

24th Infantry Division Assoc.

120 Maple Street
Springfield, MA 01103

VOL. XLIII - NO. 5 - 1989 - 1990

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Cain, Paul J.
3109 Chatham Dr. #B
Urbana IL 61801-7043

Address Correction Requested

Forwarding and Return Postage Guaranteed



BUSH SENDS U.S. FORCE TO SAUDI ARABIA AS KINGDOM AGREES TO CONFRONT IRAQ

A New Mirror Problem for NASA
May Stall Vital Weather Satellites

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

U.S. TROOPS TO SAUDI ARABIA

BOSTON HERALD

U.S. troops face Iraqis massed on Saudi border

It's eyeball to eyeball!

Multinational force rushed in



Bush makes his move

WE'RE GOIN' IN!



The Hartford Courant

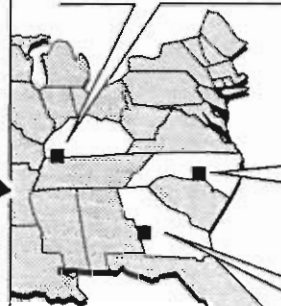
Bush sends troops, planes to defend Saudis from Iraq

Summit says it will close Friday

U.S. deployment under way

The 18th Airborne Corps, a command unit from Fort Bragg, N.C., will direct operations of three combat divisions:

The 101st Airborne Division, from Fort Campbell, Ky., with 15,300 troops and nearly 400 armed and troop-carrying helicopters.



The 82nd Airborne Division, from Fort Bragg, N.C., which has nearly 13,000 troops divided among infantry, aviation and artillery units. The 82nd's artillery forces consist of 54 truck-pulled 105-mm guns. Its aviation battalion boasts several dozen AH-64 attack helicopters, UH-60 troop carrier helicopters, and OH-58 Kiowa scout helicopters.

The 24th Infantry Mechanized Division, from Fort Stewart, Ga., which is manned by 16,500 troops spread among 10 battalions, half with M-1 tanks and half with Bradley fighting vehicles.

USS Eisenhower: Aircraft carrier in Mediterranean with 12 combat ships

USS Saratoga: Aircraft carrier on way to Mediterranean from U.S. with 10 combat ships

USS La Salle: Command ship in Persian Gulf Task Force; seven combat ships

USS Independence: Aircraft carrier in Arabian Sea with six combat ships

SOURCE: U.S. Army, Center for Defense Information, news reports

ASSOCIATION DUES:
\$10.00 PER ANNUM



Last Chance
Before We Take Off.



2
4
TH

I
N
F
D
I
V

A
S
S
O
C
I
A
T
I
O
N

T
A
R
O

L
E
A
F

Buffalo

TARO LEAF

The publication "of, by and for those who served or now serve" the United States 24th Infantry Division, and published frequently by the 24th INFANTRY DIVISION ASSOCIATION whose officers are:

PRESIDENT:

THOMAS F. UPTON
(Div.Hq. '42-'44)
4 Dartmouth St.,
Forest Hills NY 11375
Tel. 718-263-0726

VICE PRESIDENT:

HERBERT C. CARLSON
(B 19th '48-'50)
PO Box 66
Pittsburgh NH 03592
Tel. 603-538-7797

SEC'Y.-TREAS.-EDITOR:

KENWOOD ROSS
(Div.Hq. '44-'47)
120 Maple St.,
Springfield MA 01103
Tel. 413-733-3194
FAX 413-733-3195

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN:

WALLACE F. KUHN
(24th Recn.Co.)
1637 Falmouth St.,
Charleston SC 29407
Tel. 803-766-8890

DIRECTORY CHAIRMAN:

JOSEPH J. MCKEON
(19th '49-'51)
12733 Muscatine St.,
Arleta CA 91331
Tel. 818-768-1704

CHAPLAIN:

JOSEPH P. HOFRICHTER
(F 34th '44)
1718 Bird Dog Ct.
Loveland OH 45140
Tel. 513-677-0267

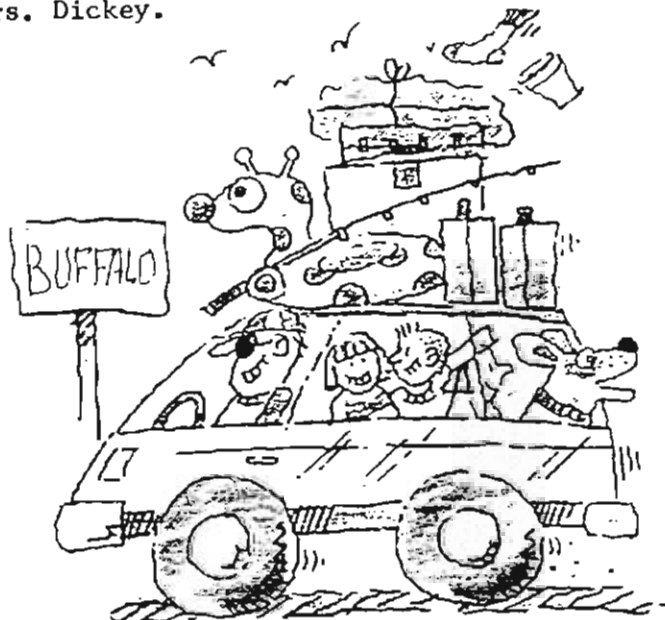
CONVENTION CHAIRMAN:

VINCENT VELLA
(K 21st '44-'46)
107 Homer Av.,
Buffalo NY 14216
Tel. 716-873-7129

1990 CONVENTION
Buffalo, New York

Hyatt Regency
Two Fountain Plaza
Buffalo NY 14202

Married - again. Life Member #952,
FRANCIS L. DICKEY (19th & 34th, 7/50-12/51)
of 7700 E.Speedway #1308, Tucson AZ. No
word on the lady - only "Just remarried
and honeymoon overshadows reunion." So
we'll miss you in Buffalo, Fran - and
Mrs. Dickey.



As we write this, we are away from the mail which carried a reminder from one of the gang that we've been goofing off for some time now. Seems the chap spotted our use of "XXXXIII" on our cover, meaning, we were claiming, "Volume 43". Well our little friend is absolutely right - whereupon we checked all volumes going way back to the beginning. There it was, shining brightly as "Vol. I". But ya gotta admit - that one was a cinch. We carried out our inspection and gave ourselves blue ribbons for everything up to the 39th volume. We started to go wrong at 40 - which suggests the question: "Don't we all?" No, for the '86-'87 series we went to "XXXX" - must have copied it from an old Pillsbury flour sack. Well, we've now been properly rebuked; forty is correctly shown in the Roman style as "XL" - 41 is "XLI", 42 is "XLII" and 43 is "XLIII". So we apologize to you good folks out there in the jungle - and if anyone wants us to correct his copies published since Sept. 1986 and if he'll mail them in to us (with an SAE), we'll make the necessary corrections. Our little old eradicator can't wait to get going. And what was your mistake for today?

Sure, Division was in Germany. And STEPHEN T. MARKS, (H & H 1st Bn. 34th '62-'63), of 6322 Maplewood, Mayfield Heights OH, can prove it. Read what he has written: "I was very interested in the article on Warner Kaserne in the last Taro Leaf. I was never at Warner but I was at Sheridan Kaserne in Augsburg 62-63 (HHC 1/34). We had heard the same story concerning tunnels under the kaserne but nobody had ever seen any. In this case, they were supposed to be big enough to drive a truck through. One story said that the Germans had flooded them at the end of the war. Another story held that there were also tunnels under areas of Hogenfels Training Area that were still full of equipment. I never heard that the Germans were part groundhog!"

"I would be interested in hearing from anyone who served at Sheridan or in Augsburg about that time. Anyone who frequently went on sick call at Sheridan Dispensary between May 1962 and Oct. 1963 would probably remember me since I was one of the two A & D Clerks at the front desk."

Okay fellas, there's a challenge for you.



NAME OF GROUP 24th INFANTRY DIVISION		CONV CODE I6	ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE
DATES OF FUNCTION SEPTEMBER 26-29, 1990			TIME OF ARRIVAL	
FULL NAME LAST FIRST MIDDLE			GUARANTEED RESERVATIONS* INDICATE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING	
COMPANY			(A) ASSURED RESERVATION	
STREET			CREDIT CARD NAME	
CITY STATE & ZIP CODE			CREDIT CARD NUMBER	
HYATT GOLD PASSPORT #			EXPIRATION DATE	
ROOMMATE'S NAME (OTHER THAN SPOUSE)		DATE OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	
PLEASE CIRCLE RATE DESIRED		REGENCY CLUB LEVEL	SUITE TYPE	PARLOR & ONE BEDROOM
SINGLE 1 Person, 1 Bed \$67.00		REGENCY CLUB LEVEL (Upon Availability)	HURON (280 sq ft parlor)	\$165.00 \$240.00
DOUBLE 2 People, 1 Bed \$67.00		SGL DBL	GENESEE (264 sq ft parlor, includes wet bar)	\$165.00 \$240.00
DOUBLE/DOUBLE 2 People, 2 Beds \$67.00		NOTE SUITES ARE BASED UPON AVAILABILITY		
TRIPLE \$67.00		SIGNATURE DATE		
QUAD \$67.00		FOR GUARANTEED RESERVATIONS		

*I understand that I am liable for one night's room and tax which will be deducted from my deposit or billed through my credit card in the event that I do not cancel or arrive on the date indicated.

SPECIFIC ROOM REQUESTS WILL BE HANDLED TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY, BUT CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

Looking For

Business in the "LOOKING FOR" department is looking up. Okay, okay, that's why we're here. KEN BRADSHAW (E 19th 7/50-2/51) down at 909 Columbia, Inverness FL, is looking for buddies. He remembers "Cpl. Moore, Pvt. Black, and, of course, Mitchell Red Cloud, each of whom was KIA on Nov. 5, 1950."

The Girl Scouts raised about \$375 million last year from selling cookies. Say that half of that went into the cost of the cookies, it still wasn't bad.

MG FRED ZIERATH (21st, 19th & Div.Hq. '41-'45) of 7402 Coral Ln. SW, Tacoma WA 98498, spotted a chap in his church. Had known him for years, without knowing that THOMAS J. HUNT

of 10404 Broadway Av.S., likewise Tacoma WA 98444 has a "pedigree" that runs like this:
24th QM Co. '48-'51 - Japan & Korea
2nd Battle Group '58-'61 - Augsburg
3rd Bn., 70th Armor '65-'68 - Munich

That's 3 hitches - a total of 8½ years. Okay, okay. Who can beat that record? Oh, by the way, thanx to Fred, Tom is now a member of our elite society.

Col. ALDON M. HOFFMAN and Hazel (I 19th '41) out of 2121 Parmigan, Walnut Creek CA can't Buffalo it. Heart problems for poor Al. Take care of him for us, won't you Hazel?

SNIP & CLIP COUPON



Simply unbelievable is the S & L story. Fed.Res.Chrm. Alan Greenspan says the eventual cost of the bailout could exceed a half trillion.

Forget the Chrysler bailout, or the Lockheed mess, or even the saving of New York City from its sorry bankruptcy scandal. Hey, even the Marshall Plan, which bailed out Western Europe 40 years ago only went to a mere \$65 billion.

But the greater outrage is that most of the perpetrators will likely escape. For that, the responsible parties are members of Congress who legislated the license to steal, the Reagan Administration boys who ignored the storm warnings, the hundreds of incompetent and corrupt S & L folks who dallied with their depositors' trust.

Show us a man who can smile when some-things goes wrong and we'll show you a man who has someone to blame it on.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

HYATT REGENCY BUFFALO


IN THE HEART OF THE THEATRE & FINANCIAL DISTRICTS

TWO FOUNTAIN PLAZA
BUFFALO, NY 14202 USA

ATTENTION: RESERVATIONS DEPARTMENT

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN AUGUST 26, 1990.

RACK RATES WILL BE QUOTED AFTER THIS DATE, AND ROOMS ARE SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY.

FOR FURTHER INQUIRY ON RESERVATIONS,
PLEASE CALL 716/856-1234 
or FAX YOUR RESERVATION TO US: 716/852-6157

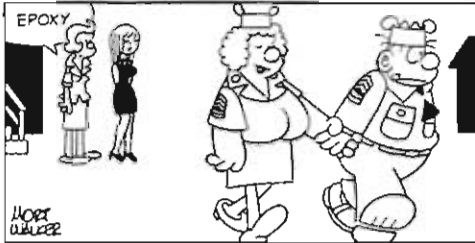
THE HOTEL'S CHECK-IN TIME IS 3:00 P.M. ROOM ASSIGNMENTS PRIOR TO THAT TIME ARE ON AN AVAILABILITY BASIS.

THE HOTEL'S CHECK-OUT TIME IS 12:00 NOON.

REGENCY CLUB LEVEL

THE REGENCY CLUB LEVEL PROVIDES OUTSTANDING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VIPs AND FOR THOSE WITH DISCRIMINATING TASTE. IT'S LITERALLY A HOTEL WITHIN A HOTEL. SPECIAL ELEVATOR KEYS ALLOW GUESTS ADMISSION TO THE PRIVATE FLOORS. UNIQUE SERVICES INCLUDE A PRIVATE LOUNGE AREA, COMPLIMENTARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFASTS, MORNING NEWSPAPER, AND TURNDOWN SERVICE COMPLETE WITH COMPLIMENTARY CORDIALS AVAILABLE IN THE LOUNGE AREA.





MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

TO: The 24th Infantry Division Association

I guess this might be called a getting to know you letter.

Well, I'm the tall blonde (6ft - white hair) you see wandering around during our conventions. Unable to sit still very much. I live up in Pittsburg, New Hampshire which is the northern most tip of New Hampshire. It's a nice vacation area. Come up sometime, I'm sure you will love it. I'm retired, do a lot of work around my place and a lot of hunting and fishing. I have one daughter, Cindy, and three lovely grandchildren living in North Carolina. Come up a say hello, whether it be in Pittsburg, at a convention or on the street.

Now for a change of subject to the "Korean War Almanac" by Harry G. Summers, Jr. I, for one, am interested and I know of one other who called me and asked about the price. I apologize for giving them the wrong information.

The price, postage paid is \$12.00.
Make check payable to: 24th INFANTRY DIVISION ASSN.
Send order to: Ken Ross
120 Maple Street, Room #207
Springfield MA 01103

My best to a great organization and a great bunch of people.

Sincerely,

Herb Carlson
Herbert Carlson
Vice President

P.S. See you in Buffalo

HC/cc

PROCEEDINGS

U.S. Naval Institute

July 1990 Volume 116/7/1,049

The U.S. Naval Institute is a private, self-supporting, nonprofit professional society which publishes this magazine as a forum for the Sea Services. The Institute is not a part of the U.S. Government. The opinions and assertions herein are the personal ones of the authors.

It just may have been noticed that we are an avid reader of the Naval Institute's "Proceedings".

Each issue carries one or two delightful stories written by its members. Here's a sampling:

They Don't Call 'Em Belly-Robbers for Nothin'

As a junior division officer on an aircraft carrier, I began each day signing an assortment of chits. One morning an off-duty cook handed me a request for items for the galley. Several blank spaces in the "quantity to be issued" column aroused my suspicion. To be sure nothing would be added later I placed an "X" on each blank line before signing the chit. He stopped me with, "Oh no, Sir, you don't have to sign on every line."

H.C. Miner

Waste Not, Want Not

Early in 1945, the USS *David W. Taylor* (DD-551) was in San Francisco, completing repairs from mine damage to her bow section. As the ship's first lieutenant, I was presented with an unusual problem by the supply officer: Someone had added a zero or moved a decimal point during requisitioning; we had been billed for 100 cartons of toilet paper; and 1,000 cartons were waiting for us on the dock. The supply officer's spaces were crammed. What did I want him to do with the extra paper?

After I choked back the obvious reply, my hoarder's instincts took over. Why leave this windfall lying around for anyone else? We found room for the remaining cartons.

Arriving back in the Western Pacific, and still under way, we received word from the fleet commander of a severe outbreak of diarrhea. Spare toilet paper was desperately needed. Our reply dripped with compassion—"What do you have to trade?"

For the rest of that operation, we lived like carrier sailors—with ice cream every day.

Captain Vincent I. Colan, U.S. Naval Reserve (Retired)

The Chief of Staff, General Carl E. Vuono, addressed the assembled veterans of Task Force Smith - last July 5th - What an anniversary date - at their Washington get-together.

We give you the words of the C/S as he spoke them:

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TONIGHT WITH ALL OF YOU WHO UNDERSTAND THAT FREEDOM IS NOT FREE - YOU WHO HAVE RISKED YOUR LIVES IN THE DEFENSE OF THAT PRECIOUS COMMODITY. ALTHOUGH YOU HAVE HUNG UP YOUR UNIFORM YOU CAN LOOK BACK WITH PRIDE AT THE CONTRIBUTION YOU MADE TO PROTECTING THOSE WHOSE FREEDOM WAS THREATENED BY AGGRESSION AND TYRANNY. I AM PARTICULARLY HAPPY TO SEE THE KOREAN MILITARY ATTACHE AND HIS DEPUTY HERE TONIGHT REPRESENTING THEIR COUNTRYMEN WHO FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY AND SUFFERED SO MUCH IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR HOMELAND. THEY KNOW ALL TOO WELL THAT FREEDOM OFTEN COMES AT A VERY HIGH COST.

YESTERDAY, AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THIS LAND CELEBRATED INDEPENDENCE DAY - REJOICING IN THE FREEDOM THAT HAS BEEN PROTECTED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE MARCHED AND TOILED AND BLED IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES.

TONIGHT, WE GATHER TO HONOR ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY - AN ANNIVERSARY THAT IS NOT MARKED BY FIREWORKS OR PARADES OR FAMILY PICNICS. NONETHELESS, IT IS AN ANNIVERSARY THAT IS OF PROFOUND IMPORTANCE TO THIS NATION AND TO THE PRINCIPLES THAT WE HAVE SWORN TO DEFEND. ON THIS DAY, FORTY YEARS AGO, THE COURAGEOUS AMERICANS OF TASK FORCE SMITH WERE THRUST INTO A WAR THAT NOBODY EXPECTED.

WE ARE NOT HERE TO CELEBRATE A GREAT COMBAT VICTORY FOR OUR NATION. WE ARE HERE INSTEAD TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF BRAVE AMERICANS AND TO APPLY THE LESSONS OF AN OFTEN FORGOTTEN WAR TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 1990'S. FOR IT FALLS TO THE LEADERS OF TODAY TO ENSURE THAT THOSE BITTER LESSONS ARE NOT FORGOTTEN, AND THAT WE DO NOT ASK GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS YET UNBORN TO SHED THEIR BLOOD TO LEARN THEM YET AGAIN ON SOME FUTURE BATTLEFIELD.

THE WORLD OF 1950

FORTY YEARS AGO, IN THE SPRING OF 1950, AMERICA WAS WEARY OF WAR AND HOPED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TRANQUILITY. BUT ON JUNE 25TH, THAT OPTIMISM WAS SHATTERED AS COMMUNIST ARMIES MARCHED ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL, AND AMERICA WAS AGAIN PLUNGED INTO WAR.

AND WHAT KIND OF AN ARMY DID WE HAVE TO RESPOND TO THEIR BRUTAL ATTACK? THE UNITED STATES ARMY - VICTOR IN THE GREATEST LAND CAMPAIGNS OF THIS CENTURY ONLY FIVE YEARS BEFORE - WAS AN EMPTY FORCE - A FORCE EQUIPPED WITH OUTMODED AND WORN OUT WEAPONS; A FORCE WHOSE DIVISIONS WERE UNDERMANNED, AND WHOSE SOLDIERS LACKED THE RESOURCES TO CONDUCT THE TRAINING NECESSARY TO BE VICTORIOUS IN COMBAT; AN ARMY THAT HAD BEEN FRACTURED BY RAPID DEMOBILIZATION AND TIGHT BUDGETS. YET, WHEN KIM IL SUNG'S LEGIONS SWEEPED SOUTH, AMERICAN SOLDIERS, LED BY YOU - THE MEMBERS OF TASK FORCE SMITH, ONCE AGAIN MARCHED TO THE SOUND OF GUNS.

LET AMERICANS FREELY DEBATE THE POLICIES THAT LED TO WAR IN KOREA. BUT LET NO AMERICAN EVER QUESTION THE VALOR OF THE MEN OF TASK FORCE SMITH. WHEN AMERICAN FORCES FAILED TO HALT THE NORTH KOREAN ONSLAUGHT ON THE RIDGES NORTH OF OSAN, IT WAS NOT BECAUSE THE AMERICAN SOLDIER HAD FAILED. RATHER IT WAS BECAUSE OUR NATION LOST ITS VISION OF A TRAINED AND READY ARMY PREPARED TO DEFEND OUR VITAL INTERESTS AGAINST AGGRESSION.

YOU DID ALL THAT YOUR NATION HAD A RIGHT TO EXPECT, BUT YOU WERE THE VICTIMS OF THOSE WHO BELIEVED THERE WAS LITTLE NEED FOR TRAINED AND READY MILITARY FORCES IN PEACETIME. YOU PAID THE PRICE FOR A NATION THAT WAS ANXIOUS TO CASH IN ON A PEACE DIVIDEND. YOU

PAID THE PRICE FOR AN ARMY THAT WAS ILL-EQUIPPED, POORLY TRAINED, AND ILL-PREPARED TO DEFEND AMERICA'S INTERESTS AND ITS ALLIES.

AS HISTORY RECORDS, THE U. S. ARMY, FIGHTING ALONGSIDE ITS SOUTH KOREAN ALLIES AS THE SPEARHEAD OF THE FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, STOPPED THE COMMUNISTS, AND DROVE THEM OUT OF SOUTH KOREA. BUT THE COST WAS HIGH - MORE THAN 54,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND ALMOST THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION SOUTH KOREANS FORFEITED THEIR LIVES, AND AN ENTIRE NATION WAS RAVAGED IN A WAR WE INVITED BY OUR WEAKNESS.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT TODAY

MUCH HAS CHANGED SINCE THE SOUNDS OF BATTLE FADED INTO A SULLEN TRUCE. LAST WEEK I RETURNED TO KOREA AND SAW A NATION THAT HAS RECOVERED FROM THE HORRORS OF WAR. YOUR SACRIFICES WERE NOT IN VAIN, AND PEOPLE EVERYWHERE WHO TREASURE LIBERTY OWE YOU A DEBT THAT CAN NEVER BE REPAID AND MUST NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

NOR CAN WE FORGET THE SELFLESS SERVICE OF THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS JUST LIKE YOU WHO HAVE STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH OUR ALLIES, FORMING A BULWARK AGAINST AGGRESSION FROM THE DMZ TO THE FULDA GAP. THEIR DEDICATION HAS BOUGHT THE TIME NECESSARY FOR THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY TO BRING THE OPPRESSIVE REGIMES OF EASTERN EUROPE TO THEIR KNEES. SIMPLY PUT - WE ARE WINNING, AND THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRATIC IDEALS IS DUE IN NO SMALL PART TO THE STRENGTH OF OUR ALLIANCES AND TO THE COMMITMENT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN DEFENSE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

LIKE MOST AMERICANS, I APPLAUD WHAT PRESIDENT BUSH HAS CALLED THE "REVOLUTION OF THE NINETIES". BUT AS REFLECTED IN THE SUMMIT TWO MONTHS AGO, AND IN THE TRAGEDY OF TIANAMEN SQUARE, FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES REMAIN BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. THE STRUGGLE IS NOT OVER - FOR RADICAL CHANGE NEVER OCCURS WITHOUT GREAT DANGER. THROUGHOUT HISTORY, WE HAVE SEEN THAT THE COLLAPSE OF MIGHTY EMPIRES IS INVARIABLY ACCOMPANIED BY INSTABILITY, UNCERTAINTY, AND ARMED CONFLICT. EVENTS WITHIN THE WARSAW PACT CONFIRM THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE THAT LURKS JUST BENEATH THE SURFACE AS THE SOVIET EMPIRE STRUGGLES WITH CATAclysmic CHANGE.

IN THE MIDST OF EUPHORIA OVER EVENTS IN EUROPE, WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT THE GREAT ISSUES OF OUR TIME EXTEND BEYOND THE CONFINES OF THAT CONTINENT. ONGOING INTER-STATE RIVALRIES, HISTORIC NATIONAL CONFLICTS, RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES, AND THE LUST FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER FEETER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THESE SOURCES OF INSTABILITY ARE FUELED BY THE PROLIFERATION OF SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS - FROM TANKS TO BALLISTIC MISSILES - THAT CAN THREATEN GLOBAL SECURITY AS NEVER BEFORE.

FORTY YEARS AGO, AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR THEIR LIVES ALONG THE PUSAN PERIMETER AGAINST A SMALL, THIRD WORLD NATION WHOSE ARMY WAS NOT CONSIDERED A SERIOUS MILITARY THREAT. TODAY, IT IS SOBERING TO LOOK AROUND THE GLOBE, AND SEE REGIMES WITH LARGE AND CAPABLE ARMIES - LARGER AND FAR MORE CAPABLE THAN THE NORTH KOREANS IN 1950 - THAT DO NOT SHARE OUR COMMITMENT TO PEACE AND FREEDOM.



SO, EVEN AS WE ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE RELAXATION OF EAST-WEST TENSIONS, THE WORLD REMAINS BOTH COMPLEX AND DEMANDING. TODAY, AS IN 1950, OUR CRYSTAL BALL IS CLOUDY - AND WE CANNOT PREDICT WITH ANY CERTAINTY WHEN OR WHERE AMERICA'S MILITARY POWER WILL NEXT BE REQUIRED. BUT WE CAN BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT IF WE IGNORE THE RISKS AND CHALLENGES OF THIS BRAVE NEW WORLD, FUTURE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS WILL AGAIN PAY FOR OUR IRRESPONSIBILITY WITH THEIR TREASURE AND POSSIBLY WITH THEIR BLOOD. WE MUST NEVER LET THAT HAPPEN.

THE ARMY OF TODAY

IN THE FACE OF INSTABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY, THE NEED FOR A STRONG UNITED STATES ARMY REMAINS CONSTANT. IF THE UNITED STATES IS TO CONTROL THE TURMOIL AND TO EXPLOIT THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL MARK THE YEARS AHEAD, THEN IT MUST HAVE A POWERFUL ARMY - A STRATEGIC FORCE WITH A BROAD GEOGRAPHIC AND FUNCTIONAL MANDATE. FOR, IN THE WORLD OF THE 1990'S, THAT REMAINS THE PRICE OF BEING A SUPERPOWER. THE ARMY OF TODAY IS TRAINED AND READY TO FULFILL THE NATIONAL PURPOSE. THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED TO THE WORLD LAST DECEMBER WHEN U.S. COMBAT FORCES STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING PRECISION THROUGHOUT PANAMA, AND IN LESS THAN 12 HOURS SEIZED ALL OBJECTIVES AND PUT A RUTHLESS DICTATOR ON THE RUN. OUR CHALLENGE TODAY IS TO AVOID THE TRAGIC ERRORS OF THE PAST, AND TO MAINTAIN THE QUALITY AND CAPABILITY OF THAT ARMY, SO THAT THE NEXT TIME THE WAR DRUMS SOUND, WE ARE READY - AND WE ARE VICTORIOUS.

THE CONTINUING NEED FOR A POWERFUL ARMY DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE ARMY IS BUND TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL AND FISCAL REALITIES. INDEED, WE ARE ACTIVELY SHAPING THE ARMY TODAY TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE FACE OF BUDGET REDUCTIONS. EVEN AS WE RESPOND TO CHANGE, HOWEVER, WE MUST ALSO MAINTAIN CONTINUITY - CONTINUITY OF READINESS AND OF CAPABILITY THAT WILL PROTECT THE NATION DURING AN ERA OF GREAT UNCERTAINTY. OUR GOAL IS TO MAINTAIN A TRAINED AND READY ARMY - TODAY AND TOMORROW - PREPARED TO MEET ITS STRATEGIC OBLIGATIONS ANYWHERE, ANYTIME.

THE BLUEPRINT WE ARE FOLLOWING IS BASED ON SIX FUNDAMENTAL IMPERATIVES - PRINCIPLES THAT HAVE FORGED THE ARMY OF 1990 AND WHICH SERVE AS A BEACON TO GUIDE US INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. THESE IMPERATIVES ARE NOT NEW - FOR THEY HAVE BEEN PROVEN AGAIN AND AGAIN IN WARFARE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

FIRST, WE MUST MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE, FLEXIBLE WARFIGHTING DOCTRINE - THE PRINCIPLES BY WHICH WE FIGHT. SECOND, WE MUST SUSTAIN THE FORCE MIX OF ARMORED, LIGHT AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES THAT ALLOW US TO TAILOR FORCES APPROPRIATE TO THE CRISES WE FACE. THIRD, WE MUST CONTINUE TO DEVELOP COMPETENT, CONFIDENT LEADERS - NCO'S AND OFFICERS MATCHLESS ABILITY THAT ARE OUR MOST ENDURING LEGACY FOR THE FUTURE.

