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OA/ID Number: 13673
Folder ID Number: 13673-001

Folder Title:
Korean War Memorial 6/14/89 [OA 6264] [1]

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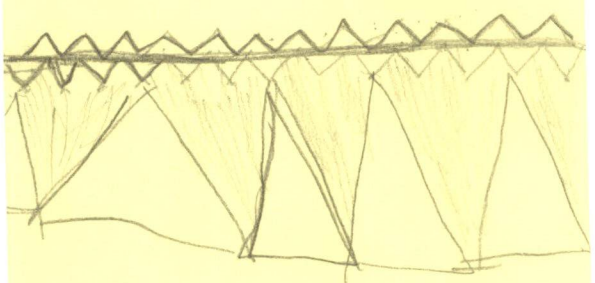
~~Amer Bottle Mens Conn.~~

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Famous Vet.

Dave Brigham

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KOREAN WAR VETERAN

Earl E. Muse
West Virginia

Earl Muse, a black veteran from West Virginia, served in combat in Korea. He was a public school teacher in Mercer County.

Muse is past State Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars, adviser to State Youth Council, consultant to State Vocational Council, a member of Rotary, a volunteer fireman, consultant to Princeton, W.V. Community Hospital, a church deacon and former Mayor of Princeton.

KOREAN WAR VETERAN

Douglas Smith
Reno

Mr. Smith served in the Marine Corps during the Korean Conflict, and was wounded during the battle of Heartbreak Ridge. He received the Purple Heart, and carried a Chinese machine gun bullet in his body for more than 20 years.

After the service, Mr. Smith took a degree in Agriculture and accepted a position assisting Montana farmers to improve their soil and crops. From there, he was appointed State Director of the Agriculture, Conservation, and Stabilization Commission. Later, he was made State Director of the Montana State Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith has also been a lecturer in agriculture at the Montana State University and the University of Nevada at Reno.

He is married, with two grown children.

KOREAN WAR VETERAN

Jack Buck
California
619-566-6645

Jack Buck served in Korea as one of the "Chosin Few." He was one of the few survivors who held out at the battle for the Chosin reservoir.

Buck won the Silver Star for gallantry. Later, he served in Southeast Asia with the Agency for International Development. He retired in 1967.

He has been active in fundraising for a Korean War Meorial in Southern California.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Six Congressional Medal of Honor Winners from Korea are worthy of special note:

Harold Wilson -- rehired annuitant with VA in Columbia, SC;

Raymond Murphy -- VA's Veterans Services Officer in Albuquerque, N.M.;

Tom Hudner -- Massachusetts vet, very active in community affairs and veterans groups;

Ron Rosser -- Ohio vet, especially active with community, unassuming;

Col. Lloyd Burke -- Likely to be in audience, active work on Memorial issue, lobbyist;

George O'Brien -- Midland, Texas, active community work.

More can be developed on any of these individuals if desired.

Stephanie Blessy - White House Research

Sampling, more available.

David A. Brigham

KOREAN WAR VETERAN

Frederick C. Wilburn
3022 Auburn Road
Huntington, WV 25704
(304) 429-2860

Mr. Wilburn was a coal miner in a small West Virginia town before enlisting in the Marine Corps during the Korean conflict. He served in Korea with the First Marine Division from March 1952 through May 1953. Part of that service was rendered at Panmunjom.

He retired from the Marine Corps as a Sergeant Major in 1960. He took a degree, and became a high school and junior high school teacher in Cabell County WV for the next 21 years.

During that time, he married, had one daughter, and adopted another orphan. He is a volunteer at the VA Medical Center in Huntington, WV, with over 2,200 hours of public service. He also acts as a volunteer service officer for the Marine Corps League and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

KOREAN WAR VETERAN

Gary Yundt
2520 Grizzly Gulch Drive
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 443-7977

Mr. Yundt served during the Korean Conflict as a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, earning the Silver Star medal for gallantry and a Purple Heart during the battle of Heartbreak Ridge.

He recently retired from the Marine Corps as a Lieutenant Colonel, having also served in Viet Nam.

He is a serving board member of the American Red Cross, and does volunteer work at the VA Medical Center in Ft. Harrison.

He is married.

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1 of 1 DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Ceremony for the Winning Design of the Korean War Memorial

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 807

June 14, 1989

LENGTH: 1338 words

Thank you all. Thank you, General Davis and General Stilwell; General Goodpaster; our Commandant, General Gray; Secretary Lujan; members of the Commission; winners; second place winners; third place winners; fellow veterans; distinguished guests; leaders of the Congress. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House, and I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said: "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty." Well, fittingly, we meet here on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding, and as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design of a symbol of liberty -- the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

And there are, of course, many such symbols in this great Capital of ours, memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Vietnam. And they are a part of our history and of our lore, monuments to the dead and the living. But until recently, the Korean War was not formally remembered, nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women who were directly and indirectly involved. And today we say: No more! It's time to remember, for we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict and to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

We recall that when the war began the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain communism by combining strength. Fighting side by side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States and the Republic of Korea and other allies strove to halt aggression. And we succeeded and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. And together, we held the line.

And today we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th parallel. And I want to salute our allies, for they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's behalf. And what will happen in much of Asia? We can't be sure. But of this we are certain: In retrospect, the policy of containment so exemplified by the Korean conflict created the conditions for the tide toward democracy now changing and uplifting our globe.

The design we unveil today honors that democracy and the American men and women who took up arms and bore our burden so that freedom could survive. And our nearly 5 million Korean War veterans alive today -- we honor them. Our 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. Our more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 Americans who gave their lives, who gave, as Lincoln said, "the last full measure of devotion."

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25 WEEKLY COMP. PRES. DOC. 702

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve and will have, a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District. And last September a site was approved for the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Vietnam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends. Among them are members of both parties who helped pass this legislation and, of course, the sponsors of this memorial. And in that context, I would like to thank the Battle Monuments Commission -- ably chaired by General Goodpaster -- who was years ago, right in this building, the Staff Secretary to President Eisenhower -- and also the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

And now let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Kay Davis, my special thanks for chairing the commission. I want also to repeat, as General Stilwell has noted, that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And to commend, as he did, Max Jamieson, whose company donated $1 million. And then Abby, "Dear Abby," Abigail Van Buren, whose readers raised, almost unbelievably, $350,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

General Davis has observed how the design for their -- rather for your memorial was crafted by four professional architects and designers on the faculty of Penn State, the department of agriculture [architecture]. You met them -- Dr. Leon, Obernolitzer, and John and Veronica Lucas. And to all of them, my congratulations. Somehow it seems that you might even eclipse Joe Paterno [football coach at the University] and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team.

But let me add that I look forward to the day when the memorial itself is unveiled, for it will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly in an unknown land, as Liberty's Horatio at the bridge. And as you view it, think of such names as Ridgway and Van Fleet, MacArthur, shell-torn uplands, Pork Chop, Bloody Arrowhead. Remember Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon and the heroism of the soldiers who fought across the rugged, snow-covered hills. Think of men like James Garner, Neil Armstrong, or the many members of the United States Congress who served in Korea -- Warren Rudman among them, and John Glenn -- and John's wingman, Ted Williams -- Ballgame Teddy, they called him, greatest hitter who ever lived -- or General Al Gray, sitting right here, who volunteered twice to serve on the front line, first as an enlisted Marine and later as a commissioned officer, courageously leading an infantry platoon, heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. And, yes, think of them, honor them, remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang, heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse; or our good friend -- my good friend -- Pete McCloskey, who endured superior forces to charge up and take his hill and whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in his honor in Korea; or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. His effort to save that life was in vain, but his selfless devotion to his men -- his grit and his guts -- lives on in the souls of all Americans in uniform today.

To my right sits such an American -- stands such an American -- he's supposed to be seated -- Kay Davis. He was a lieutenant colonel during the war, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. And 37 years ago, in this very place, President Truman, himself a veteran, presented the medal. And then he said,

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"Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President." Ray Davis won his medal for you and for me and our country. And he's wearing it today. And it makes us proud, and so will this design of the Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKavitt was a fighter pilot in Korea, and he tells me he couldn't sleep for 3 nights after first seeing this memorial. And now we all are about to see why. So, could we move over and do the honors.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:14 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. Raymond G. Davis, USMC, Ret.; Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, USA, Ret.; and James D. "Mike" McKavitt, Vice Chairman, Chairman, and Member of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, respectively; Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA, Ret., Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission; Gen. A. M. Gray, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps; Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; Max Jamiesson, executive vice president and chief operating officer of Hyundai Motor America; actor James Garner; astronaut Neil Armstrong; Senators Warren Rudman of New Hampshire and John Glenn of Ohio; Ted Williams, former member of the Boston Red Sox; and Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr., former Representative from California.

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STATISTICS



More than 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved—directly or indirectly—in the Korean War. American casualties totaled 54,246 fatalities, including 33,629 battle deaths. In addition, 103,284 Americans were wounded, and more than 8,000 are missing or unaccounted for.



REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FRANK C. CARLUCCI JULY 27, 1988

"Today is not too late to counter history's slight of this war and its veterans. The Korean War was the first real test of America's pledge to contain Communism. We met that test, in spite of the remoteness of the challenge and the burden it entailed . . .

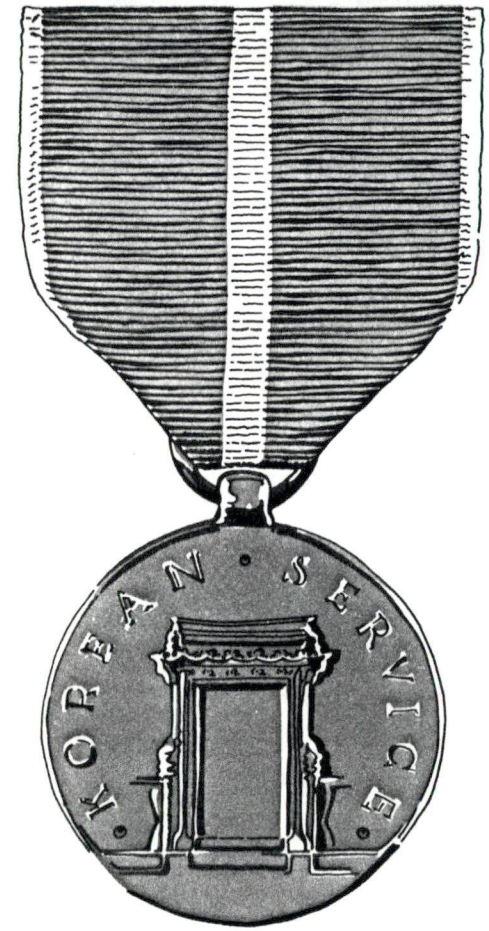
For America, the human legacy of the Korean War is the sterling performance of her uniformed sons and daughters who, uncomplaining, took up arms to defend a nation they never knew and a people they never met . . .

In a land so remote from America and America's consciousness, heroes came to the fore and the inner strength of our troops showed through. They fought brilliantly and tirelessly and enabled our Nation to achieve its aim, and to prove to ourselves and the world that America comes to the aid of its friends, defends its principles, and never retreats from freedom's fight."

CONTRIBUTE TODAY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.



THE KOREAN WAR 1950-1953



A victory "forgotten" by history, remembered forever by those who sacrificed in battle, and those at home who suffered the loss of loved ones.

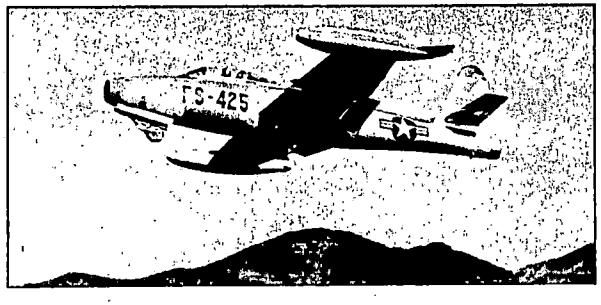
Your help is needed today to establish THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL in the Nation's Capital, so that all Americans may give honor to the courage and sacrifice of the millions of Americans who participated in the Korean War.

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950, when the North Korean Army—organized, trained and equipped by the Soviet Union—invaded the Republic of (South) Korea. Three days later, President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. forces to defend South Korea.



Encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression. For the first time in its history, the U.N. created a United Nations Command, with the U.S. acting as its executive agent, to repel the attack of North Korea from Communist domination. In addition to the United States and South Korea, twenty other nations provided military contingents which served under the United Nations banner.

The fighting raged on for more than three years, as the U.N. forces drove the North Koreans from the Republic of Korea, then stemmed the tide of the Chinese Communist Army attacks. The active hostilities ended with an armistice on July 27, 1953.

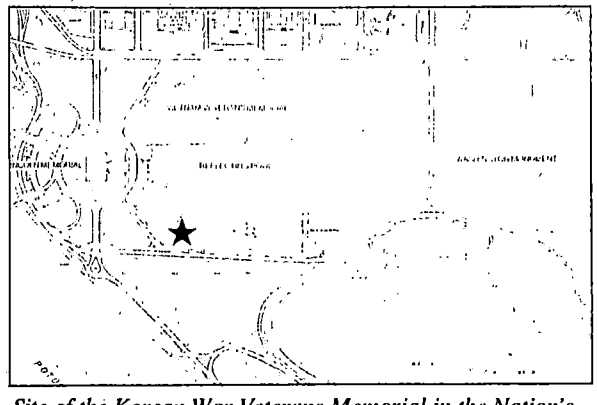
Because there has never been a political settlement of the conflict, an uneasy peace still reigns over the Korean peninsula. The provisions of the armistice agreement still constitute, among other things, a de facto boundary between the two Koreans.

MEMORIAL INFORMATION

Over the years, since the termination of the fighting in Korea, there have been calls for the establishment of a memorial in the Nation's capital to recognize and honor all American servicemen and women who participated in the Korean War.

In response to these calls, President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99-52 in 1986, authorizing the establishment of such a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia. In September, 1988, a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The Korean War Veterans Memorial is to be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees located near the Lincoln Memorial, and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The Memorial will have two purposes: its fundamental purpose is to express the enduring gratitude of the American people for all who served under our flag in Korea, those who survived no less than those who gave their lives. The second purpose—no less important—is to project the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to freedom that characterized all participants in Korea.



Site of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

AN APPEAL



The Korean War Veterans Memorial will be constructed solely by the contributions of private corporations, organizations, institutions and individuals. All contributions will be deposited in a special account with the Treasurer of the United States, and will be used exclusively for the establishment of the Memorial.

Your contribution will help pay tribute to the Americans who fought bravely in Korea. It will help express the gratitude of the American people for all who took part in the war under our flag. Your contribution will project the spirit of sacrifice and dedication to the cause of service characterized by all who served in the Korean War.

Please join us today by sending your check (or money order) tax-deductible contribution to:

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund
Box 2372
Washington, D.C. 20013-2372

Thank you for your support.

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Korean War Memorial Unveiled

WASHINGTON (AP) — The design for a $6 million Korean War veterans' memorial was unveiled Wednesday at the White House, and its architects said it will appear as "a dream-like" collection of soliders moving across a remote landscape.

President Bush, the guest of honor at the Flag Day unveiling in the Rose Garden, said the memorial to be built on the Washington Mall represented an overdue appreciation of Korean War veterans.

"Until recently, the war was not formally remembered. Today, we say, 'no more', it's time to remember," Bush said.

The four Pennsylvania State University architects who won a contest to design the memorial had hoped to keep their design secret until a one-eighth scale model was unveiled.

But several government and non-government sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said before the unveiling that the memorial depicted a series of soldiers representing a transition from the anxious but brave entrance into war, to combat, to returning home.

Elaborating Wednesday, the designers said the memorial will depict 38 soldiers heading down a path toward an American flag. Visitors will be permitted to walk among the eight-foot-tall statues, and the Washington Monument will be visible above the flag.

From a distance, the memorial will appear "elusive" and "dream-like," the designers said.

The project is to be built across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and the architects also contemplate a wall containing inscriptions about the war.

Blaine Friedlander, counsel for the Korean War Veterans Association, said before the unveiling that from what he had heard, "there are going to be an awful lot of guys around the country tickled to death."

A vocal group backed by then-Interior Secretary James Watt opposed the 1982 Vietnam memorial design as unheroic. The group won a concession when a statue of three battle-weary soldiers was added in 1984 near the V-shaped wall bearing the names of those killed in Vietnam.

The Penn State architects described their entry as a combination of sculpture, architecture and landscape design.

All of the 1,019 competitors for the $20,000 first prize were guided by a memorial "concept" developed by the Korean War Veterans Advisory Board, which was responsible for picking the winner and raising funds. Some of the $6 million has yet to be raised, and it is uncertain when the memorial will be completed.

The purpose of the memorial, according to the American Battle Monuments Commission, includes expressing the "enduring gratitude of the American people for all who took part in that war under our flag."

Some 5.7 million Americans served in Korea during the 1950-53 conflict. More than 54,000 were killed, roughly the same number killed in Vietnam.

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The winning design for Korean War monument

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Bush, saying it was time to remember veterans of "The Forgotten War," unveiled the winning design Wednesday for a Korean War Veterans Memorial.

In a sun-drenched Flag Day ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, Bush told scores of veterans that the $6 million memorial, expected to be built within two years, would be "a lasting tribute" to their fight for freedom.

Selected from 543 entries, the winning design was developed by four professors of architecture at Penn State University. It is highlighted by 38 statues depicting an infantry platoon moving down a path toward a U.S. flag.

For years there was talk in Washington of building a monument to veterans of the Korean War, an undeclared 38-month-old conflict that often has been referred to as "The Forgotten War."

The memorial drive gained momentum after Vietnam veterans built and dedicated their own memorial in 1983.

On Oct. 28, 1986, President Reagan signed a measure authorizing a monument and last fall Congress selected a site — on the city's mall, across the reflecting pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Like the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Korean monument is to be built exlusively with private contributions. To date, about $3.2 million has been raised.

Bush, who served as a teenage bomber pilot during World War II, addressed the Korean War vets as "fellow veterans" and said that their monument will be "a symbol of liberty."

