

*America's Forgotten Victory!*

# The Graybeards

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

VOL. 9, No. 5

JULY-AUGUST 1995



Eternal God, grant that the  
**BLOOD** of the **BRAVE**  
Shed on these now silent Battlefields  
Shall **CONSECRATE** forever  
What **THEY** did here!

So that a free nation remains free  
Its borders inviolate  
Its people free to follow  
Their own way of life,

And that we, the living, share  
In that **VICTORY** over oppression  
and Dedicate our Lives to its  
**PRESERVATION!**

AMEN





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# The Graybeards

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of the Korean War

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# President's Message

## A Day of Remembrance

**D**uring the last year, I have viewed construction of the Memorial through all phases. At my last visit, as I was looking at the Memorial and saw the statues and trees reflecting off the muraled wall in the sunlight, the solemnity and totality of the scene hit me.

**W**ar memories, long dormant, about "Frozen Chosen", suddenly became vivid again: why America's involvement; devastated cities and villages; outmoded transportation/communication facilities; ancient agricultural practices; very limited industrial capabilities; stoic and war weary, but courageous people striving to survive; wizened women with water buffaloes trying to maintain battered rice paddies and old men with A-frames loaded with military supplies, plodding up the mountains to the Main Line of Resistance (MLR); children, ferret-like and wise, begging or peddling their "wares"; the stench of rice paddies and honeycarts/buckets; houses of mortared stone, or clay and wood with foot-thick thatched roofs; acrid smells of explosives; Bed-Check Charlie and his nightly raids; being trucked miles for hot showers and returning covered with dust and road grime; helicopters constantly ferrying wounded personnel from the MLR to the nearest MASH; pinups plying their trade in the valleys and hills; searchlights beaming off the clouds at night to light up areas beyond the MLR; cooked green eggs and greasy C-rations spiced with tabasco sauce to kill the taste; fishing in creeks with concussion grenades; hunting over uncharted frozen minefields for deer/pheasants to provide fresh meat for the troops; bathing in the rain during the monsoon season; pet dogs disappearing after being fed and fattened; the smell of Kimchi and taste of dried octopus; mountains stripped bare of trees with only stumps remaining; roads/bridges of the Main Supply Routes (MSR) being constantly repaired/rebuilt; clearing minefields, hoping for no casualties; extremely hot monsoonal summers; a bitter cold winter where fuel oil lines that fed pot belly stoves froze and had to be thawed by blowtorches; night patrols beyond the MLR in the wintry silence where bodily functions had to be discharged within your garments, for fear the noise might alert enemy patrols in the area; deployments from Kansong, Inje, Yanggu, Punchbowl, Uijonbu to Munsani; artifacts created by the Koreans from empty beer cans and mortar

shells; the tempo of battle increasing with rumors of peace; the comradeship despite personnel turn-overs; the dazed looks of new replacements; the "quiet" after the Armistice and return of POW's; and the short-arm inspections at the Inchon Rotation Center.

**W**hile those memories swirled through my mind, I also thought of my '92 revisit and seeing the monumental changes in South Korea since the 1953 Armistice. The scars of the Korean War were deep and painful, but the optimistic and hard-working Koreans had successfully recovered. South Korea had achieved unbelievable economic growth as well as building a mature democratic nation by carefully incorporating Western ideologies into their own concepts and cultural traditions. Long one of the world's poorest agricultural societies, but steeped with ancient wisdom, it had become a dynamic and modern country, rapidly taking its place among the world's advanced industrial powers, all because of our involvement.

**A**s I stood contemplating, I could not envision a more fitting and resultant tribute to those who so gallantly and heroically served to free a nation, than this magnificent Memorial. July 27, 1995, will be a reflection of our labors and pain, a dream coming to fruition after 45 years of impenetrable silence. The "Quiet Warriors of the Forgotten War" were to be finally honored and recognized by their country. The Memorial will stand as a beacon of light through the mists of time. Future generations viewing the Memorial will understand the "why of the Korean War" and its impact on world history. I was proud to be one of those many privileged to answer their country's call to arms during that momentous period. Today, because of our actions, free nations are united in a bond to ensure totalitarianism is kept at bay.

**B**ut let us not forget, this mission is not completed until the "Wall of Honor" commemorating those who made the supreme sacrifice, the KIAs/MIAs/POWs is secured. See you at the Reunion.

*Nick Pappas*



# **Reunion Banquet Update**

**Guest List as of June 25, 1995**

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## **Sir William Keys, AC OBE MC Reunion Speaker**

Sir William Keys served for five years in World War Two from 1941-1946. He went out on the Reserve of officers and then came back in for a years Service in the Korean War from 1950-1951. During his service in the Korean War he was wounded and decorated with the Military Cross.

Following discharge, he gave a lifetime of service to the veterans of Australia. Included in that service was 17 years as National Secretary of the Returned Services League and 10 years as National president.

He has worked In a number of other charitable organisations for many years including Legacy, Salvation Army, many veterans' organisations and Toc H.

He serves on the board of a number of Australian companies, was a member of the council of the Australian War Memorial for 20 years and is a member of the Council of the Australian Defence Force Academy. He has served as a member of a number of Commonwealth Government advisory committees on a range of national issues.

He was awarded a Nuffield Scholarship in 1956 and a Churchill Fellowship in 1969.

For his service to war veteran' their dependents and to the community he was made an officer of the order of the British Empire (OBE) in 1970. a Knight Bachelor in 1980 and a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC) in 1988.

He has been decorated by the Korean government with the order of Merit in 1980. by the American Legion by the award of the Amity Award In 1982. He has a number of foreign decorations including that of Chevalier de Polonia Restituta (Poland) which he received in 1980.

President Colonel Ahmet Arican	Turkey
President Major General Peter Donward	United Kingdom
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# Campfire



AMOS T. CAMP, EDITOR

## The Veteran

This is a very significant year for the Korean War veteran. Recognition of our service in America's bloodiest war of the twentieth century has finally come. Thankfully, the dedication of the Korean War Memorial on July 27 ends years of effort to make this day happen. An extraordinary emotional experience awaits each veteran as they enter this sacred ground.

A new epoch begins as this pivotal day in our history ends. In the years remaining to us we must understand service to our country is not over. We have a new and challenging role to play. Our unique experience, as veterans of a historic war, perhaps the last one where field armies clash along an MLR (Main Line of Resistance), qualifies us to perform this new role. Just as it was at the time of the Korean War, America again needs the fruit of our service and calls on our best and brightest to deliver it. I will identify our new role as I see it.

To begin, I am a veteran. Most readers of this column are veterans. Ask yourself, do you feel special because you are one also? Yes, we are special, but not in a way you may think. You see, one may be a veteran auto mechanic, carpenter, factory worker, cook, actor, truck driver, football player or what have you. To be a veteran requires only spending time and experience in a certain profession or occupation. This qualifies you as a veteran. However, when used in this magazine the term veteran, speaks of one who has had military service. The particular distinction between a "veteran" and a "military veteran" is military veterans have been singled out by law to receive certain benefits.

It is important to understand the distinction between becoming a military veteran upon discharge and a veteran in an occupation other than the military. Simply, I think we should clearly understand the character of military service, the benefits derived from it and the responsibility it imposes on us. Therefore, the term veteran used in the balance of this article refers to a military veteran.

**First**, most of us entered service from the guard or reserves or entering as volunteers or draftees. Our country needed us and we answered the call. Most veterans are not career military. However, even short, limited service in the military gives each of us **veteran status** and therefore eligible for benefits.

**Second**, eligibility for benefits varies. Every veteran has certain benefits. However, the most important ones depend upon temporary or permanent service connected disability. In other instances it comes down to the veterans economic success or failure in civilian life. In any event, to help find out an individual's eligibility requires specialists because of the complexity and range of benefits offered. Veterans organizations maintain constant vigilance and maintain active lobbying activity

to hold on to, secure or add to veterans benefits. Most observers recognize the "veterans lobby" as one of the most powerful on Capitol Hill.

**Third**, without the lobbying activities of veterans organizations, most veterans benefits would be severely limited or eliminated.

Service members received pay and allowances while on active duty commensurate with rank, hazardous duty and length of service. Upon discharge, veterans could apply for additional benefits based on their service and level of disability. These benefits were offered to veterans by a grateful nation as compensation. It recognized the extraordinary risks to life and limb and time away from civilian pursuits rendered by those who served.

I think the above enumerated statements are sufficiently factual to now discuss the responsibility side of being a veteran. You and I have had experiences that helped make us what we are. Therefore, when you meet people who were never in military service, you suddenly realize you have something they don't have. We are military veterans. However, it is not enough to simply declare oneself a veteran. This is because the hazardous side of war brings insights others have never experienced. In my judgement, it also imposes greater responsibilities. You have heard the saying, "The more you have, the greater the responsibility." This certainly applies to you and me!

I repeat what was written earlier, *"I think we should clearly understand the character of military service, the benefits derived from it and the responsibility it imposes on us."* Examine some of the demonstrated virtues of military service: duty, honor, devotion, courage, steadfastness, patience and love of country. We are perceived to have these virtues because of our service and people who never served recognize them in us. This explains why so many people are willing to donate money for constructing the many memorials now arising around the country. These memorials recognize our service and the virtue of it.

What is our responsibility? Simply put, it is **"passing it on."** A few years ago General Bruce Clarke, a Corps Commander in Korea, in a speech to a local Kiwanis Club, said, *"All knowledge is passed on knowledge."* You can read about it, see it, but learning and understanding about it occurs from hearing and sharing it with someone who has experienced it. If this be true, we should double our efforts for "passing it on" in the many avenues open to us. Not for bragging – just telling our story at every opportunity. While working with young people, help them see how their own lives are affected by previous wars. By doing so, your experience and willingness to share it, will show to them concern for their generation. Knowing our story will also help them accept and shoulder future responsibilities. The Korean War veteran can tell this story better than anyone else. We were there!

Individuals, *Graybeards*, KWVA Chapters and Departments and their newsletters can work together in this effort. All are needed. (Read the DeBarge story in this issue of *Graybeards* for an example). Teamwork and our best individual efforts will guarantee the successful accomplishment of this mission. I am confident we will do the job with the same courage, determination and love of country shown to the world 45 years ago.

Amos T. Camp, Editor



# ... A Korean Veteran

*And still I don't know—*

One day after high school and my first ever pay check and then pay checks (I used to record them on a sheet of paper, until one day I just quit doing it), I got a letter from the United States Government saying that my life was about to change, drastically.

I didn't know The United States Government even knew I existed. Nor did I think about it until I read the word, *Greetings*.

In a way I was very complemented, since I wasn't angry, I guess that was the feeling I felt. I had never gotten a letter from Washington D.C. before and in a way was proud to be asked to serve. Nobody cried, that I know of, because of it. Nobody railed against the United States Government's motivation, politics, etc., etc. I can't really remember, now 40 years later, what my Mother and Father, who were younger than I am now, said about my letter from the Government. The news was out very quickly, Joe got drafted—that's all there was to it.

I will never forget the day when my mother's brother got wounded while fighting as an infantryman in Germany during World War II. When she got the news I remember her crying a lot and kept saying she would never see her brother again. I mention this because years later it's how I know how brave she was when her first born was being asked by the same government to report for duty. In her mind I am sure, I would be expected to serve, just as her brother did with potentially the same outcome.

When the farewell parties were over I said good-bye to the girl that by the Grace of God I ultimately would marry. It was the longest walk of my life returning back home after that sweet, honest, kiss good night and good-bye. At the train station my father didn't say much and my mother wished me God speed with the reminder that "I was on my own now and for a while at least my home would be wherever I hung my hat."

The train rumbled out of the station and while there were other soon to be soldiers with me, I didn't know a soul. I sat next to the window and noticed the black dirt on the window sill. There was no sleep in me and suddenly I noticed we were going back through my little home town over the very trestle I had walked under the night before on my way home from my good-bye kiss. I remember being dressed in my penny loafers, my gray slacks and my long sleeve summer shirt with the cuffs rolled up. Even now as I relive that moment, the heavy heart feeling I had never felt before, comes back.

Sixteen straight weeks of training later, news of a trainer we knew in our early weeks was sent to Korea and reported killed. With this news ringing in our ears, orders were issued. You can well imagine our double bunked barracks was not a happy place. Virtually all of the men received orders that would send them to FECOM. (Far East Command). FECOM for many, was a one way ticket to the front lines.

I opened my orders and couldn't believe my eyes — it read Fort Sam Houston, Texas for further training. I was in the medics and Fort Sam was a huge sprawling hospital, a burn center. To make a long story short I stayed there during my time in the service and by com-

parison to my friends in the barracks sent directly to Korea and the war, lived the "Life of Riley." There was no way I was going to turn that down for the front lines when guys were coming back to Fort Sam Houston with burns over most of their bodies.

The question is, does that make me less a soldier than one who bore the battle up front? Were my loved ones any less patriotic than those that didn't come back whole or alive? The answer is "Hell No." I got the call, I went to serve come what may as did thousands of others. My loved ones bravely gave me up without a gripe. If there was one I never heard it. We were not a family of grippers and don't get me wrong, I am not gripping now. I would just like to voice my opinion that I don't think that if my orders read different than they did that I would have gone AWOL. I did not get wounded, I did not die but I did obey orders. My family gave me up come what may. People who report for duty just like me, are just as much veterans as those that actually bore the battle.

***When I look back it strikes me that to have answered the call with an open heart is all that it takes to qualify a person to be a man, a patriot, a veteran.***

When I look back it strikes me that to have answered the call with an open heart is all that it takes to qualify a person to be a man, a patriot, a veteran. So when I go to see the Korean War Memorial and I take my children and my grandchildren I will be proud of the job WE ALL did and I will not take a back seat to anyone who just may think that if you never heard the whistle of a bullet you are not truly a veteran. I thank God that I was spared that horror and I am forever grateful for those that did go there and experience the real thing. They have earned in spades any thanks, respect and honors given to them by their country.

This Memorial is a very special honor to all who shared in this bloodiest of wars. It's been forty plus years—and still I don't know for sure why fate or the throw of the dice seems to make all the difference. All were at risk wherever they served.

*Joe Durso  
Reston, Virginia*

*This article represents the story of many men and women who served in the armed forces during the Korean War. That fateful day, June 25, 1950, when North Korea attacked the South, many of America's finest were called into service. All served wherever their country needed them. Those needs were worldwide. Some went to Korea, others to places such as Europe, Japan, Philippines and the Continental United States. Each did their duty in answer to their country's call to arms. All are Korean War Veterans and can be proud of the Korean War Memorial soon to be dedicated. —The Editor.*

# Korean War Veterans Served Worldwide

by Paul M. Edwards

The fighting in Korea raged daily from June 25, 1950, until July 27, 1953. For several months after the Armistice continuing violations of the Demilitarized Zone caused still more deaths. Today, more than forty years since it began, the Korean War is still unsettled. But for official purposes, the period of the Korean War was defined as 1950-1955. Men and women who served in the Armed Forces all over the world, during this time, are veterans of the Korean War.

Lack of clarification about the official status of the fighting in Korea has greatly confused American's understanding of this war and is, at least partially responsible for its forgotten state. This war, the first of America's limited wars and yet one of the bloodiest ever fought, was long identified as a conflict, or "police action," by those who wanted to downplay what happened there. Even now many have failed to acknowledge what a desperate struggle it was, and how much was at stake.

Little regard has been paid to the men and women who served in the military during the Korean War. Only now is America getting around to creating a memorial to those who served. Also forgotten are those whose service was performed in one of the many other active commands during that time. It is sometimes forgotten that these men and women are also veterans of the Korean War. Though occasionally they have been refused membership in veteran's organizations, they are Korean War veterans. They are welcome partners in the fraternity and the Korean War Veterans Association actively seeks their membership.

During the war in Korea American troops fought, alongside the participating forces of the United Nations, against communist aggression. But other Americans, all over the world, were also fighting against the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union and its allies.

This communist aggression was checked in Germany when the Berlin Airlift challenged the Soviet closure of supply routes in June of 1948. Communist aggression was challenged in Greece where Americans provided military aid and training to

***This war, the first of America's limited wars and yet one of the bloodiest ever fought, was long identified as a conflict, or "police action," by those who wanted to downplay what happened there.***

those who defended the government. Communist aggression was met by American service men and women in the dangerous confrontation in Turkey.

Even as the United States eagerly sought troops for the increasing battles in Korea, the nation was engaged in other military actions. During the first week in May of 1951 as the Communist Chinese Forces were launching their fifth offensive, the first contingency of American troops was sent to Iceland. As Operation Strangle was unleashed in Korea 4,000 men of the 4th Infantry Division became the first of America's contribution to the military power of NATO. Soon four divisions would be stationed in Europe in anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities there.

Shortly after, two fighter wings were sent to Germany and four to England to protect the air space over American sectors. In that long hot summer military aircraft was delivered to Saudi Arabia; and American air bases were established in French Morocco. Military threats backed down the East Germans after they seized the village of Steinstueneken in the American sector.

In September of 1951 the United States became involved in Indochina, an involvement that would lead to the Vietnam War. In May of 1952, as prisoners of war revolted at Kojedo, the first signs of the Berlin Wall, and all that it represented, appeared. By July of 1952 Point IV economic and military aid, sometimes including advisors, was made available to Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Libya.

In the fight against communism the American military supported the elected government in Iran, supported the Nationalists in their struggle during the desperate civil war in China and defended them in their island refuge. Those involved

in the Korean War period included the men and women who came to the aid of the freedom fighters in the Philippines, those who patrolled the seas around Formosa, who manned the MATS ships bringing much needed supplies, flew the communication planes and the great transports of the Berlin airlift, or spent long lonely nights at radar and weather stations in the Pacific.

The fight against communist aggression was being waged, as well, by the National Guard member or reservist who was recalled into active duty to organized units for overseas duty. And by those who guarded American shores, searched the air space for intruders, waited during long nights on call for the Strategic Air Command, by those who organized supply shipments, or who cooked the meals, or who recorded the history, as well as those making out the "morning reports" in every American unit all over the world. These men and women are all veterans of America's determination to contain communism all over the world.

The Korean War Veterans Association seeks their association and encourages all to join with their fellow veterans.

Dr. Paul M. Edwards, a historian, lecturer, and author is Executive Director of the Center for the Study of the Korean War located in Independence, Missouri, and serves as the historian for the Korean War Veterans Association. Edwards served in Korea as an SFC with the 31st Field Artillery, 7th DIVARTY. Dr. Edwards is the author of numerous books including *The Inchon Landing, Korea, 1950*, the latest in a series of annotated bibliographies of the Korean War.



# Cease Fire

*Story is taken from Chapter 13  
of the book, "Cease Fire"*

**KOREA 27 JULY 1953 2200 HOURS**

By Roy W. Conklyn  
COL ARMY US, RET

When dawn broke over these jagged hills and the entire front on the morning of July 27, 1953, American troops, multinational U. N. Forces and the enemy too, were obsessed with one extremely personal thought; If I can make it through the day until 2200 hours, I'll come out of this war alive.

As I surveyed the scene this morning on Heartbreak Ridge, I reflected on the blasted devastation, a naked road, burned and twisted vehicles, other miscellaneous litter of war and the scores of Chinese bodies caught on the barbed wire. It was a scene from hell. I could not help but think of all the dead and wounded soldiers that were sacrificed for this barren hill that was only a part of the natural landscape that made up one of the isolated mountain ranges of North Korea.

For almost two years this terrain was fought over and over by opposing forces to lay claim to this particular piece of territory. It was depressing to me when I realized that after all the hardships that were faced by thousands of soldiers, here we were in practically the same location with little accomplished tactically other than to have secured the present MLR of the 8th U.S. Army.

Our mission was labeled "tactical defensive". These hill battles along an unmovable line were costing the United States casualties at the rate of thirty thousand a year. The last spring of the Korean War, when it was apparent that peace was near, was one of the most horrible of all.

Now that the war was coming to an end, I was convinced that those of us who fought during this bitter last spring were not appreciated for what we endured.

There were months as many as 104 enemy attacks, from company to division strength, smashed against the U.N. outpost line, and days when as many as 130,800 rounds of Communist artillery fell on it within a twenty-four-hour period.

Few of these events, buried deep in newspapers, caused a stir.

My reverie was abruptly broken

by the sound of enemy artillery and mortars "whooshing" overhead and explosions impacting on both Bloody and Heartbreak Ridges.

The Chinese began this last day with a rude reminder that the war had not ended and until 2200 hours they were, still intent on inflicting as many casualties on the U.N. Forces as possible.

Our orders were that we could return fire on a limited basis to suppress the rate of enemy fire. The Chinese on the other hand were firing at will. Their gunners worked the shelling up and down the trenchline with a great deal of accuracy.

I was getting tremendously upset with the constant shelling and the casualties which were beginning to mount as the day wore on. Frustration was also building in me because of the restriction on counter-firing. (By the time the cease fire went into effect, A company had suffered 12 casualties including 2 KIA's.)

All of us were under high stress and extremely nervous during this last day. Crouching in bunkers, foxholes and sandbagged fighting positions, trying to squeeze everything anatomically feasible under the bur-lap-covered helmets.

The bunkers stank with fear and sweat. It became almost impossible to order anyone to leave his covered position.

We did not leave our bunkers unless it was an absolute necessity. Even to the point of relieving oneself. All meals were "C"'s and eaten, if you had an appetite at all, right in your fighting bunker. It was obvious that no one wanted to take unnecessary risks knowing that it would all end at 2200 hours.

Time dragged painfully on. The day seemed to creep by, minute by minute, hour by hour. We kept looking at our watches and praying that this day would soon be over.

It was an incredible feeling that even today is difficult to describe.

Thank God that I did not have to report to Battalion Headquarters and expose myself on that treacherous road. My duties as Company commander required me to visit each platoon daily. My visits today were remarkably short.

As the day progressed and evening slowly came, the communist shelling began to let up and their firing became more intermittent and sporadic. There was some exchange of small arms, most of which was sniping between the two lines. It was a moonless night, damp and relatively quiet.

The men on outpost duty left the MLR with Sergeant Kelley in charge. I personally saw them off and told them to sit tight assuring them that everything would be over in about two hours.

The rest of us stayed in our fighting positions and combat posts waiting and waiting for the designated hour which would end this horror.

There was a strange aura in the air. Everyone could feel the tightness in their bodies and there was little or no conversation except the low spoken reports coming in from the sound-powered phone every fifteen minutes.

At 2145 the phone connected to Battalion Headquarters began ringing and made us all jump. Sergeant Piazza handed me the phone and told me that Lieutenant Colonel Spilman was on the line. He said word had come down from regiment that the U.N. forces were ordered to have a "Turkey Shoot" at 2150 and that all units along the front lines were to fire everything up to 80mm mortars to expend our ammunition.

The CCF had been doing just that and we noticed that their firing was beginning to increase once more. I suppose the "mad minute", as we called it at Fort Benning, Georgia when I attended OCS, was to lighten our loads for the next day's march and to leave our signature on the enemy.

At the appointed time, the entire front lit up. A solid band of tracer bullets, machine guns, mortars, 90mm rounds and small arms laced across the front lines with both sides firing rapidly. It was an awesome display.

Strangely, amid the noise of explosions and the smell of cordite it was a beautiful sight in a bizarre sort of way.

In the middle of all the chaos,

*Next page*

we received a call from Sergeant Kelley who was manning the outpost position.

He sounded very excited and his voice was shaky. Over the noise of the firing that was going on, I could barely hear what he was saying.

He was trying to tell me that one of his men at the outpost had gone berserk from the strain and was screaming and thrashing about. Sergeant Kelley was trying to restrain him and requested some help.

On impulse, I ran from the company combat post grabbing Corporal Hall on the way out of the bunker. We proceeded to work our way through the trenches, crouching very low and pressed up against the sides.

When we reached the jump-off point which led to the outpost position, we quickly lowered ourselves down the knotted rope and inched our way out to the outpost. I don't think more than three minutes had gone by. At the outpost, Sergeant Kelley had the soldier subdued but he was glassy-eyed and had foam around his mouth.

Corporal Hall and I tried to get him to his feet and move him back to the MLR. He resisted violently. We grabbed him and forced him out of the outpost back to the knotted rope which was only several yards away.

Corporal Hall and I lifted him up to the waiting hands of the men on the MLR.

We managed to get him safely in the trench and then to the CP bunker. Later after the cease fire took effect he was evacuated by litter jeep to the battalion aid station.

My heart was pounding and my adrenaline was flowing from the ordeal. When I realized what we had just been through, I began to shake.

It was 2200 hours. The last round reverberated and echoed away down the valley and I physically collapsed on the floor of the CP. It was unreal and at first hard to believe that the shooting war had finally come to an end.

We began to slowly emerge from our bunkers and peer into the darkness. Little by little more of the soldiers of A company left their relatively secure recesses, still not quite sure that the communist would honor the cease fire. The haunted looks, the fear and the doubt was still seen on their faces.

We became aware of a faint scratchy static emerging from the stillness of the night. There was no shouting or cheering just wonder

coming from the trenches. The static cleared, then from the Chinese loudspeakers we could hear booming across no-man's-land the Glenn Miller tune, "In The Mood".

The Chinese began to talk over the loudspeakers as was their nightly custom but this time the message was different. They chanted such things as follows: "O.K. G.I. You go home!... We go home... You don't belong Korea. . . We don't belong Korea!"

The Chinese soldiers were just as fed up with this prolonged war in a foreign country and were just as anxious as we were to see it end.

Their soldiers did not have a rotation policy such as ours and many

At each platoon CP, I congratulated the officers and men and reminded them that this was a cease fire and not an official end to the war.

There was a sense of relief as I went from CP to CP and told everyone that they could relax but to stay alert for the rest of the night.

As I returned to my CP, I realized from the expressions on the soldiers faces that hearts were lighter now that the truce signing became a reality as we sat in the damp bunkers hanging on the sides of the shell-scarred infamous Heartbreak Ridge where so many have died.

Private John H. Stone from Valdosta, Georgia turned to me from



**Heartbreak Ridge**

of them had been in Korea since they intervened in October 1950. They suffered heavy losses in the Korean War and apparently had had enough.

When the realization began to set in for all of us that as we sat atop of Heartbreak Ridge at the head of the Kumwha valley, astride the main invasion route to Seoul, South Korea, the war was now over after 37 months which had claimed 54,000 American casualties.

This day, July 27, 1953, had been a time when thousands of men had mentally pushed their watches forward, knowing that the war would end on a specific date and time. There had been scenes of shelling, casualties, grim determination, fear, lunacy and an open road that appeared to go on forever.

It was just that kind of psychological day that the survivors will never forget.

his battered portable radio and muttered, "Thank God" and then fell into the deep sleep known only to those who have prowled through the death-filled night looking for the enemy and knowing he's looking for you. Sergeant William Berg looked up and said "it seems sort of funny. All at once no noise, no nothing".

And that's the way it ended. First one, and then another of the big artillery pieces grew cold. The stumpy mortars ceased their ear splitting cough, and then, like the end of a Fourth of July fireworks display, the machine guns sputtered and died away. A lone rifle cracked and then silence.

A soldier stepped out of a half caved-in bunker, sat down on the fallen sandbag wall with his head in his hands and cried silently. Other

*Continued on page 17*



# Official Announcements

## St. Louis Chosen For 1996 KWVA Reunion

St. Louis, Missouri, in the heartland of the U.S., has been selected by the KWVA Board of Directors as the site of the 1996 Reunion.

