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OA/ID Number: 13818
Folder ID Number: 13818-009

Folder Title:
Korean Veterans Memorial 6/14/92 [OA 7576]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	6	1

Gen SR?

Ridgeway

Ridgeway

took over from

MacArthur

Youngest Gen. officer
WWII

Mike Sullivan

208-3561

Bob Hansen

will be present!



Chang Dal OK

Pres. of Hyundai of Amer.
\$1.2 mill.

Max

Even life

★ Heartbreak Ridge

★ Pop Chop Hill

★ Inman

★ Chosin Reservoir

- was not technically a victory, but

Chinese
- was surrounded by N. Koreans; ~~Chinese~~
but fought way out. Badly outnumbered.

- fighting spirit

- not memorable quote from the battle.

- Battle of Yagun

not sure if victory?
not well known

Yalu River

Yalu River

Bloody Ridge

Good

Wonsan on coast

Wonsan - in N. Korea. Victory, fought off

N. Korean forces and received military

same situation as Chosin Reservoir
all N. Korean refugees 150 thousand

- Memorable b/c, stayed to evacuate

all of the N. Korean refugees, with the

N. Korean army just behind them.

Not
Map
The company (Don't say that)
don't say it with a command

(Smith/Gershowitz)
June 9, 1992
WOODS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREA WAR MEMORIAL
ASH WOODS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992
2:30 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]. We meet today on a special day: Flag Day, and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And on a special occasion: To break ground for a memorial to those whose courage now lives as history -- passed from one generation to another. /

Some may think of this as a war memorial -- but it is really a memorial to the peace America has always fought for. / I was Vice-President when Ronald Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a national Korean War Veterans Memorial. Today, as President, I am proud to help honor America's peace-makers who served during the Korean War. /

10/28/86

America's uniformed sons and daughters went to Korea not for themselves alone. Hating war, they sought only liberty. They fought so that those enslaved might be free. / They fought at Inchon and Arrowhead / Pork Chop and Panmunjom. They fought on the sea / in the air / and in the gulleys and the hills. //

To Korea's 5.7 million veterans, a grateful Nation thanks you. / For what you did -- for stopping totalitarianism -- the entire Free World salutes you. / To those who would forget how Korea was an American victory too seldom understood, our response is: No more. Today, we remember. //

We remember, first, how America's finest took up arms, and bore our burden, for a cause larger than ourselves. / Among them

was Lt. Colonel John Page, then 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and kids. He became one of the 54,246 Americans who gave their lives / the more than 103,000 wounded / the over 8,000 still missing or unaccounted for. [[Let me put it plain: Though many MIAs have returned to America in the past year -- we will not rest until ALL of your buddies have come home.]] //

Korean War Almanac
p. 75
→ p. 184

Men like John Page did the hard work of freedom. Seeking the enemy position, he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. / Once in the air, he told the pilot to fly low over their encampment. Speechless, the pilot watched as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out of the cockpit, and dropped them on the enemy positions. / Later, he bombed foxholes with grenades / climbed aboard a tank and fired machine gun bursts which forced the enemy to flee / then, finally, led a rush which destroyed an enemy road block and made three dozen of the enemy retreat. //

US News
World Report
July 22, 1991
PP 29-30

John Page did all this in his first 12 days of combat -- which were his last 12 days on earth. // His last reported words were to a comrade: "Get back! That's an order! I'll cover you." / The Marine Corps named this Army man a recipient of the Navy Cross. America gave him the Medal of Honor. He showed how greatness touched all those who went to this unknown land, amid the shroud of darkness, to illuminate the night. //

Here in God's light amid the woods, we recall -- as proved in Korea and again in the Persian Gulf -- that together, Allies could contain tyranny by combining strength. / Fighting side-

by-side under the flag of the United Nations, freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. Did we succeed? Did we ever. We built a stable peace that has lasted nearly 40 years. 6/27/53

Together, we held the line. //

Eighth U.S. Army helped hold the line. After the 1950 North Korean assault, EUSA acted to save Korea. / First Marine Division helped hold the line. With other forces, it won a great victory over enemy forces at the Battle of Chosin Reservoir. / Task Force Smith -- the first U.S. unit to fight in Korea -- it, too, helped hold the line. So did men named Van Fleet, Ridgeway, and MacArthur / the members of Congress who served in Korea / and veterans like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. / 6/89 speech

These Americans sought the highest cause in the community of God, and man -- a world where the force of law outlasted the use of force. / So did other parties I want to thank. For instance, sponsors like the American Battle Monuments Commission, chaired by General P.X. Kelly, and the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board. Then, there is Ray Davis, and Max Jameison, whose company donated \$1 million to the memorial: Let me note that every penny of its funding has been privately financed. / Thanks, too, to the designers of the memorial's unforgettable silhouette. /

Finally, let me salute the foot soldiers you see in this memorial -- whose memory we take with us / whose nobility enriches us. / I mean the men and women who braved heat and cold, lack of sleep and food, and the human hell of fire -- who

were rich and poor, black and white, red and brown and yellow. /
The soldiers I speak of were young / afraid / and far from home.
Yet in the foxholes / in the foothills / across the rugged, snow-
covered ridges / they were selfless / fearless. Most of all,
they were Americans. //

Look at this site here, in Ash Woods, a quiet grove of trees
near the Lincoln Memorial. Recall how it endures as testimony to
the living and the dead. / When tyranny threatened, you were
quick to answer your country's call. Sadly, your country was not
as quick to answer your call for recognition of that sacrifice. /
Today, we say: The length of time it has taken for this day to
arrive only adds to the depth of our gratitude. //

The Korean War showed that ours would not be the land of the
free if it were not also the home of the brave. / In that spirit
-- with eternal love for what you did, and what you are -- it is
now my privilege to break ground on behalf of every American for
the Korean War Veterans Memorial. / God bless you, and the most
wondrous land on earth -- the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Gershowitz)
June 9, 1992
WOODS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREA WAR MEMORIAL
ASH WOODS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992
2:30 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]. We meet today on a special day: Flag Day, and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And on a special occasion: To break ground for a memorial to those whose courage now lives as history -- passed from one generation to another. /

Some may think of this as a war memorial -- but it is really a memorial to the peace America has always fought for. / I was Vice-President when Ronald Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a national Korean War Veterans Memorial. Today, as President, I am proud to help honor America's peace-makers who served during the Korean War. /

America's uniformed sons and daughters went to Korea not for themselves alone. Hating war, they sought only liberty. They fought so that those enslaved might be free. / They fought at Inchon and Heartbreak Ridge / Pork Chop Hill and Taejon (TIE jon). They fought on the sea / in the air / and in the gulleys and the hills. //

To Korea's 5.7 million veterans, a grateful Nation thanks you. / For what you did -- for stopping totalitarianism -- the entire Free World salutes you. / To those who would forget how Korea was an American victory too seldom understood, our response is: No more. Today, we remember. //

We remember, first, how America's finest took up arms, and bore our burden, for a cause larger than ourselves. / Among them was Lt. Colonel John Page, then 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and kids. He became one of the 54,246 Americans who gave their lives / the more than 103,000 wounded / the over 8,000 still missing or unaccounted for. [[Let me put it plain: Though many MIAs have returned to America in the past year -- we will not rest until ALL of your buddies have come home.]] //

Men like John Page did the hard work of freedom. Seeking the enemy position, he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. / Once in the air, he told the pilot to fly low over their encampment. Speechless, the pilot watched as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out of the cockpit, and dropped them on the enemy positions. / Later, he bombed foxholes with grenades / climbed aboard a tank and fired machine gun bursts which forced the enemy to flee / then, finally, led a rush which destroyed an enemy road block and made three dozen of the enemy retreat. //

John Page did all this in his first 12 days of combat -- which were his last 12 days on earth. // His last reported words were to a comrade: "Get back! That's an order! I'll cover you." / The Marine Corps named this Army man a recipient of the Navy Cross. America gave him the Medal of Honor. He showed how greatness touched all those who went to this unknown land, amid the shroud of darkness, to illuminate the night. //

Here in God's light amid the woods, we recall -- as proved in Korea and again in the Persian Gulf -- that together, Allies could contain tyranny by combining strength. / Fighting side-by-side under the flag of the United Nations, freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. Did we succeed? Did we ever. We built a stable peace that has lasted nearly 40 years. Together, we held the line. //

Eighth U.S. Army helped hold the line. After the 1950 North Korean assault, EUSA acted to save Korea. / First Marine Division helped hold the line. With other forces, it won a great victory over enemy forces at the Battle of Chosin Reservoir. / Task Force Smith -- the first U.S. unit to fight in Korea -- it, too, helped hold the line. So did men named Van Fleet, Ridgeway, and MacArthur / the members of Congress who served in Korea / and veterans like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. /

These Americans sought the highest cause in the community of God, and man -- a world where the force of law outlasted the use of force. / So did other parties I want to thank. For instance, sponsors like the American Battle Monuments Commission, chaired by General P.X. Kelly, and the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board. Then, there is Ray Davis, and Max Jameison, whose company donated \$1 million to the memorial: Let me note that every penny of its funding has been privately financed. / Thanks, too, to the designers of the memorial's unforgettable silhouette. /

Finally, let me salute the foot soldiers you see in this memorial -- whose memory we take with us / whose nobility enriches us. / I mean the men and women who braved heat and cold, lack of sleep and food, and the human hell of fire -- who were rich and poor, black and white, red and brown and yellow. / The soldiers I speak of were young / afraid / and far from home. Yet in the foxholes / in the foothills / across the rugged, snow-covered ridges / they were selfless / fearless. Most of all, they were Americans. //

Look at this site here, in Ash Woods, a quiet grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial. Recall how it endures as testimony to the living and the dead. / When tyranny threatened, you were quick to answer your country's call. Sadly, your country was not as quick to answer your call for recognition of that sacrifice. / Today, we say: The length of time it has taken for this day to arrive only adds to the depth of our gratitude. //

The Korean War showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. / In that spirit -- with eternal love for what you did, and what you are -- it is now my privilege to break ground on behalf of every American for the Korean War Veterans Memorial. / God bless you, and the most wondrous land on earth -- the United States of America.

#

NO Tae Woo.

NO Tae Woo.

(Smith/Gershowitz)
Draft Two
June 7, 1992
WOODS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREA WAR MEMORIAL
ASH WOODS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992
2:30 P.M.

President Woo. / General Davis -- whose Medal of Honor

reads, in part, "For conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his
life." It is good to see you. / ^{Dick} Stilwell -- even now, we miss

your dad. / General Goodpaster. Senator Rudman. Senator Glenn --

²²⁴⁻³⁸⁵³
- Ted Williams' wingman in Korea. ^{Teddy Ballgame} sends his best. ^{Brian}

/ Congressmen Montgomery, Jacobs, and Murtha. / Members of the
Commission. Fellow veterans, and distinguished guests.

We meet today on a special day: Flag Day, and the day of
the U.S. Army's founding. And on a special occasion: To break
ground for a memorial to men and women whose courage lives as
oral history -- passed from one generation to another. /

Some may think of this as a war memorial -- but it is really
a memorial to peace. / I refer to the peace that America has
always fought for, and that we have finally achieved. / Today, we
honor America's peace-makers who served during the Korean War. /

America's uniformed sons and daughters went to Korea not for
themselves alone. Hating war, they sought only liberty. They
fought so that those enslaved might be free. / They fought at
Pork Chop and Arrowhead / Inchon and Panmunjom. They fought on
the sea / in the air / and in the gulleys and the hills. //

To Korea's 5.7 million veterans, a grateful Nation thanks
you. // For what you did -- stop totalitarianism in its tracks -

include at
Pork Chop
Arrowhead
Inchon
Panmunjom

make

McCleary
continued
Glenn will
Not Attend

- the entire Free World salutes you. // To those who would forget how Korea was an American victory too little appreciated and too seldom understood, here is our response: No mas. No more. Today, we remember. //

X We remember, first, how when attacked, America's sons and daughters took up arms, and bore our burden, for a cause larger than ourselves. / Among them was Lt. Colonel John Page, then 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and kids. He became one of the 54,246 Americans who gave their lives / the more than 103,000 wounded / the over 8,000 still missing or unaccounted for. /

John Page did the hard work of freedom. Seeking the enemy position, he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. / Once in the air, he told the pilot to fly low over their tent. Speechless, the pilot watched as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out of the cockpit, and dropped them on the tent. / Later, he bombed foxholes with grenades / climbed aboard a tank and fired machine gun bursts which forced the enemy to flee / then, finally, led a rush which ended a road block and made three dozen of the enemy retreat. //

John Page did all this in his first 12 days of combat -- which were his last 12 days on earth. // Killed on December 10, 1950, his last reported words were to a comrade: "Get back! That's an order! I'll cover you." / The Marine Corps named this Army Man a recipient of the Navy Cross. America gave him the Medal of Honor. He showed how greatness touched all the men and

women who went to this unknown land, amid the shroud of darkness,
to illuminate the night. //

Today, we remember what these heroes lived for -- and often
died for. / If you doubt me, look at the water in the nearby
reflecting pool. Think of it as made up of countless numbers of
teardrops. / They were tears of sacrifice. They watered the
seeds of democracy. Today, we must nurture them -- and make them
grow -- for the heroes here -- and for our kids. //

Here in God's light amid the woods, we recall -- as first
Korea proved and then the Persian Gulf -- that together, Allies
could contain tyranny by coming strength. / Fighting side-by-
side under the flag of the United Nations, freedom-loving
countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other
allies strove to halt aggression. Did we succeed? Did we ever.
/ From Panama to ~~Pyongyang~~ ^{Seoul} [Pee ONG yong], they will tell you:
We built a stable peace that has lasted nearly 40 years.
Together, we held the line. //

We remember, too, these other lessons of Korea. First, the
world stops not at our water's edge. / Next, we must never send
Americans to fight and die unless we are prepared to let them
win. / We also know that the stronger we are, the safer we are.
/ We can never again hold the dead and missing in our arms.
But we must, and will, honor them in our hearts. / The goal of
our peace-loving country is to have fewer ceremonies like this.
The more a strong defense marks our resolve -- the fewer
memorials to the fallen will mark our landscape. //

Eighth U.S. Army knew that. After the 1950 fall of Korea, EUSA helped save Korea. / First Marine Division knew that. With other forces, it won a heroic victory over enemy forces at the Battle of Chosin Reservoir. / Men named Ridgeway, Van Fleet, and MacArthur knew that. So did the members of Congress who served in Korea -- and men like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. /

These veterans sought the highest cause in the community of God, and man -- a world where the force of law outlasted the use of force. / I think of the first U.S. unit to fight in Korea -- Task Force Smith. ^{So did we put it in the memorial} The parties who made this memorial reality -- sponsors like the American Battle Monuments Commission, chaired by General P.X. Kelly, and the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board. / Then, there is Ray Davis, and Max Jameison, whose company donated \$1 million to the memorial: Let me note, incidentally, that every penny of its funding has been privately financed. / Thanks, too, to Abigail Van Burden -- Dear Abby -- whose readers raised \$330,000 for this memorial. / And the designers of its unforgettable silhouette. /

Finally, let me salute the foot soldiers you see in this memorial -- whose memory we take with us / whose nobility enriches us. / I mean the men and women who braved cold, lack of sleep and food, and the leprosy of fire -- who were rich and poor, black and white, red and brown and yellow. / The soldiers I speak of were young / afraid / and far from home. Yet in the foxholes / in the foothills / across the rugged, snow-covered ridges / they were fearless / heroes / most of all, Americans. //

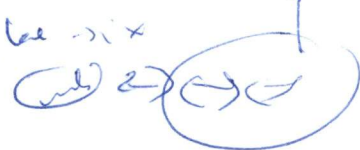
Major Charles Goring was such a man. Though a flier, he loved the infantry. For years, he wondered if he had done enough to help the ground troops of World War II. / Then came Korea, where in November 1952, he answered for all time. /

On a mission to knock out the enemy's guns, Major Goring's plane caught on fire. But he refused to bail out -- and at 4,000 feet, made what the Air Force later called "a deliberate, controlled maneuver." / Turning his crippled plane 45 degrees to the left, Charley aimed it at a target. Seconds later, his jet hit the enemy's emplacement, crashed, and burned.

upfront X In a moment of ^{short} hell and fire, Charley Goring left this world for another -- but he killed the guns which could imperil the American infantry. / Years later, his father said, "Charley was a stubborn man. He was the kind of man who kept his word about everything." / Today, America keeps its word -- continuing the process begun when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia. / *rich,*

Look at this site here, in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial. Recall how it endures as testimony to the living and the dead. / In effect, many brave men died here. For all time, their memory will live here. / *we will be with you forever - we love you - we will be with you forever*

When tyranny threatened, you were quick to answer your country's call. Sadly, your country was not as quick to answer your call for recognition of that sacrifice. / Today, we say:

The last six


with this memorial

The length of time it has taken for this day to arrive only adds to the depth of our gratitude. //

The Korean War showed that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. / In that spirit -- with eternal love for what you did, and what you are -- it is now my privilege to break ground on behalf of every American for the Korean War Veterans Memorial. / God bless you, and the most wondrous land on earth -- the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR GARY GERSHOWITZ
OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING-RESEARCH

FROM: BILL CALDWELL
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Per your request, the following information is provided.

1. Key attendees of this event are:
 - Secretary Cheney
 - Secretary Lujan
 - Secretary Derwinski
 - Leaders of National Veterans Organizations
 - Senators Glenn and Rudman
 - Congressmen Montgomery, Jacobs and Murtha
2. Noteworthy events prior to/after the event of June 14th are attached.
3. The chronology of events is attached.
4. General Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret), Medal of Honor Winner from the Korean War, will introduce the President. His biographical sketch is attached.
5. Only General Davis will be on stage with the President. This is the President's day with his veterans.
6. The Korean War Memorial Advisory Board recommends the President acknowledge the following people:
 - Chung Se Young, Chairman of Hyundai Motor,
 - Chung Dul Ok, President, Hyundai Motor America. *1.2 Million*
7. You may speak with the following about a specific story-anecdote(s) about a particular individual(s) within the Korean Veterans organization:
 - GEN Davis - (404) 474-2260,
 - COL Wm. Weber - (410) 775-7733,
 - Mike McKevilt - (202) 822-0604,
 - Dick Stilwell, Jr. - (703) 558-7527.
8. The following are suggested topics for themes:
 - Service in the Cause of Freedom,
 - Patriotic,
 - Honoring Veterans,
 - They are not building this memorial to the war, they are building this memorial to the people.

9. The make up of the audience should be as follows:

- bleacher seating for 5000,
- nearly all veterans and families,
- all senior citizens.

Ref.
DS918
.584
WH

korean war almanac

HARRY G. SUMMERS, JR.
Colonel of Infantry



Facts On File
New York • Oxford • Sydney

The major Canadian contribution, however, was in ground forces. The first to arrive on the line in February 1951 was the Second Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPLI), which was attached to the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade. Later Canada increased its contribution to a peak strength of 6,146 soldiers organized into the three-battalion 25th Infantry Brigade forming part of the First British Commonwealth Division.

Unlike the United States, which followed an individual rotation system, Canadian forces rotated entire units. Thus in the course of the war battalions from three Canadian infantry regiments served in Korea: The First, Second and Third Battalions, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; the First, Second and Third Battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment; and the First, Second and Third Battalions of the French-speaking "Van Doo's" (i.e., vingt-deux) of the Royal 22d Regiment. In addition to these infantry units, elements of Lord Strathcona's Horse; the Royal Canadian Engineers; the Second Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; the First Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; and the 81st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, as well as a number of service and support units also served in Korea.

During the course of the war 26,791 Canadian servicemen served in Korea: 22,066 in the Royal Canadian Army, 3,621 in the Royal Canadian Navy and 1,104 in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Canadian forces suffered some 1,543 casualties, including 516 killed in action. Thirty-two Canadians were repatriated during the prisoner of war exchanges following the end of the war.

See also BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISION.

Suggestions for further reading: Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Fairlie Wood, *Strange Battlefield: The Operations in Korea and Their Ef-*

fect on the Defense Policy of Canada (Ottawa: Queen's Printers, 1966); John Melady, *Korea: Canada's Forgotten War* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1983); Thor Grimsson and E.C. Russell, *Canadian Naval Operations in Korean Waters 1950-1953* (Ottawa: Queen's Printers, 1965). In addition to the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force official histories, see also James L. Stokesbury, *A Short History of the Korean War* (New York: Morrow, 1988).

CASUALTIES

Casualty is a broad term encompassing those killed in action (KIA) on the battlefield, those wounded in action (WIA), those who died of their wounds after reaching medical care (DOW), those missing in action (MIA) and those taken prisoner by the enemy (POW). But the term also includes nonbattle casualties who were killed in plane crashes, vehicle mishaps and other such accidents in the war zone that had nothing to do with enemy action; it also includes those who died in Korea from illness or disease.

