



*The First
International Tribute*

*To the U.N. Forces in Korea
and*

*Dedication Of
A Meditation Bench*

in honor of

*Americans
Who Gave Their Lives*

*during the
Korean War
1950-1953*

July 27, 1987



An American infantryman whose buddy has just been killed is comforted by a fellow soldier as a medic in the background fills out casualty tags.

U.S. Army Photo

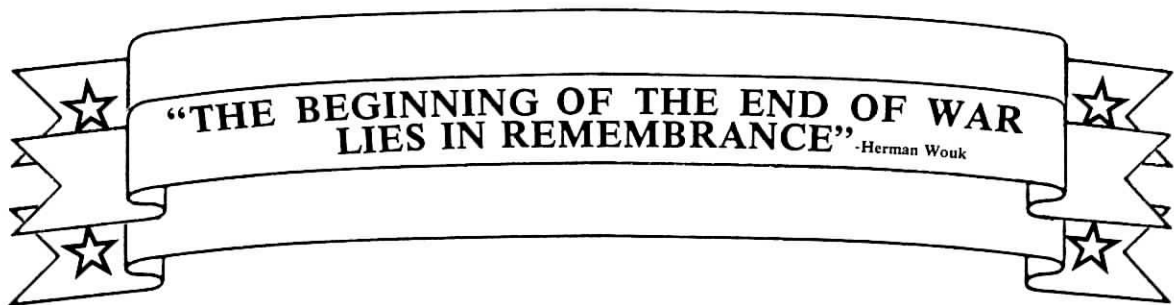
For
those
U.S. TROOPS
who never again saw
the Golden Gate Bridge
from the west...



KOREA 1950-53

*No greater love has a man than this,
that he lay down his life for his friends.*

John 15:13



*The First International Tribute
to the U.N. Forces in Korea
and
Dedication of a Meditation Bench
in honor of
Americans who gave their lives
during the
Korean War*

*Monday, July 27, 1987
The 34th Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice
10:30 a.m.
Arlington National Cemetery
sponsored by
No Greater Love
and the
Korean War Veterans Association*

HISTORY

During a visit to Arlington National Cemetery in the Spring of 1984, Carmella LaSpada, Chairman of the Board of No Greater Love (NGL), asked Ray Costanzo, the cemetery superintendent, about an interesting-looking pine tree located some one-hundred yards from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He informed her that it was a Korean White Pine, planted in 1965 by former Korean President Park Chung Hee in honor of the Americans who lost their lives while serving in the Korean War. When she asked where the memorial to these men was located, the superintendent told her that there was no national memorial for those veterans. In disbelief, Ms. LaSpada asked if the pine tree had been the site of any national remembrance ceremonies for the Americans who died in Korea. The superintendent told her that, as far as he was aware, there had been no national ceremonies to remember these men.

Ms. LaSpada returned to the No Greater Love office, checked with the Department of Defense, and learned that the cemetery superintendent was correct: there was no national memorial and had never been a national remembrance ceremony for the Americans who served in the Korean War.

No Greater Love then began planning the First International Tribute to these men, including the dedication of a memorial meditation bench in their honor. NGL contacted the Korean War Veterans Association (KWVA), an organization composed of veterans from all branches of the U.S. Armed Services.

Since 1985, KWVA members have held a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery on July 27th in memory of their fallen comrades. KWVA enthusiastically supported No Greater Love's idea of having an International Tribute on July 27, 1987.

Today, No Greater Love is proud to join with the Korean War Veterans Association in dedicating a memorial meditation bench and giving an International Tribute to those who lost their lives while serving in the Korean War.

MEMORIAL MEDITATION BENCH

Beneath the Korean White Pine sits a memorial meditation bench, carved out of a granite block, and inscribed with the following words:

"The Beginning of The End of War Lies in Remembrance"

—Herman Wouk

In sacred memory of those Americans who gave their lives
during the Korean War, 1950-1953.

54,246 Died
8,177 Missing in Action
389 Unaccounted for POWs

Dedicated on July 27, 1987
at the
First International Tribute

given by
No Greater Love, Inc.
Korean War Veterans Association

*"The cost of freedom is always high,
but Americans have always paid it."*

President John F. Kennedy
Television Address
October 22, 1962

Korean-American architect Ik Pyo Hong created the design for the bench. Ned Thomas of Columbia Gardens, Arlington, Virginia, donated the granite block and was responsible for the carving.

Korean War Veterans Memorial



A 22-cent stamp honoring the 5.7 million Americans who served during the Korean War was issued in Washington, D.C., on July 27, 1985, the 32nd anniversary of the Korean armistice. The stamp depicts one of the most characteristic scenes of the war—wearied American soldiers trudging through a mountain pass. The design is Robert Anderson's drawing from a photograph by David Douglas Duncan.