Scheduled for the week of July 22 to 28, 1996, the St. Louis Reunion has been theme "St. Louis '96". Full information will be available following the 1995 Reunion in Washington, DC.

Major speakers and recognized personalities are planned for daytime sessions. In addition to KWVA's regular business activities, "St. Louis '96" includes a wide range of ancillary programs arranged by the Reunion Committee — special hours of such attractions as the world's largest brewery, one of the world's most extensive botanical gardens, a night riverboat cruise, and a night at the horse races. In addition, members may opt for a post-convention tour of the musical Mecca of the Midwest, America's hottest country music capital, Branson, MO.

The Board's choice of St. Louis was based on many reasons, not the least of which is economy for members. St. Louis is one of the 10 top U.S. cities in terms of reasonable costs for housing and activities. For example, the 1996 Headquarters Hotel will be St. Louis' most modern, the Adam's Mark, with a deluxe room rate of only \$85.00 a night. Further, the committee has set the registration fee as low as possible — \$30 per person, \$55 per couple — which should make "St. Louis '96" one of the most reasonable KWVA Reunions ever.

Second reason for the choice of St. Louis was the city's central location, making it convenient for members to reach from all parts of the country. St. Louis is served by many airlines offering excursion fares, AMTRAK, and a network of Interstate highways.

However a member elects to travel, St. Louis is one of the country's easiest cities to reach.

Descriptive packets for "St. Louis '96" will be available at the 1995 Reunion headquarters hotel in Washington during Dedication Week. Be sure to pick one up.

And, "meet us in St. Louis" in '96.

## Attention All Members!!

### Important Dues Information

Beginning next year, dues will no longer be paid on the anniversary date of when you joined the organization, but will begin on the 1st of January each year. You can help us a great deal by changing your dues date as your dues become due. In other words, if your dues are due or will become due soon, simply follow this procedure when paying your dues.

Submit your check for **\$15.00** to cover your normal yearly dues, plus **\$1.25** for each month between the month your dues are due and the end of December. To pay your dues until January 1, 1997, for example, you would pay:

Dues were due in Jan., 1995: \$15.00 + \$15.00 = \$30.00

Dues were due in Feb., 1995: \$15.00 + \$13.75 = \$28.75

Dues were due in Mar., 1995: \$15.00 + \$12.50 = \$27.50

Dues were due in Apr., 1995: \$15.00 + \$11.25 = \$26.25

Dues were due in May, 1995: \$15.00 + \$10.00 = \$25.00

Dues were due in Jun., 1995: \$15.00 + \$8.75 = \$23.75

Dues will be due in Jul., 1995: \$15.00 + \$7.50 = \$22.50

Dues will be due in Aug., 1995: \$15.00 + \$6.25 = \$21.25

Dues will be due in Sep., 1995: \$15.00 + \$5.00 = \$20.00

Dues will be due in Oct., 1995: \$15.00 + \$3.75 = \$18.75

Dues will be due in Nov., 1995: \$15.00 + \$2.50 = \$17.50

Dues will be due in Dec., 1995: \$15.00 + \$1.25 = \$16.25

Your assistance in this matter will greatly facilitate our conversion to the calendar system. Make your check payable to KWVA and mail it to: KWVA, P.O. Box 10806, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

## Moving?



Please notify  
*Graybeards*  
of your change  
of address.



### 1995 REVISIT TRIPS TO KOREA

The Korean Veteran's Association (KVA), Headquarters, Seoul has scheduled the following trip:

September 27th-October 2nd. September/October Trip has only limited spaces still available.

For further information, applications, etc., please contact the designated Travel Agent who is arranging ticketing for KWVA Members:

Tom Jin, President

Dearborn Travel, Inc., 3 First National Plaza  
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Phone: 800-621-5724 (Illinois Residents: 312-332-1107) Fax: 312-332-6305

## Reunion Update

*by Harry Wallace, Reunion Chairman — Daniel Smith, Reunion Coordinator*

This is the final report on the July 1995 KWVA Reunion / National Memorial Dedication which follows previous periodically reports throughout the year in *The Graybeards*.

We have outlined on the accompanying page the schedule of events for the Reunion/Dedication Week. Please note the Dedication Ceremony is scheduled for 3pm (1500 hours) July 27.

### KWVA OFFICE

New KWVA Reunion office space has been secured for use during the final days of the Reunion/Dedication planning. We are located on the 2nd floor of the Air Rights Building, two floors below KWVA Agent's office. We can now be reached at 301-657-2350.

In addition, we have engaged the services of Delicia Gunn on a full time basis to assist this office in various tasks. Ms. Gunn holds a B.S. Degree and her qualifications include being an expert in Computer Graphics.

### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The headquarters hotel, Omni -Shoreham has sent confirmations to all who have made reservations through KWVA agent, Richard Greene & Associates. Please contact the Omni -Shoreham Hotel directly (800-843-6664) if you have not yet received your confirmation. Additionally, please review your arrival and departure dates to be certain that they are accurate. As of June 1, 1995 there were over 700 registrants for the Reunion and over 500 rooms booked for lodging through KWVA.

### REGISTRATION

Early -Bird Registration will take place at the Omni-Shoreham Hotel on July 24, 1995, in an effort to decrease the pressure on subsequent days. We remind you again to bring appropriate medical information in case of an emergency. We also urge you to review your packet, badges, and tickets for events requested. Please try to correct any errors at time of registrations. As you enter the main hotel lobby, follow the KWVA signs to the Registration Area.

### TRANSPORTATION

We have secured special hats which will be worn by Jim Martin's Bus Captains as a means of identification. Your badges will signify that you are registered for bus transportation.

Remember, KWVA buses will provide transportation to the major events. Please contact the transportation chairman *Jim Martin* directly for specific needs. Jim can be reached at (410) 285-0707. **Please note: The pick-up for all persons registered for bus transportation is the Omni-Shoreham.** If staying at another hotel, you must come to the Omni-Shoreham for your paid transportation.

### KWVA BANQUET - JULY 26, 1995, 7PM

KWVA's Banquet at the Omni-Shoreham follows the 5pm presidential reception. Outgoing board member Lt. Kathleen "Honey" Wyosnick will play a major role assisting with protocol related to the many International visitors who will be in attendance at the reception and the banquet.

M.O.H. Recipient L. "Scooter" Burke, will be the Master of Ceremonies at the Banquet. In addition to the Color Guards, Speaker, Entertainment and Awards, the Banquet Program should provide a memorable event.

Please remember there are no plans to sell Banquet tickets at registration or the Banquet door. We suggest that if you have not made Banquet reservations and desire to attend call Richard Greene's office at (800) 4-95-KWVA(5982).

*Continued on page 13*



**The Korean War Veterans Memorial Dedication - July 25-29, 1995**  
**UPDATED SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (AS OF JUNE 15, 1995)**

**MONDAY July 24**

11AM-7PM ★ Early-Bird Registration Desk Open

**TUESDAY July 25**

9AM-7PM ★ Registration Desk Open  
 ★ KWVA Board Member Meeting—Omni-Shoreham Hotel

**WEDNESDAY July 26**

9AM-7PM ★ Registration Desk Open  
 9AM ★ General Meeting—Omni-Shoreham  
 12 Noon-9PM Tent City - On the Mall  
 4-5PM ★ Exchange of Greetings—Omni-Shoreham—Presidents  
 of The International Federation of Korean War  
 Veterans Association  
 5PM ★ KWVA Presidential Reception - Omni-Shoreham  
 7PM ★ KWVA Banquet by Reservation - Omni-Shoreham

**THURSDAY July 27**

9AM-12 Noon ★ Registration Desk Open  
 All Day Mall Activities including Entertainment and Tents  
 10AM Wreath laying Ceremony – Tomb of the Unknown Soldier  
 Arlington Cemetery  
 3PM KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATION  
 8PM Korean War Veterans Joint Gala - The Mall  
 Thursday Night Parade  
 All Services - Marine Barracks (8th & I Streets)  
 10PM Fireworks Display - The Mall

**FRIDAY July 28**

8-10AM ★ Registration Desk Open  
 All Day Mall Activities including Entertainment and Tents  
 7-9AM ★ KWVA Breakfast – Omni-Shoreham  
 11AM MASS MUSTER - Joint Chiefs Inspection  
 Visit the Memorial (Open 24 Hours)  
 3PM ★ Commemorative Memorial Service  
 The National Cathedral – Wisconsin Avenue, D.C.  
 7PM ★ Community Tribute to KWVA Veterans and Families  
 — Reception/Buffer & Cultural Presentation at Ofelias  
 8PM Friday Night Parade  
 USMC - Marine Barracks (8th & I Streets)

**SATURDAY July 29**

9AM - 4PM Tent City - On the Mall  
 11AM Parade down Constitution Avenue  
 Visit the Memorial (Open 24 Hours)

★ **KWVA sponsored events only.**

**All other events scheduled are not the responsibility of KWVA**

**Reunion/National Memorial Dedication Update  
from page 11**

**KWVA IN THE MEDIA**

Although not part of his responsibilities KWVA's agent Richard Greene arranged publicity for KWVA on radio talk shows and in newspapers.

Through his efforts, Richard Greene and Dan Smith, KWVA's Special Events Coordinator, were interviewed by phone on the KENI RADIO STATION in Alaska by Dick Lobdell.

Tuesday May 30, Memorial Day, Richard Greene arranged to have a segment of the G. GORDON LIDDY RADIO PROGRAM devoted to the KWVA Reunion and National Memorial Dedication. KWVA was very well represented on this radio program by KWVA members Kathleen "Honey" Wyosnick by phone in California and Dan Smith at the studio seated next to Mr. Liddy. KWVA's president Nick Pappas was unable to be on the program due to his schedule on Memorial Day.

These radio programs reached over half of the country's households. In addition to the radio exposure, Richard Greene continues to be instrumental in having numerous newspaper articles written and radio programs announce the KWVA Reunion and the Dedication. So far his efforts with publicity have resulted in hundreds of calls throughout the country for information on membership and the reunion.

All KWVA members should realize that they have a responsibility to spread the word to all of those men and women who are Korean War Veterans, but are not informed about the National Memorial. This could also be viewed as an opportunity to increase KWVA's membership.

Review the previous page for a schedule of Reunion/Dedication Events for the week of July 25 - 29. Note: Starred items indicate KWVA Events Only.

**White House Open Only to  
Korean Veterans July 26**

A memorandum for Congressional Tour Coordinators dated June 14 informed them that the White House would be closed July 26 and open only to Korean War veterans and their families. Self-guided tours will be available from 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon on that date.

**BALANCESHEET  
AND PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT**

**KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.**

**Period Ending June 21, 1995**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**CURRENT ASSETS**

CASH & CERTIFICATES OF	
DEPOSITS .....	\$220,035.00
FIXED ASSETS .....	7,758.00
OTHER ASSETS .....	<u>80,501.00</u>
<b><u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u></b> ....	<b>\$308,294.00</b>

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE .....	\$39,855.00
<b><u>TOTAL LIABILITY</u></b> .....	<b>\$39,855.00</b>
RETAINED EARNINGS .....	\$268,439.00

**CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS** (\$20,592.00)

**TOTAL EQUITY** .....

**TOTAL LIABILITIES EQUITY** ... **\$308,294.00**

**INCOME STATEMENT**

MERCHANDISE SALES (NET) ...	(\$16,377.00)
OTHER INCOME .....	9,204.00
MEMBERSHIP INCOME .....	90,365.00
REUNION INCOME .....	24.00

**TOTAL REVENUES** .....

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

ADMINISTRATION .....	\$63,068.00
TELL AMERICA .....	919.00
QUARTERMASTER .....	88.00
REUNION .....	1,745.00
GRAYBEARDS .....	37,988.00

**TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES** . \$103,808.00

**NET PROFIT/LOSS** .....

**NOTE:** Inventory is \$14,566 due to projected '95 convention sales.



# FOREIGN POLICY? WE AIN'T GOT NONE! REALLY!

Walter Lippman wrote in 1940 that the United States Foreign Policy was bankrupt, and had been since the turn of the century. The point he made in this pre-war book was the lack of a policy was instrumental in our being involved in wars and revolutions. This, of course, did not bother the political animals. It does bother those who must suffer the injuries of war.

**We were in Korea due to a lack of a foreign policy.**

In 1948, Professor Younger, just returned from World War II, taught a graduate course at the University of Virginia, titled, "American Diplomatic History." He looked at each war the United States fought and pointed out that each, from the Revolutionary War forward, could have been avoided. In each case, Younger identified where the lack of proper communication or understanding plunged the United States into war. In one conflict, as one recalls, Younger pointed out the problem was settled, two weeks or so after the war began...yet the war went on.

Von Clausewitz, the brilliant strategist, wrote, "War is an extension of diplomacy." In other words, when all else fails, shoot your opponent. It is, to adapt Heinrich Himmler's political belief, War is the "final solution."

## What is a Foreign Policy? And why do we write?

Foreign Policy the guide line by which we conduct our relationship with other nations. The reason we write this is that in 1945, the 38th parallel was chosen to facilitate the surrender of the Japanese – the Americans to accept the surrender to the south – the Russians to accept the surrender to the North. Our lack of a policy allowed the line to remain, and now, forty-five years later, several millions have lost their lives, the Korean War has not been resolved, the South Korean people (in Korea and in the United States) are pleading for a resolution and unification. What is the policy of the United States. It is sort of catch is, catch can. The President of the United States has one; the Senate another; the House of Representatives, the State Department, the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, the Commerce Department, and indeed, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion, The Chosin Few, and assorted families of MIAs contribute to a disjointed policy that contributes to the mayhem and confusion of the world. It is indeed, a foreign policy in the worst sense of the word, and, as Lippmann wrote a half-Century ago, the policy is bankrupt.

The purpose of this article is to set forth the Constitutional scheme for foreign policy determination and to illustrate how our Foreign Policy should be enacted—and upon the premise that we should attempt the right course, in the right manner. Our politicians should construct foreign policy to benefit the world and the nation, and for no other policy.

Before we look at the Constitution, understand that George Washington as our first President in 1789 left his home in New York City (the capitol of the United States at the time) and walked to the Congress to meet with the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations.



Washington was there because the Constitution states the President must pay attention to the advice and consent of the Senate. According to the Papers of George Washington, the President was at the committee meeting to discuss Foreign Policy. As it was reported, the Senate committee meeting was raucous, disjointed, much like a post meeting of a veterans group. Nothing was accomplished and Washington left in disgust . . . and never returned nor sought informal input from the Senate.

One should recognize the Constitution sets forth five goals: *To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.*

You may Judge for yourself how well we have done over the past two centuries, but please understand that every law enacted by the Congress should pass muster (as the Supreme Court likes to say). Most legislation would fail the test set forth.

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2, of the Constitution gives to the President of the United States the power to make treaties. When the Constitution was written, most, if not all, nations had a single leader. To deal with other nations we needed a single voice, The President.

In our constitutional concept, the Senate was designated as the agency to watch over and approve foreign policy. It was very simple, two-thirds of the Senate had to ratify all treaties. What was not contemplated was the lack of proper communication between the President and the Senate. Note that the House of Representatives was not included in the foreign policy considerations, albeit the House does have an appropriation and fiscal interest.

Our foreign policy is a two way street. Our foreign policy should be a consultative process, not the confrontational force now in place. In Korea, the discord is such that the North Koreans are setting our policy. We react to the demands of this impoverished nation – we have not recovered the remains of at least 1,000 of our military after 45 years – there is a wall between north and south, with huge armies massed. There is a cry from the Korean people for peace—but there is no peace treaty.

The Senate of the United States is Republican; The

President, Democratic. The time has come to forget partisan politics, set goals, and work together as set forth simply in the Constitution.

The Constitutional Plan is simple. It states that our leadership should work together. Instead of walking to Capitol Hill, perhaps President William Clinton will drive to the Hill, and meet with the Senate, accept their advice where appropriate and with the Senate's consent set a firm foreign policy – like a policy that requires the North Koreans to return the MIA remains to CILHI, reduce the massed armed forces, open North Korea in exchange for food for that starving nation, conclude a treaty of peace, and keep the American people informed. In this manner, perhaps this political debate can be terminated in favor of a certain foreign policy. We did it during World War II and for a time thereafter. The citizens are seeking a change, and besides, it is Constitutional.

You will note that the Constitution indicates that Foreign Policy is set by the president and the Senate. This does not give the authority to the citizens or the House of Representatives. The House has a foreign relations committee. The House may and does enact appropriate legislation setting policy and has a great deal to say about appropriations. The citizens may address their Senators and may consult with the House. The citizen's may let the President know of their concerns. There is plenty of conversation, but the final decisions should be made by the President, with advice from the State Department and the advice and consent of the Senate.

Now that you and I are aware of the system, would you like to participate in setting foreign policy. Pick out a field of interest to you and write to one of your Senators first. If you would like a topic, the unification of South and North Korea is of grave concern to the Republic of Korea. Write to your Senator and ask his stand on the unification of the Korean people. Let me know how he stands.

*Blaine Friedlander*

## THE McNULTY BILL

We have received inquiries about the McNulty Bill This bill filed on February 10, 1995, by Congressman Mike McNulty (D-NY). The bill provides for a retroactive award of the Navy Combat Action Ribbon based upon participation in ground or surface combat as a member of the Navy or Marine Corps during the period between July 4, 1945, and March 1, 1961. That much appears straight forward and should be deserving of support.

Mike McNulty, from upstate New York, recites the Navy Combat Action Ribbon was promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy on February 17, 1969, under the title of Navy Notice 1650.

This is a narrowly focused bill to correct an inequity. It does not affect the status of people such as the tankers and other servicemen and women in combat who did not receive the CIB, Navy Combat Action Ribbon, the Air Medal or other such citations. It may relate to KWVA action to secure a Bronze Star

We will be checking on all these points and will report in the next issue. If you are so inclined you might drop in on your Senator or Congressman or Congresswoman and ask their position on this bill, H.R. 895.

Listed are the congressmen and women who have indorsed the bill, and you may wish to thank them for their support. Mike McNulty, D-NY; Sonny Montgomery, D-MS; Gary L. Ackerman, D-NY; Dan Burton, R-IN; Helen Chenoweth, R-ID; Lane Evans, D-IL; Peter T. King, R-NY; Eddie Bernice Johnson, R-TX; Frank Pallone, Jr, D-NJ; Ed Pastor, D-AZ; Charles B. Rangel, D-NY; Lynn Rivers, D-MI; Ed Royce, R-CA; Jose E Serrano, D-NY; Andrea Seastrand, R-CA; Cliff Stearns, R-FL; and Robert A. Underwood, D-Guam. If these ladies and gentlemen represent you, you might write a letter of thanks.

## International Korean Veterans Memorial

While the 15,000 U.S., British and South Korean troops suffered 12,000 casualties – 3,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 3,000 severe frostbite cases—the six invading Chinese divisions were rendered inoperative.

Following a nationwide survey of potential memorial sites, the Chosin Few approached Mayor Tom Bradley in 1986 and offered to give the City of Los Angeles the memorial to honor Korean War veterans worldwide. Accepting the offer, Mayor Bradley suggested a site on a two-acre marine promontory overlooking the Pacific Ocean at Angels Gate Park in San Pedro, California.

Nearby is the Friendship Bell donated by the Republic of South Korea in Honor of the U.S. bicentennial tribute.

This international tribute is now being spearheaded by the International Korean Veterans Memorial Committee (IKVMC), a larger sponsoring group than the Chosin Few with far more resources and networking capabilities. It honors the men and women of the United Nations coalition who fought and died to defend the Republic of South Korea against Communist aggression. The 22-country peacekeeping force was

comprised of 17 combatant countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, and the United States) and five which were principally involved in providing medical units (Denmark, Italy, India, Norway and Sweden).

The memorial consists of two bronze sculptures and is the design of world - renowned artist Terry Jones, whose works appear in museums, private collections and as public monuments. The scene depicts eleven allied soldiers on a battlefield and the solitary figure of a field nurse reaching out to the wounded. A paved concourse, visitors pathways, landscaping and a parking lot will complement the sculptures.

**Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to IKVM, Patriotic Hall, 1816 South Figueroa Street, Suite 700, Los Angeles, CA 90015. Checks should be made payable to: IKVM.**





# Project: Anderson Trucking —

by Tom Clawson,  
First V.P. KWVA, member of MKWV #1

Do you remember reading in the *GRAYBEARDS*, March-April and May-June issue the "Operation Escort" and "The Statues on the Move"?

Thanks to the 100% solid support of all KWVA members, Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board and private companies contracted to construct our "memorial," it is evident of the far reaching ripple effect of team work and spirit of cooperation.

Anderson Trucking Service (ATS) of St. Cloud, Minnesota is just one of the many who have helped to make the "memorial" a fact and has supported this monumental task.

Not only did Anderson Trucking Services flatbed trucks carry the Black Academy Granite Mural Wall Panels, the nineteen (19) stainless steel statues but they will also safeguard a load of 1500 Korean War Veterans Memorial Granite wall mementos to the KWVA Headquarters, Omni-Shoreham Hotel in Washington D.C. for sale during the "Memorial Dedication" week. These mementos are authentic remnants of the "Academy Black" granite wall.

At an "operation watch" ceremony, May 9th, 1995, in the Anderson Trucking Services corporate office, Tom Clawson, 1st V.P. presented to the five (5) flatbed truck drivers involved with the cross country trips, the KWVA official watch for their excellent cooperation. Nick Pappas, president KWVA related, "They deserve it."



Left to Right in the Corporate Office of Anderson Trucking Services, St. Cloud, MN — Tom Clawson, 1st VP, KWVA; Norm Pfannenstien, Driver; and Harold E. Anderson, President, ATS.

In a thank you letter to Nick Pappas from Harold E. Anderson, President of Anderson Trucking Services, he stated, "Anderson Trucking Service has enjoyed being involved with the Korean War Veterans Memorial and we appreciated the presentation of the KWVA watches to our drivers: Norm Pfannenstien, Larty Bean, Larry Holbrook, Bill Anderson and Ken Wildy. Please thank the KWVA members for this recognition."

**Footnote:** Harold Anderson, flew twenty-four (24) B-17 missions over Europe in WWII. Norm Pfannenstien also received a forty (40) year dedicated service plaque at the same ceremony.

## About the Cover

The cover of the July-August *Graybeards* shows the battlefield on Heartbreak Ridge, Korea on July 28, 1953, the day following the Armistice. The photo was taken by Col Roy W. Conklin, USA, Ret. Featured elsewhere in this issue is Chapter 13 of his "Memoir of the Korean War, Cease Fire," where he tells of that last day when the guns fell silent. The eerie silence about this scene representing the Korean battlefield where so many suffered the pain of war and where so many died, inspired the prayer written by KWVA Chaplain Frank Griep, especially for the cover of this issue of *Graybeards*. It suggests that in a war with so much at stake, those who bore the battle did so that others might enjoy the fruits of freedom. In that far off place so far from home, the overprint suggests — Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where Abraham Lincoln consecrated another battlefield where so many died with one of the most significant speeches ever delivered.

ATC

## Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

*Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal."*

*Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow, this ground — The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, for above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.*

*It is rather for us, the living, here be dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

## Cease Fire from page 9

soldiers drifted like ghosts out of the trenches asking, "Is it over? What's it mean?"

Some of the men found it hard to believe and fingered their weapons reflectively as if waiting for the conflict to continue.

Men who had looked on death so long that almost anything would leave them with only a "so what" retort, came back from their one idea of "living through it" and found hope again.

We were all physically and emotionally exhausted. Most of us just collapsed in our bunkers and said a silent prayer of thanksgiving. Except for a few soldiers who remained on alert status, everyone else had the most relaxed and peaceful sleep that they have not had the luxury of enjoying for the past several months.

The first day of the Armistice was very strange. We awoke to a dawn that was misty and damp and instead of the familiar crack of bullets, we heard the drifting voices of singing Red soldiers.

A group of Chinese were sitting on the bomb-scarred hillside, singing their native songs. Only a few hours ago these same soldiers were shooting at us. The sound of a bugle was clearly heard and gave us all a start. When we heard bugles before we were generally under attack.

Sergeant Warwick picked up a pair of field glasses from our observation post to scan the opposite ridge line. "It's only the Commies having a formation", laughed Warwick as he shared the glasses with other soldiers.

Field glasses were not needed at such close range. You could see with the naked eye a great deal of enemy activity on No-Name ridge. The communist soldiers were walking in and around their trenches in full view. There was little talking and some confusion amongst the American soldiers.

The Reds were still the enemy and this was only a truce agreed to as a cease fire between us.

A small pile of rubbish was burning in no-man's-land between Heartbreak and No-Name ridges. The smoldering fire licked across an old white phosphorous grenade and a sudden pop with a flash of white flames caused both sides to duck momentarily.

The war was still a recent memory for the automatic reaction of self-preservation to have become

blunted. Both sides recovered themselves with small signs of embarrassment.

Out of the morning mist came a large group of Chinese soldiers dressed in their best uniforms. They were accompanied by a band playing what I believe to have been march music. The group proceeded to approach the barbed wire heading in the direction of our trenches.

We were under orders not to fraternize or to celebrate with the enemy. I was getting nervous as they seemed determined to mingle with our troops. I decided to leave the trenchline and to move out in front of the MLR for several yards to halt their advance.

The ground was littered with military hardware and parts of decaying bodies. The scene of destruction was over-powering and sickening.

The main group of Chinese soldiers were led by a couple of officers who I could identify from their insignia.

The soldiers saw me and halted about 25 yards from the MLR. They began waving their arms and yelling. I was relieved to see that they were apparently unarmed. I imagined this scene was being repeated all along the front lines but I was still suspicious and cautious. I brought my camera along to take pictures of this unreal scene.

I gestured to one of the officers to come forward and meet with me. I was curious to know if he could tell me something about our missing patrol of two nights ago.

Through hand, body, facial expressions and verbal sounds we tried to communicate. He finally made a sweeping movement across his body and made sounds like a burp gun firing. Then he drew his hands across his chest like bullets were striking him. I could only assume that he was saying the patrol had been ambushed, but I wasn't sure.

Our troops stayed in their fighting positions and watched the exchange. I waved and then pointed back to the enemy trenchline. The Chinese officer must have gotten the message because he turned and began herding the communist soldiers back to their positions. I think that he was disappointed that we remained aloof.

In short order, the enemy retreated to their trenches and began as we did to prepare for the move to the rear area and to occupy the posi-

tions on the agreed truce line which was about 2,000 yards behind the existing MLR's.

We packed our sleeping bags, personal gear, military equipment and weapons and still wearing our helmets and flak jackets began leaving this infamous ridge in company formation for the trek to our assigned assembly area.

There was no singing or horseplay. We were still concerned about the effects of the truce agreement and hoped our suspicions were unfounded.

We had learned to never trust our enemies. The further we were from the Heartbreak Ridge trenches, the better off we began to feel.

When the company reached the assembly area I gathered the platoon leaders and NCO's together to give them a briefing on where their designated positions would be set up. The men were given a short rest and fed a hot meal before moving back up the ridge to the new MLR.

