #1. When we arrived at Camp # 1 and dismounted from the truck the Chinese took us to a building which appeared to be a recreation room with a piano, ping-pong tables, etc. A quartet of POWs then sang a song welcoming us to Camp # 1. It seemed as though this welcoming group had the free run of the camp. When they introduced themselves, I made a mental note of their names.

Camp 1 (Ch'ang-Ni March 1951-August 1953)

"Camp 1, established in March of 1951, the second of the major POW camps established by the Chinese, eventually contained approximately 1,400 lower ranking enlisted men. Companies 1 through 4 consisted of U.S. personnel; Companies 5 through 7 were composed of British POWs. The camp was located in the village of Ch'ang-Ni, in the valley of the Yongju River, and was approximately five miles from the point at which the river flows into an estuary of the Yalu and less than 10 miles from the Yalu itself. U.S. prisoners were quartered in Korean houses in the west end of the town, while the British companies were located on the eastern outskirts.

When the cease fire was signed, Camp 1 held more POWs than any other camp - 900 Americans and 500 British."

We were soon assigned to companies within the camp. None of us were assigned to the same squad. The squad leader of the squad I was assigned to was John Bowles from Michigan. He had worked for Buick Motor Company before he had gone into the service. Some of the guys there had received brochures of the 1953 automobiles from home. We all drooled over them hoping the time would soon be at hand when we could make one of them our own. I said to John, "I'll bet Buick will give you a new car when you get back home, won't they, John?" John replied "Heck no, Buick's motto is 'Not us for Gratis!'" which meant that he felt Buick wouldn't give anything away.

We were also drooling over something else that some of the fellows had received from home, and that was pictures of

Marilyn Monroe. We all wondered, "Boy, who is this sexy, blond that everyone is nuts about back home?" Little did we know at the time that it wouldn't be long before we would find out.

Soon after being assigned to a squad, I asked the guys there who those men were who had welcomed us to the camp. I told them their names, and they said, "Those are about the most progressive guys in this camp." Anyway it seems as though there were quite a group of men in this camp who attended voluntary study groups. Two who were in my company were Richard Tennison and Morris Wills, two of the 21 Americans who refused repatriation after the signing of the armistice. These POWs plus all others who had swallowed the Communist line wore small badges with Mao Tse Tung's likeness on them. I asked my squad how they could stand for such blatant display of disloyalty to our country. They indicated that several of that group had indeed been beaten up by other prisoners but that the Chinese had threatened great bodily harm to any who persisted in such activity.

We were not allowed to visit any of the other companies in the camp, but since some of my close friends, who had come to this camp from Camp #2, were now in different companies, Dave Fortune and I, one day, sneaked into another company to visit. We were caught by a guard and sent to the headquarters of that company and made to stand with our faces to the wall. As we went into the room we recognized a POW whom we had known in Camp #3 earlier. Bernard "Dusty" Cuthbertson was sitting in the room with a drink. In his hand, half looped, and acting as if he owned the place. It was certainly evident that he had become one of the Chinese pets. Even though we abhorred Dusty's status as a collaborator, we asked him to speak in our behalf and ask the Chinese to let us go back to our company. He did so, and we were soon released with a stern chastisement.

The hot summer days inched by, and, since there was a good sized river flowing through Camp # 1, we were able to do a lot of swimming. One day I noticed that some kind of infection had appeared on my feet, so I went to the camp dispensary to see if something could be done about it. The Chinese doctor gave me some purple crystals (potassium permanganate) to dissolve in hot water to soak my feet in. The medicine seemed to help get rid of most of the infection.

Up to the time I was put in Camp # 1 I had not met any other

member of my church but in this camp I met three fellows who were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). Tommy Duncan was from Kennewick, Washington, and John McCoy from San Diego, California. The other fellow's name I cannot remember. One of the three had a Book of Mormon, which along with the Bible are scriptures for our church, and I was able to read quite a bit of that book while in Camp # 1. The four of us decided to start holding what our church calls Sacrament Meeting each Sunday. So, on each Sunday for the balance of the time we were prisoners we secretly held our meetings where we administered to and partook of the sacrament of bread and water (similar to communion in other churches) and discussed topics of a religious nature.

John McCoy had lost the sight in one of his eyes earlier, while he and another POW played at sword fighting with sticks. The other fellow poked him in the eye with his stick. He wore a black patch over that eye.

As time wore on, our hopes for an armistice, which had peaked when the sick and wounded had been released, and peaked again with our move from Camp 2 to Camp 3, began to diminish. Then, suddenly, on July 28th, 1953, the Chinese fell us out in company formation and announced to us that an armistice had been signed by both sides, and we would soon be going home. The expected wild cheering and celebrating did not materialize. I suppose since it had been so long and the Chinese had so many times told us that the UN side of the negotiating team had failed to see things the "proper" way to make it possible for the war to end so that we could go home, we felt that the time to really celebrate would be when we had actually gained our freedom.

Almost immediately we received some packages from the US that had been sent by our side which we felt the Chinese should have allowed to get to us much earlier than they did. The packages contained cigarettes, candy, toothpaste, toothbrushes, soap, shaving cream, razors, and miscellaneous other items. These items were similar in nature to the PX rations which we received periodically in our units before our capture.

An air of light heartedness filled Camp # 1 during the ensuing days of late July and early August of 1953. The rations issued to our cooks became noticeably better. As Albert D. Biderman states in his book *March To Calumny*, "A deliberate 'fattening up' program began in the camps so that the POWs would look well when they were exchanged." I well remember assisting our cooks at one time breaking eggs by the dozens to be used in our meals. I got so good at it I could break two eggs at a time, one in each hand, in rapid succession.

On about the 12th of August the Chinese came to us and told us that we would be boarding trucks and leaving the camp. We were to take very little with us. In fact, we would be allowed to take only a few of the letters with us which we received from home. As I recall I took only one other treasured item home with me; that was the brass Korean spoon which I had eaten with the entire time I had been a POW. I possess that spoon to this day.

Arden A. Rowley, 1041 E 9th Dr., Mesa, AZ 85204

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Registration Form – KWVA 2014 Annual Membership Meeting October 15 – 19

Kahler Grand Hotel - 20 SW 2nd Ave, Rochester, MN 55902 - 507-280-6200

Print this registration form, fill in and mail it with your check or Money Order made payable to KWVA, Inc. to:

The Korean War Veterans Assoc., Inc. - P.O. Box 407 - Charleston, IL 61920-0407

Note: Mail-in Registration deadline: Sept. 26, 2014. Any Registrations mailed after Sept. 26 might not be received in time... however, walk-in Registrations will be accepted at the convention.

Date	Activity	Cost/person	# people	Total
Wed 15 Oct	Arrival - Registration opens at NOON Registration Desk/Hospitality Room 12:00 pm until 9:00 pm	Member: \$25 Guest: \$25	x x	= \$ = \$
Thur 16 Oct	Board of Directors Meeting 9:00 am – 3:00 pm Registration Desk 9:00 am until 6:00 pm Hospitality Room 8:00 am until 9:00 pm			
Thur 16 Oct	Old Order Amish Country Tour (Lunch on an Amish Farm, & Historic Lanesboro) Bus Leaves 9:00 am and Returns 3:00 pm	\$49 (All inclusive)	x	= \$
Fri 17 Oct	Registration Desk 9:00 am until 5:00 pm Hospitality Room 8:00 am until 9:00 pm			
Fri 17 Oct	Mississippi River Valley "Fall Color" Tour (National Eagle Center, LARK Toys & Carousel, with Lunch at Slippery's Restaurant & Tavern) (Price covers admissions, carousel ride, ice cream cone, and lunch) Bus Leaves 9:00 am and Returns 4:00 pm	\$59 (All Inclusive)	x	= \$
Fri 17 Oct	Spam Museum Tour, with Wine-tasting and Lunch at Four Daughters Winery Bus Leaves 9:00 am and Returns 3:00 pm	\$49 (All Inclusive)	x	= \$
Fri 17 Oct	Mall of America Tour Bus Leaves 8:00 am and Returns 4:00 pm	\$25 (Bus Fare)	x	= \$
Fri 17 Oct	Treasure Island Casino Tour Bus Leaves 8:00 am and Returns 4:00 pm	\$25 (Bus Fare)	x	= \$
Fri 17 Oct	Korean's Reception 5:30 pm until 7:30 pm Reception sponsored/hosted by South-Korean Community of Minnesota			
Sat 18 Oct	Membership Meeting 9:00 am until 3:00 pm Registration Desk/Hospitality Room 3:00 pm until 5:00 pm			
Sat 18 Oct	Ladies Brunch 10:30 am until Noon	\$15	x	= \$
Sat 18 Oct	Social Hour 6:00 pm (cash bar)			
Sat 18 Oct	Banquet 7:00 pm (Indicate Meal selection(s) below) Guests Only Attending Banquet:	\$35 \$45	x x	= \$ = \$
Sun 19 Oct	Memorial Service at Soldiers Field Veterans Memorial 9:00 am – 10:00 am Trolley loads at 8:30 am and Returns at 10:30 am			

Beef (number) _____ Chicken (number) _____ Vegetarian (number) _____ Total \$ _____

Please print your name as you want it on your badge.

FIRST _____ LAST _____ NICKNAME _____

KWVA MEMBER # _____ CHAPTER # _____

SPOUSE/GUEST NAME(S) _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY, ST, ZIP _____

PH. # _____ EMAIL _____

Disability/Dietary Restrictions: _____

There will be a \$25 charge for returned checks.

(Note: Hotel reservations or cancellations are to be made direct with the hotel.)

Korean War Ex-POW Association, Inc. To Be Dissolved

The Korean War Ex-POW Association, Inc. will be dissolved at its annual reunion in July 2014. The Association was founded July 27th, 1976 with twelve charter members in attendance. Sadly, today only two of the charter members are still living. Since that date the membership has grown in numbers far greater than expectations, including members from other United Nations forces who fought and suffered as Prisoners of War in Korea.

Our purposes have been to:

- preserve and strengthen the fellowship among our members who have shared such a unique experience in the service to our country
- perpetuate the memory of the deceased and assist their widows and orphans
- foster true patriotism
- maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom
- preserve and defend the United States of America from its enemies whosoever

During the 39 years of our existence we have traveled to 26 different cities across the country and visited 13 repeats. At our 1987 reunion in Knoxville, TN 42 states were represented.

Our reasons for dissolving are our advanced ages and rapidly deteriorating health conditions. But, the many friendships that have been formed are real and will last for a lifetime, along with the many fond memories. It has been a good ride for 39 years, but now it is time to bow out and reflect on the memories.

We extend a cordial welcome to all former Korean War POWs and family members to join with us at our last reunion to be held at Louisville, KY, July 27 - August 3, 2014. For more information relating to the reunion, contact Bill Norwood at 423-476-3628 or wnorwood909@charter.net or Jack Chapman at 505-369-5188 or franklinjack33@gmail.com.

Bill Norwood, President/Founder, 909 Whisperwood Tr., Cleveland, TN 37312

Reunion Hotel Information

For more information on the hotel and registration, go to the hotel's website, Kahler Grand Hotel. (Yes, it's that simple.) Or call Hotel Information/Reservations at 1-800-533-1655.

Special Hotel Rate for KWVA members:

- \$89.00/night plus tax (Double Occupancy)
- \$79.00/night plus tax (Smaller Single Occupancy Economy Room)

Reservations/Cancellations

Hotel reservations or cancellations are to be made directly with the hotel.

You must make your reservation by phone—and when you do, mention Code “KWVA” to get this rate. The hotel reservation deadline is September 17, 2014.

Flights To/From Rochester, MN

Flights are available into Rochester International Airport (RST) as well as nearby Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, which is approximately ninety minutes south of RST. RST's terminal hours are 4 a.m. - 11 p.m. (or until after the last flight arrival). Delta, Allegiant, and American Eagle operate into and out of RST.

For more information about RST, go to this website: <http://flyrst.com/flightInfo/why.html>

I Don't Even Know Her Name[©]

By Arthur Haarmeyer

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a sample chapter from Arthur Haarmeyer's book, Into the Land of Darkness, which is advertised on p. 13. Ordering information is included there.

Late one Saturday morning in August of 2003 I sat alone at my desk cleaning up sundry paperwork. I was basically retired by that time but maintained a small office where I performed various writing services. I did not have any appointments scheduled that morning, so I was startled when I heard the exterior door to my reception room open and close. I then realized that I had forgotten to lock the door when I had arrived several hours before.

I closed the file I was working on and rose slowly from my desk, intending to walk toward the reception room to greet my unknown visitor. But when I looked up I saw a trim and vivacious young lady standing just outside my open office door. She was looking at me with a wide, happy, and impish smile. I assumed that she was in my office for the purpose of selling something or other, or simply soliciting monies for some local charity.

Before I could say a word she stated: "Oh, you're one of those old guys."

Seeing that she seemed harmless and pleasantly playful, I quickly decided to play along. So I simulated the careful and awkward movement of a crippled old man, walking slowly toward her, holding an imaginary walker in front of me with both hands. She laughed easily and heartily as this exaggerated display of decrepitude.

I asked how I could be of assistance to her. She responded, "I'm here to inquire about a business plan, its cost, and when it could be completed." And then she added quickly: "But we should talk about your problem first."

"I don't have any problem."

"Yes, you do. I can see it in your eyes."

"You can see what in my eyes?"

"You were in combat in World War II or Korea, weren't you?"

"I don't know what you're talking about. . . . Let's get back to the business

plan."

"It's difficult to even talk about it, isn't it?"

"What's difficult to talk about?"

"Your combat experiences. Was it World War II or Korea?"

"Well, I was in Korea in '52 and '53. That's a long time ago."

"It may have been a long time ago, but it's still with you and probably has been with you every day of your life since."

At this point, this perceptive and outspoken young lady suddenly had my full attention: her accuracy of observation and insight made me feel exposed and vulnerable.

So I had the urgent need to end this startling and much too self-revealing conversation.

"Okay, look, it's difficult to talk about and now is certainly not the time. I was just about to leave for the day when you walked in. I have a time problem. I really have to get going. So please tell me why you need a business plan."

She then offered a direct and concise description of an intended professional partnership or association involving her, several other psychologists, and a psychiatrist. She stated that she had just left the position that she held in southern California at a medical facility where she was involved in treating patients afflicted by PTSD. This acronym was somewhat familiar to me, but I did not know its literal meaning. I returned to my desk and reached for a yellow writing pad and scribbled these four letters as well as her first name. It was the only name she gave me.

Looking at the writing pad several days later, the letters "PTSD" were clearly printed. However, her scribbled name was indecipherable. It looked like Jane or Janice.

I asked her a series of questions. From her answers I quickly concluded that the financial needs of their prospective office practice did not require the borrowing of any substantial sum of money for their start-up and initial working capital requirements. In fact, her group could satisfy all or practically all of its short-term

financing needs by taking advantage of their collective borrowing capacity, simply by using their personal credit cards. And this I so advised her.

As I stood up to conclude our discussion and to bid farewell, she remained seated and blandly stated: "Now it's my turn."

"Your turn for what?"

"My turn to give you a possible solution to your problem."

"I don't have any problem."

"You certainly do. Your problem is PTSD. Probably you don't even know it."

"And how do you know that's what my 'problem' is?"

"It's in your eyes and your evasiveness in talking about your war."

"In the first place, a half a million Americans served in 'my war' in Korea so it is hardly my war, singular. Second, I certainly don't think eyes are that revealing."

"Well, I have dealt with enough of you old guys to be able to quickly detect the psychological scar tissue that you carry around with you every day of your lives. Let me describe your major and ongoing symptoms. You have recurring nightmares—you might call them 'bad dreams'—with their content being your personal combat experiences where sudden and violent death was always a possibility or a probability. You have had a long-term problem going to sleep and staying asleep. You probably have a history of alcohol or drug abuse starting during or soon after your combat experiences. You have attempted suicide or have seriously considered suicide as an option, probably more than once. You have long experienced a sense of loneliness or isolation. You tend to be a solitary person, even reclusive. You have difficulty in relating to others, in trusting them, and in maintaining long-term relationships. Also, you frequently or periodically experience the dreaded sense of being or becoming vulnerable or being out of control. You ..."

"Okay, okay, you've made your point!"

"All right then, let's talk about a solu-

tion. You certainly have waited long enough to be ready for one. You've got to confront your demons, directly, head on, starting now. First, have an early, bland, and light dinner, tonight and every night. No alcohol before or after dinner. Work or read after dinner. Don't watch television: you want to actively engage your brain. Don't go to bed until you are really tired. Before you lie down place a writing pad beside your bed with an open ballpoint pen beside it. Lie on your back and try to concentrate upon absolutely nothing. Visualize a black void in your mind's eye. If you are not asleep within an hour after you retire, then get up, sit in a comfortable chair, and resume reading something pleasurable and relaxing. Repeat this process until you are really tired.

"If you are awakened suddenly in the middle of one of your recurring bad dreams, sit up immediately, take the writing pad and pen in hand, and record what you were experiencing. Write down everything that you were reliving in as much detail as your memory provides you. Don't be concerned about spelling errors or sentence structure: just scribble it down. Some guys perspire profusely when going through a particularly vivid and disturbing bad dream. Should that happen to you, replace the sweat-soaked

pajama top or tee shirt when you're done writing and then do what you can to get back to sleep.

"If you are awakened again by that dream or some other bad dream, then record it as you did before and then try to get back to sleep again.

"Many of you old guys wake up three, four, or five times during the course of a night's sleep. Each time you are jarred to full consciousness, record the specifics of the dream that was just interrupted by your involuntary reaction to it.

"After you wake up for the last time, go directly to your computer and input these long suppressed recollections, editing and augmenting content as you proceed.

"Don't wait until later in the day because if you delay the recording and editing process for any substantial period of time you won't be able to understand and decode your scribbled notes. And remember to later review, amend, and correct what you wrote the preceding night. You will be amazed by how much more content will come back to you by way of thought associations. And then read aloud the finished product. This aids the venting and purging process."

She abruptly stopped talking. We sat

there for over thirty seconds just looking at each other. I suddenly realized how hot my office had become: I had turned off the air conditioning system about fifteen minutes before her unscheduled arrival. I said, "Let's get out of here, the air conditioning is off."

She rose as I did and asked, "What's your fee for the financial advice?"

"What's your fee for the unsolicited psychological consultation?"

We both began to laugh, spontaneously and heartily. We shook hands, said our good byes, and she turned and walked briskly out the door to a shiny new red Ford Mustang parked a few steps away. I headed in the opposite direction. I took a couple dozen steps and glanced back. She was waving good-bye as she backed up her car and turned and drove swiftly away.

I don't even know her name. But the stories that follow, remembered as completely and as accurately as I can relate them, are the direct result of her seemingly serendipitous office visit that hot summer day.

[The stories mentioned can be found in Art Haarmeyer's book, Into the Land of Darkness: A Bombardier-Navigator's Story, available on Amazon.com.]

Operation Glory



Bill Wolf

Upon arrival in Pusan, South Korea in July 1954, I waited three days for an assignment. I learned that I would be in charge of Graves Registration. I asked, "What does that mean?"

The answer was simple: I was in charge of the cemetery in Pusan and responsible for processing all deceased bodies arriving. "First, though," I was informed, "you are to be the Operations NCO for Operation Glory, the exchange of deceased between North Korea and United Nations."

I boarded a train to Seoul. When I arrived, a jeep and driver were waiting for

me. He took me north—to a location about thirty yards from the DMZ. The next day twelve Soldiers arrived to work for me. We had 6 hospital tents to erect, each 20 yards long and 8 yards wide. We tried unsuccessfully to put one up, mainly because of the rain. So, I called an Engineer company, which put up the tents.

While this was going on, the Graves Registration committee, which included me, had three meetings with the communists to discuss the appropriate number of deceased involved. We had to work out how both sides would deliver the bodies from the processing area to the reception area in North Korea. All North Korean deceased were buried in Pusan next to the cemetery, and were delivered to the processing area by train.

The operation was put into effect on 22 July 1954. We delivered enemy deceased until 11 October. A final tally showed that

we received 4,023 UN deceased personnel from the North Koreans, while we turned over 13,528 to them.

For the remainder of my tour, I processed deceased bodies at the cemetery in Pusan. All unidentified UN bodies were sent to Japan for possible identification. From Pusan I was transferred to Japan in charge of identifying deceased bodies. I had forty civilian personal working for me.

This was a great assignment and I am proud to have been a part of it. I take with me a lifetime of memories and I cherish each one.

Incidentally, I received the Wharing Distinguished Military Service, Republic of Korea award, which was presented by the President of South Korea.

Bill Wolf, 1436 NW 40th St., Lawton, OK 73505, 580-357-8551, MSG, US Army (Ret.)

The Where, When, and Why of the Korean War

Tell America

In Support Of Tell America

The reception that I received at the March 11, 2014 Board of Directors meeting regarding my donation encouraged me to make this change; also, there is a possibility that I will have at least one more book listed on Amazon during that period.

I have four (4) books currently posted on Amazon:

- *Whispers From My Heart*, 2013 Edition
- *A Citizens Manual For Amending the United States Constitution*
- *Ago and Other Poems*

- *Shakespeare - A Pair of Parodies*

I have now rescheduled the donation of the royalties from those books received through December 31, 2014 to be donated to the KWVA Treasury to be used for the support of the Tell America function.