"There are, of course, many such symbols in this great capital of ours. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Vietnam," Bush said.

"But until recently," Bush said, "the Korean War was not formally remembered. Nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women who were directly and indirectly involved."

Bush said, "Today we say no more. It's time to remember. We are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters ... and to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated, too seldom understood."

The president said, "When the war began (on June 25, 1950) the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened."

Bush said, "For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain communism by combining strength.... Together, we held the line. And today, we're still holding it."

Joseph Hems, 57, earned a purple heart in the Korean War as an 18-year-old Army private on the front lines. On Wednesday, he sat in a front row at the White House ceremony.

"We deserve this day," said Helms. "We fought in one of the most forgotten wars in history and also one of the most violent."

Helms, like many Korean veterans, noted that while more than 58,000 American soldiers were killed during 20 years in Vietnam, nearly the same number, about 54,000, were killed in less than four years in Korea.

The winning design team received a $20,000 prize in the congressionally mandated competition. The four architects were Don Leon, Eliza Oberholtzer, John Lucas and his wife, Veronica.

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March 18, 1990, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE F1; CHRONICLES

LENGTH: 2214 words

HEADLINE: If These Hotel Rooms Could Talk...;
Funny Things Happened Along the Way at the Shoreham

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Sarah Booth Conroy, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The walls of places of passage soak up good stories. In grand hotels, the members of the staff, if they care, can form walls of discretion, panels of silence.

The Shoreham celebrated its 60th birthday with a lunch on Tuesday. And a few of the walls opened to let the stories slip out. You'll have to imagine the musical score from Tommy Tune's "Grand Hotel," now on Broadway; the theme from the late TV program "Hotel"; or perhaps, best of all, "Tea for Two" and "Hail to the Redskins," played by Bernie Breeskin in the Shoreham's Blue Room.

A man with the unlikely name of Phillip Hollywood came to the Shoreham after the war. He has had many jobs at the hotel, including front desk clerk, general manager and now senior sales manager. "When I came, rooms were $ 6 a night, now they're $ 175 for a single. And it doesn't seem to me my salary has gone up that much."

Hollywood tells some of the best stories -- though with the air of one who knows secrets yet to be revealed.

"Back when the Palladin Room was a restaurant," Hollywood said, "a bachelor senator -- he's dead now but I don't want to give his name -- entertained a young woman. I knew her, she was nice."

The Chronicler might speculate on just how the evening progressed. Who knows what the young woman consumed before she met the senator -- or what her body chemistry concocted on its own. Or how many drinks were set before her? Did the senator urge her to drown her inhibitions? Perhaps the bartender didn't feel avuncular that night -- and besides he might not have known to add more soda water than alcohol. The waiter could possibly have intervened. But what would it have cost him in tips? Surely some of the blame -- if not the lady -- lands squarely on the lap of the senator. For all of a sudden, his female companion disappeared. The senator stood up, called for the check and signed it. And left, looking neither to the left nor right. When he was gone, the busboy cleared off the table and found that under it was the lady.

"They called me," said Hollywood. "And we managed to get her up, through a rear hall, to a room. It wasn't easy to preserve her decorum because of her strapless cocktail dress. But we did get her upstairs, tucked her in and left a note saying she could spend the night -- at the hotel's expense."

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"When Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie came -- and that was often," said Hollywood, "his official taster always stood behind him and the table. His majesty ate from no dish the taster had not sampled." Fortunately, neither the taster nor the ruler apparently suffered from the food.

One day, Selassie asked Hollywood to get a set of the blueprints of the Shoreham, which the hotel man did. And the emperor promised Hollywood he could run the Ethiopian Shoreham when it was built. Alas, for grand dreams! The emperor was overthrown in 1974. The hotel was never built and Hollywood never became an Arabian prince.

In 1964, the Beatles came to Washington, not in a Yellow Submarine but in a serviceable band bus.

"They made quite a scene," said Hollywood. "They were such nice men. Brian Epstein, their discoverer and manager, was easy enough to deal with. Still, we had problems -- worst of all was getting them in and out of the hotel."

The girls would lie in wait, often on the floor of the Shoreham lobby, hoping to get a glimpse, Hollywood remembers. "[They] were really after the Beatles -- they were even tearing off the singers' clothes. Fortunately we had manual elevators, so we could go by their floor without stopping." Except for having to send a cashier, Gerda Ashton, home to get her hair dryer for the long-locked boys, nothing came up that Hollywood couldn't handle instantly.

Finally the day came for the Beatles to go. "We had a limousine pull up at one end of the building with a heavy escort," said Hollywood. "Then, at the other end of the hotel, we brought their bus quietly into the basement.

"The Beatles came down the back way. We brought them through an unused ballroom, empty -- except, I'm ashamed to admit, for my two daughters. But they had cried. The Beatles shook hands with my daughters, they went through the kitchen and shook hands with the cooks. And they left safely on the bus. The Beatles were just glad to leave with their clothes on.

"I got the Beatles' bed sheets for my daughters. They cut them up and gave a piece to every classmate in Elizabeth Seaton High School, Bladensburg."

When Hollywood first came to the Shoreham, it was largely a residential hotel -- mostly for members of Congress. "So many people lived here that the mailman would bring huge sacks of Reader's Digests and Saturday Evening Posts," Hollywood said.

Rent control was the law of the land in those World War II years and just after. A newspaper story on Oct. 5, 1947 reported that one-bedroom apartments with bath and kitchen went from $ 100 a month to $ 125. Unfurnished suites went from $ 300 to $ 345. The original hotel had suites varying from one room and bath to seven rooms and four baths. The deluxe end suites had 7,600 square feet, divided into a foyer, living room with fireplace and built-in bookcases, sun parlor, two baths, dining room, kitchen and pantry.

Air-conditioning was not available -- fans and transoms over the doors were the cooling system. The first televisions came in the '50s -- at an added cost of $ 3 a day and that included the rabbits' ears.

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Ann Bass Mrozek, the cashier from 1930 to 1980, said the Shoreham had a whole lot more -- "a grocery and a drugstore, a hat shop, swimming pool, tennis courts. The people in the neighborhood would come every afternoon to hear the organ play."

In 1930, the Shoreham began to convert the apartments and housekeeping rooms into transient hotel space. The deluge of complaints that washed into the rent control administrator said that some residents who had lived there for 15 to 18 years were given 30 days to move.

Hollywood remembers: "Sen. Harry Byrd Sr. and his dog were longtime residents. They often walked in the Rock Creek Park, being the hotel. One day he was wearing scruffy, dog-walking clothes, when the Park Police came up to question him as a suspicious-looking character."

Sen. Stuart Symington also lived in the Shoreham during those years. Hollywood said, "Sen. Harry Truman and Fishbait Miller, then the Senate doorkeeper, would come and they'd play poker all night long."

Hotel accommodations were severely restricted for blacks until the civil rights movement. However, in May 1950, Francis Biddle, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, in a letter to the editor of this newspaper, wrote concerning the attitude of the Shoreham during the ADA national convention in April 1950: "The Shoreham management fully understood beforehand that both Negroes and whites would be among the ADA delegates. The Shoreham promised to -- and did -- register all ADA delegates who wished to stay there and admitted delegates to all parts of the hotel."

At the 60th-anniversary luncheon Tuesday, some former hotel guests shared their experiences of the Shoreham.

Jerry O'Leary, White House correspondent and columnist for the defunct Washington Star newspaper remembered going to his first dance there in 1936, when he was 16. "Somebody pointed out to me that I had to buy my date a drink," he said. "So I went out on the terrace and looked at the prices. The only thing I could afford was an orange juice with two straws."

Washington Redskins' assistant general manager and former player Bobby Mitchell, a member of the NFL Hall of Fame, recalled "celebrating on Saturday nights in the hotel section. Quite a few of the staff had to come down and get us to cool it. Since 1962, my wife and I have danced enough to make holes in an entire carpet."

Richard Bales, National Gallery of Art music director from 1943-65, watched the Shoreham being built when he came to town from Alexandria.

Two former First Ladies sent notes on the occasion to Norman W. MacLeod, the vice president and managing director of the Omni Shoreham.

Rosalynn Carter wrote that her "most vivid memory of the Omni Shoreham Hotel" was of a First Ladies luncheon given by the Congressional Club. "I was escorted into one of the most beautiful rooms I have ever seen. It was filled with roses ... hundreds of roses!" And she added that when they held a reunion this year of Carter administration alumni, they chose the Shoreham.

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Betty Ford, once a dancer, remembered when her husband Gerald was a Michigan congressman. "One of my cherished memories is an early performance by the Supremes, held on the terrace. This was a real showcase for three young Michigan girls who 'made good.' "

On Oct. 30, 1930, the now defunct Washington Herald ran an eight-page section on the new hotel.

A story extolled the many marvels of the hotel: a swimming pool that was enclosed in winter, surrounded by tropical plants; an indoor miniature golf course; four tennis courts; a playground for children; two ballrooms for dancing, decorated in delicate pastels; a Louis XVI dining room in pale greens overlooking the Rock Creek Park through tall arched windows; an English grill with a beamed oak ceiling; the Palm Court overlooking the pool.

Harry Bralove, Edward C. Ernst and John H. McInerny were the builders of the $ 4 million eight-story hotel, at Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street, overlooking Rock Creek Park. Building began in January 1930 and opened 10 months later. Each of the two units, the second not completed until 1931, held 704 rooms. The exterior needed 10 million bricks, 6,750,000 cubic feet of cement. The site covered 16 acres. The hotel was lighted by 10,000 light bulbs, energized by 20 miles of wire.

Back then, if guests left their shoes outside the door, they'd be shined during the night. The Shoreham offered a more modern amenity: the garage held 200 cars -- "servicing, washing and polishing will proceed steadily during the night hours so that patrons may receive their cars bright and shining in the morning without a moment's delay or inconvenience."

In 1973, the hotel was bought by the Mats Company and acquired the new last name of American. In 1980, William Zeckendorf bought the hotel and it became the Shoreham, "a Bunty Hotel." In 1985, Bunty merged with Omni and Omni became the Shoreham's first name.

Today, MacLeod said, the hotel, with 800 rooms, is the second largest in square footage of the Omni hotels -- the largest being in New York. The estate now covers 11 acres "and we count Rock Creek Parkway as our back yard," MacLeod said.

The Shoreham opened at the height of the art deco period, the degenerate phase of art moderne. The colors of the day were well represented.

The soda bar with "futuristic furnishings and decorations," including Lalique-like etched glass wall panels, was well located near the front of the lobby. Pastel damask in silver and green for the ballroom dining tables was imported from Moravia. The beauty parlor was done up in rose.

But the furnished suites were furnished in the 1930s version of 18th-century style.The bathrooms, in high '30s style, modish in black and white, had glass shower doors.

Probably the most famous performance in the hotel's history was Rudy Vallee's on the night the hotel opened. Rudy Vallee many years later recorded his memory of the event. The Shoreham had agreed to pay him and his Connecticut Yankees $ 7,000. It was a lot of money in those days, but he was a really big

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star appearing regularly in New York at the Villa Vallee, which became the Copacabana, as well as doing four and five shows a day at the Brooklyn Paramount Theater.

After he finished his Paramount show on the day of his Washington booking, he headed for the Newark Airport to board a small plane. "This was my third or fourth time in a plane and I wasn't too shaky about it," Vallee said, "until we suddenly felt ourselves in the grip of a terrific thunderstorm. Lightning was crackling along the wing tips, the rain dashing itself on the windows, and I, perfectly cold sober, sat in the back wondering why I had ever let myself in for an ordeal of this sort."

They landed at Camden, N.J., played an impromptu concert and waited three hours before they could take off again. Meanwhile at the Shoreham, the ballroom was full. About midnight, Vallee said, bets were being taken "as to whether we would actually show up, with a great many of the crowd believing that it was a hoax all along, and that we'd never been contracted."

They arrived at Bolling Airport field at 3:15 a.m. The 5,000 people who had come to greet them had dwindled to 1,000. The musicians arrived at the hotel at 3:45, and played from 4:15 to 4:30. Then they dashed down to Union Station to take a private train car back to New York for an 8 a.m. rehearsal.

Vallee was the first of a long line of entertainers: Bernie Breeskin, the orchestra conductor, said to know more Washington celebrities than musical notes; Mark Russell, who made a running musical commentary on politics in the Marquee Lounge; Mrs. Foggybottom (Joan Cushing), who caricatured local types; Liza Minnelli, who made her debut in the Blue Room; and a cast of thousands.

And the band plays on -- while upstairs in the guest rooms new stories begin.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT, A 1964 RECEPTION FOR LYNDON JOHNSON; THE OMNI SHOREHAM TODAY;A WAITING CAB AT THE HOTEL IN 1946; THE TERRACE IN THE 1930'S;AND THE INDOOR POOL ABOUT 50 YEARS AGO.; PHOTO, ELLSWORTH J. DAVIS

TYPE: COLUMN

SUBJECT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; HOTELS, MOTELS, AND INNS

ORGANIZATION: SHOREHAM HOTEL

ENHANCEMENT: ANNIVERSARY

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powers for the withdrawal of their troops from Korea. But the U.S.S.R. barred the Temporary Commission from entering North Korea. The South, however, held elections under the supervision of the Temporary Commission on May 10, 1948. The National Assembly convened on May 31 and elected Rhee as its speaker. Shortly afterward a constitution was adopted, and Rhee was elected president on July 20. Finally, on August 15, the Republic of Korea was inaugurated, and the military government came to an end. On December 12 the UN General Assembly declared that the republic was the only lawful government in Korea.

Meanwhile, on November 18, 1947, the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea set up a committee to draft a North Korean constitution. The committee adopted a new constitution in April 1948, and on August 25 elections for members of the Supreme People's Assembly were held with a single list of candidates. On September 3 the constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ratified by the Supreme People's Assembly, which was holding its first meeting in P'yŏngyang. Kim Il-sung was appointed premier of the People's Republic, and on September 9 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed. The U.S.S.R. recognized the People's Republic as the only lawful government in Korea on October 12.

Construction of the People's Republic

THE KOREAN WAR

South Korea began to organize a police constabulary reserve in 1946. On December 14, 1948, the Department of National Defense was established. By June 1950, when the war broke out, South Korea had a 98,000-man force equipped only with small arms, which was barely enough to deal with internal revolt and border attacks. The United States occupation forces completely withdrew from Korea by June 29, 1949, leaving behind them a force of about 500 men as a U.S. Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea to train the South Korean armed forces. On June 7, 1949, in a message to the United States Congress calculating the security measures necessary for the protection of the Pacific from Communist domination, Pres. Harry S. Truman declared that Korea had become a testing ground in the ideological conflict between Communism and democracy. On that ground, he asserted, U.S. aid should be granted with a long range program. On October 6, 1949, the United States granted South Korea $10,200,000 for military aid and $110,000,000 for economic aid for the fiscal year 1950, the first year of a contemplated three-year program. In addition, the U.S. Congress approved $10,970,000 for military aid on March 15, 1950. The military equipment committed under the U.S. military-assistance program was still en route, however, when North Korean troops invaded the South. South Korea was unprepared to resist the total invasion from the North.

Early in 1946 the Soviet authorities in North Korea had organized a 20,000-man constabulary and army units, and in August 1946 the North Korean Army was established, its title being changed to the Korean People's Army in February 1948. The Soviet occupation forces left North Korea in December 1948, leaving behind 150 advisors for each army division for training purposes. On March 17, 1949, the U.S.S.R. concluded a reciprocal-aid agreement with North Korea in which it agreed to furnish heavy military equipment; and by June 1950 North Korean forces numbered 135,000, including a tank brigade. As early as 1946, the Soviets were sending thousands of Koreans to the U.S.S.R. for specialized training, and during 1949–50 the People's Republic of China transferred about 12,000 Korean troops from its army to the North Korean forces. The North Korean forces were thus far superior to the forces of South Korea in training and equipment.

The North Korean troops launched a full-scale invasion of South Korea on June 25, 1950. The war concluded with an armistice on July 27, 1953, having lasted for three years and one month and having accounted for about 4,000,000 casualties, including civilians. South Korean casualties were some 1,313,000 (1,000,000 civilians); Communist casualties were estimated at about 2,500,000 (including 1,000,000 civilians). The United States lost 33,629 dead in action, South Korea 47,000, and the UN forces 3,194; but the estimated losses of the People's Republic of China in action were 900,000 men and of North Korea 520,000. During the war, 43 percent of Korea's industrial facilities was destroyed and 33 percent of its homes devastated.

UN intervention. On June 26 (June 25, New York time) the UN Security Council approved a resolution describing the invasion of South Korea as a "breach of the peace and an action of aggression" and called upon the members to render every assistance in restoring peace. The Soviet Union was unable to impose a veto because its delegate had been boycotting the meetings to protest the fact that the People's Republic of China had no seat in the United Nations. On June 27 President Truman issued the order for United States air and naval forces to resist Communist aggression in Korea, and that afternoon the Security Council of the United Nations ratified Truman's decision to send air and sea aid to Korea, calling upon the UN members to render such assistance to Korea as might be necessary to restore peace. But Seoul, the South Korean capital, fell on June 28, and most of the South Korean Army was destroyed. On June 30 Truman ordered United States ground forces in Japan into Korea; the first U.S. troops reached the battlefield on July 4. The UN approved the creation of a unified command in Korea, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur was appointed commander. Sixteen member nations sent armed contingents, but the United States furnished the great bulk of the air units, naval forces, supplies, and money.

The North Koreans continued to advance recklessly despite the presence of U.S. troops in the field. In early August the UN retreat came to an end in a defense perimeter along the Naktong-gang (Naktong River) line (forming a semicircle in southeast Korea). South Korea was now almost overrun by the North Koreans, except for the small beachhead around Pusan-hang (Pusan Harbor; in Korea's extreme southeast). On September 15 MacArthur counter-attacked, catching the Communists on the flank by an amphibious attack on Inch'ŏn (on the coast west of Seoul). They were trapped and either surrendered or fled in panic. By October 1 the UN forces were back at the 38th parallel. On September 27 the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered MacArthur to destroy the North Korean armed forces, and two days later Truman authorized him to advance into North Korea. On October 7 the UN General Assembly approved the resolution to permit entry into North Korea and created a UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. On October 20 the UN forces entered P'yŏngyang, the North Korean capital, and on October 26 reached the Manchurian border at the Yalu River.