The remainder of the day of July 28th was spent digging foxholes, preparing fighting positions, laying on the FPL, coordinating artillery and mortar and setting up sleeping and command tents.

This was not much different from any military defensive exercises, but the atmosphere was charged with relief and joy.

The cooks had set up the field kitchen and prepared one of the finest meals that we had in a long time. This night was a night to remember.

### The Author — COL Roy W. Conklin

Basic Training/Leadership School- Ft Dix, NJ  
Commissioned Infantry 2nd Lt OCS May 1952  
Ft. Benning, Ga  
Served in Korea- December 1952- November 1953  
Commanded Co A 223 Inf. Regt. 40th Inf Div  
Awards And Decorations- Korea  
Silver Star for Gallantry in Action  
Bronze Star for Valor/ Oak Leaf Cluster  
Purple Heart  
Army Commendation  
Medal for Valor  
Combat Infantryman's Badge  
Awards and Decorations- Reserve  
Meritorious Service Medal/ Oak Leaf Cluster  
Army Achievement Medal/ Oak Leaf Cluster  
National Defense Medal/ Oak Leaf Cluster  
Korean Service Medal / 3 Bronze Stars  
United Nations Medal  
Retired from the Army Reserves in April 1982 as  
a Full Colonel after serving 31 years.  
Retired Feb. 1991 - Principal, Wamogo Regional  
High School after 37 years as an educator.  
Lives in Litchfield, CT - Married to Margaret M.  
Conklin.  
Three children, Nancy, Terence, & Lee - Four  
grandchildren





# Philippines Sent Combat Team to Korea

*A report by BGen Tagumpay A. Nanandiego, AFP (Ret)*

Soon after the invasion of South Korea, by the Communist North Koreans on June 25, 1950 the Philippines hastily organized a Combat Team as its contribution to the United Nations forces. It was a force of approximately 2,000 men complete with an Artillery Unit, a Recon Company, Headquarters Service Company and three lettered companies which were placed under the command of a Full Colonel and Lt Col as the Deputy. They were designated as the 10th Battalion Combat Team headed by Colonel Mariano Azurin with Lt Colonel Gamaliel Manikan as Executive Officer.

They were ferried from Manila to Pusan by LST's and as I recall they had to bring along their own tanks. These combat teams were engaged and in fierce combat with the invading North Koreans. They were ill-equipped and were not provided with winter clothing. These Combat Teams suffered casualties and one of those killed in action was a certain Captain Yap. The Filipino troops were overrun by communist hordes to the extent that a handful of Filipino Officers were taken prisoner by the communists. This 10th Battalion Combat Team was re-

lieved by the 20th BCT headed by Colonel Salvador Abcede with Colonel Hospicio Tuazon as EX-O. I joined the 20th BCT as Legal Officer. In that Combat Team was a 2Lt by the name of Fidel V. Ramos, a 1951 graduate at West Point. Lt Ramos holds the distinction of being the First 2LT in the Philippine Army given a temporary rank of 1Lt for gallantry in action by order of the Commanding General of the 7th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Division popularly known as the "Rock of the Marne," to which the 20th BCT was attached. Three other BCT's were sent to Korea as the Philippines contribution to the United Nations command.

*BGen Nanandiego is presently Head, Office of Veterans Affairs, Embassy of the Philippines and appointed Special Representative of President Fidel V. Ramos to attend the KWVA Banquet on July 26. President Ramos, mentioned in the story above, is possibly the only veteran of the Korean War to rise to the head of state as President of the Philippines.*

## TAPS KOREA - 1950-1953

### TAPS ECHO - 1995

*I held no dream of fortune vast  
Nor sought undying fame,  
I did not ask when life was past  
That many know my name.  
I may not have owned the skills  
To rise  
To glory's topsmost height,  
Or won a place among the wise  
But I could keep the right,  
And I could have lived my life  
On earth contented to the end  
If but a few should have known  
My worth  
And proudly called me friend.*

—Andrew J. Lynch



# Legislative Agenda

by Blaine Friedlander

A major objective of our President, Nick Pappas is to do whatever is necessary to secure a Wall of Honor listing the names of those who were killed in action, missing in action or were prisoners of war. It was understood that this effort was not to interfere with the dedication ceremonies now scheduled for July 27, 1995.

The original plan was to have a letter writing campaign to begin with a brochure printed by KWVA. This brochure would be handed out on the Mall during the dedication ceremonies. This approach was abandoned. Studying the problem in detail made this necessary. I will explain.

As we began, a few snags cropped up.

- I was told by both Republicans (the majority party) and Democrats to "cool it." The Republicans were aware of the KWVA's interest, and both parties explained that they have received our members' letters. However they want to wait until after the dedication. The bill does not want to do anything until after the dedication in order that they may assess needs at that time. I have recommended we bide our time.

- On May 2, 1995, I was told people who were knowledgeable about memorials and commemorative works have left Congress and the new staffs were uncomfortable about the conflict and not yet up to speed. The congressmen's top aides were not fully acquainted with all of the facts, but expressed a willingness to work with us—for it appears that our cause is appropriate.

- We have opponents. The opponents are divided into two groups. First, those in government who think we do not need a wall. This group says the names on the wall for Korean Veterans is different from the Vietnam Wall. They believe the Korean list is inaccurate, that our war records were poorly kept compared to the Vietnam records. Secondly, they say "Since the Korean War veterans and their families are at least 25 years older than Vietnam veterans, there would not be the interest, and such a wall would be "boring."

A top Congressional aide took a different approach. The Korean War

Veterans Memorial is for the living and has a different thrust. Putting up a wall full of names would detract from the basic memorial. The Fine Arts Commission wants an artistic symbol. These are the opponents, and their positions.

- The third stumbling block is the law itself. Whenever Congress wishes to avoid the hard choice, a commission is appointed. In 1986, the National Capital Memorial's and Commemorative Works Act was enacted. This was the year our memorial was authorized, and the act was to cure the problems the Vietnam Memorial presented. It has been amended to correct the problems still existing. Now the several groups designing memorials were known as the Advisory Committee is now The National Capital Memorial Commission and consists of National Park Service, Architect of the Capitol, American Battle Monuments Commission, Commission of Fine Arts, National Capital Planning Commission, District of Columbia Mayor, Government Services Administration, and Secretary of Defense. This Commission must be dealt with, and gives Congress a way to pass the buck.

We can, if we wish, attack the Congress head on, and detract from the upcoming dedication. I believe there is a better way.

1. The purpose of the law now in place is to insure that our Wall of Honor is appropriately designed, constructed, and located. We can point out the design now used at Ellis Island. Its construction is beyond question and would be an asset and embellishment to the existing memorial.

2. The law further provides that the Wall of Honor should reflect a consensus of the lasting national significance of the subjects involved. If we have the truly magnificent memorial with its imagery, then to list the names on a Wall of Honor will enhance the present design, and continue the present memorial designing and have a place where a record (however inaccurate) of honored veterans may be carved permanently for posterity.

3. The law further provides that it be paid for. We can do that.

Now that the problems are identified for constructing a Wall of Honor in harmony with our Korean War Memorial, what remains is to formulate a plan of action for consideration by our Board and the Membership. I have discussed this with Nick and others, and a decision was made that the best course of action at this time is to formulate a "Plan of Action" for presentation at that time. This I have agreed to do.

One caution, if we are to have a Wall of Honor, it will happen only if we work closely together as a team. We must be patient with the process. Although suffering at times from barriers that surely will be thrown in our path, we must go forward while the interest in our Memorial is still high. I am convinced we will have our Wall of Honor in due course by committing ourselves to firmness, patience and teamwork.

## Editors Notes . . .

Thanks to John A. Falch for responding to a request for information in the last issue of *Graybeards* about Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison. He responded directly to the requester, Daniel Butz with a copy to me.

In his letter, John tells of a book written by D. Bruce Lockerie, "A Man Under Orders: Lieutenant General William K. Harrison, Jr.," published by Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. in 1979.

In addition, he sent a copy of the obituary of General Harrison who died at the age of 91 at Bryn Mawr, Pa. in 1987 taken from the *New York Times Company Biographical Service*, May 1987. General Harrison was a classmate of General Mark Clark at West Point, graduating in 1917.

*The keene interest our members have in helping others find information about subjects of interest to Korean War veterans is encouraging. The policy of Graybeards is to publish authoritative information as received. Since no staff is available to check accuracy, only the sharp eye of the reader can offer corrections to these submissions.*

## Chapter Affairs

### Minnesota Chapter One on the Move Again!



Left to right, honorary member Tom Schepers (Vietnam vet), Chuck Quigley, Chapter President Ed Valle, and print winner Tom Lyons.

Tom Schepers is running from the Minnesota State Capitol to Great Lakes Naval Hospital. It's called the Charles Lindberg Run and Tom is doing it to honor all the medical help from all wars. Charles Lindberg is the last of the original Marines who raised the first flag on Iwo Jima.

Tom was seriously wounded in the legs and feet in Nam and he rehabed at Great Lakes Hospital. Because of his injury, it was expected that

he'd have a permanent limp. He proved them wrong and before he left Great Lakes he was running marathons. This is his tribute to all the medical personnel who did their very best for us through all the wars.

The print pictured is Coors 40th Anniversary of the Korean War. We raffled it off in our chapter and made \$118 to help offset Tom's expenses. Tom carries a full size POW flag on a staff when he runs.

### Gulf Coast Chapter

H. Don Swanson "The Ole Sarge" — A couple of his favorite sayings:

*This place requires NO  
physical fitness program.  
Everyone here gets enough exercise  
jumping to conclusions, flying off the  
handle, running down the boss, knifing  
friends in the back, dodging  
responsibility, and pushing their luck.  
It's a confused, but friendly place.*

For those who fought for it freedom has a  
flavor the protected will never know!

Don is coming to the Reunion & Dedication. He evidently has a lot of skills, as on his business card he advertises such skills as WARS FOUGHT (police actions, too); REVOLUTIONS STARTED; BARS EMPTIED; TIGERS TAMED — (SEE WHAT I MEAN — BETTER LOOK HIM UP)

5037 MACKENZIE DRIVE, MOBILE, AL 36619

### Chapters Now Over 100 Reported

In a Fax to *Graybeards* from Jack Murray, Capitol Chapter, Department of D.C. was recently designated Chapter No. 100 according to Nancy Monson, National Membership Secretary. The Chapter is commanded by Jack Murray and 1st Vice is Ira Jett. Another chapter, George Washington Chapter, is headed up by Larry Smith. Both chapters are in the new United Nations Department being organized by Norb Reiner. Anyone in the Metropolitan D.C. area interested in joining the new department may contact one of the following: Ira Jett 703-892-5824; Larry Smith 301-248-6937; or Jack Marshall 202-554-8074.

### Westchester County Chapter Seeks Members

In the New Rochelle Area of Westchester County, New York there has been started a new chapter of the KWVA known as the "Westchester County Chapter." All Korean War Veterans, both men and women are asked to write and or call for information on joining. Write to KWVA, 138 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, NY 10803. Phone 914-632-5827. We meet on the first Tuesday of the month at the American Legion Post #8, 112 North Ave., New Rochelle. Meetings resume in September.

Larry Hockfeld



### Hwachon Reservoir temporary staging area.

240 cannon (9") diam. tube fires at 360lb shell up to 13.4 miles. "Heartbreak Ridge" in the distant right. Don Parrott, who furnished the picture is shown on the right cleaning the chute.

## KMAG ASSOCIATION

### Forming KWVA Chapter

Don Cush, Annandale, New Jersey, recently retired from his advertising agency, and was spending his time riding horses and waiting for the New York Mets to win a baseball game. Don, serving the last year of the Korean war, with the Korean Military Advisors Group in Taegu, decided to find his old buddies. He called Dick Gallmeyer of the Korean War Veterans Reunion, and working through the Reunion and KWVA has actually found thirty KMAGs, and is forming a chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association. Don and his buddies will be at the KWVA Banquet.

Don says that he knows there are more KMAGs out there. Don's phone number is 908-730-6303.

## Outpost Harry Survivors Hold Annual Reunion

### Fort Benning Puts Out Welcome Mat

The Outpost Harry Survivors Association held their annual reunion in Columbus, Georgia in early June. There were over fifty people in attendance at most events. Following a briefing at Post Headquarters by the Fort Benning Chief of Staff they received a tour of the armored vehicles and infantry training, had lunch at one of the dining facilities, (We used to call them Mess Halls) were given the opportunity to fire M16 rifles, visited the Infantry Museum, Clothing Sales Store and had dinner at the Officers' Club.

Newly elected officers of the Association are: President - Regnard A. Burgess, Jr. First Vice President - Charles Scott, Second Vice President - Raymond Anderson, Secretary/Treasurer; Robert Hedstrom, Editor/Historian, Richard L. Martinet, Chaplain, Edward J. Hanrahan, Sergeant at Arms - Walden Stone.

Persons wanting information about the Association should contact Dick Martinet 10045 Gardenside Drive, Waite Hill, OH 44084.

## 13th Engr (C) BN Association Formed

The 13th Combat Engineer Association has been formed. All persons who served with the 13th Engr (C) BN of the 7th INF DIV during any period are invited and encouraged to join this association. For information, write either Ernie Eldredge, US Naval Home, RM 1740, 1800 Beach Dr., Gulfport, MS 39507-1597 - Tel: 601-897-8127 or Mr. Lindsey H. Frederick, Jr., 7338 Parma Park Blvd., Parma, OH 44130 - Tel: 216-888-7580.

## Columbus & Central Ohio Chapter

### Take Strong Stand and Support for Vietnam Vets

Robert McNamara's statement in his recently published book that the United States was "terribly wrong" in the Vietnam War has produced a timely response from members of the Columbus and Central Ohio Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association. Signers of a resolution during a well-attended chapter meeting expressed solidarity, support and understanding for those who fought in Vietnam.

McNamara's controversial assertions "...must not be allowed to reflect on the magnificent performance of those who fought and died in Vietnam," the resolution stated. It continued:

"We, the undersigned veterans of the Korean War, want to express our admiration for our younger brothers for having endured the poor leadership of their war in silence and with honor. If there was failure, it was not theirs."

These names appear on the document: George S. Betton, Harold Bougher, William C. Casto, Charles F. Cole, Harold Foster, George J. Hoffman, Milford Howell, James Kay, Donald J. Kegelmeyer, Betty Kelly, C. R. McKinniss, Larry McKinniss, William J. McFerren, D.S. Morlani, C. J. "Skip" Rittenhouse, Gary Snedegar, Boyd T. Thompson, Edward W. Thompson, Bill Wagner.

The Korean Association of Columbus and Central Ohio has announced its donation of \$3,500.00 for the purchase of a Republic of Korea flag to fly at the site of what will become the Korean War Memorial in Dayton, Ohio.

President Jay S. Kim expressed his organization's "...appreciation for the immeasurable sacrifice of American soldiers and their families" during the Korean War. His letter announcing the gift was directed to KWVA Central Ohio Chapter President C.J. "Skip" Rittenhouse who thanked Mr. Kim for the generosity and thoughtfulness of his group's membership.

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Skaneateles, NY 13152



## Robert Wurtsbough Chapter Danville, IL

The Robert Wurtsbough Chapter publishes a newsletter called *The Korean Monitor*. In it they list their Officers, Directors and Past Presidents together with phone numbers. Kenneth Cook serves as President and Editor of the newsletter.

They are obviously an active chapter having participated in Memorial Day Services at the Korean-Vietnam Memorial on Hazel Street. From there they went to VA Lagoon for another ceremony.

It's great to know that when Honor Guards are needed that you can pick up the phone and call and the men are ready, it is reported. John O'Connor, a member of the Honor Guard Team played taps and the trumpet at the VA hospital for veterans.

## Department of Ohio

### Ex-Prisoner of War Conference

Harley J. Coon, President of the Department of Ohio Korean War Veterans and National Director of the Korean War Veterans Association traveled to Washington recently, to attend the American Ex-Prisoner of War, Mid winter conference. This took place March 22 through 27, 1995.

Harley was able to meet with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Jesse Brown, to discuss a few veteran topics.



**Harley J. Coon, National Mid Regional Director of American Ex-Prisoners of War and Jesse Brown, Secretary of Veterans Affairs.**

## Texas Lone Star Chapter

### Gears up for Memorial Dedication

TLSC plans to be well represented in Washington for the dedication of our National Korean War Memorial. For those not fortunate to come to Washington, the Chapter is planning a ceremony on the State Capitol grounds in honor of the dedication of the National Memorial. Their Texas Memorial Committee is coordinating this with the State Preservation Board. The plan is to hold the ceremony on the proposed site of the Texas Memorial Governor Bush has proclaimed 27 July 1995 as Texas Korean War Veterans Day. TLSC Life Member, Lt. Governor Bob Bullock is the legislative sponsor for the ceremony.

### VET Fest - Houston

Chapter President, Bill Hare, Assistant-Secretary Mikki Moore assisted with Vet Fest at the V.A. Hospital on May 28th on a program dedicated to our hospitalized veterans. Bill and Mikki we salute you. Ken Kubasik, Life Member, also participated in part of the ceremony as the Task Force Chairman from the City of Houston's "World War II Commemoration Committee." For your information the VA Hospital in Houston treated 7,000 Korean Era veterans in 1994 and of these 3,408 were hospitalized and as of April 15, 1995 we have 284 Korean era veterans who were currently hospitalized. Out of an 800 bed hospital these figures are staggering. If you haven't you might want to help out as a volunteer at your local VA Hospital. They, or I should say, We need you!

### POW/MIA Postage Stamp Issued

Chapter Public Information Officer, Jerry Weber, who is Vice Chairman of the World War II Commemoration Committee in Houston worked with the U.S. Postal Service in the issuance of the new postage stamp "POW & MIA - Never Forgotten." The sight for the issuance was at the Houston City Hall, a MIA-POW flag ceremony preceded the stamp issuance. Chapter member Donald R. Foisie gave a reading of his poem "I Am The American Flag" and Bag Piper, Chapter Member, Pat Canny played "America" at the beginning of the ceremony and "Amazing Grace" at the conclusion. Honored specially at this event were Texas Lone Star chapter former P.O.W. Theo Baudoin, Jr. and M.I.A. Family of (MIA Frank Velasco 12/01/50) David and Frances Velasco and their family. Theo Baudoin and the Velasco were presented with a special plaque for the occasion and purchased the first issued MIA/POW stamp in the Houston area. If you have not already purchased the POW/MIA stamp from the current issue please remember that this stamp will not be re-issued but is a one time issue.

### TLSC Membership Up-Date

The Texas Lone Star Chapter has grown from 435 to 445 members. According to the newsletter, the chapter is one of the fastest growing Korean Era Veterans era organizations in the U.S.

## Dutch Nelsen Chapter

Colorado Springs, CO

The Dutch Nelsen Chapter June meeting report indicates the medical authorities reported that there will be a 50% reduction in services due to a shortage of Doctors at the base and even more reduced services to the retirees in the near future. Also, Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver is drawing down.

## From Tiger Survivors – Ex-POW Korean War Newsletter

### Special Thoughts

I don't know about you but each day I look forward to getting my mail. I set and wait and watch for that familiar little Jeep to drive up to my mail box. I wonder what will be in my mail today. Perhaps a nice long letter from a long lost friend or maybe the Publishers Clearing House has sent me my long overdue check of millions. Maybe the bank made an error or the VA will notify me of my retroactive 100% disability. My mail box is so important in my life and hopefully it will bring news about the people I love — the "Tiger Survivors."



*From Pacific Stars and Stripes*

## Delaware Vets

The State of Delaware passed legislation to name the recently built Route #1, Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway. The Dedication Ceremony is scheduled for Saturday, July 8, 1995 at 10:30 a.m. Special thanks go to Representative Nancy H. Wagner for her leadership in producing the Bill and approval by the legislature later signed into law by Gov. Carper.

Special thanks to Bob Wacker, Dept. Commander of New Jersey, for his valuable assistance to our Department, with both the design and purchase of our new Department of Delaware KWVA banner.

The recent NASCAR auto races held at Dover Downs Raceway on June 2-4 proved beneficial for our Department and its two chapters. The recruiting trailer was staffed by members of both the Department and Chapters. Members of Chapter #2 staffed the trailer on June 2. They were Don Smith, Wendell Onley, Pat Giordano, Billy Cox and Francis Daney. June 3rd Department officers Bill Hancock, Jim Schafer and Ken Cahall did the honors staffing the trailer. June 4th saw Lou Stubbolo and Al Bloom of Chapter #3 doing the honors.

The Department sincerely thanks these members for giving up their quality time that could have been spent with their families.

Our Department of Delaware, KWVA Officers participated in the recent Fly in, held at Chandele Estates Airport on the Weekend of June 17th and 18th. Our Dept. Officers were able to man the Recruiting Trailer and sell Buddy Poppys, and Raffle Tickets to help raise funds for this proud Veterans Group. This Fly in was sponsored by the Central Del. Pilots Assoc., and its members along with our own Vice Cmdr. Jim Schafer, gave Airplane Rides to America's young Eagles.

On May 29th members of Chapter #3 participated in the Dover Memorial Day services, that were held at the Veterans Memorial. Cmdr. Kiefer, of Chapter #3 was asked to announce the Dignitaries that were present at this service. Chapter members Bill Hancock and Jim Schafer placed a wreath at the Memorial on behalf of chapter #3.

Dept and Chapter Officers Bill Hancock, and Don Smith placed a Wreath at the Delaware Memorial Bridge, were well in Memory of the Korean War Veterans that were Killed in the Korean War.

On Tuesday evening, May 30th, 95 members of our Department and its two Chapters, participated in the Wilmington Memorial Day Parade, and had a good turnout by members. The new Department Banner was used in this years Parade. The public greeted our Korean War veterans with many salutes, and thank you's during the line of March.

## Honors Rendered in Massachusetts to Our Comrades in Arms



Left to right — Brad Chase, Pres. Mass. KWVA, Rusty, Ed Duff, Lou Stifano, Nick Pappas, Lou Pelosi.

When President Nick Pappas received a letter from the sister of Korean War Veteran Staff Sergeant Robert L. DeBarge, USMC as how to obtain a grave marker for placement on his grave in the VA National cemetery at Bourne, Massachusetts, action was instituted immediately. KWVA State President, Bradford Chase was notified who in turn passed the information on to Edward Duff for action. Ed in turn brought the matter to the attention of Samuel B. Mullin, Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, Dorchester Chapter No. 13. Sam discovered when talking to the sister, Mrs. D.A. Muise that along with her brother Robert, she lost two other brothers, Renold L. DeBarge, Col, USAF and Leo J. DeBarge, SSG, USMC, to Agent Orange from the Vietnam War.



The accompanying photos demonstrate the important results when veterans organizations, working together, properly recognize those who gave their last measure of devotion. All three of the brothers were honored on this great day for all veterans in Massachusetts. Thanks to all who made this occasion possible.



# THE STORY BEHIND THE STATUES: CREATING AND CASTING THE SCULPTURE FOR THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

by Elizabeth A. Barrett  
Tallix Art Foundry

The nineteen 7 1/2-foot soldiers that comprise the final element of the Korean War Veterans Memorial were completed and shipped to Washington, D.C. in April 1995. Veterans in the metropolitan New York area had a chance to view the soldiers before shipping at an open house celebrating the statues' completion at the Tallix Art Foundry in Beacon, New York. More than 250 veterans, well-wishers and community officials attended the gathering and responded enthusiastically to the life-like statues.

Mike Haughian, a Korean War veteran from Monroe, NY commented: "They're so damn realistic." Haughian said he was unemotional about the war until he saw the statues, and then, "the tears started coming out."

Korean veteran Roger Haas of Brewster, NY, who plans to attend the July 27 Memorial dedication in Washington, D.C., anticipated that other veterans will share in his emotional response: "There's going to be a bunch of crying old men down there. It's just unbelievable. Colonel William E. Weber of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, a keynote speaker at the celebration, was also impressed by the emotional impact of the soldiers: "When you look at these sculptures individually, they are magnificent. When you look at them collectively, they are awesome."

For veterans of the Korean War, the much-anticipated Memorial promises to end years of frustration by officially commemorating what has been known as America's "Forgotten War." Colonel Weber noted that, now, "The veterans of Korea will move from oblivion into the hearts of their countrymen."

Behind the heartfelt emotions evoked by the statues lies a story of the shared experience of combat soldiers. Frank Gaylord, sculptor for the Memorial, drew upon his own experience as both a combat veteran and an artist in bringing the concept of the soldiers to life. During World War II, Gaylord served as a member of the 17th Airborne Division, 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment, and participated in numerous combat missions.

He recalls: "I was a combat soldier – a paratrooper – totally aware I was not a movie hero. It involved dealing with many, many difficult situations." Gaylord found that working on the sculptures brought back vivid memories of his own wartime experience, generating a gut-level connection with his subject that shows in the expressiveness of each statue.

In a recent interview, Gaylord talked about the process of creating the Korean War Veterans Memorial sculptures: "The idea of this Memorial is to remember, simply to remember. I was at this for five years. . . No, it didn't take a lot out of me, it put a lot into me."

"The emotion I tried to show was what a soldier

experiences in battle-determination combined with fear. I started out intending to make this in accordance with a 'Shakespearean' mood, and also to flow like a symphony that changes moods – fast, slow, fast, slow, fast – creating a series of climaxes."

"As a sculptor, the most challenging aspect related to movement, making sure that the piece wasn't static. I didn't want people's eyes resting on specific objects. The weapons and other elements had to blend so that the eye moves across the entire composition."

Gaylord worked on the project for several years from his studio in Vermont. After he had completed his sculptures in clay, they had to be enlarged and cast in stainless steel. At that point, the project became a team effort between the sculptor and an art foundry. The Tallix Art Foundry was chosen to cast the sculptures through a competition that included a total of ten U.S. art foundries. Throughout the process, Gaylord and Tallix worked closely with the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, and Cooper Lecky Architects to coordinate all phases of producing the statues. The lost wax casting method is a process where a metal casting is created by using a wax replica of the object that is to be cast. The nineteen Korean War Veterans Memorial sculptures started as 24-inch clay sculptures that were enlarged to a final size of 7 1/2 feet before the "lost wax" original was created. A summary of the casting process follows.

## Enlargement

- Tallix artisans enlarged Gaylord's 24-inch originals, or "maquettes," to 7 1/2 feet – the actual size of the final statues. Enlarging was done using a special "pointing" machine, which traces the basic form and details of the small maquette onto a larger figure. The enlarged figure is initially blocked out in foam with a metal armature for support, and an outer layer of clay is applied to this frame.

- Gaylord refined each enlargement. Details like faces, boot lacing and helmet straps, which were extremely small on a 24" maquette, required additional fleshing out in a larger size. Gaylord painstakingly recreated the soldiers clothing and gear, using actual uniforms and equipment from the Korean War as models. He also created unique faces, expressions and gestures for each soldier.

## Wax replicas made of each enlargement

- "Cutting" the statues Sculptures of this size cannot be cast in a single piece. During the casting process, large statues must be "cut" apart, molded, and cast in pieces, which are then reassembled before finishing. Tallix aimed to achieve the fewest cuts, the most invisible welds and the least amount of finishing and rework. Most of the statues were cut into four sections: the head

and shoulders, the midriff, the legs, and the lower poncho drapes. Some weapons and equipment were cast separately. Once a sculpture is finished, it should be virtually impossible to detect where it was cut.