To display the books, go to any Search box on Amazon.com and enter: books George Enice Lawhon

George E. Lawhon, Director, KWVA/Chairman, Tell America Committee

54 - THOMAS W. DALEY, JR. [NJ]

We have been visiting high schools in our area every year since 2001. Our schedule of visits for 2014 lists 18 schools from 3 counties of New Jersey. Every year the schools request that we come back and talk to the students about the Korean War. The students write us notes about their feelings concerning our visits. All are positive and heartwarming. Young America in our area knows about our veterans' sacrifices and the Korean War.

Chapter members, including Captain Andrew T. Jackson of Cherry Hill, Honor Guard Captain Fred Connolly of Turnersville, Airman Charles Jackson, and Cpl. Bill Millison, paid a visit to Mr. Pat Beckett's social studies classes at Gloucester Catholic High School in Gloucester City, New Jersey on March 8th. The veterans showed a brief film about the Korean War and made presentations based on their participation in the conflict.

Gloucester Catholic students accompanying the veterans

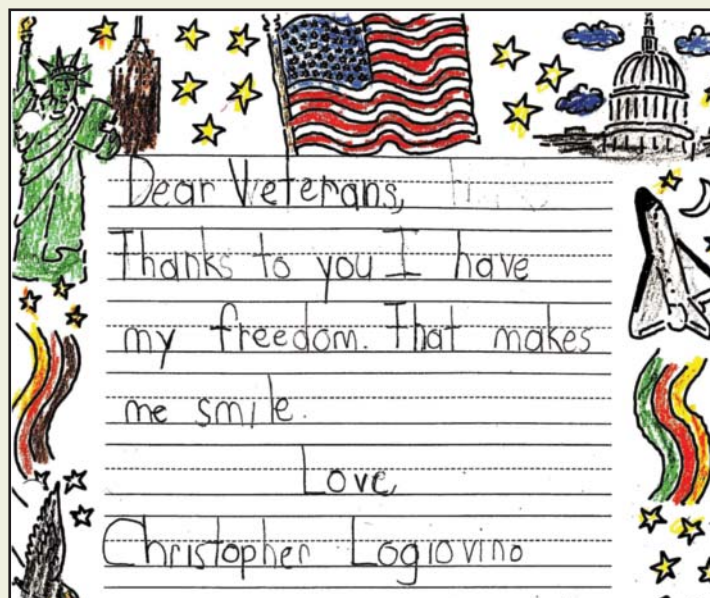


Tell America presenters from Ch 54 with Gloucester Catholic accompanists

throughout the day were Brandon Wethman, Connor Morgan, Luke Demas, Nick Marks, Devin

McCall, and Rory McPeak.

Andy Jackson,
captjack71@comcast.net



172 - HANCOCK COUNTY [OH]

Our Tell America Co-chairmen, Ray Jameson and Don Vanrenterghem, have been busy presenting informational programs about the Korean War at schools, service clubs, and other organizations all over our six-county area. In 2013 they presented 10 programs to a total of 1,541 people and traveled 811 miles.

In addition, this committee was in charge of our 60th Anniversary Commemoration Celebration of the Korean War cease fire. Over 70 Korean War veterans participated in the parade.

Harry C. Biddinger, 1 Windstone Ct., Findlay, OH 45840, 419-423-5785 (Home), 419-957-7837 (Cell),
Cbiddinger@woh.rr.com



Ray Jameson (R) and Don Vanrenterghem, Co-chairmen of Ch 172's Tell America Committee



Don Vanrenterghem leads Tell America session at Vanlue High School



Ms. Rachael asks question to Ch 175 members Sam Hayes (L) and Salvatore Zichi (C)



Ray Jameson of Ch 172 at the Sons of American Revolution luncheon meeting in Findlay, OH



Salvatore Zichi of Ch 175 addresses audience at Tampa, FL Korean War presentation



Members of Ch 172 participate in Findlay, Ohio's 60th Anniversary Commemoration Celebration of Korean War cease fire



The great 3-5 grade students of Cannella Elementary School gather for Tell America presentation

Continued on page 73

175 – LT BALDOMERO LOPEZ (MOH) [FL]

We presented a great and joyful event when we did a presentation at Cannella Elementary School in Tampa, FL. We informed the students about events of the Korean War. They were very inquisitive and asked many insightful questions to presenter Salvatore Zichi.

*T. Develin Parrish,
t.parrish05@hotmail.com*

60th Anniversary Special

Oil's Smell That Ends Well

The Neutral Nations Inspection Team officers at Panmunjom who wore leather coats had a strong odor from the animal oil they used to soften the leather. When I had 3 or 4 of them in a staff car I had to open a window somewhat.

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



Soldiers Missing From Korean War Accounted For

The Department of Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) announced that the remains of several U.S. servicemen missing from the Korean War have been returned to their families for burial with full military honors.

Army Cpl. Joe W. Howard, 23, of Philadelphia, PA was buried January 9th in Jacksonville, FL.

In November 1950, Howard was a member of Company A, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division (ID), when his unit was attacked by Chinese forces near Kunu-ri, North Korea.

On November 30, the 2nd ID disengaged enemy forces to withdrawal south. Howard was reported missing Dec. 1, 1950, in the vicinity of Kunu-ri.

In 1953, as part of Operation Big Switch, returning U.S. service members reported that Howard had been captured by the Chinese and died due to malnutrition while in captivity in 1951, in Prisoner of War Camp 5 near Pyoktong, North Korea.

During Operation Glory in September 1954, United Nations and Chinese forces exchanged the remains of war dead, some of which were reportedly recovered from POW Camp 5 at Pyoktong.

A military review board in December 1954 declared the remains as unidentifiable and transferred them to Hawaii to be buried as unknown in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, known as the "Punchbowl."

In 2012, due to advances in technology, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) determined that the possibility of identifying the remains now existed. The unknown remains were disinterred for analysis and possible identification.

To identify Howard's remains, scientists from JPAC used circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools, such as dental comparison, which matched Howard's records.

Army Cpl. Billy M. McIntyre, 19, of Carter, Okla., was laid to rest Jan. 17, in Oklahoma City, OK. In late November 1950,

McIntyre and elements of the 31st Regimental Combat Team (RCT), historically known as Task Force Faith, were deployed along the eastern banks of the Chosin Reservoir near Sinhung-ri, North Korea. McIntyre was reportedly killed in action on Dec. 7, 1950, after his unit was engaged by a vastly superior number of enemy forces.

Between 1991 and 1994, North Korea gave the United States 208 boxes believed to contain the remains of 200-400 U.S. service members. North Korean documents, turned over with some of the boxes, indicated that some of the human remains were recovered from the area where McIntyre was last seen.

In the identification of the remains, scientists from JPAC and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) used circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools, including dental comparisons and mitochondrial DNA – which matched McIntyre's sister and niece.

Pfc. Donald C. Durfee, 19, of Painesville, OH, was buried March 6, in Rittman, OH (see Chapter 112 news on page 40). In November 1950, Durfee was assigned to Company M, 31st Infantry Regiment, 31st Regimental Combat Team (RCT), when his unit was deployed to the eastern side of the Chosin Reservoir, North Korea. During the battle his unit was overwhelmed by Chinese forces, which caused the unit to begin a fighting withdrawal south. It was during this battle that Durfee was reported to have been killed in action on Dec. 2, 1950.

Following the war in 1954, as part of Operation Glory, the remains of Durfee were not returned. In late 1954, Chinese forces repatriated 25 cases of remains from Durfee's last known location on the eastern side of the Chosin Reservoir.

Today, 7,891 Americans remain unaccounted for from the Korean War. Using modern technology, identifications continue to be made from remains that were previously turned over by North Korean officials or recovered from North Korea by American teams.

For additional information on the Defense Department's mission to account for missing Americans, visit the DPMO web site at www.dtic.mil/dpmo or call (703) 699-1169.

Napalm In Korea

By Tom Moore

During World War Two, approximately 15,000 tons of napalm were dropped from U.S. aircraft; about two-thirds of it was released in the Pacific Theater. Napalm, a sticky gasoline gel, can be compared to previous incendiary weapons. It spread farther, stuck to the target, was safer to its dispenser, and was cheaper to manufacture.

In 1943, Louis F. Fieser a chemistry professor at Harvard University, produced the petroleum gel acronym derived from aluminum naphthenic and palmitic acids. Subsequently, American tacticians developed napalm bombing techniques. After WWII, napalm was used in Indochina and the Greek Civil War.

The procedure of "Golden Rain" was developed, in which a napalm mixture was sprayed in the air above enemy troops, showering them with flame.

In the Korean War, around 35,000 tons of napalm were used by U.N. forces. On most days, the USAF dropped around 45,000 gallons of napalm, the USN released around 12,000 gallons, and the USMC delivered around 5,000 gallons to targets. Napalm was also used as land mines, in 55-gallon drums connected to explosive charges and detonators. It was used to burn off vegetation, as well as in many other useful military efforts.

Japan manufactured napalm for the U.N. forces. In the summer of 1950, U.N. forces encountered problems with napalm ignitions. The shortcomings were soon corrected. The procedure of "Golden Rain" was developed, in which a napalm mixture was sprayed in the air above enemy troops, showering them with flame.

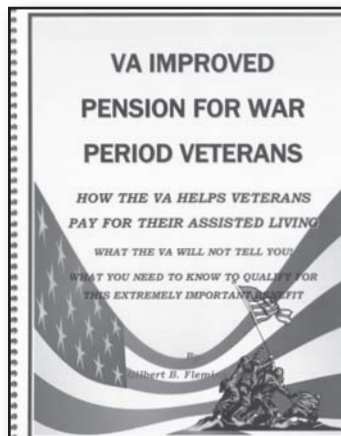
Napalm bomb strikes were used on enemy troops, communications centers, dams, factories, power-plants, and industrial centers. Five major North Korean cities suffered heavy napalm bombing: Chinnampo, Pyongyang, Rashin, Seishin, and Wonsan. These cities almost ceased functioning above ground because of fires and suffocation.

Napalm, a horrific weapon, has been used in post-Korean military conflicts.

Tom Moore, tm103ps@yahoo.com

Book Review

Gilbert B. Fleming, Fleming Publishing, Fresno, CA. 2007. 84pp.



Actually, this is not really a book review: it's a guidebook review. The nearby photo sums up what the loose leaf-binder book is about. It is simply an explanation of improved pension/death pension benefits available through the VA, also referred to as Aid and Attendance (or A&A).

As Fleming, who is an Elder Law attorney and Estate Planning specialist accredited by the Veterans Administration, explains, the

Improved Pension Benefit is a "little known VA benefit for veterans and their widows to aid with the expenses of long-term care such as assisted living." Moreover, he adds, "It is estimated that less than 10 percent of those eligible receive those benefits."

VA Improved Pension For War Period Veterans describes how a WWII, Korean War, or Vietnam War veteran or their surviving spouse can receive up to \$2,054.00 per month to help pay for their assisted-living benefits. And, the author stresses, the VA will also pay for a war-time veteran's in-home care expenses.

The book, then, provides a road map to seeking the benefits available. It touches on eligibility criteria such as time of service, health of the client, income limitations, etc. The author provides a plethora of interesting case studies to illustrate who is eligible, how veterans can apply, etc.

Finally, Fleming includes several appendices to complement his text. Among them are "Finding Free Help," "Tips for Completing VA Forms," and sample forms.

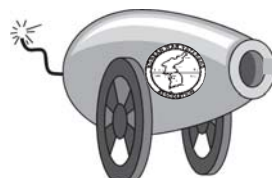
He does provide a caveat: "Most of the veterans and widows we meet can easily qualify for benefits." The key word is "most." Not everyone qualifies, but the information in the book can help people determine whether or not to apply.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Gilbert Fleming advertises in The Graybeards. You can check his ad on p. 11 to learn how to order or download his guidebook. Or, you can contact his office at 755 N. Peach, Ste. H-4, Clovis, CA 93611, 559-433-0342, fleminglawyer@aol.com*

60th Anniversary Special

How did troops from different nations communicate with one another?

"In late summer 1952 we received our first KATUSAs (Koreans Attached to U.S. Army) Soldiers, who were integrated into our ranks. I had two in my squad. A mix of English, Korean and Japanese was used to communicate." (Joseph M. Wilcox, Jr.)



Misfires

Occasionally, we make mistakes in *The Graybeards*. We try to be as accurate as possible, and we apologize for any errors that slip through. We do not have the funds for a fact checker, so we miss a fact or two now and then. Here are a couple clarifications. Incidentally, we rely on readers to inform us of any "misfires" that need correcting. We will print corrections in the next available edition.

Secretary, Not Chaplain

I "threw you a curve ball" when I abbreviated the words Chapter (Chap.) and Secretary (Sec.), for the write-up re Edward Reilly of Ch 305 on p. 30 of the Jan/Feb 2014 edition. Ed was our Chapter Secretary for some time and also Chapter President for a time (but not Chaplain). Sorry I messed you up on this.

Harold Jones, lbjandhej@charter.net

Missing Person In Photo

On page 36, Jan-Feb 2014 issue, Chapter #33 Maryland, the last person on the right in the picture is Edward Ilgenfritz, our chapter's chaplain. I mistakenly left Ed's name off the caption when I sent in the picture.

Ed said when I called him, "No problem. A long as I can serve our veterans and be with my buddies the missed name doesn't matter."

Ed is age 84 and continues his chaplain's duties, meetings, and our veteran outreach at the VA Hospital extended care facility at Loch Raven, Baltimore, MD.

Jack E. Cloman, connienjack@zoominternet.net

Wrong States

We inadvertently relocated some new members to the wrong states in the "Welcome Aboard!" section of the Jan/Feb 2014 edition, p. 70. We have moved them back home below. Here is how the list should have read:

DELAWARE

A045501 ROBERT P. CORSA

FLORIDA

R045493 PETER A. BUDELLI
R045548 HENRY FOLKMAN
R045565 ROBERT J. HENDERSON
R045532 ALLEN G. KING
R045562 STEVE L. PAVLIK
R045550 CHARLES M. REID
R045570 SAMUEL D. SAGE
R045567 SINCLAIR W. STICKLE
LR45568 GEORGE G. SULLIVAN
LR45479 ROBERT S. TORRI
R045535 ROBERT VINAS
R045530 WALTER VISNISKI

TENNESSEE

R045484 DONALD J. DESSART

TEXAS

R045460 HAROLD CLER
R045539 TOMAS HERNANDEZ
R045555 STEPHONY C. LACY
A045556 JUN S. LEE
LR45566 LARRY P. PATTINGS
R045473 JACKIE R. SIMS
R045474 ELMO C. TABER
R045547 DELBERT TALLMAN
R045543 ROBB L. TAYLOR
R045540 JAMES E. VICTORY

Welcome home, ladies and gentlemen.

Wrong E-mail Address

In the Nov-Dec.2013 edition, on page 50, you showed the KMAG mini-reunion we had last June 2013. I have received several responses by regular mail, but none by email, because the email address shown had an "n" rather than an "r." The correct email is dalegriffiths@aol.com

Dale Griffith

A Once In A Lifetime Return To Korea



By Monika Stoy

Between 1 and 11 June 2013 the Hong Beop Sa Buddhist Temple outside of Busan hosted four Korean War veterans, three wives, two sons, one daughter, and one grandson of veterans in honor of their and their father's Korean War service. Nile and Marianne Stuart, John and Katherine

Burke, Jim (Army Unit 8117) and Jan Campbell, and Joe Johnson (Army Unit 8240) with his son David were the veteran families.

This was Joe's first time back to Korea since the war. John and Nile served together in the same squad in G Company, 15th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division 1951-1952. It was memorable

that they were able to travel together. Paul Pratt, the son of Korean War veteran Sherman Pratt (2nd ID), and Sherm's grandson, Alexander Pratt, represented Sherm.

Monika Stoy, daughter of veteran Kyung Jin Choi (AU 8240), and Tim Stoy, son of veteran Tom Stoy (5th RCT), organized and accompanied the group.



With school children at National Cemetery



Temple sponsored school visit

National Buddhist Memorial Day ceremony in Seoul

The Venerable Shim San Su Nim, Abbot of Hong Beop Sa temple of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, the main and largest order of Buddhism in South Korea, was the sponsor of this revisit program. This was the first time ever that a Buddhist temple sponsored a group of veterans to participate in Korea's 6 June Memorial Day commemoration.

Shim San Su Nim had visited Washington, D.C. on 1 November 2012 to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns and the Korean War Veterans Memorial. This is when Monika and Tim Stoy met him and the planning for the visit to Busan began. The temple planned, organized, and executed the visit in less than six months!

Upon landing at Busan airport the group was met by some 50 members of the temple congregation dressed in traditional Korean costumes, plus about 10 reporters and photographers. Following greetings, bouquets were presented to each visitor, and interviews conducted by the press. The story of their visit was published in the next morning's newspaper in Busan!

Each day was filled with activities, such as visiting several famous Buddhist Temples (Beo Meo Sa, Tong Do Sa, and an elementary school where we donated books the group had brought to help them establish an English language library. Other visits included Tongmyong University in Busan and the United Nations Cemetery, where the group, joined by ROTC cadets from Tongmyong



Samsung visit

Beo Meo Sa group photo with Abbott Subul

University, placed wreaths in memory of the fallen.

At each location the party was honored by soldiers and statesmen. One day our party was hosted to lunch and a cruise around the harbor in Pusan on the presidential yacht by the Admiral commanding ROK Fleet (no cameras allowed!). Korea's newly elected President Park hadn't had time to ride on her own yacht yet, but we Americans did!

While the group was in Busan, the Buddhists commemorated the Republic of Korea's Memorial Day at the Hong Beop Sa Temple, which involved hundreds of students of all ages who did artwork and wrote poetry and essays to express their gratitude for the sacrifice of the fallen soldiers.

Hundreds of young people spent the



whole day at the temple, and the veterans had the opportunity to visit with many of them. It was a very moving experience as we listened to the chants and songs encouraging the souls of the deceased soldiers to cross into their next lives, even 60 years after the cease fire went into effect!

Other visits included the Hyundai ship-building facility and automobile factory in Ulsan— both huge and very modern, the Samsung Research Facility outside Suwon – also very modern, and historic

Continued on page 60



At Ji Won Su Nim's temple



At Bong Nyeong Sa with Abbess Ja Yeon

Chapter & Department News

3 RAY HARVEY MOH [AZ]

We participated in the Phoenix, AZ Veterans Day Parade. Our float placed 7th in our category. There were more than eighty floats in the parade.

Carl H. Orth, 2814 W. Berridge Ln.
Phoenix, AZ 85017, orthcan@q.com



Driver Brad Sheets and Commander Carl Orth of Ch 3 at Phoenix Veterans Day Parade



Carl Orth, Jim Bockman, and Kelly Sheets of Ch 3 (L-R) in front of float carrying five members of the Korean-American Coalition, which sponsors dinners and Korean War celebrations for chapter

17 LT. RICHARD E. CRONAN [FL]

On February 21st we donated new clothing for homeless and indigent veterans and veterans in the long term care facility at the West Palm Beach VA Medical Center, West Palm Beach, FL. The clothing was purchased with funds from the 60th anniversary affair and funds collected from the Rose of Sharon drive.



Mary Phillips (L), Chief of Volunteer Services at West Palm Beach VA Medical Center, and Ch 17 Commander Joe W. Green at the West Palm Beach VA Medical Center



Ten members of Ch 17 with Mary Phillips (C) at clothing donation event at West Palm Beach VA Medical Center



Eight of the ten members who attended the donation of new clothing with Commander Joe W. Green (on left side of picture)

Charles Koppelman, 6 Yarmouth Dr.
Monroe Township, NJ 08831
(Photos submitted by Charles Koppelman)

19 GEN RAYMOND G. DAVIS [GA]

The speaker at our annual Christmas lunch and Marine Corps Toys For Tots Program in 2013 was Chapter member and webmaster Edwin Johnson. Ed was CW02 as a 1st Marine Division Infantry Squad Leader during the Korean War and Civil Affairs Officer during the Tet Offensive in the Vietnam War.

Kyung Ho Cha, President of the Korean Veterans Association, presented a very generous check to our chapter at the meeting.

Other guests included a Korean music group and speakers Ben Malcom, David Y.K. Lee, and Stan Fisher. Lee and Fisher had just returned from a Korean visit.



LEFT: Ed Johnson addresses Ch 19 Christmas gathering

BELOW: Mr. Kyung Ho Cha, Lance Corporal Shuai Lu, USMC Reserve, Ch 19 President Robert McCubbins, Deputy Consul General Rhyoy Bok-ryeol, and her lovely 6-year old daughter (L-R) at chapter's Christmas meeting



A crowded meeting place for Ch 19's Christmas 2013 meeting

Chapter President Robert McCubbins was awarded the Distinguished Service Trophy for his support of the military establishment in the State of Georgia by the Atlanta Old Guard at the celebration of the 207th Anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

Jim Conway, conatlanta@comcast.net



Thomas McCullough, Henry Taylor, Robert McCubbins, Robert Hendershott, and James Conway of Ch 19 at Distinguished Service Trophy presentation



Korean entertainers perform at Ch 19 Christmas 2013 commemoration

National KWVA Fund Raiser Flower Rose of Sharon

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

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

Write or call: Earl House, 1870 Yakona Rd.,
Baltimore, MD 21234
Phone 410-661-8950.