Thus to get a precise answer to the question, "How many Americans died in the Korean War?" it is necessary to define the term. The answer is "33,629" if you include only those who died in battle. If you include the 20,617 who died of other nonbattle causes, the answer is "54,246."

The answer is more straightforward for those 103,284 wounded in action, but even that figure is spongy because it probably does not include those whose wounds did not require hospitalization. (In the Vietnam War, where statistics were more precisely compiled, there were 153,329 hospitalized for wounds and another 150,375 lightly wounded who were treated by their unit medics or at the local aid station and immediately returned to duty.)

Yet another complicating factor is the very definition of the term *Korean War*. The forego-

MEMORIAL

In October 1986 the Congress approved the construction of a memorial to Americans who had fought in the Korean War, the only war without a monument in Washington, D.C. The Korean War memorial bill designates the American Battle Monuments Commission as the group in charge of selecting the site and design. The construction of the memorial, estimated to cost some \$6 million, has been authorized \$1 million in federal funds, with the rest to be raised by public donations.

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATIONS

The Army, Navy and Air Force all awarded Meritorious Unit Commendations during the Korean War. All had different criteria, and each award emblem was distinct.

The Army award required the highest standard of performance, being granted only for the performance of outstanding service for at least six continuous months during a period of military operations against an armed enemy. The degree of achievement required was the same as that needed for award of the Legion of Merit to an individual. The award emblem at the time was a cloth gold wreath (commonly called the "toilet seat") worn on the lower sleeve, but that has since been replaced by a red ribbon encased in a gold frame worn on the right breast.

The Navy Unit Commendation was awarded for service under combat or noncombat conditions, and the character of service required was the same as that needed for award of a Bronze Star Medal to an individual. The award emblem was a green ribbon with blue/gold/red stripes at either end. The Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (a blue ribbon with a white/red/white stripe in the center and a red/white stripe at either end) was also awarded for combat and noncombat service.

In all cases these emblems can be worn permanently by those personnel assigned to the unit at the time of the award.

See UNIT AWARDS.

MIA (MISSING IN ACTION)

Although most were officially written off long ago as "presumed dead," there are some 8,177 Americans still missing in action (MIA) and unaccounted for after the Korean War. Most are truly "missing"—that is, they are airmen who went down at sea or in rugged mountainous terrain, soldiers and Marines who disappeared in the confusion of battle and whose bodies were never recovered. However, there are 2,233 members of the United Nations Command (UNC), including 389 Americans, who were known to have been alive in Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) or North Korean People's Army (NKPA) prisoner of war (POW) camps



Difficulty in casualty recovery and identification contributed to the large number of MIAs in the Korean War. Here the Marines gather their dead after an ambush during the Chosin Reservoir withdrawal.

(Courtesy Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum.)

INFORMATION/FACTS FOR CURT SMITH

- (1) Schedule of Events, beginning on Saturday, June 13th, '92, and continuing on Sunday, June 14th.
- (2) Chronology of Ground Breaking Ceremony.
- (3) Highlighted fact sheet showing a breakdown of figures (who donated how much) for the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and other pertinent facts about the memorial and the event.
- (4) Excerpt from the Korean War Almanac on The Battle of Chosin Reservoir -- one of the best-known battles of the Korean War.
- (5) CITATION for the MEDAL OF HONOR to General Raymond G. Davis who fought in The Battle of Chosin Reservoir, from Harry Truman.
- (6) Two page bio on General Davis.
- (7) The Background and chronology of the Korean War Veterans Memorial.
- (8) Four-page background on the history of the war.
- (9) Two-page bios on two Korean War heroes.
- (10) Key attendees of this event are:
 - Secretary Cheney
 - Secretary Lujan
 - Secretary Derwinski
 - Leaders of National Veterans Organizations
 - Senators Glenn and Rudman
 - Congressmen Montgomery, Jacobs and Murtha
- (11) General Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret), will introduce the President.

(12) Only General Davis will be on stage with the President -- this is the President's day with his veterans.

(13) The following are suggested topics for themes suggested by The Korean War Memorial Advisory Board:

-Service in the cause of freedom

-Patriotism

-Honoring veterans

(14) Very important note to keep in mind: THEY ARE NOT BUILDING THIS MEMORIAL TO THE WAR, THEY ARE BUILDING THIS MEMORIAL TO THE VETERANS.

2:18 p

Gary:
Bryan called to say:

Army birthday

Confirmed → June 14, 1775
217 years old this June
14

CONTACT/Source:
DDP Lt Col. Brossard
697-0692

K
Cremoney
FID - PDP

UB

703-684-9240

103-9804-101

70

617 964-7606

Kathy Wingarten

800-555-0000

103-9804-101
CONTACT SOURCE:

14
and will also stay 118

141-1111-1111

1111-1111-1111

1111-1111-1111

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THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

5/5
BC
April 12, 1992

APR 21 1992

LeighAnn Metxger
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
20500

Dear Leigh Ann:

Planning is in full swing for the historic ground breaking ceremony for the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital. It is scheduled for Sunday Afternoon, June 14th. Five to ten thousand Korean War veterans, their families and friends are expected to attend.

An orientation/briefing for a working coordinator from your organization will be held on Monday, April 27, 1992 at 10:00AM. It is important that you appoint a key person(s) in your organization to attend this working session. He/she will be joined by working coordinators from organizations on the enclosed list. This person(s) will:

1. Attend this initial working session at the National Building Museum (Old Pension Building) at 4th & F Streets, NW, in the 1st floor auditorium. It is at the Judiciary Square Metro Stop. Refreshments will be served. The meeting is hosted by the Korean War Veterans Association.
2. Insure that you and your guests receive invitations, proper security credentials, parking permits and other instructions as needed in a timely manner.
3. Remain in regular contact with this office to receive current information and see that it is made available to everyone in your organization with a need to know.
4. Be willing to serve in a volunteer capacity as needed to help coordinate portions of the program.

Attendance at this meeting is essential to the eventual success of this event. A fully informed constituency will insure a smooth running schedule. We deeply appreciate your cooperation.

Please call the Advisory Board Offices at 208-3561 and give us the name of your appointed coordinator who will attend the April 27 meeting and subsequent meetings as needed.

A tentative program and the Honorary Committee membership is attached for your reference.



Robert Hansen
Executive Director
Korean War Veterans Memorial
Advisory Board



Col. William Ryan, Jr.
Director of Operations and Finance
American Battle Monuments Commission

Bill Caldwell



Blaine Friedlander
Washington Representative & Counsel
Korean War Veterans Association

The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital
GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY

Sunday, June 14, 1992, Afternoon, about 2PM

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

(Changes will be made, still under discussion)

APR 21 1992

CONTINUED

Saturday Evening, 20:00 - 23:00, June 13, OPEN RECEPTION for Korean War Veterans in town early...Members of the Advisory Board and ABMC Commissioners will be present...Other Administration members...Senators and Congressman...as well as other invited guests...

Saturday and Sunday, June 13, 14, ...American Film Institute at Kennedy Center, Washington, DC, continuous showing of several films made on the Korean War...Pork Chop Hill, The Bridge at Toko-Ri, A Hill in Korea, Battle Hymn, One Minute to Zero, Steel Helmet, Retreat Hell, Men in War are among those being considered.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital
GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY

Sunday, June 14, 1992, Afternoon, about 2PM

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

(Changes will be made, still under discussion)

Fly over - Missing man formation - Air Force

Band - Marines and Coast Guard alternating

Master of Ceremonies introduced offstage

Color Guard (All Service) in place - Songs of all Services - MDW

Invocation - Father Waldie, Former Chaplain, 24th Division, 5th RCT, Korea; Presently at Notre Dame Parish in Chicago

VIP's Introduced

President George Bush introduced - Main Speaker

Other Speakers - invited by ABMC & KWVMAB

Program - MDW

BREAK GROUND

Flag Raising - Navy

Pledge of Allegiance (100th Anniversary) - Led by decorated veteran George Bush

National Anthem - (Band/Solo/Choir?)

Tribute to Korea

"God Bless America" - West Point Choir in Memorial Tribute to the late General Richard G. Stilwell, USA (ret).

Benediction - The Reverend James D. Ford, D.D. Former Chaplain at West Point for 17 years; Presently Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives

TAPS - echoed

- o The rest of this program will be completed or altered as confirmations of participation are received and other items considered and evaluated by ABMC/KWVMAB/MDW.
- o Actual program not to exceed 45 Minutes.
- o Photo opportunities will be set up after the formal program.

(Please turn page over)

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Ground Breaking Ceremony for The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

(The following have been invited, not all have confirmed)

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

George Bush, President of the United States

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMAN

J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the United States and the
President of the Senate

Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House

Senator George J. Mitchell, Senate Majority Leader

Senator Robert J. Dole, Senate Minority Leader

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, House Majority Leader

Representative Robert H. Michel, House Minority Leader

HONORARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Richard Cheney, Secretary of Defense

Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior

Edward Derwinski, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Senator Alan Cranston, Chairman, Senate Veterans Affairs Committee

Senator Sam Nunn, Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee

Representative Les Aspin, Chairman, House Armed Service Committee

Representative G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Chairman, House Veterans Affairs
Committee

General Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

General P. X. Kelley, USMC (Ret), Chairman, American Battle Monuments
Commission

General Raymond G. Davis, USMC (ret), Chairman, Korean War Veterans Memorial
Advisory Board

His Excellency Hong-Choo Hyun, Ambassador, The Republic of Korea

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The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital
GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY

WORKER'S ORIENTATION BRIEFING

Pension Building Auditorium
Monday, April 27, 1992
10:00AM

List of Invitees:

Honorary Committee
White House
Public Liaison
Secret Service
Senate
House
Congressional Committee Staffs
State Department Representative
DOD
Representatives from each Service
MDW
Band Representatives
West Point Choir Representative
Department of the Interior Representative
Department of Veterans Affairs Representative
ABMC Representatives
KWVMAB Representatives
City of Washington, DC Representatives
Police Departments
DC
Secret Service
Park Service
Capital Hill
Fire Marshal
Arlington Cemetery Representative
Korean Embassy Representatives
Military Attache Representatives from 20 countries
Veterans Organizations Representatives
Commission of Fine Arts Representative
National Capital Planning Commission Representative
National Capital Memorial Commission Representative
Historic Preservation Review Board Representative
Cooper Lecky Architects
No Greater Love
B & K
RCI
Press
Photographer
Others by invitation

Briefing Program by ABMC & KWVMAB
Hosted by Korean War Veterans Association

POC Blaine Friedlander
Jack Murray

703-560-4716
703-931-7167

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NAKTONG PERIMETER, BATTLE OF

Also known as the "Pusan Perimeter," the Nakdong Perimeter battle was the name given to Eighth U.S. Army's (EUSA) initial defense of the Republic of Korea. Beginning on July 5, 1950, when Task Force Smith attempted to slow the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) blitzkrieg at Osan, the battle continued through the fighting withdrawal from Chonan to Taejon to the Kum River, and the withdrawal into the Nakdong Perimeter itself on August 1 to 4, 1950. The battle ended on September 16, 1950, when EUSA broke out of the perimeter and went on the offensive following the Inchon invasion farther to the north.

Named for the Nakdong River, which formed a major portion of its western boundary, the perimeter stretched some 100 miles from north to south and about 50 miles from east to west. Encompassing the major port city of Pusan, which was in its southeast corner, the perimeter was bounded by the Straits of Korea to the south, the Sea of Japan to the east, the Nakdong River to its west (except for the southernmost 15 miles when the river turns eastward) and an irregular line to the north through the mountains above Waegwan to the Sea of Japan at Yongdok. Major battlegrounds along the perimeter included the "Nakdong Bulge" in the Masan area in the southwest corner of the perimeter; the Waegwan area and the "bowling

alley" in front of Taegu in the center of the line; and Pohang on the northern front.

Units involved in the Nakdong Perimeter battles included the U.S. Army's First Cavalry Division, Second Infantry Division, 24th Infantry Division and 25th Infantry Division; the U.S. Marine Corps' First Provisional Marine Brigade; the 27th British Brigade; and the eight divisions of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army. Air support was provided by Fifth Air Force fighters flying primarily from air bases in Japan, which were less than 200 air miles away, and by Navy and Marine fighters flying from aircraft carriers offshore. On the enemy side, the NKPA mustered some 13 divisions, with the NKPA I Corps' six divisions opposite the Masan front on the southwest of the Nakdong River Line tying in with the NKPA II Corps' seven divisions which stretched farther to the northwest opposite Waegwan and to the north.

Initially EUSA was hard pressed because the NKPA seemed to be attacking everywhere at once. On July 29, 1950, the EUSA commander, Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, made his controversial "stand or die" statement to stiffen U.S. resolve, and for a while the situation was desperate. But a month and a half later the culminating point of the NKPA blitzkrieg had been reached and the tide had turned in favor of EUSA. On the eve of the Inchon invasion, September 15, 1950, enemy forces besieging the



Superior U.S. firepower helped hold the Naktong Perimeter. Here a 155-mm howitzer from the 11th Field Artillery fires at attacking North Korean forces, August 1950.
(Courtesy U.S. Army Military History Institute.)

perimeter stood at about 70,000 men, while within the perimeter EUSA had gathered some 84,478 soldiers and the ROK Army had 72,730 men under arms. Between September 16 and 22, 1950, EUSA attacked outward from the Naktong Perimeter and linked up with X Corps forces at Osan on September 26, 1950. The NKPA collapsed in disarray, and only some 20,000 to 30,000 disorganized NKPA troops reached North Korea after the UN breakout.

From the first U.S. ground force engagement of the war by Task Force Smith at Osan on July 5, 1950, to the breakout from the Naktong Perimeter on September 16, 1950, EUSA suffered 19,165 casualties, of whom 4,280 were killed in action, 12,377 were wounded, 401

were reported captured and 2,107 were missing in action. The price was high, but EUSA's delaying actions and its stubborn defense of the Naktong Perimeter saved the Republic of Korea from certain conquest by the advancing NKPA forces after the June 28, 1950, fall of Seoul and the collapse of the ROK Army.

See Individual listings for units involved; TAEJON, BATTLE OF; TASK FORCE SMITH; YECHON, BATTLE OF.

Suggestions for further reading: See *U.S. Army in the Korean War* series: Roy A. Appleman, *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu*, 1961; and Lynn Montross and Captain Nicholas A. Canzona, USMC, *U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The Pusan Perimeter*, 1954 (Washington,

INFORMATION/FACTS FOR CURT SMITH

- (1) Schedule of Events, beginning on Saturday, June 13th, '92, and continuing on Sunday, June 14th.
- (2) Chronology of Ground Breaking Ceremony.
- (3) Highlighted fact sheet showing a breakdown of figures (who donated how much) for the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and other pertinent facts about the memorial and the event.
- (4) Excerpt from the Korean War Almanac on The Battle of Chosin Reservoir -- one of the best-known battles of the Korean War.
- (5) CITATION for the MEDAL OF HONOR to General Raymond G. Davis who fought in The Battle of Chosin Reservoir, from Harry Truman.
- (6) Two page bio on General Davis.
- (7) The Background and chronology of the Korean War Veterans Memorial.
- (8) Four-page background on the history of the war.
- (9) Two-page bios on two Korean War heroes.
- (10) Key attendees of this event are:
 - Secretary Cheney
 - Secretary Lujan
 - Secretary Derwinski
 - Leaders of National Veterans Organizations
 - Senators Glenn and Rudman
 - Congressmen Montgomery, Jacobs and Murtha
- (11) General Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret), will introduce the President.

(12) Only General Davis will be on stage with the President -- this is the President's day with his veterans.

(13) The following are suggested topics for themes suggested by The Korean War Memorial Advisory Board:

- Service in the cause of freedom
- Patriotism
- Honoring veterans

(14) Very important note to keep in mind: THEY ARE NOT BUILDING THIS MEMORIAL TO THE WAR, THEY ARE BUILDING THIS MEMORIAL TO THE VETERANS.

perspective, see Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950–1953* (New York Times Books, 1987).

TASK FORCE 90

See AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FAR EAST.

TASK FORCE 95

See BLOCKADE AND ESCORT FORCE.

TASK FORCE 77

See SEVENTH FLEET STRIKING FORCE.

TASK FORCE SMITH

Task Force Smith—named after its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. ("Brad") Smith—was the first U.S. unit to fight in the Korean War. Some 440 men strong, its infantry units consisted of the 24th Infantry Division's First Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment (less A and D company) plus a two-gun 75-mm recoilless rifle platoon from M Company, Third Battalion, 21st Infantry (and several Third Battalion officers). The task force also had two 4.2-inch mortars from the regiment's Heavy Mortar Company. In Korea, it would be joined by Battery A, 52d Field Artillery Battalion, and the artillery battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Miller O. Perry.

Stationed with the regiment at Camp Wood in the city of Kumamoto on the Japanese islands of Kyushu, Smith (with no prior warning) was alerted at 2245 hours, June 30, 1950, to put together a task force for movement to Korea. Four hours later, this force was enroute by truck for Itazuki air base 75 miles away. Shuttled from Itazuki to Pusan airfield in Korea in six C-54 Skymasters, the task force arrived in

Korea on July 1, 1950. There it boarded trains and headed north to Taejon, where it arrived the next day.

Ordered to take up blocking positions to the northeast by Brigadier General John Church, the Far East Command's senior representative in Korea, Smith made a forward reconnaissance on July 2 and selected an initial position about three miles north of Osan. He moved his task force north to Pyongtaek on July 4, 1950, where it joined its attached artillery unit which had moved from its home station at Camp Hakata in Fukuoka, Japan. During the early morning hours of July 5, Smith moved his task force into position north of Osan.

At 0700 hours, July 5, 1950, elements of the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) Fourth Division, supported by the 107th Tank Battalion, 105th Armored Brigade, approached the task force's positions and were taken under artillery fire. This fire did not stop the thirty enemy T-34 medium tanks nor did direct hits from the task force's 75-mm recoilless rifles or 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket launchers. As the tanks approached the artillery positions, the two lead tanks were knocked out by direct fire from a 105-mm howitzer firing AT (antitank) rounds. This gun was soon knocked out of action, and the tanks continued unimpeded.

After a lull, at 1000 hours, Smith's position came under another tank-supported enemy attack. Although the NKPA infantry took a terrible beating from the U.S. fire, their tanks again advanced unimpeded. Smith became so heavily engaged that when he attempted to pull back, as planned, to a delaying position farther south, he found it almost impossible to extricate his forces. As a result, the task force fell back in some disarray. When it reassembled at Taejon several days later, five officers and 148 enlisted men were missing in action. Today a

monument marks the spot where it made its stand.

See also NAKTONG PERIMETER, BATTLE OF; TAEJON, BATTLE OF.

Suggestions for further reading: The best account of Task Force Smith's operation is Brigadier General Roy K. Flint's "Task Force Smith and the 24th Infantry Division: Delay and Withdrawal 5-19 July 1950" in *America's First Battles*, edited by Charles E. Heller and William A. Stofft (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1986). See also *U.S. Army in the Korean War* series: Roy A. Appleman, *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu* (Washington, D.C. GPO, 1961.); Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950-1953* (New York Times Books, 1987).

TAYLOR, MAXWELL D(AVENPORT) (1901-1987)

Born August 26, 1901, at Keytesville, Missouri, Taylor graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1922. After routine troop assignments, he taught French and Spanish at the Military Academy and, after graduating from the Army Command and General Staff College in 1935, was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, to learn Japanese. Taylor graduated from the Army War College in 1940 and was sent on a special assignment to Latin America before commanding the 12th Artillery Battalion at San Antonio, Texas. He was serving in the office of the chief of staff U.S. Army when the United States entered World War II.

In the spring of 1942, Taylor was assigned as chief of staff and division artillery commander of the 82d Infantry Division and remained with that division when it was converted to the 82d Airborne Division. After commanding the 82d Airborne Division artillery in combat during the Sicily campaign, he was sent on a secret mission behind enemy lines to make contact

with the Italian government. In February 1944, Taylor was named to command the 101st Airborne Division and jumped with that division into Normandy on D-day and later at the Market-Garden operation in Holland. After World War II, Taylor served as superintendent of the United States Military Academy, served a tour of duty in Europe, and returned to Washington to serve as the Army's G-3 (chief of operations).

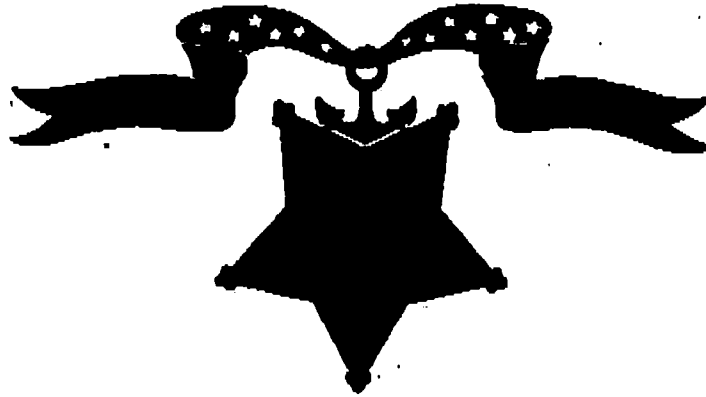
On February 11, 1953, General Taylor replaced General Van Fleet as commander of the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) in Korea. Always the consummate politician and sensitive to the desires of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the new commander in chief, Taylor avoided combat—and casualties—as best he could, ordering the abandonment of both Old Baldy and Pork Chop Hill.