- **Creation of the full-size wax replicas** required several steps. Rubber molds were made from the clay enlargements. These molds were then painted with layers of wax. When the wax dried, it was gently removed from the mold, creating a hollow wax "positive" or copy of the sculpture. The wax copies were then reworked and chased with heated tools to smooth out seams and any surface imperfections. Gaylord again inspected and approved each sculpture at this stage.

#### **Ceramic Casting Molds or "Shells" Made Using Wax Replicas**

- **Gates, pouring cups and support cages attached.** Foundry experts determined the best attachment points and number of pouring cups and gates required to channel the molten steel during casting so that it completely filled the mold. Tallix workers always try to minimize the number of gates and to locate many of them inside the statue, where they will not mark the surface. A support cage was attached to the gating system in order to support and handle the wax while the ceramic shell mold was constructed.

- **Ceramic shell molds created by dipping the wax into slurry and sand.** The wax is dipped into a fine slurry or ceramic mud, which coats it inside and out. It is then dipped into a fine sand while the slurry is still wet and allowed to dry. Several ceramic shell layers are built up over the wax in this manner, using progressively coarser blends of slurry and sand.

- **Ceramic Molds fired to create final "Lost Wax" mold for casting.** The Ceramic shells were put in an autoclave, a high-pressure steam furnace that hardens and fuses the shell, while melting the wax and flushing out any dust and impurities. This process created a hollow mold in which molten stainless steel would fill the space where the wax once was.

#### **Casting the sculptures in Stainless Steel**

- **Pouring the metal.** The finished ceramic shell molds were warmed in preparation for accepting the molten stainless steel (a cold mold would shatter due to the intense heat). At the same time, the stainless steel was being melted in a crucible. The warm molds were buried in sand (for improved safety) and the stainless steel was poured into them as quickly as possible.

- **Mold Breakout.** A vibrating hammer was used to break the completed steel casting out of its shell. The support cage, gates and vents were cut off to about 1" above the final surface, and the sculpture pieces were sandblasted to remove any remaining shell material from the stainless steel.

#### **Welding and Finishing the sculptures**

- **Reassembly.** The pieces of each sculpture were reassembled and welded together.

- **Finishing.** The surface of the metal was chased and sanded to smooth away any trace of seams or marks from pouring cups or gates, leaving a uniform final surface that exactly duplicated Gaylord's clay original.

The enlarging and casting process took almost two years of work from start to finish. As with any team effort, a willingness to "give and take" was vital to realizing the artist's vision. Gaylord described the strong

bond of collaboration that he developed over that time with the foundry staff: "The understanding of the project and the sense of cooperation from the people at Tallix was total and comprehensive. This was the first time I had worked in stainless steel, and, in the lost wax process, the key step was the casting. We're talking about nineteen larger-than-life stainless steel statues weighing roughly 1000 pounds each. I wasn't involved with this step, but I knew the work was in good hands."

At the celebration commemorating the completion of the sculptures, Tallix spokesperson Chris McGrath noted the mixed emotions at the foundry when the statues were finished: tremendous pride at having been chosen to cast the Memorial, but also some sadness about seeing the sculptures leave for Washington, D.C. "Every employee had some part in the process of casting the monument. It's what we do. We create sculptures for artists so they can be shared with the public. It is bitter-sweet... but we can always visit them."

Veterans' quotes reprinted from April 12, 1995 issues of GAnnett's *The Reporter Dispatch* (article by Jeff Shields), and the *Poughkeepsie Journal* (article by Robert Grossman).

**Editors Note:** A short pictorial history illustrating the process of casting the statues is found on page 52. The Korean War veterans and all who view these statues, will forever be grateful to the Tallix Art Foundry. The dedication, meticulous care and skill shown by the workers in creating these wonderful works of art is acknowledged. It is fitting that their work will forever be enjoyed by future generations as they walk the sacred ground of the Memorial Field in Washington, D.C.

## **The Northern Virginia Korean War Veterans**

KWVA members from the newly formed Department of Virginia and the newly formed United Nations Department (District of Columbia) were the honored guests of the Association of Korean Veterans in Northern Virginia, on Sunday, June 25, 1995.

Approximately 100 persons convened for this annual event, to recognize the North Korean attack forty-five years ago, and to explore ways to instill peace between the South and North Korea nations.

There was a paucity of English, but the warmth of the feelings between the Korean Hosts and their Yankee guests was evident, even though much of the program was not translated.

Highlight of the program was a resolution adopted by the body making it known that the host was seeking unification and peace between the two Koreas.

Lee Donk So, a former Korean Congressman, made the major presentation detailing the history of the Korean War and International Relations. Lee was one of the South Korean negotiators over the past twenty years. He described his meetings with Kim Il Sung, and the long tortuous path between once united nations.

Prior to Lee's talk, Kim Kwi Tae, Vice President, presented a brief outline of the Korean War.

The master of ceremonies was Kim Young Ho, President of the Washington Christian Radio System.

## A Challenge

A letter to the Editor — The *Graybeards* Magazine — 06/07/95

### "WE CHALLENGE YOU"

This Summer our Nation will dedicate the KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL in Washington, D.C. As the ONLY Missouri Army National Guard Company that has been deployed to a combat zone between WWII and the Gulf War, we challenge your readers!

The 106th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company MoNG was from Springfield, MO had THREE sets of brothers: Three CROWFORD's (Bob, Burl, and Eugene), Two DENNY's (Bernard and Doyle) and Three SLEETH's (Harold, Robert and Tom). Not since the Civil War has a State Militia Company had so many family members serving together in combat.

We all returned home during the Summer of 1952 with ONE more Missourian than we left with. One of our members adopted his Korea orphan houseboy.

Our members were awarded 4 of the 7 campaign stars for their Korean Service Medal, The National Defense Medal, The United Nations Medal, The Presidential and Republic of Korea Unit Citations. Plus, the only National Guard Company to EVER have been awarded The Army of Occupation Medal for Japan.

As stated on our Missouri license plates we are the SHOW ME STATE. Can anyone beat or even match us?

H. EDWIN HOSEY  
Major, MoANG (Ret)  
14705 Airelle Court  
Florissant, MO 63934-2363  
Missouri Chapter #4



### A letter to Harley Coon

To all of the Korean Veterans, wherever they may be, the date July 27, 1953 holds a special feeling in our hearts. On that date, in Panmunjon, Korea the treaty was signed ending "The Forgotten War" that killed over 54,000 of our comrades and injured or captured over 111,000 more.

Now, on the very same date 42 years later we are going to tell these same comrades...they are no longer forgotten. On July 27, 1995 at 10:00 in the morning we are going to erect a monument to forever remember what these gallant men and women did in an attempt to protect freedom South Korea. At this same date and same time in Washington, D.C. the National Korean Memorial is to be dedicated. We feel it is very fitting that we are able to have our dedication at that same time so that all our friends and comrades can witness an event as memorable as this.

I am writing to you because I see in "The

*Graybeards*" that you are on the POW/MIA committee of the Korean War Veterans Association. At our dedication in July, we would certainly like to have every Korean Veteran within hearing distance to be there and especially any Ex-POWs from the Korean War. I have sent out letters to the State officers of the V.F.W., American Legion, and every other organization I can think of but I do not know how to communicate with the POW's from the Korean War that are out there. It is my hope that maybe you can help me out in that area, after all, that's what the dedication is all about. We would like to acknowledge every living POW that is out there at our dedication. Could you please help us out? I would appreciate hearing from you in any manner in this regard.

Don Keglovitz  
Kalamazoo Valley Korean War  
Veterans Assoc.  
20 Heron Ct. Lake Doster  
Plainwell, MI 49080



## Looking Back to the 1993 Reunion

### PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON SPOKE TO THE REUNION VIA TELEVISION

*A surprise highlight of the Minneapolis reunion banquet on July 27, 1993 was the showing of a televised speech by President Clinton. The talk had been prepared a few hours previously in the Oval Office and sent by satellite. The actual text of his speech follows:*

"It is a distinct honor for me to be a part of your reunion as you gather together to remember and honor the contributions made by you and your companions 40 to 43 years ago.

"You are assured that a grateful nation remembers and honors you as well. Some have called the Korean War the Forgotten War, but let me be clear: this nation will never forget the truly heroic men and women who sacrificed with blood, sweat and tears and sometimes their lives and held off the forces of tyranny for three long years, allowing a free people to build their defenses.

"We will not forget that on the bloody battlefields of Korea your toil purchased the opportunity for South Korea to have prosperity. We will not forget that your efforts—40 years—were the first victories in our ultimate triumph in the Cold War.

"And in a real sense the veterans of the Korean War have been steadfast in their continued contribution to America, working with certain American officials seeking a universal peace, and through your letter-writing campaign a constant commitment to eliminating North Korea's nuclear threat. And in your program TELL AMERICA, which is exciting

and innovative. Your Editor STAN HADDEN deserves congratulations for it was his idea.

"And I want you to know that we are committed to a comprehensive reform of our health care system, which will be good for America and good for Korean War veterans.

"Finally, I want to take a moment to recognize some very exceptional people, your members who are recipients of the Medal of Honor. Scooter Burke, a native Arkansan I might add, EINAR ENGMAN, RUDY HERNANDEZ, and CARL SITTER.

"I'd also like to thank the President of KWVA, DICK ADAMS, for his dedication and commitment.

"In thanking you all for a lifetime of service to your country, I want you to know that I am sorry that I can't be with you in person today. I have to be here in Washington doing my job but I look forward to being with you at the dedication of the Korean War Memorial on July 27, 1995.

"I want you to know, too, that when I stood on the Bridge Of No Return just about ten yards from the dividing line between north and south, where it is still legal for one person to shoot another if he steps across that line, I thought of you, your sacrifices and your contributions. When I looked at South Korea's economic miracle, I knew that you had contributed to it.

"And we will dedicate that Memorial. You will be able to see and feel the positive consequences of the contribution you made so many years ago.

"Thank you and God bless you all."

### Lost Records

The Veterans Northeast Outreach Center is attempting to gather information pertaining to Robert Werner. He needs assistance to substantiate his VA Disability Claim. After three requests to National Personal Records Center and all three times said records were reported destroyed in a fire, makes the request important and necessary to help Robert Werner.

Robert Werner was stationed in the United States Air Force attached to the 87th Air Police Squadron, K-9 Unit, assigned to the 4th Fighter

Wing at Kempo Air Base in 1954. He was assigned for a six week duty on the 38th parallel with AC & W sight for the base as security with K-9 at K-14 (Kempo).

Persons having information to substantiate Robert Werner's claim should contact:

David Dube  
Executive Director  
Veterans Northeast Outreach Center  
PO Box 910, 21 Wingate Street  
Haverhill, MA 01832  
TEL: 508-521-9668  
FAX: 508-521-9672

### 45th Anniversary Trip Planned

A private trip is being organized by John Kwang-Nam Lee, Pres. of the Eastern Region of the Korean Veterans Assoc., to South Korea for former Marines only who made the Inchon Landing. The trip will include visits to the Korean Marine Corps' new headquarters, meeting their Commandant, Lt. Gen. Lee, the KMC Kimpo Div., the memorial services at Inchon, their great National War Museum and more.

Persons who qualify for the trip may obtain further information from John Kwang-Nam Lee, Pres., 35-28 Farrington St., Apt. 2A, Flushing, NY 11354. Tel. 718-886-4578. Fax - 718-886-4581



## Meet us in St. Louis in '96

**for the best KWVA convention you'll ever see!**

The 1996 KWVA Reunion is going to be in St. Louis - the most entertaining city in the USA. You won't want to miss it, because St. Louis '96 will be the most fun-filled reunion KWVA has ever held.

**There's a tremendous program in store for you** - everything from baseball games to good old-fashioned riverboat gambling. There are

roller coaster rides, great dining, wonderful museums, beautiful scenery - and some of the finest shopping in the country. And, nearby is world-famous Branson - home of country music's all-stars.

**And the prices are right.** St. Louis has been noted as one of America's most economical convention cities. So it won't

cost you an arm and a leg to join us.

**Plan for it now.** Write St. Louis '96 Reunion, P.O. Box 1839, Fairview Heights, IL 62208. We'll send you complete information right away.

We're looking forward to having you as our guests.

*Meet us in St. Louis in '96.*



**St. Louis '96 KWVA Reunion Committee**

**Sign Up For St. Louis '96 at the Washington Reunion,  
July 24-29, 1995**



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*The poem was written in Pyuckton "Camp 5," North Korea. Over 1800 men died in this camp. In the Spring of 1951 we saw over 1600 "Dog Tags" that were taken from these men. This poem is submitted by Theo Baudoin, Jr. Many of the prisoners at this camp contributed to the words of "The Sixteen Hundred."*

## **The Sixteen Hundred**

*Not a bugle was heard, not a funeral beat,  
Or even a drum sounding retreat.  
As over the ice the corpse was carried,  
To the hill where those "G.I.'s" are buried.*

*Six foot by two foot by one foot deep,  
On a Korean hillside they sleep.  
Both young and old, perhaps one wonders why?  
These 1600 had to die.*

*No little white cross with their name,  
But then they are not buried in shame.  
Although they are in unknown graves,  
"Sixteen Hundred," American Braves.*

*No useless casket enclosed their breast,  
It is "G.I." clothing for their last rest.  
All colors of men: Blacks, Browns, and Whites,  
Now "Sixteen Hundred" faded lights.*

*A pill, a powder, medicine of any kind,  
Or, should we say a stronger mind;  
Could have saved them from yonder hill,  
Those "Sixteen Hundred," now laying still.*

*In their illness, tossing and turning,  
Most of them knew there would be no returning.  
Some went easy, some with pain,  
Did these "Sixteen Hundred" die in vain?*

*When we go home to enjoy our fill,  
They are still there on that lonely hill.  
Forgotten by some, yet remembered by most,  
They will be "The Sixteen Hundred" in their last post.*

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Theo Baudoin, Jr. is a member of the Texas Lone Star Chapter

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# Richmond Korean Presbyterian Church

## TO THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Korean War veterans will be the honored guests of the Richmond Korean Presbyterian Church on Saturday, June 17, 1995 at 6:00 p.m.

All those who served in the Korean War during 1950 - 1953 have been invited for this special occasion.

This will be the first gathering of Korean War veterans in this area. We expect this to be a memorable event.

The church will serve a traditional Korean Dinner, present a music program, and have other surprises.

The church will honor veterans in gratitude for what they have done during a crucial time in the history of Korea when the survival of the nation was at stake.

Today, Korea is one of the most successful emerging economies in the Pacific Rim but we do not forget the past or those who helped us.

To you we extend our eternal thanks and pray that God will bless you all!

*Mission Committee  
Richmond Korean Presbyterian Church*

The Richmond Korean Presbyterian Church honored nearly 100 Korean war veterans for their efforts in Korea during the war. It was a packed house as the veterans and their Presbyterian hosts enjoyed a traditional Korean Meal and the war stories of the veterans, all stories being the absolutely unvarnished truth.

The highlight of the evening was eleven year old Jessica Lee. Jessica, a member of the church, brought the audience to its feet with her rendition of *Zigeunerweisen*. She climaxed a musical program featuring the churches several musical groups, including a Korean Folk Dance performed by Hak Lee.

Following the entertainment, American representatives responded. Earl Dantzler, Sr., president of the Korean War Ex-POWs, made the point that he was going to Heaven for he had already spent several years in hell. Earl then wondered if the years as a POW were worthwhile. Earl then directed his remarks to the young Korean-American children and stated that these youngsters were now free and made his travails worthwhile.

The program opened with remarks of welcome by the church's pastor, Rev. Hyun Chan Bae. Dr. Bae expressed the gratitude of the Korean People for the Americans who came to a place and gave their all for Koreans who the Americans did not know and in a Nation most had never heard of. Dr. Bae also called for a reunification of Korea.

The evening closed with a gift to all the Americans present and a recognition of the Koreans who participated in the Korean Army, and a thanks to the wives of the veterans present.

The program involved a number of church members led by Mission Committee, Frank Young, M.D. Master of Ceremonies duties were ably performed by Lisa Lim and Samuel Moak, Ph.D.

Don Cush, speaking for the Americans, read a letter from Dorothy Schwartz, Wisconsin, whose husband, Earl Schwartz, had died unexpectedly. He had just joined the KMAC Association, and was looking forward to the dedication of the Memorial and the Reunion.

The Richmond Korean Presbyterian Church will join with the newly formed Department of Virginia in honoring a greater number of Korean War veterans next year.



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# Honors Korean War Veterans



# Remembering That Other War

by Jack Sauter

In the past five years we've seen a progression of tributes and celebrations that will reach their climax this August when we observe the 50th anniversary of the surrender of Japan. It started in England in 1990, when with appropriate services at St. Paul's and Coventry, the British remembered the Blitz.

Then in early December 1991, it was our turn. Although it wasn't my war, Pearl Harbor was a dramatic event that transcended generations, a watershed in "The American Century." I attended an emotional week long remembrance in Honolulu with over two hundred other historians and history buffs. Except for Pearl Harbor, however, our early defeats were ignored with scarcely a mention of Wake, Bataan and Corregidor. In the summer of '92, Guadalcanal received its appropriate due, and so it went, through 1993, 1994 and earlier this year. D-Day was a high point with the President, Queen Elizabeth and the French premier standing on Omaha Beach. Even Bob Hope made an appearance.

Next July, in between this litany of victories, a modest memorial will be dedicated in Washington, finally recognizing those who died in another war: the Forgotten War. Nestled between the stark white granite of Lincoln and the black wall of Vietnam, there will at long last be a remembrance of the 53,629 Americans who died in Korea.

That was my war and somehow it's fallen into one of the cracks of history. There are many reasons for this and scholars will argue over them for generations to come, but I think the main reason was simple: timing.

In World War II, America was totally mobilized and those on the Home Front did their bit by working in defense plants and getting by with ration stamps for everything from roast beef to gasoline. Housewives saved fat and tinfoil and newspapers, and if they weren't watching closely, little Johnny would carry off their favorite pot to the local aluminum drive. The conflict was black and white and easy to understand.

A generation later, Vietnam divided this nation as it hadn't been since the Civil War. There were riots in the streets and marches on Washington. Returning soldiers were vilified and the "smart people" avoided the draft. The war left a sour taste that wouldn't go away. It took nearly twenty years, but America's guilty conscience finally caught up to her and there was a great outpouring of appreciation for the sacrifices made in the only war we truly lost. Vietnam is very much in the public eye, and its legacy is reflected in books, movies and television.

Korea, on the other hand, was relegated to a great never-never land, one that neither stirred emotions of pride or regret. It's difficult to find anyone under the age of sixty who knows anything about the "police action;" when and why it was fought, and what the outcome was.

While Americans died 12,000 miles from home and the conflict dragged on for three long years, it was "business as usual" in the U.S. New cars rolled off the assembly line and the economy boomed. The wounded were not paraded in front of our living rooms on TV every night in living color. Instead, we learned about the war from still photos in Life magazine or the occasional movie newsreel. It was all too distant and foreign. In the three great wars of the last fifty years, Korea was the "middle child."

And yet it deserves to be remembered. For the first time the principle of collective security was tested on the battlefield and we were not found wanting. We were also there under a United Nations mandate, an action that set a pattern for international involvement that's still being implemented 45 years later.

In the years following, it became popular to think we lost the war, no

doubt because we didn't reunite Korea and because we were driven out of the North. Well, the North Koreans, and later the Chinese were pushed out of the South not once but several times. In all the arguments over the past forty-five years, one fact cannot be ignored. Were the goals of North Korea's aggression realized at the end of the war? The answer has to be a resounding No. The borders were essentially the same. When you completely frustrate an aggressor's plans, I call that winning (e.g. Berlin 1948, Falkland Islands, Gulf War).

Behind our military shield, South Korea became the industrial miracle of Asia, second only to Japan. On the other hand, the North retreated deeper and deeper from the family of nations falling into a Third World status: the Albania of the East!

Our military leaders learned some important lessons too. Nuclear weapons had little effect in limited wars, and air power alone could not stop a determined aggressor on the ground. In meeting our obligations all over the world, the Navy's role was finally restored to its rightful position as an equal partner, and not merely as a step-child of the Air Force. Lastly, the Marines, which had nearly been disbanded in the unification process, took on new luster after Inchon and Chosin.

Coming on the heels of World War II, Korea always suffered from an unfair comparison. Our memories of "The Big One" were dominated by smashing victories on all fronts. These recollections were further enhanced by countless war films, focusing on our invincibility. The early days of our rearmament, when the Army practiced with wooden cannons and motor cars marked "tank," were conveniently forgotten. The terrible defeats of those first six months were overlooked or glossed over.

In the mind of 1950 America, our armed forces were still the well-equipped victors of World War II. Nothing could have been further from the truth. Through a combination of overconfidence in the big bomber and severe budget cuts, the state of our armed forces had fallen to a precarious position. The Eighth Army in Japan was composed primarily of draftees, and those who had enlisted were wooed on a recruiting theme emphasizing the soft life in the new



*Was it really worth four years of my life, and the lives of countless others?  
Did our accomplishment outweigh the cost in treasure and human life?*

Army. Trucks and tanks lacked regular maintenance and suffered from a shortage of spare parts. Our anti-tank weapons were out of date and pitifully inadequate against the Russian T-37s manned by the North Koreans.

**O**ur Navy, after the terrible unification fight which resulted in the infamous "revolt of the Admirals," was in even worse condition. When North Korea invaded their neighbor, we had exactly one aircraft carrier in the western Pacific: USS Valley Forge. The second flat-top to arrive on the scene was British! We literally had to scrape the bottom of the barrel to keep from being pushed into the sea. Active and inactive reserves were called up and hastily thrown into the breach.

**U**nfortunately, little of this information reached the public. They always thought it was a political decision not to commit more forces. As a result, the Korea War has suffered unjustly. In later years, historians have placed the conflict into a more favorable context, but that viewpoint has not trickled down to the general public.

**U**nlike either World War II or Vietnam, the U.S. didn't have time to weight its options. In June 1950, we plunged right in, clearly out of necessity. Any protracted debate would have resulted in a North Korean fait accompli. The initial six months were almost a microcosm of the "Good War" that had ended five years before. After nearly being pushed into the sea, we rallied and went on the offensive, and by November we appeared to have things neatly wrapped up. Entering the war under a U.N. sanction to preserve the integrity of South Korea, we expanded our role after the Inchon invasion to the occupation and reuniting of the whole peninsula. The speed of our military success ran far ahead of our long-range political planning, however, and few in the corridors of power reflected on the implications of crossing the parallel, and its impact on China.

**C**hina's sudden entry into the fighting in December 1950 threw a wrench into our Asian strategy.

What had started as a "police action" against a third-rate country turned into a land war on the Asian mainland which none of us wanted. China had the largest army in the Far East, battle-hardened from World War II and a recent civil struggle. Clearly, this was not our plan for a showdown with the Reds. This would be the classic wrong war at the wrong place at the wrong time.

**O**ur primary post-war commitment was to Western Europe and we couldn't maintain that posture fighting a full scale ground war in Asia. An agonizing reappraisal ensued and our objectives were scaled back to our original goal: the preservation of South Korea. All the leaders of the Free World felt the uniting of the two Koreas wasn't worth a nuclear war with China and the possible involvement of Russia.

**T**hus the action was fought to a conclusion on the ground and in the air with conventional weapons: American technology versus Chinese manpower. Eventually, we forced the North Koreans and Chinese to the truce table because we made it too costly for them. They may have had an almost bottomless supply of men, but they only possessed so many trained divisions, and Ridgeway and Van Fleet were putting them through a meat-grinder. Korea, with its rugged mountainous terrain, was an ideal defensive platform, especially for forces with superior firepower and complete control of the sea and the air.

**I**n many respects Korea was more similar to the ground fighting in World War I or the agony of the Italian campaign, than most of the lightning action on the plains of Europe in the forties. It wasn't an easy war for the people at home to follow. The place names weren't familiar and for the last two years there wasn't enough movement to attract the public's attention.

**B**ut that isn't to say there wasn't plenty of heavy fighting with casualties to match. Korea was as tough a fight as any in our history, and made doubly so by a frustrating absence of a clearly defined goal. Anyone who was unlucky enough to

pull a tour of duty there will tell you about the steaming rice paddies of summer and the brutal bone-chilling winters; winters so cold that artillery pieces had to be constantly fired to keep from freezing up. The heroic withdrawal from Chosin ranks with the greatest exploits in the history of American arms.

**B**ut in spite of all the statistics, the resurgence of South Korea, and our dominating military position, I still had some personal doubts. Was it really worth four years of my life, and the lives of countless others? Did our accomplishment outweigh the cost in treasure and human life? In this situation, sometimes one emotional experience is far more telling than all the figures in the world.

**O**ne afternoon a few years ago, I was in my insurance office in Flushing, New York, the home of one of the largest Oriental communities in the country. A Korean woman in her late forties was making a payment when she glanced up at some photos above my desk. There was a picture of my Skyraider flying over Task Force 77. "Were you in World War II?" she asked. I smiled and replied, "No, I'm not that old. I was in Korea." She stared at the image for a moment, and then at me, with a look that spoke volumes. With tears welling up in her eyes, she said, "I was very young when the war started. We lived on the Han River just south of Seoul. My family WALKED to Pusan!" It was over a hundred miles. She reached over and ever so gently touched my hand, saying, "Thank you for saving my country." That last doubt had finally been put to rest.

**P**erhaps next July, America can generate a fraction of that emotion to remember the sacrifices of our Korean veterans. They deserve no less. ■

Jack Sauter served as a combat aircrewman in Korea in 1953, flying 21 missions from the USS Lake Champlain CVA-39. Jack is a member of the Staten Island, NY Chapter where he has been endeavoring to interest the largely Korean population in Flushing to build a Korean War Memorial.

# LETTERS

## Comrades Good Word

Just had to comment on Fred A. Duve, Jr., U.S.A. Ret.'s fine letter in the May-June issue of *Graybeards*.

The second part of his letter re: our memorial and all Korean War Veterans, regardless of service affiliation, pulling together for our departed comrades (comrades - it's a good word, the Nazis and Communists didn't disgrace it) is right on the money. I'm with you all the way, Fred, as I believe we all are.

Now, the first part of his letter, he didn't see ponchos. I'm from a different service than Fred, I was a Marine and we did use them. If Fred and those he saw didn't use them then they sure were a lot wetter than we were. I didn't always have a poncho but a good part of the time I did. Especially I recall carrying it through the Inchon Landing and Seoul. Up in the Chosin Reservoir I'd have to say no. You see there we had Parks and mine had so much spilled C-Rations on it that it was waterproof, didn't need a Poncho.

All in all, a great letter from Fred.

John C. Everts, "The Chosin Few"  
70 Ardsley Street, Staten Island, NY  
10306

## Young Reader Seeks Support

P.O. Box 45  
Ancramdale, NY 12503  
Dear Veterans Association Inc.,

I'm a sixth grader from Pine Plains, Seymour Smith Elementary School. I'm doing a Research Project on the Korean War for Science.

I would like to know if you can send me some information on the Korean War, that isn't hard for a sixth grader to read. I need this information ASAP.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,  
Amanda Brant

P.S. If you could send me some picture too I would be happy.