Make Checks payable to:
KWVA Maryland Chapter 33

29 SSGT WILLIAM E. WINDRICH #3 [IN]

We participated in the Whiting, IN July 4th Parade.

Herbert A. Verrill, 1833 169th St.
Hammond, IN 46324, 219-844-4369



Contingent from Ch 29 in Fourth of July Parade (L-R) Jim Fazekas, Luis Aquilera, Warren Eubanks, Al Solis, and Rich Garza



A from-behind-the-scenes look at Ch 29's banner at the Whiting, IN Fourth of July Parade



Liberty on display in Whiting, IN Fourth of July Parade

40 MINNESOTA #1 [MN]

Three wise men from our chapter handed out 179 Christmas cards to veterans at the Minneapolis VA Hospital in December 2013.



Three "wise men" from Ch 40, Mike Jansen, a WWII and Korean War veteran, Chanley H. Lundgren, and Blair Rumble (L-R)

Christmas and New Year's passed and our members came away with a renewed sense of optimism for the future and gratitude from the Korean people, whose lives would have taken a different path had it not been for the intervention of the UN and its members' service.



Members of Ch 40 display their copies of Korea Reborn (President Ed Valle is seated in front on left)

Members received their copies of Korea Reborn at our Christmas party. The gift was intended for all Korean veterans and their families for their service and sacrifice.

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

54 THOMAS W. DALEY, JR. [NJ]

Members visited the Air Victory Museum in Lumberton, NJ recently. (The museum is located on the grounds of the South Jersey Regional Airport.) We set up two tables with our Korea-Type field equipment for display. We used the time talking to the visitors to the museum about the Korean War. Also, we passed out membership applications to various Korean War veterans we met. The young people were fascinated with our display.

Andy Jackson, captjack71@comcast.net



Members of Ch 54 at the Air Victory Museum (Front, L-R) Jim Worrell and Jimmy Kryzstoforski (Back, L-R) Clarence Davis, Charles Jackson, Andy Jackson, Fred Adolf, Fred Connolly, Bill Millison

56 VENTURA COUNTY [CA]

We marched in the City of Santa Paula Veterans Day Parade during the day and attended a ceremony at Korean Town that same night. Many Korean veterans attended our ceremony, as they have been doing for the past four years.

Members also participated in the Santa Paula Christmas Parade.

David Lopez, 3850 W. 180 Pl., Torrance, CA 90504



Rifle Squad of Ch 56 at Santa Paul Veterans Day Parade (L-R) Henry Marin, John Hurtado, Solis, Manuel Adame, John Campos, Henry Guevara, Manuel Salazar



Koreans and Ch 56 members George Silva, David Lopez, and Steve Cho (L-R) mingle at Korean Town ceremony in Santa Paula, CA



David Lopez (C) and Steve Cho sit with Koreans in Santa Paula, CA on Veterans Day



Korean and U.S. Korean War veterans gather at Ch 56's monument on Veterans Day

Members of Ch 56 travel in style during Santa Paula Christmas Parade

58 MONROE COUNTY [NY]

A contingent from the Korean Spirit and Culture and Promotion Group from New York City came to honor our chapter during the 60th Year Anniversary of the signing of the cease fire in Korea. They presented a wonderful program of culture and modern achievements. They also did a reenactment of a traditional Korean wedding.

The costumes were beautiful, and the ceremony was something to see. They served a traditional Korean meal that the group cooked and served.

There were over eighty veterans' family members and friends in attendance.

Roger Hill, 21 Mapleton Dr., North Chili, NY 14514,
585-594-1221, RHill015@rochester.rr.com



Roger Hill, President of Ch 58, greets guests at cease fire commemoration



Folks with Korean Spirit and Culture group and members of Ch 58 mingle

Korean group members serve food at Ch 58 event

63 WESTERN NEW YORK [NY]

Black History Month Program Presented By United Veterans Of Buffalo, NY

A tribute to African American Korean War and Service veterans was presented on February 21, 2014 at the East Delevan Branch Library in Buffalo, NY. The program was hosted by chapter member Sandra Williams, the founder and President of the United Veterans of Buffalo.

City of Buffalo Mayoral Proclamation Awards were presented to Edward L Ketchmore (U.S. Army, 1948-1952), Charles Reedy (U.S. Army, 1952-1953), Theodore Kirkland (U.S. Air Force, 1952-1956), Bobby Ingram (U.S. Air Force, 1955-1957), Eugene Robinson (U.S. Army, 1979-1990), and Andre D. Simmons (U.S. Army, 1992-2004).



Sandra Williams displays the City of Buffalo [NY] Mayoral Award presented to veterans being honored for their service in Korea

Mr. Timothy Kennedy, NYS Senator (63rd Senate District), presented Ms. Williams with a Medal of Merit and Certificate of Recognition.



New York State Senator Timothy Kennedy (L) presents Sandra Williams with a Medal of Merit and Certificate of Recognition for her work in honoring Black Korean War and Service veterans



Some of the dignitaries and long-time members of other veterans organizations at Buffalo, NY ceremony



Finnigan's War DVD cover

Speaking remarks were given by Chaplain Jimmy Bedgood, Bobby Ingram, Col. Luther Burnette (U.S. Army Ret), Senator Timothy Kennedy, Roland Hayes, and Eugene Robinson.

A film screening of "Finnigan's War" was presented. The film is a powerful documentary about the Korean War. It includes interviews with surviving members of the Second Ranger Infantry Company (Airborne), the only all-Black Rangers in the history of the U. S. Army.

Norman R. Lipkus, 19 Manser Dr.
Amherst, NY 14226

67 FINGER LAKES [NY]

We continued our practice of sending boxes of "goodies" for the troops overseas. We have been sending packages for five years now.



Boxes of "goodies" ready to go from Ch 67 to troops overseas



Postmaster Andrew Murphy of Waterloo, NY (L) and President Thomas James Lewis of Ch 67 in front of boxes for overseas troops

Thomas James Lewis, 29 West Elisha St., Waterloo,
NY 13165, 315-539-2928, TLewis4343@gmail.com

69 GREATER CLEVELAND [OH]

(See Chapter 112 news)

106 CITRUS [FL]

We sponsored a Battle Cross display at the Military Order of the Purple Heart ceremony on February 15th in the Crystal River National Guard Armory.

Hank Butler, hankrita@tampabay.rr.com



Richard Lee and Commander Hank Butler of Ch 106 at Crystal River National Guard Armory

All Chapter and/or Department news for publication in *The Graybeards* should be mailed to Art Sharp, Editor, 152 Sky View Drive, Rocky Hill, CT 06067 or emailed to:

Sharp_arthur_g@sbcglobal.net



Richard Lee, Rita Butler, and Hank Butler (L-R) of Ch 106 at Military Order of the Purple Heart ceremony



Victor Costas of Ch 106 and Madeline Costas attending the Military Order of the Purple Heart ceremony

111 RICHARD BELL [WI]

We held our 2013 Christmas Party on 3 February 2014.
Gerald Jung, 239 Babalee Ln.
West Bend, WI 53090



Commander Norbie Carter of Ch 111 and his wife Lucy (R) at Christmas Party



Christmas Party attendees from Ch 111

112 LAKE ERIE [OH]

Chapter Welcomes Korean War MIA Home

The Defense POW/MIA Office announced the identification of Pfc. Donald C. Durfee, of Painesville, OH. In November 1950, Durfee was assigned to Company M, 31st Inf. Regimental Combat Team, when his unit was attacked by Chinese forces on the eastern side of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. Durfee was reported killed in action on December 2, 1950. He was 19 years old. His remains were returned during Operation Glory in 1954 and later interred as an unknown in the National Military Cemetery of the Pacific.

He was positively identified on 5 November 2013. His remains arrived at Cleveland Hopkins Airport on March 4, 2014, with full military honors being provided. This honor ceremony represented the 250th honor salute since the inception of the Cleveland Fallen Soldier program in 2002.

Pfc. Durfee "Lay in Honor" on March 5th and 6th, at which time full military ceremonies were conducted by the U.S. Army Honor Guard. Pfc. Durfee was interred at the Western Reserve National Cemetery in Rittman, OH on March 6, 2014.

President John A. Marinchek of Greater Cleveland Chapter #69 and Commander Stephen Szekely of Lake Erie Chapter #112 represented the KWVA at the Craciun Berry Funeral Home, Cleveland, on each of the two days of viewing.

Greater Cleveland Korean War Veterans honored at luncheon

On December 6, 2013, members of Chapters 69 and 112 were honored at a luncheon given by the Korean-American Association of Greater Cleveland at their meeting facilities in downtown Cleveland. Korean dignitaries present were:

- Ann S. Jhin, President, National Unification Advisory Council
- Kil Young Kim, President, Federation of Midwest Korean-America Associations
- Sang-Il Kim, Consul General, Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Chicago
- Song Pil Gak, Chairman, Gyeongsangbuk-do Council of the province in So. Korea



Ch 112 members at appreciation luncheon (starting at center left) Tony Mazzolini, Steve Szekely, Bob Brice, John Prizzi, Ray Stopar, Chris Yanacos,



Most of the Korean veterans honored by the Korean-American Association of Greater Cleveland (The hosts are in the back because they were too modest to sit up front.)



Challenge coins presented to Greater Cleveland Korean veterans

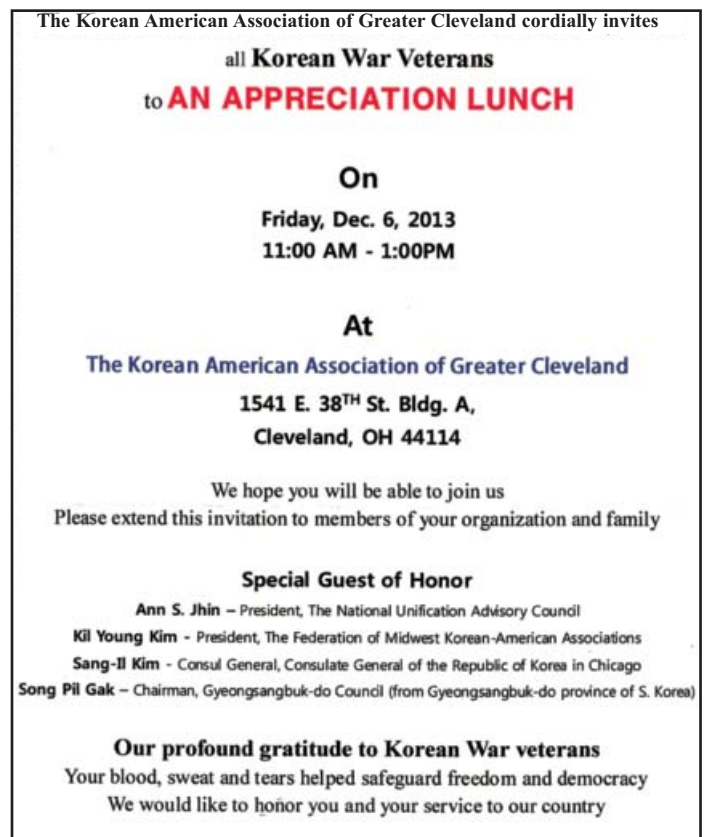
All the visiting dignitaries spoke of their profound gratitude to the American veterans. Song Pil Gak spoke through an interpreter. Korean veterans present were given a personalized citation by Ann S. Jhin and Kil Young Kim in a hard-bound folder. Each veteran also received a Challenge Coin (or medal) representing the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Armistice.

The ladies of the Association served a delicious lunch following the recognition ceremonies.

Stephen Szekely, 1516 Laclede Rd.
South Euclid, OH 44121



Award presented to Steve Szekely of Ch 112 at appreciation luncheon



Invitation from the Korean-American Association of Greater Cleveland to local veterans

131 NORTHWEST OH [OH]

We placed a Korean War Memorial in Toledo. Jamie Farr, aka "Klinger," of the TV Korean War show M.A.S.H., attended the ceremony. We engraved his name on a brick in the walkway around the monument.

The memorial cost \$50,000.

Northwest Ohio Chapter, P.O. Box 342
Luckey, OH 43443



Past President/Finance Officer Joel Davis of Ch 131 (L) and Jamie Farr at Toledo memorial



Thomas Baranowski, Lou Streb, Joel Davis, Daniel Draheim, Glenn Cousino, and Jamie Farr (L-R) at Toledo memorial

153 CENTRAL FLORIDA [FL]

We have new officers, as does the Ladies Auxiliary. They were installed by our Past President, Charles Carafano. The officers are President Ed Torres; 1st VP Don Smith; 2nd VP George Chartrand; Treasurer Tom Faas; Chaplain Jerry Von Loh; Sgt.-At-Arms Bill Bardell; Judge Advocate Mildred White; Historian Ken Cosgrove; Secretary Georgene Emshoff.

The Ladies Auxiliary Officers are President Elizabeth Vergara; 1st VP Patricia Clouser; 2nd VP Barbara Faas; Treasurer Helen Saccente; Secretary Patricia Chartrand; Chaplain Mary Horrocks; Historian Mary Gaffney.

Helen Saccente, 1787 McFarlane Ave.
Deltona, FL 32738



New officers of Ch 153 (L-R) stand next to Charles Carafano: Ed Torres; Don Smith; George Chartrand; Tom Faas (partially hidden); Jerry Von Loh; Bill Bardell; Mildred White; Ken Cosgrove; Georgene Emshoff.



Ladies Auxiliary officers of Ch 153 (L-R) next to Charles Carafano: Elizabeth Vergara; Patricia Clouser; Barbara Faas; Helen Saccente; Patricia Chartrand; Mary Horrocks

158 WILLIAM R. CHARETTE (MOH) [FL]

New officers for 2014, installed by Past Commander Charles Appenzeller, include Frank Cohee (Commander), Bill McCraney (First Vice Commander), Ron Fuller (Second Vice Commander), and Jim Bradford (Secretary/Treasurer).

Both McCraney and Bradford are Past Chapter Commanders and Past Department of Florida Presidents.

Frank Cohee, 4037 Chelsea Ln., Lakeland, FL 33809
863-859-1384, kwvasec@gmail.com



New Ch 158 officers installed by Past Commander Charles Appenzeller (far left): Frank Cohee, Bill McCraney, Ron Fuller, and Jim Bradford (L-R)

169 LAKE COUNTY [FL]

Bill will replace Korean Conflict with Korean War on Florida License Plates

Leesburg, FL, February 26, 2013: We had the honor of having Larry Metz, a Representative in the Florida legislature, tell us the status of his Bill, HB 559, which addresses language in Florida statutes and on Florida license plates to revise references from Korean Conflict & Vietnam Era to Korean War & Vietnam War, respectively. He also gave us an excellent overview of freedom as granted to us by the constitution of the United States.



Existing Florida Korean Conflict Vet Plates

This all came about because we brought the issue to Mr. Metz's attention. A couple years ago, Carol Becker observed a special license plate when she visited the DMV in Clermont. The plate said "Korean Conflict Veteran." She told Tom Thiel, then Ch 169 President, about the plate.



Tom Thiel of Ch 169 expresses his appreciation to Representative Metz

Rep. Larry Metz, FL District 32, addresses members of Ch 169



He checked Florida statutes and found that the conflict plate was indeed authorized by 2012 Florida Statutes, Title XXII, Motor Vehicles, Chapter 320.

Chapter members at their November 2012 meeting universally approved a motion directing President Thiel to contact their Florida representatives and state senators representing the chapter's coverage area to explain members' collective dismay over the state's approval of the term "Korean conflict" in lieu of "Korean war" for Florida license plates. They also requested that they bring about action in the Florida legislature to correct this insult to Korean veterans everywhere.



Ch 169 President Wally Jones expresses appreciation on behalf of all chapter members

Thiel wrote four letters that month. Early in 2013 he received a phone call from Mr. Metz, who expressed sympathy with our cause. But, because of timing, he could not act immediately. Nevertheless, he promised he would.

In the fall of 2013 we learned of HB 559: Military Veterans, a GENERAL BILL by Metz (co-introducers) Murphy, which "Revises references from Korean Conflict & Vietnam Era to Korean War & Vietnam War, respectively, & from Korean Conflict Veteran to Korean War Veteran; authorizes issuance of Combat Medical Badge license plate; revises references; establishes method of proof of eligibility for certain specialty license plate." Metz said that Senator Charlie Dean of Inverness, FL, has introduced similar action in the Florida Senate.

Mr. Metz advised us that he believed that all his fellow members of the Florida legislature will vote for his bill, and that

Governor Scott will readily sign it. Mr. Metz invited the chapter to be present at the vote, and we extend this invitation to all KWVA members.

Mr. Metz served in the United States Marine Corps from 1976 to 1980. He served in Japan for a year during that time, where he met his wife, Mariko. From 1980 to 1982, while in law school, he served in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

Chapter members expressed their sincere appreciation to Mr. Metz. They very much appreciate Mr. Metz allocating one of his six legislative opportunities to this issue.

Tom Thiel, kwvathiel@gmail.com

(All DSC photos by Carol Becker)

170 TAEJON [NJ]

Chapter Commander Dies Suddenly



Dr. Richard Onorevole, Past Commander of Ch 170

Commander Dr. Richard Onorevole was called to his eternal rest unexpectedly on October 27, 2013. It was an emotional shock to our members. At our last meeting he was full of life with all kinds of plans for the coming year, including the election of our new officers, our Christmas party, and the many activities we share with local Korean churches.

Dr. Onorevole was born on June 9, 1928, just in time for the Korean War. During his life he achieved many positions in academia and beyond. He was an educator, author, and a member of the

State Board of Examiners, New Jersey Department of Education. He also served with the New Jersey Department for the Humanities. He was a recipient of a Distinguished Service award from the Board of Freeholders, Bergen County and New Jersey State Board of Examiners.

Dr. Onorevole received his Master of Arts degree from Montclair State University and his doctorate from Columbia University in New York. He was also very active with his church and in the Knights of Columbus. His achievements were numerous, and they included some in the field of veterans activities as well.

He served his nation as a Tech Sgt in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. Later, he became the Commander of Ch 170 and Chairman of the Korean War Memorial Monument that was erected in 2000 in Saddle Brook, NJ.

Forty chapter members attended Dr. Onorevole's wake and the ceremony performed by our officers, which was presided over by his successor, Kenneth Green. Others attended the funeral mass at St. Philip the Apostle Roman Catholic Church in Saddle Brook. KWVA National Director, chapter Past Commander, and New Jersey Past State Commander George Bruzgis represented the association.

Dr. Onorevole will not be forgotten by Korean War veterans or his many friends throughout the area and the State of New Jersey.

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

172 HANCOCK COUNTY [OH]

We hosted the annual I-75 picnic and reunion for our four West Central Ohio chapters: Western Ohio (108, Piqua), Johnnie Johnson (115, Lima), Greene County (125, Xenia), and us. There were 128 members and guests in attendance. Dept. of Ohio State Secretary Howard Camp was the guest speaker.

120 members and guests attended our annual Christmas dance on December 13, 2013. Vice President Bob Taylor presided over the meeting. The guest speaker was Mrs. Kim Rice Turley, BSN RN, who is currently gathering information for a book she is writing on nurses' contributions to the war effort in Korea.

Santa Claus (Jim Iler) and Mrs. Claus (Carol) helped distribute gifts and door prizes. Harpist Mrs. Nancy Glick provided dinner music for the evening.

Harry C. Biddinger, 1 Windstone Ct., Findlay, OH 45840, 419-423-5785 (Home), 419-957-7837 (Cell), Cbiddinger@woh.rr.com

Mrs. Kim Rice Turley addresses attendees at Ch 172's Christmas dinner



Santa Claus, aka Jim Iler of Ch 172, holds the floor at Christmas dinner

Mrs. Nancy Glick presents harp music for Ch 172's Christmas gathering





The I-75 picnic entryway for Ohio chapters



Members of Ohio chapters enjoy their annual picnic

175 LT BALDOMERO LOPEZ MOH [FL]

We sponsor great young individuals who volunteer during the summer to help veterans at the James A. Haley Veterans Hospital Youth Program. We pay for the sponsorship for each person. We created and presented a very nice certificate and a medal to each sponsored youth.

T. Devlin Parrish, 813-369-3733 (cell),
t.parrish05@hotmail.com

Past President Ralph Hawkins of Ch 175, who presented the awards to chapter-sponsored youths



The medal and certificate presented by Ch 175 to volunteer sponsors



Eddie Ko and Ralph Hawkins of Ch 175 prepare certificates of appreciation for volunteers



A recipient of Ch 175's certificate and her mother (far left) with Eddie Ko, Ralph Hawkins, and T. Devlin Parrish at certificate ceremony



Representatives of several Tampa area groups that sponsor the youth program at James A. Haley Veterans Hospital (L-R) VFW, Jewish Veterans, Marine Corps League, KWVA, and DOCA

186 ST. CHARLES COUNTY [MO]

Members of our chapter and comrades from two other local KWVA chapters, 44 (Missouri #1) and 78 (Jefferson County), along with a few Chosin Few veterans from the St. Louis, MO area, participated in an Honor Flight to Washington D.C. on November 12, 2013. They visited several war monuments, including the Korean War Memorial, while there.



