



KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION



"The Graybeards"



Volume 2, Number 3

September, 1987



Arlington Cemetery

Korean War Contemplative Bench

"KOREAN WAR VETERANS" ASSOCIATION INC.

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12 Sunset Ave., Troy, New York 12180

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

EDITOR: WILLIAM T. NORRIS, President
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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

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

ANNUAL DUES

Fiscal year 1 January to 31 December

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

\$15.00

Members residing outside the United States:

\$20.00 (U.S. Currency)

Dues must be paid by 1 July
to maintain active membership

Back Cover

On the back cover of this issue is a copy of the P.O.W.-M.I.A. window decal. For more information on this decal see page two.

**National P.O.W.-M.I.A.
Recognition Day
18th of September**

3rd Annual Reunion and Memorial Service, Arlington, Virginia

Each year the gathering of Korean War Veterans get bigger and there is a better understanding between everyone as to what really happened during the Korean War. This year this association cosponsored the dedication of a memorial meditation bench at Arlington National Cemetery with No Greater Love Foundation. This bench is just 2 feet off the walkway used by many who visit Arlington and travel enroute from the tour trams to view the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the unknown Soldier. This bench will be viewed by thousands of visitors each year and they will now become aware of the price paid by those men and women who served during the Korean War. Although there is no marker for the Korean White Pine, at this time behind the bench, each and every person who has served in Korea will recognize this tree. During the first part of the week while I was in Arlington making the arrangements for our yearly ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery the bench was not in place yet. I had accompanied Ms. La Spada (No Greater Love Foundation) to the ceremony for some planning and looking at the location. I had started to walk down this walkway the Korean White Pine became very obvious to me. We all can remember the way the pine trees always seem to bend at the tops. It was always an indication to the way the wind would blow.

While discussing details with Ms. Kerrie Childress who helps us every year, Ms. Childress showed me a picture taken on May 18, 1965 of the planting of this pine tree by the President of South Korea, Park Chung Hee. In this picture were two members who were present again this year, Mr. Kap Chung Chi, Chairman of the UN Korean War Allies Association, Seoul Korea, and Col. (Ret.) Lloyd (Scooter) Burke. Though years have gone by it must be fate that 22 years later these two men were present at this dedication honoring the Korean War Veterans. Should anyone visit Arlington National Cemetery, take the walkway to the left when you get off the tram that brings you for a visit to watch the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. You will see the Leaning Pine behind this bench and if you close your eyes you will hear the wind so familiar that stirred through them when you were in Korea.....

For us, this year will never be forgotten by those that attended. We have fulfilled just part of the reason we organized this association to remember our fallen comrades, those missing in action and the 389 POWs still unaccounted for. We must now proceed to see that the National Memorial to be built in this Nation's Capital to honor all the men and women who served during the Korean War.

**3RD ANNUAL REUNION AND MEMORIAL SERVICE: 25 TO 28 JULY 1987
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA.**

This year the response started slow even though we started announcing the date in the January newsletter. Since this association started in 1985, we have elected to hold the annual reunion around this important date 27 July to commemorate the signing of the cease fire of the Korean War. It is also the time that we pay honor to our fallen comrades, those Missing In Action and those POWs who still remain unaccounted for.

27 July has special meaning to this association and it was the topic of discussion during the annual business meeting. Changing of the annual reunion date to the weekend preceding of following this date to be more convenient for members to attend. The discussion that followed was positive in effect to not make this another day like many of the National Holidays convenient for federal, state workers and private industries (so as not to hamper production). This date has and always will have special meaning to the Korean War Veterans. We did not select losing friends and comrades. We have answered others the same with regards "Why do we have to go to Arlington in July, It's so hot". Dates in history are not always selected to be beneficial in planning commemorations or holidays. By this association holding their annual reunion and memorial service we hope that people other than the Korean War Veterans will remember those that served their country. These Veterans are the first United Nations Force when this great country needed their services.

It was voted on, not to change the date of the annual reunion to conform or become a convenience day for the mere purpose of participating in future reunions.

This year many veterans came to Arlington following individual division's reunions to participate in this associations reunion. There are others who will be attending their division's reunion after attending ours in Arlington. We wish to thank all the members that participated for their understanding and cooperation during this year's reunion. We have received many compliments from the Hyatt Hotel with regards to this associations members who participated. The hotel manager made a special request that I (Bill Norris) not leave prior to meeting with him. It was a pleasure to hear the

favorable comments from the Hotel Management and Staff regarding the conduct of those participating this year. I have received additional telephone calls from the Hyatt Arlington requesting that we consider their hotel for any further reunions.

Those that worked on this years reunion, Stan Hadden, Harry Wallace, Bill Coe, Dick Adams, Ralph Melcher, Bill Bradley, we wish to express our thanks for making everything work. Without these dedicated members it would never materialize. At this years business meeting Stan Hadden (2nd Vice President, reunion Chairman) already had a 5 man committee to work on next year's reunion. They will start after Stan gets a rest and catches up on his personal business that he negelected while planning this past event.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CONDUCTED ON 26 JULY 1987 COVERED MANY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS:

The appointment of the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board which appears in another article in this issue.

THE RAISING OF ANNUAL DUES FROM \$10.00 PER YEAR TO \$15.00 PER YEAR

As the cost of everything has increased and the possible raise in postage rates the discussion was centered on what the \$10.00 dues could cover.

As it stands now it covers the newsletter and postage for mailing the newsletter. We would have to drop the quality of the newsletter to cut cost to allow us to purchase necessary office items. All were in agreement not to do this, but to raise the dues to generate operating funds. We have been raising this money from the sale of items through the quartermaster, hats, books, decals, etc...there is a limit to how much more we will be able to sell to members to help cover these needed expenses.

LIFE TIME MEMBERSHIP (\$150.00)

There has been many requests for this for the last two years. Well, this year it was approved and will be put into effect. The \$150.00 may be paid in one lump payment or broken down into 6 payments of \$25.00 to be paid quarterly. This money will be put into a special account and shall be withdrawn after the end of the year (\$15.00) and turned over to cover this members obligations. The balance will remain in an interest bearing account for the balance of the year. Special lifetime membership cards will be issued only when the individual makes complete payment of membership fee.

KOREAN WAR POW AND MIA COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED:

Dr. James W. Yeager, Ex-P.O.W. USA (Survivor of the Sunchon Tunnel Massacre and Korean Death March) has accepted to serve as Chairman of this important committee for this association. Dr. Yeager has worked for years researching and working with Project Freedom trying to locate those listed as Missing In Action during the Korean War. He has returned to Korea and conducted in country searches and digs for remains of those MIAs in South Korea. During this year's reunion a proposed window decal designed for this associations concern over the number of MIAs and POWs that still remain unaccounted for was approved during the annual business meeting. All money raised from the sale of these decals in the future will be for the expressed and operating funds of this committee. Dr. Yeager will select those members that he will feel comfortable to work with to serve under his leadership.

Although Dr. Yeager and I have been in contact for over a year on subjects that pertain to this important issue I am well aware of his expertise on this subject. During this reunion, both Dr. Yeager and I had meetings to seek the ways and means that would be most beneficial to acheive both this associations interest and those of Project Freedom which Dr. Yeager works with.

Dr. Yeager has agreed to furnish articles to be published in this newsletter so that all will be aware of what is happening with regards to this subject.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL REP- RESENTATIVE FOR THIS ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Mr. Blaine P. Friedlander has accepted this position and also to act as this association's legal counsel in advising on the necessary subjects in this area.

MR. FRIEDLANDER WILL BE DRAWING UP GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY TO FORMING CHAPTERS AND UNITS FOR THIS ASSOCIATION. THIS SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED IN THE NOVEMBER NEWSLETTER IN MORE DETAIL WITH REGARDS TO THE CRITERIA NEEDED IN THE FORMATION OF SUCH.

Because of meeting with Mr. Friedlander, Dr. Yeager, Ms. La Spada and others, those attending this years reunion will now know why I was not around to meet with you. It was necessary and I hope that you will accept my apology for not being available to personally talk to those who were looking for me.

REUNION: ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The following members were elected to serve on the Board of Directors from 1987-1990:

RICHARD L. ADAMS JOSEPH PERC
CHARLES DAWSON HARRY WALLACE

Dr. James E. Yeager, Ex-POW, has accepted the Chairman of the POW-MIA Committee for this Association.

ASSOCIATION RAFFLE AND FUND RAISER:

Because of the fact that the money that has been donated to the office of the American Battle Monument Commission is not in an interest bearing account we will hold all money donated by this associations membership till this is corrected.

RAFFLE RESULTS:

50,000 Tickets Printed

Income -

\$15,945.00 from tickets sold
\$132.92 Int. as of 30 June 87
\$16,077.92 Bal. as of 30 June 87

Expenses -

\$745.00 Postage
\$650.00 Printing of Tickets
\$3,085.00 Invited Guest Room and Meals
\$1,000.00 1st Prize # 47164
\$500.00 2nd Prize # 38345
\$250.00 3rd Prize # 41766
\$6,537.00 Total Expenses--

\$16,077.92 Ticket Sale & Interest 30 June 87
\$6,537.00 Expense
\$9,540.92 Balance on Deposit for Memorial Fund.

This will remain on deposit in an interest bearing account until P.L. 99-572 is changed as recommended by H.R. 1454

Donation \$1.00

No. 47164

Name James E. Yeager

Address 1111 1st St

Phone 412 678-2225

Sold by James E. Yeager

Member No. 1575

Donation \$1.00

No. 38345

Name Carroll

Address 8 Caro Pa

Phone 215 544 1143

Sold by _____

Member No. _____

Donation \$1.00

No. 41766

Name Bob Statum

Address 2109 Pike Rd

Phone 265-781-4435

Sold by _____

Member No. 0826

A total of \$16,000.00 was raised to cover the expenses of the invited guest and \$9540.92 for the Korean War Memorial in Washington, DC.

We want to thank all those that participated on such short notice. It just shows what can be accomplished when we put our minds and efforts behind a project.

When the first prize winner was notified they thought it was a joke. I had to assure them that I was calling from Arlington, Va. Then I was told that the winner was planning to attend College this September and the money will be put to good use. Like the saying goes. "What goes around comes around". This person had the benefit of the Korean War Veterans in their heart and we are thankful to all who donated to this cause...

APPOINTMENT OF KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD:

On 20 July 1987 a news release was made available from the White House stating "The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board.

In addition to being highly-decorated Korean War Veterans, these individuals bring to this board a broad representation of the United States Military Service as well as prominent Veterans organizations including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America and the American Veteran Organization:

were not considered. Their military background is equal to any of the above and as an organization which is made of Veterans of the Korean War we had no member serving on this committee. I had received letters from Mr. Tuttle's office wanting me to thank the membership for the hundreds of letters supporting both Co. (Ret.) Lewis L. Millett and Col. (Ret.) Lloyd (Scooter) Burke. Both of these men have served their country in three wars as combat soldiers and have every decoration for bravery awarded for combat with an enemy and both are the recipient of the Medal of Honor during the Korean War. We have been told that they will be used as alternates should there be a need for a replacement of any of the original appointees.

Dear Congressman Gilman:

On the weekend of July 25-28 the Korean War Veterans Association met in Arlington, Virginia to pay respect to our Korean War dead, POW/MIA. During our regular business meeting many things were discussed. One of our top issues was how or why our Korean War Veterans and the war itself is being slighted and pushed aside with no recognition at any level.

Our third year in existence, we have grown from 39 to over 2500 members. Our goal is only to be recognized, remembered and honored the same as any other fighting group. This year was our first international observance.

On Sunday, July 26th at our business meeting we were told that President Reagan had selected a 12 man Board to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board. Two of these men were non acceptable to us; Edward P. Borchardt, Jr. and Colonel Conrad Hausman, Ret. Because of the late date of these appointments, we do not like to place the names of Colonel Lewis L. Millett, Ret., and Colonel Scooter Burke, Ret., as alternates to the Board. Both men have received the Congressional medal of Honor in Korea. Also at our meeting it was noted that all U.S. Congressmen and representatives were invited to our ceremony on Monday, July 27th in Arlington.

On Sunday, July 26th, a dinner was held. Representatives from Korea flew here to be with us, a delegation from two Canadian groups were also with us.

On Monday, July 27th our group, 200 plus went to Arlington Cemetery to place a wreath in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from the Korean War. After our ceremony, the Canadians also placed a wreath. We had the full company of honor guards, with Ambassador Kap-Chong Chi from Korea. We then went to an area where in 1960 the Korean Government planted a Korean Pine to honor those in the Korean War. The group No Greater Love presented a memorial bench to the Korean Veterans

and a ceremony with representatives from around the world: Korea, France, New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Phillipines, Netherlands and others. After this we all were invited to the home of the Korean Ambassador for a buffet and friendly get together.

Seeing these people from all over the world that had come to be with us gave me and those of the Korean War Veterans Association an empty feeling in our stomach knowing not one official could spend one hour to cross the Potomac to be with us at a time and date that meant so much to us, 27 July - 10:00 a.m. when the truce was signed in Korea.

I would like at this time to request that you endorse HR #1454 presented by Stanley Parris on march 5, 1987.

*Thank you,
Sincerely*

Leroy Stucker

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your work in bringing the Korean War Veterans and their quests together for the 3rd Annual Reunion in Arlington, VA, 25-28 July 1987.

I cannot express how impressed I was at the manner in which the events and meetings were coordinated throughout the entire convention. It was done in a superb manner.

I strongly approve having the 4th Annual Reunion of the KWVA in Arlington, Va - the Hyatt-Arlington hotel treated us well and should be considered for a repeat. The date is 27 July.

I am writing to my Members of Congress to support Congressman Parris H.R. 1454. The funds contributed to the Korean War Veterans Memorial should be in a separate fund and draw interest.

I will continue to drive for new members of the KWVA. It is about time the Korean War Veterans unite and get organized.

States should be encouraged to have local events on 27 July, or if they do not want to coincide with the National Convention, they can have an event on 25 June each year. Illinois Korean War Veterans have a dinner on 25 June each year. It is held jointly with the Korean-Americans in our state. The National Convention should always be on 27 July at Arlington Cemetery.

During the convention you mentioned use of the letterhead and other logos for Korean War Veterans Association business only. I agree. You have developed some very interesting letterheads and logos, Bill, and they should be used, but only for KWVA promotion and business, by members of the KWVA.

100th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H.R. 1454

To amend Public Law 99-572 to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest private funds contributed to the American Battle Monuments Commission for the construction of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in public debt securities.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 5, 1987

Mr. Parris introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on House Administration.

A BILL

To amend Public Law 99-572 to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest private funds contributed to the American Battle Monuments Commission for the construction of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in public debt securities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(a) of Public Law 99-572 is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: The Commission is directed to establish an account with the Treasurer of the United States into which these private funds shall be deposited and maintained documentation of these contributions.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the portion of this account which in the judgment of the Chairman of the Commission is not required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments shall be in public debts securities with maturities which are suitable to the needs of the account as determined by the Chairman of the Commission, and which earn interest at a rate equal to the current market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. The interest earned on such investments shall be credited to and form a part of the account."

I suggest our Korean War Veterans Association be the initiator of an International Convention of Korean War Veterans from the United Nations participating in the Korean War. Our KWVA could host the first International Convention of Korean War Veterans in Arlington Va. on 27 July. I expect we could attract a large number of United Nations Korean War Veterans to such a convention.

Best Always...

Sincerely,

Robert W. Mitchler

Write to your representatives in Washington with regards to getting his support to the following Bill H.R 1454, Introduced by Mr. Stan Parris in the house of representatives on March 5, 1987

At a time when every penny counts it is a shame that this government who will charge you interest on any and all monies that are owed to the Government has not invested that money that has been donated to the Korean War Memorial in an interest bearing account. This money is not drawing any interest and the cost of construction is rising every day. When the day comes to erect the monument for the Korean War Veterans it is possible that there will be a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest because of it not being in an interest bearing account.