In November 1954, Taylor was named commander in chief, Far East Command, and in May 1955, he succeeded General Matthew B. Ridgway as Army chief of staff. Retiring due to a policy dispute with President Eisenhower, he became a crony of Senator John F. Kennedy and, when Kennedy was elected to the presidency, became his civilian military adviser. Kennedy subsequently recalled him to active duty and appointed him chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. President Lyndon B. Johnson later appointed him as ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam. During the 1960's, Taylor played a large part in politicizing the military and setting it on the wrong course in Vietnam. General Taylor died in April 1987.

See EIGHTH U.S. ARMY.

Suggestions for further reading: Maxwell D. Taylor, *The Uncertain Trumpet* (New York: Harper, 1960), *Swords and Plowshares* (New York: Norton, 1972). See biographical sketch in Roger J. Spiller, editor, *Dictionary of American Military Biography*, (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1984).

(6)



The President of the United States in the name of The Congress takes pleasure in presenting the MEDAL OF HONOR to

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RAYMOND G. DAVIS
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

Chosen Nose

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced), in action against enemy aggressor forces in Korea from 1 through 4 December 1950. Although keenly aware that the operation involved breaking through a surrounding enemy and advancing eight miles along primitive icy trails in the bitter cold with every passage disputed by a savage and determined foe, Lieutenant Colonel 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 two 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, Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his battalion over three 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 1500 yards of the surrounded rifle company by daybreak. Although knocked

16

to the ground when a shell fragment struck his helmet and two 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 two 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, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was directly instrumental in saving the beleaguered rifle company from complete annihilation and enabled the two Marine regiments to escape possible destruction. His vallant devotion to duty and unyielding fighting spirit in the face of almost insurmountable odds enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

/s/ HARRY S. TRUMAN

Chronology

1950

June 25

North Korean forces attack South Korean positions south of the 38th Parallel.

The U.N. Security Council adopts a resolution (with the U.S.S.R. absent and Yugoslavia abstaining) calling for "the immediate cessation of hostilities" and withdrawal of North Korean forces to the parallel.

U.N. members are requested "to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to North Korean authorities."

The U.S. administration decides to impose the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Strait and to increase aid to the French in Indochina.

June 27

President Truman orders U.S. air and sea units to give cover and support to South Korean troops.

The Security Council adopts a resolution recommending that "the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

June 30

President Truman announces that he has authorized the use of American ground troops in Korea and ordered the Air Force to conduct missions on specific targets in North Korea. General MacArthur has already ordered planes under his command to bomb targets north of the parallel.

July 7

The Security Council adopts by 7 votes (with Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia abstaining) a resolution requesting the United States to designate a commander for all forces being offered by U.N. members. General MacArthur is formally appointed.

Aug. 1

The Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Jacob Malik, ends Moscow's boycott of the organization and takes over the presidency of the Security Council.

Sept. 15

The American Tenth Corps, backed by naval and air power, launches a successful amphibious operation and lands at In-

Chronology

- chon, 150 miles behind the enemy line. This enables U.S./U.N. forces to break out of the beachhead at Pusan and push rapidly northward toward the parallel.
- Sept. 25 The acting chief of staff of the PLA warns that the Chinese will not "sit back with folded hands and let the Americans come up to the border."
- Sept. 29 General MacArthur enters Seoul with President Syngman Rhee.
- Sept. 30 South Korean forces cross the 38th Parallel into North Korea.
- Oct. 3 Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues his dramatic late-night warning to Ambassador Panikkar: PRC forces will enter the war if U.S. troops move across the parallel.
- Oct. 7 The U.N. General Assembly adopts (47 to 5) a resolution recommending that "all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea."
- Oct. 8 American troops cross the 38th Parallel.
- Oct. 8 Mao Tse-tung issues orders to the Chinese "volunteer" forces to "resist the attacks of U.S. imperialism."
- Oct. 15 President Truman and General MacArthur confer on Wake Island, discussing political arrangements for the unification of postwar Korea.
- Oct. 25 Chinese units fight with ROK forces less than 40 miles south of the Yalu River.
- Nov. 1 The first Chinese MIGs appear along the Yalu.
- Nov. 6 General MacArthur reports men and materiel pouring across the Yalu, threatening the "ultimate destruction" of U.S./U.N. positions. He requests permission to destroy the Yalu bridges and pursue attacking MIGs into Manchuria.
- Nov. 16 President Truman tries to reassure China and other nations that "we have never at any time entertained any intention to carry hostilities into China."
- There is a general lull in the fighting and loss of contact between U.S./U.N. and Communist forces.
- Nov. 24 China's special delegation to the Security Council, led by Wu Hsiu-chuan, arrives at the United Nations.
- General MacArthur launches his "end-the-war offensive," and U.S./U.N. forces approach the Chinese border.
- Nov. 26 The Chinese counterattack. General MacArthur announces on November 28 that his forces face an "entirely new war." In two days, November 30 and December 1, U.S./U.N. casualties exceed 11,000.
- Dec. 5 U.S./U.N. troops withdraw from Pyongyang.
- Dec. 11 The Tenth Corps begins its successful evacuation of Hungnam.
- Dec. 16 President Truman declares a state of national emergency.
- Dec. 22 Premier Chou En-lai rejects the 13-power draft ceasefire resolution because it makes no reference to China's calls for the removal of all foreign troops from Korea and withdrawal of the

Chronology

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- 1951
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enemy line. This enables U.S./U.N. echelon at Pusan and push rapidly inland. The PLA warns that the Chinese will use their hands and let the Americans pass Seoul with President Syngman Rhee's crossing the 38th Parallel into North Korea. Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement to Ambassador Panikkar: PRC will not allow U.S. troops move across the 38th Parallel. The U.N. Security Council adopts (47 to 5) a resolution that appropriate steps be taken to ensure a ceasefire throughout Korea. The U.N. Security Council passes the 38th Parallel. The U.S. sends the Chinese "volunteer" forces to the Chinese "volunteer" forces. General MacArthur confer on Wake Island arrangements for the unification of Korea. U.S. forces less than 40 miles south of the 38th Parallel appear along the Yalu. U.S. troops men and materiel pouring into the "ultimate destruction" of the North. Requests permission to destroy the North's MIGs into Manchuria. U.S. reassures China and other nations that the United States has no intention to use nuclear weapons. The fighting and loss of contact with Communist forces. The U.S. refers the matter to the Security Council, led by the United Nations. The U.S. issues his "end-the-war offensive," which reaches the Chinese border. General MacArthur announces that the Chinese face an "entirely new war." In December 1, U.S./U.N. casualties are reported from Pyongyang. The U.S. reports its successful evacuation of North Korea as a state of national emergency. The U.S. rejects the 13-power draft ceasefire resolution. Reference to China's calls for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea and withdrawal of the

Seventh Fleet from the Taiwan Strait, and offers no recognition of its claim to a seat in the United Nations.

1951

- Jan. 1 The Communist offensive south of the 38th Parallel begins.
- Jan. 4 U.S./U.N. forces evacuate Seoul.
- Jan. 13 The U.S. delegation votes for a U.N. ceasefire resolution that promises a discussion of other Far Eastern questions.
- Jan. 17 China rejects the ceasefire proposal, since "the purpose of arranging a ceasefire first [before negotiations] is merely to give the United States troops a breathing space."
- Jan. 19 The U.S. House of Representatives passes a resolution calling on the United Nations to declare China an aggressor in Korea.
- Jan. 23 The U.S. Senate adopts a similar resolution.
- Feb. 1 The U.N. resolution declaring China to be engaged in aggression is adopted 44 to 7, with 9 abstentions.
- Mar. 7 Seoul, changing hands once again, is recaptured by U.S./U.N. forces.
- Mar. 24 General MacArthur issues his unauthorized statement to Communist commanders suggesting that the time is right "to confer in the field."
- Apr. 5 General MacArthur's March 20 letter to the House Minority Leader, Joseph Martin, is made public; it criticizes the Truman administration's Far Eastern strategy and the concept of limited war.
- Apr. 11 President Truman relieves General MacArthur as commander and appoints General Matthew B. Ridgway to succeed him.
- Apr. 19 General MacArthur, speaking before a joint meeting of Congress, denounces the Truman administration for refusing to lift the restrictions on the scope of the war.
- May 3 Hearings on the military situation in the Far East begin before the joint Senate Committee on Armed Services and Foreign Relations.
- May 18 The U.N. General Assembly adopts a resolution recommending an embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition, and other materials of strategic value to China and North Korea.
- May 31 The assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs describes the government in Peking as "a Slavic Manchukuo on a large scale" and "not the Government of China."
- June 23 The Soviet expert George Kennan meets the Soviet ambassador to the U.N., Jacob Malik, for discussions on ways to end the conflict. The two meet again on June 5.
- June 23 Malik's radio address calls for "a ceasefire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th Parallel."
- June 29 General Ridgway offers to meet the commander of the Communist forces in Korea to discuss a ceasefire and armistice.

Chronology

July 1 General Kim Il-sung, commander of the North Korean forces, and General Peng Teh-huai, commander of the Chinese People's "volunteers," agree to truce discussions.

July 10 Armistice negotiations begin at Kaesong.

July 26 Agreement on the agenda for the armistice talks is reached.

Aug. 23 Communist delegates suspend armistice negotiations after alleged U.N. violations of the neutral zone at Kaesong.

Oct. 25 Ceasefire discussions resume at Panmunjom.

Nov. 13 The U.S. administration proposes acceptance of the current line of contact as the final demarcation line, provided other issues outstanding at the truce talks are settled within 30 days. U.S./U.N. ground action is permitted to continue.

Nov. 27 The demarcation line is established.

Dec. 27 No progress having been made on the other issues within the 30-day limit, the demarcation line is invalidated.

1952

Feb. 19 Delegates to the armistice talks agree that within 90 days after the signing of the armistice, a political conference will convene to discuss withdrawal of foreign forces and the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

Mar. 26 The U.S. secretary of state denies the use of bacteriological warfare by America and criticizes the Communists for refusing an impartial investigation of the charges.

Apr. 19 The U.S./U.N. delegation informs the Communists that an official poll shows only 70,000 of 132,000 prisoners of war willing to return home.

Apr. 28 General Mark Clark is appointed to succeed General Ridgway as of May 12.

At an executive session at Panmunjom, U.S./U.N. delegates unveil a "package" proposal to be rejected or accepted in full: (1) no prohibition on the rebuilding of airfields during the armistice; (2) Poland and Czechoslovakia but not the Soviet Union to serve on a neutral nations supervisory commission; (3) prisoners of war to be repatriated only on a voluntary basis.

May 2 The Communists endorse part of the package but reject the principle of voluntary repatriation.

May 7 Both sides announce a stalemate over the prisoner-of-war issue.

June 23 Yalu River power installations are bombed for several days by U.S. airmen to induce a more cooperative attitude at the truce talks.

Aug. 29 The heaviest air raid of the war is launched against Pyongyang.

Sept. 28 The U.S./U.N. negotiating team delivers its final offer on the prisoner-of-war question.

Oct. 8 The proposal is rejected, and the U.S./U.N. announces an indefinite recess.

Oct. 15 U.S./U.N. troops launch a mock amphibious landing near Wonsan.

Chronology

Oct. 24 General Eisenhower arrives in Korea.

Nov. 4 In the presidential election, Dwight D. Eisenhower is elected.

Nov. 10 General James A. Van Fleet arrives in Korea as the new South Korean commander in chief.

Dec. 3 The U.N. General Assembly passes a resolution calling for an immediate end to the war in Korea.

Dec. 5 President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower orders the removal of U.S. military units in Korea.

1953

Feb. 2 President Eisenhower sends a message to the U.N. General Assembly to shield Communism from the effects of the armistice.

Feb. 22 General Clark proposes a plan for the exchange of prisoners.

Mar. 30 Premier Chou En-lai of China announces that those prisoners of war who are not repatriated will be sent to a neutral state.

Apr. 20 The exchange of prisoners begins at Panmunjom.

Apr. 22 President Eisenhower announces that the South Korean armistice negotiations are under way.

Apr. 26 Armistice negotiations resume at Panmunjom.

May 13 General Clark is appointed as the U.S. representative to the armistice negotiations, bringing with him the National Security Council's new policy on the war in Korea.

May 20 The National Security Council's new policy on the war in Korea requires that the U.S. must not be involved in any operations which will be interpreted as a commitment to the war in Korea.

May 22 The U.S. Secretary of State, A. J. Acheson, announces the Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal for a neutral zone in Korea.

May 25 The U.S./U.N. delegation is given permission to resume negotiations.

May 28 The U.S. ambassador to the U.N., W. Averell Harriman, is given permission to take a "step."

June 8 Truce negotiations resume at Panmunjom.

June 17 A revised demarcation line is proposed by the North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung.

June 24 The Communists announce that they are willing to accept the armistice.

July 27 The armistice is signed.

Chronology

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Chronology

- Oct. 24 General Eisenhower announces that if elected, he will go to Korea.
- Nov. 4 In the presidential election, the Republican candidate, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, wins 55 percent of the popular vote.
- Nov. 10 General James A. Van Fleet announces the mobilization of 2 new South Korean divisions and 6 regiments.
- Dec. 3 The U.N. General Assembly endorses (54 to 5) the amended Indian resolution on the voluntary repatriation of prisoners of war. China and North Korea reject the resolution.
- Dec. 5 President-elect Eisenhower ends a three-day visit to front-line units in Korea.

1953

- Feb. 2 President Eisenhower announces in his State of the Union message that the Seventh Fleet will no longer be employed to shield Communist China.
- Feb. 22 General Clark proposes an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.
- Mar. 30 Premier Chou En-lai agrees to the exchange and proposes that those prisoners unwilling to be repatriated be transferred to a neutral state.
- Apr. 20 The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners begins at Panmunjom.
- Apr. 22 President Eisenhower approves the activation of 2 further South Korean army divisions.
- Apr. 26 Armistice negotiations resume.
- May 13 General Clark is authorized to activate 4 more South Korean divisions, bringing total strength to 20 divisions.
- May 20 The National Security Council decides that "if conditions arise requiring more positive action in Korea," air and ground operations will be extended to China and ground operations in Korea will be intensified.
- May 22 The U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, meets with the Indian premier and hints at future expansion of the war.
- May 25 The U.S./U.N. negotiating team presents its final terms and is given permission to break off the talks if these are rejected.
- May 28 The U.S. ambassador to Moscow explains to the Soviet foreign minister the "seriousness and importance of this . . . step."
- June 8 Truce negotiations resolve the prisoner-of-war question and the principle of voluntary repatriation is accepted.
- June 17 A revised demarcation line is settled.
President Rhee orders South Korean guards to release those North Korean prisoners resisting repatriation.
- June 24 The Communists launch an offensive against ROK positions.
- July 27 The armistice is signed at Panmunjom.

INTRODUCTION

The Korean War has rightly been described as the "forgotten war." This book—really the first authoritative reference book on the war— attempts to remedy this situation and provide readers with a better understanding of how and why the conflict was fought. There are many reasons why Americans should focus their attention on the battlefields of Korea, not the least of which is that the Korean War is the most likely model for future conflicts, and we ignore its lessons at our peril.

This work is designed primarily for an American audience. Accordingly, U.S. units and organizations and battles in which American forces figured prominently are discussed in greater detail than are those of other nations who participated in the fighting. Nevertheless, every effort has been made to provide objective coverage of all participants.

✱ Korea is an ancient country. As outlined in Part I (Historical Realities), its recorded history goes back two centuries before the birth of Christ. Under Chinese domination for much of its existence, beginning in the 16th century its geographic location between the Chinese and Japanese empires led to its becoming a Great Power battleground. This battleground intensified in the early 20th century when China, Japan and Russia vied for control of the Korean peninsula. Japan prevailed, and in 1911 Korea became a Japanese colony, a status it would retain until the end of World War II.

In the closing days of the war the Allies agreed that Korea would be liberated from Japanese control and that the United States would disarm the Japanese occupiers south of the 38th parallel and the Soviet Union would do likewise north of that line. This temporary arrangement soon hardened to the point where Korea was divided into a communist north and a democratic south (see Part I: The Two Koreas). United Nations efforts to resolve this division through free elections failed when North Korea refused to participate. In 1948, the Republic of Korea (ROK) was established in South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was proclaimed in North Korea, and U.S. and Soviet occupation troops were withdrawn.

With the withdrawal of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces from China to the island of Taiwan (then known as Formosa), the United States disengaged from the East Asian mainland and in January 1950 it publicly omitted Korea from its zone of security in Asia. The only U.S. force present in Korea was a small detachment of U.S. military advisors.

This was the situation when on June 25, 1950 the North Korean Army, under cover of a massive artillery barrage, launched its cross-border invasion of South Korea (see Part II: Chronology and Part III: Invasion of the ROK). The Korean War had begun.

xiv INTRODUCTION

At the time it was assumed that "monolithic world communism," controlled and directed by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in Moscow, was spreading by force of arms and that Korea was merely the first step in a communist plan for world conquest. It was this assumption, not the invasion of Korea itself, that triggered the strong reaction to North Korea's aggression. Applying the "lessons of Munich" (where appeasement of Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia led to even further Nazi aggression), the United Nations Security Council (which the Soviet Union was then boycotting) called upon all member nations to aid South Korea in resisting aggression.

It can be argued that this reaction was based on a false premise. But so too was the invasion. Recent scholarship holds that it was North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung who masterminded the invasion, after receiving the acquiescence of the Soviet Union and the newly established People's Republic of China. All three evidently felt that the conquest could be achieved quickly before anyone had time to react. They were wrong.

"In war," the Prussian strategist Baron von Moltke had warned, "no plan survives contact with the enemy," and the North Korean plan for the blitzkrieg conquest of South Korea was no exception.

For one thing the South Korean military forces did not collapse as expected, but put up a stiff resistance as they withdrew, buying time for the outside world to react. The United States, which was then still involved in the post-World War II occupation of nearby Japan, was the first to respond to the UN call to arms. U.S. air and naval forces were ordered into action on June 27, 1950 and on June 30, 1950 U.S. ground forces were committed. British naval forces in Asian waters and Australian Air Forces based in Japan were also called into action, and other UN forces soon followed.

The war itself can be divided into four broad stages. First was the three-month UN defensive stage, which began with the North Korean invasion in June 1950 and lasted through the allied invasion

of Inchon the following September. The aim during this period was to check the North Korean advance and prevent conquest of the entire peninsula. For a while, allied forces were hard pressed to hold the line. Among the major battles, covered in detail in the individual listings in Part III, were the exploits of Task Force Smith, the fight for Taejon, the battle at Yaecheon and the struggle for the Naktong Perimeter.

The second stage of the war was the two-month UN offensive that began with the Inchon invasion in September 1950, included the advance of the U.S. Eighth Army and the X Corps into North Korea and ended with the intervention of Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) in November 1950 and the subsequent UN withdrawal south of the 38th parallel.

The aim during this stage was the liberation of North Korea and the rollback of communism, but after the CCF intervention the aim reverted to the defense of South Korea. The major events of this stage are chronicled in Part III: the Inchon invasion, the Wonsan landings, the Chosin Reservoir battles, the travail of Task Force MacLean/Faith, the evacuation of Hungnam, the battles of Unsan and Kunu-ri and the withdrawal of UN forces from North Korea.

Most significant during this period was the U.S. adoption of containment as a wartime national policy and the resulting shift of American military strategy from the strategic offensive to the strategic defensive. As discussed in the article on U.S. strategy in Part III, this was to have a determining influence on the ability of the United States to wage war in Korea and, later, other areas of the world.

The third stage, covering the period from December 1950 through June 1951, encompassed both the 1951 CCF spring offensive and the UN counteroffensive, which effectively ended the maneuver phase of the war, stalemated the battle lines and set the stage for the subsequent armistice negotiations. Noteworthy during this period was Operation Killer, the battle of Chip'yong-ni and the battle for Gloucester Hill.

The final stage of the war, from the beginning of the truce talks in July 1951 through the Korean armistice in July 1953, was characterized by position warfare much like that of World War I. The outpost battles and the battles for Heartbreak Ridge, Porkchop Hill and the Punchbowl are detailed in Part III.

In addition to descriptions of the battles that comprised the war, the key leaders are profiled as well, including U.S. Commanders-in-Chief Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, UN Commanders Douglas MacArthur, Matthew Ridgway and Maxwell Taylor, as well as the subordinate Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps battle captains and such Chinese and North Korean leaders as Kim Il-sung and Peng Teh-Huai.