Chinese intervention. The Chinese Communists, who had moved troops along the Yalu after the Inch'ŏn landing, in November entered Korea in overwhelming numbers. By the end of 1952, 1,200,000 Chinese were engaged in the war under the command of P'eng Te-huai. They forced the UN forces to retreat in disorder, and Seoul was re-evacuated on January 4, 1951. But around P'yŏngtaek (about 30 miles south of Seoul) the Chinese were halted, and in February the UN General Assembly formally condemned the People's Republic of China as an aggressor. The UN counter-offensive began in late January. By March 31 the UN forces had again reached the 38th parallel. MacArthur now publicly advocated an extension of the war to China because of the Chinese intervention, but this advocacy was regarded as a challenge to the United States president's conduct of foreign policy. Consequently, on April 11, Truman dismissed MacArthur from all of his commands, and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway took his place. From then until the armistice, the UN forces fought a holding action along the 38th parallel; indeed, in many places the UN forces were slightly north of the line.

Armistice and aid. The Soviet delegate to the United Nations proposed a discussion of a cease-fire and an ar-

mistice on June 23, 1951, and on July 10 negotiations began between the United Nations and the Communist commanders at Kaesŏng, later resumed at P'anmunjŏm (both about 30 miles northwest of Seoul; the former in North Korea, the latter in South Korea). Many issues stood between the two negotiators, the first being the Chinese demand that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea in the face of the steadfast refusal of the United States to withdraw all UN troops from South Korea. The second issue was the boundary: the Communists demanded the restoration of the 38th parallel, but the United States insisted on the existing battle line. The third and most important issue was that of prisoners. The UN forces held 171,000 prisoners, 50,000 of them unwilling to return to their Communist countries. The Communists, not to lose face, were determined to have all prisoners back. On this matter the negotiations were deadlocked and did not resume until after the death of Stalin in March 1953. The United States administration under Dwight D. Eisenhower was inaugurated in early 1953 and, deeply concerned with balancing the budget, was determined to end the impasse even if this involved resumption of hostilities. On the other hand, the war weariness of the Communists was increasing. In April the first 6,670 Communists and the 684 UN personnel were exchanged at P'anmunjŏm. Soon the prospects for armistice negotiations seemed to improve. The Communists agreed to hand over to a neutral commission the UN-held prisoners of war who did not wish to be repatriated. But Syngman Rhee opposed any term that would leave Korea divided and demanded that the military offensive be resumed. On June 18 Rhee suddenly released 27,000 North Korean anti-Communist prisoners in defiance of the United Nations, whereupon the Communists broke off negotiations. On July 20 negotiations were resumed. Rhee gave in and agreed to support the armistice even though he would not sign it. In return the United States promised to extend economic aid and conclude a mutual-security pact to protect South Korea against further aggression.

Negotiating difficulties

The armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. The United Nations had won most of its demands. The military line became the boundary between North and South Korea, and commissions were established to enforce the cease-fire regulations. A Neutral Nations Commission for Repatriation was entrusted with the repatriation of prisoners, 21,809 of whom—among them 7,582 Korean and 14,227 Chinese—chose to stay in South Korea or go to Taiwan.

Armistice signed

The U.S. Army provided Korea with $181,200,000 during the occupation period of 1946–48. This money, which was provided under the assistance programs for occupied areas, was spent mainly on preventing hunger and disease. For the period of 1949–52, the U.S. provided $485,600,000 for economic aid and $12,500,000 for military aid. After the war the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was established to carry out economic aid to South Korea, 34 member and five nonmember states contributing $148,500,000. The UNKRA came to an end in 1958, but meanwhile UN Emergency Relief also contributed $474,400,000 and other international voluntary agencies $85,000,000. Most of the UN contributions were provided by the United States, and total U.S. aid to South Korea from 1946 to 1978 exceeded $5,893,900,000.

POSTWAR KOREA

South Korea. The political experience of the people of the Republic of Korea since 1948 represents a wide range of variation. They have lived under 12 years of Syngman Rhee's authoritarian rule, tempered by the rise of a vocal opposition coalition under semicompetitive conditions; the collapse of this system after student demonstrations that brought the nation close to civil war in April 1960; nine months of multiparty liberalism under the cabinet system of Prime Minister Chang Myŏn that permitted competition among conservative and emergent socialist parties; and, since May 1961, a presidential system dominated by the armed forces, which had maintained a tight and effective rule over Korea.

The First Republic. The first Korean republic, established in 1948, adopted a presidential system and elected Syngman Rhee as the first president. He was re-elected in August 1952 while the nation was still at war. Even before the outbreak of the Korean War there had been a serious conflict between Rhee and the opposition-dominated National Assembly that elected him in 1948. The dispute involved a constitutional amendment bill that the opposition introduced in an attempt to defeat Rhee by replacing the presidential system with a parliamentary cabinet system. The bill was defeated, but the dispute was carried down to Pusan, the wartime provisional capital, where the National Assembly was reconvened.

When the opposition introduced another amendment bill in favour of a parliamentary system, Rhee counteracted by pushing through an amendment bill that provided for the popular election of the president. Later, in 1954, Rhee succeeded in forcing the National Assembly, then dominated by the ruling party, to pass a constitutional amendment bill providing a life-term presidency for himself. On the basis of the revised constitution, Rhee was able to run successfully for his third term of office in May 1956. Rhee's election for the fourth time, in March 1960, was preceded by a period of tension and violence, followed by student demonstrations resulting in many casualties. Rhee resigned under pressure and fled to exile in Hawaii, where he died in 1965 at the age of 90.

The Second Republic. The second Korean republic, which adopted a parliamentary system in place of the presidential system, lasted only nine months before it was overthrown by a military coup in May 1961. With a figurehead president elected by both houses of the legislature, power was shifted to the office of Prime Minister Chang Myŏn, who was elected by the lower house by a narrow margin of 10 votes.

In spite of some strenuous efforts to initiate reforms in a society already blemished by social and economic ills accumulated over a long period of time, the Chang regime was unsuited to deal with the explosive situation created as an aftermath of a violent political change. To make the situation worse, factionalism came to prevail in political life. As the ultimate source of authority now shifted to the office of the prime minister, constant efforts were made by conservative and more moderate factions to coalesce with a group of independents, either to keep or upset the majority within the legislature. Even before the Chang regime launched a full program of economic reform, the Democratic elite was seriously weakened by these factional struggles within its ranks.

The military coup. With the military seizure of political power, postliberation Korean politics entered a new phase characterized by inflow of military officers into the government. The military junta that took over the government on May 16, 1961, dissolved the National Assembly and imposed a strict prohibition on political activity. The nation was then placed under martial law, and the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), headed by Maj. Gen. Park Chung Hee, took the reins and began to establish a new system of national government.

In November 1962 the SCNR made public a constitutional amendment bill that provided for a strong president and a weak, single-chamber National Assembly. The bill was approved by a national referendum held one month later. Then, in February 1963, Chairman Park of the SCNR issued a statement that he would not take part in the civilian government to be formed later in the year if civilian political leaders would uphold a nine-point "political stabilization proposal." On February 27, 1963, Chairman Park made a public pledge not to take part in the new government, for 53 political and military leaders had sworn to support his stabilization proposal.

In March, however, following bitter turbulence in the ruling junta itself and a chaotic situation created by the proliferation of minor political parties, Chairman Park proposed that military rule be extended for four years. The proposal met vigorous opposition from civilian political leaders, but some 160 military commanders, most of general officer rank, submitted a resolution to Park supporting the extension. Under considerable pressure, Park again changed course and announced, on April 8, 1963, a plan for holding elections toward the end of the year. In

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

1101 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20036

(202) 822-0604

Ms. Stephanie Blesse
Speech Writing and Research
111 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Stephanie:

Enclosed are the materials we discussed.

Sincerely,

James D. "Mike" McKevitt
Member, Korean War Veterans
War Memorial Board
and
Chairman, Publicity and
Promotion

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY
THE HONORABLE FRANK C. CARLUCCI
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
KOREAN WAR VETERANS CEREMONY
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1988

AMBASSADOR PARK, GENERAL STILWELL, MR. ADAMS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS CEREMONY FOR VETERANS OF A WAR TOO SELDOM REMEMBERED AND TOO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD. WE GATHER BOTH TO COMMEMORATE THE SACRIFICES OF THOSE VETERANS AND TO RAISE THE AWARENESS OF ALL AMERICANS ABOUT THE CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE KOREAN WAR, ENDED 35 YEARS AGO TODAY.

AT THE OUTSET, LET ME CONGRATULATE THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION AND THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR ALL THAT BOTH ARE DOING TO HONOR THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVED IN THIS CONFLICT. I ALSO APPLAUD CONGRESS'S APPROVAL OF A KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL AND ITS RECENT JOINT RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE THIS AS A "NATIONAL WEEK OF RECOGNITION AND REMEMBRANCE FOR THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE KOREAN WAR."

THE KOREAN WAR HAS ACCURATELY BEEN CALLED "THE FORGOTTEN WAR." DURING THE CONFLICT, THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'S MOOD WAS AT BEST APATHETIC. AFTER THE ARMISTICE, OUR NATION MOSTLY WANTED TO FORGET EVERYTHING ABOUT THE WAR AND INEVITABLY THAT INCLUDED ITS VETERANS. FOR KOREAN WAR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, AND MARINES, IT WAS WHAT ONE WRITER CALLED "A COLLECTIVE COLD SHOULDER." NO WELCOME-HOME PARADES, FEW PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THE SACRIFICES OF THE MILLION-AND-A-HALF AMERICANS WHO SERVED, AND SERVED WITH DISTINCTION.

TODAY IS NOT TOO LATE TO COUNTER HISTORY'S SLIGHT OF THIS WAR AND ITS VETERANS. THE KOREAN WAR WAS THE FIRST REAL TEST OF AMERICA'S PLEDGE TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM. WE MET THAT TEST, IN SPITE OF THE REMOTENESS OF THE CHALLENGE AND THE BURDEN IT ENTAILED. WE RESTORED THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND UNDERWROTE ITS INDEPENDENCE, ITS FREEDOM, AND ITS EVENTUAL ECONOMIC EMERGENCE.

IN RESPONDING TO AGGRESSION IN KOREA, THE UNITED STATES SENT A MESSAGE TO THE WORLD: AMERICA WOULD TAKE SERIOUSLY HER COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM AND FRIENDS; WE WOULD NOT SHRINK BEHIND OCEAN MOATS WHEN AMERICAN INTERESTS AND VALUES ARE ASSAULTED. THE EFFECT OF THAT MESSAGE OVER THE YEARS AND AROUND THE WORLD CANNOT BE CALCULATED PRECISELY. BUT WITHOUT AMERICA'S BEACON OF HOPE, VALIDATED BY OUR ACTIONS IN KOREA, WHAT COULD HAVE SUSTAINED PEOPLES STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM AND SELF-DETERMINATION DURING THESE TUMULTUOUS POST-WAR DECADES?

MORE

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IN KOREA, THE HEAVY TOLL OF DEFEATING AGGRESSION STRENGTHENED THE CASE FOR DETERRENCE AS THE WISEST STRATEGY FOR AMERICA AND HER ALLIES. HOW VERY MUCH BETTER TO DISCOURAGE ATTACK IN THE FIRST PLACE, RATHER THAN TO TEMPT TYRANTS BY WEAK DEFENSES AND HOLLOW ULTIMATUMS. ESPECIALLY IN THIS NUCLEAR AGE, THE UNITED STATES MUST HAVE ADEQUATE FORCES IN BEING AND IN PLACE TO CONVINCE ADVERSARIES THAT ARMED AGGRESSION WOULD BE FRUITLESS AND COSTLY.

THE KOREAN WAR ALSO PUNCTURED THE LINGERING FOLLY THAT AMERICA MIGHT BE ABLE TO RETURN TO ITS EARLIER ISOLATIONISM. OUR INVOLVEMENT REFLECTED OUR REALIZATION THAT AMERICA COULD NOT LIVE IN A WORLD WHERE FREEDOM IS IN RETREAT. AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE GLOBAL AND SO MUST BE OUR DEFENSE STRATEGY AND POSTURE. IF, AS IN KOREA, WE ARE PERCEIVED AS PREFERRING DETACHMENT TO INVOLVEMENT, WE ALLOW ADVERSARIES TO CONCLUDE THAT AGGRESSION CAN SUCCEED. THE SAFER FORMULA IS TO CONVEY AMERICA'S UNSHAKEABLE RESOLVE TO SAFEGUARD ITS INTERESTS WORLDWIDE AND TO CHAMPION LIBERTY IN EVERY WAY WE CAN.

FOR AMERICA, THE HUMAN LEGACY OF THE KOREAN WAR IS THE STERLING PERFORMANCE OF HER UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS--WHO, UNCOMPLAINING, TOOK UP ARMS TO DEFEND A NATION THEY NEVER KNEW AND A PEOPLE THEY NEVER MET. THE COURAGE AND DEDICATION OF OUR KOREAN WAR VETERANS WAS AS GREAT AS IN ANY AMERICAN CONFLICT. THEY ENDURED BITTER WEATHER, INHOSPITABLE TERRAIN AND FANATICAL ATTACKERS. IN THAT LAND SO REMOTE FROM AMERICA AND AMERICA'S CONSCIOUSNESS, HEROES CAME TO THE FORE AND THE INNER STRENGTH OF OUR TROOPS SHOWED THROUGH. OUR FORCES FOUGHT AS FIERCELY AS IF PUSAN WERE PEORIA, AS IF JUST BEHIND THE LINES WERE THEIR FAMILIES AND THEIR HOMES. THEY FOUGHT BRILLIANTLY AND TIRELESSLY AND ENABLED OUR NATION TO ACHIEVE ITS AIMS--AND TO PROVE TO OURSELVES AND THE WORLD THAT AMERICA COMES TO THE AID OF ITS FRIENDS, DEFENDS ITS PRINCIPLES, AND NEVER RETREATS FROM FREEDOM'S FIGHT.

SO IN THIS WEEK OF REMEMBRANCE, AND HENCEFORTH, LET US RECOGNIZE THE SACRIFICES OF OUR KOREAN WAR VETERANS AND THE RIGHTNESS OF THEIR CAUSE. THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM WAS AS IMPORTANT THEN AS IT IS NOW--AND AS IT WAS IN OUR BETTER REMEMBERED, EARLIER WARS. AMERICANS SERVED AS EFFECTIVELY AND VALIANTLY AS EVER THEY HAVE, AND DID SO WITH LESS PUBLIC APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT. FAMILIES OF THE FALLEN GRIEVE AS DEEPLY AS IN OTHER CONFLICTS, AND THOSE WITH LOVED ONES MISSING IN ACTION STILL SUFFER AND WAIT.

FREEDOM'S VICTORY IN THE KOREAN WAR, AND THE VETERANS WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE, REFLECT THE HIGH MORAL CHARACTER OF AMERICA'S VALUES AND PEOPLE. OUR NATION AND HER MILITARY ACTED NOBLY IN THE FACE OF AN IGNOBLE ACT. WE WERE TRUE TO THE DESTINY OF LEADERSHIP THAT FORTUNE AND FATE THRUST UPON US. ULTIMATELY AMERICA AND HER VETERANS SHOWED THAT WE WILL NOT ACQUIESCE TO ASSAULTS ON LIBERTY AND THAT WE ARE WILLING TO PUT OUR LIVES ON THE LINE FOR THE PRINCIPLES WE BELIEVE IN, AND THE VALUES WE CHERISH.

END

JUN 5 '89 16:35 FROM 2026951149 PAGE.003

The Korean War Veterans Memorial
Open Design Competition

Immediately following the announcement of the approval of the Memorial at Ash Woods, the American Battle Monuments Commission anounced the commencement of an open competiton for the design of the Memorial. The competition is open to all U.S. citizens 18 years or older; it will be sponsored by the Commission and administered by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, assisted by technical advisors from appropriate disciplines, will be the jury for the competiton and will select the winning design.

The Memorial design selected by the Advisory Board and the American Battle Monuments Commission must then follow the same approval process used to confirm the Memorial site, and funds to defray the costs of construction and maintenance of the Memorial must be in hand before construction can begin.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial will express the gratitude of theAmerican People for all who took part in the war under our flag, those who survived no less than those who gave their lives. In addition, the Memorial will project the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to the cause of freedom that characterized all Americans who participated in the Korean War.

For further information about the design competition, including competition description, rules, and registration forms and fees, please write to the following address.

Korean War Veterans Memorial
Design Competition
Post Office Box 17045
Baltimore, MD 21203-7045

**KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL SITE APPROVED,
DESIGN COMPETITION BEGINS**

In October, 1986, the Congress voted to authorize the establishment of a memorial to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, are still listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. The task of building the Memorial is assigned to the American Battle Monuments Commission, acting with the advice and assistance of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, which was appointed by the President in July, 1987.

In March, 1988, the Congress voted to authorize the placement of the Memorial in the vicinity of the Mall in the Nation's Capital, and the President signed the authorization into law on March 28.

After a review by three Federal commissions, the final approval of the Memorial site proposed by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board and the American Battle Monuments Commission was announced by the Secretary of the Interior at a press conference conducted at the future location of the Memorial -- on the Mall in Ash Woods, near the Lincoln Memorial and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Concurrent with the announcement of the approval of the Memorial site, the American Battle Monuments Commission announced the start of competition for the design of the Memorial. The competition is open to all U.S. citizens 18 years of age and older who notify the commission of their interest in the competition, in writing, by December 16, 1988. The address for entering the competition or for requesting further information about it is:

**Korean War Veterans Memorial Design Competition
Post Office Box 17045
Baltimore, MD 21203-7045**

By law, the Memorial is to be established using private, rather than public funds. At the present time just over two million dollars of the six million dollar initial fund raising goal has been deposited in the Memorial fund account with the Treasurer of the United States. The fund is authorized to accept donations from corporations and institutions as well as individuals. Anyone who desires to contribute to the establishment of the Memorial may do so by mailing a check or money order to:

**Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund
Post Office Box 2372
Washington, DC 20013-2372**

The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

Over the years since the termination of the fighting in Korea, there have been increasing calls for the establishment of a memorial to recognize and honor all American servicemen and women who participated in the Korean War.