It is imperative that each member of this association take time to write both his representatives in Washington requesting their support in this important bill which pertains to all members of this association. It is the reason that we have and will keep going to Arlington National Cemetery on 27 July each year to remember our Fallen Comrades. It is hard to contact these elected officials but telephone as a staff member will take the call, but a number of letters will show them your concern on this important piece of legislation. You can call your senator and congressman's local office and request his Washington mailing address and it will record your interest to his local staff personnel.

KOREA—1950

Prelude to North Korean Aggression

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

In the early morning hours of 25 June 1950 when the North Koreans launched their powerful offensive across the 38th parallel against the Republic of Korea, the attention of the entire world was suddenly focused upon that little, mountainous Asiatic nation. Since the Republic of Korea was not a member of the United Nations, the United States government immediately

brought the aggression to the attention of the United Nations Security Council, branding the assault across the 38th parallel by the hostile forces as a breach of the peace, an act of aggression, and a clear threat to international peace and security. Why did the United States concern itself with an attack in distant Korea, and for what reasons did the invaders wish to conquer the newly

sovereign people living in the south of Korea? The answers lie variously in Korea's geographic position, traditional relations with its more powerful neighbors, and the aftermath of World War II.

Korea is separated from its northern neighbors, Manchuria and the Soviet Union, by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers. The Siberian port city of Vladivostok is only eighty miles northeast of the Korean border. Although Korea was so little known to Westerners that it was long called the Hermit Kingdom, its strategically important position on the perimeter of the Asiatic land mass has been thoroughly appreciated by Chinese, Japanese, and Russian statesmen. The country itself is a peninsula resembling a jagged club thrust south from Manchuria and the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union. One hundred and twenty-five miles to the west across the warm Yellow Sea lies communist China's Shantung Peninsula. The Japanese Empire is about the same distance to the east, beyond the colder waters of the Sea of Japan.

Korea, a country about one half the size of California, is a jumble of mountains, particularly in the north and along the east coast. Although within approximately the same latitude as San Francisco, Wichita, and Philadelphia, Korea's climate is more extreme, especially during the bitterly cold winter months. Another feature of Korean weather is the monsoon, or rainy season, which from the last of June through August turns the country's dusty roads into muddy quagmires.

In modern material possessions and comforts, Korea is a poor country, and most of its people work long and backbreaking hours in fields or rice paddies earning a precarious living as farmers. The population is well in excess of 28,000,000, of which



less than one third live north of the 38th parallel. The southern portion of the peninsula is predominantly agricultural; the north is more industrial. South Koreans grow rice and barley, reaping harvests twice a year because of an extended rainy season. Crops in the north are of the dry-field type: wheat, millet corn, soy beans. Less rainfall north of the parallel limits the farmers there to one crop annually. Natural resources such as minerals and water power are rather meager in the south, although they are not totally lacking. The north is endowed with ample reserves of gold, iron, tungsten, copper, and graphite, as well as highly-developed hydro-electric power facilities. In the south, much of the land is cleared for farming, while the north possesses most of Korea's commercial forests. Obviously, north and south Korea complement each other and, in order to survive economically, the country best functions as a national unit. Until 1945 a lively exchange of products did exist. The south exchanged its rice, barley, silk, textiles and manganese for wood, coal, iron, fertilizer, and electric power from the north. This trade withered after World War II, the country having been depressed in particular by lack of normal markets and by economic chaos in general.

In matters of religion and philosophy, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Animism are most important, although more than 600,000 Koreans are Christians. It was largely to Confucianism, however, that Korea owed the position it occupied until very recently. The Confucian code of moral conduct, which was current in China before the Christian era, reached Korea in medieval times and became thoroughly accepted by the thirteenth century. The adoption of the Confucian philosophy eventually led to complete Chinese suzerainty over the Hermit Kingdom. During the centuries that followed, the native kings of Korea, while maintaining their autonomy, were to some degree dependent upon and inferior to their ceremonial overlords, the Chinese emperors. Although China did not consider Kor-

ea her colony, until the declining years of the nineteenth century, Korea remained an inferior nation within a Confucian bloc of Asiatic states which regarded nearby China as the superior, or middle kingdom. The relationship might be described as that of a respectful young man toward his mature elder brother.

An understanding of this historic arrangement is needed to assess the difficulties which recently have beset Korean statesmen in their attempts to direct their political destiny since for centuries, Korean independence has been tempered by reliance upon the will of one of its stronger neighbors.

Korea has long held definite attractions for the geopoliticians of China, Russia, and Japan. Late in the fifteenth century the Russian principality centering on Moscow emerged as a sovereign nation by throwing off Tartar domination. In the middle of the next century Ivan The Terrible formally assumed the title of czar, and Russia began to expand eastward through Siberia. Within sixty years Russian pioneers reached the Pacific Ocean and then initiated the movement south which brought Russia into contact with China. Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries the Russians, fanning out from humble beginnings, exerted tremendous pressure on all of northern Asia. It was this vigorous eastward movement that brought the Russians to the frontiers of Manchuria and Korea and to the long Siberian coast opposite the islands of Japan.

Paralleling Russia's development as an Asiatic power in the nineteenth century was the rise of modern Japan. Both countries schemed to dominate China. To accomplish this feat, control of Korea and Manchuria was fundamental. Manchuria, with its agriculture, industry, and means of transportation, and Korea, strategically valuable because of its geographic location and year-round harbor facilities, were caught in the mesh of Russo-Japanese imperialistic rivalry.

During the second half of the

nineteenth century, when European powers were making great inroads into the territory of China, Western observers concluded that the Korean monarchy could no longer be regarded as even indirectly dependent upon the Chinese. A long rivalry between China and Japan for influence in Korea resulted in the 1894-95 war which crumbled China's prestige and established Japanese control over the Korean king and people. Shortly thereafter, Korea was disturbed by riotous anti-Japanese demonstrations and the king sought protection in the Russian legation at Seoul. For the next nine years Russia and Japan vied for dominant influence throughout Korea. In 1905 the Russo-Japanese War removed Russia from the strategic peninsula and for the next forty years the Japanese were supreme in Korea. The Korean monarch, Yi Hyeng, struggled against his captors, but was forced to abdicate and in 1910, Japan annexed Korea, restoring to the Hermit Kingdom its ancient name, Chosen. From 1910 to 1945 Chosen, as a segment of the Japanese Empire, lost all semblance of sovereignty.

In 1931 Japan brought to fruition long-term political plans to separate Manchuria from China. During the following year the detached area was renamed Manchukuo and provided with the trappings of independence and a Tokyo-inspired government. The invasion of China proper by the Japanese Army then took place, but eventually Japan's imperialistic house of cards collapsed, and it surrendered to the Allied Powers on 2 September 1945.

Following World War II, the Soviet Union undertook to implement the old czarist dream of controlling China and its neighbors. Manchuria and that part of Korea north of the 38th parallel were occupied in 1945 by Russian troops. Communist control in northern Korea and Manchuria made available to the Soviet Union valuable warm-water harbors to complement the ports of Siberia, which are largely icebound during the winter months. From the communist point of view, the extension of the Russian

sphere of influence was ideal since it facilitated the integration of Siberia's economy and transportation systems with those of the rest of eastern Asia. Civil war erupted in China and a communist dictatorship replaced the nationalist government of president Chiang Kai-shek which finally took refuge on the Chinese island of Formosa (Taiwan) on 9 December 1949. Chinese communist authorities entered into far-reaching diplomatic agreements with their mentors in the Kremlin, and between 1945 and 1950 it became obvious that in the game of imperialism, communist Russia had successfully dominated China, the Manchurian provinces, and northern Korea.

Only the southern part of Korea remained outside the sphere of communist influence. During the forty-year period of Japanese occupation, the Korean people had been completely eliminated from all positions of responsibility in their own country. Although the Koreans are distinct from other peoples of Asia in language and customs, the Japanese seem to have nurtured a desire to absorb the Korean people, virtually to change them into Japanese. The Japanese substituted their own language and customs, the names of Korean cities were changed to Japanese equivalents, and even the Japanese state religion, Shintoism, was introduced, but the absorption program was a failure — the policy of absorption stimulated Korean nationalism. Groups of exiles met in China, the United States, and elsewhere to plan for the time when Korea could take its place in the ranks of independent nations. Among the exiles was Dr. Syngman Rhee, an American-educated scholar who had long served the cause of Korean independence. It must be remembered, however, that Korea had never been a truly sovereign state in modern times and that the Koreans had resigned themselves to the habit of subservience to stronger neighbors — China, Japan, and czarist Russia. After World War II, the Soviet Union was eager to exploit the possibilities for economic, political,

and military influence over the Korean peninsula, both north and south of the 38th parallel.

South Korea, itself a stepping-stone to Japan, is that half of the peninsula containing the capital city of Seoul and many of the best ports. Acquisition of this portion of Korea was desirable to the forces of communism in order to complete control of eastern Asia. From the frozen arctic wastes to the steaming jungles of northern Burma and Indochina, vast areas of the Far East had, by subversion, revolution, and military might, fallen under communist domination. Chinese, Manchus, and north Koreans, imitating their Soviet teachers and aided when necessary by Soviet arms, supplies, and personnel, directed their respective governments within the framework of international communist policy. But the majority of the south Koreans gravitated toward a truly independent form of government.

The Korean national desire for independence had gained this sympathy of the Allied Powers during World War II. In the Cairo Declaration of 1943, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, mindful of the enslavement of the Korean people by Japan, pledged that "in due course" Korea would become free and independent. In the summer of 1945, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang, through the Potsdam Declaration, reaffirmed the principles of the Cairo agreement. An atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. Two days later the Soviet Union declared war on the defeated people of Japan. In its declaration of war, 8 August 1945, the Soviet Government officially subscribed to the Potsdam Declaration.

Events moved swiftly after the Japanese Government's first surrender offer of 10 August 1945. In Washington the Secretary of War prepared a draft of General MacArthur was directed to have the Japanese Government issue to all of its armed forces. This famous order

instructed Japanese commanders to surrender to designated Allied officers. Regarding Korea, General Order 1 directed that the Japanese forces south of the 38th parallel surrender to the American commander. The decision to issue this directive was made by the U.S. Government. The Secretaries of War and State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee all reviewed the document before it was submitted to President Truman for final approval. Later, the approved text was sent to General MacArthur and America's British and Soviet allies. The Russians accepted the text without objection to the provisions concerning the stated parallel.

It should be clearly understood that there was never any formal wartime agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to divide Korea into two zones of occupation. Korea was divided at the 38th parallel north latitude purely on a temporary basis to facilitate the surrender of Japanese troops in that country. Soviet troops had crossed into Korea on 12 August 1945, before the 38th parallel had been approved by President Truman. On that date, the nearest American troops were about 600 miles away on the island of Okinawa. Elements of the U.S. Army did not reach southern Korea until 8 September 1945, nearly a month after the arrival in northern Korea of the first Russians.

Korea was quickly occupied. Surrender of the Japanese forces in the southern half of the country was accepted by American officers on 9 September 1945. All powers of government over the territory and people south of the 38th parallel were assumed by General MacArthur. Nevertheless, in establishing military control over southern Korea, he stated that Korea's future independence had been determined and that the purpose of the occupation was to enforce the terms of Japan's surrender and to protect the Koreans in their personal and religious rights.

Meeting in Moscow later in 1945, the foreign ministers of the Soviet

Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States agreed to the creation of a joint commission consisting of representatives of Russian and American commands in Korea. In conjunction with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission was to make recommendations to China, the United Kingdom, the USSR, and the United States relative to the organization of one provisional democratic government for the whole of Korea. The Moscow agreement made no reference to separate governments for north and south Korea. The Soviet Union, however, immediately proceeded to cripple the effectiveness of the agreement. Included in it was a decision to place Korea under a fourpower trusteeship for a period of up to five years. Trusteeship was repugnant to most Koreans and, to make matters worse, serious dissension between the occupying authorities nullified the work of the Soviet-American Joint Commission. Nearly all Korean political groups denounced the trusteeship plan and clamored for the independence which they had assumed would be theirs upon the defeat of Japan. The communist elements alone, among all the political groups, refrained from denouncing the plan and advocated the five-year trusteeship as suggested in Moscow. Soviet representatives on the Joint Commission then insisted that in its work the Commission should consult exclusively with Korean groups which consistently supported the Moscow agreement. It was this patent Soviet maneuver to force the Commission into conversation with a minority group of Korean communists, or at least with those Koreans who were not professedly anti-communistic, that rendered utterly impossible the constructive discussion of Korean political problems within the Commission. The Joint Commission continued to meet in 1946 and 1947, but was harassed by a series of obstacles and frustrations largely injected by the Soviet representatives.

Meanwhile, north of the parallel,

the Russian authorities made feverish efforts to sovietize the people. The border was sealed off and traffic to and from north Korea was sternly restricted. The 38th parallel, chosen arbitrarily only as a military expedient to facilitate the capitulation of Japanese troops, suddenly became a political frontier. For all practical purposes North and South Korea had developed, against the popular will, into two distinct nations. This artificial division made through the middle of the peninsula destroyed the possibility of continuing a normal exchange of goods. Economically, Korea began to shrivel and die. Like European countries occupied by Russian troops, North Korea was turned into an armed camp. Communistic Koreans poured back from China and the USSR, a heavily armed military establishment was created and trained by ideologically pure instructors, objectors were ruthlessly eliminated, and North Korea was prepared in every way for its ultimate role as a satellite nation of the Soviet Union.

By 1947 the U.S. Government moved to neutralize Russia's efforts to prevent the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government. Since neither the military authorities in Korea nor the officials of the Department of State could penetrate Soviet intransigence, the U.S. Government laid the issue before the United Nations. The matter was discussed in the General Assembly where it was resolved that, during the spring of 1948, the people of Korea be invited to elect one Korean national assembly for the whole country. To supervise the election, the United Nations appointed a commission representing nine member countries. The members of the United Nations Commission on Korea, with the exception of the Ukrainian delegate who refused to attend, went to Korea and observed the election. Unfortunately, only the people of South Korea were free to participate. Soviet authorities, professing that the Korean question was beyond the scope of the United Nations, banned the election in the north and refused

to permit the Commission to enter North Korea. When Korea's first democratic election was held on 10 May 1948, about 95 percent of the registered voters in South Korea cast their ballots for members of a national assembly.

Although the USSR did not permit the people of North Korea to participate in the election of 1948, the occupying authorities and people of South Korea did cooperate with the United Nations in a manner praised by the U.N. Commission. The newly elected National Assembly went to work on the problem of forming a Korean government. On 17 July 1948 the first constitution in 4,000 years of Korean history was promulgated by the National Assembly, and three days later the deputies elected Dr. Syngman Rhee to a four-year term as president. The government of the Republic of Korea was formed on 15 August 1948, and on that day the U.S. military government below the 38th parallel came to an end. The 50,000 American occupation troops were gradually withdrawn, the withdrawal being completed in June 1949. Only the Korea Military Advisory Group (KMAAG), numbering approximately 500 American officers and enlisted men, remained to continue training Korean security forces. The members of KMAAG were, of course, scattered throughout South Korea on their various training missions. After the summer of 1949 General MacArthur was no longer responsible for Korea's defense nor did he retain command over the handful of American troops stationed in the republic. They were under the overall direction of the U.S. ambassador to Korea, John J. Muccio.

In the meantime, Soviet authorities north of the parallel had created a communist state which they called the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. This regime adopted a constitution similar to the 1947 constitution of communist Bulgaria. For prime minister, the Soviets elected a young Korean communist who changed his given name to Kim Il Sung in order to benefit from the fame of an old-time

hero of the same name. In December 1948, the Soviet Government announced that its armed forces had been withdrawn from Korea.