**Editor's Note:** The above letter needs to be responded to by a Chapter near where she lives. It is a little late to help her with her project, but the school is obvious hungry to know more about the Korean War. What an great opportunity to tell our story and make a little girl happy at the same time. Good Luck.

## Author Pleased

I received the magazine and I thank you for your prompt dispatch. I am both pleased and impressed at the quality and format of *GRAYBEARDS*.

You faithfully honored our mutual commitment. In this day and age, that makes you a rarity. Despite an occasional 'typo' here and there, your typesetter handled the job with sensitivity and I am delighted with the finished product.

I ask only that each time you publish a succeeding edition, that a copy be forwarded to me until I have received a complete set of *A KOREAN TWILIGHT*.

You took me back into yesterday, my friend. *THE GRAYBEARDS* will ensure that Korea stays forever alive in the hearts and minds of those who served.

If I can be of service to you, don't hesitate to call me.

M.E. Cohane  
4444 Paradise Village Parkway North,  
Unit 103, Phoenix, Arizona 85032

## Promotes With Graybeards

Just received the extra *Graybeards* you sent. Will be taking most of them to the VA Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan today. Will take a few to the Chosin Few picnic this Sat. in St. Claire Shores, MI. May pick up a few more recruits for the KWVA.

Your May-June issue of the *Graybeards* was excellent, one of the best ever. Your article and COL Weber's were both excellent.

Well I will close for now. See you at the Omni-Shoreham next month, and thanks again.

Tom Chilcott

## Cover Moves Reader

I'm not much of a letter writer, but the cover of *Graybeards*, March/April 1995 was particularly moving. The ensuing story of construction of the Memorial, with sculptures and message, convince me that it will proudly honor all veterans.

I wish to commend also, the message of Editor, Amos T. Camp that his words in *Graybeards* will be well chosen and responsible. I would think the membership of KWVA would demand no less.

Robert D. Chadesworth  
1871 Boardwalk Ave.  
Prescott, AZ 86301

## THE BOOK AND THE BRIGADE

This letter is in response to two items that appeared in *The Graybeards*, Vol 9, No 3. First, regarding the Kansas woman who wanted a copy of *Bayonet: A History of the Seventh Division in Korea* (p.20), that 1953 7th Div publication is a pictorial unit history covering the period Sept 1950 to Dec 1952. It is a large hard cover book (12-1/8 x 8-1/4) and contains 340 pages. About two copies a year of that rare book come on the used book market and they sell for about \$200.

Second, regarding Al Orner's letter p.42) "Give the President a Break," at first I thought Al was pulling our leg because of the quotation marks around "good" as in "good" Americans meaning the dupes who marched on Washington in Nov 1969. Judging from the rest of the letter, Al wasn't kidding. I just want to caution veterans about the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and any representatives of it that may be at the Memorial dedication. Al wrote approvingly of the Brigade. The Abraham Lincoln Battalion was one of the units in the Comintern's International Brigades that fought on the Communist side in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). The organization known as the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was cited as subversive and Communist by US Attorney General Tom Clark in 1947. The Communist Steve Nelson was the Battalion's political commissar. Nelson ran for the 7th District seat in the Pennsylvania Assembly on the Communist Party ticket in 1936. Joe Dallet, another American Communist, was the political commissar of the Canadian MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion. Dallet ran for congress, 19th District, Ohio, on the Communist Party ticket in 1934 and 1936. He ran for mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, on the Communist Party ticket in 1935. (Incidentally, Dallet's widow, Kitty Dallet, who also had been a Communist became Katherine Puening Oppenheimer a/k/a Mrs. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer was the director of the atomic energy research project at Los Alamos from 1942 to 1945.)

William Leahy  
Box 11120  
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

## David H. Hackworth Responds to *Graybeards* Article

Harley Coons' letter, which appeared in your March/April 1995 edition of *Graybeards*, omits the fact that study after study reveal that "two-thirds of American POWs had in some way cooperated with the North Koreans." This statistic resulted in the development of the Code of Conduct." (*Army Magazine*, April 1995).

There is a huge body of evidence which overwhelmingly supports this quote and was the basis for the development of Defense Department's Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct paid off during the Vietnam War, where dishonorable conduct on the part of prisoners was minimal. We had learned well from the lessons of Korea.

Please publish my complete column (see enclosed), as Coons, a clever propagandist, took what I said completely out of context. The piece was written not to insult the one-third of our POWs who stood tall, but to prevent the current Code of Conduct from being neglected. My intent wasn't to demean those who did their duty, but to remind my readers why the Code of Conduct was implemented in the first place and why it is so important for our future national security.

Harley Coons suggested I apologize to "those who sacrificed their freedom for years." I don't see what "years" have to do with it. What we're talking about is not the amount of time spent in the slammer, but the conduct of the prisoners.

I would like to use your magazine to state publically that those one-third who stood tall and didn't "turncoat" have my fullest apology if they conceived that my piece was written to attack them.

Again, it was written to prevent two-thirds of a future American prisoner of war population from acting dishonorably, not to insult those that acted with honor.

David H. Hackworth  
706 2nd Street East  
Whitefish, MT 59937

## Setting the Record Straight

Nice *Graybeards*, May-June 95. But our troops are NOT learning from prior issues:

Page 6: Pres. Pappas advises Bill Clinton we wish to honor our KIA/MIA/POWs, which does not include any pilots killed on landing or take offs Nick. The liberals have you brain washed. We honor our war dead & MIA/POW.

Page 14: our Balance Sheet. I see not one cent was spent for a mobile truck to travel the nation with a wall of the names of our

dead. The Vietnam vets have the wall in Wash. DC plus 2 trucks riding the nations roads with a portable wall of names.

Page 15: Task Force Smith the 1st American Troops to fight in Korea? They were the 1st to fight ground to ground. While the 1st to fight was the 507th AAA Bn which protected Gen. McArthur on his Truman ordered inspection, they bagged one enemy aircraft.

Page 19: One can not say 54,246 dead, 103,294 wounded plus 8,177 MIA, the MIA's are counted in the 54,246 world total of dead.



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## Seeks Funds to Build Memorial

Please find my application for membership and dues for the balance of 1995 and all of 1996.

I have just found out about this organization from David DePew who has moved to Washington, Mo. from St. Louis, he is national public relations director of KWVA.

We have just had our first K.W. Veterans meeting here, to try to raise funds to erect a memorial here in Washington, Mo. David saw our notice, and came to our first meeting.

We had the Masonic Lodge pledge \$2,800.00 at this meeting to kick off our campaign.

We are now in the process of drafting letters to all local, Legion, V.F.W., Clubs, and Service Organizations, to explain our purpose and ask for their help.

We are also listing in the local paper and radio K.W. Veterans names to ask if they would be interested.

If you can help us in any way, with advise, please let me know.

Bernie A. Hillermann  
1160 West Fifth St., Washington, MO  
63090

US Navy, Mar 50 - Dec 53  
USS Brinkley Bass DD887

Page 43: Someone doubts the 109,000 dead during the war in Vietnam. This figure is 100% correct if one includes the world total as do some of our guys when they report 54,246 dead for Korea.

Page 50: Korean War Memorial has misinformation, KIA is not 54,246 but correctly is 33,651 which includes the 8,177 listed on the memorial as MIA's. I trust the names of their dead are on the rear which we can not see.

Page 58: A Florida state Memorial dedicated to Floridians who served in the Korean War. The memorial will be dedicated to the 555 Floridians who were killed but no mention of placing the names on the memorial. Emmett I have the names, the ball is now in your territory. Will you punt or go for the bomb.

Gold Star Mothers and Wives do count if their loved one died of a disease (about 550) pilots crashing on take off or landings with or without other crew men, combat missions. The Vietnam Wall contains these types of deaths.

William Hothan  
#2419



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## Last Days of the War

After reading the last issue of your magazine, I could not resist saying a few words about Herb Gilbert, the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion, the 461st Infantry Battalion, Heavy Mortar and the 88th Infantry Battalion, Heavy Mortar. Because of Gilbert, who sent me a copy of your magazine, I joined KWVA. Herb and I met for the first time when he instigated the first Korean reunion of the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion in Willingsboro, N.J. in 1976. He was very surprised as to what had transpired to the 2nd Chem after he left it in 1951.

I was assigned to the 2nd Chem on Jan. 23, 1952 when it was north of the Hawchon reservoir. We had at that time fired near 200,000 rounds of ammo, mostly HE and WP. We were issued the new M30 mortar in the summer of 1952 to replace the old M2. The new mortar increased our range by about 2,000 yards and became a very devastating weapon with its accuracy and high angle of trajectory. Our prime mover in Korea was the 4 ton jeep and trailer (the battalion had 115 of them) and the new mortar just fit in the trailer. Our battalion carpenter made a carrying structure to support the barrel and standard on the floor of the trailer while the base plate and ring was supported where the trailer box flared out. There were 3 firing companies with 12 mortars each and a headquarters company in the battalion. Headquarters company was usually split to a forward and rear position to better accommodate the battalion.

I served with the 2nd Chem for one year, the entire life of the 461st (Jan -Aug-1953) and the 88th until Oct. 6, 1953 when I rotated to the CONUS. By the end of the war on the 27th of July, 1953, the unit had fired its 500,000th round and had 1010 days of consecutive days of duty on the front lines. One did not realize the impact of the truce until we stood retreat that evening. There were tears and chills down your spine as the flag came down. The unit left the front line and began a month of well earned rest and recuperation. The unit had taken quite a beating the last month and a half of the war, losing 29 of the mortars and about 40 vehicles when the enemy overran our positions on the 14th of June, 1953. July was not much better as

the North Koreans tried to gain as much territory as they could before the truce.

Yes, we were back on line the 15th of June but some of our guns were 81mm's not 4.2's. The 461st received the Presidential Unit Citation for its actions against the enemy in the Kumsong area during July. (The unit was the 88th when the award was made.)

I served under three battalion commanders, Lt. Col. Moore, Lt. Col. Carson and Lt. Col. Chester Harvey. As the battalion first mechanic, Hq. Motor Sergeant and later Bn Motor Sgt., I enjoyed their leadership. On the night of June 14th when we were being overrun by the enemy, Col. Harvey and I tried to rally the retreating ROK soldiers who were coming through the battalion CP area, but to no avail. When we withdrew from the action, I was riding on the hood of his jeep pushing the retreating ROK soldiers out of the way. Of course Col Harvey was RA. If you carried a .45 (which I did) you had to qualify expert with it. He was a 1952 pistol champion.

The day before the war ended, the battalion newsletter featured me as Mr. 461st. I should mention one of the reasons for staying in Korea beyond my regular tour of duty was the fact that my brother came to Korea when I was due to rotate in Dec. 1952. He served with the 366th Aviation Engrs. in Pusan (K-9). We were together Christmas, 1952 thanks to Capt. Woolnough. We were together twice after that. We left Korea 5 days apart, docked in the US 2 days apart and got home the same day, Oct. 29, 1953.

Mr. Sheets' letter brought back so many memories, good and bad. The 2nd Chem was in support of just about every Infantry and Marine Division in Korea. The 461st continued the support. Yes, I am proud of my CIB, but I hold every member of the 2nd Chemical Mortar Battalion as my equal. To me, they earned one too.

Edwin E. Davis  
Box 141 R#2  
Castlewood, S.D. 57223

P.S. I intend to be in Washington, D.C. for the dedication of the Korean War Memorial as the 2nd Chem's reunion is also being held there during that week.

## Memory of One Night in Korea

I got my May/June *Graybeards* yesterday. An excellent publication - I enjoy each issue very much.

In reading the letters and *Korean Twilight*, I found myself reflective back, and remembering, (and remember I did.)

A very cold night in early Feb., 1951, somewhere in Korea, so far from home and loved ones. A tired and cold Marine of 23 years old, with 5 1/2 years corps time behind him is standing the 4-8 a.m. watch. It's cold and quiet. Supposedly no activity going on. My canteen cup of coffee sits on a small fire, a shot rings out, canteen cup jumps and flies into 3 pieces, coffee gone, fire out. Dark, cold, lonely, and yes, scarred.

I return a quick shot in the direction of the muzzle flash of some one else's rifle.

All is quite, no sound, save my own heavy breathing.

So cold, Oh so damned cold, I laid still until dawn.

Lucky me, I had hit my target, quite by luck I hit him in the head. My target - was a Korean youth of maybe 16 1/2 years old at the very most.

Ah, but he was the enemy and I killed him and now I get to live with that for the rest of my life.

Max E. Basore  
8018 Belle Glen  
Houston, TX 77072

## Magazine Damaged in Mail

I am writing to try and obtain a "good" copy of the May-June 1995 (Vol. 9, No. 4) edition of *The Graybeards*.

My copy must have been the first one on the top of the bundle and it is ripped through several pages, the corners have been bent up and curled, and the edges of the magazine are ragged. Other than that, it's in good shape for travelling from VA to IL. If there is any way possible to put a copy in an envelope to try and protect it, I would appreciate it. Perhaps it will arrive here in good condition.

I guess, even though I work for the U.S.P.S., I'm not exempt from getting my mail damaged.

Donald A. Taylor  
ISG, AUS, Retired  
P.O. Box 452  
Highwood, IL 60040-0452

## Testimony to a Korean Vet

I'm writing you in regards to **Tony Zdanavage** who was mentioned in a previous *Graybeards*. I'd like to make a correction on Tony's "outfit". He was a medic with the 34th Inf Regt, 2nd Div and was trapped in the roadblock set by the Chinese at Kunu-Ri/Sunchon on Nov. 30, 1950. 6,000 men were K.I.A. & W.I.A. The Chinese would throw the wounded G.I.'s up on the back of a duce & 1/2 with men already K.I.A. and when all this was done, the Chinese set fire to the trucks and they burned for 6 days and nights. Tony was only 15 years old when he got in the Army on January 18, 1949. He was born on May 29, 1933 and he died on July 13, 1993. My Dearest Friend, he was even engaged in hand to hand combat until he was W.I.A. by a Chinese rifle. Tony would give the Last Rites to the men who were dying, trying to comfort the G.I. before he died. There were an estimated number of Chinese, some 30,000 to 100,000 Chinese that had the high ground with machine guns, burp guns, mortars, anything they could use, to kill our troops. Somehow Tony was taken P.O.W., the Chinese thinking he could give medical attention to the Chinese. He had his boots taken from him and they were deep in snow. He finally got some rags, etc., to wrap around his feet, but Tony couldn't keep up the pace walking with other P.O.W.'s, his head wound caused him to become dizzy, and he couldn't keep walking—they just shoved him down in the snow. Tony thought they would kill him, and blood (his and others) was all over his clothes. They

figured he would die anyway. But, somehow he managed to get to his own men. He turned 16 years old, after the Road Block. The Chinese had many of our men from the 8th Army and the 10th Corps, plus the 2nd Inf Div. He ended up back in the states, by some miracle.

After discharge and a recovery period, he was on the Berwick, PA Police Department for a good number of years until his wounds from Korea got so bad. The first to go was his right leg amputated, and his health was downhill. Around 1984 he formed the Korean War Awareness Project, and he was also very instrumental in getting the Bill passed for the Korean War Memorial in D.C.

He then devoted his life to make sure the Korean War wasn't just a Forgotten War. His wife, Esther is still selling his book, *"Korea, The War America Forgot and Remember."* Tony never said no to any veteran who needed help. I know this to be a fact, because he was a tremendous help to me. He was a Veterans Veteran. I've never met a more devoted Korean War Veteran, and I am sure I'll never find one. Tony could not be replaced — NEVER! Thank you for what I hope you can do to put some of this in *Graybeards*.

Dan W. Van Hise  
3826B Towne Point Rd.  
Portsmouth, VA 23703

*"Korea, The War America Forgot and Remember," may be obtained from Esther Zdanavage, P.O. Box 236, Berwick, PA 18603. The hard cover price is \$19.95, 3.00 shipping.*

## Nix Name "Korean Conflict"

I agree with John Sasveld (*Graybeards*, May-June 95). Please stop using the derogatory title "Korean Conflict." This term is used only to degrade the Korean War. Our own publication should not use this term. In fact, *Graybeards* should be leading a movement to have the Korean War officially recognized as the major war it is.

William Deitelbaum  
1405 Farrell Ave., #208  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002-2719

Memo from VFW  
Department of Wisconsin

I really like the new format of the "Graybeards." Keep up the GREAT work.

I had the opportunity to meet and greet the "Forgotten War" memorial as it passed through Madison, WI a few days ago.

Again, THANKS & keep up the great work.

Larry Danielson  
Adjutant/Quartermaster  
VFW, Department of Wisconsin

Military Documents  
Wanted

Researcher seeking U.S. and foreign propaganda leaflets, safe conduct passes and military money-from WW II, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and Desert Storm for research/museum project.

Postage refunded if desired and all material will be promptly acknowledged. Mail to: W. G. "Bill" Harrison, 5546 North Sixth Street, Fresno CA 93710.

## 773 AAA GN BN

There was a poem in the March-April 1995 *Graybeards*, page 62 titled "Camp Stewart" written by Sgts. Dell Orto & Quidone. These names sound familiar. You wouldn't happen to know if they were in A Battery, 773rd AAA Gn Bn, stationed there at that time?

Thomas A. Sullivan  
627 Lake Shore Dr.  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

## Issue of Casualties

I was extremely interested in your letter on Korean War casualties in the March-April issue of *"Graybeards."* (Mr. Martin J. O'Brien). I have over 500 volumes about, or relating to, the Korean War in my personal library. I flew as an Army aviator with the US 40th Infantry Division in 1953/54. After many years I realized I knew very little about what really happened and wanted to know more. Hence the collection of books, most of which I have read, or am reading now.

The question of actual casualties has bothered me for a long time. I'll enclose some quotations from various books I have read.

It bothers me that bumper stickers, logos, etc. often give incorrect figures. KWVA is equally guilty of this mis-information. I hope your letter will help to straighten them out.

I go with the figures given in the VFW magazine article of December 1991. I have discussed this matter with numerous authors of books on the Korean War, and am convinced the VFW figures are the closest to correct.

I would be interested in your comments.

Norman R. Zehr  
479 Somerset Drive  
Golden, CO 80401-4860



The Press of Atlantic City  
1000 W. Washington Avenue  
Pleasantville, N.J. 08232

Dear Sir/Madam:

Your Editorial on Monday May 8, 1995 "V-E Day-Mission Accomplished" was an esteem tribute to our Servicemen and Women who served and died in World War II.

"Bravo." Quote, No one who lived through WWII can forget it, unquote. Well, I lived through WWII and I can't forget it. I also can't forget the Korean War. But your writer did forget the Korean War in your Editorial.

Twice the writer wrote about WWII then skipped over to the Vietnam War - NEVER mentioning Korea. Quote, the veterans of WWII, like the veterans of Vietnam, left us a legacy of their bravery, unquote. How about the 35,000 killed, the 8,000 M.I.A.'s, the over 100,000 wounded, the hundreds of P.O.W.'s, of the Korean War?

Don't they count? What about their legacy? What about their bravery? The next time a writer writes about AMERICA'S WARS, a light should light up in their head, and they should see - KOREA-KOREA-KOREA.

Even our government tries to forget Korea.

It was called a police action—

It was called a conflict—

It was a War—

It should not be "The Forgotten War."

As of this date, we don't even have a memorial to honor our dead, but on July 27, 1995, America after 45 years, will finally pay tribute to the 5.7 million people who served.

Join us at the historic dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's capital...

The Korean War Veterans Association would deeply appreciate it if The Press would cover the HALLOWED event, also, please print the enclosed picture of a trooper, one of 19 men in the memorial. (Any Korean Veteran interested in joining the Korean War Veterans Association can contact me).

Edward R. Peschi  
304 N. Windsor Drive  
Ventnor, N.J.  
609-823-4323

## Names On The Wall

I would like to commend and thank all who took time to write letters, run petitions, demonstrate, and make phone calls in an effort to have the Korean War Veterans Memorial have a wall of KIA/MIA names, no copyrights, and no United Nations logos.

Your efforts were to have the U.S. Korean War Killed in Action and still Missing in Action in the proper and honorable way. To have a national veterans memorial that is available to the public without charge or control which the copyrights violate, and to have a national memorial free of a political statement, which the United Nations logos on the Korean War Veterans Memorial makes a political statement.

The corruption in Washington, DC chose to ignore all of the efforts to bring about a truly befitting national memorial at a reasonable cost that payed correct honor to the killed in action and missing in action by having their names on the KWVA, not a computer, not having private hidden copyrights that present a charge or fee on a national memorial, and to not have the never stated or announced in American Battle Monuments Commission Facts Sheets over 20 United Nations logos in the design of the KWVM, which makes a political statement.

I urge you all to still work to have a wall of names in the Korean War Veterans Memorial after July 1995 dedication to properly respect and honor the Killed in Action and those still Missing in Action!

The Washington, DC corruption will work against a wall of names because you can't copyright the names but I urge everyone to fulfill that goal not only to the KIAs and MIAs, but to their families and friends.

William J. Opferman Jr.  
Nat'l Alliance of Families  
of Our Missing Servicemen  
PO Box 3918  
Trenton, NJ 08629

## Seeks Contact with 3rd DIV

Like to hear from anybody who was in 65th Inf Regt., 3rd Div, Hvy Mortar Co., Oct 52 to July 53.

Wilbert Afflerback  
8700 Verree Rd.  
Philadelphia, PA 19115

## Proud of Service

Sorry to bother you, but I was wondering if the magazine had been published and mailed out for April. I have been missed before and I hate to miss an issue. My membership # is 10630.

After reading your biographical sketch, I see you were a non-combatant same as I. I served in the 3rd Inf, Old Guard right at Ft. McNair, 1953-54. We did serve and I'm proud of my membership in KWVA. Good luck in your new endeavor as editor of the magazine.

Robert J. Sherwood  
P.O. Box 166 Pearl St.  
Livingston Manor, NY 12758

## Information about Friend

In December, 1951, my boyfriend, at that time, was stationed in rear headquarters, Seoul, Korea. He walked on a landmine and was killed instantly. His name was Thomas F. Toner, Serial No. RA13284809. I have always wanted to know if any of his buddies remembered him and how could I communicate with them, if there are any out there.

Also, I heard on the Larry King Show that a memorial was being erected with photographs etched of all the soldiers who gave their lives during this war. Where will this be located?

Please contact me if you have any information on the above. Thank you.

Jessica Flynn  
707 W. Madison Avenue  
Magnolia, New Jersey

## Scott AFB Inquiry

In the March-April 1995 "Graybeards," I came across a letter from Doris Payne, on page 40, asking for information on people who went to schools at Scott AFB & Keesler AFB. She gave a phone number but no address. Could I have her address or might she write me so I may get information on a possible reunion.

Thank for your help in this matter.

Donald E. Strand  
2160 El Camino Dr.  
Turlock, CA 95380

## Ted Williams - Life Member

Emmett Benjamin reports to *Graybeards* that Hall of Fame baseball player Ted Williams has recently become a life member of KWVA. Ted also served during World War II.

# My Turn — Members Soundoff

## RIBBONS — FROSTBITE?

PLEASE HELP!

To the Editor; I hope you will print this in *(The Graybeards)* or what!

I've read about guys who didn't get this ribbon or that ribbon, CIB, Bronze Star Medal. Why can't they remember guys died there in Korea. Still MIA's, Pows, why can't they be happy they got home?

If they want to start up about a ribbon why didn't we get ribbon for frostbite; that awful stink in the summertime with papason honey wagon and that A-Frame and the awful winter there in Korea?

I better shut up about this, so thank you if you don't print this. I would still be happy.

Used to be PFC Hershel F. Cole  
13655 Hwy 8 SP 9  
El Cajon, CA 92021  
40th Inf Div, 60 Inf Regt  
1st Bn, Baker Co., 1st to 4th Platoon  
(Heartbreak Ridge 1952-1953)

## PONCHO A NO-NO

Re: Mr. Fred A. Duve Jr., USA Ret.'s letter in the May-June edition of the *Graybeards*.

He was absolutely correct when he mentioned that we never wore the stupid poncho in combat.

Who sold you people this bill of goods? Were you and they too cheap to have the statues show the detail of the fatigues? They look like they're wearing dresses.

Did you ever try to load an M-1 rifle from a bandoleer wearing a poncho? Did you ever try to use fire and maneuver with a poncho on?

Evidently whoever Okayed the poncho's didn't know sxxx from shinola.

You did it again, you fxxxxx up the monument!

Richard A. Gordon  
P.O. Box 6454  
Deltone, FL 32728

## Missing Name — An Apology

Enclosed is a copy of a letter, dated, April 25, 1995. I sent this letter to you and to those listed on it. I noticed right away when I received my May-June edition of *The Graybeards* my letter was not printed in it. Is there any reason it wasn't printed?? Let me know about it.

I also noticed that William T. Norris's name was "squeezed" under the name of Dick Adams, Past President, Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. with his address and phone numbers. Again, I think that William T. Norris should receive the same recognition as other do receive in *The Graybeards* because if it wasn't for Bill Norris, there wouldn't be a Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC for Pappas and others to take the credit for it. I'm one of the 600 Korean War veterans who helped Bill Norris to get the Memorial built Mr. Camp?? Just want you, others to know it??

Hope to see Mr. Pappas, at the Memorial DEDICATION. I'm paying my way there??

John J. Plenskofski  
PO Box 2188  
Warminter, PA 18974

## Veteran Sounds Off

I am writing in reply to Sgt. Frank Dello Buono and ask that you consider publishing the following in the *Graybeards*.

I respect the right of Sgt. Frank Dello Buono (USMC-Ret.) to hold his high opinion of our current C-in-C (May/June '95) but I object to his informing the rest of us of a "duty" to honor and respect Mr. Clinton simply because he is the C-in-C. Sgt. Dello Buono. The sergeant mentions that despite Harry S. Truman's attempt to abolish the Marine Corps, he, Dello Buono, still respected Truman because he was the C-in-C. Well, Bill Clinton is no Harry Truman! Now I had my political differences with Truman, but I respected him then and I respect his memory now because of the man he was. Unlike our current C-in-C, Truman was not an habitual liar, nor was he a coward (quite the opposite), nor was he a crook (recall Whitewater and the Clintons), nor was he a compulsive womanizer (he wasn't a womanizer at all).

Moreover, he did not whine when attacked by political opponents.

During the recent "Group of Seven" meeting in Canada, the sot Boris "Jack Daniel Old No. 7" Yeltsin rubbed Bill's nose in the dirt and the latter took it with hardly a wimper. Real courage. After Captain O'Grady was shot down and then rescued, Clinton celebrated by making every effort to use it to his political advantage despite his having placed O'Grady under the control of the untrustworthy Japanese UN representative in Bosnia who cares nothing for American lives. U.S. forces were forbidden by this "gentleman" to use as a defensive measure even electronic jamming, not to speak of anti-radiation missiles. Indeed, our C-in-C is on record as "loathing the military." So why should we treat him with honor and respect?

Although I am the president of the USS OZBOURN (DD-846) (named for a WWII Marine hero on Tinian Island) Association, I am writing this simply as a Korean (and WWII) veteran.

Robert C. Whitten  
1117 Yorkshire Drive  
Cupertino, CA 95014

*Editor's Note: Normally it is our policy not to respond directly in the "Graybeards" to letters without doing so in an article about the subject matter, and refrain from involving personalities — only issues. In this instance the failure to include Past President Norris in the list of Officers and Directors is the personal responsibility of the Editor.*

We met in Korea you and me  
as in that land death set you free.  
I remember when you died my friend  
an incoming round your life did end.