Clarence Schueter, Bob Breig, Bob Peitz, and Art Minor of Ch186 at Korean War Memorial (not pictured is Virgil Olendorff, who took the photo)



Korean War veterans from St. Louis, MO area at Korean War Memorial



The entire Honor Flight group from Greater St. Louis on the 11/12/13 Honor Flight

Even though it was a cold and windy day, the veterans enjoyed this unbelievable free trip. They feel that every Korean veteran should take advantage of this exceptional experience.

Salvatore Christifulli, 923 Annabrook Park, Dr.,
O'Fallon, MO 63366, 636-294-1836,
SChristifulli@charter.net

188 SOUTH LAKE COUNTY [FL]

David Litz, Chapter Commander, presented a check to Lloyd Thoms, Executive Director of the Resource & Recovery for Homeless Veterans Organization. The organization operates a Rehabilitation and Transitional Program for veterans who live in homeless camps in the Ocala National Forest in Florida and elsewhere in Lake County and helps them return to society.



Don Krolak of Ch 188 (L) presents check to Lloyd Thoms

It also operates a thrift shop in Eustis, FL to support its mission. We have supported this organization's mission to rehabilitate homeless veterans for many years through the use of donations we receive from our Rose of Sharon campaign.

Don Krolak, 352-243-2792

199 MANASOTA [FL]

We received a \$15,000 check from the ownership of Bingoland, which was part of a \$90,000 donation to local veterans groups by the Bradenton bingo parlor. Chapter President Thomas ("Skip") Hannon told Bradenton [FL] Herald columnist Vin Mannix, "That's a big chunk that will enable us to do whatever we can that's right. We're going to have enough money to donate to other charities, schools, other veterans groups, Red Cross, people looking for help."

The donations, which were made available from Bingoland's proceeds from the last several months of 2013, were "firsts" for each organization. (Two local VFW posts also shared in the donation.)



Members of Ch 199 at Bingoland

Pete Killingsworth, president of Bingoland and Orange Blossom Bingo, told Mannix that veterans groups receiving the donations have volunteered at the venue. In turn, they have received donations for their organizations.

According to Killingsworth, "Through the years we were giving them \$200, \$300, \$400 a month....But when the state declared Internet cafes and their gambling-type games illegal in 2013, that worked to Bingoland's benefit — and their charities. Once they went down, that revenue came our way.

"Before that I was afraid we'd have to close our doors, but the bingo hall started making money."

That worked to our benefit, Hannon—who doesn't even play bingo—said!

Reach Hannon at 4721 Mt. Vernon Dr., Bradenton FL 34210, 941-795-5061, skip-pat-han@hotmail.com

60th Anniversary Special

The Point System

Troops in Korea had to earn a minimum of 40 points before they could go home. They earned them on a monthly basis. The system was based on how close troops were to the front: four a month for a trooper on the front line; three right behind that; two farther back; one for troops outside the USA. Front-line troops earned points the fastest—but they faced considerably higher risks in accumulating them.

222 DON C. FAITH (MOH)

Our Color Guard ceremony provided a service for the Texas Travel Industry on 12 February 2014.



Homer Garza, Jesse Villanueva, Jesus Perez, Ronald Swift, James Rominger, Fermin Cantu, and Ricardo Torres Perez of Ch 222 perform Color Guard ceremony

249 COLONEL JOSEPH C. RODRIGUEZ MOH [TX]

We safeguard the memory of the Korean War among the rich heritage of American war efforts by our participation in various events throughout the year.

Roy Aldridge, 915-581-4725
royaldridge@sbcglobal.net



Raul Aguilar and Marc Villanueva, Ch 249 Korean War veteran honorees, at the 2013 Veteran Gala held at Ft. Bliss, TX

A 50' x 100' U.S. flag flies 180 feet above the Old Glory Memorial as hundreds attend 2013 Memorial Day ceremonies to honor the sacrifices of fallen soldiers and the unveiling of the Korean War Memorial at the Old Glory Memorial in El Paso, TX





Don Peppard, Raul Aguilar, Armando Rosales, Merle Degler, Ben Arriola, Manny Rivas, Marc Villanueva, Danny Lopez, Luigi Pellicano, Norman Chavez (L-R) hold Ch 249's banner



Veteran Day Parade participants from Ch 249 include (TOP) Armando Rosales, Raul Aguilar, Don Peppard, and Marc Villanueva. BOTTOM: Luigi Pellicano, Manny Rivas, Merle Degler, Ben Arriola

250 CHARLES B. THACKER [VA]

Once again we had a nice Christmas dinner. The weather and sickness caused some members to miss it, but those present had a good meal and enjoyed getting together.

We got to take a picture with the addition of new office holders: Freddie Baldwin (Adjutant); George Butler (Board Member); Fred Bishop (Secretary and Quartermaster); Tom Wright (Chaplain); Kenny Fannon (Commander); Bascom E. Giles (Vice-Commander); and Eugene Bentley (First Vice-Commander).

The program ended with Commander Kenny Fannon's presentation of an award to Jack Bentley for his time as Vice-Commander.

Jack Bentley, P.O. Box 114, Pound, VA 24279



Members and guests of Ch 250 at annual Christmas dinner



New officers of Ch 250



Commander Kenny Fannon of Ch 250 presents award to Jack Bentley

251 SAGINAW-FRANKENMUTH [MI]

On February 8, 2014 there was a combined party put on by the local Aleda Lutz VA Hospital and the Saginaw County Veteran's Council. It was the 4th annual Sweet-Heart's Dinner-Dance. A local hall provided the facilities for free; the disc jockey donated his time and the music. The free meal, which consisted of steak, chicken or fish, was absolutely fantastic.

The first 250 veterans and lady friends from all wars to sign up had an enjoyable evening. Our chapter was well represented. Incidentally, the three ladies in the nearby photo were nurses during the Korean War.



Members of Ch 251 at the 4th Annual Sweet-Hearts dinner dance



Bob Simon of Ch 251 shakes hands with guest speaker Thomas Winn as members look on

Every veteran took home many useful items donated by local business people. This was a great way for the people who put this party on to say, "Thank you for your Service!!!"

Our guest speaker at our February meeting was Thomas Winn, Deputy Warden of the Saginaw Corrections Facility in Freeland, MI, who described a new prison. Mr. Winn had retired from police work after 20 years of service and now has 20 more years working as Deputy Warden of the Freeland Prison.

He told us there are three main buildings that hold 1,486 criminals. One houses petty thieves, a second holds primarily prisoners who have committed assaults on wives, etc., and the third holds people who committed felonies such as murder and armed robbery.

There are no "bullpens." The maximum to a cell is two inmates. There are enclosed, heated towers, and a patrol vehicle drives around the compound 24-7. Not only is this a recent facility, but it is very modern.

Trusted prisoners earn a small wage of \$.70/hr. "prefabbing"

the small one-room cottages of about 14' x 14' that are starting to show up at state parks for people who enjoy camping without hauling a trailer or erecting a tent. Of course, they must use the public bathroom and toilet.

The prefabs are hauled by truck and assembled in one day. A journeyman electrician wires the small building. Campers use a furnished microwave oven and food is kept cold in the camper's ice chest.

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

270 SAM JOHNSON [TX]

America's Most Generous KWVA Chapter Logs 5,768 VA Volunteer Hours in 2013

We recognize all volunteers and presents plaques to volunteers with 100 or more hours in 2013. Once again, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, generous chapter members logged more VA volunteer hours than any other KWVA chapter.

These volunteers repaired and placed new wheelchairs and walkers in-service, staffed the help desk, greeted patients as they arrived, and performed duties in wards 5b and 5c, which we "adopted." They also participated in a monthly Hamburger Cookout for veteran patients confined to the Community Living Center (CLC) at the Dallas VA Hospital.

It is noteworthy that Chapter President J. D. Randolph, a National KWVA VAVS Director, led by example with 527 volunteer hours.

Chapter members receiving plaques at the February meeting,



Ch 270 members with over 100 hours (L-R) J. D. Randolph, Dick Lethe, Joe Seiling, Bill Carman, Dick Bové, Jimmie McGee, Ski Wojciechowski, George Kraus, Morris Chambers, James Cawyer, and Jim McCrary

with hours in parentheses, were: J. D. Randolph (527), James Cawyer (315), Morris Chambers (289), George Kraus (282), Ski Wojciechowski (260), Jimmie McGee (224), Dick Bové (208), Bill Carman (149), Joe Seiling (137), Dick Lethe (110), and Jim McCrary (109).

Plaque recipients not attending the meeting were Ken Borchers (214), Homer Mundy (188), and Tilford Jones (deceased 153). Chapter members with fewer than 100 hours were Grace Borchers (96), Ernie Bousquet (71), Pat Jetton (54), Paul Pfrommer (49), Bill Lovas (44), Ed Wuermsier (30), Richard Sanchez (20), and Pat Haug (14).

Glen Thompson, gtomp32@suddenlink.net

281 ROLLA #9 [MO]

At our December meeting we received a \$1,000.00 check from Kyong Rainbolt to be used for the Veterans Memorial Park in Rolla. In addition, she presented medallions from the South Korean government to individual members in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Korean War cease fire.

KWVA National Director James Fountain and Frank Williams, Commander of the Department of Missouri, also attended. Williams presented each member with a copy of Korea Reborn, a gift from the South Korean government.

Forrest O'Neal, 602 South Murry Ln.
Rolla, MO, 573-364-3174



Jim Fountain, KWVA National Director, Ch 281 Commander Jack Smart, and Missouri State Commander Frank Williams (L-R) at December meeting

RIGHT: Forrest O'Neal of Ch 181 receives his South Korean medallion from Kyong Rainbolt

BELOW: Kyong Rainbolt presents check to Ch 281 Commander Jack Smart



297 PLATEAU [TN]

We received a check for \$3,260.50 from the Cumberland County Chorus and the Cumberland County Band. The money is the remainder after expenses from the Veterans Day concert at Stone Memorial High School, which attracted the largest attendance ever at this venue for such an event.



Marty Gibson, Director of the Cumberland County [TN] Chorus, and Brian Bacon, Director of the Cumberland County Band, present check for \$3,260.50 to Commander Bob Johnston of Ch 297 (Photo by Tomas Whitehurst)

We express our heartfelt thanks to both of these organizations for their generous contributions—and to the people of Cumberland County, who supported the effort.

The funds are earmarked to assist needy and deserving veterans in Cumberland County.

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

306 WEST MICHIGAN [MI]

Member Rod Chapman, Sr. made a sign and placed it in his front yard on July 27, 2013 to commemorate the Korean War cease fire.

Rod Chapman Sr., 4717 Seagull Dr. NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49306



The sign in Ch 306 member Rod Chapman's yard

311 H. EDWARD REEVES [AZ]

We participate in two parades each year. One of them is the Veterans Day Parade in Prescott. One of the four 2013 Grand Marshals was member James ("Bill") Johnston. (The other three were WWI veteran Nat Robbins and Vietnam veterans Al Santillan Jr. and Renee Ball.) All four were escorted along the parade route in Corvettes.

Notably, Navy veteran Johnston volunteered 3,000 hours at the Prescott VA.



Part of the festive crowd at Ch 311's 2013 Christmas Party

Seven cadets from Prescott High School carried our banner and flags in the parade. They put a great face on our five marching members and the five-vehicle procession that followed them with fourteen members aboard. (To illustrate the exuberance of youth, when the cadets finished the route with us they realized that their unit had not even started to march. They joined it—and finished the entire route again.)



Cadets hold Ch 311's banner at Prescott, AZ Veterans Day Parade

The turnout by citizens of Prescott and the surrounding area was very rewarding for all. We had help from several men who had vehicles to carry those of us for whom too much walking would have been very difficult. The volunteers' help played a role in our winning 1st place for the motorized group.

A seven-member delegation from our chapter, led by Commander Schlotterbeck, attended a City Council meeting and accepted the award.

Ch 311 Commander Schlotterbeck accepts 1st Place Award for Motorized Group in 2013 Veterans Day Parade



Members of Ch 311 prepare for colorful Veterans Day Parade route



Officers of Ch 311 at Veterans Day Parade award presentation

We held our Christmas Party on December 19, 2013. It was well attended.

We are an active chapter and very proud of it.

Vernon Gerdes, P.O. Box 12492, Prescott, AZ 88304

312 ANTIETAM [MD]

Chapter Commander Named Veteran of the Year

The Joint Veterans Council of Washington County (MD) has named Chapter Commander Les Bishop as its Veteran of the Year 2013. The award was presented to Commander Bishop at a special luncheon on March 11, 2014 at the VFW Hall in Hagerstown, MD.

Commander Bishop was selected for the award based on his efforts in the founding of Antietam Chapter 312 and his leadership in chapter activities over the past seven years, especially in the conduct of numerous 60th Anniversary events from 2010 to 2013, which elevated the community's knowledge of the Korean War and also



Pat Patterson, Cynthia Weedon, Committee Chairman Rusty Baker, Charlie Morris, Les Bishop, Tom Hutzell, and Joint Veterans Council President Wayne Taylor (L-R) at Veteran of the Year presentation for Bishop of Ch 312

brought many new members into the chapter.

Commander Bishop's leadership in assisting the completion of the Korean War Veterans Monument was also cited on the award plaque. In addition, he was lauded for his many contributions to the community and the various VSOs throughout the county.

The Joint Veterans Council of Washington County is an organization representing fourteen veterans groups in the county. The luncheon they sponsored for the Veteran of the Year award was attended by more than 50 people, including some of Commander Bishop's family. The actual announcement of the Veteran of the Year recipient was kept secret until the luncheon.

Les Bishop, P.O. Box 868, Funkstown, MD 21734

318 INDIAN RIVER COUNTY [FL]

We elected new board members for 2014, who were installed by Eric ("Rip") Wieler. They include Commander & Director and Director of the Veterans Council Joseph A. Gomez; First Vice Commander & Director and Director of Membership Genaro J. Pisano; Second Vice Commander & Director Ronald Stevens; Judge Advocate & Director and Director of Publicity Vincent P. Abbate; Treasurer & Director Ernest J. Miller; Recording Secretary &



New board members for Ch 318 (L-R) Joseph A. Gomez, Genaro J. Pisano, Vincent P. Abbate, Thomas B. Browne, Leon P. Lenzi, Willard C. Burner III, Ronald Stevens. Installing officer Eric ("Rip") Wieler stands at far left.

Director And Assistant Treasurer Thomas B. Browne, Director of the Telephone Committee Willard C. Burner III; and Director of Entertainment Leon P. Lenzi.

Joseph A. Gomez, 1210 24th Ave.
Vero Beach, FL 32960, 772-473-2313

DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

The Department of Florida elected new officers at its January 2014 Council Meeting. They are President Robert Hebner; First Vice-President Robert McGuire; Second Vice-President "Hank" Butler; Third Vice-President Maxine Parker; Secretary Charles Husbands; Treasurer Joan Arcand; Chaplain Harold Sievers; Past President Charles First. (Photo courtesy of Carole Becker of CID 169, KWVA of Lake County)

Joan M. Arcand, 5674 Bay Pines Lake Blvd.
St. Petersburg, FL 33708



New officers of Department of Florida (L-R) Charles First, Harold Sievers, Charles Husbands, Joan Arcand, Maxine Parker, Hank Butler, Robert McGuire, Robert Hebner

A Contrast In Blue



There is a highway sign on U.S. 285 on the 38th Parallel in the isolated San Luis Valley in south central Colorado that commemorates the Korean War. The wide open spaces and the vivid blue sky of the 38th Parallel in Colorado are a vivid contrast to the 38th Parallel I remember in Korea. I believe the difference is so striking that it makes a good photo for *The Graybeards*.

Kenneth E. Camell, 3120 Baylor Dr., Boulder, CO 80303-5802,
303-494-2013, CamellK@yahoo.com



“Freedom Is Not Free”



KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION INC.

Annual fundraiser winners drawn at the KWVA Annual Meeting.



1950-1954

Donation \$20 per ticket. To enter this exciting fundraiser, complete the attached form. Winners will be announced at the 2014 KWVA Annual Meeting

Deadline for ticket donations 1 Oct. 2014



1954-present

3 Super Prizes!

1st Prize

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2nd Prize

3rd Prize

\$1,500



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For more tickets, copy or go to **KWVA.org**, for applications click “HOW TO JOIN” link.

KWVA INC. Korea War and Korea service Veterans

Announcement from the Fundraising chairman's office: My co-chair and I will be stepping down after the 2014 annual meeting. (Effective with the awarding of above three prizes.) We thank all the members that have supported our efforts during the past 7 years and ask your support for the incoming fundraising committee. God bless each and every one of you and again, Thank You.

Art Griffith, Chairmen

Otis Mangrum Co-Chairmen

Make check payable to: KWVA

Mail to: KWVA Membership Office, PO box 407, Charleston, IL, 61920-0407

OR pay by credit card:

CC#: _____ Exp. Date ____ / ____ V-Code ____ [] Visa [] Master Card

Contact: Art Griffith, Chairman, Fundraising committee, Artzkwva@yahoo.com for more info about

Return this ticket with donation of \$20

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Membership #: _____

Korean War Veterans' Mini-Reunions

194th Engineer Combat Battalion

Members, friends and relatives attended the unit's ninth consecutive reunion, which took place at the Tropicana Express Casino in Laughlin, NV in September 2013.

Charles O. Havey, 715 W. St. Moritz Dr., Payson, AZ 85541



Attendees at 194th Eng. Combat Bn. gathering (1st row, L-R) Chuck Havey (AZ), Chuck Conner (OK), LaVonne Brown (OK), Quentin DuVall (CA). (2nd row, L-R) Bill Minter (UT), JoAnn Minter (UT), Vern Rathbun (ID), June Rathbun (ID), Bill Alexander (CA). (3rd row, L-R) Warren Boyer (OR), Norma Boyer (OR), Gerry McKinney (IA), Jean McKinney (IA), Dan Kennedy (KY), George Gant (OR). (4th row, L-R) Garold Dick (ID), Brian Havey (AZ), Ginger Huff (AZ), Donna Salem (AZ), Phyllis Smith (AZ)

Artillery Officers of OCS Class-11-52 Hold 14th Reunion

OCS Class 11-52 graduates from the Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK, met in Richmond, VA, April 22-24, 2013 to share fellowship memories of the Korean War and exchange stories about their families since their last reunion.

The group, with wives and widows in attendance, also welcomed two sons of deceased member Daniel Hall at its Monday evening dinner in their hospitality suite. All enjoyed the Richmond Trolley tour of the city with commentary by the daughter/driver of a WWII vet.

The reunion culminated with a last night banquet in the Presidents Room of the Historic Old Bookbinder's Restaurant. In a thing of irony, the waitress was a Korean-American daughter of another Korean War vet. What a great way to climax this reunion!

"Our class of 74 graduates is now down to 37 still living," Dwight L. Thomas noted. "Quite a few of them were unable to attend

due to illnesses and health issues."

"Although we all graduated as 2nd Lieutenants," Thomas explained, "many attained higher ranks. One, Robert Ensslin, retired as a Brigadier General. That's not

bad, since some of us were drafted into infantry basic training at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas back in January 1951."

Contact Thomas at 319 Palm Dr., Marlin, TX 76661, 254-803-3688.



Attendees at OCS Class 11-52 gathering (Front, L-R) Charles Faraci, Joe Beam, Herman Baumann, Gene Richards (Back, L-R) Richard Nagle, Ryan London (grandson), Ridgway Dunton, Dwight Thomas

76th Engineer Construction Bn

The 76th Engineer Construction Battalion held its 21st annual reunion 25-27 April 2013 at the Comfort Inn & Suites in Lebanon, TN. The 76th ECB was the first engineer construction unit to arrive in Korea. It got there from Okinawa, Japan in July 1950.

The 76th ECB holds its annual reunion during the last full weekend of April. Everyone attending always has a good time.

Ezekiel ("Zeke") Gandara (President), 68526 S 90th St., Lincoln, NE 68526, zekmil@yahoo.com



Members of the 76th ECB at their Lebanon, TN reunion

Ladies at OCS Class 11-52 get-together (Front, L-R) Barbara London, Patti Whatley, Rose Baumann, Jean Faraci (Rear, L-R) Betty Dunton, Janice Beam, Reggie Smith, Mary Nagle



L Co., 21st Inf. Regt



L Co., 21st Inf. Regt. members in Branson, MO

L Co., 21st Inf. Regt. veterans met for their 33rd consecutive reunion 1-5 May 2013 in Branson, MO. They attended two shows and had a luncheon on the Branson Belle Showboat.

As usual, the attendees ended their gathering with a memorial dinner.

George Vlasic, 279 Ravennaside Dr., NW, Calabash, NC 28467

Continued ➤

Korean War Veterans' Mini-Reunions(Continued)

73rd Tankers Association

The 73rd Tankers Association had a great reunion in Columbus, GA, April 23-26, 2013, thanks to our host Bobby Hill. On Thursday we had a tour of Ft. Benning, which included a tour of the Abrams training center division that included driver and gunner simulators. After the tour we had lunch with the 194th A.B. Soldiers and leaders.

On Friday we went to the infantry museum to attend a Basic Training graduation, which included a massing of the colors. That does not happen at every graduation.