On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed into law P.L. 99-572, authorizing the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor members of the United States Armed Forces who served in the Korean War, particularly those killed in action, still missing in action, or who were prisoners of war.

The legislation assigns the task of erecting the Memorial to the American Battle Monuments Commission. The same legislation also provides for the appointment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board to advise and assist the Commission in this task. In addition, the law directs that the Memorial be built using private funds, and it authorizes the Commission to solicit, accept, and account for funds contributed for this purpose.

To date, over $2.4 million of a $6 million goal has been deposited by the Commission with the Treasurer of the United States in a special escrow account called the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund.

Contributions to the Memorial fund are invested in interest bearing instruments secured by the United States government, and they may be used only for the building of the Memorial.

The Memorial will be located in Ash Woods, a grove of trees on the Mall located near the Lincoln Memorial and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Viet Nam Veterans Memorial. This site was selected, from among four, by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Its approval was controlled by three independent Federal commissions: the National Capital Memorial Commission; the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts. Secretary Hodel announced the final approval of the site at a ceremony on the site, September 16, 1988.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board

The legislation authorizing the establishment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial establishes a twelve member Advisory Board of Korean War veterans appointed by the President. This Advisory Board is responsible for the following:

- Recommending the site and selecting the design for the memorial, subject to the approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission;
- Promoting the establishment of the memorial;
- Encouraging the donation of private funds.

General Richard G. Stilwell (U.S. Army, Retired) is Chairman of the Korean War Veterans Advisory Board. Other Advisory Board members are as follows:

General Raymond G. Davis (USMC, Retired), Deputy Chairman

The Honorable Edward R. Borcherdt

Colonel Fred V. Cherry (U.S. Air Force, Retired)

The Honorable John B. Curcio

The Honorable Thomas G. Dehne

Colonel Conrad Hausman (U.S. Army, Retired)

Colonel Rosemary McCarthy (U.S. Army, Retired)

The Honorable James D. "Mike" McKevitt

The Honorable William McSweeny

The Honorable Carlos Rodriguez

Colonel William E. Weber (U.S. Army, Retired)

Colonel John F.C. Kenney, Jr. (U.S. Army, Retired), Executive Director

Contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to accept cash contributions for the establishment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. Contributions from individuals, groups, organizations or corporations should be sent to:

Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund

American Battle Monuments Commission

Post Office Box 2372

Washington, D.C. 20013-2372

All contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund are earmarked exclusively for the establishment of the memorial. No contributions are used for fundraising purposes. All contributions are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a special account for the Korean War Veterans Memorial. These contributions are invested in interest bearing accounts guaranteed by the U.S. Government. All funds are administered under the oversight of Congressional committees.

Checks should be made payable to the: Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund/ABMC.

Public Law 99-572
99th Congress

An Act

Oct. 28, 1986
[H.R. 2205]

To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL

40 USC 1003 note.

SECTION 1. The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war, particularly those who were killed in action, are still listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. Such memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

40 USC 1003 note.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board which shall consist of twelve veterans who served in the Korean war. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President within one hundred and twenty calendar days of enactment of this Act.

(b) The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board shall be responsible for:

(1) recommending the site and selecting the design for the memorial, subject to the approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission and in accordance with section 7(a) of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986; and

(2) promoting the establishment of the memorial and encouraging the donation of private funds for the construction and maintenance of the memorial.

FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION AND PRIVATE FUNDING

40 USC 1003 note.

SEC. 3. (a) The American Battle Monuments Commission shall establish the memorial with private funds except as provided in subsection (b) of this section. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, the American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to solicit and accept private contributions. The Commission is directed to establish an account into which these private funds shall be deposited and to maintain documentation of such contributions.

Appropriation authorization.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated:

(1) $500,000 for site preparation, design, planning, and associated administrative costs for the establishment of the memorial; and

(2) $500,000 for construction of the memorial, to be available only after a construction permit has been issued for the memorial.

(c) Private funds donated in excess of the cost of construction and maintenance of the memorial shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts to reimburse the United States for funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

Approved October 28, 1986.

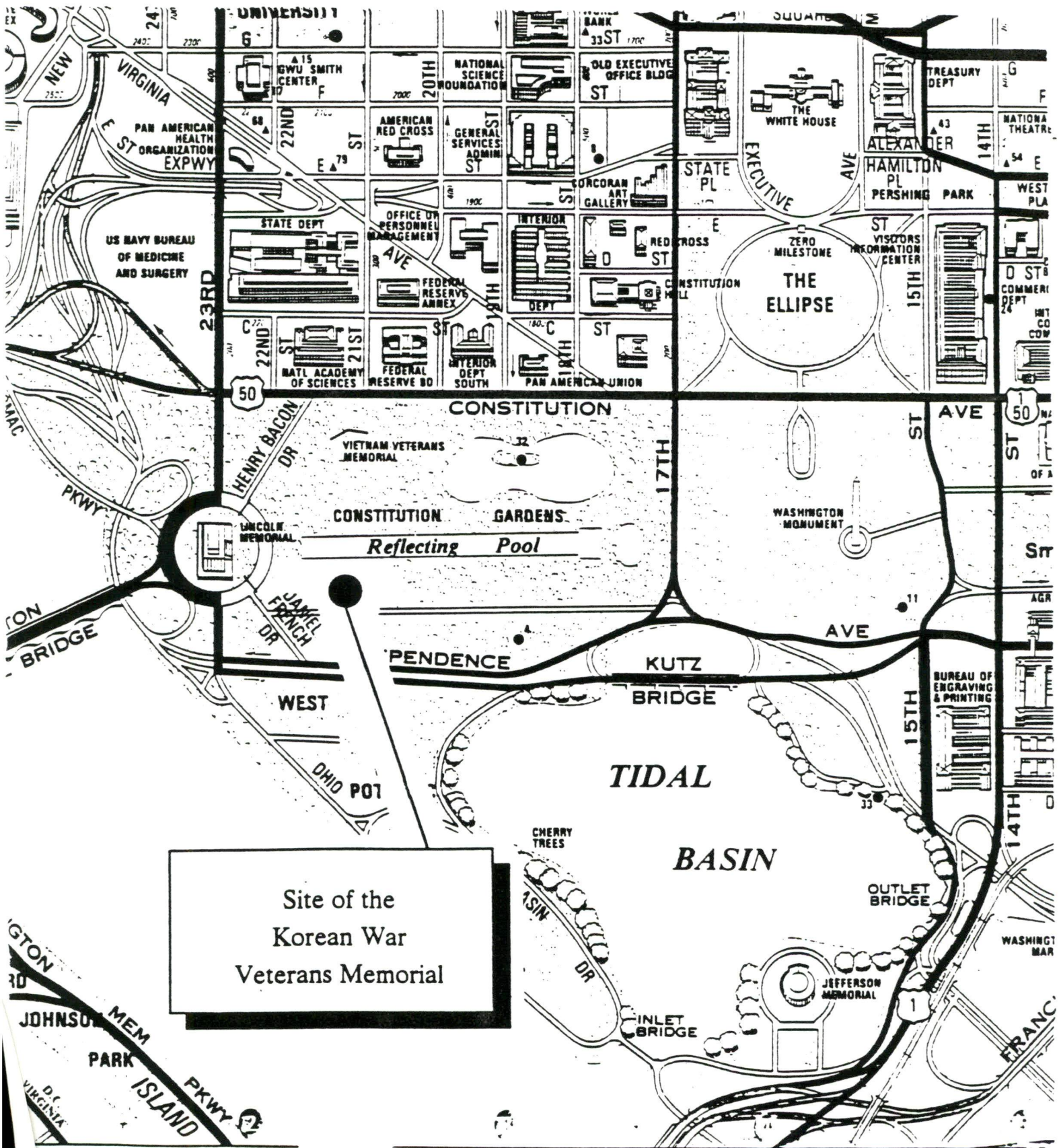
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2205:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 99-341 (Comm. on House Administration).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-459 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 131 (1985): Nov. 4, 6, considered and passed House.
Vol. 132 (1986): Oct. 9, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 14, House concurred in Senate amendment.

○

The Korean War Veterans Memorial

In The Nation's Capital



18th and C Streets, N.W. ★ Room 5024 ★ Washington, D.C. 20240 ★ 202-343-2561

The Korean War

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950, when the North Korean Army -- organized, trained and equipped by the Soviet Union -- invaded the Republic of (South) Korea. Three days later, South Korea's capital city, Seoul, fell to the Communists. President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. troops, planes and warships to defend South Korea, and named General Douglas MacArthur supreme commander in Korea.

Encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression; and for the first and only time in its history, created an United Nations Command, with the U.S. as its executive agent, to repel the attack of North Korea and save South Korea from Communist domination.

In addition to the United States and South Korea, twenty other nations provided military contingents which served under the United Nations banner. The fighting raged for more than three years. General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General MacArthur in April, 1951; General Mark Clark succeeded him in May, 1952. Active hostilities were suspended by an armistice which became effective on July 27, 1953.

Since there has never been a political settlement of the conflict, an uneasy peace still reigns over the Korean peninsula. The provisions of the armistice agreement still constitute, among other things, a de facto boundary between the two Koreas -- the North Korean Peoples Republic and the territory of the Republic of Korea in the South.

The human and material costs of the Korean War are staggering. Korean military and civilian losses have never been accurately recorded. More than 250,000 military personnel from the combined United Nations forces were killed.

Over 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved -- directly or indirectly -- in the war. American casualties included 54,246 casualties, including 33,629 battle deaths. In addition, 103,284 Americans were wounded and more than 8,000 are still listed as missing or unaccounted for.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Fact Sheet

The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) was created by an act of Congress in March, 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where U.S. Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, the date of U.S. entry into World War I. ABMC is a small, independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The Commission is responsible for:

- Commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since U.S. entry into World War I through erecting suitable memorial shrines;
- Designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American burial grounds in foreign countries;
- Controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations, both public and private;
- Encouraging the maintenance of U.S. military monuments and markers on foreign soil by their sponsors.

After World War I, the Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces. World War I cemetery memorials are located in France, England, Belgium and Gibraltar.

Following World War II, fourteen sites were selected by the Secretary of the Army and the Commission as permanent cemetries. World War II cemeteries are located in the following countries: France, England, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Tunisia and the Philippines. Other cemeteries and memorials administered by the Commission are located New York City, Hawaii, San Fransisco, Panama and Mexico City.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, there can be no further burials in American military cemeteries overseas, except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.

The American Battle Monuments Commission is chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster. Its eleven commission members are appointed by the President of the United States.

Commission Members

General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Retired), Chairman

The Honorable Armistead J. Maupin, Vice Chairman

The Honorable Francis J. Bagnell

The Honorable Kitty D. Bradley

The Honorable Joseph W. Canzeri

The Honorable Aubrey O. Cookman

The Honorable Rexford C. Early

The Honorable William E. Hickey

The Honorable Preston H. Long

The Honorable John C. McDonald

The Honorable Freda J. Poundstone

General A.J. Adams, Secretary

The Korean War Veterans Memorial

In The Nation's Capital



Photo Copy Preservation

REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

Steph
Blessey

GENERAL DAVIS, GENERAL STILWELL, GENERAL GOODPASTER [GOOD PAST ER], SECRETARY LUJAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS, FELLOW VETERANS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AND I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF SHARING THIS OCCASION.

WOODROW WILSON ONCE SAID, "A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN IS NEVER SO PROUD OF HIS FLAG AS WHEN IT COMES TO MEAN FOR OTHERS, AS TO HIMSELF, A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY."

WELL, FITTINGLY, WE MEET THIS MORNING ON FLAG DAY AND THE DAY OF THE U.S. ARMY'S FOUNDING. AND AS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS, TO PUBLICLY UNVEIL THE WINNING DESIGN FOR A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY: THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, MANY SUCH SYMBOLS IN THIS CAPITAL CITY. MEMORIALS WHICH RIGHTLY HAIL VETERANS FROM BUNKER HILL TO GETTYSBURG TO THE RICE PADDIES OF VIET NAM. THEY ARE PART OF OUR HISTORY, AND OF OUR LORE. MONUMENTS TO THE DEAD, AND THE LIVING.

BUT UNTIL RECENTLY, THE KOREAN WAR WAS NOT FORMALLY REMEMBERED. NOR WERE THE OVER 5.7 MILLION AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE DIRECTLY, AND INDIRECTLY, INVOLVED.

TODAY, WE SAY: NO MORE. IT'S TIME TO REMEMBER. FOR WE ARE HERE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO SERVED DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT. AND TO RECALL AN AMERICAN VICTORY THAT REMAINS TOO LITTLE APPRECIATED AND TOO SELDOM UNDERSTOOD.

WE RECALL THAT WHEN WAR BEGAN, THE FORCES OF TOTALITARIANISM SEEMED READY TO OVERRUN ALL OF ASIA. BUT IT NEVER HAPPENED.

FOR KOREA WAS THE FIRST ALLIED EFFORT IN HISTORY TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM BY COMBINING STRENGTH.

FIGHTING SIDE-BY-SIDE UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND OTHER ALLIES STROVE TO HALT AGGRESSION. WE SUCCEEDED -- AND BUILT A STABLE PEACE THAT HAS LASTED FOR MORE THAN 35 YEARS. TOGETHER, WE HELD THE LINE.

TODAY, WE ARE STILL HOLDING IT. AND LET ME SALUTE THOSE AMERICAN TROOPS WHO GUARD THE 38TH PARALLEL. AND I WANT TO SALUTE OUR ALLIES. FOR THEY, TOO, HAVE SACRIFICED ON FREEDOM'S BEHALF. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN MUCH OF ASIA, WE CANNOT BE SURE. BUT OF THIS, WE ARE CERTAIN: IN RETROSPECT, THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT SO EXEMPLIFIED BY THE KOREAN CONFLICT CREATED THE CONDITIONS FOR THE TIDE TOWARD DEMOCRACY NOW CHANGING, AND UPLIFTING, OUR GLOBE.

THE DESIGN WE UNVEIL TODAY HONORS THAT DEMOCRACY. AND THE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO TOOK UP ARMS, AND BORE OUR BURDEN, SO THAT FREEDOM COULD SURVIVE. OUR NEARLY 5 MILLION KOREAN WAR VETERANS ALIVE TODAY -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR 103,000 WOUNDED IN THE CONFLICT -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR MORE THAN 8,000 MISSING OR UNACCOUNTED FOR. THE 54,246 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES -- WHO GAVE, AS LINCOLN SAID, "THAT LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION."

THIS DAY MARKS ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE MEMORIAL THAT KOREA'S VETERANS DESERVE, AND WILL HAVE -- A PROCESS WHICH BEGAN WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF A KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. LAST SEPTEMBER A SITE WAS APPROVED ON THE WASHINGTON MALL.

THE MEMORIAL WILL BE BUILT IN ASH WOODS, A GROVE OF TREES NEAR THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, ACROSS THE REFLECTING POOL FROM THE VIET NAM MEMORIAL. AND ITS EXISTENCE WILL BE DUE TO A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

AMONG THEM ARE MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES WHO HELPED PASS THIS LEGISLATION. AND, OF COURSE, THE SPONSORS OF THIS MEMORIAL.

IN THAT CONTEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION -- CHAIRED BY GENERAL GOODPASTER, STAFF SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER -- AND THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD.

NEXT, LET ME THANK THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO CHOSE THIS DESIGN. AND TO CHAIRMAN RAY DAVIS, MY SPECIAL THANKS FOR CHAIRING THE COMMITTEE. I WANT TO ALSO REPEAT, AS GENERAL STILWELL HAS NOTED, THAT EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS FUNDING HAS BEEN PRIVATELY FINANCED.

AND TO COMMEND, AS HE DID, MAX JAMEISON [JAME I SON], WHOSE COMPANY DONATED $1 MILLION. AND ABIGAIL VAN BUREN -- "DEAR ABBY" -- WHOSE READERS RAISED, ALMOST UNBELIEVABLY, $330,000 FOR THE VETERANS MEMORIAL.

GENERAL DAVIS HAS OBSERVED HOW THE DESIGN FOR THEIR -- FOR YOUR -- MEMORIAL WAS CRAFTED BY FOUR PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS ON THE FACULTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE. DON LEON. ELIZA OBERHOLTZER. AND JOHN AND VERONICA LUCAS.

TO ALL OF THEM, MY CONGRATULATIONS [PAUSE] . . . YOU MAY ECLIPSE JOE PATERNO AND THE NITTANY LIONS AS PENN STATE'S MOST NOTED TEAM.

AND LET ME ADD THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THE MEMORIAL ITSELF IS UNVEILED. FOR IT WILL STAND AS AMERICA'S LASTING TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY, IN AN UNKNOWN LAND, AS LIBERTY'S HORATIO AT THE BRIDGE.

AS YOU VIEW IT, THINK OF SUCH NAMES AS RIDGWAY, VAN FLEET, MACARTHUR. AND OF SHELL-TORN UPLANDS DUBBED PORK CHOP, BLOODY, AND ARROWHEAD.

REMEMBER PLACES LIKE PANMUNJOM AND, YES, INCHON. AND THE HEROISM OF THE SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT ACROSS THE RUGGED, SNOW-COVERED HILLS.

THINK OF MEN LIKE JAMES GARNER AND NEIL ARMSTRONG. OR THE MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO SERVED IN KOREA -- AMONG THEM, WARREN RUDMAN AND JOHN GLENN. AND JOHN'S WINGMAN: TED WILLIAMS -- TEDDY BALLGAME -- THE GREATEST HITTER WHO EVER LIVED.