The U.S. organization for combat is also described in detail, with individual listings for the U.S. I, IX and X corps, the nine Army and Marine combat divisions and three regimental combat teams as well as the various air and naval components of the Far East Air Force and Naval Forces Far East.

The British Commonwealth Division, the Turkish Brigade and the other UN combat battalions are covered as well, as are the armed forces of the ROK. Entries also include the combat forces of North Korea and China.

As the famed military theorist Clausewitz put it, one of the reasons military history is so important is that it allows future generations to "learn about war from books." The Korean War in particular has many lessons to teach. It provided warnings on the limits of American power, offered cautions on the American patience for drawn-out conflicts, warned of the dangers of fighting on the Asian mainland, and evidenced the hazards and difficulties of coalition warfare.

America's idea of what war should be is the model provided by World War II, where the issues were clearly drawn and the ultimate victory complete. But it is the Korean War, not World War II, that remains the paradigm for war in the nuclear age—all the more reason why its lessons must be learned. That's what this Almanac is all about.

input to White House...

208X3561

There is one very important fiscal issue that I think deserves mentioning...

Every penny contributed to this Memorial is invested in the US Treasury earning interest. ABMC (American Battle Monuments Commission) & The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board take all administrative expenses from this interest. Not one penny of principle has been spent for admin. Every contribution to the fund will actually go to the Memorial Construction. I think that is a record second to none and one that should be emulated by other non-profit organizations. Breakdown of contributions:

Veterans-----	2,600,000
Veterans Organizations-----	\$3,600,000
Corporate America-----	1,000,000
Korean American Companies-----	1,500,000
Earned Interest-----	2,000,000
Commemorative Coin-----	5,800,000 (US Mint Silver Dollar)
	16,500,000

Since it is true that veterans bought most of the commemorative silver dollar coins from the US Mint, it becomes clear that VETERANS have paid for this Memorial. Is it any wonder that they wanted to come to see the first shovel of earth turned by a fellow veteran, George Bush? This is a very special day!

THIS IS ALSO ONE OF THE ONLY EVENTS THAT HAS EVER GIVEN NATIONAL RECOGNITION TO THE KOREAN WAR VETERAN SINCE THEY RETURNED HOME, NEARLY FORTY YEARS AGO.

There is a wonderful story of how the korean war veterans have taken care of a Korean immigrant, I will fax you her details and she will be present at the ceremony. It is a great human interest story and ties into the Korean Veteran.

One major theme for this audience is what the Veteran has done and continues to do, for their country and for the World and George Bush is one of them. I sent over some of General Davis' standard remarks when he speaks to veterans groups, do you still have them?

As I reread all this material I have made very little mention of ABMC and its chairman General P.X. Kelley, USMC, (Ret). ABMC has the overall responsibility for the Memorial. The Board was formed to recommend the site, select the design, and promote and raise funds --- which it has done very well. The President and General Kelley are very close personal friends and of course Kelley will be present.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U.S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 14, 1992
TO: Bill Caldwell
FROM: Bob Hansen 
SUBJ: Ground Breaking Ceremony

Bill, nice to have you back.

The Republic of Korea would like to help make the ceremony more meaningful and this is the plan they have come up with.

- 1) a letter to President Bush from President Roh Tae Woo, draft of letter enclosed, and
- 2) issuing a proclamation to the President of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. giving the KWVA the responsibility for distribution. This is a symbolic gesture, because of course the ribbon has already been properly awarded. That is why the ribbons are not being presented to the US Government but rather to the KWVA.

The Embassy has asked me check to be sure that this kind of presentation at the ceremony would be appropriate. They do not want to embarrass the President by not issuing the Proclamation to him. The plan would be for Ambassador Hyun of the Republic of Korea to first present the formal letter to President Bush from President Roh. Then the Ambassador would present the proclamation to Mr. Richard Adams, who is the President of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. Do see any hang ups?

Please call me as soon as you receive this. The timing and the logistics are of course critical dealing with The Republic of Korea. Thanks for your help.

05/06/92 18:04 202 493 1843

DEF ATCH KOR EMB

001/001

TO: Bob Hansen (202) 208-3449

From Han, K D

DRAFT

(Date) 1992

Dear Mr. President:

I note with great pleasure that the ground-breaking ceremony of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital is scheduled for June 14, 1992. This is truly a milestone worth remembering in a meaningful way.

The citizens of the Republic of Korea will be ever grateful to the United States of America for its significant role in leading the United Nations Forces during the Korean War. Those soldiers demonstrated profound valor and sacrifice and brought great honor to the ideals of freedom and democracy so important to both our countries.

During the war, the Republic of Korea issued Presidential Unit Citations (PUC) to many U.S. Forces that served with distinction. And in the hope that I can underscore the great dignity and importance of their accomplishment as well as the meaning of this long-overdue Memorial, I would like to present 5,000 PUC ribbons on this special occasion of the ground-breaking ceremony as a token of my personal thanks to the U.S. Forces whose deeds may well be recognized again.

Fighting for the cause of freedom at home or abroad, the United States of America has always distinguished itself with a display of gallantry second to none. It is for this reason that it gives me great pleasure to present the Korean Presidential Unit Citation ribbons to the Korean War veterans.

With warmest regards and great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DRAFT

Roh Tae Woo
President
The Republic of Korea

The President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

cc: Secretary of Defense
Mr. Richard Cheney

Secretary of Veterans Affairs
Mr. Edward J. Derwinski

DRAFT

To: Mr. Hansen

From: Han

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in the Korean War over 5.7 million American servicemen and women fought together with the Republic of Korea soldiers under the flag of the United Nations to safeguard freedom and human dignity,

WHEREAS those soldiers demonstrated profound valor and sacrifice, bringing great honor to the noble mission,

WHEREAS the citizens of the Republic of Korea will be ever grateful to the warriors of the United States of America for their dedication to duty,

WHEREAS to honor the United States Forces that served the cause of freedom with distinction the Republic of Korea issued during the War the Presidential Unit Citations to its military units so recognized,

WHEREAS forty-two years after the beginning of the War a Memorial to remember the dedication and sacrifices of those warriors is to find its due place in the Capital of the United States,

I, Roh Tae Woo, President of the Republic of Korea do hereby proclaim on this day of Ground-Breaking for the Korean War Veterans Memorial that a symbolic number of 5,700 Korean Presidential Unit Citation Ribbons be issued and presented to the United States war veterans in order to recognize once again their meritorious service in safeguarding freedom as well as to accent the profound meaning of this Memorial.

I further proclaim that the President of the Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. incorporated under the laws of the United States of America and whose members are exclusively Korean War veterans, be authorized to distribute these Ribbons to those who merit due recognition accordingly.

On This Fourteenth Date of June in This Year of 1992

Under my order,

Roh Tae Woo
President
Republic of Korea

DRAFT

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

*abbreviated
I have one
sequence that
is 9 pp long* (4)

BACKGROUND:

Public Law 99-572, October 28, 1986.

X3100

1. Authorized the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) to erect a Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, on Federal land with funds obtained primarily from private contributions.
2. Directed the President to appoint a twelve member Advisory Board of Korean War veterans to work in concert with ABMC to a) select the site; b) select the design; & c) to assist in promotion and to encourage donations. The Board members serve without pay.
3. Directed that the Memorial be established in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, Public Law 99-652.

CHRONOLOGY:

28 Oct 86 Authorizing legislation for the Memorial enacted, P. L. 99-572.

20 Jul 87 President Reagan appointed twelve Korean War Veterans to the Advisory Board in accordance with PL 99-572.

28 Mar 88 Legislation (PL 100-267) enacted authorizing placement of the Memorial on the Mall.

26 Sep 88 Department of the Interior, Secretary Hodel approved Ash Woods as the site for the Memorial.

1 Jun 89 Design Competition winners announced. There were first, second, and third place winners and 20 honorable mentions, each receiving appropriate prize money. The members of the winning design team from State College, PA were Veronica Burns-Lucas, Don Leon, John Lucas, Eliza Oberholtzer-Pennypacker.

American Battle Monuments Commission
 14 Jun 89 ABMC approved the winning design concept as recommended by the Advisory Board which included several modifications to the concept as submitted.

14 Jun 89 President Bush unveiled a model of the winning design concept in a Flag Day ceremony at the Rose Garden of the White House.

National Capital Memorial Commission
 20 Jun 89 NCMC approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

Commission of Fine Arts
 26 Jul 89 CFA approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

National Capital Planning Commission
 27 Jul 89 NCPC approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

11 Apr 90 Army Corps of Engineers selected an Architect of Record, Cooper-Lecky Architects and signed a contract therewith.

29 Jun 90 Cooper Lecky Architects signed a contract with Frank C. Gaylord to be the sculptor for the 38 heroic size figures.

31 Oct 90 Public Law 101-495, Korean War 38th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act authorized the US Mint to issue one million legal tender silver dollars. A surcharge of \$7 from the sale of each coin would go to the Memorial Fund.

13 Dec 90 CFA reviewed the design concept now amended to reflect resolution of the earlier reservations held by the approving authorities. They withheld action until they could see the design staked out at the site. U

10 Jan 91 NCPC reviewed the design concept now amended to reflect resolution of the earlier reservations held by the approving authorities. They withheld action until they could see the design staked out at the site. They also gave further guidance.

17 Jan 91 CFA voted to disapprove the amended design concept as submitted but directed it be resubmitted with specific revisions to be made.

12 Feb 91 NCPC staff gave guidance to ABMC directing additional considerations be addressed in the design concept and asked that they have another opportunity to see it staked out at the site.

19 Feb 91 ABMC approved the design concept as amended to address all issues raised by the approving authorities in the preceding months.

21 Feb 91 CFA approved the design concept as amended to address all issues raised by the approving authorities. They requested the opportunity to further review the design development of the wall and of each statue as it progresses.

7 Mar 91 NCPC deferred decision on the design concept as submitted by appointing a task force to work with ABMC, the Advisory Board and the Architect of Record concerning various elements of the concept.

22 Mar 91 NCPC task force approved amended design concept and agreed to convey a favorable report to the full NCPC commission at their next meeting 4 Apr 91.

4 Apr 91 NCPC heard task force report and approved it. They requested they be kept advised as the project progresses.

6 May 91 US Mint holds First Strike Ceremony in Philadelphia for the Korean War Commemorative Silver Dollar. One million coins will be minted. \$7 for each sold will be deposited into the Memorial fund.

26 Jun 91 Commission of Fine Arts disapproved the second amended design. Indications were given that the basic concept approved with reservations in 1989 was now disapproved.

14 Aug 91 ABMC Commissioners met with the Advisory Board and agreed to support the Board's recommendation of reducing the number of free standing statues from 38 to 19, with a wall depicting the support troops to include three images of nurses (Army, Air Force, & Navy) engaged in performing their duties with at least one of them in full stature.

24 Oct 91 Commission of Fine Arts votes a 2-2 tie to disapprove the Memorial design modifications as presented.

X 11 Dec 91 President Bush signed 102-216 amending the Commemorative Works Act providing two additional years to obtain a construction permit.

16 Jan 92 The Commission of Fine Arts voted 3-1 to approve the design modifications presented by Cooper-Lecky in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act. There was one vote noted from an absent Commissioner who agreed with the modifications and would have made it a 4-1 vote had he been present. His views were expressed in a letter which was read into the record.

6 Feb 92 The National Capital Planning Commission approved the design with one exception. They appointed a task force to review the possibility of reducing the number of troops to approximate a squad size. Discussion at the meeting established that a reinforced squad could have 19 men.

5 Mar 92 NCPC voted 10-2 to approve the design concept. They made several recommendations which will be properly evaluated.

last 2 key dates 21 May 92 CFA will consider the NCPC suggested design amendments. Amendments were noted with no vote taken. It was treated as a progress report.

28 May 92 NCPC to review preliminary drawings for the KWVM design. Voted 11 - 1 abstention to approve preliminary drawings.

There is no "Supreme Court" on design approval - Both NCPC + CFA have full veto power + therefore we have played a ping-pong game

(6)

GENERAL RAYMOND G. DAVIS, USMC (RETIRED)

General Raymond Gilbert Davis, who earned the Medal of Honor as a lieutenant colonel for heroism during the 1st Marine Division's historic fight to break out of the Chosin Reservoir area during the Korean conflict, was born January 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, Georgia. After graduation from Atlanta Technical High School, he went on to Georgia School of Technology and earned his B.S. degree in 1938. A member of the ROTC unit while attending college, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army Reserve to accept appointment as a Marine second lieutenant on June 27, 1938.

In May 1939, he completed Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, then served a one year tour of duty with the Marine Detachment in the USS PORTLAND.

During World War II, he took part in combat on Guadalcanal; was commander of the 1st Special Weapons Battalion at New Guinea and Cape Gloucester; and later, while on Cape Gloucester, was Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. His action while commanding the 1st Battalion at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him the Navy Cross, and the Purple Heart for wounds received.

Following his return to the United States in November 1944, he saw duty at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia; with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam; and in May 1949, was named Inspector-Instructor of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Infantry Battalion in Chicago, Illinois.

During the Korean conflict, Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanded the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, from August to December 1950. Besides receiving the Medal of Honor for action during that period, he twice earned the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and later, as Executive Officer of the 7th Marines, earned the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V."

Upon his return to the United States in June 1951, he served at Headquarters Marine Corps in the Operations Subsection, G-3 Division of Plans and Policies; and in April 1953, he became Head of the Operations and Training Branch, Warfare School, Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, then served consecutively as Assistant Director and, later, Director of the Senior School. In October 1957, he was again transferred to Headquarters Marine Corps for duty as Assistant G-2 until August 1959.

The following June, he completed the course at the National War College. Assigned next to Headquarters, U.S. European Command, Paris, France, he served through June 1963 as Chief, Analysis Branch, J-2, Staff of the Commander in Chief, Europe. While en route to the United States, he was promoted to Brigadier General on July 1, 1963.

General Davis' next assignment was in the Far East where he served as Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, on Okinawa, from October 1963 until November 1964. That December, he returned to Headquarters Marine Corps and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, until March 1968. For service in the latter capacity, he was awarded his second Legion of Merit. He was promoted to Major General, August 4, 1966.

Following duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, General Davis was ordered to the Republic of Vietnam. Initially assigned duty as Deputy Commanding General, Provisional Corps, he was reassigned in May 1968 as Commanding General, 3d Marine Division. For meritorious service in that capacity through April 1969, he earned the Distinguished Service Medal.

Upon his return to the United States, General Davis was assigned duties at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico. He was Deputy for Education/Director, Education Center. After his promotion to Lieutenant General on July 1, 1970, he became Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico.

On March 12, 1971, General Davis was promoted to four-star rank on assuming duties as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

For his service as Deputy for Education and subsequently as Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, during the period May 1969 to March 1971, and as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, from March 1971 to March 1972, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal. He retired from active duty, March 31, 1972.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Fax	Biographical information on General R. G. Davis, Vice President of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce; redaction of telephone number. (1 pp.)	06/03/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Korean War Veterans Memorial 6/14/92

Date Closed: 11/30/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 07576

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

(6)

General Davis has been named Executive Vice President of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, the former Willa K. Heafner of Lenoir County, North Carolina, have three children: Raymond G., Jr.; Gordon M., a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; and Willa Kay.

(Revised Apr 1972 HQMC)

General and Mrs. R.G. Davis
2930 Overlake Lane
Stockbridge, GA 30281

(5)

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL IN THE NATIONS CAPITAL

GROUND BREAKING

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 13, 1992 **KENNEDY CENTER, AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE & NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION**

2:15 PM **Pork Chop Hill, with Gregory Peck**

4:15 PM **Bridges at Toko-Ri, with William Holden, Grace Kelly & Mickey Rooney**

These films will be shown at the Kennedy Center's, American Film Institute, Hall of States. Tickets are required (there is no charge), there are only 224 seats on a first come, first served basis, please indicate on the enclosed form your desire for tickets and number you would like. The lead actors and producers have been invited to share insights with you into the making of these movies.

8:00 PM - 11:00 PM Reception for all Korean War Veterans, Family and Friends at the National Guard Association headquarters at One Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC One block from Union Station. The RED line has a METRO stop at Union Station. Free refreshments, hosted by Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

Sunday, June 14, 1992 **ARLINGTON CEMETERY & ASH WOODS SITE & KOREAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE**

10:00 AM **Nonsectarian Chapel Service at the Amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery for all veterans, family and friends. Hosted by Korean War Veterans Association, Inc. Interpreter for hearing impaired provided.**

2:00 PM **GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY at the Ash Woods site, see map. Entertainment and bands will start at about 1:15 PM. Come early for seats. Refreshments on site after ceremony. Photo opportunities available. See Program on back of invitation for more details. Interpreter for hearing impaired provided.**

7:00 PM **BY INVITATION ONLY. VIP DINNER hosted by the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, His Excellency Hong-Choo Hyun, at his residence.**

more details on other side...

The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nations Capital

(5)

GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY
(Still subject to change)Sunday, June 14, 1992, Afternoon, ~~About 2:00 P.M.~~ ^{2:30}**Korean Participation/Entertainment/Marine Band**

(Scheduled to begin at 1:15pm to accomodate those that arrive early)

(Interpreter for hearing impaired provided)

Flyover**Color Guard in Place**
American National Anthem**Invocation****President Roh Tae Woo Presentation****President George Bush Introduced****Moment of silence for those who have not returned****PRESIDENT BUSH BREAKS GROUND****Assembled guests cheer loud enough to be heard in KOREA****Flag Raising****Pledge of Allegiance****God Bless America****Benediction****Taps****Turn Over for Invitation...***This order subject to review by
Advance Team*

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U. S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW, Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 6/4/92 TO: Gary Gershowitz

FAX #: 456-6218

FROM: Ray Donnelly

Number of Pages, including the cover sheet: 15

MESSAGE:

Hope you can use some of
this. If not I will keep
digging up info for you!

CALL BRIAN @ Korean War Veterans
Office -- 208-3561, I remind him to FAX
re: the PERSEVERANCE that has
gone into this Memorial -- Also, the
"time, 'commitment' & 'dedication'"

The establishment for the Memorial for Korean War Veterans is not a new or recent idea. The American Battle Monuments Commission proposed such a Memorial in the late 1960s. However, the budget was never funded. Other private organizations attempted to establish a Memorial in the early 1980s but were never successful in obtaining the necessary legislation or raising sufficient funds. Finally, the Congress recognized the need for such a Memorial and legislation introduced by James Florio and Stan Parris in the House and Bill Armstrong in the Senate put together a Bill which was eventually signed into law by President Reagan as the Korean War Veterans Memorial Act, Public Law 99-572.

Armistice is now credited with the beginning of the demise of communism.

Col. Bill Weber (410/775-7733) Serves on the Memorial Board. Only double amputee to continue to serve on active duty. (Tried to get him on the phone for additional information on battles, injury, etc. No one home)

Why a Memorial? Honoring Veterans not Wars. Remembered Victory not a forgotten War. A victory for all time. Memorial of faces will live forever. Veterans will always see someone they know or even themselves in the wall.

Enclosed is a letter signed by all members of the congress who served in the Korean War era. This letter will appear in the program and has some fine words pertaining to what the Memorial is all about.

Hope you can use some of this.

100 STAT. 3226

PUBLIC LAW 99-572—OCT. 28, 1986

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

PUBLIC LAW 99-572—OCT. 25, 1986**100 STAT. 3227**

(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 23, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2804

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 99-341 (Comm. on House Administration).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-459 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Vol. 131 (1986): Nov. 4, 6, considered and passed House.

Vol. 132 (1986): Oct. 9, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 14, House concurred in Senate amendment.

Korean War Veterans of the 102nd Congress

June 14, 1992

To All Korean War Veterans:

As ground is broken for this long over due Memorial, we, the undersigned, Members of the 102nd Congress of the United States, are reminded of the common bond among us, we are all veterans of the Korean War era.

The original concept statement has guided the proceedings of this Memorial through the bureaucratic process to date and bears repeating in these pages lest it be lost in the annals of time. It reads...

The Korean War Veterans Memorial has two interrelated purposes which constitute primary considerations for its design and siting. The first -- and fundamental -- purpose is to express the enduring gratitude of the American People for all who took part in that conflict under our flag, those who survived no less than those who gave their lives. The second -- and of equal importance -- is to project, in most positive fashion, the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to the cause of freedom that characterized all participants. As these patriotic virtues have been common to those who served their country at other times of national crisis -- and must not be lacking in the instance of future emergencies -- the Memorial must radiate a message that is at once inspirational in content and timeless in meaning. Both purposes dictate that the Memorial be unique in concept, designed for public use, located on a prominent prospect, and present a renewable aspect of hope, honor, and service.