After the graduation we had a guided tour of the newly completed infantry museum and had lunch at the Conference Center (the old Officers club). It is always great to go back to Ft. Benning, our home base until we left for Korea in 1950.

Bob Jones became the unit's new president as Curtis Banker, founder and President for the past seventeen years, stepped down.

Our 2014 reunion will be in Las Vegas, NV. Our reunion chairman is Louis Parady. For up-to-date information contact him at 702-642-8879 or by email at pegandlou@netzero.com.

We'll see you in Las Vegas next year.

Bob Jones, 13975 E 35th St. S Apt 428, Independence, MO 64055, 816-836-0969 (H), 816-809-0123 (C), bobjones73rdtkbn@yahoo.com



Attendees at the 73rd Tank Bn. reunion



Bob Jones sits in the driver's seat of the Abrams tank simulator at Ft. Benning



Incoming President of 73rd Tank Bn. Assn. accepts gavel from outgoing President Curtis Banker



Veterans at the 73rd Tank Bn. reunion have lunch at the Ft. Benning conference center



73rd Tank Bn. Assn. members greet each other at reunion hospitality site (L-R) Frank Byrne, Tom Ruffo, Emily Conley, Bob Weisbrodt

A Legacy Of Victory

'The Forgotten War' Korea: 1950-1953

By Stanley J. Grogan

Marking the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, 1950-1953, we honor all of those who served. America suffered almost 50,000 casualties in three years, as compared with Vietnam, with the same number of casualties over a period of ten years. Some 8,000 veterans are still missing in action from the Korean War.

As a combat veteran of the Korean War, its impact across the years causes me to examine just how my experiences contributed to protect our national interests. Further, what did I learn about protection of our great political crucible in which millions pursue freedoms which are carelessly guarded by too few Americans and looked upon as not worth fighting for by those anti-war activists who accept peace at any price?

My fighter squadron, the 68th Lighting Lancers, put the fledgling USAF on the map when F-82s flying day patrol on June 27, 1950, shot two YAKs out of the sky. The 68th also flew the first USAF all-weather fighters in combat, escorted the first evacuees from the peninsula, escorted President Eisenhower on his visit to Korea, and protected General MacArthur's C-54 when he entered the battle zone from Japan.

My twenty night combat missions, coupled with earlier interdiction of enemy motorized columns by F-82s, added to similar efforts by all-weather fighter teams, cumulatively kept the air clear of communist domination of the night skies over Korea and Japan for three years, and slowed the communist advance at the war's beginning.

My second combat tour in RB-29s of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron put my 13-man crew and several others in the position of dropping the famed \$50,000 for MIG leaflet. Years later, I learned that such leaflet drops kept Iron Curtain combat aircraft on the ground for a period of six days.

My effort, combined with those of service members of all branches, including the 22 nations under the United Nations flag, resulted in a free South Korea, one of the most progressive capitalistic industrial

The veteran looks at us and says, "We have a birthright of freedom thanks to our Constitution. Yet, today we have many children too illiterate to read it..."

engines in the Pacific Rim, a vast area holding more than 60% of the world's population. Because of the complexity of the infrastructure of most nations, with hundreds of airfields and thousands of water purification and electrical plants, nations cannot protect all entities against terrorists worldwide.

Herein, lies the genius of a war of preemption. Security forces hit hard and fast attacking perpetrators at the source, eliminating those prone to destruction. Witness the positive effects of eliminating the quack from Iraq from the international scene with the result of freedom for 25 million people, who recently had free elections and set up their own government. In earlier months, the Afghans grasped the gift of freedom with the same number of people and experienced free elections for the first time in 5,000 years.

But what we must guard against is the enemy from within, truly a greater threat than the enemy from without. In facing an uncertain future, is anything worth fighting for? Each of us must remember that we have freedom today because of the victorious sacrifices of our armed forces.

I view the position taken by anti-war activists as important to understand as our great nation moves into the dimly perceived curves of future events. Such people see the future in stark, contrasting hues—black or white, either-or, apocalypse or peace—on any terms.

No room exists in their lexicon for any of the considerations that have inspired our nation to mobilize during the past 200 years. Nothing in the peace activist's viewpoint is worthy of conflict, despite the fact that this attitude is not clearly stated. Appeasement does not work.

Recall that Neville Chamberlain's accord with Hitler before WWII led to the bloodiest war in history.

Following their logic, if nothing is worth fighting for, then there is little reason to

maintain and train military forces, whose basic mission is to fight and win. Tied in with the maintenance of military forces is recruitment of able men and women for our volunteer armed forces. Equally unsound is a doctrine that calls for defense of our interests worldwide without adequate provision in funding the force necessary to do the job.

Today, a tattered remnant of one of the world's most popular religions, Islam, threatens to tear civilized nations apart. Because of a policy of preemption, both the leadership and infrastructure of Al Qaeda have been weakened worldwide.

Let us detach ourselves for a moment to view today's world in the eyes of a Korean combat veteran. What did this patriot have to say as he stood freezing in the Korean winter, vastly outnumbered by an attacking force, wounded from being stationed too long on the line, emotionally scarred from isolation as a POW, and surrounded by the death and carnage of combat?

The veteran looks at us and says, "We have a birthright of freedom thanks to our Constitution. Yet, today we have many children too illiterate to read it as a result of too many failed schools, largely as a result of liberalism infecting both processes of discipline and basic value of respect for national unity. I suffered loss of income when recalled to duty, yet you remain silent on critical issues because it may be bad for business." Today's social security issue must be faced or future generations of Americans will be impacted.

In the words of Charles M. Province: "Remember these points! It is the soldier not the TV newscaster who gives you freedom of the press; it is the soldier not the campus organizer who allows you to demonstrate; and, finally, it is the soldier who salutes the flag, fights for the flag, whose coffin is covered by the flag, that allows the protester to burn the flag."

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

Feeding The Starving



Village of Yongdongpo, Korea



Our bunker at Massacre Valley



Lou Horyza



People lined up waiting for food



Getting ready to go up on line in December 1952. Jack Shaffner (L), Lou Horyza, unknown person kneeling



Lou Horyza a

By Louis P. Horyza

I arrived in Korea in April of 1952. After landing at Incheon we loaded onto a train that took us to the Replacement Depot at Yongdongpo a short distance from Seoul, where we were to wait for our assigned units to pick us up. There were five of us assigned to the Tank Company, 279th Inf. Regt., 45th Division. We waited about a week before we were picked up due to heavy action at the front.

At dinner the first night we were shocked to see a group of local people with coffee cans in their hands standing by the single-strand fence keeping them out of the area. Shortly after we

were done eating, we washed our mess kits after dumping the left-over food into the garbage cans. We flushed them out with our left-over coffee, then submerged the mess kits into boiling water. Finally, we scrubbed them in treated rinse water and then in clear, hot rinse water.

We watched as a group of people crossed over the fence and started dipping their coffee cans into the garbage barrels. Then they ran back over the fence. This happened until the Post guards shoved them away.

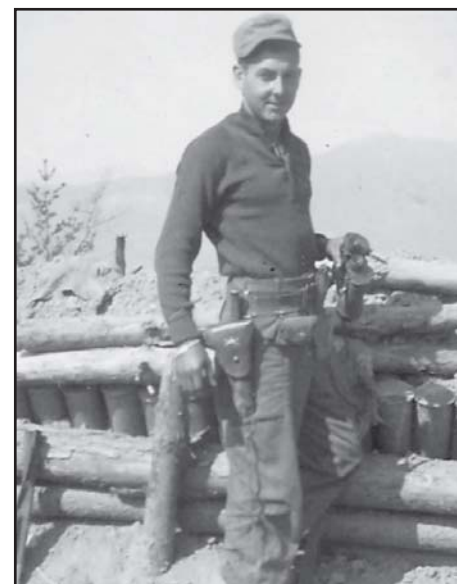
The next day at breakfast they did the same thing. At lunch time the guards were posted at the fence, so a group of us took our

mess kits directly to them before washing them out to give them clean food without the coffee mess.

That afternoon the Engineers came in with concertina wire and stretched it across the area to keep the locals out. They stopped us from going to the fence to give them our left-over food.

What a shame! Here we had all that excessive food and they had none.

Louis P. Horyza, 667 Escuela Pl., Milpitas, CA 95035, 408-263-8779, loupegh@aol.com (Photos courtesy of Louis Horyza)



SFC Louis P. Horyza on front lines with the Chinese Division across the valley near the Punchbowl



za with broken track on his tank



a and houseboy mascot in reserve Chorwon Valley



inese Feeding the starving people at Yongdongpo, Korea

Quo Vadis?

By Albert McCarthy

The 60th anniversary of the armistice in Korea has been brought to a close. Bands, parades, color guards, memorial stones, medals and books from Korea are all starting to fade in the course of our daily lives.

The question now is will the KWVA, America, and the world, through benign neglect, fall prey to a collective amnesia regarding all those who have served and still serve in South Korea defending a fragile, troubled, and often violent armistice? Does the fumbled U.S. "Pacific Pivot" really mean anything?

If the experience of the last 63 years has taught us anything, it is that now is not the time to pat each other on the back as if the job is done. The job is not done! At best, the threat is tenuously contained.

So much depends upon what happens in the next few years; one can only hope that reason and logic prevail. Collectively, we must look to the future and decide who we are, who our friends are, what we stand for, and what will become of our organization, and our allies.

In Asia, will the people, government, and Ministry of Patriot and Veteran Affairs in South Korea close this chapter of their history and focus on the fruits of their labor and the benefits of being the tenth largest economy in the world? Will they, like America, take for granted the 1,947 American deaths that have occurred since the armistice as just collateral damage and move on?

We must ask ourselves what the consequences might be if the KWVA becomes complacent with the status quo and doesn't increase its efforts to be more inclusive of veterans of the continuing Korean War. Certainly, South Korea would be deprived of its current constituency across America as

aging members aren't replaced in sufficient numbers. And, sensing this decline, the North Koreans (DPRK) most certainly would exploit a lack of political support and test, if not outright, America's commitment to face down its long-time enemy and nemesis on the Korean peninsula.

Who will South Korea turn to in troubled times if not to us? Who will speak up for South Korea in the halls of government if not us? Are we willing to allow the KWVA, its members, and their contributions to a free and unfettered world, fade from memory via historical Alzheimer's?

The KWVA needs to seize this moment in time, while people's minds are open and the country is attentive to the relationship that has and continues to exist between America and South Korea.

Now is the time to clear our minds, open our arms, and embrace all who have answered freedom's call and stood ready to give whatever was asked of them, up to and including their lives. Some served from 1945-1950 while Korea regained her nationhood; some fought long and hard against extraordinary and sometimes impossible odds from 1950-1953 to ensure Korea's survival; and for the last 63 years over 3,000,000 U.S. military personnel have served in Korea to protect and defend Korea and the UN DMZ from a determined and tyrannical dictatorship in North Korea during the so-called armistice. Each group, from each of these epochs, has earned the right to be part of our band of brothers.

In 2014 we will help answer the biblical question Quo Vadis (Where are you going?) as we participate and vote in both the KWVA and national midterm elections. Let's get it right.

Albert McCarthy, LR 36750, Director,
KWVA Chapter #299,
mccarthy.albert@live.com

RETURN from page 33

Kyungju with its royal tombs from the Silla dynasty.

After six wonderful days in Busan, the party boarded the famous bullet train to Seoul. What an experience! The train reaches speeds of 180 miles per hour. It's so smooth the riders feel they are going about 50 miles per hour. In reality they're going nearly 200. The trip from Busan to Seoul took about two and a half hours. It was a wonderful experience seeing much of the beautiful countryside of South Korea.

Arriving in Seoul, the group was met by soldiers of COL Kieob Shin's 26th ROK Army Mechanized Brigade and driven to their base an hour outside of Seoul. Col Shin hosted a luncheon, museum visit, musical concert, a Brigade review where the veterans trooped the line in jeeps, and watched a live fire demonstration of heavy tanks and anti-tank weapons.

The Seoul half of the trip was hosted by the HQ of the Jogye Order. We visited a

63-story business building which, when it was completed about ten years ago, was the tallest building in Korea. It's still a very popular tourist spot because the top floor consists of all viewing areas looking down on the Han River with its many bridges, and the many nearby 30-40 story residential high rises. One can see for many miles, and the entire city of Seoul! Joe Johnson spotted a former drop zone his unit used for training along the Han River!

On 8 June the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism conducted its Memorial Day program at the National War Memorial. More than 500 Buddhist monks participated in the ceremony, with almost 10,000 people in the audience. There were many VIPs present, including the Director of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, the leading monks of the Jogye Order, and 75 more military, political, and civilian VIPs. Joe Johnson was invited to give brief greetings, which were well received.

While in Seoul the group visited the King's Royal Palace, the museum of Korean Folk Life, the museum and visitors center for the Presidential Blue House, the National History Museum, and the museum honoring King Sejong and Admiral Shin – Korea's greatest national heroes.

We were hosted for dinner on our final evening by the Venerable Ji Won Su Nim, the number 2 man in the HQ of the Jogye Order in Seoul. It was an eleven-course menu of all vegetarian dishes – delicious! The group was presented with many wonderful gifts and took with it warm memories of the kindness and gratitude of its Korean hosts.

Each member of the party thanks the many wonderful people who spared no effort in making them feel welcome. This was a once in a lifetime experience!

Reach Monika Stoy at timmoni15@yahoo.com

Reunion Calendar: 2014

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.

MAY

B-58 Hustler Assn. (USAF), 1-4 May, Ft. Worth, TX, Fossil Creek Radisson Hotel. Richard Bolcer, 817-249-5019, rich92437@sbcglobal.net

USS Ault (DD 698), 1-5 May, San Antonio, TX. Tony Fuentes, 210-495-9554 or Gatherings Plus, <http://www.reunionpro.com/>

67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (All units), 12-16 May, New Orleans, LA. Marion Edwards, 126 Willow Ave., Greenfield Twp, PA 18407, 570-222-4307, jeeme@nep.net

JULY

91st Military Police Bn., Pusan, Korea 1952-1954 (58th, 289th, 560th, 563rd MP Cos, 54th Tr Companies), July 29-31, Mackinaw City/Mackinac Island, MI. Don C. Hart, 11805 Goodfellow Drive, Frederic, MI 49733, 989-732-8102, don-chart@yahoo.com

Korean War Ex-POW Assn., 27 July – 3 Aug., Louisville, KY. Bill Norwood, 423-476-3628/ wnorwood909@charter.net or Jack Chapman, 505-369-5188/franklinjack33@gmail.com

SEPTEMBER

USS Ingersoll (DD 652), 5-8 Sept., Houston, TX. Dennis Harris, 6581 CR108, Iola, TX 77861, oldsailor62@gmail.com or www.uss-ingersoll-vets.com

USS Sphinx (ARL 24), 8-11 Sept., Branson, MO. Frank Ironi, 954 Lilac Dr., Sauk Centre, MN 56378

84th & 62 ECB (Korea), 8-11 Sept., Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Carol Nelson, 39 Myrtle Ave., Warwick, RI 02886, 401-738-0693, cen21255@verizon.net

USS Hornet (CV 8, CV/CVA/CVS 12), 9-14 Sept., San Antonio, TX, Hilton Double Tree-Airport Hotel. Carl & Sandy Burket, PO Box 108, Roaring Spring, PA 16673, (814) 224-5063, (814) 224-0078 (Fax), hornetcva@aol.com, www.uss-hornet-assn.com/ **25th Infantry Division Assn.**, 9-15 Sept., Seattle, WA. Sarah Krause, PO Box 7, Flourtown PA 19031, 215-248-2572, Fax: 215-

248-5250, TropicLtn@aol.com, www.25thida.org

USS Colonial (LSD 18), 10-14 Sept., Boise, ID, Riverside Hotel. Loren Kerby, 3013 Emerald Ct., Platte City, MO 64079, 816-858-3158, kerbyplatte@aol.com

51st Fighter Interceptor Wing Assoc., 11-14 Sept., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577, The Landmark Resort., 888-974-0478. Ernie Stroud, 8518 Flat Creek Rd., Kershaw, SC 29067, 803-475-2654, erniesth@windstream.net, www.keithfan-non51st.org

Second Inf. Div. Assn., 16-20 Sept., Omaha, NE. Bob Haynes, 224-225-1202, 2idahq@comcast.net

LST 883 (Korean War and WWII veterans), 17-21 Sept., Idaho Falls, ID. Ben Mills, (208) 585-2284

24th Inf. Div. Assn., 17-21 Sept., Omaha, NE, The Omaha Marriott Hilton. Don Maggio, 828-686-5931, the24thidavp@aol.com

LSMR 404, 21-24 Sept., Branson, MO, Grand Plaza Hotel. Warren L Gilmour, 801-641-6538, warlyn97@utahbroadband.com

2nd and 5th Mule Train (Korean veterans), 23-24 Sept., Nashville, TN. Roger Robertson, 760-245-0201, rdccc@msn.com

USS Rochester (CA 124), 25-29 Sept., San Antonio, TX. Joe Hill, 931-432-4848, nitecrawl@twlakes.net

772 Military Police Bn., 2nd week of Sept., Washington D.C. area. Gene Michaels, 28511 TR 1233, Warsaw, OH 43844, 740-824-4774, gccalin@gmail.com

OCTOBER

USS Yorktown (CV-10, CVA-10, CVS-10), anyone serving onboard 1943 to 1970, Crew, Air Groups/Squadrons or Marines, 16-18 Oct., Mt Pleasant, SC (aboard the ship). Alix Adams, P.O. Box 1021, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465, 843-849-1928, aadams@ussYorktown.net



Recon Missions

RICHARD BIRD...I am looking for a Korean vet named Richard Bird, SFC, 45th Division, 180th Infantry Regt., I&R Platoon. We met on July 2, 1952 at the Seoul Airport for an R&R trip to Kokura, Japan, on the island of Kyushu.

I came across his name in reading old letters to home that I had stored away. I was a Sergeant in the same outfit, but in Battalion Hdqs.

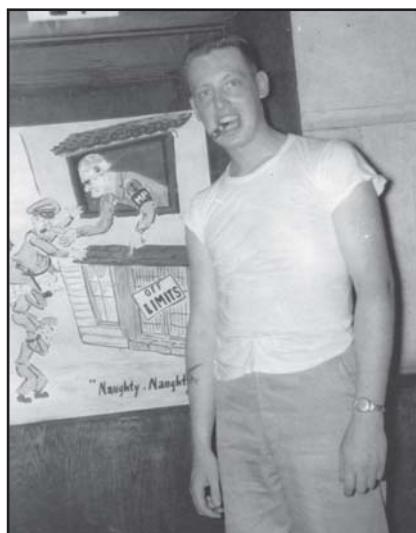
Frank E. Fay, Jr.
18 Chestnut Cluster
Doylestown, PA 18901
443-880-3507, oakies1950@gmail.com

EDWARD TITCH's daughter, Barbara Bersch, is looking for information about his service in the Korean War. Hopefully, someone might recognize him and share information about his time there.

She wrote, "Unfortunately, my father passed away in 1993. Sadly, we never really asked him questions we are longing to know the answers to as we've gotten older. We would really like to know more about where he served in Korea and what battles he may have been a part of. Any assistance you can offer me would be greatly appreciated...thank you!"

Titch was from Northeast Ohio (Warren). He was aboard U.S.A.T. Fred C. Ainsworth and crossed the 180th Meridian on that ship on Dec. 2, 1949. Towards the end of his military service he was a Sergeant. He also had an eagle with its wings spread tattoo on his right forearm and served as a meat cutter at the commissary in Sendai, Japan.

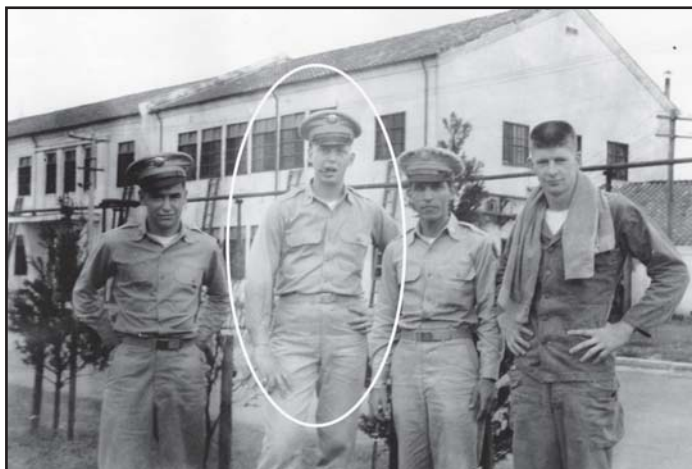
Collectively, the photos and the information might make Bersch



Edward Titch in front of poster



Edward Titch (circled) aboard U.S.A.T. Ainsworth



Above, Edward Titch (circled) and comrades somewhere



At right, Edward Titch's military patches

lucky enough to find someone who can shed some light on that part of her dad's life. Once she learns more, she and her family are going to try to take a trip to Korea to see some of what "all you brave veterans risked your lives for."

Barbara Bersch
15586 W. Westview Dr.
Goodyear, AZ 85395
(480) 406-7363, barbara.bersch@yahoo.com

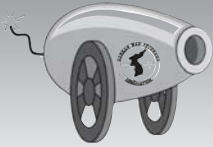
Does Anyone Recognize These Soldiers?