Tears blurred my vision when you  
were killed  
upon that hill your blood was spilled.  
Brought back home you now sleep  
alone  
date of death upon your stone.

The years have come and gone  
it seems they just flew by.  
It's called America's forgotten war  
in which my friend did die.

Cpl. Tom Lyons  
2nd Inf. Div. — 38th Regt.—C Co. & Hdq. Co.  
July 1952 — June 1953

©1993

# Searching For

**Co A, Red Platoon, 461st/88th Inf BN HVY Mortars** — Members who served from Mar 53-Jan54. Contact Dale R. Arkenburg, 535 Eastwood St., Geneva, OH 44041, Phone 216-466-3287.

**HQ Co. 1st BN, 17th Inf Regt., 7th Div.** — Members of the old commo unit. Contact Orville L. Dean, Rt. 4, Box 197, Hiawatha, KA 66434 (913-742-3830)

**Navy Attack Squadron 55 (VA 95)**, part of Carrier Air Group 9 (CAG 9) aboard U.S.S. Hornet in the Philippine Sea between 1951 and 1955. Send information about members by contacting Jim R. Riesenbergh, Veterans Service Office, Courthouse, 615 N. 6th St., Sheboygan, WI 53081-4692.

**Second Indianhead Division, WWI, WWII, and Korea** Your buddies are waiting to hear from you! Contact: Delmar Dyer, 1713 Dorcas Street #3, Omaha, NE 68108. Phone 402-342-4262.

**8075th Signal Air-Ground Liaison Co, Seoul, Korea 1951-1953.** Seeking to organize a reunion. Contact Joe Marchetto, 716 Spring Garden St., Easton, PA 18042-3435.

**HqCo, 2nd BN, 35th Inf Regt, 2th Div**, served in Korea Nov 52 to Nov 53, Frank Salern, Frank Santora, Tommy Sergi, Tony Scoveti. Contact Bernie Phillips, 136 Riddle St., Brentwood, NY 11717, Phone 516-435-3481

**Buddies of Thomas F. Toner**, killed by landmine, Seoul, Korea, Dec '51. Contact Jessica Flynn, 707 W. Madison Ave., Magnolia, NJ.

**The man who rode with me from Denver, CO to Louisville, KY in June or July 1953 on a motorcycle.** I can't remember your name. Contact James Carl Price, Rt 1, Box 82, Dillon, SC 29536 - Tel. 803-774-2636.

## Seeking information on Battlefield Commissions

R. J. Clark, photographer with the 1st Cav., 1949-1950 in Korea, sent John C. Angier, III, 67 Ocean Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32084 (4) pictures for identification of the men shown being commissioned. We are not able to publish the pictures, but any information our members may have about General Charles Palmer with his Aide Capt. John Betz, identified by photographer Clark, should contact John Angier, National Adjutant of The National Order of Battlefield Commissions. He needs names, addresses or any information that would lead to identification. Persons having such knowledge, should contact him directly.

**504th Truck Company** — Like to hear from anyone who belonged to this unit with me beginning October 1951. Settled in Sokchori where the double clutchers brought the assorted supplies from food to ammo and troops to the front lines. Larry Hochfeld, 120-9 Co-op Blvd, Bronx, NY 10475.

**Looking for 3 buddies I took basic training with at Fort Dix, NJ, December 1950.** All three went to Korea. They are Tony Mancinelli, Geno Piano and Dominick Polamenti. We were in the 3rd Pl, 39th Inf Regt, 9th DIV. All three were from North Jersey.

Edward R. Peschi  
305 N. Windsor Drive, Ventnor, NJ 08406-1633 — 609-823-4323

**13th ENGR (C) BN** — The 13th Combat Engineer Association has been formed. All persons who served with the 13th ENGR (C) BN of the 7th INF DIV during any period are invited and encouraged to join this association. For information write either Ernie Eldredge, US Naval Home, Rm 1740, 1800 Beach Dr., Gulfport, MS 39507-1597 or Mr. Lindsey H. Frederick, Jr., 7338 Parma Park Blvd, Parma, OH 44130, Tel: 216-888-7580.

**1st Medical BN "A" & "H" & "S".** They were combat photographers named Ralph Titlebaum and William "Bill" Landers. Bill was from the San Diego area. Contact Ira Davis, 1717 Laurel St., #H, San Carlos, CA 94070 - 415-592-7095.

**Hq Co, 1st BN, 17th Inf Regt, 7th Div. Korea 1953, Commo Platoon** - Looking for former members for a Korean War Vets reunion Aug. 25-27, 1995 Columbus, NE. Contact Orville L. Dean, Rt. 4, Box 197, Hiawatha, KA 66434 - Last year at NE Reunion in Grand Island 4 of us came - this year in Columbus 16 expected.

**Third Infantry Division** - Looking for present and former members and anyone with an interest in the "Third Infantry Division."

**1050th Air Police Sqdn.** — Andrews AFB Washington, DC 1949-1952. Seeking John Wods, David Morley and others I served with. Call John W. Dunn "JD", 19 River St. East Haven CT 06512. Tel: 203-469-8061.

**377th Trans. Trk Co**, seek info on Cpl. Daniel Healy M.I.A. late '50 or early '52 from west side of Chicago. Ray Maroncelli, 2722 Ave. U, N.W., Winter Haven, FL 33881.

## PFC George Riley Burton RA11186784

### 15th FA BN 2nd INF

### DIV ART 4

Looking for any information about George that anyone out there may know about him. All the family knows is he was wounded and captured in Oct., Nov., or Dec., 1950 was interned in Camp #5 and died while captured 13 Feb 51. He was born in Penobscot County, town of Orono, Maine he was born in 1932. I grew up with George, he was younger. Picture enclosed and again would appreciate any information on George if known.

Alfred Dall KWVA#9015  
80 Eastern Ave.  
Brewer, Maine 04412-1334

## Anyone who served with Cpl Richard Backoff

RA1031014, A Co., 1st Bn, 7th Marines, 1st Div. He was killed Nov 1, 1951. Please contact Tom Smith, 51 Lincoln Dr., Poughkeepsie, NY. 12601

Looking for anyone who served in Korea with **Fox Co of the 27th Woulhound Regiment, 25th Div. 1951-1952.** I would like to hear from old buddies. Contact William Gomes at 1056 Entrada Rd., Sacramento, CA 95864

**Searching for MSG. Willis A. Beil**, Ret. from OKA. Hq & Hq Co., 7th INF DIV, 1950-51. Please contact SFC Chris A. Caravayo, Ret., 8274 A. N. Heights Dr., Kelseyville, CA 95451.



# Reunions

## JULY

**Third Marine Division Assoc. — July 19-23, 41st Annual Family Reunion**, Plaza Hotel in Las Vegas, NV. Contact Sergeant Maj. Don Wilson, 978 Larkspur Pl. N., Mount Laurel, NJ 08054-4952, (609-235-8178)

**187 ABN R.C.T. (RAKKASANS) — July 23-30** Annual Reunion, Washington, DC - Contact Robert H. Brown, 121 Dunsbach Rd., Clifton Park, NY 12065-6300

**7th Cavalry Regiment — July 25th, 26th and 27th** (Korea 1950-1951) reunion in Washington, DC. Contact: Walter C. Schrank Jr., 327 Starlite Way, Fremont, CA 94539-7642 (510-656-4782)

**Montford Point Marine Assoc., July 25-30, 1995**, Bally Casino & Hotel, Las Vegas, NE. Contact Jerome B. Milburn, 1822 East Belvedere Ave., Baltimore, MD 21239, Phone 410-254-8588 or MPMA Nat. Conv. Director, Garfield James, 9008 Justine, Chicago, IL 60620. Phone 312-239-6729.

**Battery A, 26th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Bn, 24th Inf Division, July 26-30**, Washington, DC. Contact Beryl (Blinky) Smith, 7961 Falcon St., Jacksonville, FL 32244 Tel: 1-904-771-7585

**U.S.S. Brinkley Bass (DD-887) - 27-30 July**, Pensacola, FL - Contact Bob Sshetron, 347 W. Leeside St., Glendora, CA 91741 - Phone 818-335-8040

## AUGUST

**USS Enterprise (CVAN/CVN-65), Aug 19-23**, Minneapolis, MN. Contact Don Rasmussen, Rt 4, Box 17, Long Prairie, MN 56347

**Nebraska Korean War Vets — August 25, 26, 27, 1995** Columbus, NE. Contact Orville Dean, Rt. 4, Box 197, Hiawatha, KA 66434-1913

**Nebraska Korean Veterans Reunion, Aug. 25-27, 1995**, New World Inn, Hwy 30 & 81 South, Columbus, NE. Contact John J. Kurtenbach, 4216 Indian Rd., Kearney, NE 68847

## SEPTEMBER

**6147th Tactical Group "Mosquito Association — September 5-10, 1995**, Antlers Doubletree Hotel, 4 S. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO, Contact James W. (Joe) Merritt, 2440 South Ammons Street, Lakewood, CO 80227. Tel: 303-986-2692.

**97th Fighter Squadron, Wright-Patterson AFB 1950-1955, Sept. 7-9, 1995**, Hope Hotel (Wright-Pratt) for pilots and officers. Contact J.D. Smith, 2408 NW 112th Terrace, Oklahoma City, OK 73120. Phone 405-9097.

**2nd Bomb Group & 2nd Bomb Wing, Sept. 7-10, 1995**, Kansas City, MO. (Reunion is open to all present and past members of the Group and the Wing). Contact: Kemp F. Martin, 806 Oak Valley Dr., Houston TX 77024 - Phone 713-467-5435.

**Third Infantry Division, Sept. 7-10, 1995**, Reunion/convention, Tacoma, WA. Executive Inn, Royal Coachman and Comfort Inn. Contact: Morris Krepky, 11807 Larson Rd., Anderson Island, WA 98303. Phone 206-884-4023.

## SEPTEMBER - CONTINUED

**U.S.S. Wilhoite DE397, Sept 12-15, 1995**, Waterbury, Conn. Contact Robert R. Long, R.D. 1 Box 200, Pine Grove, PA 17963. Phone 717-345-4712

**86th ORD Co. - Sept. 13-16, 1995**, Holiday Inn, New Philadelphia, OH. Contact Dale F. Lirgg, 1356 Kelly Street, NW, New Philadelphia, OH 44663 - Phone 216-364-3603.

**Ordinance Units stationed in Vienna, Austria (1947-53)-Ft. Devens, MA- and/or Fort Drum, NY (1951--66). - Sept. 13-16, 1995**, Holiday Inn, New Philadelphia, OH. Contact Richard Schilbach, 101 So. Whiting St., Apt. 514, Alexandria, VA 22304. Phone 703-370-2707.

**VR 22 — 14-17 Sept., 1995** Charleston, SC - Contact Stanley Hunt, 5944 Glasgow Rd., Sylvania, OH 43560-1411 Phone 419-882-1723

**U.S.S. McGowan DD678, 18th Reunion, Sep 14-16**, Boston, MA area. Crew Members 43-60. Contact Bill Lowry, 45 Thunder Cove, Pl., The Woodlands, TX 77381, Ph: 713-363-0013

**204th Field Art. BN (Li'l Joe), Korea, 1950-1954, September 17-20, 1995** - Dan Diego, CA. Contact Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950 or call 201-538-7189.

**USS Huntington (CL-107), Sept 21-24**, Huntington, WV. Contact Bob Bolton, 117 Wisconsin Ave. Viroqua, WI 54665, Tel: 608-637-8443

**180th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division(Thunderbirds) WWII and Korea — September 21-24 —** Radison Inn, Oklahoma City, OK. Contact Raul Trevino, 1918 Leander, San Antonio, TX 78251. Tel. 210-681-9134

**45th Infantry Division (Thunderbirds) WWII and Korea — September 21-24 —** Radison Inn, Oklahoma City, OK. Contact Raul Trevino, 2145 NE 36th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73111. Tel. 210-681-9134

**B Company, 15th Regt, Audie Murphy's Company, 3rd Division - Sept. 21-24**, Fort Benning, GA - Contact Len Lassar, 7 Berkshire Ln, Dover, NH 03820-4532, Phone 603-742-9195

**First BN, Seventh Marines, 1st Marine DIV, Korea 1950-51, Sept. 22-24, 1995**, Ramada Inn Airport, 111 N.E. Loop 410, San Antonio, TX 78209, Phone 210-828-9031

**U.S.S. Poole (DE-151) U.S. CG & U.S.S. Gandy (DE-764) U.S.N. — September 21-24 —** Contact Donald Macchia, 256 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003-3644. Tel. 201-748-0731

**11th Engineer Combat BN — Sept 21-24, 1995**, St. Louis, MO. Contact Fred Boelsche, 54 Edstan Dr., Moonachie, NJ 07074 - Tel -201-641-5828

**532 EB & SR, 22-24 Sept. 1995**, Hammond, LA. Contact Avery Brown, 40291 Adams Rd., Hammond, LA 70403. Phone 504-294-5611.

## SEPTEMBER - CONTINUED

**USS Kermit Roosevelt ARG, Sept 21-23, Cocoa Beach, FL.** Contact John H. Crane, P.O. Box 356, Port Salerno, FL 34992, Tel: 407-287-0187 or Charles Alois, 230 Seaview Ave., Staten Island, NY 10305, Tel: 718-351-9163.

**780th Field Artillery Bn, Sept. 29-30, 1995, Holiday Inn, Sheffield, AL.** Contact George J. Ellis, 1020 Wildwood Park Rd, Florence AL 35680-3352. Phone 205-764-5938.

**7th Defense-AAA BN, USMC Reunion, 27 Sep to 2 Oct., San Diego, CA.** Contact Carl M. Grubic, 510 Avalon Ct., Harrisburg, PA 17111, Phone 717-564-0577

## OCTOBER

**3rd & 6th Hdq & Hdq Co. Reunion - Oct. 5-7 - San Antonio, TX** — Contact Moon Mullens, RR-8, Box 887, Huntsville, TX 77340

**29th Inf Regt, WWII, Okinawa, Korea, October 5-8, Ft. Benning Ga., Columbus, GA.** Contact, CSM Frank C. Plass, Pres., 579 Pike Dr. Ellerslie, GA 31087 - Tel. 706-561-0774.

**75th Air Depot Wing - Korea - 1952-1956** — October 5-8, 1995, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Contact: Walt Walko, 25736 E. Jamison Cir., Aurora, CO 80016, Tel. 303-690-7399

**USS Helm DD 388, Oct. 8-13, 1995, Hacienda Hotel, 3950 Las Vegas Blvd S., Las Vegas, NV 89119.** Contact Thomas J. Reilly, 412 E. Grand Ave., Rahway, NJ 07065. Phone 908-382-0481.

**GITMO — 12-15 Oct., 1995 - Jacksonville, FL -** Contact Stanley Hunt, 5944 Glasgow Rd., Sylvania, OH 43560-1411 Phone 419-882-1723

**USS ORISKANY (CVA-34) Ships CO/AIR WING/ MARDET, 12-15, Oct., 1995.** Contact Bob Heeley, PO Box 517, Oriskany, NY 13424-0517. Phone 315-736-7529/2751.

**USS Lyman K. Swenson DD729 Association — October 12-15, 1995 Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Ravinia, Atlanta, GA.** Contact John Sorrells DD729 - 5114 F.M. 1960 West #194, Houston, TX 77069 Tel. 713-355-0101

## OCTOBER - CONTINUED

**999th Armored Field Arty. BN Korea 1950-1954 — Oct. 14-15, Arlington Resort Hotel, Hot Springs, AR.** Contact: John Goff 222 W. 5th St., Texarkana, TX 75501, Phone 903-793-7592

**U.S.S. Satyr, ARL 23, October 15-19, 1995, Golden Nugget Hotel/Casino, Las Vegas, NV.** Contact Donna Eichenauer, Sun Kachina Travel, 1987 McCulloch Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403. 1-800-900-0066.

**351 Comm Recon Co. (ASA) - October 15-19, 1995, Boomtown, Las Vegas, NV.** Contact Bob Rutter, 26 Ware St., West Brookfield, MA 01585. 508-867-6097.

**21st Troop Carrier Sqdn. (Kyushu-Gypsies) Korea 1952-1953 - Oct 18-22 at Coral Beach Resort, 1105 S. Ocean Blvd., Myrtle Beach, SC.** Contact Robert Creutzinger, 5674 Scarborough Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45238, Tel: 513-244-4516.

**5th Communication GP, 9345th Sig Bn USAF 1950-54, Oct 17-21, Harrisburg, PA.** Contact Rick Feiler, P.O. Box 405, Ardmore, OK 73402, 405-657-8601

**Carrier Air Group Two (CVG-2), all hands who served in CVG-2 with VF-23, VF-24, VF-63, VF-64, VA-65 and VC/VT/HU Dets 1950-53), 19-22 Oct. 95, San Antonio, TX.** Contact R.A. Wallin, 5904 Comanche Place, Lynchburg, VA 24502 - 804-239-0428.

## NOVEMBER

**U.S.S. Bausell DD 845 — November 17-19, Houston, Texas.** Contact Warren Doyle, Coordinator, 1011 Abbott Dr., Pearland, TX 77584 - Tel. 713-997-7157

**USS Ozbourn (DD846) Oct. 28-Nov. 1, Quality Inn Lake Wright Resort, Norfolk, VA,** Contact R.C. Whitten 408-252-9213 for details

## 1996

**USS Tarawa (CV/CVA/CVS-40) - April 11-14, Pensacola, FL,** Contact Rudy Marzano, 488 Summit Ave., Maplewood, NJ 07040, Tel: 201-762-5710

**USS Roanoke (CL-145) May 1996, Quincy, MA,** Contact Neil Long, 317 Kimberly Dr., Vallejo, CA 94589, Tel: 707-644-9339.



## 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION (THUNDERBIRD) ASSOCIATION NATIONAL ASSN. & MUSEUM, OK CTY, OK

## NATIONAL REUNION 21-24 SEPT. • OK City



Reunion consists of unit social rooms, banquets, dances, ladies activities, etc. (see details in eight plus page quarterly 45th DIVISION NEWS). Outstanding museum has static display of many tanks, artillery, aircraft, missiles, unit memorials, etc. Several thousand square feet of A/C inside displays including smaller equipment, weapons, uniforms, pictures. Gift shop has 45th memorabilia, unit history books, etc. Membership open to all former members, relatives, and those once attached. Dues 1 year \$5.00, 4 years \$15.00, 10 years \$35.00, LIFE \$75. Send dues with name, address, units, month/year served to 45th INFANTRY DIVISION ASSOCIATION, 2145 NE 36th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73111. A short paragraph about your self for the NEWS if you wish. 1000s of members worldwide. Some may live near you. Many THUNDERBIRDS served in DESERT STORM. Refer to ad paid by Life Member Ted L. Maloy, LTC ret. Houston, TX.

# SALT WATER WARRIORS AND VIRGINIA BEACH TEA

After the Pomp and Circumstance of the dedication of THE Memorial in Washington, what's a guy to do. He goes to Virginia Beach in October, 1995—that's what he does! No! Not to Disney world— Virginia Beach.

Any live blooded American who lived through R & R knows that. In fact anyone who hasn't lived through R & R knows that. And, indeed, anyone waiting for the New York Mets to win a ball game knows that.

And anyone who goes to Virginia Beach will be allowed to drink Virginia Beach Tea, as much as one could consume. Is there any person in readerville who has not heard of Virginia Beach tea? There appears to be one or two. Virginia Beach Tea is brewed under the skillful hands of University of Virginia experts expressly for Korean War Veterans. For the Korean War veteran who still has a full head of hair, Virginia Beach Tea will stand it on end; for those who do not have any hair, it will grow a full head of hair, and as green as the Atlantic Ocean.

For the salt water warrior, who like Billy Coe and his faithful Wildwood Companion, Lew Selmi, Jr., prefer pure water and hi-jinks, we will have some of that. Coe and Selmi will be along with their buddies from Task Force Smith to lead the parade on Saturday. What Virginia Beach will have, that no other Korean (or any other for that matter) War Reunion will have are fireworks and a reenactment of the last hour of the Korean War.

Some Salt Water Warriors are coming to meet old friends and make new ones. One such guy is Don Cush, Annandale, N.J. He heard about the Reunion and started his own Reunion-within-a-Reunion, and started the KMG Association. Don is a former professional base-

ball pitcher. Don did not quite make the Baseball Hall of Fame, but is attempting to get some of the pro athletes to come to the Reunion. You will want to meet Don.

And you would like to meet the guys from other units such as the line divisions — 1st Marines, and other guys from the infantry. The Marines maintain that they won the war, and have asked as a special favor, not to mention other outfits like the First Cav, Iridianheads, Taro Leaves, Black and Red Diamonds, so to keep the peace they will not be mentioned. You can discuss this paragraph when you get to Virginia Beach.

Some of you guys will like to see the equipment you treasured while you were disrupting the Morning Calm. Dick Gallmeyer is working with local museums and the Confederate Air Force to have some of the airplanes that would shoot at you if you forgot the panels. In the Virginia Beach Reunion there are many, many military history museums for all interests. And there is something for the Navy types. In fact Dick is trying to arrange tours of the Navy Yard. There is usually a battleship and a carrier waiting to be inspected.

Plus some of the guys in service during the Korean War were sent to Europe and some stayed home, like the 82nd Airborne. These people played a very important role, and will be present. You are looking, perhaps, for the dignitaries and important people. There will be no speeches, just good fun and a chance to meet other Salt Water Warriors, meet old friends and meet friends.

**Fill out the form and send it to the Reunion Office** and you too will find out if you are man (or woman) enough to be a Salt Water Warrior. We will have dignitaries, namely you.

## REGISTRATION FORM

### FIRST NATIONAL KOREAN WAR VETERANS REUNION THIS REUNION IS FOR ALL VETERANS FROM ALL SERVICES - MEN & WOMEN WHO SERVED THE KOREAN WAR FROM 1950 -1955. IF MORE FORMS NEEDED - MAKE COPIES

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**COST: \$20.00 each for veteran and his or her attendants.**

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Enclose check and registration form - Mail to:

Korean War Veterans Reunion  
808 Oldham Rd • Virginia Beach, VA 23464

Call MSG Richard R. Gallmeyer for complete information (phone 804-467-1233)





## **The Korean War Veterans Memorial**

*By Loy Lovitt*

*On this magnificent ash woods site  
Our memorial stands to Lincoln's right  
Here on our nations capital mall  
We honor Korean Veterans who answered the call.*

*As we gather here, tears will shed  
For the blood of our buddies, our honored dead  
We ask God in heaven to give them rest  
America knows they gave their best.*

*President Truman was right, when he sent us to fight  
The United States would stop Communist might  
Battles raged from south to west, north to east  
In the end, Communists gained the least.*

*On the hills and mountains, valleys and coast  
The U.S.A. and South Korea gained the most  
We stopped Communism, kept South Korea free  
Thanks to Korean Veterans like you and me.*

*Before we leave our memorial here today, let us pray aloud  
We are all Korean Vets, we are very very proud  
Our mission was accomplished, to build our memorial  
was a must  
Freedom was victorious because our cause was so just.*

8055 MASH  
3rd Inf Division  
Korea

Loy Lovitt, Missouri Chapter 1, 3651 Giles Ave., St. Louis, MO 63116



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# —College Educational News—



by Bill Van Ort, Chairman  
College Educational Committee

We would like to present two different essays this issue. The essays are a requirement of our College Grant Program. These essays were written by applicants who are vying for one of the ten grants to be awarded this year. The winners will be announced at our July Reunion in Washington, D.C. The essays are a Tie-in with our TELL AMERICA Committee, and the applicant must write about how you would tell the American People about, "Korea, The Forgotten War" or "The World's First Defenders Against Communism." We will try and print other essays written by our applicants throughout the coming year.

We think that they are well written, and believe you will enjoy them.



## Remembering Our Korean War Veterans

By Phillip Si Harrison  
(Son of Phillip G. Harrison)



It has become best known as America's forgotten war. But I remember the Korean War. I remember what it was about and what it accomplished because my father was one of the 500,000 brave American men and women who sacrificed so much that their families and fellow Americans could live in a free democratic society. Their contributions, not only to the history of our country but to the quality of life that we in America enjoy today, deserves to be remembered and honored by us all.

In June of 1950 when the United States first sent troops to South Korea the Korean War was not even considered to be a war by American leaders. Instead it was called a "conflict" and the U.S. role was essentially that of providing border protection against the Communist-backed North Koreans who had invaded South Korea. Although most Americans at the time believed that communism was a threat to the free world, the idea of entering what looked like a war, not even five years after the end of World War II, was something many did not understand or want to accept.

Throughout the war few Americans paid much attention to Korea or to America's involvement in the war. Tremendous loss of life and the nearly intolerable conditions endured by troops were little known to Americans back home. To many Americans the war was nothing more than maps in the daily newspaper represented troop advancements and retreats.

The troops themselves had a difficult time understanding why they were fighting and dying for a country that was so far from their home. But fight on they did, mostly out of a sense of pride that could not be diminished by the uncertain political atmosphere surrounding the war. The Korean War was unlike any war the U.S. had fought up to that time. It was a war with no clear-cut, well-defined, ultimate goal. It was a war that was never intended to end in victory. So when the war ended, there was no real celebration by Americans. No one knew whether we won or lost. Unlike for the veterans of World War II there was no hero's welcome for the returning troops who had served so proudly in the defense of our freedoms. The Korean War was for the most part forgotten and so were its veterans.

Much has happened since the end of the Korean War that can be attributed to what our Korean War veterans accomplished during the three long years they spent fighting for freedom. I've seen the Berlin Wall crumble and freed people celebrating. The threat of Communist aggression is all but gone with the end of the Cold War and Americans as well as citizens of democratic societies around the world continue to live free. And finally, there is the long overdue memorial to our country's Korean War veterans. For the Korean War veteran this may be enough to make up for the thanks that they never heard for fighting in a war that's been all but forgotten. But to all those veterans, and especially to my father, I want them to know that I remember, and I want to say thank you.

*"... for the Children of our Sacrifice ..."*

## Telling America About Korean War Veterans

By Jennie Esensten  
(Grand-daughter of Sidney Esensten)

Educating children about history is our responsibility. They remember more facts about dinosaurs, Power Rangers, and computers than we as adults ever could. However, we have knowledge they don't.

My plan to TELL AMERICA about Korean War Veterans is to go to elementary school classrooms and teach about the Forgotten War. Children of this age take a keen interest in any out-of-the-ordinary activity, especially speakers.

A veteran would go to the class with an educated high school or college-age student and they would team-teach about the causes and events of the war, the results of the war, and about veteran's lives today. One useful teaching tool would be a timeline. The teachers hand out objects, such as bullets, uniforms, or peace agreements, and with guidance from attached information cards, the children will work together to place them in the correct location on the timeline. In addition, videos, personal stories, and question and answer periods would be effective tools.

I have taught in a program similar to this about Israel. A girl that I taught wrote me a letter saying, "Thank you for coming to our class. The games were fun, and now I know a lot about Israel."