FOURTH, WE MUST MODERNIZE. THE NATION THAT SENT YOU TO THE BLEAK HILLS OF KOREA YEARS AGO DID NOT PROVIDE YOU WITH THE WEAPONS YOU NEEDED TO FIGHT AND WIN. YOU WERE LEFT TO COUNTER ENEMY TANKS WITH WEAPONS THAT WERE OBSOLETE AND INEFFECTIVE.

LET US NOT FORGET LT OLLIE CONNER, WHO STOOD HIS GROUND AS THE NORTH KOREAN TANKS RUMBLED TOWARD THE AMERICAN POSITION, FIRING ROUND AFTER ROUND FROM HIS BAZOOKA FROM RANGES AS SHORT AS FIFTEEN FEET - ONLY TO WATCH THE ANTI-TANK ROCKETS BOUNCE HARMLESSLY OFF THE ENEMY ARMOR. LET US NOT FORGET THE SOLDIERS WHO ENGAGED ENEMY TROOPS WITH WORN OUT WEAPONS AND WHO CALLED IN VAIN FOR ARTILLERY SUPPORT WITH RADIOS THAT DID NOT WORK.

TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF SUCH A TRAGEDY ON SOME FUTURE BATTLEFIELD, WE MUST CONTINUE A MODERNIZATION PROGRAM THAT WILL ENSURE OUR SOLDIERS ARE NOT FORCED TO FIGHT THE BATTLES OF THE 21ST CENTURY WITH 20TH CENTURY TECHNOLOGY.

FIFTH, WE MUST BE UNRELENTING IN OUR COMMITMENT TO TOUGH, REALISTIC TRAINING. I KNOW THAT I DO NOT HAVE TO CONVINCE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN THROUGH THE RIGORS OF COMBAT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING, FOR IT IS WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE IN KOREA, AND IN PANAMA, AND IN EVERY OTHER CONFLICT WE HAVE EVER FOUGHT. WE MUST FOREVER HONOR OUR SACRED PLEDGE THAT NO AMERICAN SOLDIER WILL DIE BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE TRAINING.

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE MUST MAINTAIN A QUALITY FORCE. FOR AT THE BEDROCK OF READINESS LIES IN THE QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AND HIS LEADERS. THE ARMY TODAY HAS RECRUITED AND RETAINED MEN AND WOMEN OF AMBITION AND ACCOMPLISHMENT, THE BEST OUR NATION HAS TO OFFER. IF WE ARE TO RETAIN THE QUALITY SOLDIERS ESSENTIAL TO AN EFFECTIVE ARMY WE MUST MAINTAIN AN ENVIRONMENT THAT MEETS THEIR HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS FOR CHALLENGE AND GROWTH.

THE ARMY OF TOMORROW

AS WE SHAPE THE ARMY OF TOMORROW, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO COMPROMISE ON THESE IMPERATIVES. FOR, TAKEN TOGETHER, THEY WILL SUSTAIN A FORCE THAT IS TRAINED AND READY TO FULFILL ITS STRATEGIC OBLIGATIONS WORLDWIDE.

IN AN ERA OF DECLINING BUDGETS, OUR CHALLENGE IS TO AVOID THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST, AND TO SHAPE A SMALLER FORCE WHILE MAINTAINING THE CONTINUITY OF TRAINING, READINESS, AND QUALITY THAT ARE THE FOUNDATION OF READINESS. THIS IS A DIFFICULT COURSE OF ACTION FOR ANY ARMY, AND A NEW EXPERIENCE FOR US.

BUT WE CAN ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS - IN SPITE OF SEVERE BUDGET AND PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS - IF WE ARE GIVEN THE SUPPORT NEEDED TO FOLLOW THE PLAN THAT WE HAVE PAINSTAKINGLY PREPARED AND REFINED OVER THE COURSE OF THE PAST TWO YEARS. WE HAVE DEVELOPED THIS PLAN WITH OUR STRATEGIC RESPONSIBILITIES AS ITS FOUNDATION AND TAKING INTO FULL ACCOUNT BOTH THE EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE BUDGET CONSTRAINTS THAT WE CONFRONT.



CC

IT IS A PLAN THAT CALLS FOR A CAREFUL, DELIBERATE, AND GRADUAL REDUCTION IN THE SIZE OF THE ARMY IN ORDER TO AVOID DESTROYING READINESS BY UNDERMANNING UNITS. THESE REDUCTIONS WILL BE SIGNIFICANT, AND WILL MEAN THAT, BECAUSE OF RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS, THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL BE SMALLER THAN THE ARMIES OF THE SOVIET UNION, CHINA, VIETNAM, NORTH KOREA, IRAQ, AND INDIA - ALL NATIONS WITHOUT OUR GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

AND THOSE WHO WOULD CALL FOR EVEN DEEPER CUTS IN OUR STRENGTH MUST REMEMBER THAT POTENTIAL ADVERSARIES AROUND THE WORLD ARE NOT SHARING IN ANY HEADLONG RUSH TOWARDS UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT AND ARE, INDEED, BUILDING THE STRENGTH OF THEIR LAND FORCES.

SO, ALTHOUGH WE WILL SHAPE A SMALLER ARMY, WE MUST DO SO CAREFULLY, WITH OUR EYES CLEARLY FOCUSED ON THE NATURE OF THE THREATS THAT WE WILL CONFRONT IN A WORLD IN WHICH THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ARE STILL VERY MUCH AT RISK. AND WE MUST SHAPE THE FORCE WITH OUR MOST TREASURED ASSET - THE AMERICAN SOLDIER - AT THE CENTER OF OUR PLAN.

IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT AND PASSIONATE DISCUSSIONS ON REDUCING THE SIZE OF THE ARMY, LET US NEVER FORGET THAT WE ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT TANKS OR SHIPS OR PLANES. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT AMERICANS - THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS GREAT NATION. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HUSBANDS AND WIVES WITH FAMILIES AND WITH HOPES AND DREAMS - AMERICANS WITH A DEEP AND ABIDING COMMITMENT TO DEFEND THIS NATION. THEY ARE THE MUSCLE AND SINEW OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, AND WE, AS A NATION, CANNOT TREAT THESE COURAGEOUS AMERICANS AS MERCHANDISE, TO BE KEPT OR DISCARDED BY THOSE

WHOSE PRIMARY CONCERN IS BALANCE SHEETS AND BUDGETS.

WHILE BUDGET REALITIES AND CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT DICTATE THAT THE ARMY BECOME SMALLER, WE MUST SHAPE THE FORCE GRADUALLY.

PRECIPITOUS CUTS OF MORE THAN ABOUT 35,000 ACTIVE COMPONENT SOLDIERS IN ANY SINGLE YEAR NOT ONLY WILL FRACTURE THE COMBAT CAPABILITY THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO DEFEND OUR NATION'S VITAL INTERESTS, ILL-CONSIDERED REDUCTIONS WILL INFLICT UNBEARABLE PAIN UPON SOLDIERS WHO HAVE RISKED THEIR LIVES FOR THIS NATION - THE VERY MEN AND WOMEN WE SHOULD BE MOST CONCERNED WITH PROTECTING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE CANNOT AND WE MUST NOT SACRIFICE THE AMERICAN SOLDIER ON THE ALTAR OF POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY. IF WE DO SO - IF WE REPEAT THE TRAGEDIES OF THE PAST - THE GHOSTS OF THE YOUR COMRADES WHO SPILLED THEIR BLOOD ON THE MUDDY RIDGES OF OSAN WILL BE JOINED BY OTHERS WHOSE ONLY CRIME WAS TO DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO THE DEFENSE OF OUR GREAT NATION - WHATEVER THE COST.

CONCLUSION

IN THE WORLD OF THE 1990'S, THE ARMY WILL BE CRUCIAL IN HELPING TO FORGE A BETTER FUTURE. WE PRAY FOR AND PURSUE PEACE, BUT HISTORY TEACHES THAT THOSE WHO DESIRE PEACE MUST HAVE THE STRENGTH AND THE RESOLVE TO DETER THOSE WHO WOULD SNUFF THE FLAMES OF FREEDOM THAT ARE BURNING EVER MORE BRIGHTLY IN THE WORLD.

FOR FOUR DECADES, THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE LIVED IN PEACE - SEPARATED FROM THE SPECTER OF WAR BY THE AMERICAN AND KOREAN SOLDIERS WHO STEADFASTLY GUARD THEIR FREEDOM ALONG THE ROCKY HILLS OF THE DMZ. AT PANMUNJOM, ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE KOREAN WAR, IT WAS RAINY AND DREARY. U.S. GUARDS, STATIONED ALONGSIDE THEIR SOUTH KOREAN COUNTERPARTS, STOOD FACE TO FACE WITH THE SURLY NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS IN THIS PLACE OF BARBED WIRE AND MINE FIELDS. IN THE BACKGROUND YOU COULD HEAR THE STRIDENT ECHOES OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA BLARING FROM LOUDSPEAKERS. ALTHOUGH HALF A WORLD AWAY, THE BERLIN WALL IS RAPIDLY CRUMBLING. HERE AMONG THE HILLS SCARCELY 20 MILES FROM THE BUSTLING HEART OF SEOUL, THE STARK CONTRAST BETWEEN DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY REMAINS PAINFULLY APPARENT, AND THE HOSTILITY OF THE NORTH KOREAN GUARDS IS A CHILLING REMINDER THAT THE POTENTIAL FOR WAR REMAINS IN THIS DIVIDED LAND.

YET, THROUGH THE RAIN AND MIST, THE SOUTH KOREAN FLAG COULD BE SEEN WAVING PROUDLY FROM ITS TOWER OVERLOOKING A NEARBY VILLAGE. WHILE IN THE FOREGROUND, THE AMERICAN AND THE UNITED NATIONS FLAGS - EMBLEMS OF OUR COMMITMENT TO THE PEACE AND FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS FAR OFF LAND - FLEW BOLDLY IN THE SLIGHT BREEZE.

YOU WERE NOT FORGOTTEN AT THAT MUDDY OUTPOST OF FREEDOM, FOR EMBROIDERED ON THE BLUE AND WHITE FLAG IN YOUR MEMORY - AND IN YOUR HONOR - WAS THE NAME OF BRAD SMITH.

I HAVE WALKED THE BATTLEFIELD AT OSAN, AND I HAVE STOOD ON THE BATTLE POSITION OCCUPIED BY TASK FORCE SMITH. I HAVE FACED THE HOSTILE FIRE OF AMERICA'S ENEMIES, AND I JOIN WITH THE MEN OF TASK FORCE SMITH IN A SINGLE IMPASSIONED PLEA, "NEVER AGAIN." NEVER AGAIN CAN WE ALLOW OUR EUPHORIA IN VICTORY AND OUR HOPES FOR A PEACEFUL FUTURE TO BLIND US TO REALITIES OF A COMPLEX AND UNCERTAIN WORLD. NEVER AGAIN CAN WE ALLOW OUR SOLDIERS IN AMERICA'S ARMY TO MARCH INTO BATTLE WITHOUT THE WEAPONS AND TRAINING ESSENTIAL TO THEIR SURVIVAL AND TO VICTORY.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.



Pat SNYDER, EVANS' beloved, sent us this one of EVANS in '54 Japan. Snappy soldier, eh? Now retired from his woodworking business, he and Pat babysit 5 children - 1 is 6, 1 is 4, 1 is 5, 1 is 2, and 1 is 16 mos. We're a little startled on this one - but we'll say no more. Evans was 26th AAA '52-'53 and now resides at 130 Ivy, Red Lion PA. Pat wanted to surprise Evans with this one. Hope we did, Pat.

Here's a corker - from JOHNNY EADIE (L 19th '40-'45 & '48-'51) who remembers the earthquake in Hollandia. Here's what he says: "We were in the Village of Sabron which was secure by then. It was payday, I remember, because that night a lot of the fellows were in the mess tent shooting craps or playing cards. I was in my tent alone, sitting on my 'Beauty Rest' army cot with my back to the entrance, writing a letter to my sister by candlelight. The cot started shaking. I yelled, cut it out! I'm trying to write a letter. I turned around at the same time and I was still alone. I thought I was due for a section 8 until I went out to the mess tent and everyone was talking about it. Then I was happy to find out it was only an earthquake and not me."

Anyone else remember it?



Front & Center

We were going to include this one in our History - then decided against it.

Don't know how much space this one warrants in our little magazine. Anyway, here goes:

Truman Capote, in '65, wrote "In Cold Blood", a recreation of the brutal slaying of the Wholesome Clutter family of Holcomb, Kansas, the police investigation that followed, and the capture, trial and execution of the two young murderers, Richard Hickock and Perry E. Smith.

It is not our purpose to glamorize murderers as did Capote glamorize Perry Smith and his partner-in-crime. Capote made it a thriller when he plumbed the minds and souls of the two murderers and of the other real-life characters involved in those tragic facts which thrust the acts of violence on a Sunday morning, November 15, 1959, upon the people of the world.

Capote, in 384 pages, detailed the lives of the murderers, the victims and others in some way connected with the savage crimes.

He painted the sorry beginnings of both Smith and Hickock - and in the course thereof (he was at it for 6 years) he developed an unusual fondness for Smith. That, in itself, raised a few eyebrows.

Of Perry Smith, the life story was a sad one from a Navada birth, a broken home, an early adventure in the merchant marines during WW II, a tour in Alaska with the Alaska Road Commission and then the railroad there.

Finally an Army tour - you guessed it - 15 months with the 3rd Eng.Bn. - before returning home.

That's Hickock on the left - and that's our boy on the right. They both were hanged on April 14, 1965.

Nuf sed?



**Don't make
your mail
come looking
for you.**

Let everybody
know
where you're moving to.



Mail Call

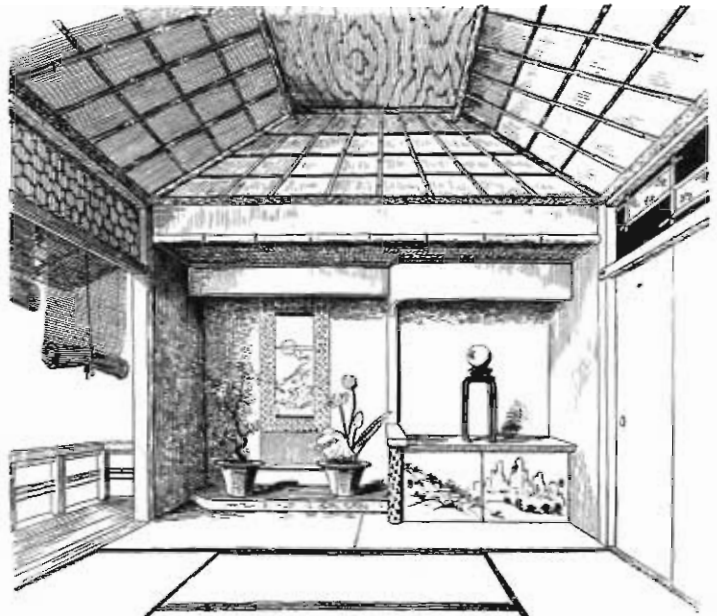
SPIKE O'DONNELL tells this story about going to see Doc JIM WALLER at the 24th Med.Bn.Hqs. one day. Spike had fallen and injured his shoulder.

"Bad bruise," said Jim. "I recommend that you put hot compresses on it and come back in about a week."

"Hot compresses?" exclaimed Spike. "My grandmother always told me cold compresses."

Jim was irritated. "Never mind what your grandmother said. My grandmother told me hot compresses."

BOB ENDER has a new diet: "Eat only when there's good news."



BEFORE YOU MAKE YOUR MOVE...

MAKE CERTAIN
THAT YOUR

TARO
LEAF

ACCOMPANIES
YOU!

At least 8 weeks
before you move —
send us your new
address (or name
change) and attach
the mailing label
from your latest

TARO
LEAF

Mail the
information to:

Sec'y.-Treas.-Editor:
Kenwood Ross (Div. Hq. '44-'47)
120 Maple St., Springfield, MA 01103



We are not shocked or astonished by the number of our WW II members who still harbor ill feelings toward the Japanese. Forgiveness is not in their hearts, and we're not condemning them therefor. Oddly, we don't detect via our in-basket the same ill will toward North Koreans or Chinks amongst our Korea men. Someone will find a message there somehow.

What gives rise to these words in the first place? Good friend RALPH BALESTRIERI (C 13th FA, FO & Sv.Btry, 13th, 19th FO, 11/50 - 6/51) of 41 Rose Ct., Eatontown, NJ 07724, has maintained contact with some British gentlemen who saw service in Korea. One of them sent this news item about one of their buddies. The item is a news column out of a Bangkok paper. You see, our members with the bitter memories are not alone.



Former PoW Trevor Dakin: "I no longer harbour the hate I felt for so long"

Peace of mind on the River Kwai

FOR FORTY FIVE years, Trevor Dakin was haunted by a nightmare — a terrible legacy from his experiences as a Japanese prisoner of war.

He would wake up in a sweat after seeing a vision of an old comrade who died beside him as they toiled in the steaming heat, building the infamous death railway from Burma to Siam.

As Lance Corporal Dakin, 519302, of the 5th Battalion, the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, he served two years on the Japanese slave labour gangs building the railway over the River Kwai.

It left him a bitter man. He kept reliving his memories and developed an aversion to all things Japanese.

Finally his son told him: "Go back, Dad. Purge it out of your system".

Mr Dakin, now 70, took the advice.

He has set up home in

by Andrew Drummond
BANGKOK

Thailand, renting a small two-bedroom house in the Thakam district of Kan-
chanaburi, 500 yards from the notorious bridge which featured in the film, *The Bridge On The River Kwai*.

"It has worked," he said. "My nightmares have gone and I now have more peace of mind."

"I won't forgive or forget, but I no longer harbour the hate I held for so long."

He was captured when Singapore fell and, in October 1942, taken to a camp near Kanchanaburi.

"We were put to work on the railway where most of my friends died," he said.

"They caught beri-beri, dysentery, malaria or cholera — and were severely beaten by the Japanese."

"On one stretch of the railway, where we were cutting

rock, 10 men died for every yard."

"We often had to exist on half a cup of rice a day and buried our dead where they collapsed at the side of the railway."

Shortly after my arrival, I revisited a place called the Devil's Gorge — where the most deaths occurred — and met an elderly Thai woman.

"She was the same woman who used to risk her life by giving us water and small pieces of fruit as we worked under the noses of the Japanese guards."

"I used to see her being beaten by them for helping us. This place has healed old wounds for me. I can now hold my head up high and be proud."

Mr Dakin, who comes from Duffield, Derbyshire, now spends his time as a part-time guide for tourists visiting the site of the famous bridge.



THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The Korean War

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

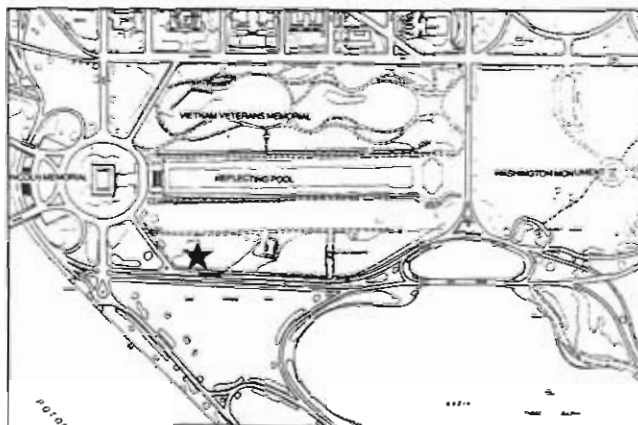
Encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression; and for the first and only time in its history, created an United Nations Command, with the U.S. as its executive agent, to repel the attack of North Korea and save South Korea from Communist domination.

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

Contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to solicit, accept, and account for donations and contributions to support the establishment of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

Contributions from individuals, groups, organizations, or corporations should be sent to:

Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund

Post Office Box 2372

Washington, DC 20013-2372

All contributions to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund are earmarked exclusively for the establishment of the Memorial. No contributions are used for fund raising purposes. All contributions are deposited in a special, interest earning escrow account with the Treasurer of the United States and invested in accounts guaranteed by the United States Government. All funds in this account are administered under the oversight of Congressional committees.

AN APPEAL



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

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

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

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

MEMORIAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

WASHINGTON—President George Bush unveiled the winning design of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's capital on June 14, 1989, during Flag Day ceremonies in the White House Rose Garden.

The design, a striking combination of sculpture, architecture and landscape, is highlighted by thirty-eight statues of an infantry platoon moving through Korea. The visiting public will be able to walk among the sculptured figures towards an American flag.

The winning design is the concept of a team of two men and two women who are faculty members at Penn State University. The design was chosen by a jury of Korean War veterans in a nationwide competition.



'Grogan, tighten up this sack . . . Grogan . . . Grogan, where are you?'

Just the Facts!

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

The International Korean War Veterans Memorial located on the West coast (San Pedro, California) is the unborn child of "The Chosin Few" Association. It is a memorial to all countries that served during the Korean War, especially to The Chosin Few who served in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. They consisted of the 1st Marine Division, the 7th Infantry Division, and the 3rd Infantry Division, who are well deserving of this memorial for they achieved miracles in frozen North Korea.

The question I ask is this. If it an international memorial, why are there two huge plaques at the entrance of the park bearing the names of The Chosin Few and a description of the battle, and a quote "Eternity will know that those 2000 men--us--planned, financed, erected and dedicated the memorial to the allies of the war". On the other hand, the Korean War Memorial honoring all Americans, both men and women who served their country in that specific war, should be erected in the National Capitol, Washington, D.C. This is the one we should support.

Warren E. Avery

You know you're growing old...when you need your glasses to find your glasses.

Writes SCOTT BARKER (21st '51) from 407 Rachel, Bartlesville OK, and we cannot disagree: "While I am proud to have answered my country's call, I thought then and I think now, that when the first drop of American blood fell on Korea's soil, we paid too high a price."

The 2nd Armored Division (Ft. Hood, TX) is being inactivated by Sept. 30, 1991. It's the only AD currently based in the continental U.S....

You know you're growing old...when you wonder WHY MORE PEOPLE DON'T USE THIS SIZE PRINT.

May we quote from a letter from one of our most respected - and loved members?"

"I remember when I was in the Pentagon in 1946. A staff study was made "To Determine the Position of Women in the Army." A crusty Lt. Gen. placed this comment on his copy of the study: "I recommend against standing up in a canoe."

Does anyone - anywhere - at any time - mention the unpreparedness of the U.S. Army for action in July of 1950? Think about it.

Can we have a word with you about the planned tours to "The Falls"?

It would help if you could drop a line now to

C.C. Vinnie Vella
107 Homer Av.,
Buffalo NY 14216

indicating your desire to be included in one or the other of the trips. For planning purposes, you know. He doesn't need the \$ now; he just needs a body count as soon as he can get it.

The Thursday trip departs 3:00 p.m., returning by 9, with a dinner included, and a chance to see the Falls, by daylight, and by night-light - at \$30.50 per.

The Friday trip departs 10:00 a.m. returning by 4, with a lunch included - at \$21.50 per.

Someone just asked, "What does C.C. Vinnie Vella mean?" Simple - "Convention Chairman Vinnie Vella!"

Next question.

An elderly man and woman were seated on the porch of a retirement home, and she said, "I bet I can tell you how old you are."

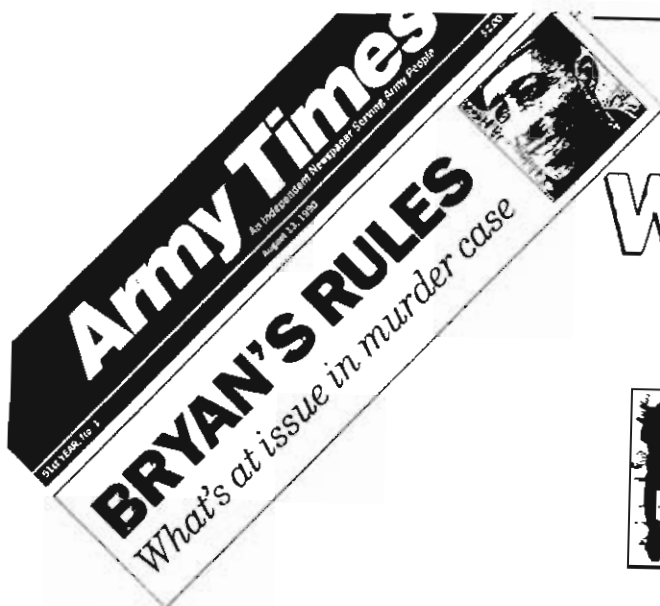
He then said, "I bet you can't."

So she said, "Get up and drop your pants down."

He did and she looked, then said, "You are 85 years old."

Surprised, he said, "How can you tell?"

"Well," she said, "you told me yesterday."



Cover Story

What's so special about the BRYAN CASE?

By J. Paul Scicchitano
Times staff writer

Operation Just Cause was 3 days old when then-1st Sgt. Roberto Enrique Bryan was called on to make a life-or-death decision.

In a split second, Bryan, squeezing the trigger of his M16 rifle, chose the latter for an unidentified Panamanian man near Madden Dam, according to the Army. By Bryan's account, the scene was chaotic, other soldiers still reeling from a hand-grenade explosion and fearing a full-scale attack.

Not far from the dead Panamanian lay four others killed by U.S. soldiers after one of the Panamanians reportedly released the lethal grenade. According to The Associated Press, Bryan says he thought the fifth Panamanian was reaching for a weapon, perhaps another grenade. He says he fired, with others, to save American lives. There was no autopsy, Bryan says, and there was no search of the body for hidden weapons.

Little more than eight months after the incident, Bryan is scheduled to stand trial on Aug. 27, accused of shooting the Panamanian without provocation. It will be the first prosecution of a soldier for murder during combat since the Vietnam War.

The circumstances surrounding the 1968 My Lai massacre of more than 100 Vietnamese civilians were far more clear-cut than those surrounding the Bryan case. He is accused of killing a single Panamanian under confused circumstances with little time to contemplate his action.

"I don't see any comparison whatsoever to My Lai," said Bryan's civilian defense attorney, Mark Waple, of Fayetteville, N.C. "It's like apples and raisins."

The defense revolves around a contention that Bryan, who had no previous disciplinary record after more than 19 years in the Army, was acting within the rules of engagement issued for Operation Just Cause when he allegedly took the Panamanian's life.

Pentagon officials have refused to disclose the rules publicly, but a copy obtained by *Army Times* shows they are broad enough to cover a wide range of situations, while leaving little doubt that the emphasis was to protect Americans and quash any combat threat with deadly precision.

"If it reasonably appears that you are about to be fired upon, fire if necessary in self-defense," one of the rules states.



Bryan: Called on to make a life-or-death decision.

The document also instructs soldiers to "treat captives and detainees humanely"; respect civilians and their property; avoid forbidden targets, tactics and techniques; and "prevent and report to your superiors any crime committed under the laws of war."

The rules were vague for a reason. "We don't want any soldier looking over his shoulder to see if there's a lawyer standing by him to say, 'Hey, it's legal to do what you're doing,'" said Hays Parks, special assistant to the Army's Judge Advocate General in law of war matters at the Pentagon. "If we ever get to that point, we'd end up with a dead soldier out there."

In many respects, the decision to charge Bryan was a

subjective one. During Vietnam, such decisions often went in favor of the soldier, said Parks, who declined to discuss Bryan's case specifically. "Cases involving judgment calls in combat in the heat of battle were not brought to trial," he said.

The Army is arguably more professional now. One Pentagon official said the Vietnam-era ranks included many of the chronically unemployable and people with drug and alcohol addictions.

Between Jan. 1, 1965, and Aug. 31, 1973, there were 241 cases, not including My Lai, that involved allegations of war crimes against Army soldiers. Of those, 36 cases were brought to a court-martial. And 20 involving 31 soldiers resulted in convictions. There were none in Grenada and Bryan's is the first from Panama.

Split-second decisions

In actions taken during the heat of combat, Judge Advocate General special assistant Parks said, soldiers often are forced to make split-second decisions and do not necessarily have clear-cut choices. "Usually that does not mean the person had the intent to commit a crime," he said.

Defense attorney Waple said he would not discuss the specifics of his client's defense, but said there are certain recognized defenses for such cases, including self-defense. "The killing of an enemy combatant in battle is justified," he said. "Otherwise, you couldn't go to war."

Bryan, 43, of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C., will stand trial on a charge of unpremeditated murder, which carries a maximum penalty of life in prison, dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Bryan was serving as first sergeant of D Company at the time of the incident.

The unidentified man's death is one of two that have resulted in charges against U.S. soldiers who served in Panama during the Dec. 20, 1989, invasion. But Bryan's case is the only one involving a combat situation. Military legal experts said the case resembles a classic police shooting and most likely will hinge on the credibility of Bryan's testimony and that of other witnesses who support his version of events.