The Republic of Korea was acknowledged by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the only valid government in Korea. Thirty-two foreign nations formally recognized the republic, but on 8 April 1948 U.N. membership was denied by a Soviet Veto. The new government did, however, become a member of several other important international organizations including the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

From its inception, the Republic of Korea was subjected to the most extreme provocations by the North Korean regime which, between 1949 and 1950, cooperated with communism's world-wide propaganda facilities to inaugurate a campaign of character assassination against Dr. Rhee. The president was accused of the standard roster of crimes reserved for those who records of anticommunism particularly distresses the Kremlin. He and the members of his government were caricatured as being responsible for the very economic ills with which North Korean officials were working to infect the young republic. For example, although 80 percent of the republic's electric power originated north of the parallel, the communists periodically cut off the flow of electricity into South Korea and then criticized the Seoul administration for failing to bring prosperity to the country.

While slandering the republican government by picturing its leaders as a group of economic loyalists and warmongers personally responsible for South Korea's terrible difficulties, authorities in North Korea, with enthusiastic Chinese and Soviet aid, hastened the economic strangulation of the Republic of Korea and rigorously trained an aggressive army. North Korean troops were warlike and determined to gain preinvasion combat experience. By striking time and again across the 38th parallel, North Korean soldiers

and armed civilians reduced the South Koreans' confidence in the Seoul government. These aggressive maneuvers were countered with the greatest difficulty and serious loss of life, by the military establishment of the Republic of Korea, which was a lightly equipped force designed solely for defense and internal security. Every American combat unit in Korea had left the country and the comparatively inexperienced South Korean troops were harassed by frequent border raids.

The United States was anxious that Korea be given the fullest opportunity to prosper and to defend itself from external attack. American economic aid and technical assistance were extended to the people of South Korea, a program of education was inaugurated, and a substantial amount of surplus naval and military equipment was transferred from the departing American forces to the Korean military establishment. Funds of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) as well as of Government Relief in Occupied Areas (GRIOA), to the amount of several hundred million dollars, were furnished to the republic. Authorities in the United States, however, were seriously concerned about the possibility of communist aggression in many other parts of the world, a fact which materially reduced the amount of aid specifically available for South Korea. American policy moreover excluded the arming of a South Korean force capable of attacking its neighbors. The United States felt an obligation to avoid any legitimate inference that the South Koreans were being provided with tools for aggressive warfare. Rather, American military assistance to Korea was limited to providing light weapons. The type of assistance given was designed to preserve the internal security of South Korea, to deter border raids, and to resist aggression by an army from North Korea. The Republic of Korea received some of the arms needed to defend itself, but the great quantities of combat aircraft, naval attack vessels, and heavy ground weapons, which would have been

necessary if the South Koreans had desired to launch an attack of their own, were withheld—a lack which later proved sorely detrimental to the republic.

The Republic of Korea being a free country, there was much sincere criticism of the way in which it was governed. Correspondents and U.N. Commission members were allowed to scrutinize the South Korean administration and to publish their comments freely. President Rhee was unable to solve immediately all the pressing economic problems, which were inflicted upon South Korea as an aftermath of World War II, thus further diminishing the popularity of his administration. A decidedly one-sided picture of Korean events was presented to the reading public of the world, however, because criticism of the regime north of the parallel was forbidden by the communists. As there was a blackout on truthful news from the north, the only derogatory reports emanating from Korea were those censuring the administration of the south. Unflattering, too, was the communist propaganda machine's lampooning of the U.N. Commission in Korea. Radio broadcasts originating above the 38th parallel ridiculed the U.N. representatives in South Korea, loudly denied the legality of the Commission, and condemned both the U.N. Commission and the Korean government as futile and inept. This vicious propaganda campaign was pursued at a time when the economy of the republic was at best shaky. Loss of markets, military insecurity, lack of practical political experience, and the effect of North Korean sabotage and propaganda crystallized the people's dissatisfaction with President Rhee's administration. When the second general elections for the National Assembly were held in May 1950, failure to resolve the pressing economic problems turned the tide of votes toward independent candidates and away from most proadministration office seekers.

The office of president was not affected by the voting, but when the new National Assembly convened on 19 June 1950, 130 of its 210

members were independents. South Korea's desperate economic plight, and the government's inability to cope quickly with the problem, contributed to the administration's failure to seat all of its candidates. The government, moreover, had charged many campaign opponents with being communists. The indiscriminate use of the communist label against political opponents boomeranged, and the voters apparently shrugged off the charges. The government party's overindulgence in name-calling, combined with the voting public's unwillingness to appreciate the genuine danger of communism, helped no one but the communists themselves, who at that very time were putting the finishing touches on plans to overrun the Republic of Korea. On the other hand, the fact that the government party did tolerate a defeat at the polls indicated that it was functioning on a democratic basis. In the South Korean election of May 1950, even more people voted than in 1948, and an average of ten candidates competed for each seat. The smooth conduct of the elections, together with the significant gains made by moderate political elements, infuriated communist sympathizers within the republic. Communist agents fanned the flames of resentment against President Rhee's administration and the propaganda war waged from North Korea increased in intensity.

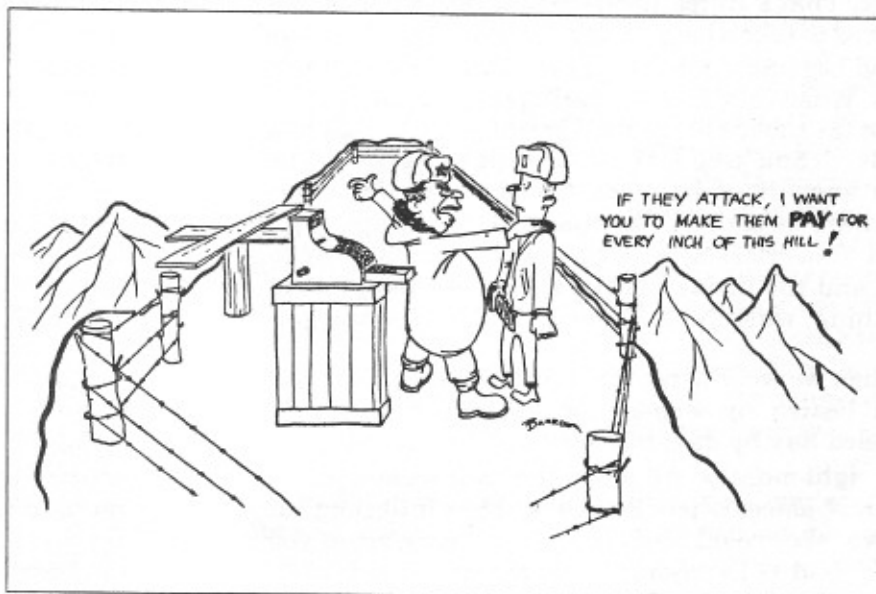
In the years between 1945 and 1950, when international communism was camouflaging its preparations for aggressive war by protesting its affection for peace, the North Korean regime pursued an identical policy and conducted an undeclared war against the South Koreans. At a time when public opinion in the United States was forcing swift demobilization and the sharp curtailment of military spending, and when South Korean troops were in reality a lightly armed constabulary, the Korean Army was receiving a realistic course of battle indoctrination. North Korean military forces were strengthened by a cadre of thousands of Korean soldiers who had fought in the Chinese

communist armies against the nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. Selected North Korean officers attended schools for advanced training in the USSR, and the North Korean Army was supplied with Soviet artillery and tanks. Moreover, the North Korean military establishment was tutored for its role as an aggressor force by Soviet advisors and technicians. While the North Korean radio daily accused the United States and South Korea of planning to attack the "peace-loving" population north of the 38th parallel, some of which were large-scale assaults supported by artillery, gave the North Koreans valuable combat experience.

Equally threatening to the security of South Korea and impeding its recovery, was the activity of terrorists, operating below the parallel, whose campaign of violence kept the people of the republic in a constant state of alarm. The time, effort, and funds required to revital-

ize industry, repair run-down transportation facilities, and replenish the depleted stockpiles of raw materials, were dissipated by the high priority necessarily assigned to internal security measures. Unfortunately, the heavy demands made upon the output of industry in the United States limited the American military aid policy, and no deliveries of any consequence were made to the Republic of Korea under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP) during the fiscal year 1950. The South Korean military forces, on the other hand, needed great quantities of weapons to repel communist border raids and to suppress diversionist activities. In one case during 1949, the North Korean Army launched a large-scale invasion of the Onjin peninsula, which is just south of the 38th parallel in western Korea. Heavy fighting ensued before South Korean troops were able to drive the raiders back across the parallel.

(Continued Nov. Issue)



Korean Death March

The following article appeared in the Ex-POW bulletin. As with all articles we seek permission from the article source and person it pertains to. Because of this procedure we have received the original statement from Mr. Bobby McGregor. It is on a STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM form #21-4138.

The following notation is on this original statement: Mr. William T. Norris has my permission to reprint this article in the August issue 1987, NO ONE ELSE HAS THIS PERMISSION.

/s/Bobby J. McGregor

I, Bobby J. MacGregor, was a P.O.W. in Korea for 927 days. Approximately 260 days of this I will call a death march. There were well over 300 men who started this march on Feb. 12, 1951. The weather at that time was 50 to 55 degrees below zero. We lived in this weather day and night—**outside**, not inside. We were not fed; we were at the mercy of the enemy. We were not allowed to talk. If we moved anyway guns were aimed at us. We were at the end of a gun barrel all the time. As time went on this big healthy bunch of G.I.s started going down. Eating anything we could find. Sickness, dysentery and everything else coming down on us. The dysentery was so bad we had to go 25 to 30 times a day and would pass no more than a spoonful at a time—nothing but blood and pus. We were starved by now. Malnutrition—a lot of the guys would swell so big with water it looked like they would float off. We had shit our pants so much it was running all down our legs. Every time we stopped to squat we had to catch up with the group. It was hard to let your pants down and pull them up again and again all day long. So we started throwing our clothes away. All we kept was a coat to cover our naked bodies. We were covered with shit and nasty. That's Korea itself—nastiness. We were not allowed to take a bath. When our enemy would eat we would beg and cry but to get nothing, rocks throwed at us. When they finished eating they would throw it out in the middle of the yard or wherever, to watch us get down and keep looking for little rice grains. The little uncivilized bastards would laugh like crazy watching us scratch like chickens. I ate anything I could find—crickets, grasshoppers, kadedids, frogs raw, and the inside of corn stalks. We would steal anything, which wasn't much. Red pepper and garlic.

When we went to pee it would burn like fire. I have been beaten by women for stealing food. As we traveled day by day, this was our way of living for over eight months. All along the road we stopped at different places where there would be a little mud hut or two. We would always look in. Sometimes you would find G.I.s laying in there, some dead, some dying. Nothing but skin and bones, no meat what-

soever. The most pitiful thing a person could ever witness and you would have to walk off and leave them. If you had something to eat on you, you wouldn't give it to them anyway. Another place which no one should ever have to see: it was a place that looked like a schoolhouse. There were four rooms full of G.I.s, just like the others, they would try to get up and get outside to shit, while crossing over all these other skeletons, they would shit before they could get outside, and shit on somebody. They would lay there and cuss and tell them what they would do to them if they could get up. But they couldn't get up. Their skin had drawn so tight across their bones, their eyes sunk as far back in their heads as they could go. You could see past every tooth in their heads. Their rectums had drawn open as big as an egg. These were sights to be seen. Something I'll never forget. I can't understand why a few of us came back. We should also be dead. We came to the Yalu River after over 8 months of going through this hell, that we did. Our bodies looking just like the ones we left laying. They put us on a boat and took us up the river to Camp #3. The first prison camp we had ever seen. The G.I.s in this camp called us the boat people, and when they saw us, some of them sat down and cried their heart out. There were only 65 of us left. They didn't put us with the prisoner there. They took us to a little place where they put you the day before you die. Two more died after making that trip. That night they would holler for me to turn them over. I always went when one called. They died that night. I was put in this place to die 3 different times and came out every time. We never had a bath during all this. My body was like a skeleton for over a year.

Winter of 1952-1953: After reaching this Camp #3 in October, 1951, winter was on us again. We lived in little mud huts with straw roofs and dirt floors. When it turned cold the walls would frost over like a deep freeze. We lived like this, were allowed no heat, and slept on floors. But had to go on detail and carry the Chinese soldiers their wood for heat. While on these daily details our bodies would freeze, our faces would freeze, icicles on them—we would break them off and go on. The Chinese would put loads on us that would just about break us in two and we were made to carry whatever they put on us. I slipped and built a fire one time and got kicked all over the place and was given two weeks hard labor. I stayed on hard labor for doing things I wasn't supposed to do.

The 23 months in this prison camp was hell. I could talk about it for a long time, but it never enters my mind. The thing I see or think about is the 8 months of suffering and watching my comrades wilt away to nothing and die. I prayed all the time, please God let me die. I walked all bent over, I couldn't straighten up, I hurt so bad, I would cry all the time. After going through this and witnessing cruel, ruthless and

inhuman treatment of prisoners approximately 260 days of living like this, today I am mentally and physically disabled. Vascular problems, my blood pools in my legs and causes them to swell bad, I have to keep my legs propped above my heart as much as possible. Even in bed at night when asleep—and a lot of the time I don't sleep. I feel I am not being treated fairly about my condition. I am unemployable and I feel that since my body had collapsed the way it did and as long as it did with no medications, forced marchings, no food, no place to lay your head, we lived out in the weather, was kicked and beaten all along the roads.

Over 8,177 P.O.W.s was beaten to death, froze to death and starved to death, and shit themselves to death. They were left in Korea and approximately 3,000 came home. 8,177 died. What I have told you is the honest to God truth! I am applying for 100% permanent disability under U.S. Code of Federal Regulations #9411 - "Post-traumatic Stress Neurosis (disorder)." I have no social life today and unable to work at all.

KOREAN WAR DEAD FORGOTTEN, APPROPRIATE MEMORIAL

Columbus Dispatch

(6/23/87)—The May 26 *Dispatch* story, "Salute to U.S. war dead ripples coast to coast," referred to the 37 brave seamen killed aboard the *USS Stark*. You wrote of 21 gun salutes at Vietnam memorials, of our dead at Pearl Harbor, of those who died so tragically at Gander, of the heroic Jacob Parrett and others. To state that these men richly deserve to be honored would be an understatement.

But there was no mention of the men who gave their lives in places like Taegu, Taejon, Incheon, Chosen and Kunuri. No mention of our Korean War dead. None!

I would like to submit the names of some heroes who won't ever come home. Names such as Vargas, Vesely, Schumann, McCough, Chuckilowski, and last but not least, a peach-fuzzed-faced kid, Francis Hagerty.

We who came back from Korea weren't heroes. We were just the lucky ones. The heroes are those who gave their lives in filthy rice paddies or on frozen hills. At what Korean War Memorial do we honor these dead? Where is it? In Washington, D.C.? Franklin Park? Cleveland? Where?

I have an idea. How about if we get someone to inform Congress that the administration is secretly planning a covert operation to raise funds to build a Korean War Memorial in Washington? Thirty seconds after Congress hears of the daring plan, a "right-to-know" congressman or congresswoman will tell the media. Three months of splashing it all

over the newspapers and a blow-by-blow description on television would surely bring on an investigation. What do you think?

For more than 30 years our government leaders have shirked their obligation. The dead cannot ask for what is justly theirs. Only the living can do that. Only the living can see that justice is done. After all, wasn't justice one of the things they died for.