HEROES WHO SHOWED THAT OURS WOULD NOT BE THE LAND OF THE FREE IF IT WERE NOT ALSO THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

YES, THINK OF THEM, HONOR THEM. REMEMBER HOW THEY SERVED FROM PUSAN TO PYONGYANG [PEE ONG YONG].

HEROES LIKE ROSEMARY MCCARTHY, A COURAGEOUS ARMY NURSE. OR MY GOOD FRIEND PETE MCCLOSKEY, WHO ENDURED SUPERIOR FORCES TO CHARGE UP AND TAKE HIS HILL. AND WHOSE TROOPS SO ADMIRED HIM THAT THEY NAMED A BASEBALL FIELD IN KOREA IN HIS HONOR.

OR WALLY LUKENS, WHO BRAVED ENEMY FIRE TO REPLACE ANOTHER PLATOON LEADER, THEN PICKED UP A GRAVELY WOUNDED INFANTRYMAN AND CARRIED HIM TO THE REAR. WALLY'S EFFORT TO SAVE THAT LIFE WAS IN VAIN. BUT HIS SELFLESS DEVOTION TO HIS MEN -- HIS GRIT AND GUTS -- LIVES ON IN THE SOULS OF ALL AMERICANS IN UNIFORM.

TO MY RIGHT SITS SUCH AN AMERICAN: RAY DAVIS, WHO AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL DURING THE WAR RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, IN THIS VERY PLACE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN -- HIMSELF A VETERAN -- PRESENTED THAT MEDAL. AND THEN HE SAID: "COLONEL, I'D RATHER HAVE THIS THAN BE PRESIDENT."

RAY DAVIS WON HIS MEDAL FOR YOU, AND ME, AND AMERICA. HE'S WEARING IT TODAY. IT MAKES US PROUD. AND SO WILL THE DESIGN OF YOUR VETERANS MEMORIAL. IT SPEAKS OF WALKING TOWARD FREEDOM, AND TOWARD HOME, IN THE COLD THAT WAS KOREA.

MIKE MCKEVITT WAS A FIGHTER PILOT IN KOREA. AND HE TELLS ME HE COULDN'T SLEEP FOR THREE NIGHTS AFTER FIRST SEEING THIS MEMORIAL. YOU'RE ABOUT TO SEE WHY.

# # # #

CJ5805
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1979
WH

96th Congress
1st Session

SENATE COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 3

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS 1863–1978

"IN THE NAME OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES"

U.S. Congress. Senate.

PREPARED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE



FEBRUARY 14, 1979

Printed for the use of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1979

61-489 O

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

speeding southward toward an area where friendly fighter-bombers were conducting low level operations against the Communist lines of communications. With selfless disregard for the numerical superiority of the enemy, Maj. Davis positioned his 2 aircraft, then dove at the MIG formation. While speeding through the formation from the rear, he singled out a MIG–15 and destroyed it with a concentrated burst of fire. Although he was now under continuous fire from the enemy fighters to his rear, Maj. Davis sustained his attack. He fired at another MIG–15 which, bursting into smoke and flames, went into a vertical dive. Rather than maintain his superior speed and evade the enemy fire being concentrated on him, he elected to reduce his speed and sought out still a third MIG–15. During this latest attack his aircraft sustained a direct hit, went out of control, then crashed into a mountain 30 miles south of the Yalu River. Maj. Davis' bold attack completely disrupted the enemy formation, permitting the friendly fighter-bombers to successfully complete their interdiction mission. Maj. Davis, by his indomitable fighting spirit, heroic aggressiveness, and superb courage in engaging the enemy against formidable odds exemplified valor at its highest.

DAVIS, RAYMOND G.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, commanding officer, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein). *Place and date:* Vicinity Hagaru-ri, Korea, 1 through 4 December 1950. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Born:* 13 January 1915, Fitzgerald, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Although keenly aware that the operation involved breaking through a surrounding enemy and advancing 8 miles along primitive icy trails in the bitter cold with every passage disputed by a savage and determined foe, Lt. Col. Davis boldly led his battalion into the attack in a daring attempt to relieve a beleaguered rifle company and to seize, hold, and defend a vital mountain pass controlling the only route available for 2 marine regiments in danger of being cut off by numerically superior hostile forces during their redeployment to the port of Hungnam. When the battalion immediately encountered strong opposition from entrenched enemy forces commanding high ground in the path of the advance, he promptly spearheaded his unit in a fierce attack up the steep, ice-covered slopes in the face of withering fire and, personally leading the assault groups in a hand-to-hand encounter, drove the hostile troops from their positions, rested his men, and reconnoitered the area under enemy fire to determine the best route for continuing the mission. Always in the thick of the fighting Lt. Col. Davis led his battalion over 3 successive ridges in the deep snow in continuous attacks against the enemy and, constantly inspiring and encouraging his men throughout the night, brought his unit to a point within 1,500 yards of the surrounded rifle company by daybreak. Although knocked to the ground when a shell fragment struck his helmet and 2 bullets pierced his clothing, he arose and fought his way forward at the head of his men until he reached the isolated marines. On the following morning, he bravely led his battalion in securing the vital

mountain pass from a strongly entrenched and numerically superior hostile force, carrying all his wounded with him, including 22 litter cases and numerous ambulatory patients. Despite repeated savage and heavy assaults by the enemy, he stubbornly held the vital terrain until the 2 regiments of the division had deployed through the pass and, on the morning of 4 December, led his battalion into Hagaru-ri intact. By his superb leadership, outstanding courage, and brilliant tactical ability, Lt. Col. Davis was directly instrumental in saving the beleagured rifle company from complete annihilation and enabled the 2 marine regiments to escape possible destruction. His valiant devotion to duty and unyielding fighting spirit in the face of almost insurmountable odds enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

DEAN, WILLIAM F.

Rank and organization: Major General, U.S. Army, commanding general, 24th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Taejon, Korea, 20 and 21 July 1950. *Entered service at:* California. *Born:* 1 August 1899, Carlyle, Ill. *G.O. No.:* 7, 16 February 1951. *Citation:* Maj. Gen. Dean distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the repeated risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. In command of a unit suddenly relieved from occupation duties in Japan and as yet untried in combat, faced with a ruthless and determined enemy, highly trained and overwhelmingly superior in numbers, he felt it his duty to take action which to a man of his military experience and knowledge was clearly apt to result in his death. He personally and alone attacked an enemy tank while armed only with a handgrenade. He also directed the fire of his tanks from an exposed position with neither cover nor concealment while under observed artillery and small-arm fire. When the town of Taejon was finally overrun he refused to insure his own safety by leaving with the leading elements but remained behind organizing his retreating forces, directing stragglers, and was last seen assisting the wounded to a place of safety. These actions indicate that Maj. Gen. Dean felt it necessary to sustain the courage and resolution of his troops by examples of excessive gallantry committed always at the threatened portions of his frontlines. The magnificent response of his unit to this willing and cheerful sacrifice, made with full knowledge of its certain cost, is history. The success of this phase of the campaign is in large measure due to Maj. Gen. Dean's heroic leadership, courageous and loyal devotion to his men, and his complete disregard for personal safety.

*DESIDERIO, REGINALD B.

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, commanding officer, Company E, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Ipsok, Korea, 27 November 1950. *Entered service at:* Gilroy, Calif. *Born:* 12 September 1918, Clairton, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 58, 2 August 1951. *Citation:* Capt. Desiderio distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the repeated risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. His company was given the mission of defending the command post of a task force against an enemy breakthrough. After personal reconnaissance during darkness and under intense enemy fire, he placed his men in defensive positions to

Staffed - Stephanie

Sect. Lujon
Dep Sec. Princip.

(Smith/Blessey)
June 11, 1989
Draft Five
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

Gen Goodpaster

Mike McKevitt

General Stilwell, General Davis, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Vixon Papers

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

Dict. of Days P. 412 Book of Days

the day... of the U.S. Army began

Well, fittingly, we meet this morning on Flag Day and ~~Armed Forces Day~~. And as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

Inner Battle Mon Commission
The Outdoor Sculpture of Wash. D.C.

There are, of course, many such symbols in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the dead, and the living.

Korean War Memorial

But until recently, the Korean War was somehow unacknowledged. And the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved were unremembered.

Today, we say: No more. It's time to remember. For we are here to salute America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict. And to recall, yes, an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

You know, Barbara and I were living in Midland, Texas, when Korea erupted. June 25, 1950. And years later, I interviewed a man for a job with my company.

I learned then that we'd lived ~~two streets away from each~~ other in 1950 -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan Atchinson had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

We remember that when war began, the forces of totalitarianism seemed to be ready to overrun all of Asia. And we recall what happened when the conflict ended. The Korean Armistice stopped Communism in its tracks. And marked an initial step in the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe.

The design we unveil today honors democracy. And the men and women -- Clelan and all the others -- who took up arms, and bore our burden, so that freedom could survive. The nearly 5 million Korean veterans alive today -- we honor them. The 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. The more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 who gave of themselves -- who gave their lives.

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve, and will have -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia. Last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Viet Nam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends.

Among them are the sponsors of this Memorial. And I would like to thank the American Battle Monuments Commission -- ~~chaired by~~ General Andrew Goodpaster [GOOD-paste-er], ~~chief of staff~~ to President Eisenhower -- and the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

Next, let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the Committee. I want to also note that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And no one warrants a bigger hand than Abigail Van Buren -- yes, "Dear Abby" -- who has raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

The design for their -- for your -- memorial was created over six months, and chosen from 540 entries. And it was crafted by four professional architects and designers who are also on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University Department of Architecture. Don Leon. Eliza Oberholtzer. And John and Veronica Lucas.

James Garner

Publicity Agent Susan Kelly 213 658-5800

Ed

(818) 840-3691

To all of them, my congratulations [PAUSE] . . . you may eclipse Joe Paterno and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team. ~~And let me add that I look forward to the day when this memorial is unveiled.~~ This memorial ~~For it~~ will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly, in an unknown land, as liberty's Horatio at the bridge.

As you view it, think of such names as Ridgway, Van Fleet, MacArthur. And of shell-torn ~~hills~~ plots dubbed Pork Chop, Bloody, and Arrowhead. Remember places like Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon. And the heroism of the soldiers who toiled in the gulleys and the swamps.

Think of men like Jim Garner, ~~Ed MacMahon,~~ and ~~Secretary of State Jim Baker.~~ Or the 66 members of Congress who served ~~in~~ during the Korea -- among them, Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Ted Williams -- Teddy Ballgame -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

Remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang. Heroes, yes, and "patriotic Americans."

Heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse. Or my good friend Pete McCloskey, who three times endured superior forces to charge up and, finally, take his hill. And whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in Korea in his honor. Or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. Wally's effort to save

that life was in vain. But its grit and guts live on in the souls of all our men in uniform.

To my right sits such a man: Ray Davis, who as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war won the Congressional Medal of Honor. Thirty-seven years ago, in this very place, President Truman -- himself a veteran -- presented that medal. And then he said: "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

Ray Davis won his medal for you, and me, and America. He's wearing it today. It makes us proud. And so will the design of your Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom, and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKevitt was a fighter pilot in Korea. And he tells me he couldn't sleep for three nights after first seeing this memorial. You're about to see why.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JUNE 13, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

I. SUMMARY

At 2 p.m., on Wednesday, June 14, you will address about 170 people in the Rose Garden. The ceremony will mark the unveiling of the design of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. The audience will include members of Congress and the Memorial Advisory Board.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks focus on the need to recall the meaning, and the men and women, of America's participation in the Korean conflict. The text includes examples of individual heroism, and how such deeds helped begin "the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe."

(Smith/Blessey)
June 13, 1989
Draft Six
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Davis, General Stilwell, General Goodpaster [Good PAST er], Secretary Lujan, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

Well, fittingly, we meet this morning on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

There are, of course, many such symbols in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the dead, and the living.

But until recently, the Korean War was not formally remembered. Nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved.

Today, we say: No more. It's time to remember. For we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict. And to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

You know, Barbara and I were living in Midland, Texas, when Korea erupted. June 25, 1950. Years later, I interviewed a man for a job with my company.

I learned then that we'd lived a couple blocks away from each other in the early fifties -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan Atchinson had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

We recall that when war began, the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain Communism by combining strength.

Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. We succeeded -- and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. Together, we held the line.

Today, we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th Parallel. And I want to salute our allies. For they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's

behalf. What will happen in much of Asia, we cannot be sure. But of this, we are certain: In retrospect, the policy of containment so exemplified by the Korean conflict created the conditions for the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe.

The design we unveil today honors that democracy. And the American men and women -- Clelan and all the others -- who took up arms, and bore our burden, so that freedom could survive. Our nearly 5 million Korean War veterans alive today -- we honor them. Our 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. Our more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 Americans who gave their lives -- who gave, as Lincoln said, "that last full measure of devotion."

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve, and will have -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia. Last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Viet Nam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends.

Among them are members of both parties who helped pass this legislation. And, of course, the sponsors of this Memorial. In that context, I would like to thank the American Battle Monuments Commission -- chaired by General Goodpaster, ~~chief of staff~~ staff secretary to

President Eisenhower -- and the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

Next, let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the Committee. I want to also repeat, as General Stilwell has noted, that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And to commend, as he did, Max Jameison [JAME i son], whose company donated $1 million. And Abigail Van Buren -- "Dear Abby" -- whose readers raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

General Davis has observed how the design for their -- for your -- memorial was crafted by four professional architects and designers on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University Department of Architecture. Don Leon. Eliza Oberholtzer. And John and Veronica Lucas.

To all of them, my congratulations [PAUSE] . . . you may eclipse Joe Paterno and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team. And let me add that I look forward to the day when the memorial itself is unveiled. For it will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly, in an unknown land, as liberty's Horatio at the bridge.

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Think of men like Jim Garner, ~~Ed MacMahon, and Secretary of State Jim Baker~~ Neil Armstrong. Or the 66 members of Congress who served during the Korean conflict -- among them, Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Ted Williams -- Teddy Ballgame -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

Yes, think of them, honor them. Remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang.

Heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse. Or my good friend Pete McCloskey, who endured superior forces to charge up and take his hill. And whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in Korea in his honor. Or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. Wally's effort to save that life was in vain. But his selfless devotion to his men -- his grit and guts -- lives on in the souls of all Americans in uniform.

To my right sits such an American: Ray Davis, who as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Thirty-seven years ago, in this very place, President Truman -- himself a veteran -- presented that medal. And then he said: "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

Ray Davis won his medal for you, and me, and America. He's wearing it today. It makes us proud. And so will the design of

your Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom, and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKevitt was a fighter pilot in Korea. And he tells me he couldn't sleep for three nights after first seeing this memorial. You're about to see why.

# # # #

MEMORANDUM OF CALL Previous editions usable

TO: SB

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

OF (Organization) Mike McKeever

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Pete McCloskey will be there

all info is accurate

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
		6:16

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 **STANDARD FORM 63** (Rev. 8-81)
★ U.S. GPO: 1988 — 201-759 Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

Phone
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message Scowcroft died
Not serve in Korea

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-023

REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Davis, General Stilwell, General Goodpaster [Good PAST er], General Gray, Secretary Lujan, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

WELL, FITTINGLY, WE MEET THIS MORNING ON FLAG DAY AND THE DAY OF THE U.S. ARMY'S FOUNDING. AND AS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS, TO PUBLICLY UNVEIL THE WINNING DESIGN FOR A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY: THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, MANY SUCH SYMBOLS IN THIS CAPITAL CITY. MEMORIALS WHICH RIGHTLY HAIL VETERANS FROM BUNKER HILL TO GETTYSBURG TO THE RICE PADDIES OF VIET NAM. THEY ARE PART OF OUR HISTORY, AND OF OUR LORE. MONUMENTS TO THE DEAD, AND THE LIVING.

BUT UNTIL RECENTLY, THE KOREAN WAR WAS NOT FORMALLY REMEMBERED. NOR WERE THE OVER 5.7 MILLION AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE DIRECTLY, AND INDIRECTLY, INVOLVED.

TODAY, WE SAY: NO MORE. IT'S TIME TO REMEMBER. FOR WE ARE HERE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO SERVED DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT. AND TO RECALL AN AMERICAN VICTORY THAT REMAINS TOO LITTLE APPRECIATED AND TOO SELDOM UNDERSTOOD.

WE RECALL THAT WHEN WAR BEGAN, THE FORCES OF TOTALITARIANISM SEEMED READY TO OVERRUN ALL OF ASIA. BUT IT NEVER HAPPENED.

FOR KOREA WAS THE FIRST ALLIED EFFORT IN HISTORY TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM BY COMBINING STRENGTH.

FIGHTING SIDE-BY-SIDE UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND OTHER ALLIES STROVE TO HALT AGGRESSION. WE SUCCEEDED -- AND BUILT A STABLE PEACE THAT HAS LASTED FOR MORE THAN 35 YEARS. TOGETHER, WE HELD THE LINE.

TODAY, WE ARE STILL HOLDING IT. AND LET ME SALUTE THOSE AMERICAN TROOPS WHO GUARD THE 38TH PARALLEL. AND I WANT TO SALUTE OUR ALLIES. FOR THEY, TOO, HAVE SACRIFICED ON FREEDOM'S BEHALF. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN MUCH OF ASIA, WE CANNOT BE SURE. BUT OF THIS, WE ARE CERTAIN: IN RETROSPECT, THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT SO EXEMPLIFIED BY THE KOREAN CONFLICT CREATED THE CONDITIONS FOR THE TIDE TOWARD DEMOCRACY NOW CHANGING, AND UPLIFTING, OUR GLOBE.

THE DESIGN WE UNVEIL TODAY HONORS THAT DEMOCRACY. AND THE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO TOOK UP ARMS, AND BORE OUR BURDEN, SO THAT FREEDOM COULD SURVIVE. OUR NEARLY 5 MILLION KOREAN WAR VETERANS ALIVE TODAY -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR 103,000 WOUNDED IN THE CONFLICT -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR MORE THAN 8,000 MISSING OR UNACCOUNTED FOR. THE 54,246 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES -- WHO GAVE, AS LINCOLN SAID, "THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION."