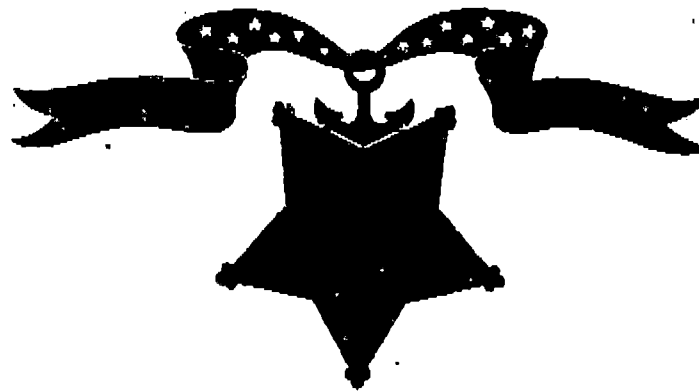
Since the 99th Congress in 1986, the United States Congress has had an instrumental role in the establishment and development of this great memorial. Public Law 99-572 authorized the erection of this Memorial on Federal Land. Subsequent actions authorized this site (PL 100-267), and significantly (PL 101-495) authorized the US Mint to issue up to one million Commemorative Silver dollars with the surcharges to go the Korean War Veterans Fund for construction.

**To All Korean War Veterans
June 14, 1992****Page 2/2**

We are proud to have been a part of this project and to see the first steps toward construction begin. All Korean War veterans should be proud of these accomplishments and return to visit the completed project when dedicated.

Senator John ChafeeSenator Wendell FordSenator John GlennSenator Ted KennedySenator Warren RudmanSenator Terry SanfordSenator Paul SimonSenator Arlen SpecterSenator Strom ThurmondSenator John WarnerRep. William ArcherRep. Herb BatemanRep. Michael BilirakisRep. Ben BlazRep. Thomas Bliley, Jr.Rep. Herbert CallahanRep. Benjamin CampbellRep. William ClayRep. William Clinger, Jr.Rep. Howard CobleRep. John Conyers, Jr.Rep. Lawrence CoughlinRep. William DannemeyerRep. E. delo GarzaRep. Robert DornanRep. Melton HancockRep. James HansenRep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr.Rep. Rep. Ed JenkinsRep. Norman Lent, Jr.Rep. Thomas LewisRep. Thomas MantonRep. Alfred McCandlessRep. Norman MinetaRep. Sonny MontgomeryRep John MurthaRep. Charles RangelRep. George SangmeisterRep. Richard SchulzeRep. Gerald SolomonRep. Floyd SpenceRep. Esteban TorresRep. Bill Young

(6)



The President of the United States in the name of The Congress takes pleasure in presenting the MEDAL OF HONOR to

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RAYMOND G. DAVIS
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced), in action against enemy aggressor forces in Korea from 1 through 4 December 1950. Although keenly aware that the operation involved breaking through a surrounding enemy and advancing eight miles along primitive icy trails in the bitter cold with every passage disputed by a savage and determined foe, Lieutenant Colonel 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 two 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, Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his battalion over three 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 1500 yards of the surrounded rifle company by daybreak. Although knocked

(16)

to the ground when a shell fragment struck his helmet and two 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 two 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, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was directly instrumental in saving the beleaguered rifle company from complete annihilation and enabled the two 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 United States Naval Service."

/s/ HARRY S. TRUMAN

6

GENERAL RAYMOND G. DAVIS, USMC (RETIRED)

General Raymond Gilbert Davis, who earned the Medal of Honor as a lieutenant colonel for heroism during the 1st Marine Division's historic fight to break out of the Chosin Reservoir area during the Korean conflict, was born January 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, Georgia. After graduation from Atlanta Technical High School, he went on to Georgia School of Technology and earned his B.S. degree in 1938. A member of the ROTC unit while attending college, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army Reserve to accept appointment as a Marine second lieutenant on June 27, 1938.

In May 1939, he completed Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, then served a one year tour of duty with the Marine Detachment in the USS PORTLAND.

During World War II, he took part in combat on Guadalcanal; was commander of the 1st Special Weapons Battalion at New Guinea and Cape Gloucester; and later, while on Cape Gloucester, was Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. His action while commanding the 1st Battalion at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him the Navy Cross, and the Purple Heart for wounds received.

Following his return to the United States in November 1944, he saw duty at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia; with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam; and in May 1949, was named Inspector-Instructor of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Infantry Battalion in Chicago, Illinois.

During the Korean conflict, Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanded the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, from August to December 1950. Besides receiving the Medal of Honor for action during that period, he twice earned the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and later, as Executive Officer of the 7th Marines, earned the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V."

Upon his return to the United States in June 1951, he served at Headquarters Marine Corps in the Operations Subsection, G-3 Division of Plans and Policies; and in April 1953, he became Head of the Operations and Training Branch, Warfare School, Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, then served consecutively as Assistant Director and, later, Director of the Senior School. In October 1957, he was again transferred to Headquarters Marine Corps for duty as Assistant G-2 until August 1959.

The following June, he completed the course at the National War College. Assigned next to Headquarters, U.S. European Command, Paris, France, he served through June 1963 as Chief, Analysis Branch, J-2, Staff of the Commander in Chief, Europe. While en route to the United States, he was promoted to Brigadier General on July 1, 1963.

General Davis' next assignment was in the Far East where he served as Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, on Okinawa, from October 1963 until November 1964. That December, he returned to Headquarters Marine Corps and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, until March 1968. For service in the latter capacity, he was awarded his second Legion of Merit. He was promoted to Major General, August 4, 1966.

Following duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, General Davis was ordered to the Republic of Vietnam. Initially assigned duty as Deputy Commanding General, Provisional Corps, he was reassigned in May 1968 as Commanding General, 3d Marine Division. For meritorious service in that capacity through April 1969, he earned the Distinguished Service Medal.

Upon his return to the United States, General Davis was assigned duties at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico. He was Deputy for Education/Director, Education Center. After his promotion to Lieutenant General on July 1, 1970, he became Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico.

On March 12, 1971, General Davis was promoted to four-star rank on assuming duties as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

For his service as Deputy for Education and subsequently as Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, during the period May 1969 to March 1971, and as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, from March 1971 to March 1972, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal. He retired from active duty, March 31, 1972.

(6)

General Davis has been named Executive Vice President of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, the former Willa K. Heafner of Lenoir, North Carolina, have three children: Raymond G., Jr.; Gordon M., a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; and Willa Kay.

(Revised Apr 1972 HQMC)

General and Mrs. R.G. Davis
2930 Overlake Lane
Stockbridge, GA 30281
404-474-2260

2 JUN 92

KOREAN VETERANS EVENT

FOR: BILL CALDWELL, PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM: GARY GERSHOWITZ, SPEECHWRITING-RESEARCH x7750

- (1) In what city will the speech be held?

N/A

- (2) Within that city, what is the identifiable name of the community or neighborhood, that which is most recognizable?

N/A

- (3) Among Korean Veterans, who else will be attending this event (i.e. Cabinet members, Congressional leaders, the business community -- if there are going to be a large number businessmen and women present, what are some of the businesses represented)?

Secretary Cheney, Lujan, Perkowski are all confirmed leaders of all the National Veterans organizations, Senator Glenn, Rudman ... Rep. Montgomery, Jacobs, Murtha...

- (4) Anything note-worthy happening within the organization a day or two before the President's speech, or a day or two afterwards?

(See attached)

in all about 25 Sen + Congressmen

- (5) What is the chronology of events prior to and after the President speaks?

(See attached)

- (6) Who will introduce the President and what is his/her background?

General Raymond S. Davis, USMC (Ret) Medal of Honor from Korea - (See attached)

- (7) Who will be on stage or dais with the President?

- General Davis only -

This is Her PRESIDENT'S DAY with his troops - The Veterans - Ambassador Hyun of S Korea will come front + Center, make a presentation to KWVA + leave.

(8) Who should the President acknowledge, whether on the stage with him or in the audience? Chung Se young, Chairman of Hyundai Motor Co. & Chung Oul Ok, President, Hyundai Motor America - HMA & USA distributor kicked off the fund raising w/ \$1,204,000. (See attached)

(9) Who can I speak with about a specific story/anecdote(s) about a particular individual(s) within the Korean Veterans organization?

General Davis - 404-474-2260
Col Wm Weber - 410-775-7733
Mike McKevitt - 202-822-0604

Dick Stilwell Jr.
703-558-1502
7527

(10) In your opinion, what should the topic/theme of the speech be -- what should the President emphasize in his remarks that this group would want to hear?

- Service in the Cause of freedom -
- Patriotic -

- HONORING VETERANS -

- We don't build memorials to wars - we build Memorials to VETERANS!

- (See attached)

- What will be the make up of the audience

#s / any peculiarities (Bleacher seating for 5000 - Nearly ALL Veterans + families ALL Senior Citizens)

*B Col Smith from Task Force

Smith - the 1st ^{US} unit into Korea - I ^{will} have

more details at 9:30 am Thursday Am. 15 Medal of

Honor recipients from the Korean War. Ambassador Hyun from Republic of Korea.

input to White House...

There is one very important fiscal issue that I think deserves mentioning...

Every penny contributed to this Memorial is invested in the US Treasury earning interest. ABMC (American Battle Monuments Commission) & The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board take all administrative expenses from this interest. Not one penny of principle has been spent for admin. Every contribution to the fund will actually go to the Memorial Construction. I think that is a record second to none and one that should be emulated by other non-profit organizations. Breakdown of contributions:

Veterans-----	2,600,000
Veterans Organizations-----	\$3,600,000
Corporate America-----	1,000,000
Korean American Companies-----	1,500,000
Earned Interest-----	2,000,000
Commemorative Coin-----	5,800,000 (US Mint Silver Dollar)
	16,500,000

Since it is true that veterans bought most of the commemorative silver dollar coins from the US Mint, it becomes clear that VETERANS have paid for this Memorial. Is it any wonder that they wanted to come to see the first shovel of earth turned by a fellow veteran, George Bush? This is a very special day!

THIS IS ALSO ONE OF THE ONLY EVENTS THAT HAS EVER GIVEN NATIONAL RECOGNITION TO THE KOREAN WAR VETERAN SINCE THEY RETURNED HOME, NEARLY FORTY YEARS AGO.

There is a wonderful story of how the Korean war veterans have taken care of a Korean immigrant, I will fax you her details and she will be present at the ceremony. It is a great human interest story and ties into the Korean Veteran.

One major theme for this audience is what the Veteran has done and continues to do, for their country and for the World and George Bush is one of them. I sent over some of General Davis' standard remarks when he speaks to veterans groups, do you still have them?

As I reread all this material I have made very little mention of ABMC and its chairman General P.X. Kelley, USMC, (Ret). ABMC has the overall responsibility for the Memorial. The Board was formed to recommend the site, select the design, and promote and raise funds --- which it has done very well. The President and General Kelley are very close personal friends and of course Kelley will be present.

**SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL**

*Abbreviated
I have one
sequence that
is 98 long* (4)

BACKGROUND:

Public Law 99-572, October 28, 1986.

1. Authorized the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) to erect a Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, on Federal land with funds obtained primarily from private contributions.
2. Directed the President to appoint a twelve member Advisory Board of Korean War veterans to work in concert with ABMC to a) select the site; b) select the design; & c) to assist in promotion and to encourage donations. The Board members serve without pay.
3. Directed that the Memorial be established in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, Public Law 99-652.

CHRONOLOGY:

28 Oct 86 Authorizing legislation for the Memorial enacted, P: L. 99-572.

20 Jul 87 President Reagan appointed twelve Korean War Veterans to the Advisory Board in accordance with PL 99-572.

28 Mar 88 Legislation (PL 100-267) enacted authorizing placement of the Memorial on the Mall.

26 Sep 88 Department of the Interior, Secretary Model approved Ash Woods as the site for the Memorial.

1 Jun 89 Design Competition winners announced. There were first, second, and third place winners and 20 honorable mentions, each receiving appropriate prize money. The members of the winning design team from State College, PA were Veronica Burns-Lucas, Don Leon, John Lucas, Eliza Oberholtzer-Pennypacker.

14 Jun 89 *American Battle Monuments Commission* ABMC approved the winning design concept as recommended by the Advisory Board which included several modifications to the concept as submitted.

14 Jun 89 President Bush unveiled a model of the winning design concept in a Flag Day ceremony at the Rose Garden of the White House.

20 Jun 89 *National Capital Memorial Commission* NCMC approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

26 Jul 89 *Commission of Fine Arts* CFA approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

27 Jul 89 *National Capital Planning Commission* NCPC approved the design concept with many reservations, requesting a resubmission addressing those reservations.

11 Apr 90 Army Corps of Engineers selected an Architect of Record, Cooper-Lecky Architects and signed a contract therewith.

29 Jun 90 Cooper Lecky Architects signed a contract with Frank C. Gaylord to be the sculptor for the 38 heroic size figures.

31 Oct 90 Public Law 101-495, Korean War 38th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act authorized the US Mint to issue one million legal tender silver dollars. A surcharge of \$7 from the sale of each coin would go to the Memorial Fund.

13 Dec 90 CFA reviewed the design concept now amended to reflect resolution of the earlier reservations held by the approving authorities. They withheld action until they could see the design staked out at the site.

10 Jan 91 NCPC reviewed the design concept now amended to reflect resolution of the earlier reservations held by the approving authorities. They withheld action until they could see the design staked out at the site. They also gave further guidance.

17 Jan 91 CFA voted to disapprove the amended design concept as submitted but directed it be resubmitted with specific revisions to be made.

12 Feb 91 NCPC staff gave guidance to ABMC directing additional considerations be addressed in the design concept and asked that they have another opportunity to see it staked out at the site.

19 Feb 91 ABMC approved the design concept as amended to address all issues raised by the approving authorities in the preceding months.

21 Feb 91 CFA approved the design concept as amended to address all issues raised by the approving authorities. They requested the opportunity to further review the design development of the wall and of each statue as it progresses.

7 Mar 91 NCPC deferred decision on the design concept as submitted by appointing a task force to work with ABMC, the Advisory Board and the Architect of Record concerning various elements of the concept.

22 Mar 91 NCPC task force approved amended design concept and agreed to convey a favorable report to the full NCPC commission at their next meeting 4 Apr 91.

4 Apr 91 NCPC heard task force report and approved it. They requested they be kept advised as the project progresses.

6 May 91 US Mint holds First Strike Ceremony in Philadelphia for the Korean War Commemorative Silver Dollar. One million coins will be minted. \$7 for each sold will be deposited into the Memorial fund.

26 Jun 91 Commission of Fine Arts disapproved the second amended design. Indications were given that the basic concept approved with reservations in 1989 was now disapproved.

14 Aug 91 ABMC Commissioners met with the Advisory Board and agreed to support the Board's recommendation of reducing the number of free standing statues from 38 to 19, with a wall depicting the support troops to include three images of nurses (Army, Air Force, & Navy) engaged in performing their duties with at least one of them in full stature.

24 Oct 91 Commission of Fine Arts votes a 2-2 tie to disapprove the Memorial design modifications as presented.

✱ 11 Dec 91 President Bush signed 102-216 amending the Commemorative Works Act providing two additional years to obtain a construction permit.

16 Jan 92 The Commission of Fine Arts voted 3-1 to approve the design modifications presented by Cooper-Lecky in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act. There was one vote noted from an absent Commissioner who agreed with the modifications and would have made it a 4-1 vote had he been present. His views were expressed in a letter which was read into the record.

6 Feb 92 The National Capital Planning Commission approved the design with one exception. They appointed a task force to review the possibility of reducing the number of troops to approximate a squad size. Discussion at the meeting established that a reinforced squad could have 19 men.

5 Mar 92 NCPC voted 10-2 to approve the design concept. They made several recommendations which will be properly evaluated.

21 May 92 CFA will consider the NCPC suggested design amendments. Amendments were noted with no vote taken. It was treated as a progress report.

28 May 92 NCPC to review preliminary drawings for the KWVM design. Voted 11 - 1 abstention to approve preliminary drawings.

last 2 key dates
There is no "Supreme Court" on design approval - Both NCPC + CFA have full veto power + therefore we have played a ping-pong game.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U. S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW, Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 5 June 92 TO: Gary Gershowitz

FAX #: 456-6218

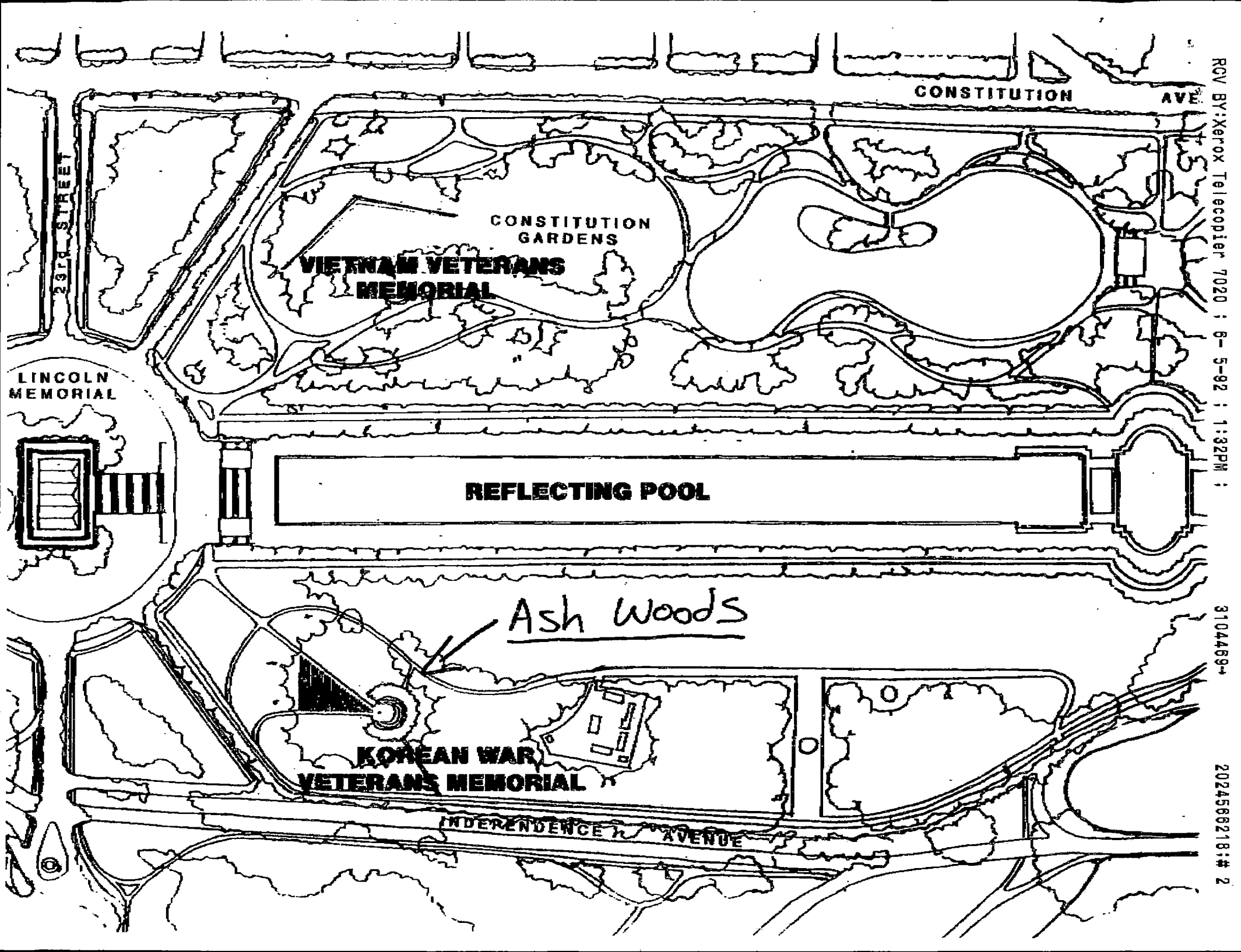
FROM: Brian Fille

Number of Pages, including the cover sheet: ②

MESSAGE: Gary,

The name of the area

the site is located is "Ash Woods"



KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U. S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW, Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 5 June 92 TO: Gary Gershowitz

FAX #: 456-6218

FROM: Brian Fife

Number of Pages, including the cover sheet: 5

MESSAGE: Gary,
As promised.

Brian

KOREAN WAR VETERANS**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Re: Task Force Smith

Enclosed please find two pages of notes.

I would suggest that Task Force Smith people be seated together near President Bush. Current indications that the Task Force Smith Delegation will number 100 and will arrive in two buses from the Colony Motel in Alexandria.

My suggestion for remarks would be as follows:

"Would those in Task Force Smith please rise?"

"The first American Troops to arrive in Korea was a patched together battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Brad Smith. Many of its members met for the first time on the way to Korea. They commandeered trains and trucks to meet the North Korean invaders at Osan, Korea.

"For seven hours Task Force Smith, with inadequate weapons, and only one battalion fought the North Korean divisions, before they had to withdraw. Task Force Smith sustained heavy casualties and is now a legend in the proud history of America's best fighting men. When their nation called they answered.

"Forty years ago (Flag Day, 1952), President Harry Truman welcomed Task Force Smith in the White House Rose Garden, to present the thanks of a grateful nation. It is fitting and proper that we again remember their contribution to history as we break ground today.