Adolph Sarnovsky
Columbus, Ohio

'FORGOTTEN FIGHTERS' ARE REUNITED



(*London Times*)—Comrades in arms in a forgotten war met again yesterday (Wed., March 11, 1987) after 36 years. Veterans of the Korean War, gunner John Waddell (left) and sergeant Peter Westrope, were at St. Paul's Cathedral to watch the Queen unveil the first national monument to the 1,000 British soldiers killed in the conflict.

None watched with more satisfaction than General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley who, a year ago, launched the fund to buy the memorial stone now in the crypt at St. Paul's.

Yesterday there were representatives of all the regiments which fought under the United Nations flag to prevent communist North Korea overrunning the south.

Sir Anthony, as an adjutant with the Gloucestershire Regiment, fought in the Imjin River action, in which 600 men died.

Among the throng of veterans, tales of valour were being extracted from men reluctant to recall the battles.

The last time Sgt. Westrope and Gunner Waddell had met was when they fought for five days without sleep at the Imjin River. Both were with the 45th Field Regiment.

"It is good to see this memorial but we felt that we were all ignored when we came home," said Mr. Westrope, now living in Watford, Hertfordshire. "Your colleagues were being shot around you and it's not easily forgotten."

(Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

THE DEDICATION OF THE HONOR GUARD SOLDIERS:

We have written in previous newsletters about a certain guard we met in 1985 during our first memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery. This guard is no different than any of those that serve in the special Co "E", 3D INF (old guard) at Arlington National Cemetery. The only thing that I find special is this young mans regards of the Korean War Veterans.

It has been my pleasure to have sat down and talked with this dedicated young man. Brett Gookin has kept in contact with me since our first meeting and has asked to be put on our mailing list. He would like to keep abreast of what is happening with this association.

Earlier this year Brett informed me that he was looking forward to meeting the Korean Veterans when we returned to Arlington in July. Well we all have been in service. Then he said that he would not be there because of budget cuts and he would be let out of service a couple of months early. Like always, change in plans, he would still be there . . . We all have heard that one before, it's the same in all branches of service. It is what is known as S.O.P. (Standard Operating Procedure) . . . Remember "Hurry up and wait", "Keep the troops confused", "Get the troops out of the sun" (That was the one they used when you were out in the field and there was one tree in sight or on the air strip with one L-5 (observation plane parked there).

Well, when I got to Arlington this year I made inquiries to contact Brett. I was told Brett was gone, he took his last walk at the tomb of the unknown soldier on 21 June 1987. I told the Sgt. I wish that I had known that because of his concern for the Korean Veterans I would have enjoyed the privilege of shaking his hand following his last walk.

Well SP/4 Brett Gookin was one of the special ones that we see when we go to Arlington National

Cemetery. Later in the week when I had to go and make arrangements with Ms. Kerri Childress as I do every year, Ms. Childress had something to tell me and was grinning from ear to ear. Mr. Norris did you know that Brett Gookin is in town and is looking for you. Like I said, he is one dedicated soldier and we should all be proud to know him.

After his last walk Brett went home to San Francisco, CA., and made this special trip back to Arlington to be with us again this year. He has not located his personal gear yet (they still can't ship stuff to the right place to this day even with their computers) nothing changes in military operations or procedures.

I invited Brett to the banquet as our guest. If he was willing to return just to be with us Korean War Veterans I thought it only proper. Brett informed me that he had not received his personal baggage that the Military shipped home for him and had no suit for this formal occasion. Well with my son John being with me this year and myself this was no problem. We told Brett to go up to my room and use any clothes that were in the closet, they were there as we were not wearing them. Brett is a gentleman and informed us that he did not wish to attend the banquet alone as he would seem out of place. Unknowingly Brett just solved another of my problems. As my wife and I were at the head table and my son was with his girlfriend, my daughter was left alone. Well, Brett did her the honor of being Ginny's Escort for the evening.

Brett, you are always welcome at the Korean War Veterans Reunion.

TRI-STATE REGION NOTE

(Arlington, Virginia) — It was 34 years ago this coming Monday that the armistice ending the Korean War was signed. More than 54-Thousand Americans died in the war.

And this weekend, the third annual Korean War Veterans Reunion is being held in Virginia outside Washington.

There will be a wreath laying at the Arlington National Cemetery at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at 10:30 A.M. Monday morning, the exact hour the Armistice was signed in 1953.

The Reunion, which is at the Arlington Hyatt, will run from tomorrow (Saturday) through Tuesday.

The president of Korean War Veterans National Association, William Norris of Waterford (Saratoga County), New York, said in a telephone interview that he is quite disturbed that for the third consecutive year, the White House has declined to send a Representative to the Wreathlaying Ceremony and Reunion.

Norris said he thinks it is strange that officials from the South Korean Government are flying from

Seoul to the Reunion this weekend, "And yet we can't get one Government Official to cross the Potomac."

Norris says he was told President Reagan and Vice President George Bush will be out of town.

During the first year, 39 Korean War Veterans attended the reunion, and last year 300 showed up, and Norris expects 500 to 600 this year.

Also Veterans from the Washington area are driving in.

Also, he says a handful of Vietnam Veterans have turned out.

Norris says he came up with the idea when Norris' teenaged daughter, a high school student went to the library in her local area to do a report on the 5 who served in the Korean War.

He says 54,236 Americans died in Korea during the War, which lasted from 1950 to 1953, and 106 thousand Americans were wounded.

As of today, Norris says, there are 8,177 missing in action. Four times as many Vietnam, and there are 389 Prisoners of War unaccounted for.

Norris says seven Medal of Honor Winners are going to be attending the Ceremony.

Last year, two Medal of Honor winners attended. Contact: William Norris at Arlington Hyatt 703-525-1234 Room 1603.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECEIVED UPON MY RETURN FROM THE ONTARIO REGIONAL CONVENTION.

945 Rutland St.
San Francisco, CA. 94134

Dear Mr. Norris,

I would like to thank you, and your family and all of the KW Veterans and their wives for the hospitality. It was my pleasure and an honor to be extended an invitation to attend the reunion again this year.

Thank you to your son, again, for lending me a suit. The army still hasn't found my belongings. Sound Familiar ?!

The plaque you gave to the tomb guards is hanging on the wall in the tomb guard quarters. I must say that we have a deep respect for the Veterans who have fought for this country and that is why when it's 100° or -20° at Arlington National Cemetery we still do our job proudly.

I wish you luck on your search for more of men who never came back from Korea and still lay and wait to be returned.

Please keep me informed on this and other matters.

Sincerely,
/s/ Brett
Brett Gookin

The above letter says it all. As Brett is concerned in regards to the future of the Korean War Veterans we are concerned with those military personnel presently serving this great country.

Dear Mr. Norris:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank your organization for the most handsome plaque presented to me by Col. "Scooter" Burke. I am deeply appreciative of this gesture and all the kind words on your behalf.

As you know I too am a Korean War Veteran. the time I spent in Korea in 1952 is one of the most memorable parts of my life and represents a time and achievement of which I am very proud and will never forget. The Korean War Memorial Legislation was in part a result of those events and their impact on my life and those of many of my colleagues who also were honored to serve during that war. the 5.7 million Americans who served in the Korean conflict deserve the recognition of the United States government and of the American people, and I thank you for the important role which you have played in this process.

The plaque with which I was presented will always occupy a prominent place in my personal office and in my heart. Again, many thanks for this kind gesture.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,
Stan Parris
Member of Congress
SP/pt



Letters

SEEKING INFORMATION

The following letter was received requesting help and information from this Association or its members. It is confusing to family members when one of their loved ones is listed as Missing in Action. Their hope remains alive hoping that the loved one will be found alive in a POW camp at the end of the war. To make things more confusing is that John Theodore Sternod was listed as Missing in Action on 14 Feb 1951 but some say he was taken prisoner. Although he is not listed in any of the POW camps as having been a prisoner, he is listed as one of the 389 POWs that was alive at the Cease Fire of 27 July 1953 that remains unaccounted for. This is from the POW and MIA records from the Department of Defense, Washington, DC ...



April 22, 1987

Mr. W.T. Norris:

I was given your name by a John Trenton here in Omaha; he said you may be able to help me find someone who may have known my brother John. He was shipped to Korea Dec. '50 and was reported Missing Feb. 14, 1951. We had been told he was captured. Enclosed is a photo taken in Ft. Lewis, Washington before he shipped out to Korea. My brother's name was John Theodore Sternod, ER 57 505 463, Co. "L," 9th Inf Regt, Unit 1, (2nd Inf Div). Enlisted July 27, 1948 shipped from Ft. Lewis, Washington Dec. 10th or 14th 1950 declared Missing Feb. 14, 1951 and was from Omaha, NE.

I would appreciate any help you could give us.
Thank you very much.

/s/Alice Jarasik
1012 Hugo
Omaha, NE 68107

LOOKING FOR INFORMATION:

The following letter was received from Eighth Army Headquarters, Seoul Korea.

Dear Sir:

I have noticed your reunion announcement in the June 1987 issue of The American Legion and I am writing to request additional information on your association and to seek your assistance in locating Korean War Veterans.

I serve as the Command Historian for United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army. Our office is located at Yongsan, Seoul, Korea and we are responsible for recording the operational history of the Eighth Army. I am unfamiliar with your operation and would very much appreciate additional information. Specifically, do you publish a newsletter and is membership open to non-Korean War veterans?

My office is also conducting a research project involving the 23rd Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division and subordinate units, during the Battle of Chipyong-ni, 13-14 February 1951. In addition to Air Force support, subordinate units included the 37th Field Artillery Battalion; Battery B, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion; and Battery B, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. I am very interested in contacting any veterans who served at Chipyong-ni. I would also like to locate any photographs, snapshots, letters, diaries, and even war souvenirs from Chipyong-ni. Is it possible to place an assistance requested announcement with your organization?

Any assistance that you can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thomas M. Ryan
Command Historian

We urge those that may be able to furnish the requested information to do so.

LOCATOR REQUEST:

I am trying to locate Steve C. Barnhart, RA13308932. He was in Korea in "E" Co., 27th Inf. Reg. 25th Div. at the same time I was October 1950 to February 1951. Anyone with information please contact: Mr. Dewey D. Knox, 11713 East Canal Drive, Aurora, CO 80011.

Looking for anyone who served with: "C" Co. 84th Construction Engineers from January 1951 to October 1952. Contact Mr. Lloyd Metz, RR 2, Box 43, Fairbury, IL 61739.

Looking for former members of: "E" Co. 7th Cav. Regt. 1st Cav. Div. from September 1950 to August 1951. Contact Mr. Ecton J. Plaisance, Jr., RR 5, Box 230, W. Main 1416, Cut Off, LA 70345.

LOOKING FOR INFORMATION ON LOST BROTHER:

I got the above address from the American Legion magazine. Would you have a roster of your members? I have a younger brother, "Missing In Action" in Korea on or about September 26, 1952 — his name —

SCP ERWIN KLEINSCHMIDT, US 55203440
Co. "B", 7th Inf. Regt. 3rd Inf. Div.

I thought if you had a roster of his particular regiment or company, maybe I could write to them and see if anyone knew him or might know anything about him.

I would appreciate hearing from you as I have been trying, every opportunity I have, to find someone who may have known him. If you have a reunion could you post a notice on your bulletin board as well?

I would appreciate anything you can do for me. I was in the 96th Inf. Division on Leyte and Okinawa in 1944 and 1945 and was severely injured 4/19/45 on Okinawa.

Mr. Walter G. Kleinschmidt
17 Clover Drive
Jacksonville, IL 62650

As we do not have such information cross referenced yet on the member's list, we hope that this will be of some help.

22 March 1987

Dear Bill (Coe):

Thank you for your expressions of concern over my recent medical problems. I'm on the mend now and probably will be seeing you some time in the future. I enjoyed our chit-chat at the Empire State Plaza back in December. Also letters have been coming in with expressions of concern for my health from former Korean POWs and veterans, thanks to the article in

the January *Graybeards*. I had no idea your circulation was so great.

Give my best to your family.

Also say hello to Bradley, Norris and—well, you know who.

Sincerely,

Yours truly in Comradeship

/s/Harold

The above letter was received from H.T. Brown ExPOW Korea following his release from the hospital. We also want to thank those members who took time to write and send cards to Harold because of the article in the January Newsletter. It is always nice to hear from others even though you do not know them personally at such times.

3 June 1987

Dear Bill:

On May 25, Memorial Day Parade in Lodi, NJ, I joined in with my truck and supported my D.A.V. Chapter #15, Bergen County NJ. I installed the sign on the truck which reads: *Forgotten Warriors—Korean Vets 1950-53*.

There were many veterans and people who commented on it realized we were truly FORGOTTEN.

The sign will remain on my truck permanently for all to see and remind them of our sacrifices. "I haven't forgotten and I never will."

Sincerely,

/s/Walter Ray
34th Inf Regt. 24th Inf
Div. Ex-P.O.W.
33 months



May 28, 1987

Dear Sir:

On May 16th a new monument was dedicated in New Town, ND. It has all the Indian Veterans from Ft. Berthold Reservation. Although I am originally from California, I was honored to have my name with other Korean Veterans since my wife is from there.

While I was in North Dakota I handed out a lot of applications. They are really interested in the Association.

Also, enclosed is a donation from the National Order of Trench Rats, Dugout #369. Robert Spark, a member of the Korean Association, is handing me the check. He was leaving office of *Golden Rodent*, my position is *Iron Claw*.

I recently made \$70.00 worth of bumper stickers, guaranteed not to fade or wear out. They are all over South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and I've sent some to California.

I would appreciate it very much if you could put pictures #1 and #5 in the *Newsletter*, even #4 because I know the veterans from North Dakota will be watching out, and they will tell others who might be interested in joining.

Sincerely,

/s/Maurice Morningstar

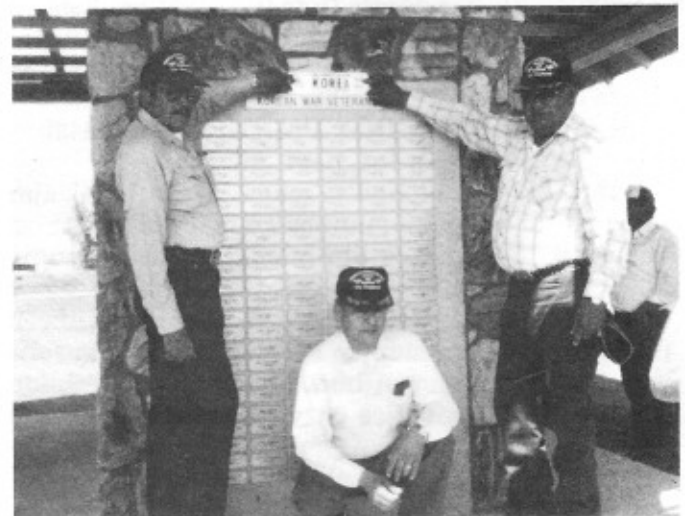
Maurice has been rounding up Korean Veterans in North and South Dakota and we enjoy his letters and telephone calls. We want to thank Maurice for his work in recruiting new members and hope the Korean veterans see their pictures. We forwarded the generous donation to the Korean War Memorial Fund in Washington, DC. We hope that you have received a letter of acknowledgement from the Battle Monument Commission.



Former *Golden Rodent*, Robert Sparks, handing the check to Maurice (*Iron Claw*). National Order of the Trench Rats, Dugout #369, Rapid City, SD.



Maurice and Bob Church, new member of the association.



Emery Goodbird, Maurice Morningstar, William Bell, member of the Association.