As first reported by *Army Times* on March 26, Bryan and other U.S. soldiers were manning a checkpoint at a roadblock during the invasion when they were approached



by a carload of Panamanians. One occupant of the car reportedly tossed a hand grenade at the soldiers.

Although officials have not released details of the case, Army sources have said Bryan and the others opened fire and several people were killed. The sources said others attempted to surrender and Bryan allegedly shot and killed one of them.

Bryan, who has declined numerous requests for an interview with *Army Times*, told The Associated Press that the wounded man did not attempt to surrender, as Army sources said, but made a movement with his arm that indicated he was reaching for a weapon. Bryan said the body was not searched and it is not known if the man had a weapon.

The burden of proof

Did Bryan have just cause to kill the Panamanian? "It depends on the facts," said a retired colonel who served in the Judge Advocate General's office during World War II and is writing a book on war crimes. "If you shoot a woman carrying a baby or shoot an 8-year-old child, the heat of battle is not much of an excuse."

"If you have reason to believe that the person is hostile and is taking hostile action, then you have a right to take action on your side, but you have to have a reasonable reason for believing that," said the retired officer, who asked not to be identified.

The burden of proof in Bryan's case will fall on the prosecution. Military law experts said it is unlikely that Bryan will be convicted.

Modern military law on war crime is based on the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which address not only the treatment of prisoners of war, but the treatment of the sick and wounded on the battlefield. The *Rendulic Rule*, so named after a German general accused of war crimes after World War II, is the most common test applied to war-crime cases, according to Parks.

The rule basically sets the standard for judgment in such cases as the information reasonably available to soldiers at the time of the alleged offense. That was the basis for the Navy's decision to clear the captain of the U.S.S. *Vincennes* in the 1988 downing of an Iranian passenger plane. Information generated by his crew incorrectly identified the aircraft as an attacking F-14 fighter jet.

If Bryan's story holds up to court scrutiny, he too most likely would be acquitted, on grounds that he believed the Panamanian posed a threat.

The Defense Department requires all military personnel to receive training on the law of war to the extent that their positions and duties require. While each military service has a program in place, training specifics generally are left to the discretion of unit commanders. A combat soldier, such as Bryan, typically would be given instruction in handling prisoners of war.

Soldiers would be instructed to search all prisoners to determine if they are armed, keep them from talking amongst themselves, segregate them by rank, quickly move them to a place where they can be interrogated, and protect them from further risk. Typically, the infantry soldier also would be taught to avoid unnecessary civilian casualties, according to military legal experts.

The experts said the training is based largely on the U.S. experience in Vietnam, when combat offenses were described in a directive as willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment — willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to the body or health of persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of the armed forces who had laid down their arms or were not combatants because of sickness, wounds or for any other reason.

Other acts specified as war crimes included mistreating dead bodies, firing on localities that were undefended and without military significance, and pillage or purposeless destruction. The directive also forbade killing spies without trial or others who committed hostile acts, or making prisoners perform labor prohibited by the Geneva Conventions.

The most infamous war crime involving U.S. soldiers in recent memory was the March 1968 massacre at My Lai, a hamlet of Son My village.

Soldiers also committed several rapes in the My Lai area, according to the official Army report. They burned houses and killed livestock under orders from their superi-

Rules of engagement

Rules for leaders:

- A commander will take all steps necessary and appropriate for his unit's self-defense.
- Use only the minimum force necessary to control the situation.
- If possible when returning fire, use selected marksmen.
- Without endangering your unit or risking the success of the mission, take measures to minimize risk to civilians.
- Riot-control agents may only be used when authorized by the division commander or his designated representative.
- Upon cease-fire, take necessary measures to maintain control and assist any injured.

Rules for individuals:

- If fired upon, fire back if necessary in self-defense.
- If it reasonably appears that you are about to be fired upon, fire if necessary in self-defense.
- When returning fire, aim directly at its source. Do not spray your fire into a general area.
- Cease fire when the threat is over.
- Allow anyone who is trying to surrender to do so.
- Treat innocent civilians with respect.

Three interrelated legal principals apply to all operations:

- Military necessity: Measures which are not otherwise forbidden by international law are justified when necessary to secure the complete submission of the enemy as soon as possible. Military necessity does not justify any of the measures expressly prohibited by the law of war.
- Proportionality: The application of combat power and resulting destruction of life and property should not be disproportionate to the military advantage gained thereby.
- Avoidance of unnecessary suffering: Destruction or injury to persons or property is prohibited unless necessary to gain some military advantage against the enemy. Where military necessity dictates the engagement of a target, weapons will be employed in such a manner as to minimize collateral damage to the extent practical, but in no event will minimization take precedence over U.S. lives.

Under the laws of war you must:

- Treat captives and detainees humanely.
- Respect civilians and their property.
- Avoid forbidden targets, tactics and techniques.
- Prevent and report to your superiors any crime committed under the laws of war.

These are the rules of engagement issued to soldiers who fought in Operation Just Cause.

ors, the report says. The report concluded that knowledge of the incident existed at brigade level and that efforts were made to withhold and suppress information at every level of command, from company to division.

Retired Maj. Gen. George Prugh, a former Judge Advocate General of the Army who oversaw legal matters in Vietnam during 1965 and 1966, said in Vietnam, soldiers accused of war crimes were prosecuted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or UCMJ, rather than the Geneva Conventions. The practice dates to the Korean War, he said.

"Probably in the long run, it's easier to get a conviction under the UCMJ because the people... are familiar with it," he said. "It's fairly orderly, familiar and covers the subject. If you commit a murder, for example, of a civilian which amounts to a violation of the Geneva Conventions, why not charge it simply as a murder? You have the same basic elements that have to be proven."

Bryan was one of 700 to 750 soldiers from the 3d Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment to arrive in Panama Dec. 10 for jungle warfare training. During the invasion, the battalion was involved not only in seizing Madden Dam but Cerro Tigre, which was believed to be the main supply depot for Gen. Manuel Noriega's troops. Twenty-three soldiers from the battalion suffered wounds or injuries. None were killed.

Bryan's account

Bryan and other 82d Airborne soldiers gave the following account of the firefight to The Associated Press:

Bryan's unit and other troops had set up checkpoints as part of their mission to protect Madden Dam, which holds a significant amount of water essential for release during Panama's four-month dry season.

A jeep-like vehicle holding five Panamanian men wearing civilian clothes drove up to the roadblock. Some members of the Panama Defense Forces were known to be wearing civilian clothing at that time, and members of Noriega's paramilitary Dignity Battalions did not wear uniforms. The occupants were ordered out of the vehicle so it could be searched. The search turned up a tear-gas grenade, a machete and an unexpended rifle cartridge.

With that, the soldiers ordered the Panamanians into prone positions. While pointing a rifle at them, a grenade exploded at one soldier's feet, hurling him through the air. Bryan's attorney has said at least 10 soldiers were injured in the blast.

After the explosion, the soldiers opened fire on the Panamanians for about a minute. Bryan, who said he was about 70 yards from the roadblock when he heard the grenade explode, came running and ordered the men to cease firing. Four of the five Panamanians were dead.

Learning that one was alive, Bryan turned toward him. "I saw the man make an arm movement, like he was reaching for something," Bryan told the wire service. "It was a possibility this guy was going for a grenade."

Disagreement over charges

According to a source familiar with the case, the decision to prosecute Bryan appears to have caused contention among the top leadership of Fort Bragg. On May 8, a closed-door Article 32 investigation was concluded, a process similar to a grand jury hearing in the civilian legal system. Before the hearing officer released his report, Lt. Col. Lynn Moore, Bryan's battalion commander, went on record as recommending that all charges be dropped.

Lt. Col. John Woloski, who conducted the Article 32 investigation, said the conflicting testimony in the case and lack of physical evidence could justify a "technical" assessment that Bryan should stand trial on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. He recommended that two of the assault charges be dismissed and the third be downgraded to assault consummated by battery.

In making his recommendation, Woloski wrote, "No court would ever find 1st Sgt. Bryan guilty and if I were a court member, knowing the evidence as I do now, I would find him not guilty."

Bryan's brigade commander, Col. Jack Nix, went further, having determined that the charges were not supported by available evidence. He indicated his intent to drop all the charges.

But Maj. Gen. James Johnson Jr., commander of the 82d Airborne Division, withdrew Nix's authority to take any action and directed that the case be forwarded to him. Johnson recommended that the case go to trial on a charge of voluntary manslaughter and passed the investigation to Lt. Gen. Gary Luck, commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps. On July 3, Luck ordered Bryan to stand trial on a charge of unpremeditated murder and dismissed the assault charges.

The handling of the case has drawn criticism from a veterans organization in North Carolina, which started a defense fund for Bryan, and a member of Congress who has been an outspoken critic of Operation Just Cause.

The case will be presided over by Col. Raymond McRorie. The prosecutor has not yet been named. Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Bryan may opt to have the case decided by a military judge, a panel of officers, or a panel comprised of at least one-third enlisted soldiers who are senior in rank to him.

The Panamanian-born Bryan, who had no prior disciplinary record, had been selected to attend the Sergeant's Major Academy and received the Meritorious Service Medal in 1984. The medal is the peacetime equivalent of the Bronze Star.

Bryan has maintained that the charge against him would have been dismissed had there not been extensive pretrial publicity. Prugh dismissed that argument.

"It has to be that the convening authority was convinced on the evidence available that this warrants a trial and certainly not because of the publicity," he said. "This reawakens a lot of things. It would be much easier for people in authority to ignore it and not try it."

A fool and his money are soon invited everywhere

Plaque in Omaha office of billionaire investor Warren E. Buffet.

We've run into a bit of a problem. Our membership is now on the computer - by member's name (alphabetically) - by state - by zip - by unit - by whatever.

We've been getting requests - understandably - such as, for a list of the men of B Battery 13th Field, to give you a f'r instance.

We have tried to oblige - and in a large number of cases have responded successfully and even promptly.

However - it has come to pass, as the preacher starts to say - that the requests are becoming so numerous that we have had to try to slow the process down - and to start asking for a few bucks to meet the expenses of our valued computer friend who, up to now, has been answering our please with considerable grace. It's about time we tried to compensate him, at least in part, for what he is doing for us. Firstly, he put the totality of our members into his little black box - a Herculean task in itself - and now he can say a few magic words and some of those names will spit out at him in a printout. For the time involved, the paper, the ink, the electricity, the postage, etc., we're saying that some compensation is in order. So if you want the names of Baker Company of the 5th, or B of the 555, you name it, please enclose \$9.00 payable to the Association with your request when you mail it in to us. We'll keep not one penny of it. We'll merely pay the computer when we forward your request. Give us about 3 weeks if you will - and we'll have your printout in the mail and on its way to you. Fair enough?

Our little friends in the grey suits, the postal folks, have obviously changed the rules of the game. For our #3 issue, we had over 100 copies returned for remailing because of bad addresses. Please, please, please let us know when you move.

Beetle Bailey / By MORT WALKER



We think there's a scold in this one - somewhere - so we apologize, for ourselves - and for you:



National Personnel Records Center

Military Personnel Records

9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132

MAY 21 1990

24th Infantry Division Association
Attn: Kenwood Ross, Editor
120 Maple Street
Springfield, MA 01103-2278

Dear Mr. Ross:

We recently began to receive forms for military awards and decorations which were apparently suggested for use by your association's newsletter, the TARD LEAF. In order to provide the best service possible to your members, we would like to point out some additional information on awards and decorations which may be useful.

1. The National Personnel Records Center is not responsible for the actual issuance of awards and decorations. In some cases we verify entitlement, but this information is then passed on to the appropriate branch of service for issuance of the medals.

The proper addresses, depending on branch of service, for forwarding a request for awards and decorations are:

a. Service in Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Address request to:

Naval Military Personnel Command Liaison Office, M314
9700 Page Blvd., Room 3475
St. Louis, MO 63132

b. Service in U.S. Army prior to January 1, 1960. Address request to:

National Personnel Records Center
Military Personnel Records
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

c. Service in U.S. Army after 12-31-59. Address request to:

Commander
U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center
Attn: PAS-EAM
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-5200

d. Service in U.S. Air Force. Address request to:

National Personnel Records Center
Military Personnel Records
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

2. We are not aware of any of the military branches engraving the veteran's name on duplicate medals provided.

3. Every veteran, or the veteran's next of kin, must provide a signed request before this Center, or any of the other offices listed above will process the request.

We hope that this information will be of assistance to you and the members of the 24th Infantry Division Association.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Gray
PAUL D. GRAY
Assistant Director
for Military Records

Are Your Current 1989-90 Dues Paid?
Subscription / Membership Year
August 1, 1989 - July 31, 1990
Check your card TODAY!!!
It will cost your association time and money to
bill you.
Please pay dues promptly!

Division reins pass to new CG

By Spec. J.W. Sternick

"No organization or team or nation has ever been great without a great leader and a cause that he makes his men believe in," said Lt. Gen. Carl W. Stiner, commander, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, during the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) and Fort Stewart change of command ceremony held Friday at Correll Field.

"You, the soldiers of the 24th Inf. Div., are great today, owing in great measure to Maj. Gen. H.G. Taylor and what he has made you believe in."

The ceremony closed another chapter in the 24th Inf. Div.'s history as Maj. Gen. H.G. Taylor left the division for an assignment as deputy commander in chief, chief of staff at U.S. Forces Command, Fort McPherson.

Major Gen. Taylor passed the division colors and control of the 24th Inf. Div. (Mech) to Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, who has served as director, Strategy, Plans, Policy and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army since August 1989.

"Some changes can be disruptive, but not this one," explained Lt. Gen. Stiner. "Although you have lost an outstanding commander, you have gained an outstanding commander, and one who will give you just as much of himself."

After passing the division colors from old commander to new, Lt. Gen. Stiner praised the soldiers of the division for their pride and spirit.

"For all of your accomplishments, I give credit to the members of this command, to your dedication, to your pride, to your professionalism," said Lt. Gen. Stiner. "But you have been guided in all of this by the leadership and the vision of Maj. Gen. Taylor. He has been an outstanding leader and commander of this division and he has brought you where you are today."

"From the beginning he has focused all his energies on the right priorities: taking care of you and your families and preparing you to do your job in combat. Both of these he has done in outstanding fashion. There is not another division in the United States Army as capable as yours and there is not one whose readiness, whose spirit, and whose professional excellence will come close to yours."

Lieutenant General Stiner went on to thank Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor for making the Fort Stewart community a "healthier and better place to live through her tireless volunteer work."

In remarks made at the ceremony, incoming Commander Maj. Gen. McCaffrey noted the support of the people of Georgia for the post, its soldiers, and their families and said that it was an honor for him and his wife, Mrs. Jill Ann McCaffrey, to be at Fort Stewart.

"I've received letters from friends all over the Army talking about the splendid environment I will encounter, the traditional Georgia hospitality, and of the hard work of the civilian work force here at



Photo by Spec. J.W. Sternick

Lt. Gen. Carl W. Stiner, commander, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, congratulates Maj. Gen. H.G. Taylor on his successful command of the 24th Infantry Division as he relinquishes the division colors to Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, incoming commander, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized).

Fort Stewart," said Maj. Gen. McCaffrey. "Let me thank the Georgia leadership from Congressman Lindray Thomas, Representative Anne Mueller, Mayor John Rousakis of Savannah, Mayor 'Buddy' DeLoach of Hinesville and Ed Gantman of the Association of the United States Army for your involvement in helping take care of the young men and women who serve here in uniform."

Major Gen. McCaffrey closed his remarks by pledging three things:

•That the combat units of the 24th Infantry Division and Fort Stewart will remain ready to deploy by air and sea to fight.

•That the care of Army families will continue to be important to the command.

See COMMAND page 6A

Command

Continued from page 1A

"That the people and the environment of Georgia will always be treasured."

"The old world orders are breaking up; we must help safeguard the peace for our allies as new international security concepts are formed," said Maj. Gen. McCaffrey. "The 24th Infantry Division, the 'Victory Division,' has an Army-wide reputation for combat readiness. It must continue to be the iron hammer of XVIII Airborne Corps."

On his final day as post commanding general, Maj. Gen. Taylor recalled with fond memories his time spent at Fort Stewart. Previously, Maj. Gen. Taylor had served as division chief of staff and 2nd Brigade commander.

"After living and serving at this grand old post and with this great division for almost six years, it is extremely difficult to even consider departing for the last time," said Maj. Gen. Taylor.

"This parade field where I have assumed and given up two great commands, the troop areas behind us, the swamps, ranges, and training fields throughout the reservation, the surrounding communities all hold very special memories for my family

and I, but far more importantly, the great people of this area are what gives those memories life. Throughout the years you have taken us into your homes and hearts and for this we will be eternally grateful."

Major Gen. Taylor thanked his commanders and officers for placing emphasis on training soldiers for war while retaining a compassion and sensitivity for them and their families' personal needs.

"You soldiers look magnificent out there today," said Maj. Gen. Taylor as he looked across the parade field for his last time, the division's many colors snapping at the air in the June heat.

"General Scott you have prepared them well for this day in the same manner you train them for war. As you lead them by this reviewing platform, accompanied once more by our great victory division band, you can be assured that it will be the proudest moment in this soldier's life."

"You, the 24th Infantry Division, are a great outfit but are always trying to get better. Continue to hold your standards high and since, in my view, our experience with wars is not over, continue to be the first to fight. Victory!"



This little note, from JOHN J. SENGER (D 19th Korea) of 105 N.Colvin St., Anniston AL 36201, so warmed the cockles of our heart that we're giving it to you in full: "I was only with the 24th during my tenure in Korea but as a fighting buddy I feel that the 24th is tattooed on my heart. Especially old Dog (now Delta) of the 19th. I am in contact with only one old buddy from Korea and I only remember one other, a fellow named Hamburger from CA. If you have anyone with that last name, please let me know. God bless all."

We have no record on HAMBURGER, Johnny, but we're getting the word out. Someone out there just may be of help.

CG brings experience, focused ideas

By Sgt. D.R. Ross

"It will be an honor and a pleasure to serve you as commander." These were the words of Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, who officially took command of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), and Fort Stewart Friday.

It is a statement that truly reflects the man; not just a leader, but a man with values. Major Gen. McCaffrey comes to this division with extensive experience and sharply focused ideas on building combat effectiveness into a fighting organization. He has a balanced appreciation for how the division supports itself.

Many of the values that will be central to his command philosophy were formed as a company-grade officer in combat. During the first seven years of his military career, he served in combat with the 82nd Airborne Division, the Vietnamese Airborne Division and the 1st Cavalry Division.

A highly decorated combat leader, he earned the Distinguished Service Cross, our nation's second highest award for valor, on two separate occasions. His other decorations include two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars with a device for valor and three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds he received in action.

Although he has held many positions of responsibility throughout the Army, much of Maj. Gen. McCaffrey's experience comes from years spent in armored, mechanized and motorized divisions. With those units, he has taken part in five REFORGERS, as well as deployments to the National Training Center, Team Spirit in Korea, brigade deployments to Canada and extensive contact with National Guard units throughout the U.S.

Serving in combat and many other positions in the Army has given Maj. Gen. McCaffrey the background with which he can focus the efforts of the division and formulate goals and objectives of the 24th Infantry Division in the months ahead. During a recent interview Maj. Gen. McCaffrey answered questions and addressed various subjects concerning soldiers and family members of the 24th Infantry Division.

PATRIOT: What goals and objectives have you set as commander of the 24th Inf. Div.?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "I come here with one central focus — training. To ensure that the Victory Division and its supporting elements are prepared to deploy...to fight an armor heavy force in

an environment that includes intermittent enemy air superiority and hostile employment of chemical weapons, that is the central purpose that I will continue to hold in front of me during my command tour.

"We are fortunate as Americans in this period of history that the threat from the Soviets and the threat of nuclear war has never been lower in our modern history."

PATRIOT: How do you feel about families and their role in today's Army?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "My wife Jill and I have both grown up in the Army. We think it's a beautiful life and a tremendous way to raise children. We'd like to do our part to ensure this



"It will be an honor and a pleasure to serve you as commander."

community is a healthy place to live.

"The U.S. Army is now a married force. Over half of our young soldiers have a spouse, and they are a central part of our command responsibility. I expect we will be able to ensure that they will have a safe, exciting and balanced environment here at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield."

PATRIOT: What has been one of your most exciting and worthwhile positions since you've been in the Army?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "Serving as the director of Personnel and Community Activities of a military community in Germany. The challenges of working with families and soldiers was very rewarding."



"I come here with one central focus — training."

PATRIOT: What did you enjoy most knowing that you were coming to Fort Stewart?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "The enormous reputation this division enjoys throughout the world-wide deployed Army as the best trained and most highly-modernized fighting force in the world... This division is ready to fight. I knew when I came here that the division has an awesome reputation."

PATRIOT: Budgetary reductions are on everyone's mind. How will this effect the division and the civilian work force?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "A central challenge facing the Army in the next five years is a



"This division is ready to fight."

major reduction in force structure and also a significant drop in our budget. It would be my judgement that the Army will reduce its ranks by 135,000 soldiers. It will drop from having 18, down to 14 divisions. We will reduce our civilian work force by more than 57,000 people, and our budget probably will be reduced by 3 percent a year over the next five years. We are facing a challenge on doing business in new ways. Let me add... talking to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chief of staff of the Army, this seems clear to me that Fort Stewart and Hunter's strategic location and the enormous training capabilities on the land that we occupy will prevent us from being eliminated. This division's future is assured in my judgement. We are facing a period of financial constraints on this point, and in this division we're going to have to work through it in the years to come."

PATRIOT: Is there anything you would like to add or say to the communities of Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield?

Maj. Gen. McCaffrey: "My wife Jill and I come to Fort Stewart and Hunter with enormous satisfaction at returning to Georgia. Both of us being Army 'brats' and having already been stationed at Fort Benning, we feel like we're coming home."

We haven't had time - until now - to tell you about our new C.G. - Maj. Gen. BARRY R. MCCAFFREY - the timing being such as it was. We couldn't even squeeze in a Stewart trip for the change of command ceremonies.

Gen. McCaffrey, before coming to Stewart, was director of strategy, plans and policy in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans in the Pentagon.

A West Pointer, he holds a master's degree in civil government from American University. He has attended the Infantry basic course, Armor advanced course, the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

Before joining the DCSOPS staff, McCaffrey, 47, was the deputy U.S. representative to the NATO military Committee. Other recent assignments include tours as assistant commandant of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA; commander of the 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized), Fort Lewis WA, and operations officer (G-3) of the 9th Division. During Vietnam, he served two tours with MACV and the 1st Cavalry Division.

And this news release especially intrigued us. He is one of the Army's most decorated combat officers, holds the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with "V" device and three Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Proudly, we welcome General McCaffrey to OUR family.



Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey

Photo by Sgt. D.R. Ross

by Bill Mauldin. Reprinted in *The Stars and Stripes* Courtesy of Bill Mauldin



"You'll get over it, Joe. Oncet I wuz gonna write a book exposin the army; after th' war myself."

HELLO! MY NAME IS

Things are getting buttoned-up for Buffalo. And when you get there, you and everyone else will button-up. Don't hesitate to step forward to each and everyone, give him a glad hand - or a high five - and tell him - or her - you're glad etc., etc. In two words, get involved - and six more - you'll be glad you did.

For Everyone Born Before 1945:
We are Survivors!!! Consider all the changes we have witnessed:

We were born before television, before penicillin, before polio shots, frozen foods, Xerox, plastic, contact lenses, frisbees and the PILL.

We were born before radar, credit cards, split atoms, laser beams and ballpoint pens, before pantyhose, dishwashers, clothes dryers, electric blankets, air conditioners, drip dry clothes and before man walked on the moon.

We got married first and then lived together.
How quaint can you be?

In our time, closets were for clothes, not for 'coming out of'. Bunnies were small rabbits and rabbits were not Volkswagens. Designer jeans were scheming girls named Jean or Jeanne, and having a meaningful relationship meant getting along with your cousins.

We thought fast food was what you are during Lent, and outer space was the back of the Loews theatre.

We were before house husbands, gay rights, computer dating, dual careers and computer marriage. We were before day care centers, group therapy and nursing homes. We never heard of FM radios, tape decks, electric typewriters, artificial hearts, word processors, yogurt and guys wearing earrings. For us, time sharing meant togetherness, not com-

puters and condominiums; a "chip" meant a piece of wood; "hardware" meant hardware and software wasn't even a word!

In 1940, "made in Japan" meant junk and the term "making out" referred to how you did on an exam. Pizzas, McDonalds and instant coffee were unheard of.

We hit the scene when there were 5 and 10 cent stores where you bought things for 5 and 10 cents. For a nickel you could ride a street car, make a phone call, buy a Pepsi or enough stamps to mail one letter and two postcards. You could buy a new Chevy coup for \$600, but who could afford one; a pity too, because gas was 11 cents a gallon!

In our day cigarette smoking was fashionable, grass was mowed, coke was a cold drink and pot was something you cooked in. Rock music was Grandma's lullaby and AIDS were helpers in the Principal's office.

We were certainly not before the difference between the sexes was discovered, but we were surely before sex change; we made due with what we had. We were the last generation that was so dumb as to think you needed a husband to have a baby!

No wonder we are so confused and there is such a generation gap today! □

But we survived!!! What better reason to celebrate!!!!

JUST GREAT

Spotted this one recently in the Chicago Tribune:

Scientists described how a West German computer whiz cracked password codes that allowed him to log on to computers in at least 30 American military installations, universities and companies with Pentagon contracts in Europe, the U.S. and Japan.

In many instances the hacker not only was able to read data at the invaded computers, but achieved an access level that would have enabled him to change files or erase them, said two computer experts from the Dept. of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory here.

Emerging from the disclosures is an electronic detective story, a whodunit of bits and bytes, modems and monitors with a powerful message to computer users everywhere that too often their coded data files are an open book to wily outsiders.

Penetrated targets included computers at such centers of top-secret activity as the TRW Signal Processing Laboratory in Redondo Beach CA; the Air Force System Command Space Division in El Segundo CA; the Naval Regional Data Center in Norfolk VA; the U.S. Army's Anniston Depot in AL and the Army's 24th Infantry Division at Ft. Stewart GA.

At each installation, the hacker was able to convince the computer that he was entitled to read protected files, erase material and even change accounting numbers, said Berkeley scientists Clifford Stoll and Leroy Kerth, who uncovered the scheme.

The computer spy tried to win access to 450 computers of which he entered 30 and tricked 9 into granting him "superuser status" that allows a manager to change files, they said.

Once connected to an American computer by his phone and modem, the intruder would try to search files using such keywords as "nuclear," "space shuttle," "Star Wars" and "Strategic Defense Initiative," the Berkeley experts said.

We don't know about the truth here; we're only reporting what we recently read.

A message from the President

Forest Hills, NY.

Let me tell you about my experiences with Niagara Falls.

My first visit to the Falls was in June, 1929.

It was when I worked for First Boston Corporation--a bond house in New York. They sent me out to Chicago to help train a new employee in the mysteries of Teletype. Teletype was the forerunner of what is known today as the person-to-person telecommunication of Personal Computer, fax machine, multi-media, etc.

In April of that year--1929--I was sent to Chicago via the TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED. A real deluxe style of travel that spoiled me rotten. In June the new guy was ready to operate on his own, so it was back to New York for me. I still had stars in my eyes and I asked if it would be alright if I flew back by the new service that was inaugurated that year--Ford Trimotor.

I was shot down. Insurance companies did not write policies for employee air travel. So I booked myself on a train that went by way of--with stop over at--NIAGARA FALLS!

1929, you know, was in the depths of Prohibition. I had the sneaky notion that, since Niagara Falls straddled the Canadian border I would get an opportunity to try out something that I had been reading about in the Roaring Twenties Novels of that day: A MARTINI!

Oh, I had sampled a few mail-order concoctions that were available at that time--hokey stuff which we had to fortify with "bathtub gin." Now, I would get a chance to sip on the real McCoy! I thought.

So when the waiter at the Niagara hotel asked "would you like a cocktail?" I answered "make mine a Martini," just like the characters in Hemingway's stories talked. The poor waiter stumbled all over himself apologizing for using the word "cocktail" when he meant "appetizer" explaining that the hotel happened to be on the American side--not in Canada--and was subject to the "Blue Laws." And I settled for a shrimp cocktail.

I never did find out what a genuine martini tasted like until 1934, 5 years later, when FDR committed Prohibition to history.

My travels thereafter took me to Buffalo a number of times, just short of the Falls. On several trips to Toronto I flew over the Falls but it just wasn't the same. It wasn't until 1967 when the family took in the Montreal EXPO that I could renew my old thrill of Niagara. We returned from EXPO by way of Buffalo and the accompanying pictures show how the girls enjoyed the Falls.

Niagara is truly one of the wonders of the world. Definitely not to be missed. And delightful with real Martinis.