These 1st Cav artillerymen were just presented Bronze Stars by Gen Palmer in Korea in 1950. Does anyone recognize any of them?

R. J. Clark, 2755 S. 600 E, Greenfield, IN
Ph: 317-462-9616, 49-51CavKVet@comcast.net



Does Anyone Recognize These Soldiers?



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.

Having Trouble Getting Your Copy Of Korea Reborn?

Several members have reported difficulties getting copies of Korea Reborn. Our editorial staff reached out to their Membership counterparts and received this response:

"I know nothing more I could help this person with than is already on the list on the KWVA.org website. It's an "outside of KWVA's control" issue, and he's not the first one to let us know he/they are having problems getting the book.

We at the Membership Office never even got any books at all to distribute, and we could have been helping many if we would have some here."

All we can suggest is that members keep trying to contact the representatives listed in the previous edition.

Coleman Not The Only Major Leaguer In Two Wars

According to the blurb in "Feedback," Jan/Feb 2014, p. 64, Jerry Coleman was "the only major leaguer to see combat in two wars." That is not accurate.

The "Splendid Splinter," Ted Williams, #9, left fielder for the Boston Red Sox from 1939-60, flew fighters in WWII and Korea, missing a total of five years of his baseball career. Still, he was one of the greatest players of all time.

James Pickett, jimpickett@mac.com

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ironically, as a lifelong Yankee fan, I knew that and failed to correct it before we went to press. Guess I'd better turn in my honorary pinstripes. Williams missed three complete seasons, 1943, 1944, and 1945, during WWII. Strangely enough, he did not miss any complete seasons during the Korean War. He played in 89 games in 1950, 148 in 1951, 6 in 1952, and 37 in 1953.

The Smith Brothers

I enlisted in January 1948 and was sent to Japan for occupation duty. I was in a communications squadron. On a warm, sunny afternoon we learned that we were at war in Korea. Not many of us knew where Korea was located, so we quickly gathered enough information to learn its whereabouts.

I was attached to the 5th Air Force Communications Squadron. We arrived in Taegu, where we stayed until our reassignment to Seoul in October 1950. I was attached to Headquarters, 5th Air Force in December of the same year. That assignment required my transfer to be stationed in Pusan.

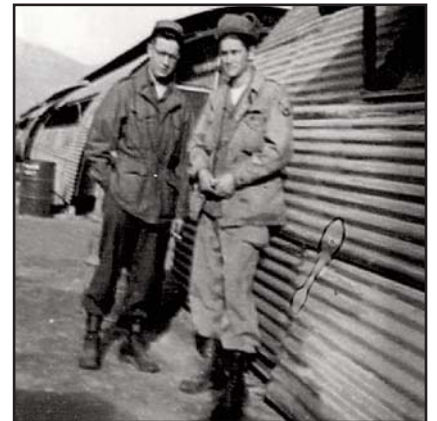
I found out that my brother (Corporal Lloyd Smith) was sta-

tioned in Pusan with an amphibious engineering battalion. I visited him there in December of 1950. In March 1951, I was transferred to Seoul. In April 1951, I learned my brother was at Inchon, so we had another visit. In August 1951, we were billeted at the now defunct Seoul University, where my brother came from Inchon to see me. We had our final meeting in Korea in November of 1951, when I returned to the States.

Upon my return, I learned my mother had kept an extensive combination scrap book and log of my entire time in the service, from my enlistment through my tour in Korea and my return to the States. She also kept all news clippings in the book that had to do with the war.

War in that frozen peninsula wasn't pleasant for any of us. However, I was blessed by being able to have short visits with my brother and to receive such a nice gift (the scrap book/log) from my mother upon my return.

Lew Smith, 509 W. Washington Ave.
Kirkwood, MO 63122



The Smith brothers in Pusan

Thanks For Your Website...And Thanks For The Graybeards

I'm a Korean Defense vet ('63-'65) and have just finished the January-February issue of *The Graybeards*. I've many friends, "Chingos," who did the real war. I was a Veterans Service Officer for a lot of years and it never ceases to amaze me how almost everyone is a contributor, of some kind, to insure the Korean War will never be "The Forgotten War."

I would just like to say thank you to you for the time, effort and heart expended to keep us informed.

Sincerely,

LTC Charles "Pappy" Patchin, U.S. Army (Ret.)
cpatchin@comcast.net

Coleman Flies A Sabrejet

I am saddened by the news that Jerry Coleman has passed away. Jerry was a Corsair pilot with VMA323 based at K-6. He was well respected by all the maintenance personnel as he treated them as equals.

In the book "Why Marines Fight," by James Brady, Jerry gave the account of his accident when the Corsair flipped over on its back during takeoff on a full sortie. As the rescue helicopter crew chief, I was one of the 'they' that pulled him out.

I recall a better event when an Air Force Sabrejet landed at K-6 in the early evening. Apparently, the pilot and Jerry had some drinks together in the Officers Club and made a bet they could fly each other's airplanes.

The following morning Jerry took off in the Sabrejet, made a few circles, then came back in and landed. The Air Force pilot got in a Corsair and ran it off the end of the runway without ever getting the wheels off the ground.

Lew Bradley, lew.bradley@gmail.com

There Was Still Smoke Coming From Their Bodies

In the November-December 2013 edition of *The Graybeards* I saw the photo of a P-51 with the South Korean emblem. It took me back to the middle of April 1951. A group of us POWs was being housed in a pretty good size wooden structure. The house had a small room attached to it in the back, which is where we were staying.

The day before the atrocity, I heard the guys in the front room hollering "stay down." The warning was repeated quite a few times. There was a spotter plane flying around that building just as a squad of North Korean soldiers was going by it. They ran under the front roof of our building and just kept running back and forth. The plane finally left; no doubt the film was going to be developed.

The next morning another POW named Jimmy Chavez and I were outside in the back of the big house. Suddenly there was machine gun fire. Jimmy and I ran toward the mud hut in the back. En route I stopped in the kitchen doorway. As I looked out I saw that P-51 flying by. The pilot and I looked at each other; that is when I saw the South Korean emblem.

Jimmy and I huddled in a corner of that kitchen. I heard a lot of machine gun fire and a rocket being fired. I heard GIs hollering; they were being burned alive. After the planes left we went outside. There were a lot of GIs lying on the ground.

Much later the Koreans brought stretchers, onto which we loaded the burned bodies, from which smoke was still rising. We took them a little way off and dumped them into a depression between two roads. That scene is repeated often in my sleep. I don't think it will ever go away.

I would like to hear from the guys who were in that building in April 1951. As far as I know there is another guy who was in that terrible ordeal.

Oscar Cortez, 2931 White Tail Dr., San Antonio, TX 78228, oscardortez45600@yahoo.com

Korean War Memorial Foundation Update

You may recall we communicated regarding our Korean War Memorial Foundation site dedication ceremony. We're finding that we are not reaching and communicating with as many Korean War

veterans as we need to, especially those beyond the San Francisco Bay Area. And we need to reach as many as possible as soon as possible, as the following makes clear.

As the milestones list below suggests, we're making significant progress with the Memorial, but we still have a way to go. Our goal is to raise \$3 million to pay for the sculpture, architecture, landscaping, educational components, and long-term maintenance of the site.

The South Korean government has pledged to donate \$1 million to the Memorial, but only if our Foundation comes up with a matching \$1 million from American sources by the end of this year. So far we've only raised about \$400,000 of that matching \$1 million.

We are now in the midst of an intensive campaign to get large donations from U.S. and Korean corporations, especially those that have benefitted from the sacrifices made during the Korean War, including Chevron, Bechtel, Samsung, etc. However, this effort takes a series of protracted negotiating sessions, we're learning. And in the meantime, the clock is ticking.

For this reason, we seek to reach out to as many Korean War veterans as possible, preferably by email and advertising, but also by direct mail if that is our only option.

Best regards,

Gerard Parker, Executive Director, Korean War Memorial Foundation, 1806 Belles Street, #6-B, The Presidio, San Francisco, CA 94129, 415-750-3862, <http://kwmf.org/>



KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

CHECKLIST OF MAJOR MILESTONES REACHED AND PENDING

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Gain government approval for KWMF's 501(c)3 non-profit status | Done |
| 2. Secure start-up funding from KWMF officers and board members | Done |
| 3. Finalize Memorial site selection | Done |
| 4. Appoint pro bono attorney and accountant | Done |
| 5. Commission sculptor | Done |
| 6. Design and print brochure with donation insert | Done |
| 7. Hire staff, lease and equip office space | Done |
| 8. Launch bilingual English-Korean Website | Done |
| 9. Launch Facebook page and Twitter account | Done |
| 10. Appoint new Korean and American members to KWMF board | Done |
| 11. Conduct multi-tiered fundraising campaign | Ongoing |
| 12. Forge strategic alliances with federal, state, and local officials | Done |
| 13. Forge strategic alliance with The Presidio Trust | Done |
| 14. Forge strategic alliance with ROK Consul General, S.F. | Done |
| 15. Request support from Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, ROK | Done |
| 16. Confirm support and funding from Republic of Korea government | Done |
| 17. Conduct formal Site Dedication ceremony | Done |
| 18. Obtain final design approval from KWMF board and Presidio Trust | 10/13 |
| 19. Commence monthly newsletter for donors and prospects | 10/13 |
| 20. Conduct formal Groundbreaking ceremony | 7/27/14 |
| 21. Commence major construction and landscaping | 7/28/14 |
| 22. Complete construction and installation | 5/25/15 |
| 23. Conduct formal Ribbon Cutting ceremony, open Memorial to public | 6/25/15 |

Korean War Memorial Foundation 1806 Belles Street, #6-B The Presidio San Francisco, CA 94129

415 750 3862 info@kwmf.org <http://kwmf.org>

KWMF Milestones

Confusion About Hemorrhagic Fever

There seems to be some confusion about hemorrhagic fever (HF) in Korea. I was in the M.A.S.H. unit that treated all the UN forces that came down with HF. One writer cited mice urine as a cause of the fever. That was incorrect. It was mites on the mice's and rats' bodies that carried HF near the front lines or MLR.

Several years ago, Nov. 26, 1997, to be exact, there was an article in the Livingston County [MI] Press about my experiences in Korea as a medical aide. It was written by Bob Heinel, Director, Livingston County Veterans Affairs. In it he wrote:

When Frank arrived [in Korea in 1950] the battle was going back and forth across this parallel. He was assigned to the 8228th M.A.S.H. about a half mile behind the front lines. Medics brought the sick and wounded out of the battle for transport to their M.A.S.H. unit by ambulances and helicopters.

Franks says this was the first time helicopters were used. With a transport time of 20 minutes, it reduced the battlefield fatalities by 90 percent from World War II.

The first thing he encountered was an out of control situation of Hemorrhagic fever, a blood infection carried by mites on the enormous rat population at the front lines. This destroyed a patient's liver and kidneys. They had never seen it before, and 70 percent of those infected died.

After they got some experience treating it, the fatality rate was reduced to 15 percent.

Frank was infected himself from the blood of a patient, and lost 45 pounds in two weeks, but he was able to recover. <END QUOTE>

One caveat: Mr. Heinel was off a bit about what my unit did at that time.

Frank Lambert, 6424 Lake Breeze Dr.
Brighton, MI 48114, 810-227-9572

Preventing Hemorrhagic Fever In Korea

The Army medical corps recognized that the large trench rats in Korea carried a mite that would bite the bunker guys and transmit hemorrhagic fever, so they came up with a chemical that they soaked or sprayed on clothing dispensed at the shower points. It smelled really strong, like benzene, and was a skin irritant, particularly for guys with light skin (blondes or red heads). I, with dark hair, did not feel the effect, but it was strong enough that it softened the plastic crystal of my wrist watch, making the hands almost impossible to read. The luminous hands became almost invisible. Consequently, when I was on patrol as point man, the guy behind me did not have a guiding glow to follow.

When we were at Christmas Hill, most of us wore the same dirty clothes for 19 days as no one went to the shower point way behind the MLR. The combination of the chemical and my own body odor (sweat, blood, slopped C rations, urine and no toilet paper) became almost unbearable; I wiped my spoon on my tee shirt so many times that there was no clean spot left, so I turned it around and dirtied up the back side.

The worst action regarding the rats was when guys tried to shoot them in the bunker. That was as dangerous as the contact patrols; I made sure that no one fired into our dirt bunker, which

was only big enough for 3 of our 8 men squad to sleep in 3 rotating shifts. Our four KATUSAS slept in a separate dugout cave 30 feet away. They liked that, because they were able to chat with each other.

The Colt 45 was a dangerous weapon for guys not adequately trained to clean and handle it. (I have one today); I carried a 32 Colt sent to me by my brother, which I still keep in a revered spot.

Three days after the cease fire on July 27th, I had a chance to go to a shower point—after spending four weeks in the same clothes. Boy, what a dirty smelly guy I was. I hardly recognized myself in a mirror, with my beard, hair as stiff as a toilet brush, caked on dirt, blood and food stains. That is probably why I take almost an hour each day to shave and shower. My wife thinks I am slow, but I tell her that hour is one of my pleasures of life!

So it goes for those of us who survived and now are octogenarians.

Another bad after effect determined by the VA—20 + years later—of that chemical saturated clothing was that it was the possible contributor of rheumatoid arthritis. My close friend, who was with us in the 45th, suffered with an advancing arthritis and succumbed from it at age 56. The VA hospital had many cases. (So the Agent Orange of Vietnam had a predecessor)

Wayne Pelkey, Barre, Vermont, wppelkey@charter.net

Perhaps An Open Mind And A Sense Of Humor Would Help

I read with interest the opening paragraphs of your editorial in the current (January-February 2014) issue of *The Graybeards*. But I stopped reading when you jocularly referred to MENSA as an organization of members who think they are tables.

I have been a member of MENSA since 1975. Each of my three sons qualified for MENSA. I also belong to INTERTEL, the Organization whose requirement for membership is "to be in the top 1%."

Over the years I have enjoyed meeting with my fellow MENSANS, most of whom enjoy the discussion of ideas laid on the TABLE. There are of course a few of my fellow MENSANS who are downright snobbish about their IQ level. Thank the Lord, they are few.

The Lord gave me certain talents and told me to use them for the benefit of others. This I have diligently tried to do, being a combat veteran of the war. (For the last four months of the War, my Engineer Company supported the 45th Infantry Division on Heartbreak Ridge.) I tried to comfort and console the men under my command as best I could. Being a 1952 graduate of West Point, where I received an excellent education and very good leadership training, my formal education has led me into areas other than the military. I was elected President of my West Point class.

I am a concert pianist and composer for piano, chamber, band and orchestra. My works have been performed by the Washington National Symphony and the Brussels Radio Orchestra. I have performed in Carnegie Hall. I am a painter in oils. I am a linguist, fluent in English, French and Russian, and conversant in four other languages. I am a connoisseur of French

wines. I am a world traveler, having visited 37 countries and have circumnavigated the globe. I am an author. My last two books are still available on Amazon, the latest is a novel recounting my years of experience as an undercover agent with the DIA.

I was decorated for my service in the Korean War and have been decorated by two Presidents of the Republic of France: I hold the French Order of National Merit and the French Legion of Honor.

I write to you, not to brag about my accomplishments, but to relate to you how I have used the talents given me by my Lord. I am honored to be a member of MENSA and INTERTEL (a high-IQ society that has only one qualification for membership: a score at or above the 99th percentile on a standardized IQ test).

Thank you for listening to my story.

Sincerely,

Bill Raiford, 318 Warren Ave., Thomasville, GA 31792

Discaberation

I have a book of poems by Tagore, bought in India by my father when we lived there (I was born in Madras) and can't find the poem you mentioned. The book is well-thumbed, my father being a staunch fan of Tagore. He actually met Tagore when Tagore was on a sort of lecture tour, reading his poems when he was poet laureate of India.

The only thing I remember about that meeting is Tagore's story about how his daughter was arrested by British policemen for riding alone in a chauffeured car, because only British ladies should ride like that!

I too like to play around with words. A word I coined decades ago still is used by my kids and their kids. When you hit your thumb with a hammer, you yell, "SAKAFRAS." If it really hurts, you yell, "DIRTY ROTTEN SAKAFRAS."

I fixed hernias on women and himnias on men. I named the birds in body, the vagoose nerve, the esophagoose, etc. I played first cornet in the ilio-tibial band.

Enough!!

It would be bragging to tell you that I was invited to join MENSA, so I won't tell you!

Birney Dibble, MD, jbirneydibble5@gmail.com

What Happened To The Lion?

Per, "Editor's Note", What happened to the Lion?, p. 54, Jan.-Feb 2014, Graybeards. I do not find a Lt. Thomas W. Gorman, USAF, Keene, NH, on the Korean War KIA - MIA casualty database. I did find a Capt. John Kyler Rhoads, USAF, 67th. T.R. Wing, 45th. T.R. Squadron, service No. AO 756701, d/o/b- Feb. 28, 1921, KIA - July 27, 1953, of San Francisco, CA, wife, Shirley, son, Lawrence.

Among many military decorations, the Captain was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, with 19 Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Capt. Rhoads, in his RF-80A Lockheed Shooting Star photo aircraft, and 1st Lt. Charles Rayford Tircuit, USAF, 6147th Tactical Control Group, service No. AO 2222872, d/o/b-

Dec.31, 1929, KIA - July 27, 1953, of Port Allen, La, in his LT-6 Mosquito aircraft, were the last USAF combat pilots KIA in the Korean War.

Tom Moore, tm103ps@yahoo.com

Imposing Time Limits On Secret Missions

There is little known about our Wing because **we were not to discuss our activities for 50 years.** (Emphasis added.) The 581st Air Resupply and Communications Wing (an on purpose misnomer) was a CIA Wing with headquarters at Clark AFB. Philippines. We had several different kinds of planes. I flew B-29s.

During the Korean "conflict" we flew psychological warfare covert missions in Korea. We had four B-29s stationed at Yokota, Japan. (No bases in Korea could support B-29s.) We flew one plane a night. Our planes were painted black, had no guns, no USAF markings, and only flew at night.

Our Wing commander, Col. Arnold, and a crew of 13, with several of our top officers on board, was shot down on his first mission.

Arthur Snyder, 429 Manor Ave., Cranford, NJ 07016,
908-272-5700, applesouse@verizon.net



Art Snyder "preflighting" a B-29 prior to takeoff from Yokota for a covert mission

The U.S. Does Search For Its MIAs

Re the book review on p.31 of the Jan-Feb 2014 edition:

Our country has for a long, long time been searching for the remains of our MIAs in many countries and from all wars. Hey, we even advertise in newspapers in Russia offering rewards for information regarding our MIAs. I totally disagree with the premise that our country has done nothing. That is total nonsense.

The intelligence reports I have seen are unproven and with very little evidence to back them up. Some years ago Senator Smith of New Hampshire was on the Select Committee for POWs and MIAs. Senator Smith went to Russia and found a document now called Task Force Russia. There were over 500 names on that list of men and women who were POWs in North Korea. Most of these men (and women) were members of the Tiger Survivors, my group.

Senator Smith announced that this list was proof that some of

our men and women had indeed been taken to Russia during the Korean War. I am number 314 on that list, and I was never taken to Russia—and neither was anyone from the Tiger Survivors, except for the American civilians with us who were repatriated via China and the Trans Siberian Railroad to Moscow, where our embassy met them and put them on a PAN AM plane home.

Fifty-eight percent of the Tiger Survivors perished horrible deaths in captivity under the North Korean Security Forces. Every one of the Tiger Survivors has been accounted for.

One intelligence report told the story of Chan Jay Park Kim Jr., an American soldier from Hawaii. He happened to be of Korean heritage. His name was reportedly located on a list in a café in Siberia that a waitress found. It seems that his name was the only one that could be translated. Kim, who attempted to change his name to George so he would not be shot, never went to Russia, and did perish during the winter of 1950 at Hanjang-ni North Korea. His death was witnessed by his Platoon Sergeant.

222 men and women were “promoted to Glory” in that hell hole of all hell holes. One was Bishop Patrick Byrne, of the American Catholic Church. I read one report where 500 Black Americans were transported through China to Russia. There is no proof in that regard at all.

Planes crash into mountains and nothing is left. Planes also crashed into the sea when they ran out of gas and now they are at the bottom of that sea. Some were hit by mortar fire or artillery fire with a direct hit and nothing was left. Many are still on the battlefield, and their location is known but to God.

Many men who perished were left in natural indentations in the earth and during the winter months the wild animals like pigs, mountain lions and wolverines devoured them, including the bones.

It is most important to account for the missing. We can all agree on that. But until the government of North Korea agrees to allow searches once again we are not allowed to go there. These searches went well until President Bush started calling the North Koreans names.

Shorty Estabrook, POW, Korea, July 15, 1950 to 29 August 1953, tigerul@verizon.net

There Is A WWI Monument

I read the article on page 19 in the January-February 2014 edition, i.e., “Time For a WWI Memorial On The National Mall?”, by Dale DeJonge.

Actually there is a Memorial Monument in Arlington Cemetery, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which was authorized by Congress on March 4, 1921, bearing the remains of one unknown war vet from WWI. There are also similar monuments erected in France, Great Britain, etc.