Michael Christopher (age 2) and Victor Anthony (age 4) my sons

ITEMS FOR SALE

Mr. William C. Coe, 59 Lenox Ave., Cohoes New York 12047



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Style 2



Style 3



Style 4



Style 5



Style 6

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

K.W.V.A. Tie Tack or Lapel Pin
\$8.00 (Style 3)

K.W.V.A. Key Ring
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K.W.V.A. Shield Patch
With Korean Campaign Ribbon
and Presidential R.O.K.
Citation Ribbon
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K.W.V.A. Window Decals
\$1.00 (Style 1)

HAT OR LAPEL PINS
American and Korean Crossed Flags
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ASSOCIATION HATS

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

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

K.W.V.A. JACKETS

Varsity Style Athletic Jackets,
Light blue with white striped
knit cuffs with 10" association
logo on back

- Screen Printed Logo (Style 4) \$30.00

- Cloth Printed Logo (Style 3) \$40.00

(add \$5.00 for Postage, handling, insurance
on Jackets only)

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ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

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

**Pork
Chop
Hill**

PORK CHOP HILL

S.L.A. MARSHALL

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

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

ISBN: 0-89839-085-0

PORK CHOP HILL

S.L.A. Marshall

\$20.00

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

Commerative Program of the Dedication of the Meditation Bench-at Arlington National Cemetery

All Donations to be Sent to:
"No Greater Love" Foundation

\$10.00 DONATION

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

MEMORIAL SERVICE 27 JULY ON VIDEOTAPE

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

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

Price: \$30.00 each, including postage.

Books on the Korean War-add \$1.50 to the price for postage and handling - .50 for each additional book ordered.

AIRPOWER: The Decisive Force in Korea

Stewart, James T., editor
\$25.00

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

MARCH TO CALUMNY:

The Story of American POWs in the Korean War

Albert D. Biderman
\$20.00

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

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

Booklet \$15.00 each

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

The Sea War In Korea (1957)

Malcolm W. Cagle and Frank A. Manson
\$37.50

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

Association Coffee Mugs (3 sides printed)

\$7.00 Ea.

RAKKASAN
Roberts
\$20.00

The 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. 80 pages, 142 photos, 12 maps, 15" by 10 1/2" format.

THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR CAMPAIGN

Montross and Canzona
\$23.00

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

THE RIVER AND THE GAUNTLET

S.L.A. Marshall
\$22.00

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

"BUCK" a Tennessee Boy in Korea

The Book you must read
Raymond L. "Doc" Frazier
Co. "D", 38th Regt., 2nd Div. 1951-1953
Buck. ISBN 0-9610818-0-5
\$10.00

P.O.W. Journal

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

Mr. William C. Coe
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Cohoes, New York 12047

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March 6, 1987
Norwich, KS

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Enclosed is a check for \$30.00 for the tickets that were sent to us. Hope you have good success with your fund raiser with a nice contribution for the Korean War Memorial.

Enjoy reading the Newsletter. Keep up the good work.

The Association of Ex-POWs from Korean War, Inc. will be having a reunion at the Marriott Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri on July 23-26, 1987. Bill Norwood, 909 Whisperwood Dr., Cleveland, TN 37311, our president, could give you more information should you feel inclined to mention it in your newsletter. This group started out in 1976 or so with 8 families represented, just to visit and renew acquaintances. It has now grown to 400 or so Ex POWs and their families. We attended our first one in 1979 and have missed only one due to Ray's recovering from surgery. We have a great time and it seems to mean so much to see each of the guys to finally see their "buddies" after so many years.

Our Korean Vets weren't treated so well upon return either, and it's time they had a Memorial while they are still alive to see it!

Didn't intend to write a letter. Thanks for all of your work on behalf of the Memorial and all.

/s/Mrs. Helen Hewitt
Wife of Ray (POW-0006)

We are sorry that both of our associations are having their reunions at the same time. We always go to Arlington on 27 July to remember and honor our fallen comrades on this special day to commemorate the Cease Fire of the Korean War. We look to a future when all Korean Vets Associations will combine their gatherings and join this Association at Arlington on this special day.

June 18, 1987
Ref: Membership

Dear Bill:

I have enclosed a little information for you. As you know I have not been up to par because of me breaking both my legs last September, but I am on the mend and hope to be of more help soon.

But both Ken Green and myself have been working on membership. Getting in parades and this year we have a Chapter Booth at the Shasta County District Fair. So far it's looking real good if all the applications that were taken and being sent out all return.

But to help a little more I sent letters out to some other veteran organizations letting them know we

are looking for Korean War Veterans. I have only received one out of ten back saying that they could not help us. And that was from the American Legion. So far I have received one application back from the *Sr. Spectrum News* and I am looking for much more. I shall send it to the office as soon as I get the check.

We also received an award from the Millville CA Parade—the Chapter has two now and things are looking up. Glad to be of service and I am sure that you will be getting pictures from Ken Green also. Well be good for now.

Yours truly,

Semper Idem Semper Fidelis.

/s/Samuel F. Askins, Jr.

Sam, it was good hearing from you and I hope that you will be out jogging pretty soon chasing Ken down the road. I had put your letter into memory on the typewriter and this morning (14 July) received the following letter from Ken with the pictures. It was timed perfect as I was going to the printers with articles to be typeset for the August Newsletter. Ken's letter with pictures says it all. You both did a No. 1 Job, Congratulations.

May 11, 1987

Mr. Donald R. Peasley, KWVA 0936

To *The Graybeards*:

Well the story in the April 1987 issue must have roused some up at the Boise Veterans Regional Office. I got three letters today, where my whole file was being sent to Washington, DC for a review of my claim for more compensation.

I am so glad you put that in the magazine. I put in for a raise in November, 1986. They had two physicals in May and June, 1986. The doctor asked about the injuries and I know he sent them the report. Oh well, some times it is nice to have a little heavy artillery to sound off.

Thanks So Much,

/s/Donald R. Peasley

Well, I cannot say if we were any help in the matter, but if you are like me it is nice to be able to express some problems with others. We hope that you receive an upgrade in compensation and thank you for the vote of confidence.

1 March 1987

Dear Mr. Norris:

I just received the last issue of *The Graybeards* dated Jan. 1987. There was quite a surprise waiting for me when I opened up the large envelope and saw

the cover page of the January issue. There in the center of the picture was my ex-comrade and ex-squad leader that I served with in Co. "B" of the 27th Inf Regt. 25th Div. in the summer of 1950.

I remember the picture, because his sister sent it to him after he returned to the Co. after being hospitalized, with his wounds. He had been in a fox hole with two other GIs when a mortar round came in and wounded him and killed the other two in the same fox hole with him. He was in the middle of the two that got killed. Later on he was accidentally shot by his buddy with a .45 revolver and then he was sent home for good. That was the last time I saw him. I tried to run down this picture through various magazines but had no success in finding it. I'm sorry I don't remember his name. All I remember is that he was from some northern state, like Wisconsin or maybe Michigan. I'm sure this is the picture I've been looking for, so the fact I found this picture in the issue of *The Graybeards* made me want to write and tell you the story.

So thanks to the publication of *The Graybeards*, I found the picture I'd been looking for. Hope I'm telling you right about this picture—although I am quite sure I am. If by chance I'm wrong and you have proof I'm wrong, I stand to be corrected.

Thank you.

/s/Joe J. Flanagan
W. Terre Haute, IN

April 20, 1987
Manville, RI

Just a few lines to say that I've received my magazine, *The Graybeards* and it sure brought back some memories.

As I was reading this issue on Melvin Rudd, I told the wife that I was there on hill 303, with the First Cav 5th Regt "G" Co. 2nd Pltn and we sure fought like hell and lost a lot of good buddies. I was a B.A.R. man at the time. I got hit twice the same month Sept. 6th and Sept. 7th, 1950.

But what I'm writing for is, if it would be possible to have Mr. Melvin Rudd's address. I would appreciate it very much.

So until I hear from you I want to say thanks and keep up the good work and hope to see you this July.

God bless you all. Sincerely yours,

/s/Thomas M. MacNeil

P.S. Could you please send me some applications—some of my buddies would like to join. Thanks again.

As the membership roster is restricted, we will copy your letter and forward it to Mr. Rudd.

1 July 1987

Dear Bill:

Last week I had an appointment in Franklin, PA (Uenango County) near Oil City, PA. Since it is about 100 miles distance, I allowed myself a little extra time, so as not to be late.

Arriving approximately one half hour early, I decided to walk a bit. In the second block of my stroll, I noticed the "Franklin American Legion, Post #476" with a very large window. Inside the window, on a ledge were six veteran grave markers, each holding an American Flag. There was a marker for the Revolutionary War, Spanish American War, G.A.R., WW I, WW II and Vietnam War. Yes, Bill—missing was the Korean War marker!

Needless to say, I was hurt indeed as I remember our comrades who paid the supreme sacrifice, the wounded, P.O.W.s and those that served during the Korean War.

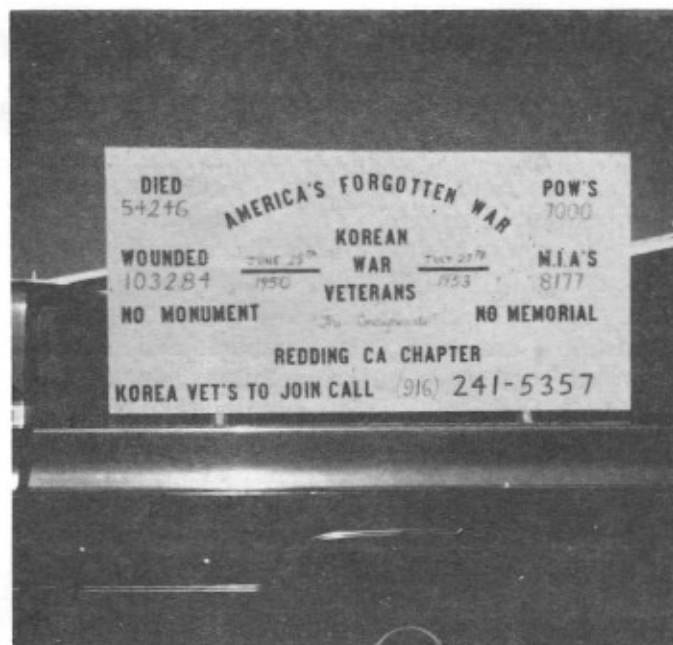
This date I have sent a letter to the commander of this post and strongly expressed my opinion as well as the public disgrace.

Warm regards,

/s/Leo Kibble

P.S. For the *Graybeards*, if you desire.

We thank you for the above letter and I think it should be printed. It is time that these large veterans organizations take time to remember us veterans of America's Forgotten War. I would like to remind them to look up page 297 in the World Book Encyclopedia where it states "The Korean War was the most brutal and bloodiest war of modern times." This was published following the big one, WW II as Archie Bunker used to say!



10 July 1987

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are some pictures from the Millville Parade and a picture of our booth at the Shasta County District Fair. We were unable to accept any money for anything, but we did display a hat and cup. Also, we did give applications to interested membership. In all, we gave out 105 forms that are to be returned to us, then forwarded on to you. Also, we received a list of 30 names who are members of the V.F.W. who we are going to contact.

Sincerely,

/s/Ken Green
President,
Redding Chapter



Ontario Region Reunion & Convention Korea Veterans Association Convention

This was held on 31 July, 1 and 2 August in Cambridge, Ontario. The President of this association was invited to attend as a guest with his wife, Clara. Although I was tired after returning from this association's reunion at Arlington, Virginia, I am glad that I participated. Having attended their national convention last year at Cornwall, the comradeship was overwhelming. It was a time that I renewed some friendship that I had made during the '86 reunion that was attended by some and others that I had met at Cornwall last year. While meeting these former friends I was continually asked where was so and so and why didn't they come. The Korean veterans of Canada are just like us, always looking for information on former friends and the welfare of them and their families. I strongly urge members of this association to participate with our neighbor to our north at their functions and activities. Every time I have participated, I have learned from their association. The Korea Veterans Association of Canada is willing and eager to answer any questions you may ask.

This year while attending their annual business meeting I was afforded the privilege of being seated with the executives at the head table. This meeting was scheduled for 2 hours, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. All the business was attended to (even allowing for a slight speech from me). Although there is a slight difference in exchange of the United States dollar over the Canadian dollar, there is no exchange in allotted time no matter where you came from. This association will publish information with regards to activities that we think will be beneficial to both associations. Their next national convention will be held in Montreal, Quebec, in October 1988. We will publish more prior to this convention as it is furnished to assure those interested ample time to make plans to attend.

The two newspaper articles were furnished by Mr. Don Randall, President of the Ontario Region, Korea Veterans Association Canada. It is only part of the story of a full weekend of comradeship between our two organizations. There were other veterans from the United States participating that belong to the KVA of Canada as some of their members belong to this association.

While there I was introduced to Mr. Bill Smithers who was the Canadian soldier who found this orphan. During our talk Mr. Smithers opened his wallet and produced some of the first, if not the first, pictures taken of Mr. Noh. While showing them he made sure everyone knew that nobody was going to get these photos. The newspaper articles are from *The Cambridge Reporter*, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada.

A VIP reception was held Saturday afternoon to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, Lincoln Alexander, who was the main speaker at Saturday night's banquet. There were members from the Korean community, representatives from the Korean Embassy and elected officials from the City of Cambridge. While there, the Mayor of Cambridge came over to me and pinned the city emblem on my lapel. During the serving of the barbeque that was held on Sunday, *Her Honor, the Mayor of Cambridge*, was seen wearing a green dress (color of KVA, Canada), and serving food to the veterans. Yes, everybody pitched in and this insured a good time for all those attending.

"LITTLE WILLIE" STEALS SHOW FOR VETS



Nong-Joo Noh. 'Little Willie', is reunited with Bill Smithers, the Canadian soldier who found him.

**By Kevin Swayze
Staff Writer**

"Little Willie" was the star of the show last night — just like 37 years ago when he was found, dirty and

lost, in the middle of a Korean War battle.

Even though his proper name is Nong-Joo Noh, and he's married with two children, in the minds of many Canadian Korean War veterans he is still the young orphan adopted by the Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR).

The Korean Veterans Association arranged for him to visit Canada for the first time, bringing him to the Ontario Region Convention held this weekend at the Cambridge Newfoundland Club.

"He's my first son," said Jig Nam Peter (Joe) Smithers from London, the soldier who found him. "Do you remember me?" he asks the Korean, and Mr. Noh responds with a smile and a hesitant nod.

Mr. Smithers remembered the night he found the young boy in a hut in a battlefield in late 1951 — and still can't understand how anyone, let alone a child, could have survived with the thousands of rounds of ammunition fired into the area.

"I was with a MMG (motorized machine gun) section, and one of the men dropped him Bren (machine) gun," he said. "I went down to pick it up, and not 10 feet in front of me was the hut where Willie was hiding."

He saw the boy in the hut and "picked up the Bren gun in one arm and Little Willie in the other," he said, and headed back to cover. Willie didn't get taken to the headquarters for about a week — spending his time with the soldiers at the front — and was eventually made the responsibility of an officer at the RCR's headquarters, Mr. Smithers said.

"He was well like by the men," he said, "and learned the (foul) language of the soldiers quite eloquently." The name "Willie Royal" just came naturally to the men of the regiment, he added.

About four or five years old when found — he didn't know his age, and only knew his family name, Noh — he remembers little about his time with the Canadians, but with the help of former RCR members his life with the soldiers has been told to him.

Given a small Canadian uniform and cap, he was given duties at the headquarters, including helping the cook deliver food to the men behind the lines.

He was with members of the regiment until the war ended in 1953, but the soldiers didn't forget him. A trust fund was established for him, and \$1,000 was gathered to be held for his future education when he was left at an orphanage in Korea. Some veterans continued to keep track of him, sending him Christmas gifts.

After 15 years at the orphanage, Mr. Noh studied library science at university, and now works at the government's agriculture library near Seoul. Because he's a government employee, it took special permission and many letters to obtain the approvals for him to leave Korea. But the trouble was worth it. He's impressed with Canada.