"Within the last two weeks, Gen. Brad Smith met with the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Gordon Sullivan, and the two discussed preparedness and Task Force Smith. The brave gentlemen now standing, those surviving members of Task Force Smith unable to attend, and those members of Task Force Smith who gave their lives would be pleased to know that Gen. Smith announced at a White House briefing for leaders of the Veterans' groups that we are taking steps to increase training and readiness to the end that in the future there will be no more Task Force Smiths with their high cost.

"The preservation of world peace is predicated upon a highly skilled and motivated military establishment.

"Without the training we will now provide, you gentlemen of Task Force Smith paid the price and the seven hours you bought, was the time needed to stall the North Korean advance and allow United Nations forces to assemble at Pusan. For this great service, our nation, once again, extends its thanks. I ask that everyone please rise and join me in expressing our heartfelt thanks."

(1) NAME
OF
The Battalion
(2) Number of
TROOPS
(3) Average
Age
(4) Location
Where they
fought

703-560-4716

Blaine P. Friedlander
Counsel
2341 Dale Drive
Falls Church, VA 22043
(703) 560-4716

DRAFT

There are a few survivors here from the heroic band of soldiers sent by President Harry Truman and General Douglas MacArthur under the banner of the United Nations to stem the North Korean assault on its neighbor. The hurried, pell-mell disarmament of our victorious forces of World War Two satisfied an American public weary of war. These men paid an enormous price for the nation's naive belief that there would be no more wars.

Outnumbered and with inadequate weapons against the best Soviet tank of WWII, with half of their force, some dead, many wounded, left on the battlefield, few of those captured survived the next three years.

We honor these men and their courage -- BUT -- we want "NO MORE Task Force Smiths."

The down-sizing of our forces now underway is being conducted in a way that will preclude being forced to use the blood of our soldiers to make up for inadequate weapons.

Task Force Smith's parent unit, the 24th Infantry Division, is a famous formation. During World War Two, the 24th Infantry Division's motto was "First to Fight." They earned this at Pearl Harbor and in Korea.

More recently they earned it again during the Gulf Crisis. It was the 24th Division that led the wide sweep around the left flank of Saddam Hussein's forces during General Schwarzkopf's "Hail Mary" offensive.

This is the new model for U.S. military operations. The ground war in the Gulf ended in 100 hours.

DRAFT

TFS28MY.FIN

"AN ARROGANT SHOW OF FORCE" FOR SEVEN HOURS

The most recent book on Korea, In Mortal Combat, by John Toland states: the Korean War "...may eventually turn out to have been the decisive conflict that started the collapse of communism. In any case, those who fought and died in that war did not fight and die in vain."

General MacArthur described the mission of the first unit he sent to Korea as being "An Arrogant Show of Force." The 406 men who made up the first unit he sent to Korea, Task Force Smith, fought seven hours. They paid dearly to be "...the outfit that won't run when they see tanks."

Lt Col Brad Smith, a combat veteran from the Pacific in WWII, gathered his 406 men from scattered occupation force duties about Kumamoto, Japan; trucked them to an airfield 80 miles away; and loaded them on WWII C-54 transports for the flight to Pusan. Some men met the others who made up their unit for the first time on the flight. These occupation troops, in Japan as police to prevent a resurgence of fascism, knew nearly nothing of their situation; their faith was in their weapons and in one another.

Commandeered trains transported them north to blocking positions where the disorganized remnants of the South Korean Army were withdrawing in disorder. Trucks seized from this Army got TFS up to an excellent defensive site overlooking the main road the invading North Koreans must use to move south. They dug in the positions where many were to die, and awaited their enemy with the confidence of men who did not know how badly they were outnumbered and under-equipped.

The two U.S. rifle companies in the forward positions, forced the North Korean commander to launch a time-consuming ground attack. Col Smith's infantry inflicted many casualties on the attackers before he withdrew them to prevent their total destruction.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U. S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW, Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 5/21/92 TO: Bill Caldwell

FAX #: _____

FROM: Bob Hansen

Number of Pages, including the cover sheet: 3

MESSAGE: 1. So glad you could attend the Fine
Arts meeting today. I appreciate it greatly!
2. Attached is letter to V.P. Office.

3. Please add to your "To do list" for me -
Approval for letter from Pres Bush - for the
Printed Program!

Thanks.

Bob



THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

March 17, 1992

Advisory Board Members

STILWELL, Richard G.
General, USA (Retired)
Chairman

DAVIS, Raymond G. (MOH)
General, USMC (Retired)
Vice Chairman and
Chairman, Design

McKEVITT, James D. "Mike"
Attorney-at-Law
Chairman, Promotion

WEBER, William F.
Colonel, USA (Retired)
Chairman, Veterans Liaison

BORCHERT, Edward R., Jr.
Chairman, Borchert and Co.

CHERRY, Fred V.
Colonel, USAF (Retired)

COMER, John P. "Jack"
Past National Commander
The American Legion

DEHNE, Thomas G.
Administrative Director (Retired)
Disabled American Veterans

WORTHY, Rosemary T.
J. USA (Retired)

McSWEENEY, William F.
Chairman, Ford's Theatre
Society

RODRIGUEZ, Carlos
Associate Executive Director
Benefits Service
Eastern Paralyzed Veterans
Association

STALUM, John S.
Past Commander-in-Chief
Veterans of Foreign Wars
of the United States

Counselor

PARRIS, Stan
Former member of Congress

General Counsel

HOFFMAN, Martin R.
Former Secretary of the Army

SANTARELLI, Donald E., PC.
Santarelli, Smith & Caraccio

Management Advisor

THOMPSON, Gerald J.
RADM, SC, USN (Retired)
Partner, Coopers & Lybrand

Executive Director

HANSEN, Robert L.

1- JKOREA

FAX (202) 208-3459

The Honorable J. Danforth Quayle
Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

The Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital is ready to break ground on June 14, 1992. I invite you, Sir, in your official capacity as the Vice President of the United States, to join the distinguished membership of the Honorary Committee as one of the Honorary Co-Chairman for the related ceremonies and to be our special guest.

Distinguished leaders of the House and Senate and Cabinet members are being asked to join this Committee and share this joyous day with us. Our Commander-in-Chief has the date on his calendar for prospective attendance, pending affairs of state. It is the third anniversary of the Rose Garden ceremony when President Bush unveiled the model of the winning design.

I fervently hope that you, Sir, will lend your prestige and support to this noteworthy event for this long awaited Memorial to those who fought so valiantly for the cause of freedom on the far-off Korean peninsula.

With much respect,

Raymond G. Davis
General, USMC, Ret.
Medal of Honor, Korea

Encls.

DRAFT

May 18, 1992

Dear Korean War Veterans:

On the occasion of Ground Breaking for the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital, I salute you for your tenacity and singleness of purpose. You accomplished your mission 40 years ago in the hills of a far-off land defending the cause of freedom and you have done it again as demonstrated by this program planned for ground breaking on the Mall, June 14, 1992.

Three years ago, when I unveiled the model of the winning design in a flag day Rose Garden ceremony I was struck by the powerful image of the foot soldiers trudging toward the American Flag. The Korean War was no doubt the last real foot-war our country will ever see. This Memorial commemorates that prominent image.

I have followed the progress of this Memorial as it wound its way through the labyrinth we call Washington and I know it has not always been easy. But you did not give up. We attest that fact now.

As tough as that process was, on a simultaneous track you set about raising the money to complete construction. This fund raising process started in 1987 with the tremendous boost in the arm with \$1,204,000 from Hyundai Motor America and its US distributors. You then had the foresight to invest that money and force yourself to live off the interest. Today you have over \$15,000,000, which virtually assures that construction of this long over due Memorial will now be completed in a timely manner.

It is only through this remarkable demonstration of fiscal responsibility that every dollar contributed by the hundreds of thousands of veterans across this great land is still on deposit earning interest. This is no small achievement and sets a standard for other projects of this sort.

Congratulations for a job well done.

Sincerely,

George Bush

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Office of the Executive Director
U. S. Department of the Interior, Main Building
18th & C Streets, NW, Room 7023
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3561
FAX 202-208-3459

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 5 June 92 TO: Gary

FAX #: _____

FROM: Brian Fiffe

Number of Pages, including the cover sheet: _____

MESSAGE:

Key players to the success of the
Memorial :

<u>Before Oct 86</u>	<u>After Oct 86</u>
<u>Stan Parrish - House</u>	<u>General Dick Stilwell, Chairman</u>
<u>James Florio - House</u>	<u>General Ray Davis, Chairman</u>
<u>Bill Armstrong - Senate</u>	
<u>2nd - Stilwell Dedication</u>	

Our Nation Honors Her Sons
and Daughters Who Answered
the Call to Defend a Country
They Did Not Know and a People
They Had Never Met.

Korea, 1950-55

100% PMS 5125
Reverse Type

1950-55
These words comprise the
Memorial's dedicatory statement.
They will be etched into a large
granite boulder located near
the entrance pathway.

As the visitor moves upward beside the
columns of troops, a grove of linden trees comes
into view just beyond the flag. A still pool is at
the center of the quiet grove.

Hairline Border FPO

Photo (#2)

Gary,
This is the
quote.

In Tribute

Gen. Richard Giles Stilwell, USA (Ret.)
February 24, 1917 • December 25, 1991

Since his graduation from the top ranks of West Point in 1938, through the next 53 years of unflagging service to his nation at the highest level of responsibility and trust, General Stilwell's compelling leadership, unshakable commitment to excellence, and unremitting sense of duty suffused everything he undertook.

Appointed by President Reagan in 1987, along with eleven other Korean War veterans to serve on the Advisory Board for the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital and unanimously elected the Board's chairman, he infused this project with his personal brand of zealous activism, infectious enthusiasm, unrelenting energy, and insightful vision.

His articulate championing of this Memorial—to Congress, to corporation heads, and to the legions of private citizen-soldiers—generated a powerful impact that ultimately was responsible for today's historic ground breaking.

It was both a herculean effort and a true labor of love to which General Stilwell gave his last full measure.

Col. Conrad K. Hausman, USA (Ret.)
October 11, 1933 • October 31, 1988

Twice decorated for gallantry in action, Col. Hausman served in both the Korean War and the Vietnam War. In Korea, he was a Forward Observer with the famed "RAKKASAN" Airborne Regiment. Later, the renowned "Mosquito" Squadron benefited from his unequalled talents as an Aerial Observer.

After an illustrious career spanning more than 28 years in service to his country, he continued his dedicated mission as the Associate Director of the White House Personnel Office. His active involvement with Congress and other private groups was instrumental in the eventual enactment of Public Law 99-572 authorizing the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

Col. Hausman was one of the original twelve Advisory Board members appointed by President Reagan for the Korean War Veterans Memorial. His untimely death was an irreplaceable loss to the Advisory Board.

TFS26MY.FIN

"AN ARROGANT SHOW OF FORCE" for Seven Hours

The most recent book on Korea, In Mortal Combat, by John Toland states: the Korean War "...may eventually turn out to have been the decisive conflict that started the collapse of communism. In any case, those who fought and died in that war did not fight and die in vain."

General MacArthur described the mission of the first unit he sent to Korea as being "An Arrogant Show of Force." The 406 men who made up the first unit he sent to Korea, Task Force Smith, fought seven hours. They paid dearly to be "...the outfit that won't run when they see tanks."

Lt Col Brad Smith, a combat veteran from the Pacific in WWII, gathered his 406 men from scattered occupation force duties about Kumamoto, Japan; trucked them to an airfield 80 miles away; and loaded them on WWII C-54 transports for the flight to Pusan. Some men met the others who made up their unit for the first time on the flight. These occupation troops, in Japan as police to prevent a resurgence of fascism, knew nearly nothing of their situation; their faith was in their weapons and in one another.

Commandeered trains transported them north to blocking positions where the disorganized remnants of the South Korean Army were withdrawing in disorder. Trucks seized from this Army got TFS up to an excellent defensive site overlooking the main road the invading North Koreans must use to move south. They dug in the positions where many were to die, and awaited their enemy with the confidence of men who did not know how badly they were outnumbered and under-equipped.

The two U.S. rifle companies in the forward positions, forced the North Korean commander to launch a time-consuming ground attack. Col Smith's infantry inflicted many casualties on the attackers before he withdrew them to prevent their total destruction.

*Brigadier
now a general, will be in the audience
with veterans from that action.*

1

Brigadier General Charles B. Smith

(Smith/Gershowitz)
June 9, 1992
WOODS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREA WAR MEMORIAL
ASH WOODS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992
2:30 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]. We meet today on a special day: Flag
Day, and the ^{217th anniversary} day of the U.S. Army's ~~found~~ing. And on a special
occasion: To break ground for a memorial to those ^{veterans} whose courage
now lives as history -- passed from one generation to another. /
~~Some may think of this as a war memorial~~ -- but ^{This is not toward} it is really
a memorial for the peace America has always fought for. / I was
Vice-President when Ronald Reagan signed legislation authorizing
the creation of a national Korean War Veterans Memorial. Today,
as President, I am proud to help honor America's peace-makers who
served during the Korean War. /

America's uniformed sons and daughters went to Korea not for
themselves alone. Hating war, they sought only liberty. They
fought so that those enslaved might be free. / They fought ^{in the Pusan} on
^{Perimeter and at} ~~Inchon~~ ^{-- on} and ^{and} Heart Break Ridge ^{and} * Pork Chop Hill ^{and} ~~Taejeon~~. They
fought on the sea / in the air / and in the gullies and the
ridges.
~~hills.~~ //

To ^{our} ~~Korea's~~ 5.7 million ^{Korean War} veterans, a grateful nation thanks
you. / For what you did -- for stopping totalitarianism -- the
entire Free World salutes you. / To those who would forget how
Korea was an American victory too seldom understood, our response
is: No more. Today, we remember. //

We remember, first, how America's finest took up arms, and

bore our burden, for a cause larger than ourselves. / Among them was Lt. Colonel John Page, then 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and kids. He became one of the 54,246 Americans who gave their lives / the more than 103,000 wounded / the over 8,000 still missing or unaccounted for. [[Let me put it plain: Though many MIAs have returned to America in the past year -- we will not rest until ALL of your buddies have come home.]] //

Men like John Page did the hard work of freedom. Seeking the enemy position, he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. / Once in the air, he told the pilot to fly low over their encampment. Speechless, the pilot watched as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out of the cockpit, and dropped them on the enemy positions. / Later, he bombed foxholes with grenades / climbed aboard a tank and fired machine gun bursts which forced the enemy to flee / then, finally, led a rush which destroyed an enemy road block and made three dozen of the enemy retreat. //

John Page did all this in his first 12 days of combat -- which were his last 12 days on earth. // His last reported words were to a comrade: "Get back! That's an order! I'll cover you." / The marine Corps named this Army man a recipient of the Navy Cross. America gave him the Medal of Honor. He showed how greatness touched all those who went to this unknown land, amid the shroud of darkness, to illuminate the night. //

Here in God's light amid the woods, we recall -- as proved in Korea and again in the Persian Gulf -- that together, Allies could contain tyranny by combining strength. / Fighting side-by-

side under the flag of the United Nations, freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. Did we succeed? Did we ever. We built a stable peace that has lasted nearly 40 years.

Together, we held the line. //

Eighth U.S. Army helped hold the line. After the 1950 North Korean assault, EUSA acted to save Korea. / First Marine Division helped hold the line. With other forces, it won a great victory over enemy forces at the Battle Chosin Reservoir. / Task Force Smith -- the first U.S. unit to fight in Korea -- it, too, helped hold the line. So did men named Van Fleet, Ridgeway, and MacArthur / the members of Congress who served in Korea / and veterans like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. /

These Americans sought the highest cause in the community of God, and man -- a world where the force of law outlasted the use of force. / So did other parties I want to thank. For instance, sponsors like the American Battle Monuments Commission, chaired by General P.X. Kelly, and the Korean War ^{Veterans} Memorial Advisory Board, ^{with General} ~~Then, there is~~ Ray Davis, ^{as its Chairman;} and ~~Max Jamieson~~ ^{Chung Dul OK} whose company donated ^{over} \$1 million to the memorial: Let me note that every penny of its funding has been privately financed. / Thanks, too, to the designers of the memorial's unforgettable silhouette. /

Finally, let me salute the foot soldiers you see in this memorial -- whose memory we take with us / whose nobility enriches us. / I mean the men and women who braved heat and cold, lack of sleep and food, and the human hell of fire -- who were

see
Page 5
for rework
of text

✓ SUBV
IN
PARA
✓ P.S
✓

rich and poor, black and white, red and brown and yellow. / The
 soldiers I speak of were young / afraid / and far from home. Yet
 in the foxholes / in the foothills / across the rugged, snow-
 covered ridges / they were selfless / brave. Most of all, ^{7/7 SET}
 they were Americans. //

Look at this site here, in Ash Woods, a quiet grove of trees
 near the Lincoln Memorial. Recall how it endures as testimony to
 the living and the dead. / When tyranny threatened, you were
 quick to answer your country's call. Sadly, your country was not
 as quick to answer your call for recognition of that sacrifice. /
 Today, we say: The length of time it has taken for this day to
 arrive only adds to the depth of our gratitude. //

The Korean War showed that ours would not be the land of the
free if it were not also the home of the brave. / In that spirit
 -- with eternal love for what you did, and what you are -- it is
 now my privilege to break ground on behalf of every American for
 the Korean War Veterans Memorial. / God bless you, and the most
 wondrous land on earth -- the United States of America.

From page 3, first paragraph: ("Eighth U.S. Army helped...")

NEW TEXT VERSION -- TAKE OUT "EIGHTH U.S. ARMY HELPED..." THEN
INSERT REWORKED PARAGRAPH, BEGINNING WITH THE FOLLOWING:

In the wake of North Korea's wanton aggression in June 1950, America did not hesitate. / Eighth U.S. Army dispatched Task Force Smith as the lead element / of what eventually became a mighty United Nations effort to hold the line. / Who can forget the epic battle of the First Marine Division at the Chosin Reservoir. / They held the line against overwhelming odds ~~in the midst of brutal terrain and weather conditions.~~ So did men named MacArthur, Ridgeway, and Chesty Puller / veterans who serve in the Halls of Congress / and veterans like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. /

^ USE THIS PARA ^

(RESUME: SECOND PARAGRAPH, PAGE 3, "THESE AMERICANS SOUGHT..."

Acknowledgements

Secretary Cheney
 Congressional Leaders (7)
 Stilwell family
 Alice (wife)
 Dick Jr.

GEN Richard Stilwell, (deceased)
 Ambassador Hong-Choo Hyun, Korea
 Distinguished members of the
 Diplomatic Corps

Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital

GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY

June 14, 1992

This list is current
 as of 12 June, 4:30 P.M.

If there are any
 questions, please
 contact:

Leigh Ann Metzger, and
 Bill Caldwell at:

SIGNAL Leigh Ann
 (703) 242-2353, Bill

VIP LIST

(Those known to be attending the ceremony)

General P.X. Kelley, Former Commandant of USMC
 General Mundy, Commandant USMC
 General Ray Davis, Chairman, Memorial Advisory Board
 16 Medal of Honor recipients from Korean War
 Defense Secretary Richard Cheney
 General Riscassi, USFK, CINC
 Air Force General yet to be named
 Admiral Lynch, Naval Academy
 Senator Dole / Rudman / Nunn
 Congressman Sonny Montgomery
 McCandless
 Dorman
 Blaz

Assistant Secretary Bracken, Interior
 National Leaders from 27 Veterans Organizations
 Chung Dal OK, President, Hyundai Motor America
 Chuh Young Man, President Samsung Group
 General Sennewald
 Foreign Diplomats

Australia, Defense Attache, Rear Admiral Anthony Michael Carwardine
 Belgium, Defense Attache, Jean L. Ceux
 Canada, Naval Attache Eion Edward LAWDER
 Denmark, Defense Attache, BG K.D. Andersen
 France, Naval Attache Captain Jean Marie VIRIOT
 Greece, Defense Attache Col Panayiotis CHRISTOU
 Italy, Assistant Air Attache Col Pietro Valente
 *Luxembourg, Ambassador Alphonse BERNIS
 Netherlands, Defense Attache Rear Admiral J.S. Tichelman
 New Zealand, Deputy Chief Roy Neil Ferguson
 Norway, Military Attache, Knut Erik WEDUM
 *South Africa, Ambassador Harry Heinz Schwarz
 *Korea, Ambassador Hyun

*Ambassador Hyun
 Korea*

H-4UN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: GARY GERSHOWITZ

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR KOREAN WAR VETERANS SPEECH

Enclosed are a list of names the President should acknowledge in his opening remarks of the speech -- Sunday, June 14, 1992.

Secretary Richard Cheney.

Senator Robert Dole.

Senator Warren Rudman.

Senator Sam Nun.

Congressman Sonny Montgomery, Alfred McCandless, Robert Dornan and Ben Blaz.