Recently, legislation authorizing construction of a national memorial to Americans who fought in the Korean War won final approval in Congress. The bill, introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Bill Armstrong and in the U.S. House of Representatives by Representatives James Florio and Stan Parris, establishes a Korean War Memorial Advisory Board, to be composed of Korean War veterans who will recommend the site and design of the memorial.

The memorial meditation bench that No Greater Love and the Korean War Veterans Association are dedicating today plants the seed of awareness of the Korean War in the minds and hearts of the American people. A generation of young men answered our country's call to fight in Korea and they should be remembered and honored by all Americans. This International Tribute to Korean War veterans and the presence of a meditation bench here at Arlington National Cemetery enhances the efforts currently underway to construct the Korean War Veterans Memorial.



Nothing stops the Marines as they march south from the Chosin Reservoir, fighting their way through the Chinese Communist hordes in the sub-zero weather of the mountains of North Korea. Despite their ordeal, these men hold their heads high.

*Official Department of Defense photo
Marine Corps Historical Center*

Korean War: Twelve Dramatic Chapters

From New York Times Magazine April 5, 1953

Chapter One

Communist Blitzkrieg—In the rainy dawn of June 25, 1950, the army of North Korea, a Russian satellite, struck savagely with Soviet T-34 tanks across the 38th Parallel into South Korea. The lightly armed, outnumbered South Koreans were routed. The world asked: Would the West take action? Or would this be another Munich?

Chapter Two

Washington Decision—The answer came quickly. President Harry S Truman flew to Washington from Independence, Missouri, and was met at the airport by Secretary of State Dean Acheson. On June 27, the president ordered American armed forces to go to the aid of South Korea and called for United Nations participation.

Chapter Three

We Intervene—American air and sea forces were immediately thrown into the struggle; ground troops quickly followed. But the blitzkrieg continued; the powerful North Korean Army drove the defenders into a perimeter around Pusan at the southeast corner of the Korean peninsula and the U.N. troops fought fiercely to hold on. They did.

Chapter Four

Drive to the Yalu—The Pusan Perimeter was secured as reinforcements arrived from the United States. On September 15, the U.N. Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, executed a brilliant strategic stroke: U.S. Marines made an amphibious landing at Inchon behind the enemy lines. On October 26, U.N. forces had driven to the Manchurian Border.

Chapter Five

Mao Strikes—U.N. hopes for victory and the reunification of Korea were crushed when, on November 1, 1950, troops of the U.S. First Cavalry Division were ambushed in the snow of North Korea by bugle-blowing Chinese Communist forces. Peiping had intervened. Despite the rout and near destruction of the North Korean Army in the U.N. drive to the Yalu, the Chinese army quickly turned the tide.

Why GIs Were Often Short of Hand Grenades

There was no budget for the war in Korea. The entire war had been fought with money and armaments intended for other purposes. Each year's military budget since 1950 had assumed that war would end before the budget year began.

"Rarely in American history have so few been asked to do so much with so little."

Marguerite Higgins

A woman combat correspondent in Korea

"They didn't want you to lie down at night to sleep, felt you'd freeze to death. If you lay down, someone was sure to come along and kick you until you stood up. My two buddies from Duluth and I found an ingenious way to get some sleep. Standing up and at a slight angle we put our heads together like a tripod and leaned on each other. Wasn't comfortable, but we did get some rest."

Pfc Doug Michaud, USMC



A street somewhere in Korea, July 13, 1950.



Airborne Rangers of the Korean War were an all-volunteer force. They joined the Army, then volunteered for the Airborne, the Rangers and for combat. The Airborne *Rangers* made the first combat jump in history.



Members of Co. E, 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th U.S. Infantry Division, dig in for action in a front line trench, west of Chorwon, Korea. January 2, 1952.

Official US Army photo

Chapter Six

We Fall Back—In the bitter cold of Korea's winter the Chinese *jen hai* ("human sea") offensives swept the defenders back. U.N. spearheads—the First Marine Division among them—were cut off. There began another desperate retreat. On January 4, Seoul again fell to the Communists. Soon afterward the U.N. lines were stabilized south of Seoul.

Chapter Seven

We Recover—After six weeks of hard fighting, the enemy's offensive was broken with severe losses. Again the U.N. built up for a counter-offensive—"Operation Killer." It began in February with tanks leading the way. The enemy's troops were driven back of the 38th Parallel and the fighting lines were stabilized.

Chapter Eight

MacArthur Incident—On April 11, 1951, General MacArthur, who made proclamations conflicting with the Truman Administration policy of trying to limit the war, was dismissed by the President. In the dramatic debate that followed, MacArthur urged wider action such as bombing Manchurian bases to end the war.

Chapter Nine

Truce Talks—On June 23, Russia's Jacob Malik suddenly announced: "Discussions should be started for a cease-fire." The truce talks began quickly in Kaesong in an atmosphere of hopefulness. Then they dragged on in increasing bitterness and were suspended over the issue of repatriation of prisoners.