"It's very big, and the cities are much quieter," he said. "The scale of the country and the customs are

quite different." He's already visited London, and after Cambridge, will visit Montreal before getting time to do some sightseeing.

From the *Cambridge Reporter*, Saturday, August 1, 1987.

DESPITE RAIN ORGANIZERS PLEASED WITH KOREAN VET REUNION



Ontario Lieutenant-Governor Lincoln Alexander was principal speaker at Saturday night's dinner.

By Kevin Swayze
Staff Writer

Stories flew and friendships grew throughout the weekend in Cambridge as Korean War veterans held their annual Ontario reunion.

Even with Sunday's steady rain, "It was the best (reunion) ever," said Don Randall, Ontario Region president of the Korea Veterans Association.

The number of registered guests was lower than the last time the meeting was held in town — 540, compared to 572 in 1984 — probably because of other events on the long holiday weekend, he said.

But the holiday didn't keep veterans from the Maritimes, Alberta and the United States from joining those from across Ontario in swapping war stories Friday night, Saturday and Sunday in

Newfoundland Club, he said.

Over 27,000 Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen served in the 1950-53 war, and 516 died.

"It was very nice to see old friend, there were some very touching reunions," he said.

As the guest signed in, they were asked to also write their names on a large easel in the centre of the hall, so everyone knew who was there. Many friendships were renewed after looking up a name and searching for a friend who had signed in, he said.

One man spent a fruitless Friday night and Saturday searching for an old buddy who wrote his name on the board. He finally gave up, Mr. Randall said, but when he lined up for the Sunday morning remembrance ceremony he was surprised to find his lost friend standing right beside him.

Saturday's events went off without a hitch, he said, and everyone was pleased with Ontario Lieutenant Governor Lincoln Alexander's speech at the annual dinner and dance that night. "We seated about 500 for dinner (in the Newfoundland Club) - I don't think we could have squeezed any more in."

Sunday, however, there were some changes. The poor weather scrubbed a planned 10:30 a.m. parade from the armoury to the cenotaph for a memorial service. "Plan B" then went into effect, he said, with the service taking place back inside the Newfoundland Club and working out very well.

The barbeque for the veterans, hosted by the Kitchener-Waterloo Korean community, also went well despite the rain, he said: the food was cooked outside under the overhang of the roof at the club, and the guests ate inside. For entertainment, a Korean folk dance troupe came from Toronto Sunday and performed for free.

The Korean Veterans Association Unit 13 in Cambridge) who hosted the reunion — also signed up five new members during the weekend.

Next year's reunion is tentatively scheduled to be hosted by the association's unit in Peterborough, he said.

THE CAMBRIDGE REPORTER

4 AUGUST 1987

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR PHOTOS DURING THE KOREAN WAR

During this year's reunion Mr. Kap-Chung Chi, Chairman of the United Nations Korean War Allies Association, Inc. of Seoul, Korea made this request. Mr. Chi explained to all that the Korean people lacked photographic equipment to take photographs.

Due to the devastation of South Korea

during this war most photographs were destroyed. Mr. Chi was very explicit when explaining his reasons. There were many thousand military in Korea during the war and many had taken photos and brought them home when they were rotated out of Korea. He would like us to have copies made and to mark any information on the back of them as to location taken, name of persons in pictures, divisions or units of those shown. Mr. Chi is especially interested in locating Korean soldiers (ROKS) that were assigned to other United Nations forces. Please try to put their names on the pictures also. Pictures of villages and towns that show the destruction caused by the fighting. During Mr. Chi's request he explained that he would like to produce a panorama so the youth of Korea would know what their country had under went when the communist tried to take over. Mr. Chi is trying to educate his fellow countrymen through this project so that they never forget this trying time in the history of Korea.

Mr. Chi has worked since the Korean War ended to have monuments and memorials erected throughout Korea to honor the men of the United Nations forces that fought there to keep Korea free. Mr. Chi has seen that there is a monument for the men and women of every country regardless to the size of the unit that they supplied.

This association has agreed to help by sending all photos to Mr. Chi in Seoul. We only ask that you have copies made of your valuable pictures and send us the copies with attached information. It has taken this association over 32 years to realize that many people of this country never realized we were in Korea or what we endured while there. As we are striving to educate our country and to see that future generations remember the Korean War, Mr. Chi is attempting to do the same for the Korean people.

While attending my first division association reunion, I was hoping to meet up with someone I had served with. I had taken an old scrap book with photos hoping to add some names to faces I remember but had forgotten the individual's names that belong to them. It was during this first reunion that I was attending that I was asked if I would go back to Korea and I agreed. Having served in Europe for 4½ following WWII, I had seen the American image of liberator of oppressed people change. Upon returning home I began having second thoughts about returning to Korea. The question of the attitude of the people towards the Americans, would it be like Europe following WWII? It would be 32 years later and they would have had a longer time to remember.

I had received a telephone call from an officer I had met during this reunion. He requested me to bring my photo album with the pictures of the Korean soldiers of my company (Katusa). We were to show them to the Korean Army during our visit to show how many were assigned to our companies.

Prior to arriving in Korea I was living in the past. I

had even taken time to get a driver's permit to hire a car and really look the country side over, off the beaten path, so as to say. Just had to watch out for those ox carts and civilians carrying their goods on "A" frames and on their heads. I could drive those old dusty roads. I had done that in Europe and seen all the old battlefields of WWII. This tour would have more meaning for me as I had fought in Korea.

Well it was all in my head. I had tried to convince myself and went to the extremes of looking for reasons to go or stay home.

I was 100% wrong on everything. The people of Korea never forgot the Americans and did not resent us 32 years later. Arriving in Seoul at night and upon waking up in the morning, Art Patterson who was with me informed me there was not enough liquor in the hotel for him to drink to get in a car to be driven by me during our stay in Korea. During our stay we were well received and never forgotten. We must try to again help Mr. Chi to achieve this project that he has undertaken by honoring his request, like the people of Korea have honored many of us during our visits to seek and relive a part of our own lives during the Korean War.

KOREAN INJUSTICE

Recently, while attending a conference in Washington D.C., I had the pleasure of touring many of our nation's finest sights and memorials; to former leaders, other nations, and nearly every major war the United States was involved in (and some minor ones too). I was especially moved by the highly personal monument to the Veterans of the Vietnam War; over 46,000 names etched in opaque black marble. A crescendo and decrescendo of death; a saga that has finally, twelve years after its end, come to grips with its own ugly truth through an artistically expressive manifestation of that truth.

Regardless of the horrors of war all have held their own ephemeral purpose. The fact that hindsight is 20/20 does not give the right to be cruelly critical of a myopic past. And the degree of improvement is only retro-active and does not inherently apply to today, or the wisdom that today holds for yesterday is not held for itself. Keeping these truths in mind, let us endeavor to compare two portions of our past.

Over a ten year period (possibly longer, depending on your viewpoint, Washington or Saigon) the United States became a victim to the tune of 46,000 lives, over 1,100 still unaccounted in Vietnam. Twelve years before the United States was involved in a "police action" on the Korean peninsula. As the main participant of the first ever United Nations' "peace keeping" force, we sacrificed in excess of 56,000 lives over an approximate forty month period. By the use of simple comparison, it becomes

apparent that in seven less years 21.7% more men were killed. Let us also look at the fact that nearly 55% of all those captured died in prison camps - most of exposure. But, if sheer numbers are not convincing enough, consider this: in a land of heroes, from George Washington and Abe Lincoln to Audie Murphy and Bruce Jenner and Ronald Reagan, we won the Korean War; and how we Americans love winners (did you buy your Americas' Cup sweatshirt yet?).

Having met and, in comparison to a recent extreme, exceeded the criterion established for a war (at least morally), why, at this writing, is there no space in our nation's capital honoring the men who contributed to the defense of freedom and (at that time) democracy at the 38th Parallel? We as a nation, are insulting a large group of largely not out-spoken veterans. Must a group of men, now in their mid to late fifties, begin publicly burning the flag, spitting on public officials and staging sit-ins as media events to get the attention they rightfully deserve? In this period of neo-conservatism why is there not more immediacy place on such an old festering sore, by our government. We've all cried with Robert DeNiro, Jane Fonda and Francis Ford Coppolla, and laughed at Jamie Farr, Alan Alda and Loretta Switt (or Elliot Gould and company). But should we allow M*A*S*H to be the only tribute to the Korean War or would this be a continuance of this injustice?

John J. Norris

April 20, 1987

EDITORS NOTE:

John Norris is the son of the President of KWVA. John was the tall young man running around during this years reunion taking the pictures at all the activities. While attending college last year John was selected to participate in a symposium which was held in Washington, DC, sponsored by the center for the study of the Presidency in March 1986.

John was one of the four students selected to represent his college for this three day event on the weekend of March 20, 21, and 22. They were just part of hundreds of such students from across the country and Canada who took part during this country's celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. John wrote a feature article for his school paper upon returning from this symposium entitled "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty".

The above article, "Korean Injustice" was written for a school term paper for creative writing. This was inspired as a result of the free time those attending used to visit this nations Memorials in Washington, DC.

The article was read to the board of directors of this Association during a meeting at this years reunion. This was read following the discussion of the news release by the President of KWVA that a representative of the executive office of the President of the United States could not participate during the ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery.

John wrote this article and left it in the memory of the typewriter and did not seek any information from the editor and President of this Association.

GETTING THE JANUARY NEWSLETTER READY TO MAIL



The above photo shows 4 members placing the January Newsletter into envelopes along with the raffle tickets. It took them 2 days and also had the assistance of a couple of their wives.

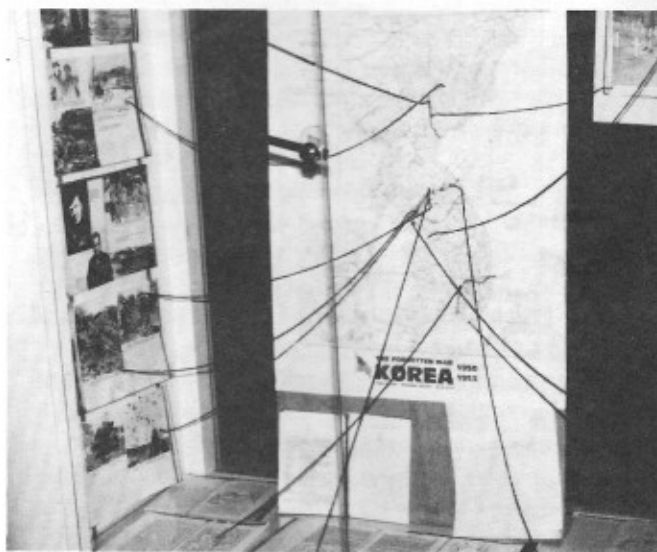
In the photo from left to right: Bill Bradley, membership chairman, recording ticket numbers sent to each member on master roster. Bill Coe, President Elect, sealing and placing in box to go to the Post Office. John Herbert, Treasurer and Secretary, checking and stamping "Dues 'R' Due." Bill Norris, President, placing address labels and placing tickets in envelope and stamping Return Postage Guaranteed.

As you will see, the office had to be cleared up each day so Bill Norris and his family could eat.

LIBRARY DISPLAY ABOUT THE KOREAN WAR:

Earlier this year Tag Jenson decided to put a display on during June to remind the public what the Korean War was about. This display was left in this library for the month of June and was well received. The display was nothing more than a couple of maps and some photo copies out of old newspapers of news releases about combat during the Korean War. Tag put strings to the areas related to the articles, the other map with Tag standing next to it has the flags of all the United Nation countries that served in the Korean War. Along the bottom are the patches of the American units that served in Korea.

A request has been received again from Tag for a couple of more maps. It seems that he will be putting up displays at a couple of military installations. This came about because of his questionnaire of officers with regards to the lack of information of military installations. Keep it up Tag and we will have the maps to you before you receive this newsletter in the mail.



27 JULY 1987 ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY:

This year the wreath was placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by:

Kyung-Won Kim, Ambassador

Republic of South Korea

Kap-Chung Chi, Assembly Member

Republic of South Korea and Chairman of the UN

Korean War Allies Assn., Seoul, Korea

William T. Norris, President of the Korean War Veterans Assn.

The second wreath by the Korea War Veterans Assn. Canada

Rev. J.W.(Bil) McCarthy, President KVA Canada

Mr. Bill Cornwall, President, Unit 16 KVA Canada

Mr. Victor Poole, KVA Canada (British Commonwealth Korea)

This year the memorial service that is conducted in the amphitheater was not held. This memorial was conducted at the dedication of the memorial bench which was inscribed to honor these men as follows:

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF WAR LIES IN REMEMBRANCE"-HERMAN WOUK

**IN SACRED MEMORY OF THOSE
AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
DURING THE KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953.
54,246 DIED, 8,177 MISSING IN ACTION,
389 UNACCOUNTED FOR POWs
DEDICATED ON JULY 27, 1987
AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE
GIVEN BY
NO GREATER LOVE, INC. AND
KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

Any member of this association who would like a copy of the commemorative program of this dedication may obtain one from "No Greater Love Foundation." Those requesting a program are urged to make a donation to support this foundations future work. This years tribute would never have happened without their support. It is time that we support such organizations that support the memory of the Korean War Veterans. As with all non-profit organizations No Greater Love Foundation depends on financial donations to continue their work no matter what project they support. No Greater Love Foundation is dedicated to the recognition of all those who died in service of their country.

At the conclusion of this ceremony all the Korean War Veterans boarded the buses and attended a

reception hosted at the residence of his Excellency, Kyung-Won Kim Ambassador of South Korea. A buffet was set up with Korean Style Food that all enjoyed, and cocktails were served to all who attended. All those attending viewed the grounds as well as the decor of this special residence so enriched with the culture from Korea. This association is grateful to the representatives and staff of the Embassy of the Republic of South Korea who have always participated during our ceremonies in support of the Korean War Veterans. We urge those members who participated to send a card of thanks to:

His Excellency, the Ambassador of Korea
Embassy of the Republic of South Korea
2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia, 20008

The reception was from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm. Everyone then boarded the buses to return to the Hyatt Arlington and prepare for the evening banquet and festivities.

This year Col. (Ret.) Lloyd (Scooter) Burke, Medal of Honor recipient during the Korean War was the Master of Ceremonies. Col. Burke not only did a superb job that would make those professional Masters of Ceremonies worry about their National Ranking...

The guest speaker this year the Honorable Stan Parris a Member of Congress who was a driving force in obtaining legislation for the "Korean War Memorial Act" to be passed. Mr. Stan Parris had introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for such. Mr. Parris has again introduced a bill (H.R. 1445) to have the money now donated for this memorial placed in a special account that will draw interest. All money now is in a non-interest account thus this account does not have a chance to obtain additional money presently held in escrow. Mr. Parris is not only an elected official but a combat fighter pilot of the Korean War.

Mr. Kap-Chung Chi, Chairman of the UN Korean Allies Assn. Inc., Seoul Korea was also a speaker. Mr. Chi also presented the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, the Honorable L. Douglas Wilder with the Ambassador of Peace Award and the Korean War Medal from the Korea Veterans Association of Korea. Lt. Governor Wilder was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in ground combat in Korea. At the conclusion of his remarks he stated "while boarding a ship to return to the United States from Korea the Peace was signed. Although he claims the fighting stopped because he was leaving, those of us who served in Korea know better. It was timely presentation of this medal to the Lt. Governor 34 years from the day he left "The Land of the Morning Calm" Korea.