Sincerely,

THOMAS F. UPTON,
President.

Patriot.

Published in the Interest of the Personnel of Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield

Soldiers challenge Caribbean

By Sgt. D.R. Doss

Task Force 1/64, comprised of soldiers from the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) and Fort Stewart, recently deployed to Puerto Rico to take part in the joint service exercise "Ocean Venture '90."

The exercise, conducted every two years, is designed to demonstrate the joint services capability of the U.S. Atlantic Command to project military power rapidly. It also shows the Armed Forces are prepared to protect our national interests in the Caribbean basin.

The task force began the exercise by loading 300 pieces of equipment aboard the United States Naval Ship Altair at the Garden City Port near Savannah. The majority of the equipment loaded was wheeled and tracked vehicles.

Most of the vehicles did not make the trip to Puerto Rico. Instead, the vehicles were off-loaded in Wilmington, N.C. to be returned to Fort Stewart by rail and wheeled convoy. While docked at Wilmington, vehicles and equipment from the XVIII Airborne Corps from Fort Bragg, N.C. were loaded aboard the Altair to be delivered, along with vehicles from the 24th Inf. Div., to port facilities at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads in Puerto Rico.

The movement of troops, vehicles and equipment by land, sea and air provided a thorough test of the transportation requirements necessary for Ocean Venture '90.

After arriving at the naval base in Puerto Rico, the task force set up headquarters near the airfield. Being one of the first participating units to arrive for the exercise, the division task force found itself without an immediate mission.

While waiting for the Altair to make port and the exercise to officially kick off, soldiers kept busy by doing concurrent training. Common Task Testing and maintaining other soldier skills.

The M1 Abrams tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles that came aboard the Altair were limited to only the dock area for maneuver purposes. Because of this restriction, the tracked vehicles were used to provide port security to guard against the opposing forces seizing the port for its use, as well as keeping it for the 24th's own redeployment.

Soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry secured beach areas near the airfield after the 2nd Battalion, 75th Rangers made a night jump onto the airfield. Later, 3rd Bn., 7th Inf. deployed a platoon-size element to the island of Vieques off the coast of Puerto Rico to make contact with the OPFOR that had previously taken control of the island.

The platoon was transported by helicopter to a remote part of the island to begin its mission of searching for guerrilla forces. The infantrymen reached their final objective without any enemy

contact; however, they did manage to capture an OPFOR lookout who was observing a helicopter landing zone nearby. The platoon's mission on Vieques was successful, according to 1st Lt. Jack Spielman, 1st Platoon leader.

The majority of task force soldiers were from the 1st Battalion, 64th Armor and the 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry. Elements from the 3rd Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 24th Signal Battalion, 24th Support Battalion and the 724th Support Battalion accompanied the task force in a support role.

Equally as important as the maintenance support teams was the Tactical Satellite Communications team from Company A, 24th Signal Battalion. Communications with Fort Stewart were established immediately upon arrival in Puerto Rico.

Altogether, more than 13,000 military service members from all five branches of the service participated in Ocean Venture '90. Not only did the task force from the 24th Inf. Div. make an important contribution, the soldiers received valuable training from all phases of the exercise, stated Lt. Col. Shatzler.

"It was absolutely a quintessential ocean venture."



CH-47 Chinooks approach the Roosevelt Roads airfield to transport soldiers from 3rd Bn., 7th Inf. to Vieques island for an early morning assault.



"Kilroy was Here"

We're a little tardy on this one on ALAN J. SHIELDS (E 21st 4/44-12/45), for which our apologies, Alan.



Professor Alan Shields Retiring After 33 Years

Alan Shields, Associate Professor of Sociology and Criminology, will be retiring at Auburn University at the end of the 1989 Summer Quarter. Alan's career has been like one of these tales many times told. From restless and errant youth to respected and beloved teacher, from another era in early Philadelphia to a small southern community, Professor Shields' meanderings remind us of the intricacies of individual lives that meaningfully contribute to the fullness and growth of a national existence.

Leaving Philadelphia, home and school, at sixteen and with only an eighth grade education, Alan was off to see the world in the merchant marines aboard the coal-fired shipping of the time. World War II terminated that venture into a strenuous life at sea for an ~~army~~ infantryman's nightmare in the jungles of New Guinea and the Philippines. Following the close of that world conflagration, Alan, along with many other veterans of the time, took advantage of the GI bill and a high school equivalency test, to resume his long-interrupted education now at North Texas State.

Securing his bachelor's degree in history and having met and married Clydene Hoke, the young couple found employment along the Rio Grande in small west Texas communities where Alan taught history and other topics in the public schools. Then it was back to school once again. This time at the University of Texas to resume an interrupted educational experience. At Texas he was enticed into sociology, particularly under the influence of Dr. Harry Moore. Having completed his graduate work with "everything but" and under the financial pressure of a growing family, Alan moved on to Auburn where he got his first start in a full-time college teaching position.

After a few years, still restless in the dimensions of his developing teaching career, during the academic year 1966-67, Alan returned to being a student once again, this time at Florida State University. He entered their criminology program, where Dr. Vernon Fox at that time was particularly influential. With this complement to his educational background, Alan's teaching objectives were secure. Returning to Auburn, he has continued through the years to preoccupy his teaching efforts in criminology and penology.

In addition to his Auburn teaching position, Alan has been an active participant in the wider community. Professional work including teaching, research and consultation in the Alabama prison system has been part of that wider community interest. Influenced by his work with Edwina Mitchell at the Tutwiler prison for women where she was superintendent, upon her death and in appreciation of her efforts, he originated the Edwina Mitchell Foundation in 1974. It was established to aid female inmates through a half-way house, in their transition from prison to their re-establishment in community life. Among still other community involvements, Alan is currently serving as the volunteer local service director for the Salvation Army.

Somewhat unsure about the closing down of a lengthy and effective teaching career (attesting to this is Alan's recent nomination for the Auburn Alumni Association's first Alumni Teaching Excellence Award) Alan has given thought to the possibility of part-time teaching as a way of continuing what he has found so rewarding: the instruction of another generation. With his own career as a reminder, Alan has more than a measure of sympathy for those young people coming to college who not quite sure as to how they are to fit into the intricacies of modern social life.

It's an item out of the Pueblo (Colorado) Chieftain. Sorry to put you in sideways, JOE NICKSICH, but we had a little "fitting" problem here.



Chieftain photo by David R. Roscover
Joe Nicksich is modest about his military decorations says account of battle he fought is 'flowered up'

Hero just did what he had to do

By MARJORIE CORTEZ

The Pueblo Chieftain

It takes a bit of coaxing to get Puebloan Joe Nicksich to talk about his stint in the U.S. Army during World War II.

And it takes more encouragement to get the former first sergeant to reveal that he was decorated with the Silver Star and twice awarded the Bronze Star.

"You do what you have to do without regard for anything else. You do your job and you have to perform it," he said, matter-of-factly.

Part of Nicksich's military service is documented in a book, "Children of Yesterday" by Jan Valtin. Published in 1946, the book depicts some of the battles fought by the men of the 24th Infantry Division.

Nicksich said he was unaware that a book had been written about some of the battles he fought.

"When I got home I saw a flier that said 'Read about the exploits of Sgt. Joe Nicksich.' So I sent away for it. It's basically pretty accurate, but it's flowered up," he said.

Eight pages of the book are devoted to battles led by Nicksich, who was described in the book as "six feet of upright bone and muscle, (having) dauntless cheer and panther strength."

While stationed in the Philippines, Nicksich led a mortar section of 12 men and an assembly of guerrillas on a fi-

week trek through the island of Mindoro.

Nicksich described the guerrillas as "civilians who took up the fight themselves." Most of them were farmers, painters and welders and had never held rifles, let alone fought in combat.

"They were a big help to our cause. They were willing to take orders and respected all servicemen," Nicksich recalled.

The journey began on the southern shore of the island. The contingent was not heard from until it reached Calapan, located on the northern shore.

On the way to Calapan, the group invaded a village, killed 40 Japanese soldiers and managed to stave off the advance of 60 others.

When the expedition reached Calapan, the soldiers were told of a conflict arising on Verde Island, a tiny land mass about 10 miles to the north.

The Japanese had shipped

artillery to the island and threatened the United States' shipping activity through the Verde Straits that separated Mindoro from the smaller island.

On Feb. 23, 1945, a task force of the infantry regiment invaded Verde. Assisted by guerrillas, the teams scoured the island, fought a number of skirmishes and departed two days later.

Local guerrillas were left in charge but could not hold the island alone. They messaged for help.

Led by Nicksich, mortarmen were ordered to go to Verde and destroy the Japanese artillery.

No ship was available to transport the troops so Nicksich and his men made their way to the island in hollow log canoes.

By March 2, 82 Japanese soldiers were killed and a substantial amount of ammunition, weaponry and supplies were captured by American soldiers.

About six months later, Nicksich was honorably discharged from the Army. He was awarded the Silver Star for his bravery and leadership at Verde Island.

Nicksich served from February 1942 to September 1945.

He had volunteered to serve a few years before he was drafted but was rejected.

"Actually I wanted to go but they wouldn't take me because of my eyesight. But when the war started, that changed real quick," he said.

He was drafted at age 25 and began a stint that would take him to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, the Philippines and New Guinea.

Although Nicksich did not have one day's furlough while he was in the service, the U.S. Army opened up a new world for him.

"Heck, I'd never been out of Pueblo before the service. It was the Depression days. We couldn't afford it."

Nicksich says he has fond memories of the war. Perhaps his greatest treasure is his 40-year friendship with Maria Ylagan, a Philippine girl he met when she was five years old.

"She was just a kid. We used to give her our rations — you know gum and stuff," he said.

It's been more than 40 years since Nicksich was discharged from the Army. Yet, each Veterans' Day, he takes time to remember the men he served with and the battles that were fought.

One for the books

The Feb. 12th Time devoted a cover story to cutting the Defense Dept. down to a smaller size. It ended with this paragraph:

An eloquent emphasis on the once-in-a-lifetime nature of the current circumstances was expressed last month by a career fighting man, General JOHN GALVIN, the American commander of NATO's unified forces. "If you're looking for the personification of the cold war, here I am," he said. "I'm seeing now the possibility that we can bring all of this to a close. If we can get 35 nations to sign on the dotted line on something that is irreversible and verifiable, and bring down the levels of armaments to a mere fraction of what they are today, then we really have achieved something that's worth all the sacrifices."

It is not often that a general shows such passion about cutting the forces under his command. That is but one indication of the historic opportunity facing America's political leadership. For once they should feel inspired to look ahead, not back at the last war.

You Ought To Be in Pictures

Beginning in the heart of Buffalo you will find beautiful Delaware Park. This 350 acre park was designed in 1870 by Frederick Law Olmstead. Whether you're a nature enthusiast or a jogger, Delaware Park will take care of your outdoor urges. Also in Delaware Park is the Buffalo Zoological Gardens, the third oldest zoo in the nation. The Buffalo Zoo is home to the rarest of species and also contains a newly remodeled eighteenth century petting zoo that will delight the kids and the youngster in you.

Zsa Zsa lectured, "A woman should never chase after a man - unless, of course, he's getting away."

Another monumental request today for \$ concerning another monument. This one from the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc. They say that the President signed (11/28/89) a legislation authorizing placement of the memorial on the Washington Mall. What happened to the memorial honoring all women in all of our wars?



New battalion centerpiece

3rd Battalion, 41st Field Artillery's, new centerpiece, an M115 8-inch, heavy towed howitzer, provides the backdrop for Lt. Col. Steven M. Lutz, commander, 3rd Bn., 41st FA, during a recent awards ceremony. The howitzer will serve as a backdrop for the battalion's various ceremonies.

HYATT
REGENCY
BUFFALO

We're Closer Than You Think.

Buffalo's Mayor just happens to be "one of our kind". He's E 5th RCT '53. He wrote BOB ENDER a private note - and then he wrote one for the rest of us. We're looking forward to being with you in your great city, Jim.



JAMES D. GRIFFIN
MAYOR

CITY OF BUFFALO
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

June 4, 1990

Robert R. Ender
1864 El Paso Lane
Fullerton, CA 92633

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter and thank you for bringing the 24th Infantry Division Convention to Buffalo. Vinnie Vella and his wife, Fran, are doing a terrific job. They came into the office to inform me about the convention plans.

I am enclosing the brief message which you requested. I'm looking forward to seeing you good people in Buffalo. Best regards.

Sincerely,


James D. Griffin

JDG/cs

Encl.



JAMES D. GRIFFIN
MAYOR

CITY OF BUFFALO
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

June 1990

Dear Veterans and Families:

Welcome to the City of Good Neighbors! September is always a great time here in the City of Buffalo - we'll be cheering on our Buffalo Bills.

As a member of the 5th Regimental Combat Team in Korea in 1953, I hope to see some of my buddies and their families.

Bring money. I want to be able to balance my 1990-91 budget through the efforts of the 24th Division.

Best wishes for a very enjoyable and successful convention.

Sincerely,


James O. Griffin

24th Infantry Division Association

Want one of those "Before and After" stories? Or "Good News and Bad News?" When MICHAEL COX (1st Bn. 34th '63-'66) of 11900 Stout Oak, Austin TX was in Augsburg, he pulled several details to Berlin to stand guard over that infamous corral. He shot this picture in March of '63.



And then this year, he and Monika made the trek to Germany - to stand near the spot where he had stood 27 years before. Interestingly, note that the height of the guard tower had been elevated in the meantime - a third story job in more recent times. ED and Carolyn FARMER also made the Berlin trip this year; we have a piece of the wall to prove it.



1990 REUNION SCHEDULE

Buffalo, New York

Wed., Sept. 26

9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. - Registration

10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. - Hospitality Room

Dress - very informal - anything goes

Thurs., Sept. 27

9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. - Registration -
Little Early Arrivals

10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. - Hospitality Room

3:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. - Niagara Falls Tour including
dinner by reservation only

Dress - whatever pleases you

Anytime - Naval Park Tour #
Harbor Tour on the fire boat *

Fri., Sept. 28

9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. - Registration

10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Hospitality Room

10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. - Niagara Falls Tour including
lunch by reservation only

Anytime - Naval Park Tour #
Harbor Tour on the fire boat *

Hawaiian Night Sit Down Dinner

6:00 p.m.- Cocktails

7:00 p.m.- Dinner

Dress - Hawaiian - the louder, the better

Host: Buffalo's Mayor, James D. Griffin (E tth ACT '53)
Entertainment

Sat., Sept. 29

9:00 - Registration - Saturday arrivals - we'll
We'll get you checked in somehow.

10:00 - Fashion Show for Ladies within walking distance
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Dept. Store

10:00 a.m. - Annual Business Meeting

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. - Hospitality Room

Anytime - Naval Park Tour #
Harbor Tour on the fire boat *

Memorial Service and Banquet

5:00 p.m. - Cocktails

6:00 p.m. - Memorial Service and Banquet
followed by a few words, then music.

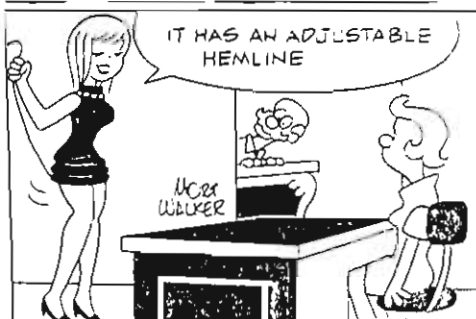
Dress - evening wear - coats, shirts, ties, etc., etc.

Sun., Sept. 30

7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. - Continental Breakfast -
with compliments
Alohas

* Harbor Tours on the city's fire boat are being arranged
by courtesy of Mayor Griffin at times to suit your
and the Mayor's convenience. Times will be announced.

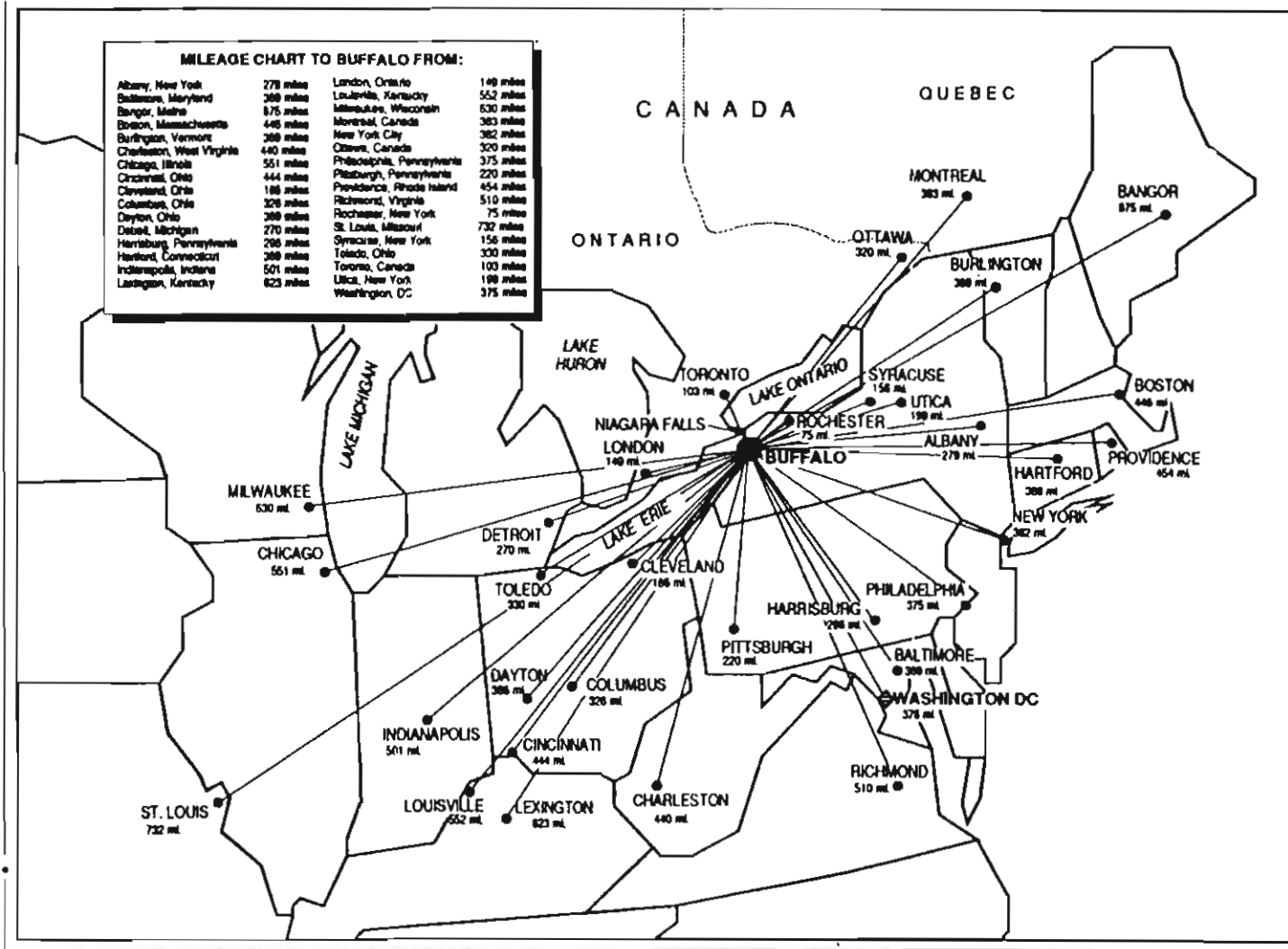
Naval Park Tours. It's a free trolley car ride to the
harbor at the end of the line - about a mile.
Times for tours will be announced.



Mileage Chart to Buffalo

MILEAGE CHART TO BUFFALO FROM:

Albany, New York	278 miles	London, Ontario	149 miles
Baltimore, Maryland	369 miles	Louisville, Kentucky	552 miles
Bangor, Maine	875 miles	Madison, Wisconsin	530 miles
Boston, Massachusetts	446 miles	Montreal, Canada	383 miles
Burlington, Vermont	368 miles	New York City	362 miles
Charleston, West Virginia	440 miles	Ottawa, Canada	320 miles
Chicago, Illinois	551 miles	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	375 miles
Cleveland, Ohio	444 miles	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	220 miles
Columbus, Ohio	326 miles	Providence, Rhode Island	454 miles
Dayton, Ohio	268 miles	Richmond, Virginia	510 miles
Detroit, Michigan	270 miles	Rochester, New York	75 miles
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	260 miles	St. Louis, Missouri	732 miles
Hartford, Connecticut	368 miles	Syracuse, New York	156 miles
Indianapolis, Indiana	501 miles	Toledo, Ohio	300 miles
Lansing, Kentucky	623 miles	Toronto, Canada	103 miles
		Utica, New York	100 miles
		Washington, D.C.	375 miles



Looking for:

JAMES L. LILES
B 5th RCT '51-'52
Wounded on Hill 633
near Pangdangdone-Ni
Would love word from
anyone in his time slot.

WAYMOND D. JACKSON
E 21st '50-'51
620 Tulip,
Gallatin TN
- wants to find
JIM EDWARD SHAFFER,
his foxhole buddy.

JERRY LOFTIS
63rd F '53-'56
7245 W. Maple
Lakewood CO 80226
- wants to find
CHARLEY O'RAUKE - from R.I.
VALINATI - from NY City
CERAMI - from NY City
NANOCHIO - from NY City

BOSTON HERALD

PATRICK J. PURCELL, Publisher
KENNETH A. CHANDLER, EditorALAN S. EISNER,
Managing EditorRACHELLE COHEN,
Editorial Page Editor

The fallen in Korea: Heroes America forgot

Ask a friend of any age to tell you where the 38th parallel, Inchon, and Chonju are. Our hunch is that the friend won't know — and that's the sad and distressing point.

The parallel is more than a designation on a map; Inchon and Chonju are more than place names. The 38th was the line of latitude between freedom and bondage which America's youth drew with their blood and suffering in a largely forgotten war which began 40 years ago today. Inchon and Chonju were but two of the battlegrounds where the fight to keep South Korea free was waged.

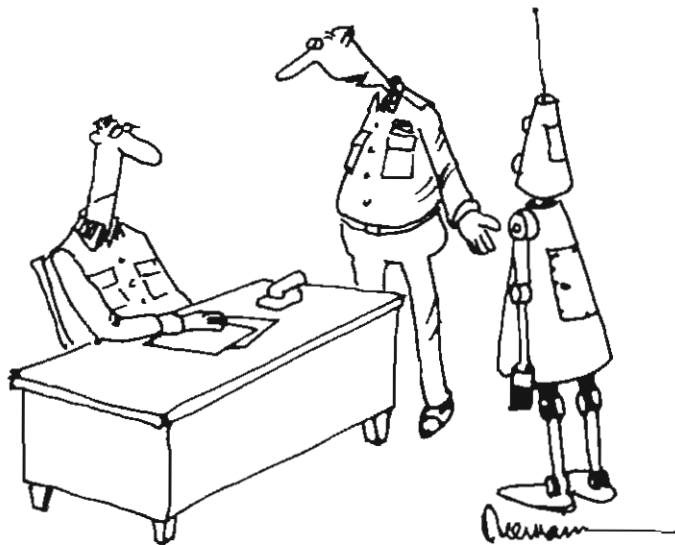
What we now call the Korean War began when 90,000 North Korean troops poured across the border and invaded the south June 25, 1950. Even before the U.N. Security Council urged member states to help South Korea resist the aggression, President Harry Truman ordered U.S. units in Japan into Korea to fight the invaders. Turkey, the Philippines and a few other U.N. nations subsequently joined them, but most other members ignored or opposed the U.N. call.

America not only stayed on, she increased her commitment. When the war ended with an armistice in 1953, South Korea's freedom was saved — but 54,000 GIs had been killed and 103,000 had been wounded.

The cause was deserving and the victory was great — but oh, how high the price we paid. Yet we Americans seem to give a thought to it so seldom that it has become America's "forgotten war."

The troops who served in Korea were no less heroic than those who fought in any of our other wars — but they are the only ones whose sacrifice is not commemorated by a memorial in Washington. So the men who survived Korea, like those who survived Vietnam, are trying to build one on their own. They've been given a site near the Lincoln Memorial, and now they're raising money to design and build it.

As a people, we owe them a debt we can never repay — but if you'd like to try, you might want to send a contribution to the Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 1380, Washington, D.C. 20013.



'He wants out of the motor pool; they're starting to cannibalize parts.'

STAR # 0190U2

AMERICAN AIR LINES

STAR # 0190U2

American Air Lines, in cooperation with the 24th Inf. Div. Assn., offer our members the following discounts in traveling to and from Buffalo, N. Y. to attend our annual reunion. Travel dates extend from Sunday, Sept. 23 through Tuesday, October 2, 1990. These dates take into consideration those members who plan to arrive early and those who wish to stay over.

This Meeting Saver Fare offers three options:

1. 40% off unrestricted (posted) day coach fare, round trip.

Or

2. 5% off lowest applicable (promotional) round trip fare. Members over 62 years of age receive a 10% discount off this fare.

Note: All fare rules and restrictions apply to these options. Reservations must be made at least seven (7) days in advance. We recommend early advance bookings. If promotional lower fares are advertised after you have reserved, have your ticket re-written to get the benefit of new lower fare. Discounts also apply to first class travel. Whether you make reservations through your travel agent or direct with American you must use their code: Star # 0190U2 to receive this discount. All such fares are subject to availability of space; again, reserve early. The main theme is for each and everyone of us to get to Buffalo, and get there by the cheapest mode of transportation possible!

Now

3. Coupons! Surprise! Yes, coupons! Seniors Only. You can purchase direct from American Air Lines (not available through travel agents) four coupons for \$420 (\$105 ea.) or eight (8) coupons for \$704 (\$88 ea.). These are good to any city in the US, at any time, but must be used within one year from date of purchase. Each coupon is good for up to 2,000 air miles of travel. Destinations over 2,000 miles takes two coupons. Regardless of distance, two coupons maximum. Reservations must be made 14 days in advance and are subject to availability of inventory. Mileage examples:

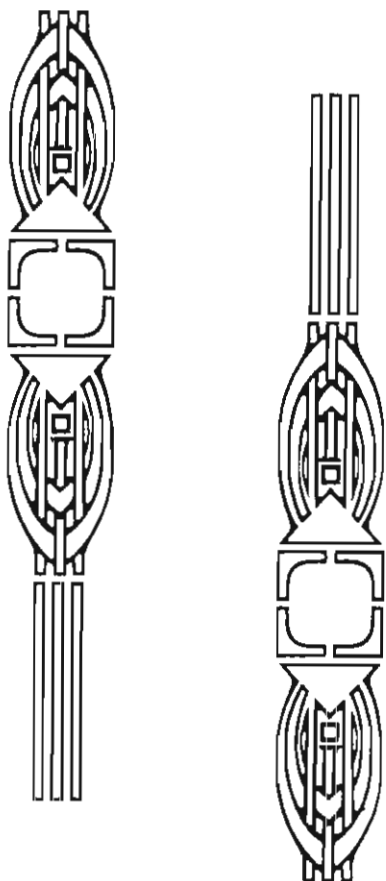
NY - LA/San Fran.	- 2400+ miles	= 2 coupons
NY - Honolulu, Hi.	- 4976 "	= 2 "
Miami - Anchorage	- 4004 "	= 2 "

Trip Leaf Benefit: Our association will receive one "staff" (complementary) ticket for each 40 tickets sold on American. If we book 160 fares, we receive 4 such tickets. These are good for any destination in the US, round trip, within one year from date of issue. As we did last year, these tickets will be raffled off to the members in attendance.

Important: Should you use the coupon option it will be necessary for you to send us a photo copy of your ticket(s) to Buffalo, so that credit will be given toward the "staff" ticket accumulation. Send same to: Robert Ender, 1864 El Paso Lane, Fullerton, Ca. 92633. He will send to American in bulk.

Toll free number for American Air Lines 1-800-433-1796 (reservations).

Book early! Good luck! Safe traveling! See ya' in Buffalo!



Commander - Maj. Gen. H.G. Taylor
Public Affairs Officer - Maj. Donald W. Kesting
Command Information Officer - Bob Chase
Public Affairs Supervisor - Sgt. 1st Class (P) Sherry Taylor
Editor - Staff Sgt. Maurice Butler
Assistant Editor - Sgt. D.R. Doss
Life and Living Editor - Linda Barnes Pelt
Sports Editor - Sp4. Karen Wright
Staff Writers - Staff. J.W. Storms, Pte. Martin Haywood, Pte. John Peery, Pvt. 2 Tillary Smith, Pvt. Corrie Campbell

This newspaper is an authorized publication for members of the Army. Contents of the PATRIOT are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, or the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield. The appearance of advertising in this publication, including inserts or supplements, does not constitute endorsement by the Department of the Army or Morris Newspaper Corporation of Hinesville, Inc. of the products or services advertised. The PATRIOT is an unofficial publication authorized by ARMD-81. The PATRIOT is the only newspaper published under contract to the installation and, therefore, the only newspaper which may be distributed through official channels. Editorial content is prepared, edited, and printed by the Public Affairs Office of Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield. The PATRIOT is published by Morris Newspaper Corporation of Hinesville, Inc., a private firm in no way connected with the Department of the Army, under exclusive written contract with Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield. Everything advertised in this publication shall be made available for purchase, use or patronage without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, physical handicap, political affiliation or any other nonmerit factor of the purchaser, user or patron. It is a violation or rejection of this equal opportunity policy by an advertiser is outlined, the publisher shall refuse to print advertising from that source until the violation is corrected.