We can do a similar program for the Korean War. Children are our future, and by educating them about history, they learn about mistakes we have made, and they won't repeat them.





# "Say, I Saw You Guys On TV"

by David P. De Pew

KWVA Public Relations Director

There is nothing quite so heart-warming as recognition.

Recently, I was having lunch with a business acquaintance when he piped up, "Say, you're in the Korean War Veterans, aren't you?" I admitted to my guilt. "Well, I saw your outfit on the evening news last week — at that memorial ceremony in the park," he continued, "Sharp outfit."

It wasn't by accident that my friend saw TV news coverage of our chapter's July 27 commemorative service. We had planned it very carefully, weeks in advance. About 10 days before the event, we sent advance notices to all the local TV stations and newspapers.

The morning of the event, our Public Information Officer called the assignment editors at each medium to remind them of the service. Three TV camera crews and a newspaper reporter/photographer team showed up to record the program and interview our chapter officers.

The result was about a minute's coverage each on three TV channels, and a 10-inch story with color photograph in the newspaper — this, in a large metropolitan area with plenty of events competing for coverage.

That sort of activity can go along way toward increasing public awareness of your chapter, and KWVA in general.

## Opportunities For Broadcast Publicity

There are plenty of opportunities out there; all you have to do is capitalize on them. And, there are plenty of media available to work with — far more today than there were in the past.

For example, in addition to the local newspaper, most communities have at least one radio station. And, by its very nature, that station is interested in the community. With a full day of broadcasting to fill, the program director is continually searching for interesting events. Your chapter's activities should be one.

Far more stations are available in large metropolitan areas — some, as many as 60. Many of these stations are 'specialized', i.e., dedicated

*For example, in addition to the local newspaper, most communities have at least one radio station. And, by its very nature, that station is interested in the community.*

to coverage only of a specific local area, or to a specific format, like local 'listener call-in'. If you understand the station's interests, and adapt your activities to them, you'll get your chapter's 'place in the sun.'

Often, it's worth a call to the radio station Program Director to discuss possibilities with him. KWVA is not that well-known; and the Korean War seems to be a mystery to the younger generation. So, a live interview with your chapter's commander might be interesting to the PD, explaining the 'why' of the Korean War, and what results it produced.

You might invite local radio personalities to your chapter's meetings to get to know them, and they, you. Some chapters have made them honorary members, and successfully invited them to all functions. Already inclined to the chapter by this type of attention, they give increased coverage to the chapter's events. Besides, you'll find they're generally pretty good, very interesting people.

## TV, The Unblinking Eye

When we were young, most people read — newspapers, magazines, books. Not today. Virtually anyone under age 50 grew up with television. It is the single most central aspect of their lives; they watch it first for news coverage, for entertainment — even for companionship when they're alone. If you understand that, TV can serve your chapter well as a means of spreading the word.

Because of the nature of Federal laws governing broadcasting, a certain amount of time must be devoted to local community affairs. So, every station has at least one program in which a moderator discusses local events, interviewing representatives of organizations about their activities. It may be on late at night, or on weekends. But, at least 2% to 5% of

your area's population will be watching it whenever it's on, according to view monitoring services.

This is a natural target for your chapter, particularly in conjunction with an upcoming activity, such as a July 27 ceremony. Explain what's happening and ask if your people can be included in a broadcast. Chances are, you'll find yourself on TV.

## How About A Special TV Program?

One of the most influential, but least understood media today is cable TV. Its growth has been phenomenal; close to 40% of the viewing audience is watching cable TV at any one time. In some cities, it is the only way to receive television. And, again due to Federal regulations, each cable broadcaster must provide a 'public access' capability. That means they must set aside at least one channel to allow the public a voice.

An interview, discussion of upcoming events, or even a special program are possibilities you can realize by talking with the local cable broadcaster Program Director.

## Be Ready With The Materials You'll Need

A special program? Possible. For example, there are a growing number of special videos covering the Korean War which are available to you. Such video production firms as White Star, and Dane Hansen Productions, have lists of first quality-videos available for a small price. They cover the entire war, or the individual services within the war, objectively and thoroughly. You'll find their advertisements in *The Graybeards*.

We recommend that each chap-

*Continued next page*

ter purchase at least one good video on the war. You'll be able to use it for many different things:

- as a program for a chapter meeting
- as a local cable TV broadcast
- as the basis for a local school assembly.

### **Filling The Void**

Today's younger people, particularly school children, have little knowledge of America's wars. As to the Korean War, it's often, as we said earlier, a mystery. And that's a great opportunity for KWVA and your chapter. Under KWVA's 'Tell America' program, KWVA's Kansas City chapter has worked out a series of programs about the War which they have presented at local high schools. Members explain what the War was, why it happened, and what the results were, telling their own experiences as part of the presentation. Reception has been good, with plenty of questions from young audiences eager to learn.

Chapter officers approached school officials offering the program for a school assembly. They explained what it covered and what materials were included, using a mix of personal speaking, maps, photos and videos. With a complete outline of the program in hand, the officials accepted the offer.

The same possibilities exist in every town in the nation. All you have to do is plan a program, and ask to present it.

### **Help The Media Do Their Job**

As we explained in a previous article, a fact-filled news release, properly prepared and delivered, will go a long way toward getting publicity.

But, you can help the media. Somewhere in your chapter, there's a member with a good camera and an interest in photography. Ask him to serve as Chapter Photographer. Have him shoot good photos of each event. Then, get the best to the media quickly — the same day, if at all possible.

And don't forget video. As you have seen in recent news, videos are becoming very important sources of TV news coverage. One of your chapter's members should be assigned to video all major Chapter events, like July 27 ceremonies. By taking a clean interesting video to the local TV stations, there's a good chance you'll see it on TV.

### **Publicity Doesn't 'Just Happen'**

To get its share of Andy Warhol's "15 minutes of fame," your chapter has to have a plan, a method of calling attention to its activities.

At the beginning of the year, your officers and Public Information Officer should prepare a list of planned chapter events and what they wish to achieve. Then, around each event, choose the target media from which they want coverage, and when to approach them. With that in hand, it's relatively easy to attract interest in your events and realize good publicity.

If KWVA is to continue to grow, we all need to tell our fellow citizens about it, for the more KWVA is recognized, the more effective we can be in attaining our overall national goals.

And, regular, effective publicity is the way to "get the word out."

## **Do You Remember This Incident**

### **FRANK JOHNSON And The Amazing Young Men In Their Flying Machines**

#### **Francis Johnson is alive!**

Francis Johnson wants to thank the pilot of the helicopter who pulled him out of harms way on January 4, 1951. The story goes like this:

Pvt. Francis Johnson left his job as policeman in Great Britain to join the Royal Ulster Fusiliers and in the summer of 1950 found himself in Korea attached to the British Commonwealth Division.

In December 1950, Frank was a part of the rear guard of a controlled withdrawal.

According to information from the DoD the 2nd Detachment, consisting of four helicopters, four pilots and four mechanics began service in Korea on January 1, 1951.

On January 3, 1951, during the evening, Frank sustained eleven wounds, played dead when the Chinese examined his body. He attempted to stay awake during the night and during the early morning hours saw two figures approaching. They were British wounded, and the three huddled together. The Chinese were IFI a sheltered area a distance away, when a fixed wing aircraft, probably an L-17, spotted the three, waggled its wings and dropped a note attached to a wrench, advising the three that the Chinese were moving toward them, and for the three to follow a drybed south and that helicopters were on their way.

Soon, one—perhaps two—helicopters approached accompanied by Sabre Jets. The jets mounted an attack on the Chinese troops causing the Chinese to take cover. Meanwhile one helicopter landed and somehow got the three wounded on board.

The chopper went directly to Kimpo, then under danger of capture. Frank was taken off the aircraft, given some morphine, and flown to Taegu. Frank's vocal cords were injured so he could not speak and he did not properly thank the pilot.

Frank is coming to the Dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and wants very much to meet and thank his benefactor.

What makes this interesting is that O'Grady, the pilot that went down in Bosnia recently, was rescued by a very sophisticated exercise to the acclaim of the American community. What we may have forgotten is this rescue of Frank and his comrades in the early morning hours of January 4, 1951 forty-four years ago during the Korean War, was the first such attempt of this type of operation.

We need to identify the members of the 2nd Detachment, the fixed wing "spotter" aircraft and the Sabre Jet pilots, as well as the two Brits who were also wounded.

Gentlemen, where are you? Frank will be at the Reunion in July and will be seeking out anyone that can identify the incident described above. If know of the incident and will not be at the Reunion, write to *Graybeards*. Frank will appreciate it.

# Short Pictorial Story of the Making of a Memorial Statue



## Enlarging Process

Small maquette (artist's original) in background is enlarged to 7 1/2 feet using a "pointing machine" or 3-dimensional pantograph. Enlargement is built over a foam and metal mesh armature that is partially visible at the bottom of soldier's poncho.



Clay enlargement awaiting addition of helmet



## Welding/Finishing:

Small details that are cast separately, such as this hand holding equipment, are reattached to the sculpture at this stage.



7 1/2 foot clay enlargements for casting process



## Making a mold from a clay

enlargement: The 7 1/2 foot enlargement is painted with several coats of flexible rubber (black liquid visible dripping from mold). After the rubber dries, it is coated with plaster (white) for reinforcement. The entire mold is then removed from the clay enlargement and used to create a wax replica of the sculpture for casting.



## Welding/Finishing:

Sculpture is reassembled after being cast in parts.



## Welding/Fine finishing:

Sculptures receive fine finishing after being reassembled and chased. Seven completed statues await their companions outside the Tallix Art Foundry, Beacon, NY.



# A Korean Twilight

## Interrelated Short Stories of the Korean War

by M.E. Cohane

### The Portrait

It was 1900 hours and the wind moaned softly through the brush, firing the imagination of perimeter guards walking nervous posts.

Inside the converted communications trailer which served as his personal quarters, Colonel Arthur Andrew Collins, Commanding Officer of the 60th-Infantry Regimental Combat Team, plopped down heavily in his hollywood-style director's chair.

Collins leaned back, peering through out-of-focus eyes at the oil portrait of his wife as he tried to close his mind to the rage he felt. Ever reluctant to face up to a lack of talent, he found it easier to blame such short-comings on the latest indiscretions of his wife. Slowly shaking his head, he climbed wearily to his feet, lifted the easel and carried it to the far end of the trailer.

Then, softly humming, he poured some Haig & Haig into a glass before stepping back to view the portrait from a more forgiving distance. Staring bitterly at the canvas, he finally raised his glass in mock salute and muttered, "The problem is not a lack of talent, dear wife. The problem is that I've no experience in painting whores—" He drained his glass, his eyes wandering vacantly about the narrow interior.

"Best lover in the world, you told me!" he cried, trying to escape the unpleasant kaleidoscope forming in his mind. He continued to snarl, his lips twisting down angrily.

"To shame me publicly with that goddamned Kike captain," he muttered, mulling over the more probable sources of the latest anonymous letter from the states. He cursed softly, refilled his glass and emptied it with a single swallow. Briefly fingering the unholstered forty-five which rested atop a foldaway table, he suddenly lurched toward the field

phone, bellowing for his orderly even as he began cranking the handle. After completing the call, he continued with his angry pacing until he heard the soft tapping on the door.

"I hear you, goddamnit!" Collins cried. "Stop pounding and get your ass in here!"

Sergeant Julio Rodriguez eased his slender frame through the narrow doorway.

"The Colonel, he sends for me?" Rodriguez said uneasily.

"Collins grinned malevolently and snapped, "That's right, your Colonel—he sends for you!"

"Sweet Jesus," Rodriguez thought worriedly, eyeing the bottle on the table. "The man—he is bad drunk again and getting mean—" He stood stiffly at attention, trying to mask his growing uneasiness. His commanding officer, he knew, was a vicious hater of anything even remotely Puerto Rican. The man was certifiably a maniac, Rodriguez believed, recalling the colonel's latest outrage. Any commanding officer who named a hill after himself—after a hundred men had died to take it had to be insane.

Enjoying the discomfiture in his orderly's face, the colonel chuckled and pointed to some bristle brushes on the table.

"Tell me, Rodriguez," Collins said softly. "Do you know how to clean paint brushes?"

"Yes sir," the sergeant said quickly. "I have cleaned paint brushes many times."

"You cleaned brushes like these?"

"I am not sure, sir. I think so, maybe—"

Collins' grin broadened. "What would you know about artists

### Second of a series

brushes, Rodriguez? I would think rice and beans to be more in keeping with your expertise.

"Brushes such as these," continued Collins, "must never be cleaned with gasoline. You will use only laundry soap and plenty of clean water. Do you understand what I'm telling you?"

"I am speaking with the cooks, earlier, sir," Rodriguez said carefully.

"The cooks—they say we are short of water and can draw no more until tomorrow. They say there is only enough for the chow, maybe..."

The colonel's eyes were bright pinpoints of fury. "You will use it all if you have to!" he cried. "Do you understand me, Rodriguez?"

Swallowing thickly, the sergeant snatched the brushes from the table and backed out of the trailer, carefully closing the door behind him.

"I'll break you, you stupid goddamned spic!" Collins railed at the door. "I'll break every one of you filthy bastards!" He began to storm up and down the length of the trailer until he heard the insistent tapping on the door.

"Jesus Christ!" Collins cried in exasperation. "What the hell is it now? Come in, damnit!"

Major John Maguire, Chief of Regimental Operations, had already eased his bulk through the doorway. Ignoring the colonel's withering look of disgust, he called out cheerfully.

"I was just getting ready to hit the sack, sir. I thought there might be something you needed before I call it a night—"

Collins sipped some scotch and made a face.

"And just what do you think I might need from you, Maguire?"

*Continued page 56*

## REVISIT KOREA TOUR



Left to right – Eugene Hawk, Keith Van Nest, Harry Wittman and Clyde Neal

One of the groups Kathleen Wyosnick was involved with in the revised Korea tour are the group pictured above. The group is from Co. G, 21st Regt., 24th Infantry Division pictured while on their revisit tour to Korea, April 1995. Wives Carol Hawk, Betty Van Nest, Frances Wittman and Geneva Neal went along on the trip.

While there the Korean War Veterans received the Ambassador For Peace Medal. They report Seoul, Korea is a big city now, very different from the city of 1950.

## Pals reunite 42 years after the war.

A long article in the *Banner Graphic* newspaper of Greencastle, Putnam City, IN tells of war time buddies Earl Johnson of Greencastle and Thomas Feeny of Sparr, FL getting together after 42 years.

"They first met in 1951. The two men were called to serve their country for different reasons, formed a connection in their similar interests."

Both men served as Air Force Police Officers.



Earl Johnson and Thomas Feeny

## Fort Devens Closing Revisited

Reference your request, page 41, recent issue of the *Graybeards*. You may contact Mr. Philip Morris by addressing him to Public Affairs Office, Building #2, Fort Devens, MA. 01433-5030.

Phil is searching for photographs and other memorabilia from the Korean War era. I am happy to see the notice was published since I do not recall receiving my March/April issue.

Somehow, after all these years, Mr. Morris contacted me some months back requesting help. The government announced the closing of Ft. Devens and immediately confiscated virtually all of the items from the museum. I served at Fort Devens with the 7th Infantry Regt., 3rd Infantry Division from 1948 until we transferred to Korea in 1950. The Regiment published a book, similar to a High School Year Book, and I had a copy. This gave the Public Affairs Office a lot of information and pictures to help them in the production of a Documentary covering the History of the Fort. I know they will be happy to receive information from you.

God willing, I hope to attend the closing ceremony sometime in 1996.

I will send a copy of this letter to Amos Camp. Perhaps, in a future issue he will reprint the notice and include the address. With warm personal regards, remain,

Tom Maines  
1801 Saw Mill Run Blvd.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15210



## National Association Atomic Veterans looking for members

If you were exposed to Atomic Radiation from 1945 to 1964 we are conducting a Medical Survey for all that were exposed.

As many of our members are dying today from Cancer, we feel from there exposure, were still fighting for recognition of our problems. Won't you help us. Contact:

William A. Harper  
Natl. Membership Director  
9308 Navajo Pl.  
Sun Lakes, Ariz. 85248  
602-895-0676

# THE KOREAN WAR

## THE COMPLETE VIDEO DOCUMENTARY

White Star has released on video the definitive documentary on the Korean War. This revealing ten-hour series, produced to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Korean War, is the most complete video record of the war ever assembled.

The Korean Broadcast System spent years compiling never-before-seen film footage from both North and South Korea with interviews with Korean, American, and Russian military and political leaders who participated in the events chronicled in these programs.

This epic production is a complete rendering of the war, beginning with the dividing of the Korean Peninsula after World War II, and continuing right through to today, where an uneasy truce on the 38th parallel still exists. This five-volume video collection provides an in-depth look at the nations caught-up in this dramatic struggle which shaped the course of modern global history.

### *The volumes in this series include:*

- Volume 1: THE DIVISION & NORTH AND SOUTH
- Volume 2: THE OMENS OF WAR & TEMPEST
- Volume 3: TO THE NORTH & A DIFFERENT WAR
- Volume 4: STALEMATE OF TRUCE & WAR ON THE HOMEFRONT
- Volume 5: TRUCE & EPILOGUE



COMPLETE FIVE VOLUME SET  
IN A DISTINCTIVE COLLECTORS CASE  
only \$99.75

### *Here's How To Order:*

Fill in all information requested. Make check or money order payable to KWVA, Inc., Mail to Quartermaster, KWVA, P.O. Box 1839, Fairview Hts., IL 62208; Phone: 618-397-1295, FAX: 618-397-1294. Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery. Personal checks - allow 4 weeks for delivery. For delivery outside the USA add surcharge of \$10.00. FOR FASTEST DELIVERY USE CREDIT CARD OR MONEY ORDER.

Important! Please specify: ☐ VHS or ☐ Beta format.

<u>Qty</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Sub-Total</u>		<u>Total Enclosed</u>
The Korean War	\$99.75	\$	Shipping and Handling add \$5.25 each set. Illinois Residents add 6% sales tax	\$

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Check or money order enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please charge to credit card: ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Account Number \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Print name as it appears on card

Signature (required if using credit card)



Maguire shrugged. "Just thought there might be something you needed, Colonel," he said, his pale blue eyes coming to rest on the canvas.

Following his subordinate's gaze, Collins grinned slyly. "Well now," he said softly. "Give it to me straight, Maguire. Tell your boss what you think of his artwork. The truth now—I can handle it—"

Staring at the painting, Maguire was at a loss as to how the Colonel viewed his own work. Slowly shaking his head, he opted for the middle ground.

"I'm not qualified as an art critic, Colonel," he said stiffly. "I really couldn't be comfortable venturing an opinion, one way or the other—"

The Colonel's grin broadened.

"Hell, Maguire," Collins said softly. "You're not qualified as an operations officer either, and that never stopped you from venturing your opinions. But I forgive you anyway. After all, what qualifications does a cracker salesman actually need?" Eyeing the mounting discomfort of his junior officer, he added cruelly, "before being activated from the reserve, it is my understanding that you sold crispy salty crackers for your living—"

Maguire managed a weak smile.

"Well, I wouldn't exactly put it that way, Colonel," he said carefully. "Actually, I handled a complete line of grocery staples..." Mumbling a barely audible goodnight, he turned and quickly left the trailer.

Collins sat down wearily in the director's chair. He sipped bemusedly from his glass, staring down at his spreading belly.

"Take a good look at yourself," he muttered, turning to stare at the portrait. "Take a good look at a fifty-two year old fool with a young tramp for a wife. For Christ's sake, without the army to love you, who the hell would?" Breaking off his reverie at the staccato tapping on the door, he turned and bellowed with annoyance.

"I'm not deaf, for Christ's sake! Come in!"

Major Richard Griffin entered, quietly closing the door behind him. He nodded coolly, correctly making the connection between the bottle on the table and the flushed face of his superior.

"I think Baker Company has bought some trouble," said Griffin, eyeing Collins with disdain. "Every patrol has checked in, with the exception of Baker. They're long overdue, Colonel."

Collins climbed wearily to his feet, pulling in sobriety as easily as tightening his belt. He shook his head and smiled coldly.

"Well now, Major. Until we have something concrete to go on, we'll just have to wait and see, won't we? There's no point in giving rise to unfounded speculation."

I won't have it—especially not from my intelligence officer."

Griffin slowly shook his head.

"It doesn't change the way I feel," he said quietly.

"Speculative or not, I feel that they've been hit."

"That's what you feel, huh?"

"Colonel, it's a contact patrol!" cried Griffin. "They should have checked in long ago!"

"I don't care for that tone of voice!" Collins snapped angrily. "I care even less for what I see in your face! I won't have my junior officers passing judgment on what they perceive to be my lack of concern! I won't have it, Major!"

Griffin prudently held his tongue. He had already turned to leave just as the colonel suddenly slammed his fist down on the table.

"I don't recall having dismissed you!" Collins cried, pointing a warning finger at his subordinate. "What is it this time? You can't wait to write one of your incendiary reports to your friends back at Division? I went through your last report with a fine-comb, Griffin!" Glaring bitterly at the intelligence officer, Collins began to itemize with his fingers.

"Needless expenditure of manpower," you wrote. "Needless casualties due to inflexible rules of engagement—especially on patrol!"

"Tell me something, Major. What the hell qualifies you as an expert in tactics and deployment? Your six blissful years in the army reserve?"

"I report it the way I see it, Colonel."

"Let me give you some pragmatic advice, Major," Collins said icily. "It's me that you have to impress, not Division! You've been patently obvious since the day you were assigned to my command. Don't push me too far, Griffin. If you do, you'll find it strictly a no-win situation—" Pausing to gauge Griffin's reaction, Collins neatly cracked the seal of a fresh bottle, adding ominously, "Pretty soon down the pike, I expect there will be a day of reckoning for us—"

Griffin shrugged and shook his head.

"I look forward to the day, Colonel," he said softly.

"Get out!" Collins suddenly exploded. "Get the hell out of my hootchie! I've had more than enough of you for one day, Griffin!"

When he was again alone with his thoughts, Collins found himself wandering aimlessly over the lonely labyrinth of command.

"You're too damned drunk," he muttered hoarsely.

"You're too goddamned miserable—too goddamned sick of life—" He sighed heavily and slowly shook his head as he walked to the fold-away table. Grasping the pistol with his left hand, he suddenly racked the slide and slammed a cartridge into the chamber. Then, he extended his right arm, beginning a gentle squeeze on the trigger until the fire-arm roared and bucked without warning.

Peering slyly at the canvas, he noted where the heavy bullet had mercifully obliterated one of the mismatched yes.

# Veterans Services

by J. Norbert "Skip" Reiner



As we progress up the ladder of age and wisdom we must become very alert and astute in our every day activities. One part of our mind tells us we can do anything we wish, especially physically. "Where is that bottle of horse liniment (we used that on the farm) or the Blue Gel," or whatever.

Those muscles and bones "ain't what they used to be." After a while wisdom does prevail and we carefully examine our actions prior to performing them. If not, we should. Read carefully the following, this applies to many of us today regardless if we receive a federal check.

In our current environment, wisdom must prevail especially for those in the GOLDEN YEARS. Take advantage of all that can and will assist in our daily lives.

The Department of Veteran Affairs (DVA) offers a new program to assist those who receive benefits. Please take the opportunity to enroll in the program to have your benefits payment deposited directly to your bank account. The DVA has launched a campaign called "DIAL DIRECT DEPOSIT" to allow veterans to enroll in the program by calling the DVA Regional Office

nearest to them toll free at 1-800-827-1000. Should you have any questions a counselors will assist, and take the required data which will electronically deposit your funds into the bank of your choice each month.

Your benefit compensation will neither be lost nor stolen, also they are easily traced, and a permanent record will appear on your bank statement. Obviously there is a savings of postage and sundry related expenses to the federal government and particularly to the DVA. Those of you who have received your June compensation and/or benefits check (including widows benefits) are advised of the easy enrollment method and the advantage of the direct deposit method. This is an ongoing effort by the federal government to encourage recipients of any compensation, retirement, social security, etc. payments to have their fund electronically deposited.

The additional benefit to those who use this method is avoidance of theft, purse snatchings, or muggings at their check cashing banks, stations, store parking lots and so forth. We (KWVA) encourage you to use this benefit if you receive funds from the DVA, Social Security, or if your company from which you retired has such an arrangement. Remember with age grows wisdom; therefore be wise and protect yourself and funds you derive from a retirement or a federal program.

## Courteous Care, Proper Treatment and Promptness At VAMC'S and VARO'S

Are you receiving courteous and appropriate service at the DVA Medical Center or Out-Patient Clinic? Jesse Brown, Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs (a former Veterans Service Officer) launched a campaign within the DVA that demands VETERANS receive courteous, prompt and appropriate care.

If you believe your diagnosis is incorrect, you have been treated rudely, made to wait an inordinate time to receive care, not received a lunch ticket when required to receive additional treatment or further examination, etc.; you now have a means whereby the matter can be resolved.

A special office is functioning in the Department of Veterans Affairs which reviews each complaint and must

resolve it almost immediately. Do you need assistance? If so, you may direct a letter to me through the GRAYBEARDS, P.O. Box 10806, Arlington, Virginia 22210, and we will make the contact with the appropriate person who handles your area. Your letter must be specific and relate exact details of your experience. The more concise the better. Identify the medical center or outpatient clinic, provide names of those whom you think have treated you in an unprofessional manner, and the kind of treatment received. Please give the dates, times and place. You must include your Claim Number, Service Number and Name as it appears on the DVA records. Also remember to provide your address and telephone number.

If you have received inadequate advice, been made to wait a

long time, treated discourteously at a Regional Office; please send us the details, and include all the identifying data requested above. Realize this effort applies to the treatment you received while processing your benefits claim only, and not factors of dispute relating to the subject matter and laws relative to filing of a claim or an appeal. Jesse Brown on all occasions, when appearing in public, demands the VETERAN receive prompt, adequate and courteous treatment. We agree!

Advise your fellow veterans. Have an application in hand. Your courteousness and assistance can get us some new members.

J. Norbert "Skip" Reiner

# The Origins of the Korean War: From Kim to Stalin to Mao . . .

By Irwin Z. Braun

While most Korean veterans know something about how the war ended, very few of us know anything about how this war started. What were the events that precipitated North Korea's surprise attack on June 25th, 1950?

***The U.S. wanted to see South Korea strong enough to repel an attack from the North, but too weak to launch an offensive against the North Koreans.***

Thanks to a thoroughly researched and documented book published in 1993, a lot of the facts on how this bloody war originated have come to the surface. The book, "Uncertain Partners: Stalin, Mao and The Korean War," was written by Sergei Goncharov, John W. Lewis and Xue Litai.

In February of 1945, when World War II was coming to an end, the leaders of the allies held a meeting in Yalta. President Roosevelt proposed that a trusteeship be set up to rule over Korea after the war ended and Joseph Stalin agreed. They all concurred that three months after the defeat of the Germans, the Soviet army would launch an attack on the Japanese in Manchuria and proceed south into Korea.

The United States expected to mount a massive invasion of the Japanese homeland and they needed an additional force (the Soviets) to fight the 200,000 Japanese troops in Manchuria and Korea. When the United States dropped two Atomic Bombs on Japan and with the subsequent Japanese surrender on August 15th, the need for Soviet involvement was questionable. U.S. policy makers were now having second thoughts about the Yalta agreement and did not want Korea to become a Soviet satellite.