Ms. Carmella La Spada, Chairman of the Board, No Greater Love Foundation was another honored guest and speaker. It was following a visit to Arlington National Cemetery planning to honor the Korean War Veterans that Ms. La Spada became aware of this association. Because of Ms. La Spada finding little recognition for those Veterans of the Korean War the meditation bench is now there to remind all of this costly war. Ms. La Spada is already looking forward to next year 1988.

Special awards and recognition were presented to Organizations and members for their support of this association.

Three special presentations which were long overdue were finally made. Korean War Veterans Association Plaques were presented to those three individuals who participated in the first wreath laying ceremony honoring the Korean War Veterans by this association.

Col. (Ret.) Lloyd (Scooter) Burke, Medal of Honor, Korea

Col. (Ret.) Carl L. Sitter, Medal of Honor Korea

Maj. Gen. Doug Kyu Yoon, Defense and Army Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Korea.

The board of directors presented the President and Founder of the Korean War Veterans Association with a plaque.

A certification of appreciation from the prisoners of War Association was presented to the President by the POWs of Korea who were attending.

I would like to thank all for this recognition and honor. Accolades always seem to rise to the top or head of an organization. I always say the top can only stand under a strong foundation. the membership of this associaton is the strong foundation and it is I who want to thank this foundation for their strong support.

/s/ William T. Norris, President

There is often omitted from history following all wars the major contribution the Air Force played in forcing the conclusion of that war. Most accounts are filed away and the justly-deserved recognition that the men and women of the Air Force justly deserve is forgotten; the long hours spent on planning and coordination between air bases prior to each mission. Take into consideration the long flight from air bases in Okinawa and some times the longer flight back when damaged over North Korean targets. The efforts of the crews assigned these aircraft to repair and have ready to fly again as soon as possible. Ground crews working outside at forward air bases in Korea could install a new jet engine in an F-86 in about 1 hour.

Some of the types of aircraft used during the Korean War were: F-80 (*Shooting Star*), F-84 (*Thunder Jet*), F-86 (*Sabre Jet*). The Navy used the Grumman F9F-2 *Panther*, later replaced with the sweptwing F9F-6 *Cougar* and F2H-2 *Banshee*.

The combined Air Forces used the old reliable prop observation, L-5, L-19 spotters, the lumbering C-46 and C-47, C-54 and C-130 (Cargo and Air Evacs).

Bombers used were A-20, B-29 and B-36. I am sure there are many others I have omitted (forgotten) and will apologize at this time. It is time that something be said for those men and women who provided air cover, supplies and evacuation during the Korean War.

The destruction of 792 MiG 15s with the loss of only 78 U.S. jets (most of the 59 MiGs destroyed in air to air combat by many Navy pilots during the Vietnam War were shot down by sidewinder air-to-air missiles). During the Korean War it was the old type of air combat (Snoopy and the Red Baron), one-on-one with machine guns and cannon fire. It was the American testing ground for the new jet Air Force and its pilots. With aircraft for both countries so evenly matched, it was those men at the controls that made the difference.

"MIG Alley Hall of Fame Count"

2 Triple Aces, 6 Double Aces and 31 Aces.

To become an Ace, a pilot had to have 5 confirmed enemy aircraft destroyed. When working with another pilot to destroy an enemy aircraft he received credit for ½ destroyed. Because of this, 1 of the 6 double aces had 14½ enemy aircraft destroyed lacking ½ of becoming a triple ace.

Will we see tomorrow

During December 1950, the United Nations Commanders could not see how they could defeat the Chinese Communist troops estimated to exceed one million. Our UN ground forces in all of Korea were no more than 350,000 men. General Ridgeway asked General MacArthur to consider that, during a possible evacuation from Korea, the port of Pusan would be so jammed with men and material as to present a particularly inviting target for a Soviet or Chinese atomic bomb; the situation was grave.

Lieutenant General Earl E. Partridge, commander of the Fifth Air Force, issued a message on December 31, 1950 to his Wing Commanders that the effort they put forth in the next few days might well determine the success or failure of the United Nations cause in Korea. The Fifth Air Force was at peace time strength and its challenge was similar to World War II at Corregidor.

General Partridge was referring to the mass of Communist troops pouring southward against our Eighth Army and the 1st Marine Division. To counter this, the Fifth Air Force countered with 564 missions on January 1st, 531 on January 2nd, 556 on January 3rd, 498 on January 4th and 447 on January 5th. The Fifth Air Force estimated they killed 8,000 enemy troops and destroyed or damaged around 6,400 enemy buildings, however the Eighth Army assessed the figure as double that.

During this period of time the 3rd Bomb Wing, sometimes quoted as the other half of the Fifth Air Force, initiated night intruder missions into the Korean Air War. Using Mark III flares dropped from C-47 'Lightning Bug' aircraft, B-26s from the 3rd Bomb Wing could bomb and strafe troops, vehicles and buildings as if the sun had risen, by flying under the flares which burned approximately five minutes when ignited at around 5,500 feet from the ground via parachute.

My introduction to the Korean War was on the evening of January 1, 1951 flying as a gunner in a B-26B on a night intruder mission that lasted 5:15 hours in support of our ground troops. We flew out of Iwakuni, Japan, 10x260 pound fragmentation bombs, six .50 caliber wing guns, eight .50 caliber machine guns with a crew of four men, a pilot, navigator, gunner and another pilot who was going along on a first mission check out flight who rode the 'jump seat.' After hitting our target we returned to Iwakuni. It seemed fitting to me that my first mission in Korea came at a time when it was so desperately needed from what General Partridge said.

The exact damage we inflicted to the enemy is not known by myself, but I'll bet they knew of our presence.

The targets were pre-selected houses in a small village known to contain enemy supplies and troops and due to the fact they were stationary targets we could have a good chance of good bomb results. The target area was about sixty miles into enemy territory on the eastern side of Korea and we were to arrive at it at 6,000 feet while the C-47 was to meet us at 8,000 feet which was done easily. The terrain below was somewhat flat compared to what Korea is on the whole and the pilots of the C-47 and B-26 decided to make the passes from south to north with the C-47 flying at 7,000 feet dropping flares at about 10 second intervals and to ignite at about 5,000 feet. On the first pass, we in the B-26 were blinded by the flares below us and we had to fly away for awhile to regain our night vision. Some 15-20 minutes later we repeated a run, with excellent results and vision when we flew under the flares at 4,000 feet. My pilot went into a shallow dive and at around 3,000 feet released our four wing bombs with 15 second delay fuses on seven houses separated from the main village hitting north of dead center. When the bombs exploded four of

the houses lifted off the ground and then settled into flaming ruins while two others leaned sideways and collapsed as they caught fire which set the remaining house on fire. From the south a 40mm gun and two searchlights came on, all going over us. We made a 180 degree turn and headed for the first houses on the edge of the main village at about 2,000 feet altitude. The pilot fired his .50 caliber into the houses beyond while I was setting up for the eastern searchlight with my lower turret guns.

Two bombs left the bomb bay as I danced my armor piercing incendiary (API) slugs up to the searchlight, putting it out. The bombs went past the front houses and hit one behind them, wiping it out, and started a fire. By now the flares were almost hitting the ground and were about to go out; however we did manage to make two passes on one flare drop. The decision was made to drop the flares to ignite at 5,500 feet and we would attempt to make three passes under them by tightening up our turns. The C-47 made his pass from north to south while we went south to north, which we later found not favorable; both planes should fly in the same direction on the first pass to allow maximum time under illumination with minimum turn around time.

Two more bombs hit near the center of the village, destroying three houses and starting two fires. The remaining searchlight was stabbing away wildly trying to pick up the C-47 while 20mm and 40mm were firing at both planes, and machine guns were trying to nail our B-26, all falling short of us now. When I picked up the searchlight off of our left wing tip, it must have been 1,200-1,300 yards out, a long shot, so I fired the top turret at it like a mortar, and the light went out. I switched to my lower turret and fired into a group of troops running out of houses and then at a truck that came driving out of the side of a house—which I thought was com-

ical at the time. When I hit the truck it didn't just catch on fire, it literally blew up. By now there must have been 7 or 8 separate fires burning in the main village and secondary explosions were popping off at both target sites.

We were pulling about 4 Gs in our downward turn to the left at about 2,500 feet and when we leveled out some sharp enemy 20mm gunner got my pilot mad by lobbing his slugs just over the top of our plane so my pilot wiped him out with all fourteen .50 calibers blowing up the gun emplacement. The bomb bay doors opened again and two more bombs sailed into the houses at the north-west end of the main village, revealing three trucks on fire that were hidden inside of them. I picked on a 40mm gun that was trying his best to hit us and my second burst put him out of commission.

As we began to turn into another pass a 20mm was getting close to us and I knocked it out with my top turret while we must have been pulling 5 Gs at 2,000 feet with the bomb bay doors open. Our last bombs hit the houses on the south-west end of the village, flattening three of them with more trucks hidden in them. I fired indiscriminately into several houses, catching one on fire and into people running away from the houses.

We made two additional very low strafing runs without the use of flares using just the light from the flaming houses and trucks. When we left, the fires were spreading from house to house and we could see the village burning from 25 miles away.

Some time between January 5-29, 1951 I flew a night mission with a pilot who had flown only a few missions. We were able to locate and destroy vehicles at our discretion using 8x260 pound bombs, we had two wing drop fuel tanks and our .50 calibers. The pilot sighted some lights and called out their location to the navigator and myself and indicated he was going down to bomb them. The terrain around the lights consisted of many mountains and valleys, typical of Korea and something did not look or feel right to me.

First, seldom do you see any lights on in enemy held Korea unless it is fire. Secondly, these lights remained on; if the lights were those of convoy trucks they would have gone out immediately upon hearing our engine noise. I informed the pilot of this and stated I thought it was a flak trap. The pilot was skeptical of my opinion and said we would take a tour around the area to see if we would stir up any activity and if none was evident, we would attack the lights. To me this was about as logical as sticking your tongue in a fire to see if it was hot.

We circled the area for about ten minutes and in doing so we would drop lower and lower until we were at about 2,000 feet. The lights remained on, not one shot was fired at us and the lights did not move. Having already encountered similar traps, I was positive that no trucks were down there but I could not convince the pilot.

Nevertheless, Lt. Gung-Ho was going in for the kill—theirs or ours was the problem at hand. With the throttles full forward we began to dive on a row of about six lights with the bomb bay doors open; in we went. I peered out of the bomb bay and when we got down to about 1,000 feet and a mile from the first light, those all too familiar red streaks and red golf balls arched upwards toward us accompanied by flashes that emitted black puffs of smoke—flak. Two bombs left the wing racks, the doors closed and the altitude of our B-26 went up. I fired the bottom turret at the location where two of the tracers were originating from with unknown results and as I did so, the navigator said, "Close one, our gunner was right." The pilot had no comment at this time. The remaining portion of the mission was of no great consequence but when we got to our home base I was quietly reprimanded by this pilot for offering advice to an officer. The navigator, who was a captain, sided in with me and I flew several other missions with the navigator, however not another one with the pilot, for he took his crew in with him over enemy territory on his next mission.

Discipline is a mandatory requirements, in the military especially, however, decorum in flight during combat situations is another circumstance. A bullet knows no rank, it will kill anybody or can cause the death of many.

I teamed up with a pilot and navigator/bombardier at Langley AFB Virginia before going to Korea that I would fly with under any circumstances and I was fortunate enough to have flown many of my combat missions with these men, and from them I learned much about crew cooperation. Each of us respected the others' abilities and rank was for ground use only.

Once at Taegu I was refused a meal because I had no mess kit (in a B-26?) so I informed my pilot and navigator-bombardier about the problem in that they were my immediate commanding officers. They informed me that from then on I would eat in the officers' mess with them. Since I wore no rank on my flight clothes I went with them and the first time as we entered the officers' mess my pilot led the way, I followed him and then my navigator followed me and as we passed the enlisted man mess check we were asked 'rank' by him and I didn't know what to say but my pilot replied, "First Lieutenant" for himself and before I could say anything, my navigator said "he's a Colonel" pointing to me "and I'm a First Lieutenant."

I had it made until the enlisted mess hall had obtained metal food trays for flyers.

My thirteenth mission was a dilemma before it began. Superstition had a grip on me; it was the 13th mission, 13th Bomb Squadron and it was a Friday and I was to fly a day mission with a pilot and navigator I had not flown with before. The only thing missing was the fact it was January 31, 1951 and not the 13th of the month. The pilot was a Major from Group Headquarters and our mission was to drop tetrahedrons at two separate locations, each having three roads that formed up into a 'Y' shape. After doing so, we were to fly off for a half hour or so and then return to our drop areas to strafe

any trucks choked up at the intersections with flat tires. (Tetrahedrons are hollow steel tubes that are welded into a shape whereby one sharp pointed hollow barb is always pointing upward so that it can penetrate a vehicle's tire and each bomb cluster weighs 500 pounds.

Well we got screwed up on our first drop area and put half of our load at the wrong place. We dropped the last half of our load in the proper place (which was actually our first drop area) and in doing so we found the correct second drop area, but too late. The pilot was flying this mission to evaluate the potential of further use of the tetrahedrons in slowing down communist supplies, but admitted before we took off that we were probably going on a milk run. When we missed our first drop zone I felt more at ease.

When we returned to our target area we found six trucks stopped with men lingering around. They heard us coming, and ran like hell. Making two passes at the trucks the pilot got them all; he was good. I fired but with little effect. We then headed south to the drop area we goofed up on.

We approached the area at 500 feet and spotted about eight trucks. We dropped down to about 20 feet and upped our speed to around 325 MPH and from about 600 yards out the pilot let loose with four 5-inch HAVR rockets. At the same time I think every gun in North Korea, up to 40mm was firing at us, tracer arcs came at us from all directions and the sky was exploding all around us as we took hit after hit, over the wings, fuselage and tail. The pilot pushed all of the knobs through the panel to get out of their gun range. We then took account of our situation, changed our shorts and realized none of us were wounded. We still had fuel, no fires but pretty shot up and the good old B-26B was still purring like a kitten. We figured there were between 25-30 trucks still untouched on the three roads. What had us baffled was why so much defense for some 30 trucks on a road network we weren't supposed to hit in the first place.

The pilot climbed to about 4,000

feet and decided to make a high speed diving pass on the northwest leg of the 'Y' road and come in low at the point he began firing. We had all fourteen .50s up front and I had four more plus we still had 5-inch HAVR rockets. When the pilot began firing the rockets we were about 600 yards out doing 400 MPH and then he opened with his .50s and when we passed over the trucks he hit, we were at about 15 feet above them. I counted nine trucks burning or blown out and as we began to pull up we entered flak alley again. Off at about eight o'clock came 20mm and 40mm fire from about six emplacements which I began firing into. The pilot put in just the proper aileron control to allow me to fire all four of my .50s and I froze on my triggers for what seemed like an eternity but in reality was around ten seconds or less. When I snapped out of my fixation it was like being born again.

I don't know to this day what I actually hit, but whatever it was, it blew out the entire side of a mountain. We circled around out of their gun range eyeing clouds of dust mingling with black and grey smoke rising to over 4,000 feet. Within this rising cloud were solid objects and debris hurling outwards as we watched the mountain slip down as if an avalanche hit it. After about 15 minutes of observation the smoke and debris began to settle; however we were still observing many secondary explosions and many ground fires. I did not notice if our plane got hit on this last pass. The navigator said we had been, however nothing was out of order enough to prevent us from making another pass.

We began another high speed pass on the southern fork of the road where ten trucks were waiting for us. As we closed in, people were running in all directions in what looked like total panic. Flak came up but with only about half of the original firepower we ran into, yet enough to worry about. We came in very low again to minimize our exposure to their guns. Some of the enemy were shooting at us with rifles and pistols and we were so close, you could detect the buttons on their clothing.