THIS DAY MARKS ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE MEMORIAL THAT KOREA'S VETERANS DESERVE, AND WILL HAVE -- A PROCESS WHICH BEGAN WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF A KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. LAST SEPTEMBER A SITE WAS APPROVED ON THE WASHINGTON MALL.

THE MEMORIAL WILL BE BUILT IN ASH WOODS, A GROVE OF TREES NEAR THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, ACROSS THE REFLECTING POOL FROM THE VIET NAM MEMORIAL. AND ITS EXISTENCE WILL BE DUE TO A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

AMONG THEM ARE MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES WHO HELPED PASS THIS LEGISLATION. AND, OF COURSE, THE SPONSORS OF THIS MEMORIAL.

IN THAT CONTEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION -- CHAIRED BY GENERAL GOODPASTER, STAFF SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER -- AND THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD.

NEXT, LET ME THANK THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO CHOSE THIS DESIGN. AND TO CHAIRMAN RAY DAVIS, MY SPECIAL THANKS FOR CHAIRING THE COMMITTEE. I WANT TO ALSO REPEAT, AS GENERAL STILWELL HAS NOTED, THAT EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS FUNDING HAS BEEN PRIVATELY FINANCED.

AND TO COMMEND, AS HE DID, MAX JAMEISON [JAME I SON], WHOSE COMPANY DONATED $1 MILLION. AND ABIGAIL VAN BUREN -- "DEAR ABBY" -- WHOSE READERS RAISED, ALMOST UNBELIEVABLY, $330,000 FOR THE VETERANS MEMORIAL.

GENERAL DAVIS HAS OBSERVED HOW THE DESIGN FOR THEIR -- FOR YOUR -- MEMORIAL WAS CRAFTED BY FOUR PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS ON THE FACULTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE. DON LEON. ELIZA OBERHOLTZER. AND JOHN AND VERONICA LUCAS.

TO ALL OF THEM, MY CONGRATULATIONS [PAUSE] . . . YOU MAY ECLIPSE JOE PATERNO AND THE NITTANY LIONS AS PENN STATE'S MOST NOTED TEAM.

AND LET ME ADD THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THE MEMORIAL ITSELF IS UNVEILED. FOR IT WILL STAND AS AMERICA'S LASTING TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY, IN AN UNKNOWN LAND, AS LIBERTY'S HORATIO AT THE BRIDGE.

AS YOU VIEW IT, THINK OF SUCH NAMES AS RIDGWAY, VAN FLEET, MACARTHUR. AND OF SHELL-TORN UPLANDS DUBBED PORK CHOP, BLOODY, AND ARROWHEAD.

REMEMBER PLACES LIKE PANMUNJOM AND, YES, INCHON. AND THE HEROISM OF THE SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT ACROSS THE RUGGED, SNOW-COVERED HILLS.

THINK OF MEN LIKE JAMES GARNER AND NEIL ARMSTRONG. OR THE MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO SERVED IN KOREA -- AMONG THEM, WARREN RUDMAN AND JOHN GLENN. AND JOHN'S WINGMAN: TED WILLIAMS -- TEDDY BALLGAME -- THE GREATEST HITTER WHO EVER LIVED.

OR GENERAL AL GRAY, SITTING RIGHT HERE, WHO VOLUNTEERED TWICE TO SERVE ON THE FRONT LINE -- FIRST, AS AN ENLISTED MARINE; AND LATER, AS A COMMISSIONED OFFICER, COURAGEOUSLY LEADING AN INFANTRY PLATOON. HEROES WHO SHOWED THAT OURS WOULD NOT BE THE LAND OF THE FREE IF IT WERE NOT ALSO THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

YES, THINK OF THEM, HONOR THEM. REMEMBER HOW THEY SERVED FROM PUSAN TO PYONGYANG [PEE ONG YONG].

HEROES LIKE ROSEMARY MCCARTHY, A COURAGEOUS ARMY NURSE. OR MY GOOD FRIEND PETE MCCLOSKEY, WHO ENDURED SUPERIOR FORCES TO CHARGE UP AND TAKE HIS HILL. AND WHOSE TROOPS SO ADMIRED HIM THAT THEY NAMED A BASEBALL FIELD IN KOREA IN HIS HONOR. OR WALLY LUKENS, WHO BRAVED ENEMY FIRE TO REPLACE ANOTHER PLATOON LEADER, THEN PICKED UP A GRAVELY WOUNDED INFANTRYMAN AND CARRIED HIM TO THE REAR. WALLY'S EFFORT TO SAVE THAT LIFE WAS IN VAIN.

BUT HIS SELFLESS DEVOTION TO HIS MEN -- HIS GRIT AND GUTS -- LIVES ON IN THE SOULS OF ALL AMERICANS IN UNIFORM.

TO MY RIGHT SITS SUCH AN AMERICAN: RAY DAVIS, WHO AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL DURING THE WAR RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR. THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, IN THIS VERY PLACE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN -- HIMSELF A VETERAN -- PRESENTED THAT MEDAL. AND THEN HE SAID: "COLONEL, I'D RATHER HAVE THIS THAN BE PRESIDENT."

RAY DAVIS WON HIS MEDAL FOR YOU, AND ME, AND AMERICA. HE'S WEARING IT TODAY. IT MAKES US PROUD. AND SO WILL THE DESIGN OF YOUR VETERANS MEMORIAL. IT SPEAKS OF WALKING TOWARD FREEDOM, AND TOWARD HOME, IN THE COLD THAT WAS KOREA.

MIKE MCKEVITT WAS A FIGHTER PILOT IN KOREA. AND HE TELLS ME HE COULDN'T SLEEP FOR THREE NIGHTS AFTER FIRST SEEING THIS MEMORIAL. YOU'RE ABOUT TO SEE WHY.

# # # #





THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 14, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CEREMONY FOR WINNING DESIGN
FOR KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

The Rose Garden

2:14 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. Thank you, General Davis and General Stilwell -- please be seated -- General Goodpaster; our Commandant, General Gray; Secretary Lujan; members of the Commission; winners; second-place winners; third-place winners; fellow veterans; distinguished guests; leaders of the Congress. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

Well, fittingly, we meet here on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding, and as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

And there are, of course, many such symbols in this great Capital of ours. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Vietnam. And they are a part of our history and of our lore. Monuments to the dead and the living.

But until recently, the Korean War was not formally remembered. Nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women who were directly and indirectly involved.

And today we say, no more. It's time to remember. For we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict and to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

We recall that when war began, the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain communism by combining strength.

Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States and the Republic of Korea and other allies strove to halt aggression. And we succeeded -- and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. And together, we held the line.

And today, we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th Parallel. And I want to salute our allies. For they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's behalf. And what will happen in much of Asia, we can't be sure. But of this we are certain -- in retrospect, the policy of containment so exemplified by the Korean conflict created the conditions for the tide toward democracy now changing and uplifting our globe.

The design we unveil today honors that democracy, and the American men and women who took up arms and bore our burden so that freedom could survive. And our nearly five million Korean War

veterans alive today -- we honor them. Our 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. Our more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 Americans who gave their lives -- who gave, as Lincoln said, "the last full measure of devotion."

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve and will have -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District. And last September a site was approved for the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Vietnam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends.

Among them are members of both parties who helped pass this legislation and, of course, the sponsors of this memorial. And in that context, I would like to thank the Battle Monuments Commission -- ably chaired by General Goodpaster, who was years ago right in this building, the staff secretary to President Eisenhower -- and also the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

And now let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the committee. I want also to repeat, as General Stilwell has noted, that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And to commend, as he did, Max Jameison, whose company donated $1 million. And then Abby, "Dear Abby" -- Abigail Van Buren -- whose readers raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

General Davis has observed how the design for their -- rather for your memorial was crafted by four professional architects and designers on the faculty of Penn State, the Department of Architecture. You met them -- Dr. Leon, Oberholtzer, and John and Veronica Lucas. And to all of them, my congratulations. Somehow it seems that you might even eclipse Joe Paterno and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team.

But let me add that I look forward to the day when the memorial itself is unveiled, for it will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly in an unknown land, as liberty's Horatio at the bridge.

And as you view it, think of such names as Ridgway and Van Fleet, MacArthur, shell-torn uplands, Pork Chop, Bloody, Arrowhead. Remember Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon. And the heroism of the soldiers who fought across the rugged, snow-covered hills.

Think of men like James Garner, Neil Armstrong, or the many members of the United States Congress who served in Korea -- Warren Rudman among them, and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Ted Williams -- Ballgame Teddy, they called him -- greatest hitter who ever lived. Or General Al Gray, sitting right here, who volunteered twice to serve on the front line, first as an enlisted Marine and later as a commissioned officer, courageously leading and infantry platoon. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

And, yes, think of them, honor them. Remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang.

Heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse. Or our good friend -- my good friend, Pete McCloskey, who endured superior forces to charge up and take his hill. And whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in his honor in Korea. Or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. His effort to save that life was in vain. But his selfless devotion to his men -- his grit and his guts -- lives on in the souls of all Americans in uniform today.

To my right sits such an American -- stands such an

American -- he's supposed to be seated -- Ray Davis. He was a Lieutenant Colonel during the war, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. And 37 years ago, in this very place, President Truman -- himself a veteran -- presented the medal. And then he said, "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

Ray Davis won his medal for you and for me and our country. And he's wearing it today. And it makes us proud. And so will this design of the Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKavitt was a fighter pilot in Korea. And he tells me he couldn't sleep for three nights after first seeing this memorial. And now we all are about to see why. So could we move over and do the honors. (Applause.)

END 2:23 P.M. EDT

1999

VICTORY WITHOUT WAR

RICHARD NIXON

SIMON AND SCHUSTER
NEW YORK LONDON
TORONTO SYDNEY TOKYO

have not been just another country on the world scene. We have been at the center of the revolutionary progress in man's material condition and have often been a decisive influence in the great political and military struggles of recent times. But we have been more than that. We have also been an ideological beacon—the physical embodiment of a unique philosophy of the relationship between the individual, society, and the state.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, America was not a world power. Economically, we were behind Britain and Germany in relative terms. Militarily, we were not even in the picture. While the great fleets of the imperial powers ruled the seas, we had only recently succeeded in sending a small flotilla around the world—and our land forces were even weaker than our navy. Politically, we were following a policy of deliberately avoiding involvement in the snits and quarrels of the Old World.

At the same time, the ideals that animated the American system carried a profound effect. They gave us boundless optimism about the promise we held out to the world. From the time of our national independence, Americans have believed that we represent ideals that are bigger than ourselves. Thomas Jefferson said, "We act not just for ourselves but for all mankind." Abraham Lincoln spoke of America as the "last, best hope of earth." Albert Beveridge spoke lyrically of America's "manifest destiny." Woodrow Wilson said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean to others as to himself a symbol of liberty."

All these statements were made *before* the United States became an authentic world power. We believed deeply in the principles for which we stood. Our influence stemmed not from our military or economic power but from the enormous appeal that our ideals and their success had in the rest of the world. We were the only great power in history to make its entrance on the world stage not by the force of arms but by the force of its ideas.

In the course of this century, we have stayed true to our ideals. We have been a force for good in the world. We sought to temper the vindictive peace of the Treaty of Versailles. We were a decisive factor in preventing Hitler from making good on his promise of a thousand-year Reich. We have tried to hold the line on Soviet expansionism in Europe and Asia. We have certainly made mis-

REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

GENERAL DAVIS, GENERAL STILWELL, GENERAL GOODPASTER [GOOD PAST ER], GENERAL GRAY, SECRETARY LUJAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS, FELLOW VETERANS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AND I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF SHARING THIS OCCASION.

WOODROW WILSON ONCE SAID, "A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN IS NEVER SO PROUD OF HIS FLAG AS WHEN IT COMES TO MEAN FOR OTHERS, AS TO HIMSELF, A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY."

WELL, FITTINGLY, WE MEET THIS MORNING ON FLAG DAY AND THE DAY OF THE U.S. ARMY'S FOUNDING. AND AS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS, TO PUBLICLY UNVEIL THE WINNING DESIGN FOR A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY: THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, MANY SUCH SYMBOLS IN THIS CAPITAL CITY. MEMORIALS WHICH RIGHTLY HAIL VETERANS FROM BUNKER HILL TO GETTYSBURG TO THE RICE PADDIES OF VIET NAM. THEY ARE PART OF OUR HISTORY, AND OF OUR LORE. MONUMENTS TO THE DEAD, AND THE LIVING.

BUT UNTIL RECENTLY, THE KOREAN WAR WAS NOT FORMALLY REMEMBERED. NOR WERE THE OVER 5.7 MILLION AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE DIRECTLY, AND INDIRECTLY, INVOLVED.

TODAY, WE SAY: NO MORE. IT'S TIME TO REMEMBER. FOR WE ARE HERE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S UNIFORMED SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO SERVED DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT. AND TO RECALL AN AMERICAN VICTORY THAT REMAINS TOO LITTLE APPRECIATED AND TOO SELDOM UNDERSTOOD.

WE RECALL THAT WHEN WAR BEGAN, THE FORCES OF TOTALITARIANISM SEEMED READY TO OVERRUN ALL OF ASIA. BUT IT NEVER HAPPENED.

FOR KOREA WAS THE FIRST ALLIED EFFORT IN HISTORY TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM BY COMBINING STRENGTH.

FIGHTING SIDE-BY-SIDE UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND OTHER ALLIES STROVE TO HALT AGGRESSION. WE SUCCEEDED -- AND BUILT A STABLE PEACE THAT HAS LASTED FOR MORE THAN 35 YEARS. TOGETHER, WE HELD THE LINE.

TODAY, WE ARE STILL HOLDING IT. AND LET ME SALUTE THOSE AMERICAN TROOPS WHO GUARD THE 38TH PARALLEL. AND I WANT TO SALUTE OUR ALLIES. FOR THEY, TOO, HAVE SACRIFICED ON FREEDOM'S BEHALF. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN MUCH OF ASIA, WE CANNOT BE SURE. BUT OF THIS, WE ARE CERTAIN: IN RETROSPECT, THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT SO EXEMPLIFIED BY THE KOREAN CONFLICT CREATED THE CONDITIONS FOR THE TIDE TOWARD DEMOCRACY NOW CHANGING, AND UPLIFTING, OUR GLOBE.

THE DESIGN WE UNVEIL TODAY HONORS THAT DEMOCRACY. AND THE AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO TOOK UP ARMS, AND BORE OUR BURDEN, SO THAT FREEDOM COULD SURVIVE. OUR NEARLY 5 MILLION KOREAN WAR VETERANS ALIVE TODAY -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR 103,000 WOUNDED IN THE CONFLICT -- WE HONOR THEM. OUR MORE THAN 8,000 MISSING OR UNACCOUNTED FOR. THE 54,246 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES -- WHO GAVE, AS LINCOLN SAID, "THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION."

THIS DAY MARKS ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE MEMORIAL THAT KOREA'S VETERANS DESERVE, AND WILL HAVE -- A PROCESS WHICH BEGAN WHEN PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF A KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. LAST SEPTEMBER A SITE WAS APPROVED ON THE WASHINGTON MALL.

THE MEMORIAL WILL BE BUILT IN ASH WOODS, A GROVE OF TREES NEAR THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, ACROSS THE REFLECTING POOL FROM THE VIET NAM MEMORIAL. AND ITS EXISTENCE WILL BE DUE TO A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

AMONG THEM ARE MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES WHO HELPED PASS THIS LEGISLATION. AND, OF COURSE, THE SPONSORS OF THIS MEMORIAL.

IN THAT CONTEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION -- CHAIRED BY GENERAL GOODPASTER, STAFF SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER -- AND THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD.

NEXT, LET ME THANK THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO CHOSE THIS DESIGN. AND TO CHAIRMAN RAY DAVIS, MY SPECIAL THANKS FOR CHAIRING THE COMMITTEE. I WANT TO ALSO REPEAT, AS GENERAL STILWELL HAS NOTED, THAT EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS FUNDING HAS BEEN PRIVATELY FINANCED.

AND TO COMMEND, AS HE DID, MAX JAMEISON [JAME I SON], WHOSE COMPANY DONATED $1 MILLION. AND ABIGAIL VAN BUREN -- "DEAR ABBY" -- WHOSE READERS RAISED, ALMOST UNBELIEVABLY, $330,000 FOR THE VETERANS MEMORIAL.

GENERAL DAVIS HAS OBSERVED HOW THE DESIGN FOR THEIR -- FOR YOUR -- MEMORIAL WAS CRAFTED BY FOUR PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS ON THE FACULTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE. DON LEON. ELIZA OBERHOLTZER. AND JOHN AND VERONICA LUCAS.

TO ALL OF THEM, MY CONGRATULATIONS [PAUSE] . . . YOU MAY ECLIPSE JOE PATERNO AND THE NITTANY LIONS AS PENN STATE'S MOST NOTED TEAM.

AND LET ME ADD THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THE MEMORIAL ITSELF IS UNVEILED. FOR IT WILL STAND AS AMERICA'S LASTING TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY, IN AN UNKNOWN LAND, AS LIBERTY'S HORATIO AT THE BRIDGE.

AS YOU VIEW IT, THINK OF SUCH NAMES AS RIDGWAY, VAN FLEET, MACARTHUR. AND OF SHELL-TORN UPLANDS DUBBED PORK CHOP, BLOODY, AND ARROWHEAD.

REMEMBER PLACES LIKE PANMUNJOM AND, YES, INCHON. AND THE HEROISM OF THE SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT ACROSS THE RUGGED, SNOW-COVERED HILLS.

THINK OF MEN LIKE JAMES GARNER AND NEIL ARMSTRONG. OR THE MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO SERVED IN KOREA -- AMONG THEM, WARREN RUDMAN AND JOHN GLENN. AND JOHN'S WINGMAN: TED WILLIAMS -- TEDDY BALLGAME -- THE GREATEST HITTER WHO EVER LIVED.