Chapter Ten

Eisenhower in Korea—Korea became a major issue in the 1952 presidential election, and President-elect Eisenhower went to Korea in December, a month after the election. Basic Korean policy was maintained, but the president kept the Chinese wondering by such actions as his decision to allow the Formosan Chinese to raid the mainland.

Chapter Eleven

The Static War—Dug in along a 155-mile front across the Korean peninsula, U.N. soldiers watched, waited, stood their ground through an agonizing third winter. The ebb and flow of the early fighting had settled into a grinding stalemate, broken occasionally by flare-ups of action over control of outposts on high ground in front of the U.N. main line of resistance. This phase appeared to be dragging on without end.

Chapter Twelve

New Phase—The negotiating deadlock between the U.N. and Communist belligerents was unexpectedly interrupted. China's Premier Chou En-lai, just returning from Moscow, reopened the issue of exchanging war prisoners—the only question blocking a truce.

The armistice was announced on July 27, 1953. Another chapter began in Korean history.

A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

PROGRAM

Master of Ceremonies	Col. Carl L. Sitter, USMC (Ret). Medal of Honor Recipient, Korea
"Morning Has Broken"	No Greater Love Singers Founder and Director Richard L. Hartzell
Salute to the United Nations Forces	International students from Georgetown University
"Arriang"	Children's Choir Korean-American Performing Arts Society Directed by Tae W. Park
Presentation of Colors	Armed Forces Color Guard Korean War Veterans Association Color Guard
Korean National Anthem	Children's Choir
U.S. National Anthem	No Greater Love Singers Accompanist: Janet Flanagan
Opening Remarks	Brig. Gen. Anna Mae Hays, USA (Ret) (The first woman in the Armed Forces to wear a general's star)
Welcome	William T. Norris Founder and President Korean War Veterans Association
Remarks	His Excellency Kyung-Won Kim Ambassador of Korea Link S. White (Korean War orphan adopted by a Korean War Veteran) Dr. James W. Yeager, Ex-POW, USA (Survivor of the Suncheon Tunnel Massacre and a Korean Death March)
"Remembering" (A song composed by Richard Hartzell for this commemoration)	Bebe Gribble

On January 28, 1986 the Space Shuttle Challenger carried the No Greater Love Pledge of Peace laser videodisc which contained the signatures of children throughout the world who signed the Pledge of Peace. The laser videodisc was recovered by NASA after the Challenger explosion and returned to No Greater Love.



As a legacy and gift to the children who will be born and live on this PLANET EARTH, I hereby commit myself to fostering peace. I promise to do everything I can to help create a common future of peace with justice for all human beings.

Old Comrades
*I walked among my comrades brave,
 Upon that bloody hill
 And saw no movement, none at all,
 For it was deathly still.
 There were no cries from trembling lips,
 No soldier's blasphemy.
 I called their names out, every one,
 But no one answered me.*

*I know each rock, each clump of trees
 That marks this hallowed ground
 For in my mind I see them fall
 And hear that battle sound.
 But now the silence takes my breath
 For all that I can see
 Are rows on rows of crosses
 Where old comrades used to be.*

Thomas Lynn
 Korean War Veteran

The Korean-American Performing Arts Society, known as KAPAS, was established in 1979 in Washington, D.C., as a non-profit cultural and educational organization.

Remarks

Vice Adm. Samuel L. Gravely, USN (Ret.)
 (Served on the battleship IOWA and the heavy cruiser TOLEDO in Korea)

Col. Fred V. Cherry, USAF, (Ret.)
 (Highly decorated fighter pilot in the Korean War and a prisoner of war in Vietnam for six years)

Max Desfor, former Associated Press war correspondent and Pulitzer Prize Korean War photographer

"Old Comrades"

The Honorable Thomas K. Turnage
 Administrator of Veteran Affairs

No Greater Love
 Pledge of Peace

Maggie T. Puller
 Granddaughter of the late Gen. Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, USMC (General Puller was commander of the 1st Marine Regiment in Korea and recipient of five Navy Crosses)

Korean child (to be announced)

"This is My Country/
 God Bless the USA"

Bebe Gribble

Remarks

Carmella LaSpada
 Founder and Chairman of the Board
 No Greater Love

Unveiling of the
 Meditation Bench

Francis C. Hammond, Jr., son of Hospitalman Francis C. Hammond, USN, posthumous recipient of the Medal of Honor

Michael McDaniel, grandson of Lt. Col. William T. McDaniel, USA, who was killed in the Suncheon Tunnel Massacre.

Maggie T. Puller

Prayer of Dedication

Capt. John H. Craven, CHC, USN (Ret.)
 (Served with the Marines longer than any other chaplain in American history.)

"Let There be Peace
 on Earth"

Children's Choir
 No Greater Love Singers

Placing of Mums at
 Book of Honor,
 containing the names
 of fallen comrades.