We had fired all of our rockets by now leaving us with our .50s to finish off the trucks or run out of ammo. I again concentrated on flak positions and in doing so I hit something that was hidden or camouflaged off at about 5 o'clock at about 400 yards out. It must have been ammo because it blew with terrific force and flashed off tossing debris horizontally as well as into the air to altitudes higher than we were flying at. Although it was a good blast, it was nothing compared to the first one I touched off.

On our last pass the pilot shot up some flak emplacements and I took out two more plus many troops running around and what I guess was a water trailer because it did not blow or burn when it burst apart.

When we got back to Iwakuni, the plane's crew chief got a little bent out of shape when he noticed the battle damage on his aircraft. We quit counting flak holes when we got to the count of 80 and we left plenty more to count. I know the plane was in the hanger for five days getting patched up.

During our debriefing we determined that whatever I blew up causing the mountain to collapse was a large cache of ammo, oil and/or gasoline in either a cave or tunnel. I asked the pilot what maximum speed he got to and he said he did not know for sure, but he quit looking on one pass when it went over 500 MPH. When I mentioned my superstitious feeling about all of the 13 numbers, he laughed and said that's all behind me now.

This was the only time I flew with these two men but I'll never forget that mission number 13 in Korea. Incidentally, the red line speed for a B-26 is 425 MPH, but the pilot knew what it was all about. This mission lasted 4:55 hours.

The living quarters at Taegu (K-2) Korea for the 3rd Bomb Wing flight crews in 1951 were 10 man kerosene heated tents on the west side of the airfield, about three miles from the steel planked dual runway system. The mess halls were on the east side of the runway about a half mile from them. If you could catch the shuttle, which was usually a weapons car-

rier, you could get from one end of the base to the other but if you missed it you had to use a field phone to order one or you walked. In our quarters area the latrines were screen door, four hole jobbers winter or summer, without light or heat and it was an experience to use one with a flying suit on in the middle of the winter nights. You took your .45 pistol, your own toilet paper and a flash light and before you sat down you checked each hole to see if anybody fell into one of them. I don't know how deep those holes were, but I've heard two B-26 crews went AWOL in one of them for a week.

The runway system at K-2 consisted of two PSP runways butted together without separation running parallel north and south of about 5,500 feet in length. This was laid over a rice paddy in haste by coolie workers and it had dips, rises and jagged edges that should have blown more tires than it did. Every plane I observed taking off or landing from K-2 went into the north regardless of wind conditions and I assume the reasoning behind this was the way the GCA and ILS system was set up in conjunction with the surrounding terrain.

I have been at K-2 when it rained and snowed at the same time while dust blew in your face and you swatted mosquitoes. At the 3rd Bomb Wing operations briefing room, which was a large tent on the west side of the runway and was the furthestmost to the north, we had an outside bulletin board with a glass door containing the front page of an American newspaper whose headline read "HITLER SEIZES THE BALKANS."

Bob Hope visited K-2 once and used the 'Hilton' latrines on the east side of the airfield and made a comment about them. To get the jest of his joke you must know the construction of these latrines.

They were two rows of ten holers face to face of wooden make (lighted, with heat and had toilet paper) that was fed by a flushing system unique to modern mankind. Water was pumped up to a series of 55 gallon drums welded on top of each other that was triggered by the weight of

the water when the 55 gallon drums became 90 percent full. The trap valve opened and about 200 gallons dropped down and with a tidal wave effect, all 20 holes were flushed with one sweep of the water, and this cycle would repeat itself when the drums refilled.

The secret to using the toilet seats was to get one as far downstream as possible because the ones closest to getting the first rush of water gave you a douche as the water passed by. Well, those accustomed to the flushing cycle had a routine day, but for the newcomer it was an experience out of the fifth dimension.

As the trap door opened, the first 6-7 guys on the upstream side would all get up in unison, let the water pass by and re-gain the sitting position as if they were tappets in an engine. If you were reading, it did not interrupt your train of thought; you got up, waited and sat back down as if nothing unusual happened.

Bob Hope was not checked out on this new wonder and suffered the inevitable. During his show, after his initiation, he stated, "That was the first time he got shell shocked using a latrine."

During the night of March 21 and the early morning of the 22nd, 1951, many airplanes landed at K-2 that I was not aware of, but at mid-morning of the 22nd, I walked along the west flight line with both pride and amazement looking at C-46, -47, C-119 and B-26 aircraft parked wing tip to wing tip the length of the airfield. On the east side of the run-way were F-80, F-84, F-86, C-47, T-6 and F-51 aircraft parked the same way. Between the cargo planes were thousands of paratroops from the 187th Airborne checking weapons and equipment. I knew something big was coming up and hoped our B-26 could play a part in whatever it was. That afternoon we went to briefing and learned of the upcoming show called 'Operation Tomahawk,' an appropriate name since I observed about a thousand paratroops with their heads shaved in many different configurations. Although we did not participate in the day portion of the raid, we did give 'Operation Tomahawk' support by flying a one hour night mission by dropping 260 pound frag bombs on enemy emplacements and returned to K-2 without incident. This was my 26th mission.

The Buddy System

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(Articles reprinted from "Military" 1. Korea-1950, 2. Will we see tomorrow)

THEY ARE ALL HEROS IN HER HEART

By Michael E. Ruane
Philadelphia Inquirer

It hangs framed in a corner of the room, the light-blue ribbon grown threadbare over the decades, the small, five-pointed bronze star and wreath of green enamel laurel leaves a bit tarnished.

Above the star appears the word *Valor*, held in the talons of a small bronze eagle. The old congressional Medal of Honor hangs next to a faded and scratched daguerreotype of its recipient, who was just 15 years old when he earned it in a bloody battle more than a century ago.

His name was Johnny Cook, a tiny artillery bugler and courier who rode a bob-tailed pony, won his medal and escaped with his life in the carnage along the Hagerstown Turnpike at the Civil War's Battle of Antietam in 1862.

Johnny Cook's medal hangs now on a wall in the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge under the watchful eye of Sister Maria Veronica, Immaculate Heart of Mary. It came to the archives for safekeeping through an elderly relative of Cook's. Those who know Sister Veronica knew she would cherish and honor his name and deeds.

The medal is there along with the Medals of Honor received by Henry A. Courtney, who was killed at Okinawa Shima in 1945, Archie A. Peck, who braved a German machine gun in the Argonne Forest in 1918, and 17 others who have won the nation's highest military award for bravery.

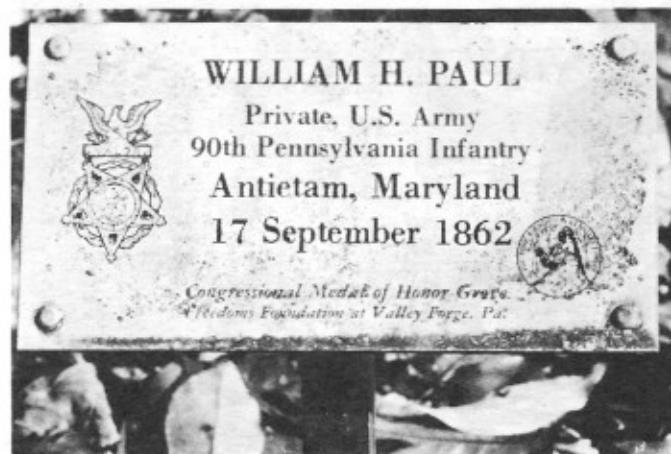
"To me, they're all heroes," said Sister Veronica, recalling their deeds on the eve of Veterans Day—the day when American war heroes are remembered. Besides the 20 medals, the names and the stories of all the 3,408 people who have received the medal from its inception during the Civil War through the war in Vietnam are in the archives, thanks to Sister Veronica.

For 16 years, the former high school political science teacher has labored at the foundation compiling the exhaustive archive.

She has hunted up the stories, searched out the photos, filled out the biographies of the thousands of men and one woman—Civil War surgeon and feminist Mary E. Walker—who served in places as hallowed as Gettysburg and as forgotten as Fort Riviere, Haiti.

Altogether, she has compiled 94 volumes on the medal's recipients, from the first—the Union soldiers who hijacked a Confederate train during the Civil War—to the last, Sgt. Roy P. Benavidez, the Green Beret from Texas who saved the lives of eight men during a savage firefight in Vietnam, but only received his medal in 1981 after a key witness was found to verify his heroism.

In between, there have been the sagas, of those



In the Medal of Honor Grove, one of several metal markers.

who won the medal twice, fathers and sons who won the medal, medics and clergymen who won the medal, and Philadelphians who won the medal, like Michael J. Crescenz of West Oak Lane, who was killed Nov. 20, 1968, in Vietnam's Hiep Duc Valley.

"This has been a labor of love," said Sister Veronica, sitting at her desk yesterday in the corner of the main room of the foundation's Knox Building. The daughter of Irish immigrant parents, Sister Veronica grew up in Philadelphia's Harrowgate section, entered the convent in 1927 at age 18 and spent 50 years teaching school.

"It has never been work," she said. "I love the men who have given me the privilege of worshipping my God as I please."

Many of their feats are now all but forgotten. "They are now, many times ... not even recognized in their own towns," she said, a situation she laments.

"When you think of what these men have gone through," she said. "And you know that they went because they loved their country and they wanted to do their duty."

But she remembers and relishes their deeds. "Here's an interesting story," she begins, telling of the heroics of Henry E. Erwin, who was disfigured disposing of a phosphorous bomb that had exploded inside a B-29 over Japan during World War II.

Concluding another tale, she ends with: "Isn't that neat?" or "How about that?"

Clad in her blue and black habit, Sister Veronica moves about gingerly, sometimes walking with a cane, indicating items of interest in the large room: the small statue of World War I hero Sgt. Alvin York, the larger one of World War II medal winner Audie Murphy.

The medal itself was inaugurated by President Lincoln during the Civil War. Military regulations



Sister Veronica with the photo and story of Michael J. Crescenz

governing the medal require a life-risking deed "so outstanding that it clearly distinguishes ... gallantry beyond the call of duty from lesser forms of bravery."

Some recipients, like the Civil War bugler, Johnny Cook, and World War I soldier Archie Peck, survived the wars in which they fought. Others, like Crescenz and Courtney, were killed.

Movies have been made about a few, but most others have been forgotten. Sister Veronica works hard at keeping all the memories alive. "These men shouldn't be forgotten," she said.

SUPER SALESMAN AND RECRUITER:

M/Sgt T.J. Schafer KWVA # 1262 is still on active duty with the US Air Force and stationed at Dover Delaware. The pictures tell only part of the story of this dedicated Veteran. Jim got permission from his base commanding officer to have a booth during the open house at his air base. He asked for some mugs and applications for membership and did a super job.

This is just part of what Jim has accomplished. He has flown on assignment all over and has been promoting the association. Sgt. Schafer set a goal of raising \$1000.00 for this association. Through the

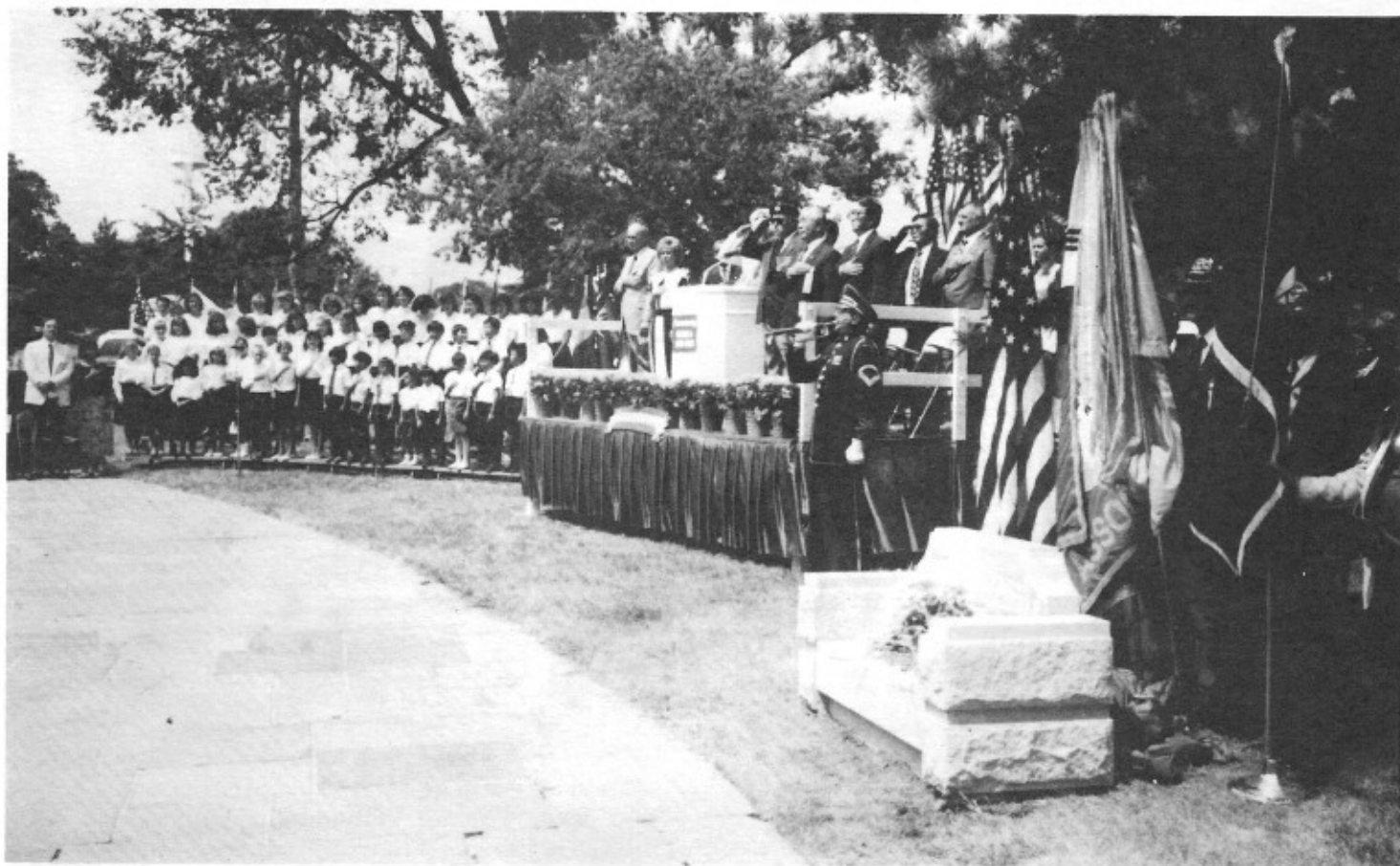
sale of hats, mugs and books and raffle tickets he has gone over his goal. Jim is one who knows how to aim and hit his mark. He not only can fly high as the wings on his uniform show but the combat infantry badge was earned in Korea. Like many of the old foot soldiers, he was one who chose to fly while others chose to ride.

The association wants to thank you Jim, and we hope that we can meet and shake your hand for all the help you have given in promoting this association.





Wreath Laying Ceremony; Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. (L-R) William T. Norris President of K.W.V.A. Honorable Kap-Chong Chi - Seoul Korea. His Excellency Kyung-Won Kim - Ambassador of Korea.



Childrens Choir; Korean American Performing Arts Society - No Greater Love Singers. Commemorative Bench; K.W.V.A. Color Guard.



Head Table Banquet:(L-R) William T. Norris, President. Honorable Stan Parris, Guest Speaker. Mrs. Burke, wife of Col. Burke. Col. Burke, Master of Ceremony. Kap-Chong Chi, Member of National Assembly, Korea, Chairman of U.N., Korean War Allies Assn., Carmella La Spada, Chairman No Greater Love Foundation. Lt. Col. L. Douglas Wilder, State of Virginia.



Armed Forces Color Guard

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**National P.O.W.—M.I.A.
Recognition Day**

18th of September