It was agreed that the Americans would accept the Japanese surrender in Korea south of the 38th parallel and the Russians would accept the surrender north of the 38th parallel. This arbitrary line divided the country into areas of influence for the Soviets and the Americans.

In August of 1948, the Republic of Korea was founded in the south and a month later, the Democratic Republic of Korea was proclaimed in the north. Afterward, the American and Soviet armies pulled out of Korea leaving the governments in the hands of Syngman Rhee and Kim Il Sung in the south and north, respectively. A unified Korea would become a victim of the Cold War.

The United States left a few hundred military advisers to train the R.O.K. (Republic of Korea) Army that

numbered about 50,000 men. They were given small arms, light artillery, ammunition, but no tanks or aircraft. The U.S. wanted to see South Korea strong enough to repel an attack from the North, but too weak to launch an offensive against the North Koreans.

The North Korean army, trained and equipped by the Soviets, had 135,000 soldiers, 150 T-34 tanks, heavy artillery and over 100 planes. They were carefully prepared to take offensive action if necessary.

Kim Il Sung, the Soviet trained leader of North Korea, had been talking to Moscow and Beijing about forcefully unifying Korea as early as 1949. Kim felt that the South was ripe for a revolution and that they would side with the communists in the north. Kim met with Stalin in Moscow and the Soviet dictator urged Kim to "strike the southerners in the teeth." Soviet advisers encouraged Kim to take aggressive action below the 38th parallel in the Spring. The resulting clashes along the border, they suggested, would weaken Rhee's regime and help Kim in his goal of unification.

Kim sent guerrilla units into South Korea to establish bases in the rugged mountains along the east coast. He hoped the guerrilla groups would overthrow the Seoul government. The guerrillas were unsuccessful and failed to capture a single city or rally the South Koreans to their side.

Kim recognized that the guerrilla option had failed and Rhee's government was getting stronger. He also noted that to achieve his unification goal he would have to attack the South soon - but he needed Stalin's support.

When Kim reported to Stalin in March 1950, he was absolutely sure of success. The war would come quickly and end quickly and U.S. involvement would be excluded. Stalin was concerned how a war would affect his relations with the U.S. He did not want the Soviets, involved in the war or commit any troops, but if the war promoted his grand schemes, he would agree to it.

Kim kept assuring Stalin that a rebellion would follow the surprise invasion of the South. Later, Stalin would induce Mao to support the North Koreans. Mao was doubtful that the United States would intervene since it was an internal question that should be resolved by the Korean people themselves.

In April, Stalin's reluctance to support an attack softened when he realized the benefits. The Soviets, would test American determination, divert troops away from Europe, acquire political leverage against Japan and use it eventually as a jumping-off point for an invasion of Japan, and the conquest of South Korea would enable him to establish a buffer zone along his eastern frontier.

Stalin put all these plans on hold until he met with Mao later in the month. Mao wanted support for his planned invasion of Taiwan and he did not encourage a North Korean invasion of South Korea.

In April of 1950, Kim visited Moscow and he told



*Stalin was concerned how a war would affect his relations with the U.S. He did not want the Soviets, involved in the war or commit any troops, but if the war promoted his grand schemes, he would agree to it.*

Stalin that South Korea was totally unprepared for war. He made four points that Stalin bought: the surprise attack would bring victory in three days, the U.S. would not have time to respond, there would be an uprising of 200,000 members of the South Korea Workers Party and the guerrillas in the southern provinces would support the invasion.

Stalin consented to the general idea of an invasion, but he told Kim to consult with Mao since he had a great understanding of oriental matters. By forcing Mao to affirm Kim's plan of action, Stalin could say that the decision was Mao's and he would be blamed for the success or failure of the venture. In any case, a clash between Washington and Beijing would only drive the Chinese communists closer and more reliant on the Soviets.

In May, Kim met with Mao and discussed his plan for unifying Korea by military means. Mao was skeptical about Kim's assessment of the situation, but he could not deny Kim the opportunity of unifying Korea after the Chinese had just achieved unification on the mainland. Afterward, Mao sent 14,000 battle hardened Korean Chinese troops to join the North Korean Army — troops that would be needed in an invasion.

Kim had achieved his ends by manipulating Stalin and Mao by exaggerating Stalin's support to Mao and vice versa. It was clearly a case of the "tail wagging the dog." As one senior Soviet official said, "Up to April 1950, Stalin was cautioning Kim concerning his plans for military action, but after that date he for some reason changed his mind and began to push for a military solution."

Three Soviet Major Generals from the General Staff in Moscow with extensive combat experience were dispatched to Pyongyang and drafted a military operations plan and sent a copy to Stalin. It included combat orders and troop movements for each unit.

The timing of the attack at 4:00 AM on June 25th, 1950 was Kim's decision alone. While the Soviets were informed, the Chinese were left out of the picture and were never notified. The reason they attacked on a Sunday was because Hitler had invaded the Soviet Union nine years earlier, on Sunday, June 22nd. And like Hitler, the invasion would lead to a bitter, costly defeat.

*Irwin Z. Braun was an intelligence Sergeant with HQ Co., 32nd Infantry Regt., 7th Division in 1952 and 1953.*

## On the Dedication of the Korean War Memorial

Washington, D.C.

July 27, 1995

They come today in striking dress  
With banners bright and flowing,  
A stirring march of voiced commands  
For those who rest unknowing.

They come today with phrases,  
familiar to us all,  
And fill the air with reverence, across  
the Nation's Mall.  
Midst honor and resolve, and a  
moving gun salute,  
We're caught up in the pomp,  
of military tribute.

They come today with joy, and some  
in anguished tears,  
Not truly comprehending all those  
intervening years.  
Accepting nonetheless, with  
forgiveness not disdain,  
This vivid, living monument to  
sacrifice again.

And then, at close, a silence for the  
final Bugler's call,  
To weep alone in memory of a loved  
one's fatal fall.  
O! Let not this silence, this realm of  
deep respect,  
E'er still the common voice, or ease  
benign neglect.

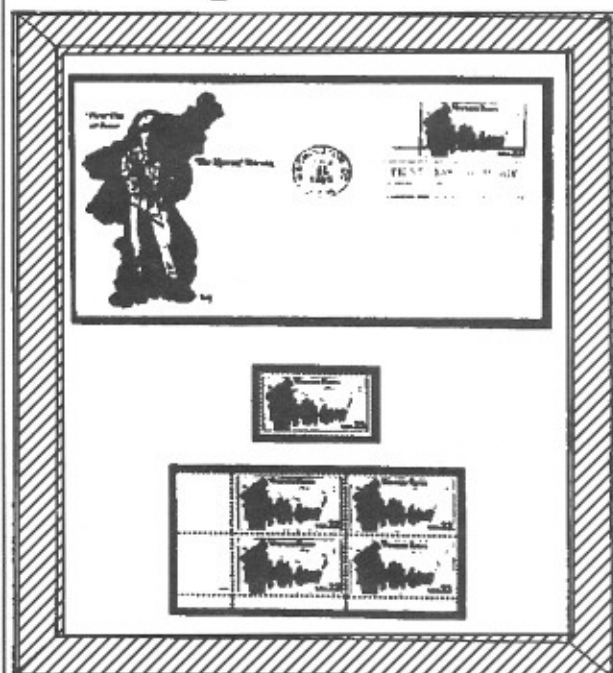
For when your children come, and  
theirs do follow too,  
This sacred place belongs to them,  
memorializing you!  
No further words nor louder voice  
will amplify this spot,  
Just History will record, we gave the  
best we got!

—Robert Charlesworth

Prescott, AZ

May 30, 1995

# First Day Issue Stamp Offer



Now you can get the special first day issue of Korean War Special Stamp! The Korean War Veterans are pleased to announce the following unique and collectible offering to its members.

On August 26, 1985, the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp in honor and memory of all those who served their country during the Korean War. Each framed set contains an authentic First Day Cover indicating the date and place of issuance of the stamp and bears an artistically crafted design called a Cachet. Also included therein is a serial number block of four stamps along with a mint singleton to complete the collection.

All materials are handsomely mounted on acid-free matting material and professional framed in a poplar, cherry finish frame.

Each framed set (pictured here) measures 9-1/2" x 11-3/4". Quantities are limited and the design of the Cachet may vary, depending upon availability.

An expanded, double-matted version, measuring 12-1/2" x 15-1/2", is also available.

Yes! I want this soon-to-be scarce Korean War stamp set.

Name (Please Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail address/city/state/zip \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity Wanted	SIZE 9-1/2"x11-3/4" 12-1/2" x 15-1/2"	Unit Price \$54.00 Each \$79.95 Each	Total Cost	I enclose payment of this amount	Payment by Check _____ Money Order _____ Credit Card _____
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I understand this payment includes handling, shipping, and insurance. And yes, I will gladly allow 2 to 3 weeks delivery.

CREDIT CARD NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD ☐

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ Your Signature \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL WITH YOUR PAYMENT TO: KWVA Treasurer, John Maison  
P.O. Box 1839 — 10508 Lincoln Trail  
Fairview Heights, IL 62208

Please indicate by marking the stamp that you want and the size also.

Korean War Veteran \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_  
Honorable Discharge \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle East \_\_\_\_\_  
Vietnam Veteran \_\_\_\_\_  
POW Stamp \_\_\_\_\_  
WW II Veteran \_\_\_\_\_

Vietnam Memorial \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_  
Medal of Honor \_\_\_\_\_  
Navy Stamp \_\_\_\_\_  
Army Stamp \_\_\_\_\_  
Marine Stamp \_\_\_\_\_  
Air Force Stamp \_\_\_\_\_

## Mens Blue KWVA Dress Blazer

These are 55% Dacron-Polyester 36 to 42 ..... \$110.00  
45% Worsted Wool 42 to 44 ..... \$120.00  
46 to 48 ..... \$130.00  
Manufactured by J.C. Penny 50 to 56 ..... \$140.00

Add \$6.40 shipping per jacket. Allow two weeks for delivery.

Send me \_\_\_\_\_ Jackets Size \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

S & H \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL WITH YOUR PAYMENT TO:

KWVA Treasurer, John Maison  
P.O. Box 1839 — 10508 Lincoln Trail  
Fairview Heights, IL 62208

Total Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD

CC Payment # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## K.W.V.A. WHITE SHIRTS

Men or Lady White Pilot Shirts w/Epitahs

\$19.00 each

Plus \$4.50 S&H

Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

S & H \_\_\_\_\_

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City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD

CC Payment # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

1995

1995

## REGISTRATION FORM

\*Please complete and mail this and the Package Plan Form immediately.

**1995 Korean War Veterans Association**  
**11TH ANNUAL REUNION AND NATIONAL MEMORIAL DEDICATION**  
**July 23-30 1995, Washington, D.C.**

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY OR TYPE	NAME WANTED ON ID TAG:
Member Name: First _____ MI _____ Last _____	_____
Address _____ Apt. _____ Phone (____) _____	
City _____ State _____ Zip _____	
KWVA Member # _____ Serve: (Circle) AF Army Marines Navy Other _____	
Major Unit of Assignment in Korea: _____	
Spouse/Guest: First _____ MI _____ Last _____	_____
Child/Grandchild: First _____ MI _____ Last _____ Age _____	_____
Child/Grandchild: First _____ MI _____ Last _____ Age _____	_____

☐ YES, I am enclosing a \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Deposit for \_\_\_\_\_ Rooms (\$100.00 Deposit per Room) To Guarantee my Room(s).

## TENTATIVE Schedule of Events for July 1995

<b>Tuesday 25</b>	KWVA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING	<b>Friday 28</b>	KWVA Group Breakfast
<b>Wednesday 26</b>	KWVA General Meeting KWVA President's Reception KWVA Banquet		Mass Muster with Joint Chiefs National Cathedral Memorial Service Mall Activities
<b>Thursday 27</b>	Wreath Laying at Arlington National Cemetery National Memorial Dedication Mall Activities Entertainment	<b>Saturday 29</b>	Parade Mall Activities

## I plan to: (please circle one for each line)

- ARRIVE on July 22 23 24 25 26 27 other \_\_\_\_\_
- DEPART on July 26 27 28 29 30 Other \_\_\_\_\_
- TRAVEL to Washington, D.C. by:
  - Personal Vehicle
  - Rented Vehicle
  - Regular Bus
  - Chartered Bus
  - Train
  - Airplane
  - Other

## I plan to: (please circle one for each line)

- |  | YES                      | NO                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. STAY at Omni-Shoreham Hotel                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. STAY at Another Hotel (See Package Plan Form) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. ATTEND KWVA Board Meeting                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. ATTEND KWVA General Meeting                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. ATTEND KWVA Banquet                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. NEED local transportation in Wash., D.C.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. ENJOY sightseeing in Wash., D.C.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. PROVIDE comments on attached page            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The \$100 per room deposit will apply to your account for the rooms & activities you choose on your package plan form. As soon as further plans are in place you will be informed.

## Make All Checks Or Money Orders Payable To:

\*Please Mail Both Forms & Check To:  
 Reserve Rooms Now

## 1995 KWVA Reunion

Harry Wallace - KWVA Reunion Chairman  
 Dan Smith - KWVA Special Events Coordinator  
 c/o RGA, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 400 East  
 Bethesda, MD 20814



## PRICE/ORDER FORM

(Supercedes all previous order forms)

### KWVA-QM

Item	Price
1 Warm-up Jacket (Blue) w/10" Patch .....	\$33.35
2 Fort-Knox Hat (Embroidery KWVA) 2" Patch .....	21.85
3 Baseball (golf) Cap with 3" Patch .....	7.50
4 2" Patch .....	4.25

ADD \$2.00 for XL & Letterbacked Jackets

Item	Price
5 3" Patch .....	4.75
6 10" Patch for Warm-up Jacket .....	10.75
7 Shield 4" x 4" (5 color Embroidery) .....	5.00
8 Dress Blazer .....	****

\*\*\*\*See special Order Form, Page 60

### ORDER FORM

Item No.	Description	No.	Size	Price	Total Price

ALL PRICES ARE PLUS SHIPPING

Shipping Charges: Add \$4.50 for shipping & handling

ALLOW 2 to 3 weeks for shipping.

**KWVA-QM** (1-800-603-6555 • FAX 618-397-1294)

P.O. BOX 1839 — 10508 LINCOLN TRAIL, FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS, IL 62208

Make all checks payable to: The KWVA

VISA and MASTERCARD ACCEPTED

Total

IL Sales Tax 7.25%

Shipping/Handling

SHIP TO:

Address:

City & State:

Zip:

Card No.

Card Exp. Date

Please send Check or Money Order **NO CASH**

Tel #

Signature

### The Second Kiss

*You kissed me goodbye, my little boy,  
Now to manhood grown,  
As you started out to face the world,  
Away from the life you had known.*

*The first kiss was duty kiss  
Saying goodbye to Mother.  
But then, you paused like a lingering  
thought  
Stooped and gave me another.*

*And that second kiss said to me,  
To me who knows you so well,  
All of the things you wanted to say  
But did not know how to tell.*

*God keep you dear, wherever you go,  
Your presence I will sadly miss.  
But I can cherish your parting gift  
The gift of a second kiss.*

—Cleo Woodward Camp

Written on the occasion of her youngest son leaving home to enter the Army in 1952 during the Korean War.

## KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATIVE COINS

**Only 100 Coins Available**

Price \$40.00 each

(Includes S&H & Insurance)

**First Come - First Served**

**Detach and Mail with Your Order**

Mail Your Payment to:

KWVA-Coins

P.O. Box 1839 — 10508 Lincoln Trail  
Fairview Hts, IL 62208

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Check Enc. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Exp Date: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ VISA

☐ MC

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

1995

## PACKAGE PLAN FORM

1995

PLEASE COMPLETE AND MAIL THIS FORM AND REGISTRATION IMMEDIATELY

## 1995 Korean War Veterans Association

11TH ANNUAL REUNION AND NATIONAL MEMORIAL DEDICATION

July 23-30 1995, Washington, D.C.

Member Name: First \_\_\_\_\_ Last \_\_\_\_\_ KWVA No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Hotel Selection

1st Choice  
Hotel Code2nd Choice  
Hotel Code3rd Choice  
Hotel Code

(1)

1st Choice  
Hotel CodeSingle/Double  
OccupancyNumber  
of RoomsNumber of  
NightsSub-Total  
Room x NightsRoom Rate  
with TaxTotal Hotel  
Charges

(2)

S D

X

=

X

\$

=

\$

Complete 3 to 10 if you do not require hotel rooms.

(3)

KWVA Banquet - July 26, 1995

Number of  
PeopleCost per  
Person\*Total  
Charge

(4)

KWVA Group Breakfast - July 28, 1995

\$ 20

(5)

KWVA Charter Bus in D.C. to Major Events

\$ 48

(6)

KWVA Reunion Registration Fee for KWVA Member

\$ 48

(7)

PACKAGE PLAN TOTAL

\$

☐ Check if Deposit made already. (8)

LESS: \$100 DEPOSIT PER ROOM

\$

(9)

PACKAGE PLAN BALANCE

\$

## Hotel Choices

Enter at (1) &amp; (2) above

## Room Rates Per Night

Single  
Sgle w/ taxDouble  
Dbl w/ tax

Features (See Key)

A	Omni Shoreham	DC	\$92	\$104	\$112	\$126	1,2,3,4,5
B	Grand Hyatt	DC	*139	156	*139	156	1,2,3,4,5,6
C	Hyatt Capital Hill	DC	*129	145	*129	145	1,2,3,4,5
D	Hyatt Crystal City	VA	*115	127	*115	127	1,2,3,4,5
E	Hyatt Arlington	VA	*105	115	*105	115	1,2,3,4
F	Mayflower	DC	125	139	125	139	1,2,3,4,5,6
G	Vista	DC	99	112	99	112	1,2,3,4,5
H	Dupont Plaza	DC	99	112	119	134	1,2,3,4
I	Marriott-Metro Center	DC	109	123	138	155	1,2,3,4,5
J	Westpark	VA	75	83	75	83	1,2,3,4,5
K	Geo. Wash. U. Res. Hall	DC	\$55	\$35/			
			per person Single + Tax		per person Double + Tax		

KEY: (1) Guest Parking • (2) Non-smoking rooms Avail. • (3) Dining • (4) Lounge  
(5) 24-Hr Rm Svc • (6) Child Care

\*Up to \$10 to \$15 Discount for multiple nights at Hyatt Hotels Taxes have been rounded

## (10) Method of Payment

☐ Check Enclosed for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Payable to: 1995 KWVA Reunion.☐ Charge my credit card: \_\_\_\_\_ MasterCard \_\_\_\_\_ Visa

Acct. # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Your Tel. # \_\_\_\_\_

Card Holders Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## INSTRUCTIONS

(1)  
Enter Letter Codes from  
Hotel Choices below.(2)  
Enter 1st Hotel Choice.  
Indicate Single or Double  
room.  
Enter Occupancy Rate  
with tax.  
Multiply across.(3), (4), (5), (6)  
Enter number of people.  
Multiply across on each  
line.

## ★Costs are Estimates

(7)  
Total the right column.(8)  
Pay \$100 Deposit per Room  
Now.(9)  
Indicate method of payment:  
☐ Full Payment Now.  
☐ by Check  
☐ by Credit Card  
☐ Deferred Payment Plan.  
☐ by Check  
☐ by Credit Card  
1/3 Due Dec. 15, 1994  
1/3 Due Feb. 15, 1995  
1/3 Due April 15, 1995(10)  
Fill out Method of Payment  
Below.

## IMPORTANT

Registration and Package  
Plan forms are due with  
\$100 per room Deposit  
Immediately to guarantee  
rooms.

## MAIL TO:

Harry Wallace - KWVA  
-Reunion Chairman  
Dan Smith - KWVA  
-Special Events Coordinator  
c/o: RGA  
7315 Wisconsin Ave.  
Suite 400 East  
Bethesda, MD 20814

# Application for Membership in the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 10806, Arlington, VA 22210

## DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX

Assigned Membership Number \_\_\_\_\_

**K.W.V.A. Regular Annual Dues — \$15.00 • Associate Membership — \$12.**

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal Member # \_\_\_\_\_

Life Membership — Up to age 60 \$150; 60-65 \$100; 66-70 \$75; Over age 70 \$50.

### Please Check One:

☐ POW ☐ REGULAR MEMBER ☐ LIFE MEMBER ☐ ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

(Please Print)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State Zip

—All new members, please provide the following information—

Unit(s) to which Assigned — Branch of Service —

Division \_\_\_\_\_

Army ☐

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

Air Force ☐

Battalion \_\_\_\_\_

Navy ☐

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Marines ☐

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Coast Guard ☐

**Dates of service in Korea were**

from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks payable to: KWVA**

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_

**Mail to:** Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ VISA ☐

P.O. Box 10806

MASTERCARD ☐

Arlington, VA 22210

Harry Wallace, Membership Chairman (Phone 410-327-4854) (Baltimore, MD)

Your Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Chapter (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

**MAKE AS MANY COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION FORM AS YOU WISH!**

## CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INC.

**Section 1. Qualification of Members.** Membership in this association shall consist of honorary members, regular members, and associate members.

A. **Honorary Members.** Any person of good character may be elected as an honorary member by the vote of the Executive Council.

B. **Regular Members.**

1. **Service in United States Armed Forces.** Any person who has seen honorable service in any of the Armed Forces of the United States, said service being within or without Korea, but during the Korean war era (September 3, 1945 - January 31, 1955), or who, as a member of the armed forces of the United States as defined by U.S.C. Title 10, served honorably in Korea from February 1, 1955, shall be eligible for membership. No person shall be excluded from membership because of race, color, creed, sex, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, so long as the individual meets the service requirements.

2. **Congressional Medal of Honor.** Any Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, so honored for service in Korea during the Korean war era shall be eligible for life membership.

3. **Prisoner of War.** Any person held as a prisoner of war by the North Koreans, Chinese, or Russian forces during and after the period of hostilities from June 25, 1950 forward shall be eligible for life membership.

4. **United Nations Command and Korean Army.** Any person who served honorably in the armed forces of the United Nations command or in the Republic of Korea armed forces during the Korean War era and thereafter shall be eligible for membership. 90% of members must be United States Veterans, 10% can be others.

5. **Gold Star Mothers.** Any woman whose son was killed in action, or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war during the Korean War shall be eligible for life membership.

6. **Gold Star Wives.** Any woman whose husband was killed in action or was missing in action, or died as a prisoner of war during the Korean War shall be eligible for life membership.



The American Historical Foundation Proudly Presents The . . .

# KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATIVE .45

A firing, museum-quality tribute to those Americans who fought for the Cause of Freedom.



Edition Limit: Only 500, worldwide  
Caliber: Fires .45 ACP  
Plating: 24-Karat Gold  
Overall Length: 8-3/4"  
Weight: 2.5 lbs.  
Maker: Auto-Ordnance Corp.



The late General Stilwell presents Serial No. 1 of the Korean War Commemorative .45 to the former President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Tae Woo.

**P**ork Chop Hill. Heartbreak Ridge. The Frozen Chosin. The Bridge over Toki Ri. Wars end up being fought in the most inhospitable places in the world. The Korean War was no exception.

More than 5.7 million American servicemen were involved directly or indirectly from 1950 to 1953. In 37 months, 54,246 Americans were killed . . . nearly as many Americans as were killed in 10 years in the Vietnam War.

It was the first time the powers of the free world took up arms against Communist forces.

Now, working closely with the Korean War Veterans Association, The American Historical Foundation is proud to announce a lasting, tangible symbol of valor to ensure our nation doesn't forget those unsung heroes—the firing Korean War Commemorative M1911A1 .45.

## World's First

This is the world's first commemorative .45 ever issued to honor the Korean War. As such, it is in the desirable "first ever" category of distinction which has seen many significant increases in collector value.

Firearms, as investments, have withstood the test of time—an important reminder during these days of economic uncertainty.

## Limited Edition: Only 500

This is a firing limited edition of only 500, worldwide. Each .45 is specially serially numbered between 001 and 500, with the prefix "KW" for "Korean War." This number is also inscribed on the accompanying Certificate of Authenticity.

When you hold this 2-1/2 pounds of steel, 24-Karat Gold and Walnut, you will recall the valor of our Korean War veterans. Special inscriptions are etched and gold-gilt inlaid on the slide—including the date the war began, the date of the Armistice and the reason for fighting the war:



To proudly display your Commemorative .45, an optional furniture-grade American Walnut Display Case is also available. The locking-glass lid safely protects it from dust and unauthorized handling.

"In Defense of the Principles of the Free World."

The flats of the receiver and slide are mirror-polished and richly blued to contrast with the matte finished, non-slip curved surfaces.

An abundance of 24-Karat Gold plating clearly identifies this as a special, presentation grade firearm. The hammer, trigger, slide stop, magazine release—even the four grip screws—are 24-Karat Gold plated.

The grips are beautifully-figured American Walnut, hand-finished and fitted with a Gold plated, fired enamel cloisonné medallion on each side.

At the same time, this is a battleworthy, firing handgun which fires the same famous .45 ACP ammo GIs have used since 1911.

Each is custom built by Auto-Ordnance Corporation, the company founded by Brigadier General John Thompson. NRA test firings of the Thompson/Auto-Ordnance .45 report its accuracy to be . . . significantly better than the as-issued M1911."

## Satisfaction Guaranteed

This is available exclusively through The American Historical Foundation. Place your reservation by calling toll free 1-800-368-8080 or returning the enclosed Reservation Request. Satisfaction is fully guaranteed or you may return it within 30 days for a full refund. When you reserve you will become a Member of the Foundation.

If you do not have a Federal Firearms License, the Foundation will coordinate delivery with you through your local firearms dealer, after your reservation is received here. If you do have an FFL, send a signed copy and your .45 will be delivered directly to you.

If you are a Veteran of the Korean War, this is your tribute. If you are a family member of a veteran, this is

© AHF MCMXCIV

your heirloom. Memorialize those who served in one of America's most hard-fought wars. From the Pusan Perimeter to the Inchon Landings, the Korean War is a conflict that must not be forgotten.

## RESERVATION

Satisfaction guaranteed or return within 30 days for a full refund.

To: The American Historical Foundation

1142 West Grace Street, Dept. P138

Richmond, Virginia 23220

Telephone: (804) 353-1812

TOLL FREE: (800) 368-8080

Yes, please accept my reservation for the firing Korean War Commemorative .45. I understand I will receive a Certificate of Authenticity attesting to the edition limit and purity of the 24-Karat Gold plating. **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

☐ My deposit (or credit card authorization) of \$95 per Pistol is enclosed. Please ☐ charge or ☐ invoice the balance due prior to delivery ☐ in eight equal monthly payments of \$125, or ☐ in full.

☐ My payment in full of \$1,095 per Pistol is enclosed.

\* If I cancel my reservation prior to delivery I will receive a full refund, less a commissioning fee of \$95.

☐ Please send the optional furniture-finished Walnut Display Case at \$149.

☐ Personalize my pistol at \$29. Please send the engraving form.

☐ Please charge: ☐ VISA, ☐ MC, ☐ AmEx, ☐ Discover Card

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Virginia residents please add 4.5% sales tax.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Telephone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

P138





**Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 10806  
Arlington, VA 22210

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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