Members of Korean War
 Veterans Association

Taps

"America the Beautiful" Audience



Hospitalman Francis C. Hammond, USN, received the Medal of Honor posthumously. Secretary of the Navy Robert Anderson presents the medal to the hero's two-and-one-half-month-old son, Francis C. Hammond Jr., and his widow Mrs. Phyllis Hammond.

Francis Jr., now 33 years old, will help unveil the Meditation Bench at this First International Tribute.

Official US Navy photo

"Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope... and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

Robert F. Kennedy

THE TRUCE CEREMONY

At Panmunjom, in a special signing hut erected by the Communists, the Americans and the North Koreans began signing the Armistice at 10:01 a.m., July 27, 1953. Eighteen copies, nine for each side, were passed rapidly back and forth across an intervening table while the two chief negotiators, faces blank, signed their names. They finished in ten minutes and, without speaking, strode out through separate doors.

There was none of the thrill and drama of other armistices—the 1918 and the 1940 confrontations in the railway coach in the Compiègne woods, the meeting in the Rheims schoolhouse in 1945, the pageantry on the battleship MISSOURI. This 1953 meeting was a formal and correct tableau by officers who stared through each other when they could not turn their backs. They signed agreements reached after history's longest truce talks, 575 bitter meetings spread over two years and 17 days.

Back Home

There was no great expression of emotion at the news of the truce. In homes of soldiers on the Korean line, there was private joy. But at Times Square, in New York, the news flash was greeted with few cheers. Downtown Washington was quiet and only a handful of people gathered silently outside the White House.

"The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace or a British Peace, or a Russian, or a French or a Chinese Peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations—of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole."

Franklin D. Roosevelt



United Nations Casualties In The Korean War

King Frederik of Denmark visited the United States in 1960 to lay a wreath upon the grave of Marine Corporal Neils Qvistgaard, whose father was the Danish Naval Attache to the U.S. in 1950.

Qvistgaard's unbounded admiration for the U.S. Marines made him want to join the Corps. After a special exemption waived the citizenship requirements, Corporal Qvistgaard asked for a front line post and he was made a forward artillery observer. He said that if he fell, he wished to be buried with his American comrades. He was killed on October 26, 1952 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

"The end of all political effort must be the well-being of the individual in a life of safety and freedom."

Dag Hammarskjöld
Former U.N. Secretary-General

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Edmund Burke

Along with American servicemen and women, medical units from Sweden and India, and allied combat contingents from the countries listed below, were the "First United Nations Army." All of these countries responded to the U.N. appeal to support the Republic of Korea in confronting Communist aggression. We honor them in their commitment to the cause of freedom.

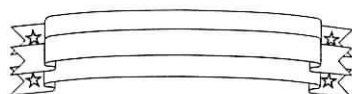
Country	Dead	Wounded	Missing	Captured	Total
Australia	291	1,240	39	21	1,591
Belgium-Luxembourg	97	350	5	1	453
Canada	291	1,072	21	12	1,396
Colombia	140	452	65	29	686
Ethiopia	120	536	—	—	656
France	288	818	18	11	1,135
Great Britain	710	2,278	1,263	766	5,017
Greece	169	543	2	1	715
Netherlands	111	589	4	—	704
New Zealand	34	80	—	1	115
Philippines	92	299	57	40	488
South Africa	20	—	16	6	42
Thailand	114	794	5	—	913
Turkey	717	2,246	107	219	3,349
United States	54,246	103,284	8,177	7,000	172,707
Korea (Military & Non-Military)	392,000	230,000	330,000	85,000	1,037,000

Source: World Almanac & Korean Overseas Information Service

The Korean War showed that a multinational army can function effectively in spite of differences in language and military doctrine.

Acts of Valor

The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment's M Company, 23-year-old Private First Class William Thompson. Thompson, a Brooklyn resident who died at his machine-gun post while covering his platoon's withdrawal in the face of a Chinese attack, was the first black to win the nation's highest military honor in the Korean War.



By the time Father Herman G. Felhoelter's group reached the top of the hill, it had become clear that the men could not evacuate the injured and still escape the advancing North Koreans. The chaplain convinced a medical officer to retreat with the others while he remained behind with the wounded. Several minutes later, from a distance, a sergeant turned and stared through binoculars at the group they had left behind. He watched in disbelief as enemy soldiers overcame the suffering men and killed them all—including the chaplain praying over them. Only 11 days after American soldiers had entered the fight, the first Army chaplain lay dead on the battlefield. The next day would have been Herman Felhoelter's 37th birthday. Posthumously, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.



Masan Military Cemetery in Korea showing troops and Chaplain in one of the services conducted for Marines who gave their lives in the Korean fighting.

Official Department of Defense photo

The Korean War was a young man's war. The West Point Class of 1950 saw forty of its graduates killed in Korea. Many died less than six months after graduation.