OR GENERAL AL GRAY, SITTING RIGHT HERE, WHO VOLUNTEERED TWICE TO SERVE ON THE FRONT LINE -- FIRST, AS AN ENLISTED MARINE; AND LATER, AS A COMMISSIONED OFFICER, COURAGEOUSLY LEADING AN INFANTRY PLATOON. HEROES WHO SHOWED THAT OURS WOULD NOT BE THE LAND OF THE FREE IF IT WERE NOT ALSO THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

YES, THINK OF THEM, HONOR THEM. REMEMBER HOW THEY SERVED FROM PUSAN TO PYONGYANG [PEE ONG YONG].

HEROES LIKE ROSEMARY MCCARTHY, A COURAGEOUS ARMY NURSE. OR MY GOOD FRIEND PETE MCCLOSKEY, WHO ENDURED SUPERIOR FORCES TO CHARGE UP AND TAKE HIS HILL. AND WHOSE TROOPS SO ADMIRED HIM THAT THEY NAMED A BASEBALL FIELD IN KOREA IN HIS HONOR. OR WALLY LUKENS, WHO BRAVED ENEMY FIRE TO REPLACE ANOTHER PLATOON LEADER, THEN PICKED UP A GRAVELY WOUNDED INFANTRYMAN AND CARRIED HIM TO THE REAR. WALLY'S EFFORT TO SAVE THAT LIFE WAS IN VAIN.

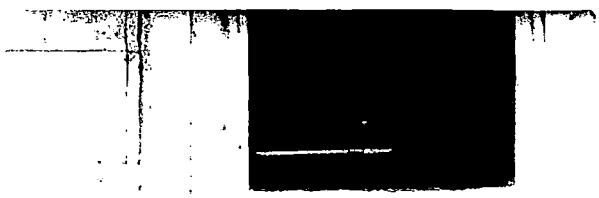
BUT HIS SELFLESS DEVOTION TO HIS MEN -- HIS GRIT AND GUTS -- LIVES ON IN THE SOULS OF ALL AMERICANS IN UNIFORM.

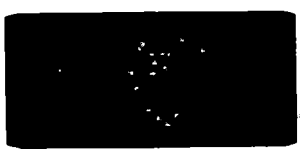
TO MY RIGHT SITS SUCH AN AMERICAN: RAY DAVIS, WHO AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL DURING THE WAR RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR. THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, IN THIS VERY PLACE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN -- HIMSELF A VETERAN -- PRESENTED THAT MEDAL. AND THEN HE SAID: "COLONEL, I'D RATHER HAVE THIS THAN BE PRESIDENT."

RAY DAVIS WON HIS MEDAL FOR YOU, AND ME, AND AMERICA. HE'S WEARING IT TODAY. IT MAKES US PROUD. AND SO WILL THE DESIGN OF YOUR VETERANS MEMORIAL. IT SPEAKS OF WALKING TOWARD FREEDOM, AND TOWARD HOME, IN THE COLD THAT WAS KOREA.

MIKE MCKEVITT WAS A FIGHTER PILOT IN KOREA. AND HE TELLS ME HE COULDN'T SLEEP FOR THREE NIGHTS AFTER FIRST SEEING THIS MEMORIAL. YOU'RE ABOUT TO SEE WHY.

# # # #







plug for money

(Smith/Blessey)
June 8, 1989
Draft Two
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Stilwell, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

Let me say what a pleasure it is to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing in this occasion.

We meet this morning, fittingly, on Flag Day and Armed Forces Day. And to publicly unveil the winning design for the Korean War Veterans Memorial Design Competition.

And we meet, too, to take another, and critical, step toward a monument to those who took up arms, and bore our burden, so that liberty could survive.

There are, of course, many such memorials in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail the veterans of wars from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the living, and the dead.

But until recently, the Korean War was somehow forgotten. As were the more than 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved. As was the victory for freedom their gallantry produced.

your heroic determination to brave the cold.

We have not forgotten your victory against communism

positive send

anti-climatic build on this after positive send

Today, we say: No mas. My friends, the time of forgetting is over. For we are here to salute the bravery of America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during Korea. And to remember a conflict Secretary Calucci has termed "too seldom remembered and too little understood."

Recall, with me, that when the Korean War began on June 25, 1950, the forces of totalitariansm seemed to ready to overrun all of Asia. Almost 37 months later to the day, that conflict ended. Its Armistice stopped Communism in its tracks. And marked an initial step in the tide toward democracy -- the tide now sweeping our globe.

story

The design we unveil today honors democracy. And the man and women who fought so valiantly, against such odds, in an unknown land, to preserve its canons and ideals. The _____ Korean veterans. The 103,000 wounded in the conflict. The more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 who gave of themselves, and of their lives. They deserve, and will have, a Veterans Memorial.

too technical

This process began three years ago, when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia. And last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, and directly across the Reflecting Pool from the Viet Nam War Memorial.

Let me commend the sponsors of this Memorial -- the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Korean War Veterans Memorial

mention Gen. Goodmaster

Advisory Board. And the men and women who chose its design. And let me also observe that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And a special note of thanks to Abigail Vanderbilt -- yes, "Dear Abby"-- who has raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

Now, as they say, comes the moment we've all been waiting for: the unveiling of your design. It was crafted by four professional architects and designers who are also on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University Department of Architecture. ___. ___. ___. And ___.

I want to congratulate the winning team. And add that I look forward to ~~that great day~~ the moment when this memorial is unveiled. For its design will stand as America's lasting tribute to freedom's comrades of Korea. And to the courage and sacrifice which so ennobled their watch.

As you view it, think of such names as MacArthur, Ridgway, Inchon, and the Pusan Perimeter. And of shell-torn hills dubbed Heartbreak, Pork Chop, and Arrowhead. And of the heroism of men who fought in the swamps and gulleys and jungles. Men like Lewis Millet, who led a bayonet charge aginst superior forces. Or Ernest Kouma, who braved enemy fire to save his men by manning a machine gun from the back of his tank.

two heroes we need

Heroes, yes. And patriots. But most of all, Americans. Americans like Korean veterans Jim Garner and Ed MacMahon. Heroes like Senators Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman. Teddy Ballgame. Ted Williams -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes like the ___ individuals decorated for

valor. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the of the brave.

Ladies and gentlemen, let that spirit be our spirit. And let me close with this write of Scripture: "Greater love hath no man than to lay down his life for his friends."

Today, we are all among friends. And on America's behalf, it is my great pleasure to ~~present~~ unveil the winning design for the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

# # # #

story

Baker Korean Vet.

(Smith/Blessey)
June 9, 1989
Draft Four
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Stilwell, General Davis, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others as to himself a symbol of liberty."

Well, fittingly, we meet this morning on Flag Day and Armed Forces Day. And as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

There are, of course, many such symbols in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the dead, and the living.

But until recently, the Korean War was somehow forgotten. As were the more than 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved.

Today, we say: No mas. The time of forgetting is over. Remembrance

For we are here to salute America's uniformed sons and daughters

Forgotten

who served during the Korean conflict. And to remember, yes, an American victory Secretary Calucci has termed "too seldom remembered and too little understood."

You know, Barbara and I were living in Midland, Texas, when Korea erupted. June 25, 1950. And years later, I interviewed a man for a job with my company. Clelan Atchinson. Now a CPA.

I learned then that we'd lived two streets away from each other in 1950 -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

We remember that when war began, the forces of totalitariansm seemed to ready to overrun all of Asia. And we recall what happened when the conflict ceased. The Korean Armistice stopped Communism in its tracks. And marked an initial step in the tide toward democracy now sweeping, and cleansing, our globe.

The design we unveil today honors democracy. And the men and women who took up arms, and bore our burden, so that freedom could survive. The nearly 5 million Korean veterans alive today -- we honor them. The 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. The more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 who gave of themselves, and of their lives. They deserve, and will have, a Veterans Memorial.

This day marks another step toward that goal -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing

the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia. Last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial. And will directly face, across the Reflecting Pool, the Viet Nam War Memorial.

You know, there is an old saying which observes, "Victory has a thousand fathers. Defeat is an orphan." This memorial has how many million friends? Let me thank just some of them.

I want to first thank the sponsors of this Memorial --the American Battle Monuments Commission -- chaired by General Andrew Goodpaster, chief of staff to President Eisenhower -- and the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

Next, let me salute the men and women who chose its design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the Committee. And I want to also note that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And no one warrants a bigger hand than Abigail Van Buren -- yes, "Dear Abby" -- who has raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

Now, as they say, comes the moment we've all been waiting for: the unveiling of your design. It was created over six months, and chosen from 540 entries. And it was crafted by four professional architects and designers who are also on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University Department of Architecture. Don Leon. Eliza Oberholtzer. And John and Veronica Lucas.

To all of you, my congratulations [PAUSE] . . . you may eclipse Joe Paterno as Penn State's most noted team. And let me

add that I look forward to the ~~day~~ moment when this memorial is unveiled. For its design will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly, in an unknown land, as democracy's Horatio at the bridge.

As you view it, think of such names as Ridgway, Van Fleet, Inchon, MacArthur. And of shell-torn hills dubbed Heartbreak, Pork Chop, Bloody, and Arrowhead. And of the heroism of the soldiers who fought in the gulleys and the swamps.

Men like Bill Weber, who lost an arm and a leg but did not want to leave the Army. Or ~~Wally~~ Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a fallen infantryman and carried him to safety. ~~Only to find him dead.~~ Or my good friend Pete McCloskey, who three times endured superior forces to charge up and, finally, keep a hill. And whose troops so admired him than they named a baseball field in Korea in his honor.

Heroes, yes. And patriotic Americans. Heroes like Jim Garner and Ed MacMahon. And the lesser-noted soldiers who fought from Pusan to Pyongyang. Heroes like the 66 members of Congress who served in Korea -- among them, Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Teddy Ballgame -- Ted Williams -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

To my right sits such a man: Ray Davis, who as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war won the Congressional Medal of

Honor. __ years ago, in this very place, President Truman, a veteran himself, presented that medal. And then he said: "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

Ray Davis won his medal for you, and me, and America. He's wearing it today. It makes us proud. And so will the design of your Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom, and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKevitt, a fighter pilot during the war known for keeping cool, tells me he couldn't sleep for three nights after he first saw this memorial. Now, you'll see why.

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)
June 13, 1989
Draft Six
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Davis, General Stilwell, General Goodpaster [Good PAST er], Secretary Lujan, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

Well, fittingly, we meet this morning on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

There are, of course, many such symbols in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the dead, and the living.

But until recently, the Korean War was not formally remembered. Nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved.

Today, we say: No more. It's time to remember. For we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict. And to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

You know, Barbara and I were living in Midland, Texas, when Korea erupted. June 25, 1950. Years later, I interviewed a man for a job with my company.

I learned then that we'd lived a couple blocks away from each other in the early fifties -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan Atchinson had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

We recall that when war began, the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain Communism by combining strength.

Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. We succeeded -- and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. Together, we held the line.

Today, we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th Parallel. And I want to salute our allies. For they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's

behalf. What will happen in much of Asia, we cannot be sure. But of this, we are certain: In retrospect, the policy of containment so exemplified by the Korean conflict created the conditions for the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe.

The design we unveil today honors that democracy. And the American men and women -- Clelan and all the others -- who took up arms, and bore our burden, so that freedom could survive. Our nearly 5 million Korean War veterans alive today -- we honor them. Our 103,000 wounded in the conflict -- we honor them. Our more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 Americans who gave their lives -- who gave, as Lincoln said, "that last full measure of devotion."

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve, and will have -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia. Last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Viet Nam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends.

Among them are members of both parties who helped pass this legislation. And, of course, the sponsors of this Memorial. In that context, I would like to thank the American Battle Monuments Commission -- chaired by General Goodpaster, chief of staff to

President Eisenhower -- and the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

Next, let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the Committee. I want to also repeat, as General Stilwell has noted, that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And to commend, as he did, Max Jameison [JAME i son], whose company donated $1 million. And Abigail Van Buren -- "Dear Abby" -- whose readers raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

General Davis has observed how the design for their -- for your -- memorial was crafted by four professional architects and designers on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University Department of Architecture. Don Leon. Eliza Oberholtzer. And John and Veronica Lucas.

To all of them, my congratulations [PAUSE] . . . you may eclipse Joe Paterno and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team. And let me add that I look forward to the day when the memorial itself is unveiled. For it will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly, in an unknown land, as liberty's Horatio at the bridge.

As you view it, think of such names as Ridgway, Van Fleet, MacArthur. And of shell-torn uplands dubbed Pork Chop, Bloody, and Arrowhead. Remember places like Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon. And the heroism of the soldiers who fought across the rugged, snow-covered hills.

Think of men like Jim Garner, Ed MacMahon, and Secretary of State Jim Baker. Or the 66 members of Congress who served during the Korean conflict -- among them, Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Ted Williams -- Teddy Ballgame -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

Yes, think of them, honor them. Remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang.

Heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse. Or my good friend Pete McCloskey, who endured superior forces to charge up and take his hill. And whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in Korea in his honor. Or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. Wally's effort to save that life was in vain. But his selfless devotion to his men -- his grit and guts -- lives on in the souls of all Americans in uniform.

To my right sits such an American: Ray Davis, who as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Thirty-eight years ago, in this very place, President Truman -- himself a veteran -- presented that medal. And then he said: "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

Ray Davis won his medal for you, and me, and America. He's wearing it today. It makes us proud. And so will the design of

your Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom, and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKevitt was a fighter pilot in Korea. And he tells me he couldn't sleep for three nights after first seeing this memorial. You're about to see why.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JUNE 13, 1989

Les Ark
Becky
Anderson
2:30

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

I. SUMMARY

At 2 p.m., on Wednesday, June 14, you will address about 170 people in the Rose Garden. The ceremony will mark the unveiling of the design of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. The audience will include members of Congress and the Memorial Advisory Board.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks focus on the need to recall the meaning, and the men and women, of America's participation in the Korean conflict. The text includes examples of individual heroism, and how such deeds helped begin "the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe."

(Smith/Blessey)
June 13, 1989
Draft Six
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Davis, General Stilwell, General Goodpaster [Good PAST er], Secretary Lujan, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

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Today, we say: No more. It's time to remember. For we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict. And to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

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I learned then that we'd lived a couple blocks away from each other in the early fifties -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan Atchinson had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

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Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. We succeeded -- and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. Together, we held the line.

Today, we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th Parallel. And I want to salute our allies. For they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's

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This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve, and will have -- a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia. Last September a site was approved on the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Viet Nam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends.

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As you view it, think of such names as Ridgway, Van Fleet, MacArthur. And of shell-torn uplands dubbed Pork Chop, Bloody, and Arrowhead. Remember places like Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon. And the heroism of the soldiers who fought across the rugged, snow-covered hills.

Think of men like Jim Garner, Ed MacMahon, and Secretary of State Jim Baker. Or the 66 members of Congress who served during the Korean conflict -- among them, Warren Rudman and John Glenn. And John's wingman: Ted Williams -- Teddy Ballgame -- the greatest hitter who ever lived. Heroes who showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave.

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To my right sits such an American: Ray Davis, who as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Thirty-seven years ago, in this very place, President Truman -- himself a veteran -- presented that medal. And then he said: "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President."

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# # # #

Pres's Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JUNE 13, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

I. SUMMARY

At 2 p.m., on Wednesday, June 14, you will address about 170 people in the Rose Garden. The ceremony will mark the unveiling of the design of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. The audience will include members of Congress and the Memorial Advisory Board.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks focus on the need to recall the meaning, and the men and women, of America's participation in the Korean conflict. The text includes examples of individual heroism, and how such deeds helped begin "the tide toward democracy now changing, and uplifting, our globe."

(Smith/Blessey)
June 13, 1989
Draft Six
KOREA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1989

General Davis, General Stilwell, General Goodpaster [Good PAST er], Secretary Lujan, Members of the Commission, Members of the Congress, Fellow Veterans, Distinguished Guests.

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty."

Well, fittingly, we meet this morning on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design for a symbol of liberty: The Korean War Veterans Memorial.

There are, of course, many such symbols in this capital city. Memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Viet Nam. They are part of our history, and of our lore. Monuments to the dead, and the living.

But until recently, the Korean War was not formally remembered. Nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women directly, and indirectly, involved.

Today, we say: No more. It's time to remember. For we are here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict. And to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

You know, Barbara and I were living in Midland, Texas, when Korea erupted. June 25, 1950. Years later, I interviewed a man for a job with my company.

I learned then that we'd lived a couple blocks away from each other in the early fifties -- didn't know it, but we had. And further, that Clelan Atchinson had been among the very first called from Midland to go to Korea. He was in the Pacific. Served on the destroyer U.S.S. Abbott. He remembers Korea. So do you.

We recall that when war began, the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain Communism by combining strength.

Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. We succeeded -- and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. Together, we held the line.

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# # # #

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

June 12, 1924	Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.
1925	Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).
1929-37	Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.
June 1942	Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.
June 12, 1942	Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.
Aug 1942- Sept 1945	Active duty.
June 9, 1943	Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.
Sept 2, 1944	Shot down in the Pacific.
Jan 6, 1945	Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.
Sept 1945	Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.
July 6, 1946	Birth of son, George Walker Bush.
June 1948	Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.
	Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.
Summer 1948	Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.
1948-1950	Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.
Dec 20, 1949	Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949	Moved to Midland, TX.
1951-1953	Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]
1953	Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]
Feb 11, 1953	Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).
Oct 11, 1953	Death of daughter Robin.
1954-1966	Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).
Jan 22, 1955	Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.
1956	Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.
Oct 22, 1956	Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.
1959	Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.
Aug 18, 1959	Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.
1960	London business trip.
1963	Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.
1964	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.
1964	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.
Sept 1965	Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.
1967-1971	Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.
1967-1971	Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967- Jan 1968	Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).
1968	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.
Apr 1969	Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.
1970	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.
1971	Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.
1972	Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Feb 1971- Jan 1973	U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli- atheletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].
Jan 1973- Sept 1974	Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].
Sept 1974 Jan 1976	Chief, U.S. Liason Office, People's Republic of China.
Jan 1976- Jan 1977	Director, Central Intelligence Agency.
1977-1979	Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.
1977	West Germany: Attended international economic conference.
June 1977	Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.
Oct 1977	People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980	Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.
July 1979	Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.
July 1980	Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.
Jan 20, 1981	Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.
Jan 1981	Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.
Feb 1981	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.
March 1981	Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).
Jun 1981	France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.
Jun 30, 1981	Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.
Sept 1981	Mexico: Independence celebration.
Oct 1981	Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.
	Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.
Jan 1982	Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.
Apr 1982	Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.
June 1982	Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.
Aug 7, 1982	Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.
Nov 1982	Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.
	Bermuda.