The Late General Richard Stilwell, his wife Alice, and Dick Stilwell, Jr. (General)

Ambassador Hong-Choo Hyun [H-YUN] -- QUICK 'H', AND YUN RHYMES WITH FUN.

Distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps.

If there are any last minute questions, contact Leigh-Ann Metzger or Bill Caldwell (703) 242-2353.

Document No. 332356ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/10/92ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREAN WAR VETERANS IN HONOR OF
THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL - SUNDAY, 6/14/92 - 2:30pm

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☒
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☐
CALIO	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☒	YEUTTER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>FINDLAY</u>	☐	☒
GRAY	☐	☒	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	<u>GAUGHAN</u>	☐	☒
			<u>MCGROARTY</u>		☒

REMARKS:

** Neither of us had seen this in staffing, yet we provided a lot of background for research.*

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

Sharon -

Could you please schedule a time

RESPONSE:

for LAM & me to see D² on this speech. There are a few items that are incorrect - and some suggested wording.

Comments are on the speech below -

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1992

2 JUN 10 A10:44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DM:7 PM*

FROM: CURT SMITH *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS IN HONOR OF THE
KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

I. SUMMARY

On Sunday, June 14, at 2:30 p.m. you will address veterans of the Korean War, and participate in breaking ground for the Korean War Veterans Memorial. 10,000 people are expected to attend, as well as congressmen, Senators and members of your Cabinet.

II. DISCUSSION

In your remarks, (approximately 7 minutes / cards) you emphasize -- pointing out the Persian Gulf -- how Allied cooperation can outlast tyranny.

(Smith/Gershowitz)
June 9, 1992
WOODS

Soilwell mentioned here?

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOREA WAR MEMORIAL
ASH WOODS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992
2:30 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]. We meet today on a special day: Flag Day, and the day of the U.S. Army's founding. And on a special occasion: To break ground for a memorial to those whose courage now lives as history -- passed from one generation to another. / ~~Some may think of this as a war memorial~~ ^{is not to war} -- but it is really ^{for} a memorial to the peace America has always fought for. / I was Vice-President when Ronald Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a national Korean War Veterans Memorial. Today, as President, I am proud to help honor America's peace-makers who served during the Korean War. /

America's uniformed sons and daughters went to Korea not for themselves alone. Hating war, they sought only liberty. They fought so that those enslaved might be free. / They fought at Inchon and Arrowhead / Pork Chop and Panmunjom. They fought on the sea / in the air / and in the gulleys and the hills. //

* First time Veterans mentioned

To Korea's 5.7 million ^{our} veterans, a grateful Nation thanks you. / For what you did -- for stopping totalitarianism -- the entire Free World salutes you. / To those who would forget how Korea was an American victory too seldom understood, our response is: No more. Today, we remember. //

was not a war zone, peace signal here

We remember, first, how America's finest took up arms, and bore our burden, for a cause larger than ourselves. / Among them

Perhaps: Pusan, Yalu River, Bloody Ridge, Seoul, Wonsan

was Lt. Colonel John Page, then 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and kids. He became one of the 54,246 Americans who gave their lives / the more than 103,000 wounded / the over 8,000 still missing or unaccounted for. [[Let me put it plain: Though many MIAs have returned to America in the past year -- we will not rest until ALL of your buddies have come home.]] //

Men like John Page did the hard work of freedom. Seeking the enemy position, he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. / Once in the air, he told the pilot to fly low over their encampment. ^{where?} Speechless, the pilot watched as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out of the cockpit, and dropped them on the enemy positions. / Later, he bombed foxholes with grenades / climbed aboard a tank and fired machine gun bursts which forced the enemy to flee / then, finally, led a rush which destroyed an enemy road block and made three dozen of the enemy retreat. //

John Page did all this in his first 12 days of combat -- which were his last 12 days on earth. // His last reported words were to a comrade: "Get back! That's an order! I'll cover you." / The Marine Corps named this Army man a recipient of the Navy Cross. America gave him the Medal of Honor. He showed how greatness touched all those who went to this unknown land, amid the shroud of darkness, to illuminate the night. //

Here in God's light amid the woods, we recall -- as proved in Korea and again in the Persian Gulf -- that together, Allies could contain tyranny by combining strength. / Fighting side-

many of whom are represented here today

3

not a military aerodynamic, should say eighth U.S. Army

by-side under the flag of the United Nations, freedom-loving countries of the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other allies strove to halt aggression. Did we succeed? Did we ever. We built a stable peace that has lasted nearly 40 years. Together, we held the line. //

Eighth U.S. Army helped hold the line. After the 1950 North Korean assault, EUSA acted to save Korea. / First Marine Division helped hold the line. With other forces, it won a great victory over enemy forces at the Battle of Chosin Reservoir. / Task Force Smith -- the first U.S. unit to fight in Korea -- it, too, helped hold the line. So did men named Van Fleet, Ridgeway, and MacArthur / the members of Congress who served in Korea / and veterans like James Garner and Neil Armstrong. /

These Americans sought the highest cause in the community of God, and man -- a world where the force of law outlasted the use of force. / So did other parties I want to thank. For instance,

sponsors like the American Battle Monuments Commission, chaired by General P.X. Kelly, and the Korean War Memorial Advisory Board. ^{with General} ~~Then, there is Ray Davis~~ ^{as its Chairman;} Max Jameison, ^{Veterans} ~~whose company~~ ^{Chung Dai OK} donated ^{over} \$1 million to the memorial: Let me note that every penny of its funding has been privately financed. / Thanks, too, to the designers of the memorial's unforgettable silhouette. /

need to add 1.2 Mil

Pres of AMBC

Finally, let me salute the foot soldiers you see in this memorial -- whose memory we take with us / whose nobility enriches us. / I mean the men and women who braved heat and cold, lack of sleep and food, and the human hell of fire -- who

who is he?

Courageous or dauntless

were rich and poor, black and white, red and brown and yellow. /
The soldiers I speak of were young / afraid / and far from home.
Yet in the foxholes / in the foothills / across the rugged, snow-
covered ridges / they were selfless / fearless. Most of all,
they were Americans. //

Look at this site here, in Ash Woods, a quiet grove of trees
near the Lincoln Memorial. Recall how it endures as testimony to
the living and the dead. / When tyranny threatened, you were
quick to answer your country's call. Sadly, your country was not
as quick to answer your call for recognition of that sacrifice. /
Today, we say: The length of time it has taken for this day to
arrive only adds to the depth of our gratitude. //

The Korean War showed that ours would not be the land of the
free if it were not also the home of the brave. / In that spirit
-- with eternal love for what you did, and what you are -- it is
now my privilege to break ground on behalf of every American for
the Korean War Veterans Memorial. / God bless you, and the most
wondrous land on earth -- the United States of America.

#

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korean war almanac

HARRY G. SUMMERS, JR.
Colonel of Infantry



Facts On File
New York • Oxford • Sydney

H

HANGUL

The Korean language is one of the oldest in the world. It does not belong to the tonal family of languages, such as Mandarin Chinese and Vietnamese, in which meanings change depending on tonal inflection; instead, it belonged to the Ural-Altaic family, which includes Finnish and Hungarian.

It was written in Chinese ideographs (i.e., characters that represent not sounds but ideas) until the 15th century: In 1443 Emperor Sejong devised a simple phonetic alphabet called *Hangul*. Originally made up of 28 characters, the alphabet in its modern version contains 24 easily learned characters roughly equivalent to the 26-character Western *abc*'s.

ㄱ (k or g), ㄴ (n), ㄷ (t or d), ㄹ (r or l),
 ㅁ (m), ㅂ (p or b), ㅅ (s), ㅈ (ch or j), ㅊ (ch'),
 ㅋ (k'), ㅌ (t'), ㅍ (p'), ㅎ (h'), ㅇ (ng), ㅏ (a),
 ㅑ (ya), ㅓ (ö), ㅕ (yö), ㅗ (o), ㅛ (yo), ㅜ (u),
 ㅠ (yu), ㅡ (ü), ㅣ (i).

HEARTBREAK RIDGE, BATTLE OF

Named by news correspondents covering the action, "Heartbreak Ridge" was an extension of Bloody Ridge three miles to the south and was located in the eastern sector of the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) defensive line in the Punchbowl

area. It was a long, narrow ridge running north and south between the Mundung-ni valley on the west and the Sat'ae-ri valley on the east, with spurs running off to the west and west like the skeleton of a fish.

Following the seizure of Bloody Ridge on September 5, 1951, after an almost month-long battle, the U.S. Second Infantry Division was ordered to continue the attack and seize Heartbreak Ridge in order to prevent the enemy from using the adjacent valleys to attack X Corps positions west of the Punchbowl. The 23d Infantry Regiment (later reinforced by the French Battalion) led the assault on September 13; when it ran into heavy resistance, the 9th Infantry Regiment was also committed. Fighting continued until September 27, when the piecemeal frontal assault was called off; a coordinated division attack by the Ninth, 23d and 38th Infantry regiments and attached units was launched on October 5, 1951. Heartbreak Ridge was finally seized on October 13, 1951, by the 23d Infantry Regiment and the French Battalion.

The Second Infantry Division suffered over 3,700 casualties during the September 13 to October 15 period, and these high losses marked the end of major UN offensive operations for the remainder of the war. Artillery support had been so intense that it created a temporary ammunition shortage throughout



Enemy entrenchments, such as the bunker shown here, made battles like Heartbreak Ridge a particularly bloody affair.

(Courtesy Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum.)

EUSA. These guns fired 62,000 rounds of 76-mm ammunition; 401,000 rounds of 105-mm (the 15th Field Artillery Battalion set a record by firing 14,425 rounds in 24 hours); 84,000 rounds of 155-mm; and 13,000 rounds of 8-inch; as well as 119,000 rounds of 60-mm, 82-mm and 4.2-inch mortar ammunition. Fifth Air Force flew 842 sorties over Heartbreak Ridge and loosed 250 tons of bombs. Estimates of enemy losses totaled close to 25,000 men.

Although Heartbreak Ridge (then defended by elements of the 160th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division) came under attack by the NKPA's 14th Regiment on November 3,

1952, the assault was beaten back, and the ridge remained in friendly hands until the end of the war.

Suggestions for further reading: See *U.S. Army in the Korean War* series: Walter G. Hermes, *Truce Tent and Fighting Front* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1966). See also Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950-1953* (New York Times Books, 1987).

HELICOPTERS

Although a few helicopters had been used experimentally in World War II, they did not play

N

NAKTONG PERIMETER, BATTLE OF

Also known as the "Pusan Perimeter," the Naktong Perimeter battle was the name given to Eighth U.S. Army's (EUSA) initial defense of the Republic of Korea. Beginning on July 5, 1950, when Task Force Smith attempted to slow the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) blitzkrieg at Osan, the battle continued through the fighting withdrawal from Chonan to Taejon to the Kum River, and the withdrawal into the Naktong Perimeter itself on August 1 to 4, 1950. The battle ended on September 16, 1950, when EUSA broke out of the perimeter and went on the offensive following the Inchon invasion farther to the north.

Named for the Naktong River, which formed a major portion of its western boundary, the perimeter stretched some 100 miles from north to south and about 50 miles from east to west. Encompassing the major port city of Pusan, which was in its southeast corner, the perimeter was bounded by the Straits of Korea to the south, the Sea of Japan to the east, the Naktong River to its west (except for the southernmost 15 miles when the river turns eastward) and an irregular line to the north through the mountains above Waegwan to the Sea of Japan at Yongdok. Major battlegrounds along the perimeter included the "Naktong Bulge" in the Masan area in the southwest corner of the perimeter; the Waegwan area and the "bowling

alley" in front of Taegu in the center of the line; and Pohang on the northern front.

Units involved in the Naktong Perimeter battles included the U.S. Army's First Cavalry Division, Second Infantry Division, 24th Infantry Division and 25th Infantry Division; the U.S. Marine Corps' First Provisional Marine Brigade; the 27th British Brigade; and the eight divisions of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army. Air support was provided by Fifth Air Force fighters flying primarily from air bases in Japan, which were less than 200 air miles away, and by Navy and Marine fighters flying from aircraft carriers offshore. On the enemy side, the NKPA mustered some 13 divisions, with the NKPA I Corps' six divisions opposite the Masan front on the southwest of the Naktong River Line tying in with the NKPA II Corps' seven divisions which stretched farther to the northwest opposite Waegwan and to the north.

Initially EUSA was hard pressed because the NKPA seemed to be attacking everywhere at once. On July 29, 1950, the EUSA commander, Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, made his controversial "stand or die" statement to stiffen U.S. resolve, and for a while the situation was desperate. But a month and a half later the culminating point of the NKPA blitzkrieg had been reached and the tide had turned in favor of EUSA. On the eve of the Inchon invasion, September 15, 1950, enemy forces besieging the



Superior U.S. firepower helped hold the Naktong Perimeter. Here a 155-mm howitzer from the 11th Field Artillery fires at attacking North Korean forces, August 1950.
(Courtesy U.S. Army Military History Institute.)

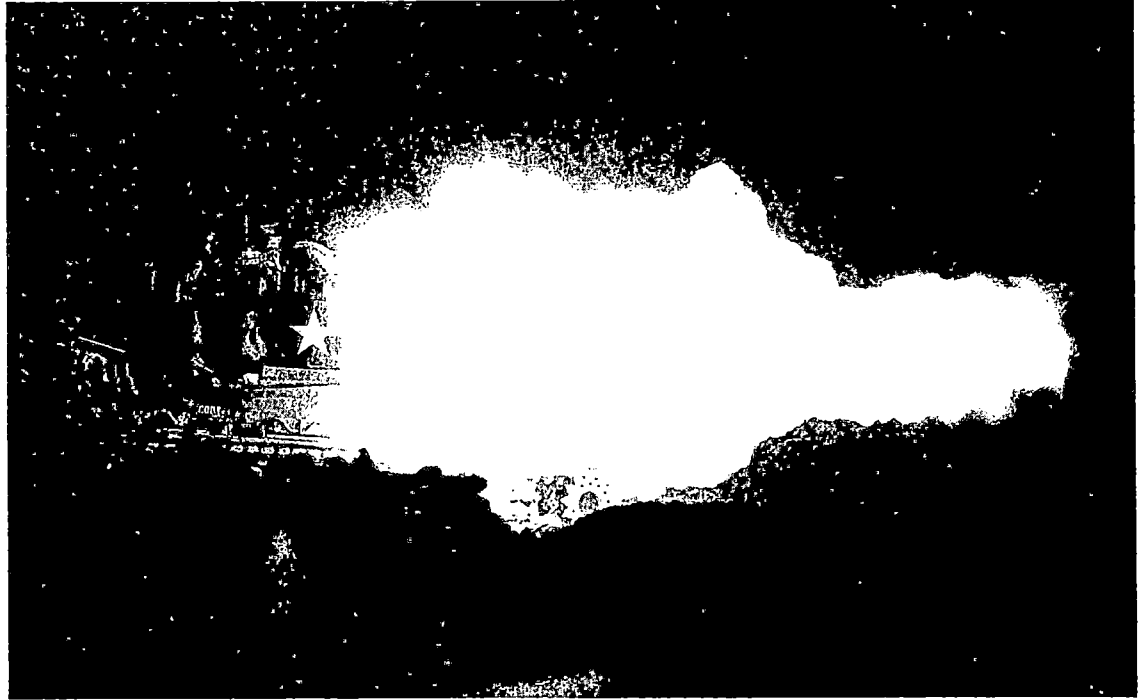
perimeter stood at about 70,000 men, while within the perimeter EUSA had gathered some 84,478 soldiers and the ROK Army had 72,730 men under arms. Between September 16 and 22, 1950, EUSA attacked outward from the Naktong Perimeter and linked up with X Corps forces at Osan on September 26, 1950. The NKPA collapsed in disarray, and only some 20,000 to 30,000 disorganized NKPA troops reached North Korea after the UN breakout.

From the first U.S. ground force engagement of the war by Task Force Smith at Osan on July 5, 1950, to the breakout from the Naktong Perimeter on September 16, 1950, EUSA suffered 19,165 casualties, of whom 4,280 were killed in action, 12,377 were wounded, 401

were reported captured and 2,107 were missing in action. The price was high, but EUSA's delaying actions and its stubborn defense of the Naktong Perimeter saved the Republic of Korea from certain conquest by the advancing NKPA forces after the June 28, 1950, fall of Seoul and the collapse of the ROK Army.

See Individual listings for units involved; TAEJON, BATTLE OF; TASK FORCE SMITH; YECHON, BATTLE OF.

Suggestions for further reading: See *U.S. Army in the Korean War* series: Roy A. Appleman, *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu*, 1961; and Lynn Montross and Captain Nicholas A. Canzona, USMC, *U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The Pusan Perimeter*, 1954 (Washington,



Night attack became a favorite CCF tactic to avoid U.S. firepower, but as this blast from a tank cannon illustrates, darkness was no shield from the American fire.

(Courtesy Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum.)

Perimeter, 1954; *The Inchon-Seoul Operation*, 1955; *The Chosin Reservoir Campaign*, 1957; Lynn Montross and Majors Hubbard D. Kuokka and Norman W. Hicks, USMC, *The East-Central Front*, 1962; and Lieutenant Colonel Pat Meid, USMCR, and Major James M. Yingling, USMC, *Operations in West Korea*, 1972 (Washington, D.C.: GPO). See also Allan R. Millett, *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps* (New York: Macmillan, 1980) and Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950-1953* (New York Times Books, 1987).

TAEJON, BATTLE OF

Located 100 miles south of Seoul and 130 miles northwest of Pusan, Taejon, with a population of about 130,000, was the sixth largest city in

South Korea. Because of its location, in early July 1950 Taejon became the nerve center for the war. On July 3, 1950, Major General William F. Dean, commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division, landed at the Taejon airstrip and the next morning assumed the additional duty of commander of United States Army Forces in Korea (USAFIK). Replacing the Far East Command's advance party, the General Headquarters, Advance Command and Liaison Group, which had been in Taejon since July 1, 1950, USAFIK was the senior U.S. headquarters in Korea until July 13, 1950, when the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) established its headquarters in Taegu farther to the south and assumed operational command of the war.

But Taejon remained the command center for the 24th Infantry Division, whose division

headquarters had been established there when the division's units deployed to Korea. It was from there that Dean commanded the series of delaying actions that were to culminate in the battle for Taejon. These actions began with the division's First Battalion, 21st Infantry (Task Force Smith), engagement at Osan on July 5 with the advancing North Korean People's Army (NKPA) and included the fights at Pyongtaek and Chonan by the 34th Infantry Regiment on July 6 to 8 at Chochiwon by the 21st Infantry Regiment on July 8 to 12 and at the Kum River by the 19th and 34th Infantry Regiment on July 13 to 16. Originally, Taejon was to be just another delaying position, and General Dean had no intention of fighting a last-ditch battle for the city.

Plans were to evacuate Taejon on July 19, 1950, but the day before, at a meeting with

Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, the EUSA commander, Dean was asked to hold the city for an additional two days until the newly arrived First Cavalry Division could get into position. Dean ordered the 21st Infantry, with light M-24 Chaffee tanks from A Company, 78th Heavy (sic) Tank Battalion, attached to Okchon six miles to the division into defensive positions around the city.

On July 19 the battle began. While the NKPA Third Division and the Fifth Regiment, NKPA Fourth Division made a wide envelopment of Taejon and isolated the division with a decisive mile-long roadblock between Taejon and Okchon. This roadblock cut the division off from its 21st Infantry Regiment, which, because of communications failures, was unaware of the disaster impending at Taejon until it was too late.



A T-34 tank knocked out by General Dean in the battle for Taejon, July 1950.
(Courtesy U.S. Army Military History Institute.)

On July 20, 1950, attacking from north and northeast, the NKPA Third Division, supported by T-34 medium tanks from the 107th and 203d Tank regiments, 105th Armored Brigade, fought its way into the city itself. Slowed somewhat by fire from the newly arrived 3.5-inch antitank rocket launchers (one team manned by General Dean himself), enemy pressure by this time was so great that the city was ordered evacuated. But withdrawing units soon ran into the enemy roadblock on the Taejon-Okchon road and other roadblocks on the Kumsan road to the south. General Dean himself became separated from his troops, and after wandering the hills for 36 days in an unsuccessful attempt to reach friendly lines, was taken prisoner on August 25, 1950, and spent the rest of the war in a POW camp. The 24th Infantry Division had bought EUSA the two days it needed, but the price had been grim. In addition to its commander, the division took 1,150 casualties among the 3,933 soldiers involved in the battle. Of these, 48 were known dead, 228 wounded and 874 missing in action, most of whom were later confirmed as killed in action. In addition to the personnel casualties, most of the division artillery's howitzers were lost, and the 24th Quartermaster Company lost 30 of its 34 trucks. By the time it was relieved by elements of the First Cavalry Division at Yongdong on July 22, 1950, and withdrew into the Nakdong Perimeter, the division had taken heavy casualties. Going into action with some 16,000 soldiers less than three weeks earlier, the division left Yongdong with a total strength of 8,660 soldiers.