One of the most famous names in aviation history was on the roster of U.S. Air Force pilots in Korea. Second Lt. William F. Rickenbacker, son of America's famed Eddie Rickenbacker, was a pilot of Combat Cargo's Kyushu Gypsy Squadron, flying personnel and supplies between Japan and Korea.

"Put something in the hat" became a post-strike saying for the B-29 Superfort crew of the U.S. Air Force 19th Bomb Group. The crew contributed to the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund after each combat mission over North Korea.

Chaplains who died in the line of duty:

Lawrence F. Brunnert
Wayne H. Burdue
James W. Conner
Francis X. Coppens
Leo P. Craig
Robert M. Crane
Herman G. Felhoelter
Kenneth C. Hyslop
Emil J. Kapaun
Byron D. Lee
Samuel R. Simpson



A scout from the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd US Infantry Division, wounded with an ROK soldier while on a patrol mission, receives medical attention near Kumhwa, Korea. February 14, 1952.

Official US Army photo

Generosity of GIs

Episcopal Chaplain Robert M. Crane was the last U.S. Army chaplain to be killed in action in Korea. The men of the 40th Infantry Division collected over \$5,000 during worship services to help build a Robert Crane Memorial Chapel in northern Honshu, Japan, where the chaplain had expressed an interest in serving as a missionary after the War. The division also contributed more than \$29,000 toward relief work in Korea during its service there. These contributions were typical of thousands of dollars donated by American servicemen around the world for Korean relief, particularly for war orphans, in drives often sponsored by Army chaplains.

The Army Nurse Corps in Korea

Some of the Women who Served

On the fifth of July 1950, just five days after the first U.S. ground forces were committed to fighting in South Korea, 57 Army nurses arrived in Pusan. During the heavy ground fighting and the two-year-long peace negotiations, approximately 540 Army Nurse Corps officers served in Korea. They served in 25 medical treatment facilities, such as mobile Army surgical hospitals; evacuation, field, and station hospitals; and hospital trains. Army nurses moved forward with the troops north of the 38th Parallel and retreated with the soldiers after the entry of the Chinese communists into the war. They cared for U.S. soldiers and other members of the United Nations Forces, Korean civilians and North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. With the soldiers, they endured harsh, chilling winters; hot, debilitating summers; deplorable sanitary conditions; and the rigors of a spartan life in a land scarred by the devastation of war.

Front Line Medics

The front line medics were superb. When someone got hit, even if he was probably finished, the medics would go down to him. God, they were brave! Legends are made of this kind of stuff. Every medic that day should have received a medal for valor. Unfortunately, only in nice, tidy actions does anyone have time to write someone up for a medal. . . . A guy got hit on the slope below me. The fire was very heavy. This GI kept yelling for help. The medic jumped out of his hole. We yelled to him to get back, that he'd never make it. . . . We tried to cover him. He died on the way down the hill. Damn!

Leonard Korgie, USA



A South Korean soldier with an injured left hand gets treatment and bandaging from a Navy corpsman, who is wearing a confederate cap sent to him by a southern friend back in Kentucky.

Official U.S. Navy photo



Lt. W. Anderson of Richmond, VA, (left), is congratulated by his commanding officer Aubrey Brady of the Mosquitoes upon his return to the base at Chun Chon, Korea after his 100th mission over the DMZ in the Korean War. (July 1952)

The Mosquitoes were unarmed T-6 training planes used by the US Air Force in low-flying combat missions as spotters and markers for jet fighter bombers. They carried a US Army observer in the rear seat to assist in marking important ground targets.

Courtesy of the Mosquito Association

Americans shot down 839 MIGs, losing 78 American fighter jets in the process. Feats by American pilots in the Korean War include 31 aces (5 to 9 enemy aircraft destroyed), 6 double-aces (10 to 14 enemy aircraft destroyed), and 2 triple-aces (15 or more enemy aircraft destroyed).

The Korean War led to tremendous improvement in medical procedures during war-time. Better drugs, wider use of whole blood and plasma, and the employment of the helicopter and airplane for rapid evacuation of the wounded, all greatly reduced fatalities.

The record shows eighteen journalists killed during the Korean War, ten of whom were Americans.

- Christopher Buckley,
The Daily Telegraph (UK)
- Jean Marie De Premonville,
Agence France Presse (France)
- Frank Emery,
International News Service (USA)
- Wilson Fielder,
Time and Life (USA)
- William H. Graham,
NY Journal of Commerce (USA)
- Han Kyu-Ho
Seoul Shinmunc (South Korea)
- Albert Hinton,
Journal and Guide (USA)
- Ken Inouye,
International News Service (USA)
- William R. Moore,
Associated Press (USA)
- Ian Morrison,
The Times (UK)
- Derek Pearcey,
Reuters (UK)
- Ernie Peeler,
Pacific Stars and Stripes (USA)
- Maximilien Philonenko,
Agence France Presse (France)
- Ray Richards,
International News Service (USA)
- Charles Rosecrans, Jr.,
International News Service (USA)
- Stephen Simmons,
Picture Post (UK)
- James O. Supple,
Chicago Sun Times (USA)
- Jorge T. Teodoro,
U.N. Dept. of Public Information
(Philippines)

When President-elect Eisenhower left his only son, Major John Eisenhower in Korea, he confided to him the following: "I believe that in time I could learn to bear it, if you were killed in the service of your country. But for God's sake don't let them take you prisoner. If they held you, I don't think I could carry on with this heavy job I must now take."