A Daily Free Press newspaper published every Thursday for Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield by MNC of Hinesville, Inc. Other Web Reproductions.

CIRCULATION: 18,000

MILITARY NEWS: 767-3442

Hunter soldiers in spotlight; Army's answer to 'Top Gun'

By Pfc. Martin Haywood

Four soldiers of Company A, 1st Battalion, 24th Aviation Regiment from Hunter Army Airfield participated in the making of the movie "Fire Birds."

The movie, billed as the Army's answer to the smash hit "Top Gun" made its national debut in Washington recently.

The largest part of the movie was shot on locations at Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and Fort Bliss, Texas, using AH-64 Apache helicopters and Army pilots and crew members as extras.

According to CWO 2 Hall Reichle, public affairs officer for 1st Bn., 24th Avn. Regt., the motion picture company contacted the unit to see if the aircraft were available for a 12-ship launch for the movie.

"I worked as a go between for the motion picture company and the unit, so we could set up some fantastic shots for the picture," said CWO 2 Reichle.

"I also got to work with Dick Stevens who was the aerial coordinator for the movie "Top Gun" and is the aerial director for this picture.

"I helped Mr. Stevens get a good sense of Army aviation and what army aviators are all about," said CWO 2 Reichle. "And I let him know what the capabilities of this aircraft are, so he could portray it more realistically."

In one of the scenes, the director wanted an AH-1 Cobra helicopter to slow down and evade another aircraft that was trying to shoot it out of the sky, explained CWO 2 Reichle.

"They kept trying to shoot the scene, so I suggested they have the pilot do a NOE D cell then a maximum performance take off and they might be able to get the shot.

"They conveyed it to the Army pilot in the AH-1 Cobra and got the shot right out of the gate," he said.

According to CWO 2 Reichle, the story of the film revolves around the drug threat to America. "The U.S. is working and training a South American country to help them fight a drug cartel.

The drug lords buy a helicopter and shoot down two American helicopters. Nicolas Cage, one of the stars in the movie goes back to the Pentagon and tells them what has just happened.

They decide to form an Apache task force to help fight the drug cartel, he said.

Chief Warrant Officer 2 Reichle was fortunate enough to follow the motion picture company to Tucson, Ariz., and see some of the flying sequences performed by test pilots from McDonald Douglas, the company who makes the Apache helicopter.

"There are some incredible air sequences in this movie," said CWO 2 Reichle. "I think this movie will open up the capabilities of Army aviation and let the people see for themselves what this aircraft is capable of doing."

For CWO 3 Todd Brown, participating in the movie was very exciting.

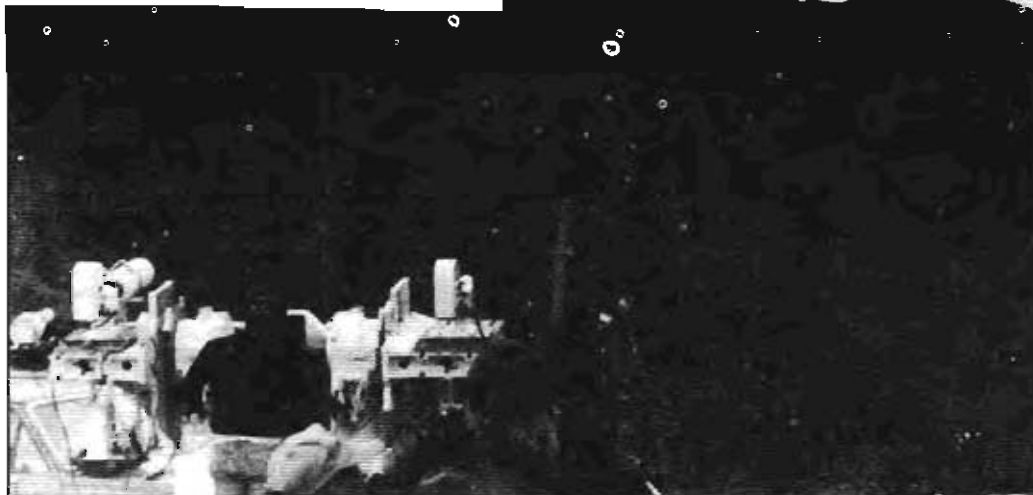
"I got to see the inner workings of Hollywood as far as film making, where about a 12-hour work day amounts to three or four minutes of actual film footage," said CWO 3 Brown.

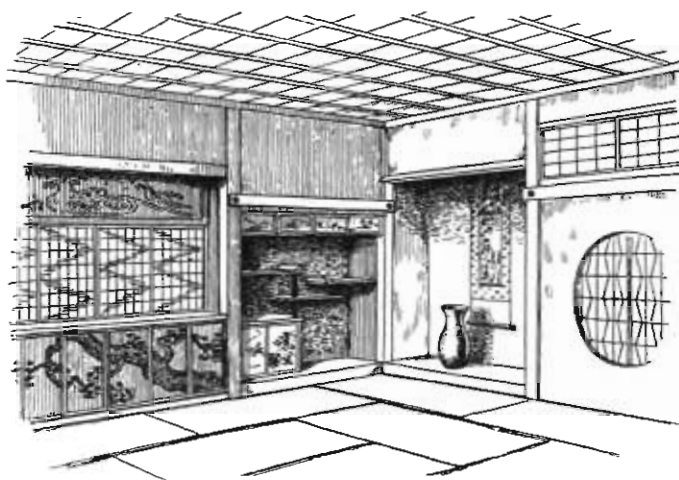
CWO 3 Brown and a couple of his friends were involved as extras in the shooting of a bar scene during a birthday party for the character played by Tommy Lee Jones.

"I got to meet the three stars of the film, Tommy Lee Jones, Nicolas Cage and Sean Young," said CWO 3 Brown.

"Tommy Lee Jones was reserved, but Nicolas Cage and Sean Young were very outgoing and friendly," he added.

Captain Douglas Germann, Company A, 1st Bn., 24th Avn. Regt. commander and CWO 3 Jeffrey Scott Adair also participated in the filming of the movie.





In the unhappy event that you consider our personal reply to any good note of yours to be short shrift - or something - please forgive us. The problem is simply one of keeping ahead in the race. We are averaging 24-28 replies per day - twice that number on Saturdays and Sundays - ergo the "hurried" sense which may sprout forth. We are trying, believe us.

Gen. JOHN R. GALVIN (Div.Hq. '81-'83), Commander of NATO forces in Europe, was present on Omaha Beach on the June 6th anniversary. Spoke Jack: "As we look ahead now to the protracted peace and the great opportunities that present themselves, I hope we can honor the fighters who lay in this field, who died on the beaches of France."

Books of Interest

Books of The Times

2 Views of Korean War, One Lofty, One Muddy

By HERBERT MITGANG

Overshadowed by World War II and later by the Vietnam War, the Korean War has come to be known as a forgotten war. It began 40 years ago Monday, when on a Sunday morning troops of Soviet-dominated North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded American-supported South Korea. The United Nations denounced the aggression and the Truman Administration decided to defend the nominally democratic South Korean Government, at an eventual cost of some 33,000 American lives between 1950 and 1953. The invasion marked more than a civil war between the people of a divided country; in a larger sense, it signaled a break between the two great power blocs that had emerged from World War II.

At the outset, President Harry S. Truman called the defense of South Korea by the United Nations forces (mainly American) simply a "police action." But to the soldiers and marines who fought the North Koreans and then the Chinese in those bitter hills, it certainly resembled a conventional killing war. Among the marines was a new 22-year-old second lieutenant, James Brady, who had joined the Reserves in college to avoid the draft and soon afterward found himself bound for Korea.

In "The Coldest War," Mr. Brady has written a superb personal memoir of the way it was. It wasn't anything like the amusing anti-military television series "M*A*S*H," not by a long shot. What distinguishes Mr. Brady's book is its clarity and modesty; there is no heroic flag-waving here.

Like all honest reporting about the reality of combat in any war, it leaves an antiwar aftertaste. He writes:

"For all the firefights, for the little swagger I now permitted myself, I knew how raw I still was, as a soldier, as a man. I wondered whether anyone ever became really good at war. An unnatural act, killing, and trying to kill."

Mr. Brady was a platoon leader in a rifle company in the First Marine Division, a position with a traditionally high casualty rate. He and his men patrolled almost every night, setting up ambushes, trying to make contact with the enemy, shivering in below-zero weather, living in the shadows behind barbed wire.

"Now it was the cold, rather than the enemy, that hurt us," writes Mr. Brady, who later became a novelist and journalist. Sometimes walking along dangerous mountain trails in daytime, his eyes slitted against the bright sun coming off the snow, he would smile to himself, thinking of his mother's admonition at home: "Don't forget your rubbers. It looks like rain." But his was mostly a night-time war.

Despite the heavy weapons and tanks and aircraft, he discovered that Korea wasn't a remote push-button war: it was more like Flanders in World War I or the Wilderness campaign in the Civil War. There were jets and warships, but Dog Company didn't see them very often. Korea was mostly fought by infantrymen with M-1 rifles, machine guns, hand grenades, mortars and mines. Life existed in sandbagged bunkers; but sometimes death by artillery fire even struck there.

Coming back from one patrol when his platoon had grenades rolled down on them, he stopped at an aid station. When he took off his pants, shrapnel fell out. "I don't know how anyone who hasn't been shot at up close in a

The Coldest War

A Memoir of Korea

By James Brady

Illustrated, 248 pages. Orion Books/Crown Publishers. \$19.95.



James Brady

real firefight can possibly understand how good you feel afterward," he writes. "Later, I was sure, I would mourn the dead and the damaged. But not now. If you were not truly happy at a moment like this when you had just come down off the line walking, perhaps you never would be."

"The Coldest War" ends eloquently: "I knew I would never go back to Korea, never sign up for an old soldiers' tour. I didn't want to see the hills again or feel the cold or hear the wind out of Siberia, moaning. I didn't want to disturb the dead."

The diplomatic and political origins of the Korean War are not forgotten by Richard Whelan in "Drawing the Line." Why, five years after victory in World War II, did President Truman and his advisers decide to fight a war on the Asian mainland? The author, a historian, says the United States had no more strategic interest in Korea than it later had in Vietnam. His provocative book sees the Korean War in the context of the foreign and domestic aspects of the cold war.

"American intervention in Korea was primarily symbolic in intention;

Drawing the Line

The Korean War, 1950-1953

By Richard Whelan

Illustrated, 428 pages. Little, Brown & Company. \$24.95.



Richard Whelan

it was meant to demonstrate to the world America's willingness and ability to aid friends and allies in their struggle to resist Soviet domination. It was a matter of credibility and prestige. It was a matter of timing in relation to events elsewhere. And it was a matter of Truman's demonstrating to the nation and to the world that he was as determined to halt the spread of Communism as was any Republican."

"Drawing the Line" recalls the details about the conflict and its repercussions: Gen. Douglas MacArthur's belligerent actions that provoked the Chinese to enter the war; his removal from command by President Truman for exceeding his authority and playing politics; President Truman's own diplomatic mistakes; Dwight D. Eisenhower's political pledge as the Republican nominee for President in 1952, "I shall go to Korea," implying that he could end the war.

Like so much about the Korean War, the author's conclusion that it "resolved nothing" is debatable. Regrettably, the war did prove that a United Nations peacekeeping role for the world remained an elusive dream.

Adventure film 'Fire Birds' gets good movie review

By Sgt. 1st Class Darrell Cochran

WASHINGTON (ARNEWS) — If you enjoy seeing America kick butt and take names in the cause of justice, you'll like "Fire Birds," Touchstone Pictures' tribute to Army pilots flying Apache helicopters against the minions of a South American drug cartel.

Well, one minion. He shoots down two American choppers on a drug suppression mission in South America, and only CWO2 Jake Prescott (Nicholas Cage) escapes to tell the Pentagon what happened and that the heroic victims must be avenged. The government forms an Apache Task Force to take out the cartel responsible — if the host nation should request it in support of their military and our DEA, of course.

To train the Task Force pilots, the Army brings in CWO4 Brad Little (Tommy Lee Jones), once the best pilot flying but now (at 40) getting long in the tooth. Denied a place on the Task Force, Little must teach Prescott — now the best pilot flying — everything he knows about the Apache.

Prescott runs into old flame CWO2 Billie Lee Guthrie (Sean Young), a maintenance test pilot and Prescott's former lover who left him to marry her career. She's trying to make the Task Force as a Scout pilot and prove that women deserve equal opportunities to fly and fight. A chauvinist who's always wanted Guthrie out of the Army cooking and making babies, Prescott spends almost as much time chasing her as he does training.

To make several long stories short, Prescott and Guthrie find their way into bed and Little makes the Task Force, which wings into South America against the cartel.

Along the way there are some riveting aerial

combat scenes that are sure to keep action connoisseurs in their seats.

Speaking of aerial scenes, the shots of Apaches in flight — which make up most of the movie — are its strongest point. The opening scene of Apaches backlit by the desert sun is flat-out awesome.

Also, thanks to modern camera equipment and the Army's real Apache pilots, moviegoers get a dizzying, hair-raising ride on the high-speed nap-of-the-earth flying that our pilots do every day. In fact, the real stars of "Fire Birds" are the Apache pilots and crews who went all out to make those scenes as realistic and exciting as they are.

Unfortunately, the public doesn't pay its money just to see Army pilots demonstrating their professional skills, it also pays to get acting and dialogue.

That's where "Fire Birds" loses altitude. Cage's brash hotshot pilot comes off as overdone and obvious. "I am the greatest. I am the greatest," he chants, his voice rising to near-hysteria as he destroys target after target during combat simulator training.

Young's stubbornly determined female out to prove herself in the face of male chauvinism ironically cries in Cage's arms when the fight is over — after having coolly shot down a cartel jet to save the helpless Little from certain death in his downed Apache.

Even Tommy Lee Jones, the best of the three, is uneven and forced as a soldierly mentor. When he tells his pilots, "Your mission is to seek out the forces of evil and kill 'em deader'n hell," he sounds as if he's reading it from notes. He comes across best when he faces up to everyone's secret dread: that sooner or later a young Turk is going to show up and take our job, no matter how good we once were.

"Fire Birds" is a good action-adventure, and it should do well among the 17 to 25-year-old audience (are you listening, recruiters?). It's worth seeing for a good time and a healthy shot of the Army taking out the bad guys. See it while it's hot.

"Fire Birds" is rated PG-13 for some mild profanity, combat-related violence, and bare-shoulders sex.

(Sgt. 1st Class Cochran is the NCOIC of ARNEWS.)



We've reset the makeup of this edition four times. Fortunately, we can include these two flashes: EUGENE LEW (Hq.-13th F '40-'44), of 78 Victoria Blvd., Cheektowaga NY 14225 had open-heart surgery on May 15th. Elsie reports: "Doing fine." Gene, by the by, is on our convention committee. Second flash: DALLAS DICK (A,B,C, Hq.Co., Sv.Co., Band - 19th '35-'45) of 1701 Bridge St., New Cumberland PA 17070 had an aneurysm on his aorta. Five hours in OR on May 18th. Peggy faithfully keeps us informed. Another "Doing fine". Cards will be appreciated indeed by each of these two stalwarts.

Men and women are wearing similar clothes today. If a guy was smart - he'd marry a girl his own size.

Hawaiian gear - shirts and muu-muus - let them be the order of the day at Buffalo - loud, splashy, exotic, wild. It'll be fun. We used to think of them as a fashion gaffe anywhere but at the beach or backyard barbecue. Make our get-together come alive. It'll be the closest we can get to Wahoo without leaving town.

Forgotten heroes: Remembering Korean War veterans

You know these men. They are fathers, husbands, brothers, friends who had their lives pulled apart by what one historian has called the "least expected of wars, in the least predicted of places, under the most unfavorable possible military conditions." In "Veterans of a Forgotten Victory" in the July Reader's Digest, Ralph Kinney Bennett profiles some of the men who fought on Korean battlefields. Here are a few of their stories:

Pfc. Leonard Korgie

On June 25, 1950, the morning the war started, Private First Class Leonard Korgie, 25, of Columbus, Neb., was sleeping the deep, easy sleep of the men in the victorious U.S. Eighth Army occupation forces in Japan. Training was nil and "light duty" was often the order of the day.

Just over 650 miles away, the sky filled with flashes of artillery. Soon more than 90,000 North Koreans were streaming across the 38th Parallel. Within days, poorly trained South Korean troops were in panicky retreat, U.S. forces were committed to a "police action" and the United Nations called on member states to help South Korea.

When Korgie was shipped to Korea, he had not fired a rifle in two years. He had never thrown a grenade. He packed his dress uniform to wear in the victory parade his officers predicted would take place in a few weeks.

At the end of those few weeks, Korgie was dirty, hungry and weakened by raging dysentery. He had seen men's stomachs laid open by mortar shells and a soldier next to him bayoneted to death. His regiment, the 34th Infantry, had 1,981 men when it went into combat. Eight weeks later, only 184 of them were left.

Korgie will never forget the choking heat of the Korean summer and the vicious cold of the winter of 1950-51, when temperatures dropped to 20 below. Seared in his mind is the day his unit came upon an advance element of the Eighth Army, which had been massacred, then doused with gasoline and set afire.

This year, Leonard Korgie, and his wife, Jean, retired after long careers in the Peoria, Ill., public schools. Occasionally, Korgie is visited by a recurring nightmare—North Korean soldiers burst through his bedroom door, and he screams for someone to shoot them. Jean gently shakes him awake.

Sometimes, when he's about to gripe about something, Korgie thinks of Korea and says, "I tell, this is nothing." And at veterans' reunions, when they blow taps in memory of dead comrades, he swallows hard and finds something stuck in his eye.

Capt. Luther Weaver

A short, unassuming man from Jackson, Ga., Luther Weaver had fought Germans all the way across France in 1944-45. He came home with a battle-field commission as second lieutenant, shrapnel scars on his face and the sound of artillery still pounding in his ears.

Weaver was a reserve officer in Georgia when Korea broke. By September 1950 he was back in combat. Promoted to captain, he took command of Love Company, 35th Infantry Regiment, soon after the men had come through the devastating and demoralizing retreat from the Yalu River. The first night Weaver's troops came under attack, they were surprised to find him among them, coolly directing the defense. The men marveled that the "Old Man" could move so fast on such short legs.

In June 1951, after almost 600 days in combat in two wars, he was posted to battalion headquarters. Traveling with relief troops to visit his old company one night in early September, he found himself in the middle of an attack on their hill position. Weaver grabbed an old shotgun and brought down three communist soldiers before it jammed. He fought with his pistol until daylight, when the Chinese finally broke off the attack.

Weaver heard reports of more wounded on the hill. Returning at dusk to search for them, he ran into a Chinese patrol. He spent the night eluding the Chinese, and finally got back inside his lines. The next day he watched as the bodies of his comrades from Love Company were brought off the hill. "I had known these men," he says, "known them by their first names."

Retired as a lieutenant colonel, Weaver hunts, fishes and lives quietly with his wife in Macon, Ga. Of all his citations and mementos, Weaver treasures most a handwritten letter dated June 1951. It is from the men of Love Company thanking the "Old Man" for being "the best damned commander in the U.S. Army."

Marine 2nd Lt. Patrick T. McGahn, Jr.

"Paddy" McGahn graduated from Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md., in June 1950 with a reserve commission as a Marine second lieutenant.

Called to active duty, he arrived in Korea in March 1951, and within three weeks was wounded by mortar fire. On the night of April 22, he led a platoon up a ridge vital to the protection of the 1st Marine Division's right flank. Ten yards from the ridge line a grenade exploded, tearing into his face. Moments later he was grazed by machine-gun fire. When he turned to see if his men were still with him, an enemy soldier fired a burst that hit him in the back of the head. McGahn refused to be treated until the rest of his men had received attention. The platoon held the hill, and he was evacuated to a hospital.

McGahn returned to his unit on May 9. Two weeks later, an enemy grenade went off near his feet, and he felt something pierce his back. He kept fighting for another five days, despite the shell fragments lodged near his spine.

McGahn spent the next six months in military hospitals. After only three months in Korea, he had won four Purple Hearts, the Navy Cross and the Bronze Star Medal.

Today, McGahn is a successful lawyer in New Jersey. You can see the scars on his face and the back of his head. He shakes your hand with his left. He's gradually losing the use of the right, because of damage to his spine.

Public indifference to returning veterans had bothered McGahn for a long time. Last year he did something about it. When Marine veterans gathered in Atlantic City, McGahn arranged for the Marine Band to come up from Quantico, Va. It assembled on the dock while the veterans were on a cruise. When they returned, the band was playing "The Marine's Hymn" to greet them. Paddy McGahn cried. Everybody cried.

The Korean War ended with an uneasy armistice in 1953. Today, people of the same ancient culture live on the two sides of the 38th Parallel. To the south exists one of the most productive democracies on the globe. To the north is one of the most backward totalitarian societies on earth.

Nearly 38,000 Americans died in Korea and more than 100,000 were wounded. It is past time to remember the extraordinary service of these ordinary Americans.

A site has been set aside near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., for a memorial to Korean War veterans. It is being financed solely by private contributions, which may be sent to: The Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 1380, Washington, D.C. 20013 (phone: 1-800-53-KOREA).

The July Reader's Digest also:

- Shows how you can save your beneficiaries money, heartache and hassle in "Why You Need a Will"
- Traces the bloody ivory trail across three continents in "The Elephant's Last Chance"
- Shares lessons six successful Americans learned early in life in "The Job That Gave Me A Future"

Every month, Reader's Digest informs, inspires and entertains. It's why we reach more people than any other magazine. Because we do more than just reach them. We involve them. We move people to action.

For a reprint of any of these articles, call (914) 241-5372 or write: Reprint Manager, Reader's Digest, Box 406, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.



We make a difference
in 100 million lives worldwide.



THE
ELEPHANT'S
LAST
CHANCE

BOOK SECTION

I'll Never Stop
Loving Her

PAGE 167

PAGE 143

Does Hollywood
Hate Religion?

PAGE 60

DRAMA IN REAL LIFE

LOST
BENEATH
THE CITY!

PAGE 113

Reader's Digest

July 1990 \$1.97

World's Most Widely Read Magazine

Mr. Lee's Side of the Street	Kregg Spivey	33
What I Discovered in the Mines	Washington Monthly	39
Everyday Wife Management	Esquire	43
The Elephant's Last Chance	Nathan M. Adams	46
Inferno at Sea	The Wall Street Journal	55
Weather Rhymes and Reasons	Backpacker	60
Why Congress Doesn't Work	Business Week	63
Veterans of a Forgotten Victory	Ralph Kinney Bennett	69
Confused About Fiber?	Mary Murray	75
Education Money Can't Buy	Policy Review	79
The Minister Who Sparked a Revolution	Rudolph Chelminski	84
Red Tape Can Get Your Gnat		90
"Who Put the Butter in Butterfly?"		93
How to Cope With Crisis	William Thomas Buckley	99
Does Hollywood Hate Religion?	Imprima	104
They Put Their Towns on the Map	The Atlantic	109
The Job That Gave Me a Future	Randy Fitzgerald	113
Lost Beneath the City!	Drama in Real Life	121
Don't Let Diet Lapses Weigh You Down	"Duke University Book of Diet and Fitness"	125
"Blind Runner Coming Through!"	Peter Michelmore	131
Day of the Terns	William J. Buchanan	136
In Amy's Eyes	Newsweek	139
Stalking the Mighty Ant	Dinner	143
You Can Save a Life	Stanley L. Englehardt	149
Summer of My Content	New York Times	161
Gorbachev and the DeMarco Family Farm	The Virginian-Pilot	167
BOOK SECTION		
I'll Never Stop Loving Her	"Family"	167
The Greatest Gift I Ever Received. It		
Why You Need a Will, 19		
News of Medicine, 15 • Picturesque Speech, 31 • Campus		
Comedy, 53 • Life in These United States, 67 • Laughter, the		
Best Medicine, 82 • Word Power, 97 • Points to Ponder, 119 •		
Notes From All Over, 134 • Quotable Quotes, 147 • Personal		
Glimpses, 159 • Day's Work, 165		
69th Year • Over 28 million copies in 15 languages bought monthly		

Veterans of a Forgotten Victory

BY RALPH KINNEY BENNETT

You know these men. They are fathers, husbands, brothers, friends. Hundreds of thousands of them had their lives pulled apart by what one historian has called "the least expected of wars, in the least predicted of places, under the most unfavorable possible military conditions." Forty years ago, on the battlefields of Korea, they fought and died for people they did not know in a land many of them had never heard of. Here are a few of their stories:

ON JUNE 25, 1950, the morning the war started, Private First Class Leonard Korgie, 25, of Columbus, Neb., was sleeping the deep, easy sleep of the men in the U.S. Eighth Army. For the victorious occupation forces in Japan, it was a life in which training was nil

and "light duty" was often the order of the day.

Just over 650 miles to the northwest, the sky filled with flashes and thunderous concussions as North Korean artillery began a savage bombardment. Soon more than 90,000 North Koreans, supported by Soviet-built tanks, were streaming across the 38th Parallel separating North from South Korea. Within days, poorly trained South Korean troops were in panicky retreat.

President Truman committed U.S. forces to a "police action." The United Nations Security Council called on member states to help South Korea resist aggression.

Private Korgie was to be shipped to Korea on July 8. "Wow, we're going to fight!" he shouted to a



buddy. Korgie had not fired a rifle in two years; he'd never thrown a grenade. He packed his summer dress uniform to wear in the victory parade his officers told him would probably take place within a few weeks.

When those few weeks had passed, Korgie was dirty, hungry, weakened by raging dysentery and longing for a few hours of peaceful sleep. He had seen men's stomachs laid open by mortar shells and a soldier next to him bayoneted to death. His regiment, the 34th Infantry, had 1981 men when it went into combat. Eight weeks later only 184 of them were left.

The fighting moved up the peninsula as the North Koreans were pushed clear to the Yalu River border with China. Then it moved back as hundreds of thousands of communist Chinese troops entered the war in November 1950.

Korgie will never forget the choking heat of the Korean summer and the vicious cold of the winter of 1950-51, when temperatures dropped to 30 below. He still remembers the sound of bodies being crushed as refugees fled over a Han River pontoon bridge at the same time as an armored column. And seared in his mind is the day his unit came

upon an advance element of the Eighth Army, which had been massacred, then doused with gasoline and set afire.

Back home, with "absolutely no fear of anything anymore," Korgie was disappointed at people's indifference to the faraway war. Restless, he worked for a while in Denver and there met Jean DeMichelis, a vacationing schoolteacher from Rockford, Ill. They were married in 1953.

This past May, Leonard and Jean Korgie retired after long careers in the Peoria, Ill., public schools. Their two daughters have grown up and moved away. A son died of viral pneumonia in 1975.

Occasionally, Korgie is visited by a recurring nightmare—North Korean soldiers burst through his bedroom door, and he screams for someone to shoot them. Jean gently shakes him awake.

Sometimes when he's about to gripe about something, Korgie thinks of Korea and says, "Hell, this is nothing." And at veterans' reunions, when they blow taps in memory of dead comrades, he swallows hard and finds something stuck in his eye.

FOR MARINE SERGEANT FRANK Takeyama, the whole of existence came down to a ragged horizon and the sky above it, a frozen moment when fear and death are put in perspective. In that tiny piece of sky, an object little bigger than a



Leonard Korgie

1990

VETERANS OF A FORGOTTEN VICTORY

soup can tumbled lazily toward him. "Grenade!" he yelled as he hit the dirt. But the blast caught him, and fragments tore bloody holes in his chest.

Stunned, yet amazingly calm, Takeyama walked off the hill. After 18 days in an aid station, he returned to dodging grenades on more hills. The men of Baker Company's First Platoon were glad to have him back. They knew him as a quiet, reliable leader with steady nerves, but they had no idea of the route he had traveled to fight for his country.

It was a journey begun five years earlier in a World War II internment camp for Japanese-Americans in California. His family was *sansui*, third-generation American, but they were interned nonetheless.

Takeyama was allowed to leave the camp to work as a houseboy for a Pasadena family while finishing his senior year in high school. The family's son, a career Marine, greatly impressed him and in 1946 Takeyama signed up for a two-year hitch. After that, he was in the reserves, attending college as a pre-law student.