For its delaying actions against superior enemy forces during the first weeks of the war, the 24th Infantry Division was awarded both the United States Presidential Unit Citation and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. General Dean was awarded the Medal of Honor.

See DEAN, WILLIAM F.; TASK FORCE SMITH; 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Suggestions for further reading: The most detailed account of the battle of Taejon is contained in Roy A. Appleman's *South to the Nakdong, North to the Yalu* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1961).

TAFT, ROBERT A(LPHONSO) (1889-1953)

Born September 9, 1889, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of former President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Robert Taft graduated from Yale University in 1910 and from Harvard Law School in 1913. Twice rejected in his attempts to enlist in the Army in World War I because of poor eyesight, he joined the staff of Herbert Hoover's Food Administration and helped organize relief efforts in Europe in 1918.

Upon his return to the United States, Taft entered Ohio politics as a Republican candidate in 1920 and served in the state assembly off and on until 1938 when he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1944, he became the de facto leader of the Republican minority in the Senate (refusing the formal position of Senate minority leader because of its administrative duties).

Taft refused to support the ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, not only because he believed it smacked of imperialism but also because it expanded the president's power to commit the United States to action without congressional approval. But although he opposed U.S. intervention in Europe, he supported President Harry S. Truman's commitment of ground troops in Korea. A member of the China Lobby, he agreed with General Douglas MacArthur, the commander in chief, Far East Command, that Chinese Nationalist troops be used in the war. While supporting MacArthur on that issue, however,

U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

JULY 22, 1991

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HEART ATTACKS



NEW METHODS
THAT CAN
CUT THE TOLL

BLACK & WHITE IN AMERICA

Race and the troubled state of integration



SPECIAL REPORT

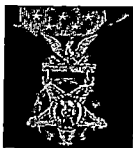
The Medal of Honor

PROFILES IN COURAGE: PART VI

This final installment in U.S. News's Medal of Honor series—running in tandem with a six-part TV documentary on 127 stations—profiles two Korean War heroes.

JOHN PAGE

For 12 days, he did it all



1:50

Lt. Col. John Page's first few minutes in combat gave a clue to what he was like. The colonel and his driver were fording a frozen stream in their jeep when enemy machine-gun fire erupted. They leapt out and darted for cover beneath an abutment. Bullets splattered the road for half an hour. Darkness approached. "We can't stay here," Page decided. "Corporal, go get the jeep. I'll cover you." Cpl. David Klepsig ran fast and low and jumped into the jeep. Roaring across the stream, he saw an astonishing sight. The colonel, instead of covering him from behind the abutment, stood in the middle of the road, spraying the Chinese position with his carbine. The Chinese were also startled. They didn't even fire back. Page hopped into the jeep, and Klepsig floor-boarded the accelerator. The jeep skidded around an icy mountain turn and out of enemy range. "Slow down, corporal!" Page barked. "Do you want to get us killed?"

With his mustache, spectacles and Princeton diploma, John Upshur Dennis Page seemed an unlikely tank commander, bombardier, engineer or—least of all—foot soldier. Yet, for one brief stretch in 1950, he did it all, perhaps because he waited so long for a



Epic march. Entrapped marines fought their way out of "the Frozen Chosin."

chance to do any of it. Although a professional Army officer for nearly two decades, Page had never seen combat. He spent most of World War II training soldiers in Oklahoma. He was 46, at home in New Orleans with his wife and children, when Korea beckoned.

His assignment was crucial. China's entry into the war had forced a massive American retreat. Page was told to put traffic-control and communications links on the twisting roads that formed the supply route of marines trapped at the Chosin Reservoir. Hours after his jeep getaway, he stopped by the Marine command post at Koto-ri and received a grim report: The enemy had surrounded the entire Chosin Reservoir plateau, including Koto-ri. Page

did not wait for new orders. He rounded up stray soldiers cut off from their Army units—truck drivers, medics, MPs, artillerymen—and soon had them fighting shoulder to shoulder with Koto-ri's beleaguered marines.

The Chinese attacked Koto-ri nightly, and the tiny Marine hospital overflowed with casualties. The wounded required immediate evacuation, but helicopters were in short supply. Page stepped in. With a team of engineers, he quickly turned a stretch of rocks and ice into a 2,000-foot runway. However, takeoffs and landings were not easy. The runway, dubbed "Panicky Pocket," extended past Koto-ri's defense perimeter, and planes were frequent targets for the Chinese hiding in the hills.

The colonel decided to take on the snipers. He loaded his carbine, strapped



Page. The one-man army

SPECIAL REPORT

on a grenade belt and crammed his pockets with ammunition. Then he asked to ride in a two-seat observer plane. Once in the air, he pointed to an enemy tent and told the pilot to fly low over it. The pilot watched in awe as Page pulled pins from three grenades, leaned out the cockpit and dropped them on the tent. The colonel then requested a close look at a long ridge west of Koto-ri. There he found a series of foxholes and bombed each with a grenade. Still not satisfied, he asked for an even closer look. This time, he raked the holes with his carbine.

Page returned to the runway just as the Chinese were pouring out of the hills to raid it. Everyone took cover except Page. The colonel climbed aboard a tank and ordered the crew to head into the enemy. He stood exposed atop the tank, firing lethal bursts from behind its .50-caliber machine gun. The Chinese retreated. Later, they attacked again. Page hopped atop another tank and again sent the enemy scurrying.

That week, Marine and Army units from the north fought their way into Koto-ri. They brought hundreds of wounded, who were flown out on Page's runway. The weary troops then resumed their trek to the sea, still 50 miles away. Page and his men joined them.

The first 10 miles would be perilous, descending the mountain from Koto-ri through ambush country. Any pause would invite a massive Chinese attack. A half mile down the road, a hilltop Chinese machine gun brought the column to a halt. Page jumped from his jeep, became a tank gunner once again and silenced the threat. A few miles later, more enemy fire stopped the Americans on a hairpin curve. Page grabbed a machine gun, ran up the hill and fired until his men rounded the bend. He caught up with them on foot.

Darkness fell. The convoy, its lights off, continued down the mountain. The Chinese let two regiments pass. Then, with grenades and mortars, they smashed into Page's segment of the column from three sides—a perfect ambush. "Come on!" the colonel shouted. "We've got to get this column moving!" He put his carbine on automatic and raced straight into the frontal fire. When he reached the heart of the enemy position, only one American—Marine Pfc. Marvin Wasson—was still with him. Their carbines raked the enemy ranks. Thirty Chinese turned and ran. One threw a grenade, wounding Wasson. "Get back!" Page shouted to the marine. "That's an order. I'll cover you." Wasson

staggered back. The colonel pushed forward alone, his carbine blazing.

The roadblock crumbled and the column resumed its trek. The Americans found Page up ahead. He was dead. Sixteen Chinese bodies lay nearby. The date was Dec. 10, 1950—12 days since the colonel's combat debut.

The Medal of Honor was not the only decoration that he merited. The Marine Corps declared John Page—an Army man through and through—a recipient of the Navy Cross. ■

"Sniper Ridge," a stretch of North Korea where Communist artillery was taking a heavy toll on American lives. The 34-year-old major's mission was to knock out the enemy guns. After verifying the location of his target, Loring rolled into a dive-bomb run. A heavy stream of antiaircraft fire came up to meet him. He kept diving. A burst of groundfire hit his plane. Smoke billowed from the F-80. The other three pilots expected him to eject.

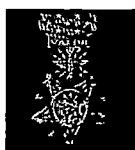
Loring was not bailing out. At 4,000



His first conflict. Loring, left, with fellow fliers in World War II

CHARLES LORING

The ultimate sacrifice



1-9-5-2

Maj. Charles Loring Jr. was a flier, but to him, it was the grunts on the ground who bore the brunt of war. "I've got a soft spot in my heart for the infantry," he once said. "I would do anything for them." For years, he wondered if he had done enough to help the dogfaces of World War II. During the Battle of the Bulge, his P-47 was crippled by groundfire as he strafed German positions, and he bailed out and became a POW. He wasn't sure, he said later, if he would "go that same route again. Your airplane is beat up. You're beat up. You don't know if you'll make it. And you wonder if there's anything you can do before you go down." In Korea, Charley Loring took another route.

On the morning of Nov. 22, 1952, he led four F-80 Shooting Stars toward

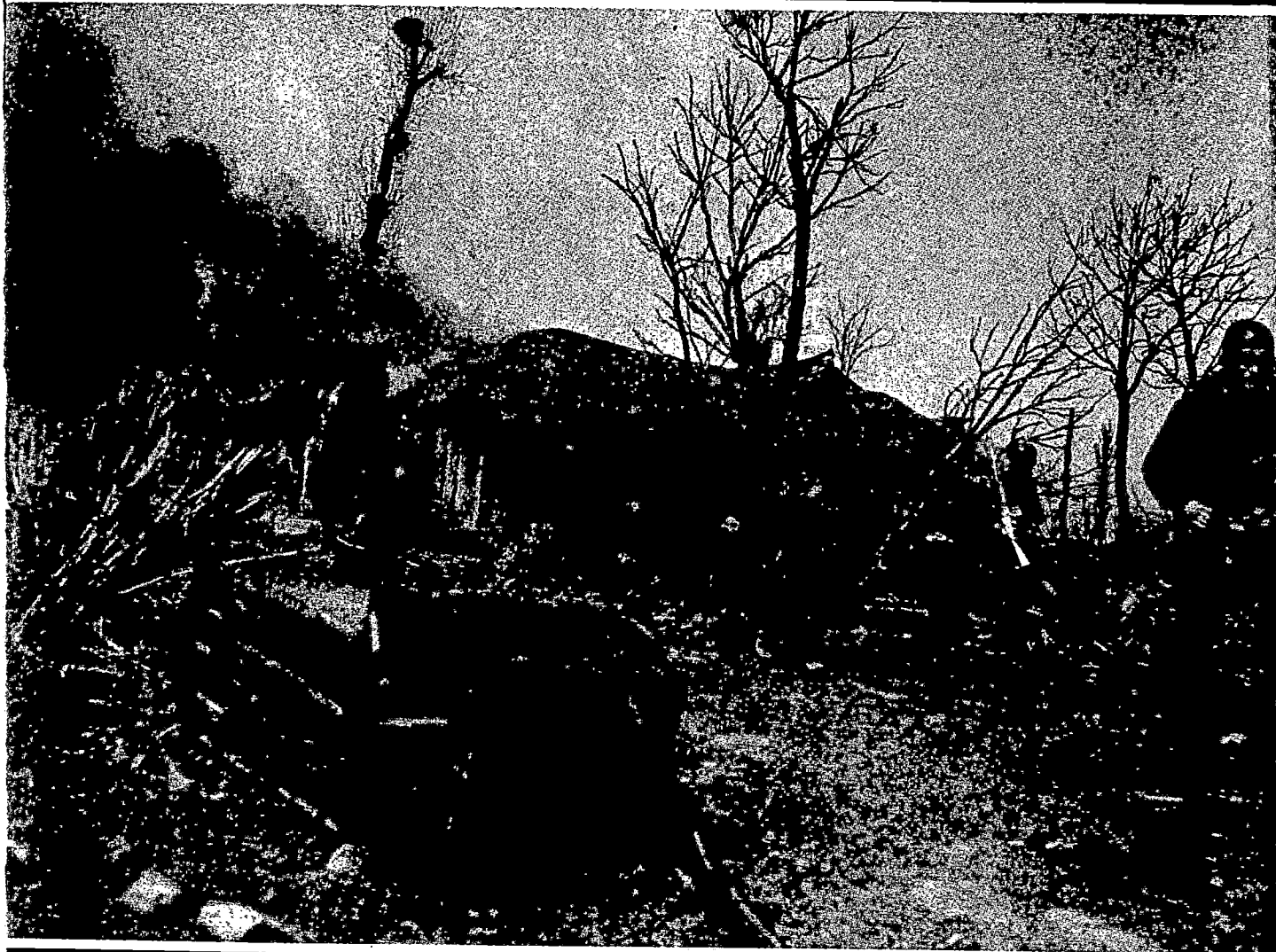
feet, he made what the Air Force later called "a deliberate, controlled maneuver." He turned his crippled plane 45 degrees toward the left and aimed it at another target: a more menacing cluster of enemy artillery. Seconds later, the jet crashed directly into the Communist emplacement. Charley Loring died, but he took with him the guns and their threat to the infantrymen he admired so much.

Elsie Loring received her husband's Medal of Honor in 1954. She looked, the *Air Force Times* reported, "like the loneliest woman in the world." She didn't cry, although several generals dabbed their eyes. The dead hero's two daughters, ages 3 and 5, stood by, their matching coats and caps shielding them from a chilly April wind. "Charley was a stubborn man," his father recalled. "He said he would never be a prisoner again. He was the kind of man who kept his word about everything."

Now, with the cold war over, dozens of military bases are about to be closed, including one in Loring's native Maine. It's known as Loring Air Force Base. ■

By LEWIS LORD

KOREAN WAR ALMANAC



Harry G. Summers Jr.
Colonel of Infantry, U.S. Army (Ret.)

86 CHOSIN RESERVOIR, BATTLE OF

perimeter. Mounting an operation that is still controversial, the Fifth Cavalry broke through to the besieged defenders by the evening of the 15th; the siege was lifted. The garrison had suffered 52 killed, 259 wounded and 42 missing in action.

By foiling the CCF attack, the stand at Chipyeong-ni has been credited with being the decisive element in one of the most important victories of the Korean War, the Eighth U.S. Army's successful stand that halted the CCF drive into South Korea and wrecked the better part of 14 CCF divisions. For their part in that battle the 23d Infantry Regiment and attached units were awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

Suggestions for further reading: Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950–1953* (New York Times Books, 1987) has a most readable account of the battle of Chipyeong-ni. See also Billy

C. Mossman, *U.S. Army in the Korean War: Ebb and Flow* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, anticipated in 1990).

CHOSIN RESERVOIR, BATTLE OF

The Chosin Reservoir (Changjin Reservoir in Korean), part of North Korea's Japanese-built hydroelectric system, is located in northeastern Korea. The village of Hagaru at the foot of the reservoir is some 64 road miles north of the port of Hungnam. The Yalu River, which forms the border between Korea and Manchuria, lies some 75 air miles farther north.

During the period November 27, 1950 to December 11, 1950, the Chosin Reservoir would be the site of one of the best-known battles of the Korean War. Known principally for the actions of the U.S. First Marine Division, the battle also involved Army Seventh Infantry



Marines clear the area around the Chosin Reservoir on November 3, 1950, before the weather, and the enemy, close in.

(Courtesy Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum.)

Division units east of the reservoir as well as the U.S. Army's Third Infantry Division, which held the Hungnam Perimeter, into which the Marines withdrew.

On the eve of the battle X Corps, which included the First Marine Division, and the Army's Third and Seventh infantry divisions, and the Republic of Korea (ROK) I Corps, which included the ROK Capital and ROK Third infantry divisions, had deployed northward along Korea's eastern coast by road and rail. After November 15, 1950, when the port of Hungnam was cleared of mines, they traveled by sea as well. While the ROK corps and elements of the Seventh Infantry Division raced for the Yalu River, the First Marine Division's First, Fifth and Seventh Marine regiments and the Army's 32d Regimental Combat Team moved northwest to the Chosin Reservoir with orders to later move north to the Yalu River.

After a bitter fight between the Seventh Marines and the Chinese Communist Force (CCF) 124th Division on November 7, 1950, the CCF withdrew from the reservoir area. On November 27, 1950, X Corps launched an attack to relieve pressure on Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) elements under CCF attack farther to the west, but that night the CCF counterattacked in force with major elements of their 120,000-man Ninth Army Group; the battle of the Chosin Reservoir began.

On the eastern shore of the reservoir the Army's 31st Infantry Regiment was defeated in detail—that is, defeated one unit at a time—and virtually destroyed as a fighting force (see TASK FORCE MACLEAN/FAITH). To the south, attempts to open the 11 miles of road between the First Marine Regiment's base at Koto-ri and the division headquarters at Hagaru, which had come under enemy attack, came to grief on November 29, 1950. Task Force Drysdale, the 41st Commando Battalion of the

British Royal Marines, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Douglas S. Drysdale and reinforced by B Company, First Battalion, 31st Infantry, of the U.S. Army's Seventh Infantry Division and other units. On November 29, 1950, this 900-man force ran into stiff resistance while trying to open the road. Some 300 were captured by the CCF, many were wounded, including Drysdale, and only 300 made it to Hagaru; the remaining survivors fell back to Koto-ri.

Essentially, the First Marine Division held a series of strong points along the main supply route between the reservoir and Hungnam, with the Fifth and Seventh Marine regiments at Yudam-ni west of the reservoir, the First Marine Division command post at Hagaru at the foot of the reservoir and the First Marine Regiment at Koto-ri. The remainder of the MSR (Main Supply Route) was temporarily conceded to the CCF.

The first stage of the First Marine Division withdrawal was the movement of the Fifth and Seventh Marine regiments from Yudam-ni to Hagaru. On November 30, 1950, the breakout began; on December 4, 1950, after hard fighting enroute, the last elements of the Yudam-ni force entered the Hagaru Perimeters. Thanks to the airstrip that had been constructed there, some 4,316 Marine casualties were evacuated from Hagaru by air and 537 replacements were flown in.

On December 6, 1950, the Marine withdrawal from Hagaru to Hungnam began. Over the next 38 hours, some 10,000 troops and 1,000 vehicles moved the 11 miles to the First Marine Regiment's perimeter at Koto-ri at a cost of some 616 casualties, including many from units of the Division Trains (i.e., the division's supply and support units).

On December 8, 1950, the advance continued, with the main choke point being a blown bridge in the Funchilin pass, halfway

between Koti-ri and Chinhung-ni 10 miles to the south. While the First Battalion, First Marines, at Chinhung-ni (relieved by elements of the U.S. Army's Third Infantry Division, which continued to hold open the approaches to the Hungnam Perimeter) attacked northward to seize the southern approaches to the bridge site, the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, attacked southward from Koto-ri. This major obstacle was overcome when a treadway bridge was airdropped to span the gap, and on December 9, 1950, the advance resumed.

At 1300 hours, December 11, 1950, the last elements of the First Marine Division passed through the lines of the U.S. Army's perimeter around Hungnam, and the battle of the Chosin Reservoir was at a close. On December 15, 1950, the 22,215 Marines of the First Marine Division sailed from the port of Hungnam for debarkation at Pusan and redeployment as part of the Eighth U.S. Army.

Marine Corps losses during the period October 26 to December 15, 1950, included 604 killed in action, 114 died of wounds, 192 missing in action, 3,508 wounded in action and 7,313 nonbattle casualties, mostly from frostbite. Enemy losses were estimated at 1,500 killed and 7,500 wounded by Marine ground forces; and 10,000 killed and 5,000 wounded by Marines air. It has been claimed that the Marine Corps resistance decimated the 120,000-man CCF Ninth Army Group to the point that it was not able to seriously oppose the Hungnam evacuation or take part in the initial CCF attacks in South Korea.

In any event, the Chosin Reservoir withdrawal, far from being seen as a defeat (as was the case with the simultaneous Eighth U.S. Army [EUSA] withdrawal on the western coast), was and is seen as a major U.S. Marine Corps victory over superior enemy forces. For its heroic actions at the Chosin Reservoir, the

First Marine Division and attached units were awarded a Navy Presidential Unit Citation and the First Marine Aircraft Wing was awarded an Army Presidential Unit Citation.

A veterans organization, *The Chosin Few*, is dedicated to reuniting the Allied survivors of the Chosin Reservoir battles. Its president is Frank Kerr, 33 Holbrook Avenue, Hull, Massachusetts 02045. Telephone (617) 925-1529. See FIRST MARINE DIVISION; HUNGNAM, EVACUATION OF; TASK FORCE MACLEAN/FAITH; X CORPS.

Suggestions for further reading: While there is an abundance of literature on the Chosin Reservoir, the most detailed account is Lynn Montross and Captain Nicholas A. Candoza's *The Chosin Reservoir Campaign*, Volume 3, in the *U.S. Marine Operations in Korea: 1950-1953* series (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1957). A first-hand account is contained in William B. Hopkins' *One Bugle No Drums: The Marines at Chosin Reservoir* (Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books, 1986), which includes a hitherto unpublished analysis by Army historian S.L.A. Marshall. Roy E. Appleman's, *East of Chosin: Entrapment and Breakout in Korea 1950* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M Press, 1987) details the travail of Task Force MacLean/Faith. See also Clay Blair's, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950-1953* (New York Times Books, 1987), which puts the battle in a larger perspective.

CHOU EN-LAI (ZHOU ENLAI) (1898-1976)

See CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF.

CHROMITE OPERATION

See INCHON INVASION.

CIA (CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY)

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 1950 was a far cry from what it is today. Its forerun-