When cameraman Charles deSoria was making a sound movie of 1st Marine Division evacuees, Pfc Joe Macchiarole, 20, said his brother had been wounded and he would like to find him. Major Frank H. Smyth spoke up: "Why not take a look in the next tent; a boy there just told me the same thing." Joe did, and found his brother, Pfc Tony Macchiarole, 21, who had a shoulder wound.

Official Department of Defense photo

Report From Korea

Nineteen days after this piece was filed, a brief, dispassionate story on the last page of the Pacific Stars and Stripes reported that Corporal Ernie Peeler was missing in action. Peeler, Ray Richards (an International News Service correspondent), and a jeep driver had last been seen heading toward a frontline infantry battalion. They were never seen again, correspondents who took a soldier's chance to do a newsman's job.

"They Are War Veterans . . . Men Overnight" *Pacific Stars and Stripes*

JULY 9, 1950 BY CPL. ERNIE PEELER

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—American soldiers—until recently most of them kids on dates and burning up the roads in hot rod cars—turned into men Friday and Saturday in a gallant stand at a South Korean town approximately 40 miles north of Taejon.

When they first went into action they reacted as normal kids facing danger for the first time. They were scared and their faces turned white when the enemy started peppering the town with small arms fire. However, it didn't take them long to grit their teeth and start pouring out streams of deadly lead into the faces of the Communist invaders.

During the action, those kids huddled behind weather-beaten, mud-thatched buildings, gripping their rifles with trembling hands.

They had read of war, and they had seen war movies, but out here they were faced with a grim game of killing for the first time in their lives.

Veteran officers and noncoms told them to hold their positions. They broke twice in face of the enemy fire, but spurred on by their leaders, they responded as American kids have always done in past wars.

By night they fought off the attacks by the Communists, and Saturday morning, when the enemy moved in again, the kids fired with more confidence, took the offensive and drove North Koreans out of town.

Even when the enemy slashed the defenses of the city with tanks, those men, with fighting hearts, lashed back and knocked out three tanks and forced the rest of the armored column to withdraw from the battle-scarred South Korean city.

Those kids, dead tired, battle-fatigued—and some of them wounded—drove the Communists out of the railway station on their left flank and proceeded to hammer against the invaders at every point.

They are no longer battle-shy kids.

They are war veterans. They are men who grew up overnight. They are now eager for battle and they are eager to meet the Communist invaders and kick the HELL out of them.

They may lose other battles before this conflict is over. Other American veterans have too, but before the final gong is sounded in this Korean scrap, these kids will have hit victory lane.

HOW KOREA COMPARES WITH OTHER U.S. WARS

<u>War</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Men Engaged</u>	<u>Dead</u>
American Revolution	8 years	250,000	4,000
War of 1812	2 yr. 7 mo.	528,000	2,000
Mexican War	1 yr. 5 mo.	116,600	13,000
Civil War	4 yr. 1 mo.	2,129,000*	497,821
Spanish-American War	4 months	280,500	2,446
World War I	1 yr. 7 mo.	4,355,000	116,000
World War II	3 yr. 8 mo.	15,272,000	406,000
Korean War	3 yr. 1 mo.	1,200,000	54,246—
Vietnam War	9 yr. 5 mo.	3,108,500	57,685

*(Union side only—Confederate side unavailable)



Civilians fleeing southward, crawl over and through the bombed out bridge over Taedong River at Pyongyang, North Korea, December, 1950. This photo by Max Desfor, Associated Press photographer, won him the Pulitzer Prize for news photography in 1951.

Courtesy of Associated Press

The Nation's First Casualty

On July 5, 1950, Task Force Smith's brave young men had sped from Pusan to Pyontack, not far from Taejon, and were trying to halt an onrushing column of communist tanks. Twenty-two year old Private Kenneth Shadrick, of Skin Fork, West Virginia, leveled a bazooka at a tank, only to be cut down by enemy machine guns. Shadrick, the nation's first casualty, awakened the United States to the reality of Korea. In all, there were 15 names on that first casualty list—4 officers and 11 enlisted men.

Carey H. Weinel, the lone survivor of a mass execution of 60 American and 40 Korean prisoners of war. All were tied, thrown into a ditch, and riddled with bullets. Weinel was buried alive under loose dirt and lay wired by the wrist to a dead man for about 60 hours before he was rescued by a South Korean. Weinel said: "Not a man begged for mercy, not a man cracked."