When war broke out in Korea, Takeyama was less than three



Frank Takeyama

months from his discharge. Then President Truman extended enlistments one year. Takeyama got married on Thanksgiving Day, but he and his wife, Fumiko, had a short honeymoon. The following week he left for cold-weather training, and then Korea.

In August 1951, when he had long lost count of the hills he had assaulted, he was shipped home. After all the mud and heat and cold and filth and fear, "All I wanted to do was take hot showers, drink milk and eat green vegetables."

Today he and Fumiko live in Torrance, Calif., where he works for an aerospace firm. Their five children are grown, three with their own families.

Every month or so Takeyama gets together with some old Baker Company buddies for lunch. They talk more about their health and grandchildren than the dry-mouth nights and bloody days of 40 years ago.

But sometimes Frank Takeyama remembers rare, peaceful evenings when deep shadows hid the scars of war on the earth, and he looked across purple hills with the waning light reflected in the rice paddies. He felt South Korea was a beautiful place that deserved peace. "We were right to be there," he says quietly. "They're free, and we helped."

LOTHAR WEAVER, a short, unassuming man from Jackson, Ga., had fought the Germans all the way across France with the 319th Infan-

try Regiment in 1944-45. He came home with a battlefield commission as second lieutenant, shrapnel scars on his face and the sound of artillery still pounding in his ears.

Weaver was a property officer for Georgia reserve units when Korea broke out. By September 1950 he

was back in combat. Soon promoted to captain, he took command of Love Company, 35th Infantry Regiment, not long after the men had come through the devastating and demoralizing retreat from the Yalu River in sub-zero weather. Weaver was their fourth commander in less than two months. His predecessors had spent most of their time in the command post. The first night Weaver's troops came under attack, they were surprised to find him among them, coolly directing the defense. The men marveled that the "Old Man" could move so fast on such short legs.

Weaver led Love Company through battle after battle. Then in June 1951, after almost 600 days in combat in two wars, he was posted to battalion headquarters. The relative calm for Weaver was short-lived. Having traveled with relief troops to visit his old company one night in early Sep-



Luther Weaver

tember, he found himself in the middle of an attack on their hill position. Weaver grabbed an old shotgun and brought down three communist soldiers before it jammed. He fought with his pistol until daybreak, when the Chinese finally broke off the attack.

Weaver began organizing litter teams and walking wounded. Getting them under cover in a valley below, he heard reports of many more wounded on the hill. Returning at dusk to search for them, he ran into a Chinese patrol.

Weaver spent a night eluding the Chinese, then made his way through a minefield back inside his lines. The next day he watched as the bodies of his comrades from Love Company were brought off the hill. "I had known these men," he says, "known them by their first names."

Weaver stayed in the Army and retired as a lieutenant colonel. He hunts, fishes and lives quietly with his wife in Macon, Ga. Of all his citations and mementos, Weaver treasures most a handwritten letter dated June 1951. It is from the men of Love Company thanking the "Old Man" for being "the best damned commander in the U.S. Army."

WAR was the last thing on his mind when Victor Fox, 17, joined the peacetime Army in 1949. A year later, as the Canadian-born Detroit's troopship sailed out from Oakland past Alcatraz, prisoners

1990

VETERANS OF A FORGOTTEN VICTORY

shouted from the yard, "You'll be sorry!"

Fox was assigned to Item Company, which was ordered to assault Hill 174. He found himself charging the hill with fixed bayonet as grenades and mortar shells exploded around him. All night he threw grenades at the enemy while his buddy Bill Halton batted incoming ones away. North Korean bodies piled up around their position. By the second day, Fox could eat his rations nonchalantly under the grotesque stares of the corpses.

When Item was driven off the hill, Fox stumbled down a creek bed dragging a wounded GI. Later, near a stone wall, he sensed a rush of air and a flash of light, and then nothing. He came to on a stretcher. Dazed and not sure of the extent of his wounds, Fox got up and returned to duty. He took part in another assault on Hill 174 the next day before he was taken to an aid station and treated for shrapnel wounds.

Fox would battle up and down the Korean peninsula with Item Company. He fought in Chipyong-ni, the battle in which American firepower ended the myth of Chinese invincibility. But Hill 174 would stay with him more than anything else.



Victor Fox

When Fox came home, he tried school and held various factory jobs around Chicago for 14 years before moving with his wife, Lillian, to San Francisco. Today, he works as a night auditor for an athletic club.

Fox had pretty much put aside all thoughts of Korea until he was asked to contribute to Donald Knox's *The Korean War: An Oral History*. Reflecting on those years, Fox says, "I don't regret one minute of it. We went to help the Korean people, and we did it."

He is not the kind of man to keep reliving the war. But sometimes if he's walking outside on a rainy day, automobile tires hissing on the wet pavement sound like an incoming mortar round, and he winces.

PATRICK T. "Paddy" McGahn, Jr., graduated from Mt. Saint Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md., in

June 1950 with a reserve commission as a Marine second lieutenant. He planned to go to law school in the fall. He was enjoying his last summer along Atlantic City's boardwalk when he heard about Korea. "I had to study a map to see where it was."

Called to active duty, McGahn arrived in Korea in March 1951 and within three weeks was wounded by mortar fire. Then, on the night of April 23, he led a platoon up a ridge vital to the protection of the 1st Marine Division's right flank near the town of Hwachon.

Ten yards from the ridge line a grenade exploded, tearing into his face. Moments later he was grazed by machine-gun fire. When he turned to see if his men were still with him, an enemy soldier fired a burst that hit him in the back of the head. McGahn refused to be treated until the rest of his men had received attention. The platoon held the hill, and he was evacuated to a hospital.

McGahn returned to his unit May 9. Within a week, he was wounded again by mortar fragments. He stayed on the line. Two weeks after that, an enemy grenade went off near his feet, and he felt something pierce his back. He kept fighting for another five days, wondering why his back hurt so much. There were shell fragments near his spine.

McGahn was sent back to the United States, where he would spend the next six months in military hospitals. After only three months in Korea, he had won four Purple Hearts, the Navy Cross and the Bronze Star Medal.

Today, McGahn is a successful lawyer in New Jersey. You can see the scars on his face and the "railroad tracks" made by bullets on the back of his head. He shakes your hand with his left. He's gradually

losing the use of the right, because of the damage to his spine.

Public indifference to returning veterans had bothered McGahn for a long time. Last year he did something about it. When Marine veterans gathered in Atlantic City, McGahn arranged for the Marine Band to come up from Quantico, Va. It assembled on the dock while the veterans were on a cruise. When they returned, the band was playing "The Marine's Hymn" to greet them. Paddy McGahn cried. Everybody cried.



Paddy McGahn

The Korean War came to a close with an uneasy armistice in 1953. Today, people of the same blood and ancient culture live on the two sides of the 38th Parallel.

To the south exists one of the most productive democracies on the globe. To the north is one of the most backward totalitarian societies on earth.

Nearly 38,000 Americans died in Korea, and more than 100,000 were wounded. Yet survivors came home to a country largely unappreciative of their sacrifice. It is past time to remember the extraordinary service of these ordinary Americans.

A site has been set aside near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to construct a memorial to the Korean War veterans. It is being financed solely by private contributions, which may be sent to: The Korean War Veterans Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 1380, Washington, D.C. 20013 (phone: 1-800-53-KOREA).



We're reproducing it just as BILL SPAFFORD (M 19th '50-'52), of 15 Helen, Cortland NY (it's near Buffalo) sent it to us. Bill's Mother sent it to him at Xmas time in '51 and he has treasured it ever since. You'll see, it's well worn. We were careful to return the original to Bill. It's Christmas'sy (spelling??) but what the heck; you fellas always could adjust. Here's the poem:

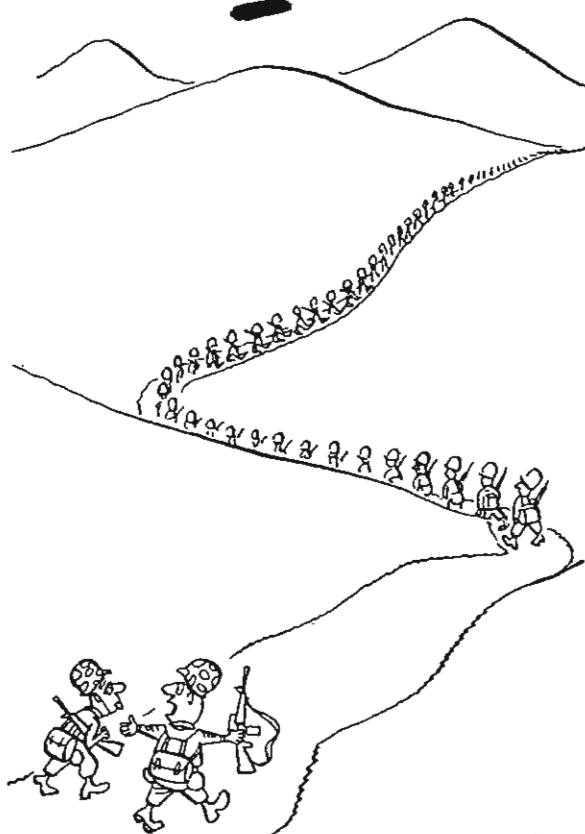
une, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1951

'Visions of Sugar-Babes' Float Through Korea Air

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, Dec. 15.—(AP)—Lieut.-Col. Darrell T. Rathbun of St. Petersburg, Fla., has written this version of "The Night Before Christmas."

A KOREAN CHRISTMAS CAROL

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the tent
Was the odor of fuel oil (the stove-pipe was bent).
The shoe paks were hung by the oil stove with care;
In the hope that they'd issue each man a new pair.
The weary GI's were sacked-out in their beds,
And visions of sugar-babes danced through their heads.
When up on the ridge-line there rose such a clatter
(A Chinese machine gun had started to chatter.)
I rushed to my rifle and threw back the bolt.
The rest of my tent-mates awoke with a jolt.
Outside we could hear our platoon Sergeant Kelly,
A hard little man with a little pot belly.
"Come Yancey, come Clancey, come Connors and Watson,
Up Miller, up Shiller, up Baker and Dodson!"
We tumbled outside in a swirl of confusion,
So cold that each man could have used a transfusion.
"Get up on that hill-top and silence that red.
"And don't you come back till you're sure that he's dead."
Then, putting his thumb up in front of his nose
Sergeant Kelly took leave of us shivering Joes.
But we all heard him say in a voice soft and light:
"Merry Christmas to all—may you live through the night!"



BUT, STEGER, LOTS
OF THE OTHER GUYS
HAVE HIDEOUS HANGOVERS
Too.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1989-90 DUES?
WE DO NOT BILL SEPARATELY!
CONSIDER THIS YOUR INVOICE

The Hartford Courant

Established 1764 Daily Edition, Vol. CLIII No. 175

Sunday, June 24, 1990—16 Sections

*5

Copyright 1990 The Hartford Courant Co. \$1.25

Remembering the 'forgotten war' in Korea

Some hold out hope for missing Americans

By SHERI VENEMA
Courant Staff Writer

As he watched the five pine coffins slowly carried through the no-man's land separating North and South Korea four weeks ago, Warren Avery wept.

Inside the boxes were the remains of five Americans who were finally coming home from the war.

"Just pieces of bones," said Avery, a veteran from North Haven who went to Korea to welcome them back. "That's a hell of a thing to be left after 40 years."

On the 40th anniversary of the start of America's "forgotten war," the return of the remains opened old wounds and raised new questions about the 8,177 Americans still unaccounted for from the Korean War. In the rapidly changing political scene in Northeast Asia, the missing men may become North Korea's last bargaining chip.

After decades of public indifference in the United States, two events are tugging the war back into the national consciousness.

On May 28, North Korea released the war remains, signaling a desire for improved relations with the United States.

A week later, on June 4, Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and South Korean President Roh Tae Woo agreed to establish diplomatic relations in the first meeting between leaders of the two countries.

The North Korean government in Pyongyang react-



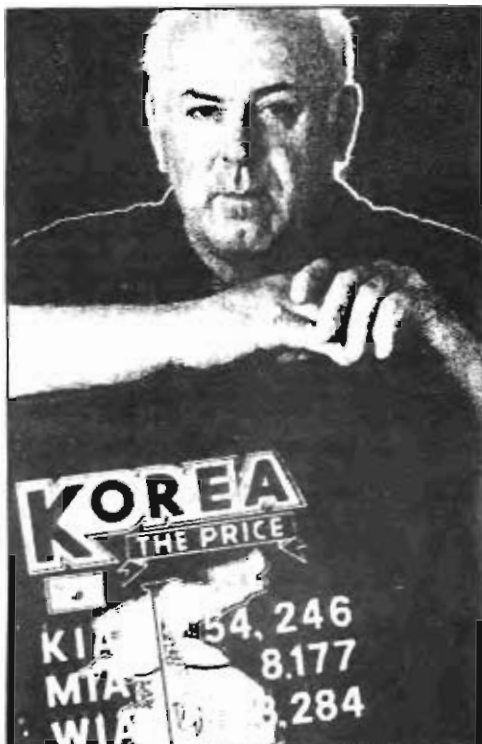
■ Avery in a portrait taken after he completed basic training in July 1949. He said he still has nightmares about the Korean War.

ed angrily to what it saw as the Soviet defection. The Soviet Union backed North Korea in its 1950 invasion, and has provided military and economic assistance.

The remains were the first to be released by North Korea since 1954. After years of deadlocked talks, North Korea not only turned over the remains but said it knows the location of 1,000 more.

The next day, State Department spokeswoman

Please see Missing, Page A12



■ Warren Avery of North Haven, a Korean War veteran, with figures listing the number of Americans killed, wounded or missing in action in the war.

Missing Americans still an issue with Korea veterans

Continued from Page 1

Margaret Tutwiler said the United States hopes for the return of more remains. But North Korea also must resume talks with South Korea, give up sponsorship of terrorism and sign a nuclear-safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, she said.

Along with the rapprochement between South Korea and the Soviets, the U.S. demands are stepping up pressure on North Korea and its aging leader, Kim Il Sung, to end the country's isolation.

But North Korea still has the bodies. And some Korean War veterans say — with growing conviction — that American prisoners of war may still be alive in North Korea, China or the Soviet Union.

Questions have haunted relatives of the missing men — especially the 289 who were last seen surrounded

by enemy soldiers or in POW camps.

At least three returned POWs said they had known Robert Dumas in a North Korean POW camp. But Dumas never was returned, and his body never was returned. His brother, Robert Dumas of Canterbury, has been trying to find out why since 1953.

"How do you write off all these young Americans?" asked Dumas, who believes the government has engaged in a coverup of the POW issue for decades.

Gen. Eugene F. Tighe Jr., a former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency who was an intelligence officer in Korea during the war, cites reports that American POWs were shipped by the hundreds — perhaps thousands — to the Soviet Union.

"There were reports during the war, sightings of American prisoners in Mongolia and passing over the

"How do you write off all these young Americans?"

Robert Dumas
Brother of missing soldier

border, from [reconnaissance] units and other intelligence units, that led me to believe there was no reason for people to be lying about the sightings," Tighe said.

Tighe believes that some of those POWs could still be alive. "There's a lot of tenacity in the human spirit," he said. "As things start to thaw, you probably might hear more."

The State Department and the Pentagon say they have no evidence that Americans are being held in the Soviet Union.

"We do not believe that there are

U.S. prisoners of war in the Soviet Union and have not raised the issue with the Soviets," Tutwiler said in April.

Serban Oprica, a 46-year-old Romanian now living in Bloomfield, still swears he saw Caucasians in a North Korean field in 1979. Oprica first told his story to The Courant in 1988. The Pentagon, which sent an investigator to his home, says it has found his claim to be groundless but will not say why.

But Oprica's story fired a spark among veterans, who used it to support their fading hopes that someone would come out of North Korea alive.

"It's just a gut feeling," said Dick Adams, president of the national Korean War Veterans Association, who hopes to go to North Korea in August to bring back more remains.

"We know where they're buried," Adams said.

Avery, who heads the POW/MIA Committee of the Korean War Veterans Association, does not believe there was a coverup. "I think it was just handled badly," he said.

Tighe agrees. "I'm not a conspiracy advocate," he said. "I've investigated the possibility of a coverup and found absolutely no evidence of it." Rather, the problems in getting information stem from the nature of bureaucracy, especially intelligence agencies, he said.

Korean War veterans' groups that formed in the mid-1980s have made the POW/MIA issue a priority.

"We're not going to give up,"

Adams said. Of the 8,177 still unaccounted for, the remains of 865 unidentified soldiers were returned in 1954 and are buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu. The five sets of remains returned on Memorial Day have not yet been

identified. The number of those unaccounted for will stand at 8,177 until the bodies are identified, the Pentagon has said.

Many veterans tried to forget the war when they got home. "Most of us, when we came back from Korea, just folded our uniforms and went back to school," Adams said. "It didn't seem like a big deal."

It wasn't until the 1970s and 1980s, when veterans of the Vietnam War began raising questions about Americans left behind in Southeast Asia, that Korean War veterans began wondering what had happened to their buddies.

Avery, 54, joined the Korean War Veterans Association when it was formed in 1985. The group has 10,000 members, and Avery is a national director.

"I give a lot of thanks to the Vietnam vets," he said. "They woke us up."

BRUCE W. PRICE, SR. (B & C 19th '42-'45) was Chairman of the Anderson SC Memorial Day observances. He also sent us a news clip on good friend, BILL WATKINS, appearing in the Anderson Independent Mail. We recall, with joy, the smiling, affable 7' Bill in his days as Div.Arty S4. Don't know about the photo, Bill. You were in living color in the Independent Mail. Here we deal only in drab black-and-white. Incidentally, photographer Beckner sure put you in the very corner of his shot. Our best to Frances, Bill.

From history to education to law, Bill Law Watkins knows Anderson

By Kathryn Smith

Virtually everyone in Anderson knows the tall, silver-haired octogenarian who heads the Watkins law firm as Bill Law Watkins. William Law Watkins says he's never introduced himself that way. Bill Law was a childhood nickname meant to differentiate him from two first cousins who were also named Bill. But the name stuck, and when you've had it for 70 years and been a lawyer for almost 60, Bill Law is a hard name to shake.

Mr. Watkins, 80, still comes to work every morning at Watkins, Vandiver, Kirven, Gable & Gray, the direct descendant of the firm his father founded in 1904.

"I don't work that hard but I've still got a lot of friends who want to discuss matters I'm familiar with and it saves them time if I'm available," he said during an interview in his McDuffie Street office.

The walls are hung with historical photos and memorabilia: the nineteenth century LaFrance textile mill; the old and present courthouses; stock certificates from the now-defunct Blue Ridge Railroad. He enthusiastically tells stories behind the pictures and points out details the casual observer might miss, like fences around the trees near the old courthouse to keep horses from eating the leaves.

History buff

Mr. Watkins is a well-known authority on Anderson County history.

"At the time I came to town, I thought he knew all of the history of Anderson County," says attorney Harold Threlkeld, who was an associate at the Watkins law firm many years ago.

Mr. Watkins could tell you the name of anyone in town, where they lived, what their daddy did for a living and probably, what their granddaddy did for a living, Mr. Threlkeld said.

Mr. Watkins says his interest is so strong because he has seen half the history of the county in his lifetime. The county was 82 years old when he was born in 1910, and as a lawyer, he has researched corporations and utilities and railroads that have roots in the previous century.

For the past year, Mr. Watkins and other history buffs have been trying to get a major project off the ground: A reference book on Anderson County history which would help schoolchildren learn more about their heritage.

It's been slow going. Many of the people interested in the project are up in years, and publishing companies won't warm to the idea of a book without a large market. But Mr. Watkins sees a lot of value in the project.

"Bill is a fine gentleman," says retired principal C.F. "Frog" Reames, who is involved with the project. "He loves Anderson and he loves people and he is dedicated to preserving our history so it can be handed on to future generations."

Anderson County children have to know where they've been to know where they're going, Mr. Watkins feels, and one thing they should know about is the Great Depression.

Bad times, good times

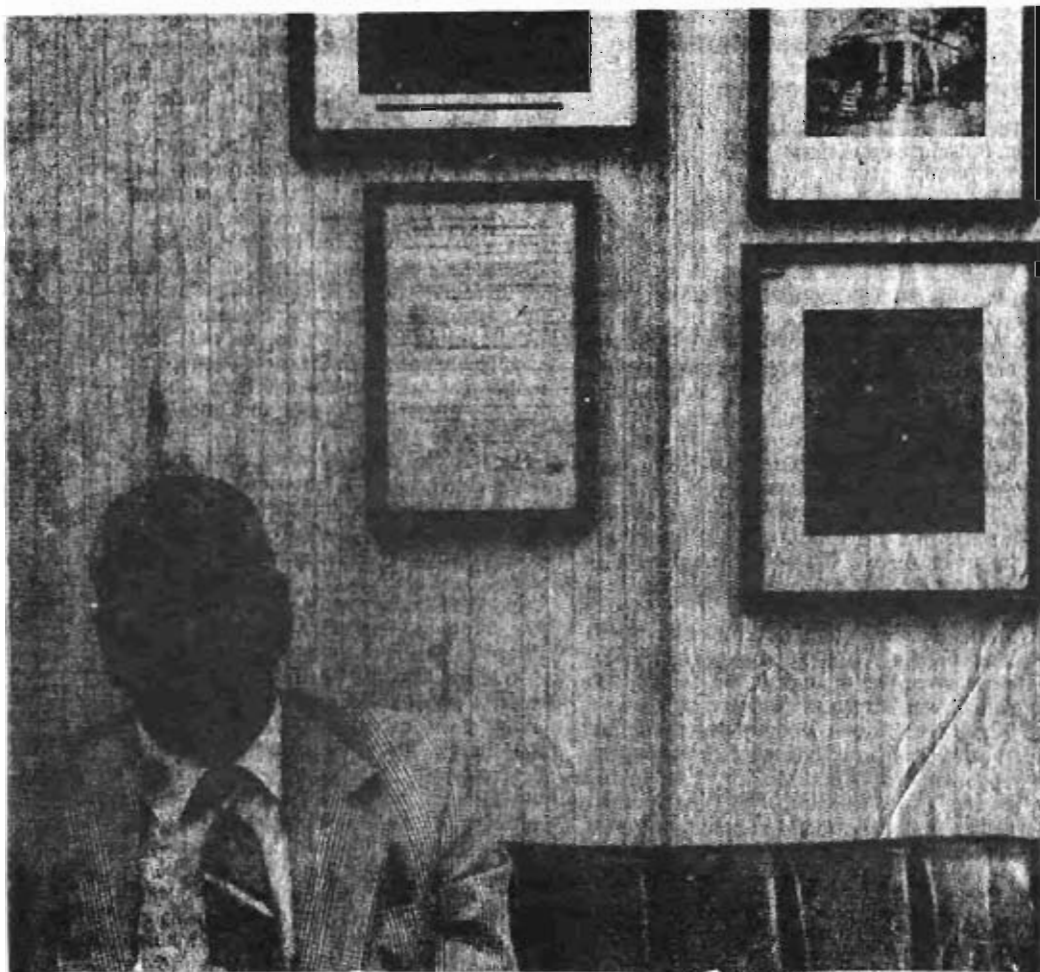
He describes the depression as "a horrible thing." Mr. Watkins graduated from the University of Virginia Law School the month after the banks closed in 1933. Times were very bad.

"You didn't have much choice," he said. "You went where you could make a living." His father, T. Frank Watkins, had a solid law firm. "They needed a gofer," Mr. Watkins said. He went.

Then, lawyers examined titles and did nitty-gritty research work that is these days left to clerks and paralegals. "I did worlds of it," he said. He left for four years to serve in the field artillery in World War II, and has been at the firm ever since.

He married a local girl, Frances Sitton, and they had four daughters. Because so few women entered law

Kathryn Smith is editor of Spectrum.



Greg Beckner, Independent Mail

Anderson attorney William Law Watkins is a well-known history buff. His office wall is decorated

with several photographs of Anderson County in times past.

then, that ended the Watkins law dynasty.

Over the years, the Watkins firm became known as a specialist in corporate law. It represented many of the big textile firms in town, as well as Duke Power Company and Clemson University.

Mr. Threlkeld is grateful for the experience he gained there, comparing his three years as an associate after law school to a residency for a graduate of medical school.

Associates did a lot of the dirty work. He assisted a partner rather than meeting much with clients. The firm's offices were old and rundown. (This was before a classy new building was built in 1969). Gradually, as he proved himself, he was given more of the important work to do.

At the time he was frustrated by this system, but now he is thankful for the solid foundation in corporate and property law he got at the Watkins law firm.

A school for lawyers

Many of the best-known lawyers in Anderson spent time as associates under Mr. Watkins. Mike Mullinax, Mike Glenn, Bob Waldrep, Glenn Thomason.

"The law school record means a lot," Mr. Watkins said when asked how he chose associates. "You hope they know a lot of law. Beyond that it's personality

They've got to project a good image and be willing to work real hard because it's not easy."

Mr. Watkins says he's delighted to see how far some of his firm's former associates have gone. He says few come by to visit, but that's understandable. They're all busy, and frequently are on the opposite side of a case.

'We aren't paying our way'

Mr. Watkins is busy too. It's one of the secrets of longevity, he says, his father stayed active in his firm well into his 70s and lived to be 91.

Mr. Watkins is 6'5" and says with some pride that he hasn't begun to shrink yet. He swims laps two to three times a week at Sheppard Swinn Center, usually in the afternoons. "I don't think I could float in the morning. I'd sink like a rock," he said.

In addition to his business interests and the book project, Mr. Watkins is a valued member of the Meals on Wheels board. He feels strongly that older people need to stay active. "Some who just quit and go home and turn on the TV, they don't live long," he said.

The Boston Globe

Two vets share hopes, fears for America

By David Arnold
GLOBE STAFF

Conrad Jones and Leo Ronan came home victorious 45 years ago from a war that cost comparatively few American lives, yanked the US economy out of depression and sent national confidence soaring.

They were young, cocksure of their country's greatness and raring to play a part.

Jones would graduate from Harvard Business School and become senior vice president at the prestigious New York consulting firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton. Almost one in five of

his classmates were millionaires by their 25th reunion. Ronan pursued a more modest career in public service, his first stop a clerk's post at the Long Island Chronic Disease Hospital. His greatest achievement, he said, are his five healthy, loving sons.

**THE
WW II
GENERATION:
Winners &
★ losers ★**

American dream.

"It all seemed so clear back then, the deci-

sions so easy, the right so right and the wrong so wrong," says Ronan.

Today, they watch in awe as Japan and Germany - nations they helped vanquish on the battlefield as young men - roar again, this time as mighty economic powers.

Their lives and times have bred an optimism that is hard to shake. Yet, today they look across the country they fought for and are, they say, sometimes shaken by the landscape of drugs, absent parents, materialistic youth and violence, particularly a new code of meanness on the street.

Ask what ails America and they each answer
VETERANS, Page 16

■ VETERANS

Continued from Page 1

without hesitation: greed. They are worried by the widespread lust for money, which is supplanting the search for a better product or allegiance to a company. What frightens them most is the stifling of compassion that results from greed.

"I soared with the country," Jones says. "But at what cost? Sometimes I wonder if we've lost half the generation that followed."

The two men have never met. Now retired, Jones sails the world for recreation out of his home port in Connecticut. Ronan bartends at the local Veterans of Foreign Wars post he commands in Dorchester. But their recollections of the early postwar years share striking similarities. First there are the trappings of the time: giddy weddings, Ozzie and Harriet, Ipana toothpaste, Hula-hoops and tail fins, Pickwick Ale, the McCarthy hearings and "I Like Ike" buttons.

Spirit of the years

Then there is the spirit of those years, burnished with time to a bright luster: of an intoxicating self-confidence, a commitment to quality and hard work and to helping those less fortunate. It was a time when opportunity seemed young and America was unmatched in vigor.

Alongside their current fears, the optimism bred of victory lingers for Ronan and Jones. Both veterans note that America still has the work ethic, the resources and the government mechanisms to create change. And the young people, they say, are coming back - they're even getting haircuts and marrying in churches again. From these war veterans comes an optimism based less on a 45-year-old victory than on a perspective gained and of a pendulum swinging back.

Did they win the war and then lose the peace?

"No, I visit Japan and Germany and feel like I'm in the United States," answers Jones.

Adds Ronan: "Our way has become their way."

In mid-1949, when Jones was 25 and Ronan was 21, the United States still had a

monopoly on atomic fission. Fully half the goods made, mined or grown in the world were American. Detroit was chuckling at the first two imported Volkswagen Beetles; "made in Japan" jokes were still years away.

A multitude of GIs, shadowed through adolescence by the Depression and then a world war, returned home in their prime to a GI Bill that promised an education for all and a move up. They found a nation standing on an economic launch pad, primed with a sense of invincibility and all but free from international competition. But the ride couldn't last. The burn was too fast, the money too easy.