Although not on the National Mall, this is a tribute to all who fell during WWI.

Dwight L. Thomas, Marlin, TX
dwrightfwk@sbcglobal.net

Never Forget The USO

There are millions of people who have honorably served their country in the armed forces, in every category and branch of

service. Through all the decades of war, survivors have one thing in mind: “How did we survive the rigors of war?” Only God knows the answer to that.

Whether in a unit or division, we will be forever thankful to the United Service Organization (USO), which brought doughnuts and entertainment to the troops near the frontlines for war weary troops to brighten their days for at least a short span. The “Hourglass” Soldiers watched the shows in the Bulldozer Bowl of the 7th Infantry Division.



The Bob Hope USO Show in October 1950, with the Les Brown Band in the foreground (Photo courtesy of Richard J. Clark)

Reminiscing? We all have one thing in common—memories of entertainers like the lovable, energized, and humorous Bob Hope, the curvy and vivacious Marilyn Monroe and Joey Heatherton, and numerous other performers who risked their lives for the benefit of our combat troops who were far away from the comforts of America.

They exemplified the biblical saying, “In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.” (Romans 8:37)

Floyd Takeuchi, P. O. Box 12160
Fresno, CA 93776, 559-800-3925

Whatever Happened To Col Edgar J. Treacy Jr.?

I saw the following in The Graybeards: Prisoner of War Medal See more recipients of this award Awarded for actions during the Korean War Colonel Edgar Joseph Treacy, Jr. (ASN: 0-00019892), United States Army.

I am writing about Col Treacy. I was with him when we were POWs of the Chinese. He was taken to a camp. I was held until I was rescued. I have never heard whether he was rescued, still held in a camp, or died of his injuries.

Carroll G. Everist, SSGT US Army Retired
316-777-1342, sgtl@cox.net

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is what we learned about the fate of Col Treacy:

Birth: Jan. 10, 1914

Cedarhurst Nassau County New York, USA

Death: May 31, 1951, North Korea

West Point Class of 1935, Colonel Treacy was a decorated vet-

eran of World War II. In Korea he commanded the 3rd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. He was taken as prisoner of war while rescuing a comrade near Chipyong on February 15, 1951 and died on May 31, 1951 of malnutrition. His remains were not recovered. For his leadership and valor, Colonel Treacy was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Prisoner of War Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation and the Republic of Korea War Service Medal.
Burial: Body lost or destroyed
Specifically: Died while a Prisoner of War, North Korea
Source: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=13814796>

Mule Train

Here is a little-known unit that operated in Korea. (See the Reunion Calendar on page 60 for information about its upcoming get-together.)

During and post-Korean War, the Air Force operated the 5th Mule Train, a trucking unit that normally traveled in convoy, delivering ammunition and other supplies throughout Korea. As the fighting shifted, they would often pull supplies out of an operating base.

Their main operating base was at Yong Dong Po, just outside Seoul, and they had people at Wonju and Kunsan. I have located former members who were assigned to the unit from 1950 to 1959. I don't have the history of the 2nd Mule Train, but it was used during the 1960s and 1970s out of Osan. I was 2nd Mule.

We also transported supplies throughout Korea. Around 1965/66, the Air Force established half a dozen radar sites on the top of mountains. We transported everything needed to supply the sites, from beds to electronics.

Once a year we transported supplies to Py Do, an island just off North Korea. Also, once a year, we would load trucks on an LSU landing craft and go to Chegado Island, where a large LST would bring hundreds of barrels of diesel and fuel oil in from Japan. We would spend several days unloading the ship.

The guys from the 1950s called themselves "Mules." We called ourselves "Mule Skinners." Both units were very proud of their mission and we thoroughly enjoy getting together and swapping stories and a few lies.

Roger Robertson, rdrrcc@msn.com

Don't Turn That Dial

Bob Dial continues to receive feedback regarding his father's photos that appeared in the Nov/Dec 2013 edition, "Dial 'T' For Thanks," pp. 54 and 55. Here is a piece of information he sent regarding the photos his father took aboard *USS Valley Forge* (CV/CVA/CVS 45) during the early 1950s.

"I just created an open Facebook group titled "USS Valley Forge (CV-45) – Korean War" to display all of the photos my dad took during the war. The link is <https://www.facebook.com/groups/563360947093351/>

You have to be logged-in to Facebook in order to view the

photos. Please share this with any interested veterans who have a Facebook log-in (or maybe their children or grandkids have a log-in and can show them)."

He also received this letter, which is expurgated slightly:

Hi Bob,

I too am Bob. I saw the article in the *Graybeards* and I may be of some help identifying at least some of the pics in your story.

I didn't know your dad, although our times on board were quite similar. Also, I was in the Marine detachment of 62 Marines among the crew of about 2500+ sailors and probably never met him.

I reported aboard the "Happy Valley" on 24 Aug 51 as a PFC in the Marine detachment and transferred off the ship on 14 Sept 53 as a SSgt. My Korean service deployments were 12 Dec 51 – 12 June 52 and 31 Dec 52 – 1 June 53. After that last deployment, we returned to San Diego and shortly thereafter, the ship was reassigned to the Atlantic fleet and we shoved off for Panama, traversing the canal w/liberty on both Pacific and Atlantic sides.

Shortly after arriving in Norfolk and during the early summer of '53, we took aboard a class of USNA "middies" and went to Halifax, Nova Scotia for a week or two. Shortly after returning to Norfolk, the ship went into dry dock and I was transferred on 14 Sept 53.

Robert L. Eckert, Capt. USMC (Ret)

Bob Dial, JDIAL@nycap.rr.com

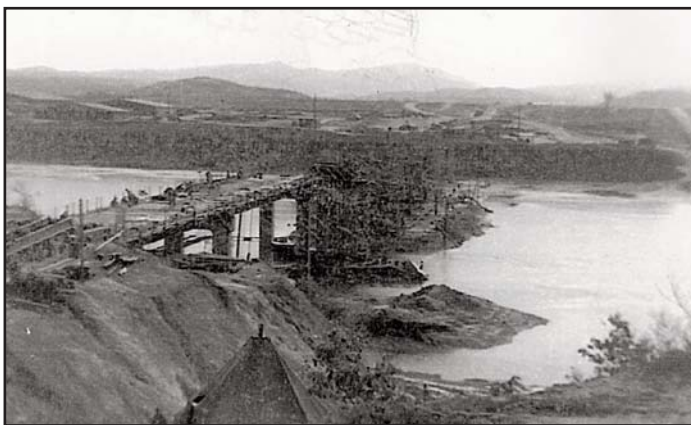
I'm Not Going Home In A Body Bag

I am enclosing three pictures taken in Korea in 1953-1954. Two are of the construction of what I believe was called Freedom Bridge at that time. They show the pontoon bridge prior to building the bridge and later the construction of the actual bridge over the Imjin River. I was located at Camp North Star that we took over from the Turks and this bridge was not too far from there. The last picture was taken of Old Baldy earlier in my time there.

I was a field wireman with the Headquarters Company of the 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. We were engaged in war exercises after the truce was signed. I was told to report to the HQ to a certain Major for an update on the wire laying my crew and I were engaged in. I told this Major that a certain line had yet to be laid and he asked me what the holdup was.

I replied that the field the wire was to be laid across was mined. He replied "So what? Probe for the mines as you go."

"No way," I told him.



Freedom Bridge construction, 1953-54



Pontoon bridge across the Imjin River



Old Baldy, 1953

He exploded and told me he would court-martial me.

The Regimental Commander came over and asked what the problem was and the Major said that I had refused a direct order. The Colonel asked me if that was true. I said yes. At that point I was willing to go to the stockade rather than obey such an order.

He asked me why and I told him that the field was mined and the Major told me to probe for mines to lay the wire. I also explained there was no way I was going home in a body bag to my parents.

He looked at me quietly and asked how else I could lay the line. I told him I would have it working in twenty minutes by laying it around the mine field. He told me to get going.

I saluted him. As I was leaving he had that Major at attention and was reaming him a new one. Needless to say the line was up and running as promised. There were no other repercussions after that—and I never did find out what happened to that Major.

Richard W. Condon, 439 Linden Ct., Frankfort, IL 60423,
815-469-2537, kmcondon@msn.com

What A Way To Wake Up

I was stationed in Sendai, Japan with the 54th Engineers at Camp Fowler. On a beautiful Sunday morning on June 25, 1950, I was walking across the camp's quadrangle when someone asked if I knew about North Korea invading South Korea. I did not, but I soon found out. About two weeks later we boarded a train with all our field equipment and headed for Sasebo, Japan to board ship.

We boarded a Japanese cargo ship that we filled with equipment and about 160 fellow soldiers. We sailed through the Sea of Japan and

Bill Roussel, Taegu



the Yellow Sea. After three days we landed at the port of Pusan, South Korea. We spent a couple of days along a railroad while the CO found a more suitable place west of Pusan that was located on the main road to Masan and near a large storage dump that we guarded for the Army.

Some five days after landing the Marines came ashore and the first night they filled our mess tent full of bullet holes. They were fresh from stateside and were rightfully scared. No more harm was done.

We generally followed the First Cavalry Division through South and North Korea during the perimeter breakout and entered Pyongyang, North Korea on a cold September - October morning. While the cavalry was playing with 30 and 50 caliber machine guns to clear a couple of areas, some of us scouted a North Korea bank with North Korean money scattered about all over.

Shortly after Thanksgiving, with the thermometer registering 35 below zero, we led the 1st Cavalry on the way south. We really had a good geography lesson in the Koreas: Pusan, Masan, Yong dong po - Seoul - Taegu -Taejon-Waeguan-Kaesong-Pyongyang...and back again. Then we went back to Kimp'o Airdrome and Yong Dong Po.

I left for the states via Inchon, Tokyo, Seattle, Camp Chaffee and Ft. Hood with the 141st Armored Signal Battalion, 1st Armored Division, assigned as the Battalion Mess Sergeant. I was discharged in May, 1952.

Bill Roussel, 160 Phillip Miles Rd.
Searcy, AR 72143, 501-268-1654

More Confusion About The ROKPUC, DD-214s, DD0215s...

The below thread between Dwight L. Thomas and John Gavel might clear up some misconceptions about the acquisition of the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. Then again, it might not. Anyway, here it is:

Thomas To Gavel, March 5, 2014

Col. John:

In reading the procedure to obtain the ROKPUC, you stated that an amendment would be made to our discharge form. Could this possibly be to amend our DD214, since my Honorable Discharge had nothing else on it.

Dwight L. Thomas
Marlin, TX 76661, 1st Lt. 7th ID,
Korea, 1952-53

Gavel to Thomas, March 6, 2014

Subject: Re: ROKPUC

I used the term discharge form because it is always right. There were different form numbers used over time but the DD214 has been used from the time of the Korea War to currently. Since it is a Department of Defense form it would not have been used before the

founding of DoD in 1947. I have helped WWII vets get awards and their discharge forms are different numbers.

Long way to say that yes, your DD214 will be amended by a small slip of paper with DD215 on it. If you have three DD215's and get another change approved they redo the entire DD214.

How could someone have so many additions? Many times when unit awards and service medals are earned no bells and whistles go off. A notice would appear in the Army or Navy or Air Force Times magazine and you would see it or a friend would and let you know. A trip to the personnel clerk and a look up of the right publication and the award would get posted to your record and when you were discharged it would be listed.

Over time new awards were created and some were retroactive. Sometimes awards are back to back. The US Korean War service medal ended and the US Korean Defense service medal started. Service in Korea during 1966-69 also qualified for award of the Armed Forces Expeditionary medal (a rare instance of two medals for the same service).

Service members who were awarded the AFEM for Vietnam had the option to exchange it for the Vietnam Service medal when it was created. Members of one service can perform duty with a unit of another service and in doing so earn unit awards awarded to the unit they served with...Navy Corpsmen with Marine units, Air Force forward air controllers with Army/Marine units, liaison officers, etc.

Some clerks, when processing DD 214s, looked up awards based on unit assigned and asked if you served with another unit; many did not. Of course, you had awards created and/or awarded after you were discharged.

Good luck in getting your DD 215, and if you need any more advice, it is free for the asking.

John Gavel, LtCol, USAF, PDRL

Thomas to Gavel, March 6, 2014

Col. Gavel:

It so happened that I received yesterday — from the National Records Center/Archives, St. Louis, MO — notification that I have now been authorized by it the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. The foreign award is not issued by the Dept. of the Army, but may be purchased from civilian dealers in military insignia. I looked it up in *Medals of America*.

At present I have two DD214s, one as enlisted man, the second after I was commissioned as 2nd Lt. from Fort Sill, OK. From what you wrote, I'll be getting a small slip of paper with DD215 on it in a future mail.

As an aside, when I, along with several other OCS grads, was issued, in error, WW2 serial numbers, a short time later, I was issued my current serial number.

Thanks for your detailed information.

Dwight L. Thomas

One More Item About Medals

I thought this would be of interest to 7th ID and post armistice members and even pre-cease fire members...

John Gavel, LtCol, USAF, PDRL

Colonel Gavel, Good Morning

I just finished reading the January/February issue of *Greybeards*

and would like to add to Dwight Thomas' inquiry about the ROK PUC. I served with the 7th ID from 10/55 to 4/57 attached as direct ordnance support to the 17th IR. During that time frame the 3rd KPUC was awarded to the division on May 26, 1956, at what I believe was the Seoul soccer stadium.

In the reviewing stand were Korean President Syngman Rhee, 8th Army CO General I.D. White, 7th ID CO General Paul Caraway, and other dignitaries. I marched past the reviewing stand along with 7th ID and UN troops. I distinctly remember the Ethiopian troops were in front of us because of their size and carrying left shoulder arms—plus using the WWII Wehrmacht goose step.

Also, it was announced that the Korean song "Arirang" was designated as the division's official marching song. The band converted the music of Arirang to the quick-step. Other UN soldiers were part of the ceremony, including the Canadian Black Watch, the Scottish Cameron Highlanders, the 4th Turkish Brigade, the Thailand Black Tigers and a British Brigade (6th Sussex or Ox and Bucs).

The 7th ID established a pin/badge called the "Order of the Bayonet" following the war as an acknowledgement of combat conditions that existed after the war. My understanding is that Gen Ferrenbal tried to get the army to award the CIB to those in the 7th ID who were killed and for those that participated in fire fights with the NKA in that envelope of time. I don't know the exact figure of American/Korean losses post war, but it is a significant amount.

The OB badge and pin, I believe, was extended to all 7th ID soldiers who served on the DMZ and it was permitted to be worn on the right breast. To my knowledge there is no official divisional regulation that describes the rules, but at 7th ID reunions I've seen it worn by many.

Another note while on awards: those who served in Korea during my tour did not receive any recognition for service except the Good Conduct Medal and, if warranted, a Medal of Merit. The National Defense and AEF were not authorized.

The UN Service medal ceased issuance in 1954, although many of them were still in country a few years after the war. It took until 2004 for the KDMS to be approved, and that was like pulling teeth. The Korean War is certainly our "Forgotten War." The post-Korean War era is mostly just forgotten, but for those that served.

Thank you for all the good work you and the staff at KWVA do to keep the Korean War on the table. You never know when it may start up again. Remember, it's just a truce for now.

Carl R. White, Co A, 2nd Plt, 707th Ordnance Bn, 17th IR/31 IR, 7th ID, Camp Kaiser/Casey, Korea 1955-57,
bluehen.carl@gmail.com

Does the 121st Evacuation Hospital Still Exist?

I was stationed in Yong Dong Po at the 121st Evacuation Hospital between 1952-54. (The hospital is mentioned a lot in the old TV series M.A.S.H.) I am looking for some information on that hospital, e.g., does it still exist?

My interest, at my age, is learning more about how the once small towns of Yong Dong Po, Incheon, Seoul, Pusan, etc., have developed in the past sixty years. Did they develop as much as Tokyo or Kyoto after WWII?

Just wondering.

Joseph Chirico, 17 Garrett Rd., Toms River, NJ 08757



Welcome Aboard!

ALABAMA

R045711 BERT E. ALEXANDER
R045600 JOHN Q. AMACKER
R045601 CLARENCE H. BROWN

ARIZONA

R045667 LACY R. BETHEA
R045697 TOM A. BREEZE
R045611 KENNETH W. OBERSTALLER
A045586 JUDITH A. THYDEN

CALIFORNIA

R045661 DARRELL E. BEAUCHAMP
R045687 KENNETH O. BUTLER
LR45609 STUARD M. HARTMAN
R045654 JOSEPH W. HOSCH
LR45689 LEO J. MCGARRY
LR45620 JOHN D. MIXON
R045684 RICHARD C. NICHOLS
R045656 DOUGLAS J. NOBLE
R045666 ROMAN A. PERROTTA
R045653 FRANCIS J. SEARLE
LR45630 ROBERT A. SNEATHEN III
LR45602 FOLMER V. STARR
R045664 THOMAS C. WATLING

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A045680 DAYNE H. WEBER

FLORIDA

R045679 RAYMOND L. ANDERSON
LR45695 PHILIP E. BIRDSONG
R045704 RAYMOND O. BOUCHER
R045672 EARL F. BREESE JR.
R045712 OTHO T. DAVIS
R045719 THOMAS A. DEROSA
R045612 DON C. DEWITT
R045701 BERNARD DIGIOVANNI
R045703 VALENTINO MACOR
R045659 JOSEPH MUSCARELLA
R045708 WILLIAM F. NORTON
R045633 EUGENE C. O'BRIAN
R045613 KENNETH L. PALMER
R045702 JEROME SIROTA
R045669 FRANK S. SISARIO
R045610 RALPH E. STOLZE
R045576 MARTIN WEINBERGER
A045705 ARNOLD J. WILLIAM
A045671 ARNOLD J. WILLIAM
R045660 FREDDIE WILLIAMS

GEORGIA

R045594 LENIS C. TARPLEY

HAWAII

LR45685 MARSHALL W. RITCHEY

ILLINOIS

LR45615 EDWARD M. BROTONEL
R045619 JOHN R. KRENGER
R045604 ROBERT E. MOODY
R045595 RUNE M. OBERG
R045690 DONALD E. PECHOUS
A045647 JUSTINE W. PRICE

INDIANA

R045698 DONALD J. GILLIES

IOWA

R045597 HERMAN D. CLINE
R045605 DEWARD A. MCMILLEN
R045629 DELBERT E. PETERSEN
R045587 DONALD C. STEBENS

KANSAS

R045635 NEIL C. HANSEN
R045692 JOE D. OAKES
R045696 JACK F. SPAHR
R045636 BILL L. WILSON

KENTUCKY

R045710 JAMES O. CLAYTON

MARYLAND

R045713 ROBERT G. STOVER
R045709 BARRY I. WARRENFELTZ

MASSACHUSETTS

R045707 GEORGE T. KITTREDGE
R045673 ROBERT P. NOONAN

MICHIGAN

R045579 ROBERT C. CRABB

MINNESOTA

R045652 STAN R. BASS
R045621 ELLSWORTH A. HEUSINKVELD
R045622 HARLAN A. THOMPSON
R045717 WILLIAM A. VERKENNES
R045580 HARVEY B. WINTHROP

MISSISSIPPI

R045582 THEO H. DINKINS
R045644 BASIL M. HUFF

MISSOURI

A045658 NOREEN M. BAKER
R045657 DONALD F. BECKER
R045676 ALFRED D. COLBERT
R045716 THOMAS A. DOHERTY
R045706 GEORGE H. FRANCIS
LR45623 MICHAEL P. PATE

NEBRASKA

R045617 GEORGE D. WACKERLE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

R045603 GEORGE R. NUGENT

NEW JERSEY

R045608 LAWRENCE J. NUGENT

NEW YORK

R045618 BRYAN C. ALLEN
R045686 PASQUALE COSTAGLIOLA
LR45585 RAYMOND E. GAUS
R045596 VICTORIA K. HILL
R045683 JOHN P. MURPHY
R045583 SAUL SCHULMAN

NORTH CAROLINA

LR45663 ELLIE E. PRICE

OHIO

R045591 ROLAND D. BIBLER
R045589 JOHN D. CASSIDY
R045590 JACOB L. COGLEY
LR45688 CECILE DOZIER
LR45578 ROBERT C. JACOBY

New Members of the Korean War Veterans Association

R045665 ALFRED R. KINZEL

LR45677 GREGORY J. KROL
A045694 KIM A. RICE-TURLEY

OKLAHOMA

R045624 JAMES L. BLAIR
R045625 DAN CARROLL
R045641 ROBERT L. GODFREY
R045637 JAMES W. GRAVES
R045640 KENNETH HARSTAD
R045639 DONALD JONES
R045626 IRA D. KUTCHER
A045632 HELEN K. LANDIS
R045638 JAMES L. OSBORN
R045670 EUGENE F. PERSINGER
R045627 WILLIAM A. POLLOCK

OREGON

LR45700 JOHN D. BOONE
R045691 JAMES M. DIXON
R045599 DELBERT B. 'BEN' RAND
R045720 RICHARD L. WARD

RHODE ISLAND

A045678 JOSEPH P. BALDINO
A045584 JOSEF J. BELLEVILLE
R045668 ALBERT N. GOLATO

SOUTH CAROLINA

R045592 CLARY H. SMITH
R045607 DON C. PAIR

TENNESSEE

R045675 EUGENE L. FERRIS
R045674 CARL B. HALL
R045718 HARRY A. JONES
R045699 ROBERT SHIPLEY

TEXAS

R045648 LARRY G. BLACK
R045642 BILLY G. BLYTHE
R045649 CECIL R. CARPENTER
R045650 LEONARD P. FLORI
R045715 NATHANIEL FORD
R045614 EDWARD L. 'ED' GRIMMETT
R045645 WILLIAM C. HENSON
R045588 JOSEPH E. HUGHES
R045682 RICHARD A. 'JONESEY' JONES
R045681 WILLIAM W. MAREK
R045593 WILLIAM O. METTLEN
R045643 CHARLES H. MITTI
R045721 ROBERT D. SATRAPA
R045577 RICHARD K. SATTERLEE
R045646 BEN L. SCHRANIL
R045651 LUTHER E. TEMPLETON

UTAH

R045628 JOHN C. COLE

WASHINGTON

R045662 RANDY B. WARNEKE

WEST VIRGINIA

R045714 NORMAN J. WOOTTON

WISCONSIN

R045634 ALOYSIUS L. BUECHEL
R045631 FRED G. KLETT
R045693 KEN E. MUENCHOW
R045655 OWEN W. POLOUSKY
R045616 WILLIAM E. POMERENKE
R045598 JOHN J. SEITZ

WYOMING

R045606 DANIEL J. DOMBECK

60th Anniversary Special

Mix An Indian Soldier And A Camera

The Soldiers from India ran the North Korean and Chinese POW camp near Panmunjom. After all the Chinese POWs left the camp, the Indian Soldiers were flown via helicopters back to Inchon to return to India. The helicopters looked like a trail of ants in the sky.