PROJECT FREEDOM is an effort by Korean War Veterans to seek an accounting of American prisoners of war and missing in action during the Korean and Vietnam Wars and of all conflicts.

MISSING IN ACTION

(Record of Missing in Action began in World War I)

World War I	13,350
World War II	78,773
Korea	8,177
Vietnam	2,459



Imprisonment in "Death Valley"

Warrant Officer Dwight E. Cox describes it this way: "We reached 'Death Valley' (a term POWs gave to their grim POW compound) on Christmas Day, 1950. They put 200 of us in a room 10 feet square—we could only sleep sitting up. We had to stay in the room from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. each day. About 150 died, mostly of dysentery.

Prisoners of War

The hardships that the prisoners of war endured during their captivity cost the lives of many. Of the 7,000 POWs taken, only 3,450 were finally returned. Fifty-one percent died in prison, and 389 are still unaccounted for. In North Korean Prisoner of War Camp #1 at Chong Song, 1600 Americans died within two weeks of captivity. Here are a few stanzas of a poem written by one of the POWs.

*Not a bugle was heard nor funeral beat.
In a Korean hill they sleep.
Young and old, all wondering why
Sixteen hundred had to die.*

*No little white crosses with their name
But they are not buried in shame.
Although they live in an unknown grave,
Sixteen hundred American brave.*

Life photographer David Douglas Duncan took a picture of a Marine patiently hacking out his breakfast from a frozen tin of beans. His eyes were running, and his cold fingers could scarcely manipulate the spoon. Thinking of his Christmas issue, Duncan asked the Marine, "If I were God and could give you anything you wanted, what would you ask for?"

"Gimme tomorrow," said the Marine, and went on hacking at the beans.



Why the "Cough Drop Special"? Six out of these seven men are named Smith! All were members of the 17th Bomb Wing, which flew around-the-clock assaults against North Korean targets. June 1953.

Official U.S. Air Force photo



Origin of KWVA

Bill Norris began the Korean War Veterans Association after his daughter, Virginia, returned empty-handed from their town's library where she had gone to research a high school paper on the Korean War. "What got to me was that she couldn't find anything. I said: Baby, how do you think we feel? We fought over there," the former Army sergeant said.

Korean War Veterans Association

The Korean War Veterans Association was founded on June 25, 1985 to work toward the recognition of those who did not return; maintain the dignity and pride of the Korean War Veterans who answered the call to serve our country; foster comradeship between these men and women; and perpetuate the memory and reason of their service during the Korean War.

Korean War Veterans Association
P.O. Box 4610
Halfmoon, NY 12065



No Greater Love

No Greater Love, a national, non-profit, non-political, humanitarian organization, was founded in 1971 to provide programs of friendship and care for the children of American POWs-MIAs. Since then, No Greater Love has dedicated itself to remembering all families, especially the children, of Americans who gave their last full measure of devotion. No Greater Love is supported by donations from the public.

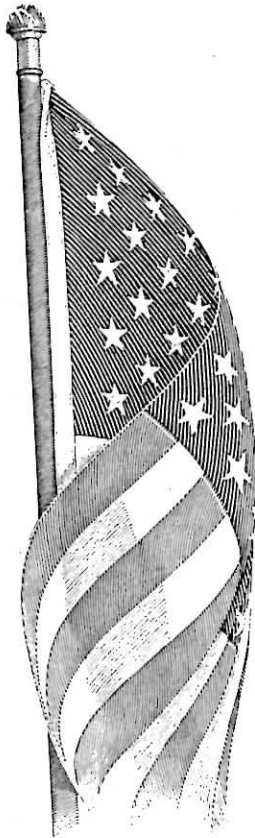
No Greater Love
1750 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

"If we wish to create lasting peace, if we want to fight a war against war, we have to begin with the children."

Mahatma Gandhi

ROLL OF HONOR

The Congressional Medal of Honor is America's highest commendation for heroism. It was awarded 131 times during the Korean War. Seventy of the recipients were honored posthumously. Their names are listed below:



Cpl Charles G. Abrell, <i>USMC</i>	Pfc Herbert A. Littleton, <i>USMC</i>
Pfc William B. Baugh, <i>USMC</i>	SGT Charles R. Long, <i>USA</i>
HM3 Edward C. Benfold, <i>USN</i>	1 Lt Baldomero Lopez, <i>USMC</i>
PFC Emory L. Bennett, <i>USA</i>	Maj Charles J. Loring, Jr., <i>USAF</i>
SFC Nelson V. Brittin, <i>USA</i>	CPL William F. Lyell, <i>USA</i>
PFC Melvin L. Brown, <i>USA</i>	1 LT Robert M. McGovern, <i>USA</i>
SFC Tony K. Burris, <i>USA</i>	CPL Benito Martinez, <i>USA</i>
Cpl David B. Champagne, <i>USMC</i>	Sgt Daniel P. Matthews, <i>USMC</i>
SGT Cornelius H. Charlton, <i>USA</i>	Sgt Frederick W. Mausert, III, <i>USMC</i>
Pfc Stanley R. Christianson, <i>USMC</i>	SGT Leroy A. Mendonca, <i>USA</i>
CPL Gilbert G. Collier, <i>USA</i>	1 Lt Frank N. Mitchell, <i>USMC</i>
CPL John W. Collier, <i>USA</i>	Pfc Walter C. Monegan, Jr., <i>USMC</i>
1 LT Samuel S. Coursen, <i>USA</i>	Pfc Whitt L. Moreland, <i>USMC</i>
CPL Gordon M. Craig, <i>USA</i>	SFC First Class Donald R. Moyer, <i>USA</i>
Cpl Jack A. Davenport, <i>USMC</i>	Pfc Eugene A. Obregon, <i>USMC</i>
Lt Col George A. Davis, <i>USAF</i>	PFC Joseph R. Ouellette, <i>USA</i>
CAPT Reginald B. Desiderio, <i>USA</i>	LT COL John U.D. Page, <i>USA</i>
HM Richard D. DeWert, <i>USN</i>	CPL Charles F. Pendleton, <i>USA</i>
SFC Ray E. Duke, <i>USA</i>	Cpl Lee H. Phillips, <i>USMC</i>
SFC Junior D. Edwards, <i>USA</i>	PFC Herbert K. Pililau, <i>USA</i>
CPL John Essebagger, Jr., <i>USA</i>	PFC Ralph E. Pomeroy, <i>USA</i>
LT COL Don C. Faith, Jr., <i>USA</i>	SGT Donn F. Porter, <i>USA</i>
Pfc Fernando L. Garcia, <i>USMC</i>	Sgt James I. Poynter, <i>USMC</i>
PFC Charles George, <i>USA</i>	2 Lt George H. Ramer, <i>USMC</i>
CPL Charles L. Gilliland, <i>USA</i>	CPL Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr., <i>USA</i>
Pfc Edward Gomez, <i>USMC</i>	2 Lt Robert D. Reem, <i>USMC</i>
CPL Clair Goodblood, <i>USA</i>	CPL Dan D. Schoonover, <i>USA</i>
SSgt Ambrosio Gullen, <i>USMC</i>	1 LT Edward R. Schowalter, Jr., <i>USA</i>
HM Francis C. Hammond, <i>USA</i>	Maj Louis J. Seville, <i>USAF</i>
CPL Lester Hammond, Jr., <i>USA</i>	1 LT Richard T. Shea, Jr., <i>USA</i>
MSGT Melvin O. Handrich, <i>USA</i>	SSgt William E. Shuck, Jr., <i>USMC</i>
PFC Jack G. Hanson, <i>USA</i>	SGT William S. Sitman, <i>USA</i>
1 LT Lee R. Hartell, <i>USA</i>	2 Lt Sherrod E. Skinner, Jr., <i>USMC</i>
1 LT Frederick F. Henry, <i>USA</i>	PFC David M. Smith, <i>USA</i>
SGT William R. Jecelin, <i>USA</i>	CPL Clifton T. Speicher, <i>USA</i>
Sgt James E. Johnson, <i>USMC</i>	PFC Luther H. Story, <i>USA</i>
PFC Mack A. Jordan, <i>USA</i>	2 LT Jerome A. Sudut, <i>USA</i>
PVT Billie G. Kanell, <i>USA</i>	PFC William Thompson, <i>USA</i>
SFC Loren R. Kaufman, <i>USA</i>	SFC Charles W. Turner, <i>USA</i>
Pfc John D. Kelly, <i>USMC</i>	Cpl Joseph Vittori, <i>USMC</i>
Pvt Jack W. Kelso, <i>USMC</i>	Capt John S. Walmsley, Jr., <i>USAF</i>
HN John Edward Kilmer, <i>USN</i>	SSgt Lewis G. Watkins, <i>USMC</i>
PFC Noah O. Knight, <i>USA</i>	MSGT Travis E. Watkins, <i>USA</i>
LT JG John K. Koelsch, <i>USN</i>	PFC Richard G. Wilson, <i>USA</i>
CAPT Edward C. Krzyzowski, <i>USA</i>	SSgt William G. Windrich, <i>USMC</i>
2 LT Darwin K. Kyle, <i>USA</i>	PFC Bryant H. Womack, <i>USA</i>
SGT George D. Libby, <i>USA</i>	PFC Robert H. Young, <i>USA</i>

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 Center of Military History, Department of the Army

Milton Caniff, creator of the adventure
 strips *Terry and the Pirates* and *Steve*
Canyon and considered to be the
 "Rembrandt of the comics," has drawn
 a special illustration for the frontis piece of
 this commemorative program honoring
 those Americans who made the supreme
 sacrifice.