"If America's postwar underestimate of foreign resilience was epic, its overestimate of its own capacity ... was epic," wrote Laurence Shames, author of "The Big Time," a 1986 publication that traced the career paths of the Harvard Business School class of 1949.

The overpowering American dominance of the 1950s and early 1960s was an unnatural phenomenon. Harvard professor Joseph Nye Jr. argues in his recently published book: "Bound To Lead, The Changing Nature Of American Power." Nye submits that since the mid-1960s, when the economies of war-torn Japan and West Germany were finally up and running, America hasn't declined so much as returned to normal, with its share of the world economy holding remarkably close to the prewar portion of 25 percent.

Jones considers America's predominance more of a crest in an economic cycle; it was a good time, quite a ride. "But there will be more," he says. To which Ronan adds: "To think our ambition could last would have been totally unrealistic." The surge was expected, the veterans point out. America had the surest footing in the starting blocks back in 1945.

The war cost the Germans and Soviets 14 percent of their populations; the Japanese 1.7 percent; the Americans a "mere" three-tenths of 1 percent.

To this day, Ronan is unsure why he wasn't counted among the dead.

He was 17 years old on Jan. 3, 1945, stuffing toilet paper and snow into a soft-

ball-sized hole in his thigh made by shrapnel when enemy troops came over a hill in Germany. His one thought: "I'm about to die."

He had grown up in Dorchester on Newhall Street, his family proud members of Saint Ann's Parish. His father was the lucky holder of an assembly line job with the Necco Co., making candy in Cambridge. Childhood for Ronan was filled with the aroma of Necco sweets and scores of neighbors soliciting state Rep. Richard Casey, who lived nearby, for daily Works Progress Administration jobs.

His hero was Mayor James Michael Curley. Life would be, in alphabetical order, what Casey, Curley, God, fate and father dealt him.

Ronan was a paratrooper with the 101st Airborne. He jumped behind enemy lines into Normandy, was wounded by machine-gun fire during a jump into Holland and was taken prisoner during the Battle of the Bulge. He spent the remainder of the war in POW camps in Germany, struggling to survive and trying to convince fellow inmates to do likewise. V-E Day, May 8,

1945, passed with surprisingly little hoopla in Stalag 18 outside Cologne. The German defeat had seemed inevitable.

"The real celebration came when I was back at Fort Benning, Ga., suiting up in new army issue that could only mean we were about to jump into Japan. The bomb went off and saved my life," Ronan explains from behind the bar at Neponset VFW Post 5834.

He is a lean man of 62 now, with a gentle voice and brutal war stories he doesn't offer easily.

"We all fought that war, to one degree or another," Ronan says, lighting up another Pall Mall.

Jones was also celebrating in 1945. Now 66 and a resident of Southport, Conn., he was the son of a dean at a small Missouri college. During the war, he was an Army/Air Force electronics engineer stationed at Kipapa Airstrip in Hawaii.

During the summer of 1945, he was installing radar aboard P-61 Black Widow fighters destined for night combat during the impending invasion of Japan. Then the



"DON'T EXPLAIN IT
JUST SHAVE IT!"

bomb dropped at Hiroshima. Two years later, Jones was entering the Harvard Business School as a member of a class whose wealth within 25 years would grow to \$2 billion.

"Luck is a big part of every career," Jones muses while seated in his living room at a circular 18th century British table. The masts of moored yachts gently sway in the waves of the Mill River just beyond his window.

Both men came home to a country they recall as flush with pride. They married young and had children, like everyone else. Jones entered Harvard Business School with 694 students; 78 percent of them were helped by the GI Bill. Many of them "would not have seen the inside of Harvard had the Japanese not attacked Pearl Harbor," Shames writes in "The Big Time."

The easy money was on Wall Street. Jones recalled. But only six of his classmates - less than 1 percent - headed there. Manufacturing and marketing still held the prime allure. Almost four decades later, in 1987, more than 30 percent of the Harvard Business School graduates would take first jobs on Wall Street, an all-time high.

"The sense of growth, of wanting to be a part of it and guide it was almost palpable," Jones says. In 1951, Jones joined Booz, Allen & Hamilton, one of the first in his class to become a business consultant.

Alongside the war photos and family portraits on the wall in the hallway of Jones home hangs the Booz, Allen & Hamilton code of ethics, framed in glass. At the top of the list - a list that includes such items as family conduct - is loyalty to the client. In the 1950s, this was synonymous with loyalty to product quality.

Tide begins to turn

Jones recalled two board meetings sometime in the 1950s when, he said, the tide began to turn from quality to quantity, from pride to profits. From the old school was the family-run Coleman Stove Co. When directors learned some defective fuel tanks had been shipped, the meeting rocked with verbal thunder.

"Old man Coleman sits bolt upright in his chair and bellows out, 'You mean we got goods out there that aren't working? Get 'em back!'" Jones recalls.

But there were harbingers of another attitude. One came at an appliance company whose products kept losing their doors. Directors called a board meeting to discuss the problem - not how to fix the faulty hinges, but how to avoid getting sued and create an advertising campaign that glossed over the problem.

America was beginning to turn out schlock. "And no one seemed to be taking the international competition seriously," Jones says. In 1962, he bought a German Mercedes, in 1965 a pair of German Zeiss binoculars, in 1978 an Opel automobile - German-designed, Japanese-made. All the while, Jones was watching a growing stream of American deals - corporate buyouts, corporate mergers - made strictly for Wall Street profits.

"Look. If you make a lot of money improving a product, and thereby lift the morale in the workplace and please the consumer, that's not greed. That's good business," Jones says.

"But what we've got out there," he adds, a thumb wagging toward the southwest horizon and Manhattan beyond, "is

greed, money for money's sake."

The greed factor also set Ronan's finger wagging at the Neponset Post. He recalled coming home to a postwar America where workers and bosses formed allegiances. A job was a contract for life; you worked for love of the commitment, not the almighty buck.

Sharing the rewards

He recalled an example in the late 1950s when his father, on the production line at Necco, invented a new candy and was given a big bonus. He didn't hesitate sharing the sum with his fellow workers.

When Ronan started working for the city at the Long Island hospital, he thought nothing of bringing patients home for a bit of his mother's cooking, or perhaps taking them to a Boston Braves or Red Sox baseball game.

And now?

"Wouldn't consider it," snaps Ronan, who is currently a senior administrative assistant at the Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital. He said the liability insurance alone would stop him.

Up on the Neponset Post's television, the Red Sox were pounding the Seattle Mariners. Ronan moved the conversation from the lack of compassion today for the chronically ill to the check of hall players who charge children for autographs. He lit another cigarette and popped a second beer; his optimism returned.

"The kids are coming back," Ronan says. The young men joining the Veterans Post today seem more willing to volunteer time to needy causes.

The rebellious 1960s took a toll on family life in the Jones home. But changes are

evident in a plaque given to Jones by his son, who, at 45, recently earned a doctorate degree in science.

"With love to my father, the hero of my career," the plaque reads. No piece of memorabilia in the Jones home is more prominently displayed.

The bottom-line optimism of Jones and Ronan, despite their fears, was an "interesting surprise" to Nye, whose book attempts to counteract a prevailing suspicion that the American sun has set.

"The American reality is that we have the wallet, not the will," says Nye. "It's nice to know there are people out there with such good common sense. They show the strength in our society still exists."

Drugs, greed and poor education remain big challenges, both veterans say. And Japan, as far as Jones is concerned, continues to battle the United States economically. But of one thing, both vets are certain. They say that war as they knew it is over. Their children will never have to follow in their battlefield bootprints.

Can the nation regain the compassion of 45 years ago? These veterans have faith. But the battle, they say, now falls to their children.

- 1 Convention Center
- 2 Memorial Auditorium
- 3 To Rich Stadium
- 4 L.L. Berger Department Store
- 5 To Niagara Falls
- 6 Studio Arena Theater
- 7 Shea's Buffalo Theater
- 8 Naval and Servicemen's Park
- 9 Erie Basin Marina and Park
- 10 To Greater Buffalo International Airport and Darlen Lake
- 11 Pedestrian Mall and Light Rail Rapid Transit System
- 12 Main Place Mall
- 13 To Kissing Bridge
- 14 Amtrak

DIRECTIONS

FROM PEACE BRIDGE

190 South Exit Niagara Downtown. Continue on Niagara Street to W. Huron. Left on W. Huron to Pearl. Hotel on Southeast Corner.

FROM AIRPORT - 20 MINUTES

33 West to Goodell Street. Follow Goodell to Pearl Street. Left on Pearl Street to W. Huron. Hotel on Southeast Corner.

FROM SOUTH ON 190

Exit Church Street. Go straight to Franklin. Turn left. Franklin to W. Huron. Turn right on W. Huron to Pearl. Hotel on Southeast Corner.

HYATT REGENCY BUFFALO

TWO FOUNTAIN PLAZA
BUFFALO, NY 14202 USA
716 856 1234 TELEX 926123



DON'T FORGET! MAIL TODAY

You're Invited!

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION ASSOCIATION

43rd Annual Reunion

Thurs., Sept. 27 - Sun., Sept. 30, 1990.

Hyatt Regency Hotel
Buffalo, New York

ADVANCE
REGISTRATION

Mail to: Vincent Vella, Chairman
107 Homer Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14216

Please make checks payable to:
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION ASSOCIATION
(Do Not Send Cash!!!)

Name _____
(Please print or type)

Address _____
_____ Zip: _____

Tel: (____) _____

Unit(s): _____ From _____ To _____
_____ From _____ To _____

Wife's Name: _____

Children or Guests at Buffalo: _____

	<u>Per Person</u>	<u>Number Attending</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Member's Registration Fee (Wives/Guests/Widows Not Included)			\$ 15.00
Friday Night Aloha Dinner	\$ 23.00 #	_____	\$ _____
Saturday Night Banquet/Memorial Service	\$ 25.00 #	_____	\$ _____
Sunday Continental Breakfast	Complimentary	_____	_____
(# Includes tax and gratuity)			
		Total Paid:	\$ _____

FOR COMMITTEE USE:

<u>Date Recd.</u>	<u>Regis. #</u>	<u>FRI. Table #</u>	<u>SAT. Table #</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

IMPORTANT!!! REFUND GUARANTEED UPON 24 HOUR CANCELLATION

N Hotel requirements for advance intelligence as
O respects numbers attending either dinner -
T for planning purposes, of course, dictates that
I in the case of any registrations received
C AFTER September 4th, the fees be raised as follows:

E Member's Registration Fee:	\$20.00
Friday Dinner	\$27.00
Saturday Banquet	\$29.00

RT-ALERT-ALERT-ALERT-ALERT-ALERT-ALERT-AL

Support Bn. gains new leader

By Pfc. John C. Peavy

Lieutenant Col. Mitchell H. Stevenson, a 16-year veteran of the Army, took over as commander of the 724th Support Battalion (Main) in a change of command ceremony April 24 at Cottrell Field.

He replaced Lieutenant Col. Charles A. Russo Jr., who is leaving the 24th Infantry Division to attend the Army War College.

Lieutenant Col. Stevenson was commissioned a Regular Army Ordnance Officer in 1974 after going through the ROTC program at West Virginia University. He was initially detailed infantry and served as a rifle platoon leader until he was switched to his present branch.

He served as commander of a forward support maintenance Company with the 3rd Armored Division in Europe, as well as being commander of a heavy maintenance company in the 1st Infantry Division. He has also held staff positions in various units.

His awards include the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal.

Lieutenant Col. Russo enlisted in the Army in 1969 and was commissioned that year through the Engineer Officer Candidate School. He served in Vietnam as a company executive officer and as a battalion S-4. After returning from Vietnam, he served in vari-



Photo by Pfc. John C. Peavy

Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell H. Stevenson (2nd from left) prepares to take command of the 724th Support Battalion (Main) from Lt. Col. Charles A. Russo, Jr. (foreground).

ous command and staff positions throughout the Army.

His awards and decorations include the Bronze Star, the

Meritorious Service Medal with 3rd Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Assault Badge.

It's time to read once again BUFFALO the words of the late Commissioner Giamatti on baseball:

"It (baseball) is designed to break your heart.

"The game begins in the spring, when everything else begins again, and it blossoms in the summer, filling the afternoons and evenings, and then as soon as the chill rains come, it stops and leaves you to face the fall alone.

"You count on it, rely on it to buffer the passage of time, to keep the memory of sunshine and high skies alive, and then just when the days are all twilight, when you need it most, it stops...and summer (is) gone."

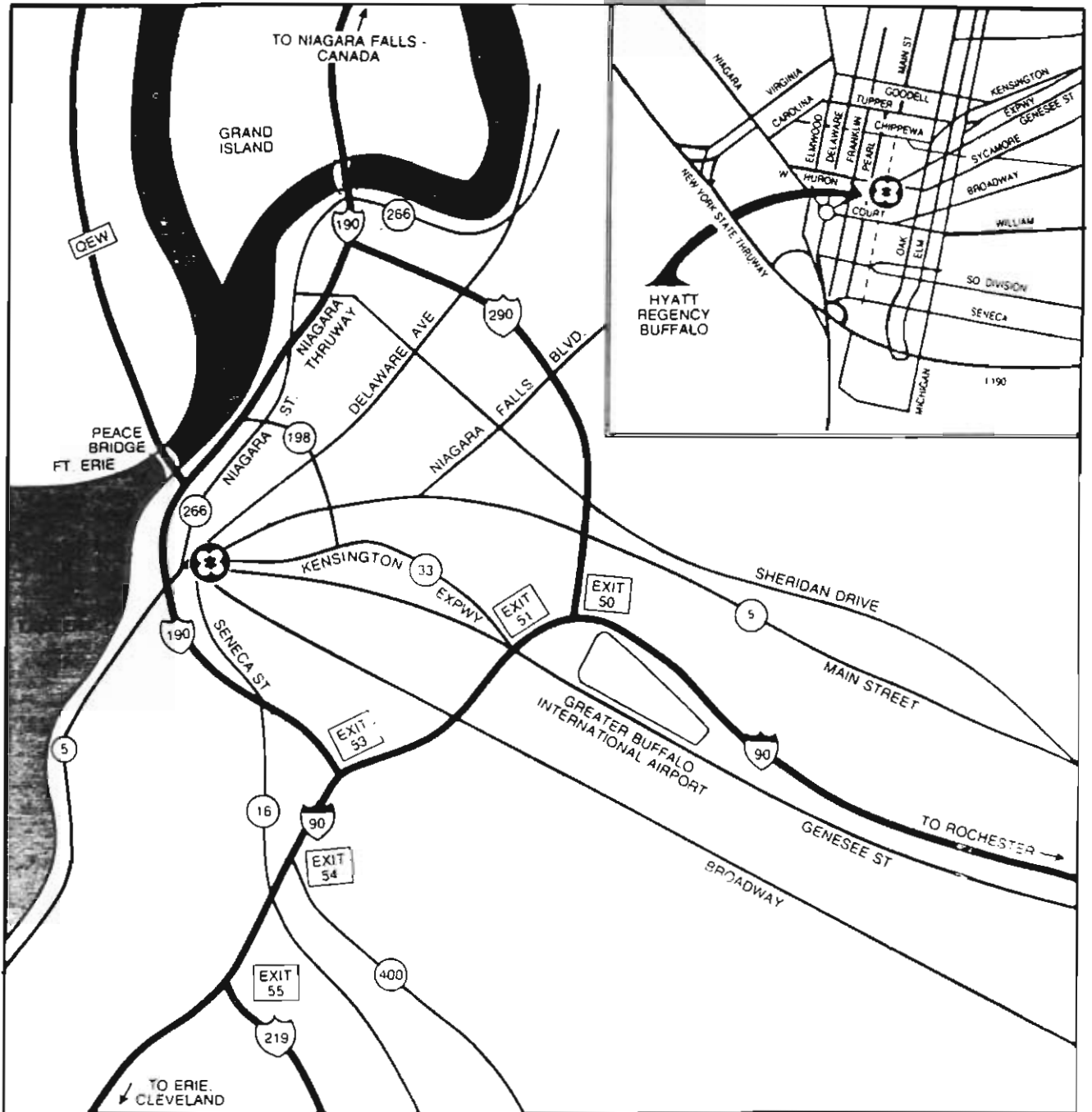
Dress - for Buffalo?? Always a bit of a worry for the first timers. The rules are simple. Throughout the weekend, dress comfortably - and informally.

Come our Friday evening sit-down, we like to dress up in the wildest, loudest Hawaiian garb that money will buy - shirts for the men -- muu-muus for the gals.

Come our Saturday banquet, we do try to dress up - "business dress" will do - you know - suits, shirts and ties for the boys - evening wear, cocktail dresses for the ladies - anything less than full formal attire - shoes and stockings, if you will, please - and sweatshirts with funny sayings are out.

2

BUFFALO



HYATT REGENCY  BUFFALO

ON FOUNTAIN PLAZA AT CONVENTION CENTER

Have YOU Renewed Your Membership? 1990 Dues are Due...

Commentary

U.S. response to Iraq's threat pitiful at best

Recent events in the Persian Gulf underscore the fact that even though the Cold War may have ended, defending American interests abroad remains a most formidable task. On June 22, in what would prove to be an especially prescient address, Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told his National Press Club audience, "In Iraq alone there are more tanks than Rommel had in his Afrika Korps. More than that, Iraq (with some 5,500 main battle tanks) has more tanks than Rommel, Montgomery and Eisenhower combined had during the North African campaign."



Harry Summers

"So even as we reduce, we must maintain the ability to deter and defend," Powell warned. "We must maintain the ability here in the continental United States to reinforce rapidly (with) heavy active forces, trained and equipped to deal with the modern heavy conventional capability that will still be possessed by the Soviet Union and other similarly equipped nations. It also means that we must invest in strategic air and sealift to get us to the point of crisis, should it be necessary to go there."

Less than a month later, Powell's words became reality. Iraq massed two armored divisions on its border with Kuwait and then invaded to coerce that country, and other oil-producing nations in the region, to follow the Iraqi lead in curtailing OPEC production and thus drive up the price of oil.

It was a direct challenge to American interests.

So what did we do about it? We sent two aerial refueling tankers to the region and announced a short-notice joint naval exercise with the naval forces of Kuwait's neighboring United Arab Emirates.

"Bush administration officials said the moves were intended as a demonstration of support for the two small [Persian] Gulf states," *The New York Times* reported on



Taking cover: Iraqi troops duck behind their armored personnel carrier during the invasion of Kuwait.

July 25, "and as a signal to Iraq that Washington was prepared to use military force to defend the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz."

But the Strait of Hormuz is not the issue. Rather, the issue is the continued existence of Kuwait as an independent nation, an existence threatened by Iraq. And to counter that threat, the American air and sea response was pitifully inadequate. Heavy land forces, as Powell had prophesied, were needed. But America's heavy strategic reinforcement units, such as the 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, are disbanding, not deploying.

"The danger," says the British journal *The Economist*, "is that, having discovered the weakness all around him, [Iraq's President Saddam Hussein] will decide he is pushing at an open door."

That is a very real danger, for, left to its own devices, the Arabian peninsula is indeed an open door. Between them, the Gulf Cooperation Council — Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and Saudi Arabia — do not begin to have the combat power to stand up to Iraq's million-man force.

Battle-hardened in its long war with Iran, Iraq not only has all those tanks, it also has a chemical-warfare capability that it has shown no hesitancy in using, and there is a

distinct possibility that it will have nuclear weapons in the future. All this makes the Iraqi military threat to the Arabian peninsula real. And so is its threat to American access to Mideast oil.

But despite Powell's prescription for a "national security insurance premium" to counter that threat, our capability is getting progressively weaker. Instead of developing strategic sea and airlift capable of transporting heavy forces into position, military planners, with procrustean logic, instead have opted to cut the heavy force to fit the available strategic lift.

In a world where some 30 nations have more than 1,000 main battle tanks, reliance on a primarily light military force on the grounds that it can be rapidly deployed is strategic madness. The rapidity of its deployment would only be exceeded by the rapidity of its destruction.

How to bring our heavy forces to bear is a major strategic challenge. "This is still a dangerous world," Powell said, "and you had better be able to respond if someone challenges your interests." This time we'll pay at the gas pumps for our inability to respond. Before we find what the price will be next time, we'd better get our military house in order.

Copyright 1990, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

JACK BROWNING (M 34th 7/50-8/53)
of 60 S. Benson, Frankfort KY made his
hometown paper. Sorry we don't have
the rest of the item, Jack. It was just
beginning to get around to us. For the
story, we are grateful to MARTIN G. HALBERT,
(Sv. 34th '41-'44) of Box 25, Langley KY.,
who spotted it and mailed it in.

The other war

Army veteran captured 40 years ago says Korea is unfairly overlooked

By CHARLES WOLFE
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Jack Browning can't forget the forgotten war.

It was burned in his memory in three years as a prisoner of the North Koreans and Chinese, including the horrors of the infamous Tiger Death March.

It has stayed with him in nearly four decades of chronic, incurable pain from beriberi, the result of malnutrition, exhaustion and abuse.

But Browning, now a retired barber, says he believes the Korean War has been unfairly overlooked.

There are monuments to other wars, including Vietnam memorials in Frankfort and in Washington, D. C., but none to Korea's veterans.

"Certainly the politicians didn't want to remember it," said Browning, 57. "We lost so much. My personal opinion is it was put on the back burner."

Korea followed World War II too closely, said retired Army Col. Arthur L. Kelly, a military historian from Springfield.

"Everybody was totally aware (of World War II), and every family was concerned about their sons and loved ones," Kelly said. Unlike Korea, "there was no mistaking why we were there."

Some in Kentucky are trying to rekindle interest in Korea.

The Kentucky Military History Museum in Frankfort is seeking material for its permanent Korean War display, which is paltry beside exhibits from the two world wars and Vietnam.

The museum particularly wants memorabilia of the 623rd Field Artillery, the only Kentucky National Guard unit that was deployed in its entirety to Korea.

The Korea veteran is "extremely interested in his time period," but privately so, museum curator Tom Fugate said. Rather than turn old uniforms, weapons and souvenirs over to a museum, "they are more inclined to hold on to those memories," he said.

Kelly, a veteran of the Glasgow-based 623rd, said Korea "got off the front pages" once it became a bunker conflict that dragged on.

"We felt like we were forgotten," Kelly said. Back home, "people were turned off by the war, and when it ended,



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Jack Browning showed his Korean War medals at home in Frankfort recently. He says the war has been overlooked.

it was a relief."

Browning agrees that the Korean War "was bound to put a bad taste in somebody's mouth."

It was different in 1949, when Browning, not quite 16, quit school at Cawood in Harlan County, lied about his age and joined the Army.

He was in Japan 40 years ago, on garrison duty in the 34th

See ARMY
PAGE 3, col. 1, this section

WANTS TO HEAR:

GLEN E. SIMMONS, (B 19th) of RR 1, Box 1,
Cisne IL 62823
would welcome any contact from Leyte
and Mindoro "daze".

Hospitalized - stroke - BILL DOUGHERTY
of Task Force Smith fame - and our Lifer
#515. Bill is resting comfortably at
Room 306 Bldg. 3, New Jersey Veterans
Memorial Hall, N.W. Blvd., Vineland NJ
08360. Card this wonderful man, please.

OOOOOOOPS!

We forgot to indicate the price for
Col. HARRY SUMMERS' recently-released
"Korean War Almanac". Truth is we were
waiting on the publisher for his pricing,
left a space to be filled in as soon as
we heard, and then went to press forgetting
to fill it in. So here it is: the book -
a \$24.95 value in your local bookstore -
will go from us to you for \$16.00 WPTP
meaning "and we pay the postage" in
getting it to you.



FORT STEWART, GA — The Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Carl E. Vuono, presents an AUSA plaque to SSgt. James R. Moore, 3d Battalion, 19 Infantry, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), the division's NCO of the year, as Mrs. Moore looks on.

Vuono Praises Division Soldiers

FORT STEWART, GA — Applauding the current revolution within the Soviet Bloc, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Carl E. Vuono, at the same time urged caution in lowering national defenses too rapidly, in a speech before the Association's Coastal Empire Chapter.

As the guest speaker at a meeting of the chapter which serves Fort Stewart, Hunter Army Airfield and the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Vuono emphasized "...the need for continuity" in the rapidly changing political environment that exists currently in the world.

Vuono also told the AUSA members, "I applaud the revolution going on within the Soviet Bloc but before we start spending so-called 'peace dividends,' I also must remind all of you that history is a great teacher."

"History is alive with examples in which the collapse of mighty empires ripped apart the established order resulting in instability and untold human suffering," he said.

Vuono praised the quality of today's soldiers and took time out to present plaques to the 24th Infantry Division's soldier of the year, SPC Mark E. Coleman, 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry, and the NCO of the year, SSgt. James R. Moore, 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry.

During his visit to Fort Stewart, the chief of staff toured the post and held a press conference with the local media.

He told the media that while the Army was sure to be reduced in size because of current world events, it would not diminish in importance and that soldiers would have to be even better to meet the new challenges.

"To meet these challenges the Army has developed a plan that will build our forces down, but allow us to shape the forces properly so that we maintain the trained and ready edge we have right now," he said.

"The United States is a superpower. That is what this nation needs and what it wants. It can have a smaller Army but it must be a trained and ready Army. It must have quality soldiers," Vuono concluded.

The Governor of Maine has appointed WALTER MORRISON (24th MP '48-'51) a Justice. Walt had retired from insurance and real estate. He and Ester are at Box B, Medway Maine.

Holiday Inn, Buffalo, is our back-up hotel. \$62 single, \$74 double. This is higher than the Hyatt -- good reason for reserving your Hyatt room today.

Dropped in on us - FRED MCCUMBER (Div.Hq. '48-'50), of 127 Canal, Frankfort NY. He was visiting his 5 year old grandson undergoing surgery at our amazing Shriners' Hospital where they do such unbelievable work on youngsters with bone problems. Hope the little fella came through it okay, Fred.

Medical problems keeping them away from Buffalo:

JOHN E. ROGERS (L 21st 1/43-10/45)
6700 Blue Bird Dr., Little Rock AR 72295



"BY GAD, CPL. WIGGINS, THIS'LL GO INTO YOUR SERVICE RECORD!"
—Cpl. Tom Flannery

We have a new neighbor, age about 68. He married July 4th. His bride is age 19. Says he doesn't know whether to take her on a honeymoon or to send her to camp.

LOOKING FOR:

WILBUR HOLLAND (C 34th '44-'46)
3410 Sacramento, St. Joseph MO 64507
is looking for
MELVIN SHOWS
same outfit
last address - Beeville TX.

CHARLES W. WITMER, JR. (D 5th RCT '49-'52)
735 Virginia Av., Martinsburg WV 25401
is looking for
"anyone I served with;
time is running out."

DONALD B. CALDWELL (B 5th RCT 5/49-3/51)
Box 482, Cottonport LA 71327
looking for
"anyone - any buddy!"

GLENN L. OSBORN, 6455 S.W. Parkhill Way,
Portland OR, would like to hear from
anyone in SV. 34th '42-'45.

FLOYD N. MAYHEW (G 21st Hq. & Hq. Co.
'37-'44) of Box 2656 29 Hwy. South,
Lawrenceville GA 30244 is looking for
an M 21st fellow - last name WILLIAMS
from Boone Mill VA. Not much to go on
but all he has.

The VICTORY DIVISION NEWS

Looking for:

BOB SCHAFER (D & M 19th '46-'47 of 4723 SW 17th Terr., Topeka KA Wants to hear from anyone of the "Beppu Days".

Lovely words full of fun from JULIUS MINKOFF (B 19th '43-'45) of Box 120125, Newport News VA, along with a hefty contribution "for the pot" (\$50.00): "Due to my not being able to play golf a couple of weeks ago, due to liquid, weather, I'm enclosing my tee fees and lost ball money, which I hope will enable others and myself to keep on receiving the Taro Leaf. I always look forward to receiving them.

"Taro Leaf brings back my younger days with the outfit and before arthritis, forgetfulness and slow motion.

"Take care - and keep smiling - Julius Minkoff."

As Dolly Parton says: "If I hadn't had them, I would have had some made."

AIME and Louise ARSENAULT (C 11th F-WW II) of 57 Adams, S. Seymouth MA, made it back to Schofield in the spring. "After 50 years, things looked the same" wrote Aime as he recovers - nicely - from carotid artery surgery. Best to you, Aime.

G 21st '42-'45) vintage - reuning next summer, 1991. Interested? Contact HOWARD PIEHL at 1112 Pioneer, Bismarck ND. We've got several G Co. Gimlets in our club, Howie.

Hefty \$100.00 check - for our "kitty" - gratefully received from A 34th ('41-'45) ROSS PURSIFULL, now at 2879 Holiday Pines, Traverse City MI.

Our two heart patients, GENE LEW and AL KASPRZAK, who are also members of our Buffalo Convention Committee, are recovering nicely. They were at the July committee meeting at KEN and Doris FENTNER's house.