If the Indian Soldiers saw anyone with a camera, they would line up for you to take pictures of them. (Charles Petersen)

Now Hear This:

All comments concerning, or contributions for publication in The Graybeards should be sent to:

Art Sharp, Editor
895 Ribaut Rd. #13
Beaufort, SC 29902

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

Dates of service:

Division _____ ☐ **Army**

WithIN Korea were: *(See criteria below)*

Regiment _____ ☐ **Air Force**

From _____ To _____

Battalion _____ ☐ **Navy**

WithOUT Korea were: *(See criteria below)*

Company _____ ☐ **Marines**

From _____ To _____

Other _____ ☐ **Coast Guard**

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the above information provided by me for the purposes as indicated, is true and correct."

[If you are applying for membership in a category other than Section 1, par A.1., of the "Criteria for Membership" listed below, complete the "Certification of Eligibility for KWVA Membership" Form on page 2.]

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Note: If this is a GIFT Membership – please sign here to certify, under penalty of law, that to the best of your knowledge, ALL of the information you have provided about the Applicant is true and correct. [Note: If applicable, you must also complete and sign the Eligibility Form on page 2.]

Signature: _____ Relationship to Applicant: _____

Make checks payable to: KWVA – Mail to: **Korean War Veterans Association Inc., P. O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407** (

(Or you may pay by Credit Card)

Credit Card # _____ ☐ **VISA** ☐ **MASTER CARD (only)**

Expiration Date _____ V-Code _____ Your Signature _____

Adopted 10/27/2012

CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR KWVA MEMBERSHIP

In addition to completing the KWVA Membership Application Form on page 1, persons applying for, and qualifying for, membership under one of the categories listed below, are also required to fill in the appropriate blanks, and sign in the space provided below.

Check Only One Category:

- ☐ **Medal of Honor:** I am a Medal of Honor recipient and the date on which it was awarded was: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Ex-POW:** I was held as a Prisoner of War by the North Koreans, Chinese, or Russian forces at some time during the period June 25, 1950 to the present. From: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____ To: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Gold Star Parent:** I am the parent of : Name [print] _____, who was
☐ killed in action, ☐ missing in action or ☐ died as a Prisoner of War during the Korean War
on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Gold Star Spouse:** I am the spouse of: Name [print] _____, who was
☐ killed in action, ☐ missing in action or ☐ died as a Prisoner of War on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.
- ☐ **Associate:** I have a legitimate interest in the affairs of the Korean War Veterans Association and agree to accept the terms and conditions set forth in its charter and bylaws. I do not qualify to be a Regular member.
- ☐ **Honorary:** I was elected as an Honorary Member of the KWVA by a vote of the Board of Directors
on: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____.

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the above information provided by me for the purposes indicated is true and correct."

Applicant Signature: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year ____

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Section 1. Qualifications of Members. Membership in this Association shall consist of Regular, Associate and Honorary Members. No person shall be excluded from membership because of race, color, creed, sex, national or ethnic origin, or physical or mental disability, as long as the individual meets the criteria of service requirements as stipulated below. Only Regular Members as defined in A. below have a vote in National or Department matters.

A. Regular Members.

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.

WEB SITE: www.kwva.org

Adopted 10/26/2009, R5 Approved 7/26/2013

251 – SAGINAW-FRANKENMUTH [MI]

On February 20th, four past members of the military—and of different wars—spoke before more than 120 fifth grade Students at Handley Elementary School on what they did in their wars. Speakers were Richard Redifer and Bob Simon of our chapter, John Mulvaney (Vietnam Patriots), Saginaw, MI, and Carl Wilkins (Desert Storm), Saginaw, MI. The four vets have joined forces and will be traveling to various high schools to “TELL AMERICA.” This was the first time these four veterans met to relate to students what they did during their service.

Arrangements were made for each of the four veterans to display setups in the four corners of the gymnasium. The displays comprised uniforms, boots, helmets, mess kits, photographs, and combat battle ribbons. Clusters of students walked to

each set-up to hear veterans tell their combat story.

About four years ago Simon traveled to 9 high schools and talked to over 2,500 high school students. He was accompanied by vets who had served in Korea alone as military police, air borne, medics, pilots, riflemen, Sailors, and Marines. The procedure involved speaking only to high school students, who would meet in the four corners of a gymnasium and rotate to the presenters, rather than listen to them talking from a stage. It was much more effective that way, because the students could touch war collectibles and ask questions as we spoke.

Teachers were with the students. At the end of about fifteen minutes the lead teacher would tell the students to move to the next station. This system worked very well.

The four veterans discussed the sessions on their way home. They concluded that it is totally amazing how little students understand about wars and why they happen. I guess I can't figure out why wars happen either, except generally the cause is a power-crazy lunatic who dreams of creating a master race, overthrows smaller countries, and evidences greed for more land and territory. As a result, innocent countries join in the fight

called a war.

Thousands of servicemen lose their lives and cities become worn-torn and blighted, and good people live in fear and move away to a safer location. For the bad people there are three possible outcomes: get shot, end up in prison without parole, or take an early trip to a cemetery.

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



Presenters from Ch 251 and their fellow veterans at the Saginaw, MI session

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- ★ 16 – 26 May 96th Anniv of WWI Battlefields France
- 24 May – 2 Jun 70th Anniversary Battle of Bulge & Paris
- 1 – 9 Jun 70th Anniversary of D-Day: Normandy to Paris
- 7 – 19 Jun VN Units in I Corps “Chu Lai to DMZ”
- 8 – 16 Jun WWII 70th Liberation of Saipan & Tinian
- ★ 2 – 14 Jul WWII Russia “Eastern Front & Kursk”
- 18 – 28 Jul WWII 70th Liberation Guam
- 31 Jul – 11 Aug WWII Fighters Groups in Europe
- 2 – 12 Aug WWII Guadalcanal Turning the Tide in the Pacific & Up the Slot Post Tour
- ★ NEW TOUR! 3 – 13 Aug VN Special MHT I-Corps
- 23 Aug – 6 Sep VN “Delta to the DMZ”
- 23 Aug – 4 Sep VN USMC I Corps “Chu Lai to the DMZ”
- 3 – 15 Sep 100th Anniversary of WWI “The Great War-1914”
- 6 – 19 Sep VN Tanks, Tracs & Ontos in I Corps
- ★ 12 – 19 Sep WWII 70th Anniversary Invasion of Peleliu - 1944
- 13 – 26 Oct “China Marines”
- Coming in Nov—WWII Burma
- Feb WWII Philippines 70th Anniv of the Liberation of Manila





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mhtours@miltours.com



Last Call

All of us in the Korean War Veterans Association extend our sincere sympathy to the families and friends of those listed below. May they rest in peace.

ALABAMA

OLA L. MIZE
RUSSELL E. WOOLF

ARIZONA

JOSEPH P. CLARK
FORREST A. JACOBS
FREDERICK W. LAVER
LESLIE 'LES' NAGY

ARKANSAS

JAMES F. MATLOCK
EDWARD L. PIERCE

CALIFORNIA

SAMUEL F. ASKINS JR.
ROBERT CARO
NESTOR B. 'ERNE' DOMINGO
ROBERT JOSEPH HARVEY
ROBERT D. JOHNSTON
EDWARD O. KEARLEY
GEORGE BO TONG LEE
FRANK C. MENDES
VERNON R. STIGALL
JOANNE E. VELASQUEZ

COLORADO

ELMER J. GRAYCKOWSKI

CONNECTICUT

CLAYTON M. BAUMMER
RICHARD H. BEMIS
CHRITTEN P. BENOIT
PHILIP J. MCGOVERN
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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FLORIDA

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WILLIAM G. BORMAN
DAN BRANHAM
EDWARD L. GRAY
THEODORE W. GRIESINGER
ROBERT J. MAUTINO
PATRICIA SCHAMBER
ROBERTO SUAREZ
ARTHUR R. TAYLOR

GEORGIA

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JOHN R. HENDRICKS
HUGH C. MOORE
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CHARLES N. BAINBRIDGE
LYLE BERTALOT
JOHN E. BRUMMER
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MELVIN G. JONES SR.
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ROBERT C. SALM
ROBERT A. SCHOONOVER
KEITH L. STARR
FREDERICK A. STEELE
STEPHEN P. THOMAS
WILLIAM D. THOMAS
DONALD J. UPHOFF
ANTHONY G. VINCE
JAMES WYLLIE

INDIANA

HARRY H. BAUMGARTNER
WILLIAM D. BRANHAM

MARK G. ELLIOTT
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ROBERT L. DVORAK
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ROBERT W. MCCOY
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DONALD C. RICE
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MASSACHUSETTS

ANDREW C. AHLBERG
KENNETH M. ALMAN
ERNEST RICHARD CAMARA
GARDNER C. GILL
DAVID R. LEE
CHARLES E. MCPHERSON

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WILLIAM L. 'LEE' BABCOCK
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GORDON JAY BUTLER
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DALE J. SMITH
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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NEW JERSEY

ROBERT F. BEECHER
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JOHN H. HACKL
WAYNE HEIDINGER

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 _____

Send to: **Membership, P.O. Box 407, Charleston, IL 61920-0407**

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LAWRENCE C. MOHR
ELMER E. TRAUTMAN
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GAIL D. LOCKHART-PAGERLY
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PAUL E. BERRY
BLAINE P. FRIEDLANDER
LT GEN D'WAYNE GRAY
CARL A. HAMMARSTROM
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한미장학재단

**THE KOREAN AMERICAN
SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION**
Eastern Regional Chapter

KASF Scholarship for Descendants of American Korean War Veterans

The Korean American Scholarship Foundation (KASF) - Eastern Regional Chapter (ERC) is pleased to announce a new scholarship program in honor and recognition of 1.6 million American Veterans who served in the Korean War during the Korean War era (June 25, 1950 - January 31, 1955). These men and women answered the call to fight for a country and people they never knew and never met. More than 54,000 Americans died and 103,000 were wounded.

To express our gratitude to these Veterans for their sacrifices, KASF-ERC will offer their descendants an opportunity to apply for a scholarship. KASF-ERC scholarship program will recognize outstanding students who have demonstrated outstanding talents and potential for success. Awardees will receive a check of \$2,000 scholarships from KASF and be able to attend the KASF-ERC Award Ceremony & Banquet in Washington, D.C. on September 28, 2014.

Scholarship Eligibility Requirements

The applicant should be:

1. Direct descendants of a Korean-War Veteran who served in Korea from June 25, 1950 - January 31, 1955 (Korean War Era, as designated by the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs)
2. Enrolled as a full-time student during the 2014-2015 academic year
3. Attend a school located in the KASF Eastern Region: MD, VA, DC, KY, WV, PA, NC, DE

Timeline

1. Application Deadline: **July 16, 2014** (Postmarked by)
2. Announcement of Awardees: **August 13, 2014**
3. Award Ceremony: **September 28, 2014**

How to apply

Complete the application form online at <http://www.kasf.org/eastern>

If you have any questions, please contact us at erc.scholarship@kasf.org

Founded in 1969 by a small group of concerned Korean American community leaders in Washington, D.C., KASF began as a local organization with limited focus and funding resources. However, with the dramatic growth of Korean immigrant communities in the U.S. and ever increasing need for financial aids for Korean American students, KASF became a national organization in 1989. While headquartered in Washington D.C., KASF has six regional chapters in Washington D.C., Los Angeles, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, and Detroit (see states that are covered by each regional chapters). While all regional chapters operate under a single KASF bylaws, each chapter operates independently to raise funds, manage educational/cultural programs, and to award scholarships.



Korean Navy officers receive greeting at Hawaii port

officers. It began in 1954, and marked the program's 60th anniversary in 2013. Ports visited were located in India, Turkey, the UK, and other countries. All together, the group visited 15 ports in 14 countries during its 137-day, 31,000NM (57,400km) voyage around the world. It had been three years since the last visit to Hawaii of the Cruise Training Task Group in 2010.

CTTG received a welcoming ceremony from the Korean Consulate General in Honolulu, U.S. citizens, and Korean compatriots in Hawaii. CTTG hosted a requital event for

Republic of Korea Navy Cruise Training Task

The Korean Navy destroyer ROKS DAE JO YEONG and auxiliary ship ROKS HWA CHEON, which composed the Cruise Training Task Group (CTTG), made a port call on 22 November 2013 in Hawaii. It was the CTTG's last stop on a tour designed to strengthen the cooperative bond between South Korea and the U.S. by making courtesy calls, hosting ship tours, and hosting requital events for Korean War veterans.

The Republic of Korea Navy (ROKN) CTTG of 2013, under the leadership of Rear Admiral Jang, Soo-hong, set sail from Guayaquil, Ecuador and made its fifteenth and last port call in Hawaii. DAE JO YEONG and HWA CHEON combined, with respective displacements of 5,500 tons and 9,170 tons, had approximately 620 personnel on board, including 140 midshipmen from the class of 2014.

Cruise Training is an on-board, on-the-job training exercise that provides essential military knowledge and familiarity to future naval

Korean War veterans in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. The veterans enjoyed various cultural performances and witnessed how the country for which they fought had undergone miraculous developments. In return, the midshipmen heard the heroic tales of these brave war veterans.

The CTTG provided ship tours to U.S. citizens and compatriots and presented a photo display, "The Miraculous Development of Korea," and a defense industry exhibition on-board ROKS HWA CHEON to promote Korea's defense industry products, as well as its proud development of rising from an aid-receiving nation to an aid-giving nation.

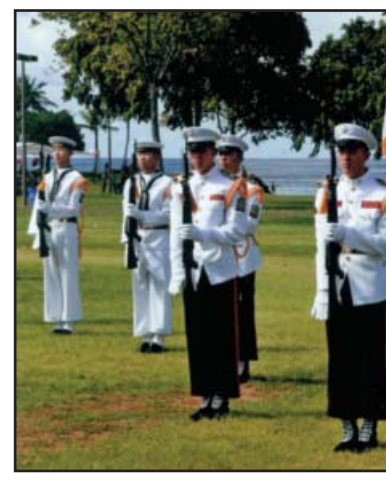
Commander Jang, Soo-hong said, "In 110 years of the immigration history of the people of the Republic of Korea, Hawaii is the first place Korean immigrants had gone to settle down. It is my hope that this visit would further strengthen the blood-allied bond between our two nations and also that it would touch the hearts of



Rear Adm. Rick Williams, Commander Navy Region Hawaii, Rear Adm. Jang Soo Hong, Korean Consulate General Walter Paek (L-R) at Hawaii visit



Admiral Happy Harris, Pacific Fleet Commander, speaks to Hawaiian crowd



Korean Marine Honor Guard performs in Hawaii



Korean Navy Band plays for Hawaiian crowd

Group Visits Hawaii

the Korean War veterans.”

The performance teams of the CTTG demonstrated their Navy Band, Samulnori (a genre of traditional percussion music originating in Korea) and Taekwondo in downtown Honolulu. Additionally, personnel of the CTTG visited the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, aka the “Punchbowl,” to pay their respects and to offer a floral tribute to the fallen heroes.

After concluding all its events in Hawaii, the CTTG sailed to the South Korean port of Jinhae, where it docked on the 9th of December to complete its journey.

The Purpose Of Cruise Training

Were it not for the successful outcome of the

Korean War, there would not be any cruise training, which is designed for the midshipmen to finalize their four years of theoretical studies at the ROK Naval Academy. The Cruise Training started in 1954; this was the 60th year. Here are a few highlights about the program:

- Cruise Training cultivates the midshipmen’s adaptability to a real naval environment and their ability to attain proficiency and familiarity with the on-board working environment in order to become newly commissioned officers. At the same time, it provides experiences to build global leadership capabilities by providing opportunities to gain an extensive understanding of foreign traditions and cultures.

History

- Cruise Training started with the 9th class to graduate from the ROK Naval Academy. Participants visited the Philippines and Taiwan, recording a voyage of 8,213km (4,563NM) in 22 days.
- Until 1974, countries visited were mostly in south-east Asia. Thereafter, their training grounds were extended to include nations in the Middle-east and Europe.
- In the 1990s, the CTTG contributed to the extension of military diplomatic activities by visiting countries such as Japan, Russia, China, Bulgaria, and Romania, where diplomatic relations had been severed in the past.
- During its 130-day world tour in 1992, the CTTG displayed the development of ROKN by visiting fourteen nations, including the United States, Venezuela, Brazil, Portugal, Egypt, and many others.
- 137 ROK ships have participated during the 59 years of history of the CTTG, making a total of 481 port calls in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean. The total distance covered is approximately 1.6 million kilometers.

Characteristics

- The 2013 tour was the fourth around the world. This one was to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the CTTG. The other three occurred in 1992 (NA 47th), 1995 (NA 50th), and 2007 (NA 62nd)
- The 2013 Cruise Training Period lasted from 25 July to 9 December, a total of 137 days
- The 2013 Cruise Training recorded the most days spent at sea (100 days) and the

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Cruise Commander RADM Jang, Soo Hong addresses crowd at Hawaii event



Military Rep Capt Yang, Yong Mo (R) and Pacific Command officer at Hawaii festivity

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.

Credit Card Authorization

I authorize **Military Historical Tours** by my signature above to charge my Visa, Master Card or Amex
\$450.00 Per Person,

The amount of **\$450.00** Per Person Credit Card # _____

Expiration Date: _____ please include the 3-Digit code on back of card _____

Name as it appears on the Credit Card _____

Korea Revisit related material please send to:

**KWVA Revisit Korea Program
C/O MILITARY HISTORICAL TOURS
13198 CENTERPOINTE WAY STE #202
WOODBIDGE, VA 22193-5285**

**Phone: 703-590-1295 or 800-722-9501
Fax: 703-590-1292
E-Mail: mhtours@miltours.com
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.

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longest distance covered (31,000 nautical miles, or approximately 57,400km)

- The midshipmen cultivated their ability to execute all necessary duties as newly commissioned officers through 1,041 hours of on-board education and training sessions on more than 50 subjects (increased by 9 subjects and 223 class hours from the previous year)
- To celebrate the 60th anniversary of the cease fire of the Korean War, CTTG visited ten nations that sent troops to the Korean War and two nations that sent supplies and restoration support. War veteran events were held in all these nations.
- The combatant nations included India, Turkey, UK, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and the U.S.
- The Restoration and Supply Support Nations were Panama and Ecuador
- To celebrate the 60th anniversary of the

US-ROK alliance, an event was held in Baltimore, MD to strengthen the friendly bond between the two nations

- Events also celebrated the anniversaries of establishment of diplomatic ties with the UK (130th anniversary), Canada (50th anniversary), and India (40th anniversary)
- CTTG participated in the opening ceremony of the Istanbul-Gyeongju World Culture Expo and Defense and Security Equipment International (DSEI) in the UK and in celebratory events of in Panama of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean and the 110th anniversary of Korean immigration to Hawaii
- There were also port calls to Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Canada (Montreal)
- Participants made courtesy calls or issued invitations to onboard receptions of representatives of each nation's respective IHO

(International Hydrographic Organization) in order to promote the usage of the name "East Sea."

- CTTG included the installation of a defense industry exhibition hall onboard ROKS HWA CHEON(AOE), along with their respective sample equipments and a story-telling photo exhibition, "Miraculous Development of the Republic of Korea," in order to promote pride and inspire patriotism of Korean nationals around the world.

All in all, the cruise was an ambitious effort, which showed once more how grateful the South Koreans are—and continue to be—for the help they received from so many nations over sixty years ago. The combined nations helped South Korea establish its independence and status as one of the most important economies in the world. That should be a lesson to the rest of the world.

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26th Mechanized Brigade visit with Col Shin and his staff. Story on page 32