Nov 1982	USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.
Jan 30- Feb 10, 1983	Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles.
Mar 1983	The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II. Canada: Talks on arms reduction.
Jun 10, 1983	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).
Jun 24- Jul 7, 1983	England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.
Sept 1983	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.
Oct 1983	Jamaica and Puerto Rico.
Oct 26, 1983	Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.
Nov 1983	Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.
Dec 10, 1983	Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.
Dec 11, 1983	El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.
Feb 14, 1984	USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.
Feb 1984	Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.
Mar 30, 1984	Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.
Apr 1984	Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.
May 8-18, 1984	Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984	Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with the other countries.
May 29, 1984	Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of NATO foreign ministers meeting.
Aug 1984	Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.
Mar 1985	Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken countries.
	Switzerland: Address to United Nations International Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa.
	USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.
	Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.
	Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support of trend toward democracy in Central and South America.
June 1985	West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain: International meeting on the hostages; discussion on defense and political unity.
Jul 13, 1985	Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Vice President Bush became President of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while President Reagan was undergoing surgery.
Jul 20, 1985	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.
Oct 1985	Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong. ✓
Jan 1986	Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.
Jan 1986	Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.
Mar 1986	Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.
	Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.
Apr 1986	West Germany.
	Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986	Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.
May 1986	Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.
	Algeria.
June 1986	Canada: Bi-lateral talks.
July 1986	Israel: Address to Knesset.
Aug 1986	Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.
Dec 1986	Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.
Jan 1987	Canada.
Mar 1987	Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.
Sept 1987	Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.
Sept 1987	Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.
	Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.
Oct 12, 1987	Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.
Feb 16, 1988	Won the New Hampshire primary.
Aug 18, 1988	Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.
Nov 8, 1988	Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY

ADDENDUM

FORMER ASSOCIATIONS

BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:

Director of:
First International Bank, Houston, TX
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX
Acustron, Houston, TX
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

TRADE AFFILIATIONS:

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association
Independent Producers Association of America
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

TRUSTEE:

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA
Hedgecroft Hospital
Holly Hall (retirement home)
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)
Trilateral Commission (one year)
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.

THE BOOK OF DAYS

Elizabeth & Gerald Donaldson



A Jonathan-James Book

A&W Publishers, Inc.
New York

14 JUNE

Births

Harriet Beecher Stowe (author) 1811; John Bartlett (quotation compiler) 1820; Burl Ives (actor/singer) 1909.

Deaths

Duke of Gandia (bastard son of Pope Alexander VI, murdered) 1497; Jean Kleber (French general, assassinated) 1800; Abdul Aziz (Ottoman sultan, assassinated) 1876.

Roman Republic Begins, 510 B.C.

Today in 510 B.C. the Roman Republic was organised and the first consuls were elected.

Cromwell Wins, 1645

Oliver Cromwell won a victory over Rupert and the Royal Cause at Naseby, England in 1645.

Lutherans Can Worship, 1666

On June 14, 1666 Lutherans of New Netherlands were permitted to worship in their homes.

Lutheran Church Begins, 1710

On June 14, 1710 Governor Hunter arrived in New York from England with 3000 Palantines fleeing persecution; a Lutheran church was formed.

First Diving Suit, 1834

On June 14, 1834 Leonard Norcross obtained a U.S. patent for his submarine diving suit. It was made of an airtight rubber with a brass helmet which rested on the shoulders. An airhose connected the helmet to the boat. The feet were weighted down with lead.



A Long Petition, 1839

Today in 1839 a Chartist petition presented to the British House of Commons, signed by 1,280,000 people, in the form of a cylinder of parchment the diameter of a coach wheel, was literally rolled into the House.

U.S. Flag Adopted, 1777

Today in 1777 the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, adopted a resolution declaring: "That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white in a blue field, representing the new constellation."

Napoleon Wins, 1800

On June 14, 1800 Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at Marengo in Italy.

The U.S. Army Begins, 1775

The United States Army began in 1775 when Congress authorised the recruiting of ten companies of riflemen to serve the colonies for one year.

Chilled-Shot Experiment, 1864

Today in England in 1864 Captain Palliser's chilled shot was experimented with. In every case it went through a four-and-one-half inch armour plate and deep into the backing beyond.

Non-Stop Transatlantic Flight, 1919

On June 14, 1919 the first non-stop transatlantic flight was made by Captain J. Alcock and Arthur Brown from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland in sixteen hours and twelve minutes.

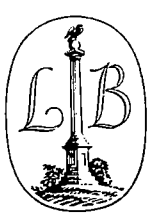
Familiar Quotations

A collection of passages, phrases and proverbs traced to their sources in ancient and modern literature

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO • LONDON

Woodrow Wilson
1856–1924

1 The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name. . . . We must be impartial in thought as well as in action.

Message to the Senate [August 19, 1914]

2 You deal in the raw material of opinion, and, if my convictions have any validity, opinion ultimately governs the world.

Address to the Associated Press [April 20, 1915]

3 There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight.

Address to Foreign-Born Citizens [May 10, 1915]

4 [The Civil War] created in this country what had never existed before—a national consciousness. It was not the salvation of the Union; it was the rebirth of the Union.

Memorial Day Address [1915]

5 The flag is the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history. It represents the experiences made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under that flag.

Address [June 14, 1915]

6 We have stood apart, studiously neutral.

Message to Congress [December 7, 1915]

7 America cannot be an ostrich with its head in the sand.

Speech at Des Moines [February 1, 1916]

8 There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

Address to the Senate [January 22, 1917]

9 It must be a peace without victory. . . . Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. *Ib.*

10 A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

Statement made in reference to certain members of the Senate [March 4, 1917][1]

11 Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best.

Address to Congress, asking for a declaration of war [April 2, 1917]

12 The world must be made safe for democracy.[2] *Ib.*

13 It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.[3] *Ib.*

14 1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas. . . .

5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims.

Address to Congress (The Fourteen Points) [January 8, 1918][4]

15 14. A general association of nations must be formed . . . for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike. *Ib.*

16 Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American. America is the only idealistic nation in the world.

Address at Sioux Falls [September 8, 1919]

17 The highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people.

From BERNARD BARUCH, *American Industry at War: A Report of the War Industries Board [March 1921]*

---

[1] Eleven senators had conducted a filibuster against a bill authorizing the arming of American merchant vessels.

[2] See James Harvey Robinson, 703:2.

[3] See Luther, 155:13.

[4] See Clemenceau, 643:11.

Ref.
D11
.D85
WH

A Dictionary of Days

Leslie Dunkling



Facts On File Publications
New York, New York • Oxford, England

Fireworks Day
Another name for GUY FAWKES DAY, November 5th.

First, The
September 1st. Used in sporting circles to refer to the day on which partridge shooting begins.

First Day
Sunday. A term mainly used by the Society of Friends (Quakers). It avoids the reference to sun-worship inherent in the work 'Sunday' itself.

First Night
The night on which a play or other theatrical entertainment is presented for the first time in a new production. The very first production of a new play would be called a **premiere**.

First Sunday after Placido Domingo See DOTTY DAY.

First Sunday after the Derby
Described as such by David Niven in *The Moon's a Balloon*:

> Every summer on the First Sunday After the Derby (it is not thus described in the Book of Common Prayer but so many boys of noble birth had racehorse owner fathers that at Heatherdown, it far outranked Rogation Sunday, the Sunday after Advent, and the Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity) a prize was given to the boy with the most beautiful garden.

Fish Day
A day on which fish is eaten, usually because of a Church edict. Also known as a FASTING DAY. 'Come, thou shalt go home, and we'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting days, and moreo'er puddings and flapjacks; and thou shalt be welcomed' (Shakespeare's *Pericles*, II.i).

Fishin' Day
The first Monday in May in Seymour, Texas. The city closes down while everyone 'goes fishin'' on Lake Kemp. There are boat races and other water sports as well as fishing tournaments. Also called **Fish Day**.

Flag Day
June 14th (USA). The official US flag was adopted on June 14th, 1777. The anniversary of the day is observed in several US states, especially in schools. In Pennsylvania the day is a legal holiday. There is a fine description of its local celebration in *Lake Wobegon Days* by Garrison Keillor. The first flag is said to have been made by a lady called Betsy Ross, and presented by her to General George Washington. In Britain a 'flag day' is one on which money is collected for a charitable purpose by the selling of little paper flags. The equivalent day in the US is called a TAG DAY.

Flitting Day
May 25th. A term used formerly in Scotland to describe the day on which families changed from one rented house to another. Houses were normally rented by the year, and a decision had to be made around Candelmas as to whether a tenant intended to 'sit or flit'. According to R. Chambers, in *The Book of Days*, 'for some unexplained reason the Scotch "remove" oftener than their southern neighbours.'

Football Day
A local name for SHROVE TUESDAY, which was formerly 'the great football day in England' according to a nineteenth-century commentator. In *The Every-Day Book*, by William Hone, there is a letter which describes the game of football which was played in the Kingston-upon-Thames area on this day in 1815. The players would first of all go from door to door asking for money, then at midday the football was 'turned loose'. Anyone who could get near it kicked it, not worrying too much about where it went. Patient shop-keepers in the areas where a game was to be played boarded up their windows, rather as they might do today in a town where visiting football supporters were due to arrive. The games

Apple Pie Day
The Thursday following the first Tuesday in December for the boys at Winchester College during the nineteenth century. Apple pies were served on large pewter dishes, called gomers.

Apple Tuesday
The third Tuesday in October. The New York Fruit Growers Association attempted to get Apple Tuesday adopted on a national basis in 1905. The idea was that every citizen should eat at least one apple on that day. It was duly celebrated in New England in 1907, and in Indiana in 1913.

April Day
Since the first day of each month can be referred to as its 'day', this expression could mean April 1st, just as MAY DAY is May 1st. (Similarly **April Eve** could refer to the previous day, and **April Morrow** to April 2nd, and so on throughout the year.) In more general terms, an April day seems to have been a Shakespearean favourite. For example, in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (I.iii) Proteus says: 'O, how this spring of love resembleth/ The uncertain glory of an April day.' In *The Merchant of Venice* ((II.ix) the servant tells Portia of a young man's arrival:

> A day in April never came so sweet
> To show how costly summer was at hand
> As this fore-spurrer comes before his lord.

April Fools' Day
April 1st. This day is also known by various other names, including **All Fools' Day**, **April Noddy Day**, **Gowkie Day**, **Gowkin' Day**, etc. It is the day on which practical jokes of one kind or another are both permitted and expected. At the simplest level, children tell one another that their shoe-laces are undone, then shout 'April fool' when the victims glance towards their feet. More elaborate jokes include those played by the media, at least one spurious 'news' item being the order of the day. There have been references to April fools since at least the seventeenth century, but the tradition no doubt goes back much further. A similar day is known to many different nations.

Literary references to this day include an essay by Charles Lamb on 'All Fools' Day'. Lamb says he is rather fond of fools. The more blunders a man commits in your company, he says, the more he proves that he is unlikely to betray you in any way. He is revealing that he is not on his guard, carefully watching what he says and does, but is behaving in a relaxed and natural way. Perhaps the finest literary comment on the day is made by Mark Twain, in *Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar*: 'April 1. This is the day upon which we are reminded of what we are on the other three hundred and sixty-four.'

April Noddy Day
April 1st. This is a dialectical variant of APRIL FOOLS' DAY. The origin of 'noddy' in the sense of 'fool, simpleton' is unclear, though Professor Weekley draws attention to Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, where Noddy is a pet form of Nicodemus.

Arbor Day
A day set aside for the planting of trees (Latin *arbor* 'tree'). Nebraska celebrates such a day (usually April 22nd) as a public holiday. Arbor Day was first proclaimed in that state in 1872, when over a million trees were planted. President Harding urged the national adoption of the day in 1922. The legislature of California had earlier made March 7th **Bird and Arbor Day**.

Armed Forces Day
The third Saturday in May. This supplanted the US Army, Navy and Air Force Days after 1950.

Armistice Day
November 11th. The former name of VETERANS DAY in the US and REMEMBRANCE DAY in Britain, Canada, etc. The armistice ending World War I was signed at eleven o'clock on November 11th, 1918, and a two-

TED WILLIAMS

The Slugging Professor

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.

In his open-air classroom here among the swaying palms and noisy bats, Prof. Theodore Samuel Williams was expounding on the virtues of getting your bellybutton out in front of the ball.

"It's that little magic move at the plate," he was saying recently, beside the batting cage on a field behind Chain O'Lakes Stadium. He wore a Red Sox uniform and a blue windbreaker with little red stockings embossed at the heart and stood on ripple-soled baseball shoes. It was late morning, cool but sunny as he spoke to a couple of young players. "Hips ahead of hands," he said in a deep, ardent baritone, "hips ahead of hands."

And the one-time Splendid Splinter — he is a Splinter no longer — demonstrated with an imaginary bat and an exaggerated thrust of his abdomen. "We're talking about optimum performance, and the optimum is to hit the ball into your pull field with authority. And getting your body into the ball before it reaches the plate — so you're not swinging with all arms — that's the classic swing. But a lot of batters just can't learn it, or won't."

Dr. Williams — and if he isn't a bona fide Ph.D. in slugging, who is? — is author of the authoritative textbook "The Science of Hitting." He also is the last professor or hitter or anyone else to bat .400 in the major leagues (he hit .406 in 1941) and had a scholarly career average of .344. This spring, he is serving the Red Sox as batting instructor with minor league players.

Ted Williams on hitting is Lindbergh on flying, Picasso on painting and Little Richard on Tutti Frutti.

Professor Williams is now 67 years old and drives around the Red Sox complex in a golf cart, stopping now at this field, now at that. And though he says he's "running out of gas," it hardly seems so to the casual visitor, and there are many who come just to see him in the leathery flesh. He arrives before 9 A.M. at the training site and spends a long, full day under the Florida sun observing the young players.

He knows that there are as many theories on hitting as there are stars in the sky. "Like I've heard some where they tell a batter to keep his head *down*," he said. "No way you can open your body and carry through with your head down that way." He says that he may not be right for all the players, but he urges them to "listen — you can always throw away what you don't want, and keep what works for you."

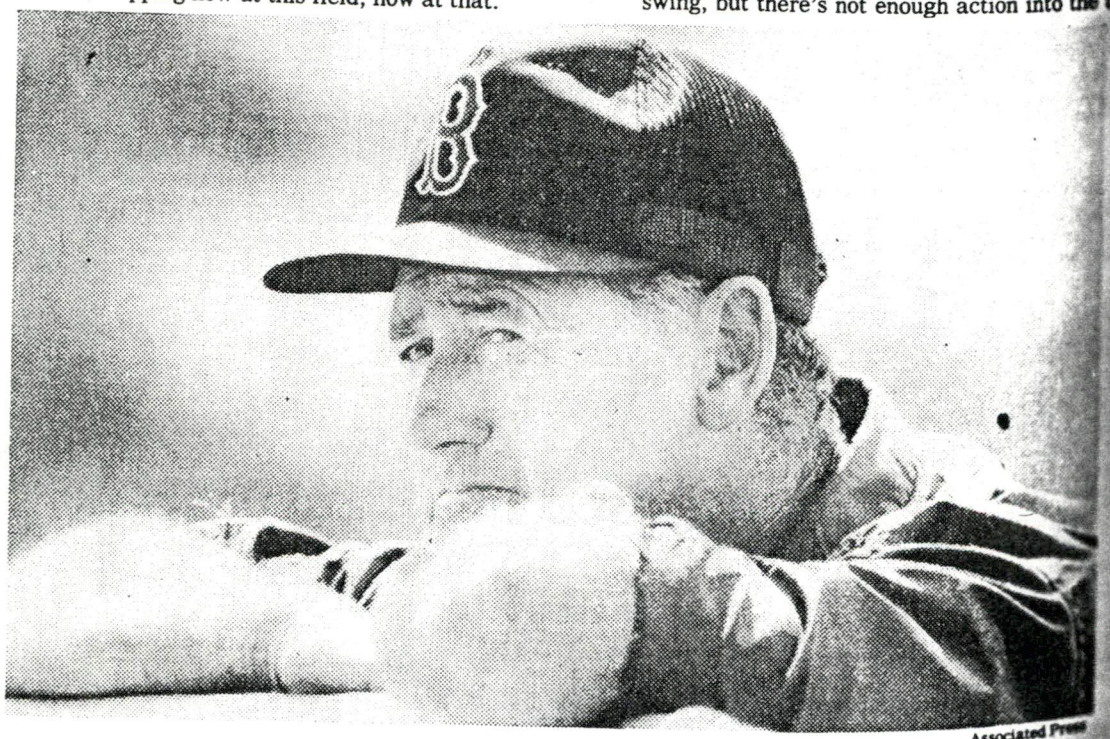
And, like the good teacher, he *listens*, too. An image returns of him in the clubhouse, sitting on a storage trunk and nodding in understanding while a minor-leaguer quietly talks to him.

In the batting cage now was the third baseman Steve Lyons, a 6-foot-3-inch, 190-pound left-handed batter who bears a physical resemblance to the young Ted Williams. Lyons, after four seasons in the minor leagues, has a chance to make the parent club.

Williams watched him swing. "He's improvin' good," said Williams, "improvin' good. Has good power and good contact."

Last season, Lyons's batting average jumped to .268 in Triple A ball, 22 points higher than the previous year in Double A. He credits some of that improvement to Williams.

"He's not quick to criticize or change you immediately," Lyons said. "He watches, and then when he talks, people listen. He tries to be positive in his approach. He'll say, 'You've got a good swing, but there's not enough action into the ball.



Associated Press

Ted Williams during his tenure as the Red Sox batting instructor this spring in Winter Haven, Fla.