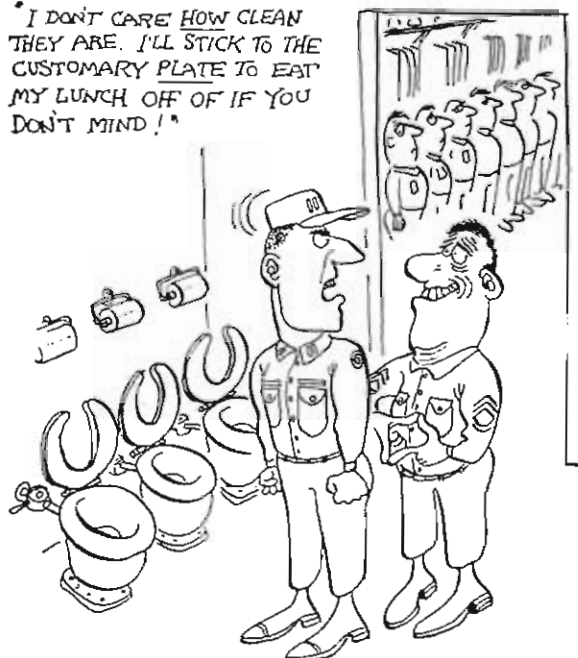
That vote on the Pueblo Incident material in the last issue. Incidentally, there were two complaints: One wrote: "I used to think the Taro Leaf was the best damned paper ever but why waste good space with such as the Pueblo incident. Give Army news." The other one wrote simply "Wasted space." In our defense, we submit: We were merely trying to give the paper a momentary change of pace." Now for the voting - 147 mailed in their vote: 2 had "No opinion" - 3 said that the Navy acted properly - 142 said that the Navy acted improperly. Oh if we could only use some of your comments - but enough is enough. Besides, the last 2-3 years have not been good ones for the U.S. Navy. It can well do without any comments of ours.

"The difference between death and taxes is that death doesn't get worse every time congress meets."

Anonymous

AL MCADOO (E 5th '52) of 108 Central, Acton MA 01720 and ARTHUR W. BRULE (H & H, 5th RCT 9/50-8/51) of 89 River, Clarksburg, MA 01247, kindly represented the Association at the North Adams, MA Memorial Day ceremonies. Thank you Al and Art, thank you kindly.

"I DON'T CARE HOW CLEAN THEY ARE. I'LL STICK TO THE CUSTOMARY PLATE TO EAT MY LUNCH OFF OF IF YOU DON'T MIND!"

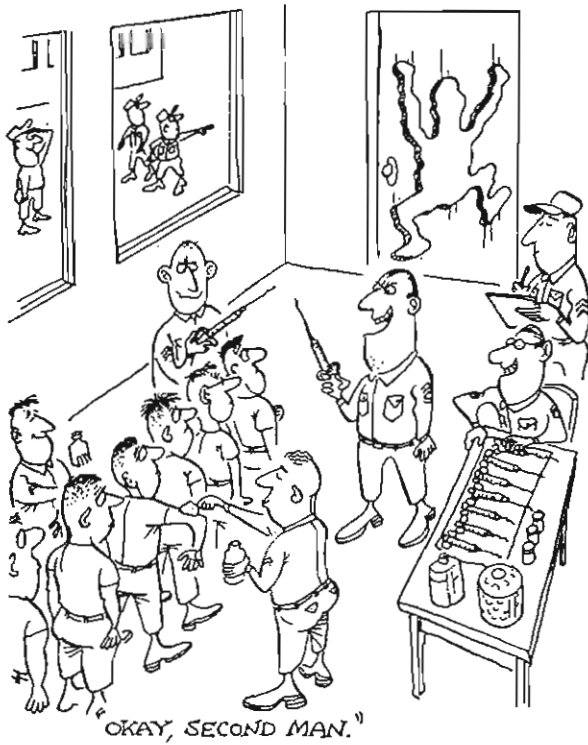


THE LOOOOOONG WEEKEND.

A number of people have asked about where to park their campers. Because campers are targets for theft, no lots in the downtown area will take them. After days of checking out places, the best place is:

KOA Camp Grounds
2570 Grand Island Blvd.
Grand Island NY 14072
Tel. 716-773-7583

They charge \$16.95 per day for two people and the electric and water hookup is extra. If additional information is needed, call the camp grounds. Grand Island is located half-way between downtown Buffalo and Niagara Falls.



OKAY, SECOND MAN.

And this one has made us as proud as punch. It's from RUSSELL V. PYLE (B 34th & Hdq. 1st Bn. '42-'45) of 194 Greer Dr., Newark OH 43055. Mind if we reproduce it - just as good ole Russ wrote it:

July 3-1940

KEN-OLD CAMPAIGNER,

'THE SANDS OF TIME ARE RUNNING OUT- THE PAST IS PROLOGUE- THE BEST IS YET TO COME.!

THANKS FOR EVERY ONE OF T.L. SINCE VOL. I, No I, AUG-1947.

Russ P.

Youth is that period when you look for greener fields. Old age is when you can hardly mow what you've got.

Leona Helmsely, speaking about Donald Trump: "If his tongue was notarized, I wouldn't believe him."

So as to avoid a SNAFU at Buffalo, if you want to take in one of the Niagara Falls Tours, won't you please drop a line today to

VINNIE VELLA
107 Homer Av.,
Buffalo NY 14216

He doesn't want \$ now; he is just trying to get a head count for planning purposes.

The Thursday trip departs 3:00 p.m., returning by 9, a dinner included, and a chance to see the Falls, by daylight and by night-light - \$30.50 per.

The Friday trip departs 10:00 a.m., returning by 4, a lunch included - at \$21.50 per.



'While I think of it, make a note to check the band reenlistment rate.'

Publicity is hitting us on all sides. From the May/June issue of "The World War II Chronicle" appears this one written by good friend B. DAVID MANN. We're right proud of you, Dave.

The World War II Chronicle

Vol. 5, No. 1

May/June 1990

Single Copy \$2.50

Mindoro: Obliterating the Last Observation Post

Introduction

Mindoro is an ovoid island about the size of New Jersey; mostly mountainous but with some coastal plains. It has fewer natural resources and, at least for agricultural purposes, has less favorable terrain than the other Philippine Islands.

But Mindoro could be called the unsung hero of American operation in the Philippines. It was seized and occupied by the 503rd Parachute Infantry and the 19th and 21st Infantry Regiments of the 24th Division in multiple landings from December 15, 1944 to January 31, 1945.

General MacArthur felt that a prerequisite to the establishment of air, naval, and logistic bases on Luzon was the development of a shorter, safer shipping route through the central Philippines. If a route through the Visayan Passages could be developed, it would shorten the current distance used by Allied shipping by 500 miles.

Mindoro was used as a staging base for operation against southern Luzon and many other smaller islands to create this desired safe route through the Visayan Passages.

It is interesting to note here that during the southern Philippines campaign larger opera-

tions against major islands were also staged from Mindoro; for example, the parachute drops on Corregidor by the 503rd PIR were staged out of Mindoro.

To implement MacArthur's plans to secure the Visayan route the 158th RCT and the 187th Infantry of the 11th Airborne Division, both XIV corps units, began the first week of March 1945 to clear the southern coast of Luzon. Concurrently, the 19th and 21st

By B. David Mann

Infantry Regiments, Eighth Army, captured the islands at the western end of the Visayan Passages.

About thirty miles south of Batangas Bay was Mount Halcyon on Mindoro; at 8,471 feet, the third highest mountain in the

Philippines. Perched anywhere on this vantage point, the Japanese could observe Allied shipping sailing through the Verde Island Passage that separated Luzon and Mindoro.

The Japanese were indeed using Mount Halcyon as an observation post. During the so-called "mopping up" of northern Mindoro, we were given the mission of obliterating the Last observation post on Mindoro.

Modus Operandi

Perhaps now is the time to describe our modus operandi. The many replacements, including myself, who had joined the company on Leyte, were now inured to the daily routine of living and fighting that had evolved in the regiment, through many months of training and combat.

Our uniform was the usual green Army fatigue, the same type we had worn since our first days of basic training, olive green boxer drawers, but never an undershirt. Undershirts were not only too hot, but if white, could be seen easily by the enemy. Olive green cotton socks, combat boots with two straps at the top, and a steel helmet and helmet liner completed our uniform. On the march we carried a pack containing toilet kit, change of shorts and socks, personal items, and poncho; and, attached to the rifle belt, a canteen and entrenching tool (used both as a pick and shovel). Many times later on Mindanao we would leave the packs behind, attack as far as we could that day, and then have them brought to us by truck or jeep that evening.

When we left San Francisco, we were admonished to take good

Author's Note

The author was a second lieutenant replacement officer fresh from OCS who joined G Company, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, in Tacloban Harbor, Leyte, in convoy bound for the M-7 Operation on Luzon. As part of the XI Corps, along with the 38th Division and attached units, the 34th Regimental Combat Team landed on the western coast of Luzon on January 29, 1945.

Two primary Corps missions were 1) to deny the Japanese access to the Bataan Peninsula by driving rapidly eastward across the base of the peninsula, and 2) to open Manila Bay to shipping by occupying the eastern coast of the peninsula and by capturing

Corregidor and the other islands at the entrance to Manila Bay.

The Corps encountered unexpected strong resistance from the Japanese in Zig Zag Pass along the only road across the base of the peninsula and did not secure the road until February 15. Fighting continued on Corregidor and the other islands at the Bay's entrance for several weeks more. It was during the peninsula operation that the 38th earned undying fame as the "Avengers of Bataan."

The 34th Infantry's 1st and 2nd Battalions had been badly mauled in Zig Zag Pass, and the regiment had been replaced by the 151st Infantry, 38th Division, on February 6. While the 1st and 2nd

Battalions rested, the 3rd Battalion, 34th, comprised the amphibious landing force on Corregidor to complement the airborne assault by the 503rd Parachute Infantry. On February 28 the entire 34th Infantry Regiment departed Luzon for Mindoro, and encamped near San Jose on the island's southwestern coast.

In the latter part of March, the 2nd Battalion, 34th, engaged in a week-long operation to "mop-up" the northeastern part of Mindoro. It was during this time that the accompanying story — "Mindoro: Obliterating the Last Observation Post" — occurred.

— B.D.M.

Just a thought. Every time Germany has been united, it has transformed itself into a Reich. That is again the case today. But this time the term is no longer pejorative. West Germany's "takeover bid" of East Germany is an Anschluss.

Left to go - to the first customers to yell:

2 copies of "Children of Yesterday" \$29.00

2 copies of "What Are Generals Made Of?" \$20.00

3 copies of "Counterattack on the Naktong" \$ 8.25

WPTP*

* * *

Write the Editor - Today!

*We Pay The Postage.



"SERGEANT, WHAT'S THIS DUST DOING HERE?"

Continued from page 4.

care of our gas masks. As soon as we were assigned to a unit on Leyte, the first instructions were to throw the gas mask away, but to retain two of the rubber sections of the hose. These rubber sections fitted perfectly round our two metal "dog tags" and prevented the jangling that, if not eliminated, might disclose our position to the enemy.

For armament I carried a .30 caliber carbine with fifteen-round clip. The riflemen in the platoon carried the .30 caliber M-1 Garand, which fired an eight-round clip. One man in each squad was the BAR man (Browning Automatic Rifle), a hard-nitting, rapid-fire, tripod-supported weapon with a twenty-round clip. Many riflemen carried one or two extra bandoliers of ammunition and two hand grenades. I never carried grenades, but realize now this was a shortcoming.

Our usual food was the "10-in-1" ration, a large box containing many varied canned and boxed delicacies that would feed ten men for one day. At times we subsisted on C-rations (canned meat and potato concoctions, hot dogs and baked beans, even canned raw bacon, cooked right in the can lying among the coals of a fire), or K-rations (spam, dehydrated eggs, coffee, crackers, cheese, toilet paper, cigarettes, etc.). I can truthfully say we always had enough to eat even when we were in the mountains of Mindoro or later when we were supplied by air in the moun-

tains of Mindanao.

The battalion was the basic tactical fighting unit. Movement was along roads wherever possible, not only because it was easier, but that was the normal way supplies moved forward. Because of dense undergrowth, ambushes were always a possibility. In some cases troops had to hack their own trail.

The battalion commander usually rotated the three rifle companies, on the march and in the attack, and this principle was carried down the line — companies rotated the rifle platoons, rifle platoons rotated squads, and even squad leaders rotated the "point" or lead scout, the one soldier who led the advance. The two points in each squad carried .45 caliber sub-machine guns as their badges of honor. This was a risky job as the point was usually the first man shot. But somebody had to do it. You never knew where the Japs were until that first shot rang out.

I never ceased to be amazed by the ingenuity and adaptiveness of the American GI. He would readily dig a rough foxhole night after night and move on the next day. But let us stay one extra day in the same place and you would immediately notice the change to a homey atmosphere. He would carve shelves around the edges for various personal items and equipment. He would constantly improve the hole's comfort and protection, adjusting the fastened ponchos stretched over a cross pole just right to shield against

sun or rain, and building higher the ring of dirt round the hole.

On the march we rested five minutes each hour. No sooner was the command "halt" given than numerous fires sprang up from leaves or grass, canned heat, or sometimes the Cracker Jack-size K-ration box. The G.I. had his coffee no matter where he was — even on 100 degree days!

Atabrine, a yellow pill that prevented malaria, was literally a life saver. Officers supervised the distribution to be sure each man received his daily quota. The only after-effect was a yellowing of the white part of the eye. But this was a blessing in disguise. It was easy to spot a man not on atabrine by "the white of his eyes." The worth of this drug to the Americans was proved many times over when we encountered sick, emaciated, malaria-ridden Japs on Mindanao who did not have atabrine.

We departed Olongapo for Mindoro February 28, 1945 via LSM (Landing Ship, Mechanized), a broad-bottomed ship which could carry vehicles as heavy as tanks as well as a company of infantry. The seas were rough. Water occasionally rose as high as the bridge and of course washed the decks frequently. The 24-hour trip was another miserable seasick time for me.

We bivouacked near the southwestern shore near the town of San Jose. I spent much of my off-duty time watching the P-38 Lightnings with their twin fuselages and the P-47 Thunder-

bolts take off and land at two nearby airfields. The terrain was rocky, with coarse grass and few trees, reminding me of photographs I had seen of the Texas landscape. The island was divided by a chain of mountains running northwest to southeast, causing the northeastern portion of the island to be drenched with rain that produced dense foliage and apparently prevented much of that same rain from reaching the southwest portion, at least during March 1945.

Except for one combat mission, presently to be described, our days at San Jose were uneventful. I became a beggar of the Navy for that very mundane commodity — ice. The Infantry had no facilities for making ice. The usual beverage at night in a rest area was tea, but un-iced. Even the beer ration (four bottles to a man, when available) bordered between warm and hot. Many evenings, carrying a vat large enough for the whole company in my jeep, I visited ships beached in the harbor, asking for ice. The Navy people were compassionate; they felt sorry for us and I suppose glad they were not in our shoes. They gave us all the ice they could spare, and I would then hurry back to camp for supper before the ice melted.

The Surprise Approach

But to return to the action on Mindoro.

Supported by B Battery, 63rd Field Artillery Battalion (105mm howitzers), we boarded LCI's

(Landing Craft, Infantry) at San Jose, March 20; and, after an overnight trip, landed on a beach at Tacligan on the northern coast of Mindoro. Battalion Headquarters was established at Calapan; Filipino Scouts and food and ammunition carriers were furnished for the rifle companies.

Our company commander for this expedition was First Lieutenant "Cal" Calhoun, former executive officer. (Captain Innes had been wounded in the mortar barrage on Luzon). 1st Lt. Edward Symanski served as executive officer (second in command). Sergeant Rogers, who had been with the company since Hawaii, commanded the first platoon (Lieutenant Bishop had also been wounded in Luzon). Lieutenant Strong, who had commanded the second platoon on Leyte until wounded, had returned to that command. Sergeant Myers (my former platoon sergeant) had transferred back to the second platoon at his request, as he had previously served under Lieutenant Strong. My new sergeant for the third platoon was John Allen from California, another of those who had served on Oahu. Allen was quiet, efficient, knowledgeable. At times you hardly knew he was around, but he got the job done. He was to be my platoon sergeant until near the end of the war. Sergeant Cimmyotti, an Italian shepherd of the Hawaiian days, commanded the weapons platoon.

OUR OWN WAY

1991

50th Birthday of our Division

San Francisco, as voted at our '89 Fort Worth reunion. Dates and hotel not as yet finalized but, tentatively, weekend of Sept. 28-29, at one of the first class hotels in Burlingame, near SF airport. Rates about half that of downtown SF hotels. This will be our reunion, and a very festive one at that.

Hawaii. An "on your own" trip is anticipated to join the 25th Div. for their reunion there, which begins Oct. 3. Big celebration planned at Schofield for that weekend. We have been invited. 25th plans not as yet finalized. Further details to follow.

Outpost

Continued from page 7.

Working together, as they often did, F and G Companies marched to our objective following a trail through luxurious tropical growth. Huge trees blotted out the sun, and in places their gnarled roots made the going precarious. The 2nd Battalion Journal called the terrain "very rugged and wet... Swollen streams make progress slow." In truth the mountain path was slippery, slimy, at times seeming almost like a near perpendicular wall of mud. It was every man for himself, grasping a tuft of grass, a root, or sometimes even the mud itself to pull himself up the trail. I walked sideways, crawled — anything to keep going — but always seemed to slide back a bit for every foot gained forward. I admired the men who carried the mortars and machine guns with their heavy ammunition and wondered how they ever pulled through.

We forded a wide waist-high mountain stream, clear as crystal, with a bed of smooth rocks. The water was cool. We were thirsty from the hot march, and this was a welcome spot to fill our canteens after first inserting two water purification pills. The stream left an unwelcome by-product — leeches. These inch-long creatures bored quickly into any exposed skin. Finally on the opposite side, we had to call a general halt to remove leeches. We first tried pulling them out, but they only stretched. The only effective way was to hold a lighted cigarette near their behinds and back them out.

In mid afternoon on March 23, our column halted, and the Filipino Scouts said in low tones that our objective was very close. The trail followed a straight path along the side of the mountain, coming out of the forest into a space apparently cleared to give the spotters in the observation post a clear field of vision. The post was a grass shack located about one hundred yards above the trail. As my platoon was in

the lead, I was ordered to attack.

I marched the platoon along the trail, which could not be seen from the observation post. When the platoon was in line along the trail facing up the mountain, we advanced in a broad skirmish line, laying down a devastating fire. The .45 caliber sub-machine gun fire of the lead scouts was deadly at this range. Our sudden attack came as a complete surprise. The Japs had no sentries posted, no warning, no inkling of the fate that was to befall them. So rapid and violent was our fire that they never fired a shot. There were four in all. Two or three started running, but were quickly cut down. One who was found in the brush to the side several minutes after we occupied the post was hastily dispatched. Miraculously, the large and intricate telescope, the key item in the Japanese position, was not harmed.

After my platoon's firing ceased, our attention was diverted to the valley floor far below us. There, among several grassy shacks, we could see Japs frantically running to and fro within their encampment. Apparently the Japs lived comfortably in the valley and took turns manning the observation post on the mountain. An artillery lieutenant, who had been marching with us, immediately radioed to his guns on the beach, and their first shots were soon on the way. Having directed fire myself at Camp Shelby, I was amazed at his accuracy, because the valley lay near the extreme range of a 105. With only one slight adjustment, the lieutenant fired for effect in the midst of the Japanese camp. Incoming shells caused great commotion, and the Japs scurried around like ants. The artillery ceased firing when we could observe no further movement in the valley.

The Japs Strike Back

The next morning, as we assembled for the march down the mountain, the platoons were rotated so that my platoon was now in the rear. All morning as we descended the mountain trail,

we could hear popping noises from the Jap camp, which we guessed meant destruction of their munitions. About noon we reached the Jap encampment, now abandoned, but the leading second platoon still sprayed each grass shack with automatic fire in case the enemy was lurking for an ambush.

The Japs were only playing possum. After passing through the valley clearing, the second platoon, still leading, followed the trail into a thick forest. Shortly after the rear of the company column entered the woods, I heard heavy automatic fire ahead. Presently Sergeant Myers, clutching his bleeding left arm and with a look of terror on his face, came limping back along the trail accompanied by a medic. It was obvious he had been hit two or three times in his left elbow. The Japs had set up an ambush along the trail; had killed the point, "Skip" Skibicki, a popular little guy from Ohio; and had wounded Lieutenant Strong, the second platoon leader, and Lieutenant Calhoun, the Company Commander, as well as Sergeant Myers and others. I was ordered to bring my platoon forward and form a line of skirmishers to the left of the trail.

The undergrowth was dense, and I had to move back and forth to position my men to repel a possible attack. Suddenly, I looked up, and there across a clearing about fifty yards away was a Jap raising his rifle to shoot me. I instinctively lunged to my left behind underbrush and rolled over and over. One, two, three shots followed in rapid succession as the Jap apparently fired just behind me as I rolled. Just as instinctively, Sergeant Thompson, my best squad leader, started firing at the source of the shots. We never knew whether or not he hit the Jap, but the firing ceased. The Jap's first shot had hit Sergeant Vurr Smith of the second platoon in the arm. After this brief action, one of the men, obviously noting that I was shaken, offered me a cigarette. I didn't ordinarily smoke, but did

that cigarette taste good? I later visited the wounded sergeant in the hospital, and was glad to learn his wound was not serious. F Company moved round the right to outflank the enemy position, and within the hour the Japs had melted into the jungle.

It was decided that the seven wounded men of G Company and Skibicki's body would be carried by the shortest route back to the landing beach and that the remainder of the company would continue on the trail to our original destination — Calapan. Sergeant Myers was evacuated by C-47 March 27, but not before gangrene had set in.

Symanski and I were the only officers left, and he, being senior, took command. His orders were for my platoon to bring up the rear. Other ambushes were expected, and the one thing neither he nor I wanted to happen, was to be wounded or killed at the same time, leaving the company without an officer. I welcomed the opportunity to move to the rear.

During the next three days march, I gained even greater respect for Symanski. Our start, though, was anything but auspicious. First he mounted a log and gave the company a rousing pep talk. I thought this was insane. We had no scouts out to my knowledge, and his shouting could have awakened the dead. I was certain that the Japs, attracted by his harangue and taunted by its obvious purpose, would open fire again. Fortunately, my fears were groundless, and we departed in good shape. I kept wondering what I would do if Symanski were wounded or killed. I supposed he had a map, but I never saw it. I do not remember seeing the Filipino guide after the ambush. We just followed the trail we were on, which seemed to be the logical thing to do.

At one point we came to a reasonably swift-flowing river about fifty feet wide. We were in a quandary. The river was too swift and deep to swim. Somehow Symanski discovered that the Filipino carrying our food and

ammunition could build boats, and then he learned the Filipino word for boat (banca). He started shouting, "Build bancas, build bancas," and to my amazement that's exactly what they did. Their boat was not a thing of beauty, but it worked. After several trips, the company was ferried safely across.

The firing up front I expected to hear at any time never materialized. The Japs were apparently content to let us move on our way unmolested; and having accomplished at least our mission of destroying the observation post, we had no intention of entering the jungle to look for them. Finally we came out of dense growth onto a flat grassy plain, interspersed abundantly with palm trees. A beautiful spot it was, the ground flat as a plate, the trail winding among the palms. We were apparently on the main trail from the mountains into Calapan.

Calapan is a port on the northeastern coast of Mindoro with a population I estimated at about 5000. Symanski permitted our men one night on the town, and they jumped at the chance to taste a little civilization. Into the wee hours of the morning I was rounding them up to return to camp. I had an especially hard time with a highly inebriated and belligerent Sergeant Rogers of the first platoon. The MPs wanted to lock him up, but I finally persuaded them he would cause no further trouble under my care.

Symanski was proud of what he had done as he had every reason to be. Appointed acting company commander in hostile country with dangers still unknown, he had led the company with a firm hand to the completion of its mission. He told the story many times afterward, always emphasizing the point of the story where he and I were the only officers left. "Mann and I," he would say. "Mann and I." I was just happy to be included, as far as I was concerned, he had done the whole thing.

Address Change?

Please Print clearly and mail to:

TARO LEAF
24th Infantry Div. Assn.
120 Maple St., Room 207
Springfield MA 01103-2278

NAME: _____

Old address: _____

Zip _____

NEW ADDRESS: _____

Zip _____

Report from the Classes



Snatched from West Point's alumni mag, "Assembly": How wonderful to see that this precious couple is still up and about. We love you, Fred and Vivian.

Apr
'17

MG Frederick A. Irving
1101 S. Arlington Ridge Rd.
Apt. 1110
Arlington, VA 22202



Apr 1917: MG & Mrs Frederick A Irving, seated, as well-wishers pass by to greet the oldest grad present at the Founders Day celebration on 3 Mar at the Raddison Mark Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, VA. sponsored by the WP Soc of DC (Photo by Phil Farris '46)

A highlight of the dinner was a presentation of the Castle Memorial Award to Fred, Apr. 17, who was also the oldest graduate present. In making the award, LTC Willard W. Scott, Jr. '48, said that Gen. Irving epitomizes the true meaning of probity in all he has done throughout his life. "His leadership role in two World Wars and at USMA, both as

Commandant and later as Superintendent, brilliantly illuminates his adherence to Duty, Honor, Country."

In accepting the award, Gen. Irving thanked the Soc and said: I would like to speak on behalf of COL Castle who started this Soc. At the time of its founding, about 30 years ago, I was impressed noting that he wanted USMA graduates to organize and have meetings to engender friendships. Today, this is a Soc he would love to see - he would be delighted at this gathering tonight.

In making a reservation at our caravansary, suggest that you not call on the hotel system's "800" number. They will tell you that they show a "blocked" or "reserved" situation up there in Buffalo. Worse, they'll tell you that there's no space available. Real SNAFU. Call the Hyatt in Buffalo - 716-856-1234. FAX if you wish - 716-852-6157. Mention that your group is the 24th - they code it "Conv. Code I-6". Use the 800 number and you're talking with "Tim-buck-too".

Quadruple by-pass - we shiver at the mere thought of it - for B.G. GEORGE W. DICKERSON (H 19th - Asst. G-3 WW II; CO 34th Korea). George and Lois are at Dickerwood, 14 Carroll Dr., Poquoson VA 23662.



In responding to our recent report on the Pueblo Incident, DALLAS L. DINGER (L 5th RCT '51-'52) of 612 Robinson, W. Lafayette IN 47906 reminds us of the AP's caution of 10/10/68 when they distributed this photo. Their caution: "Your attention is called to the possible obscure nature of the fingers in this photo." Call it "obscene" if you must; the men were merely sending the sign language message - H-E-L-P. Thanx, Dallas, for refreshing the memory on this one.



SAM ALBRECHT (3rd Eng. '53-'54) of 8143 W. Villard Av., Milwaukee WI 53218 wants you to see his vehicle license plate. Boy, we sure get some unusual requests.

JOSEPH BURKE of Box 421, Black Creek, NC is looking for anyone who may have known his 555th father, ANTHONY BURKE in Korea.

We want to quote D.L. "Sel" MANN, (K 5th RCT 7/50-12/50) of 5456 Gordon, Orange Park FL in speaking of our reunions: "After all those years had come and gone - I found so many memories long ago buried - Most of my memories were bad ones until I saw everyone again. Then I was able to sort out the bad from the good and after the years find some kind of inner peace and understanding about Korea." Isn't that just great!

We had said in Taro Leaf that we would make any prospects given to us by any member, a member for one year with the compliments of the one supplying us the name.

We have done that in the past.

Due to the high costs for mailing, and printing of Taro Leaf, we can no longer afford the "free ride".

We still ask that you continue to give us any names of former 24th members so that we can make contacts. We will send them invitations to join.

Thank you so much for your help in the past. Please keep those names coming so that we can grow.

Please send your prospects, and their CURRENT addresses and zip codes to your Editor, Kenwood Ross, 120 Maple St., Springfield MA 01118.

All the hype aside, those first pictures from the Hubble Space Telescope looked like they were taken by a chimp and developed at Fotomat.

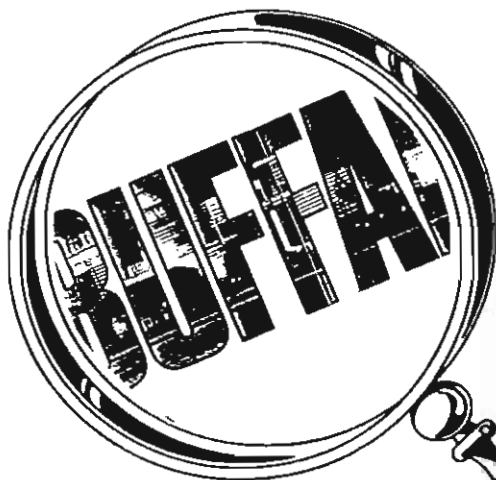
West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl addressed the Harvard commencement with the vision that a "United States of Europe is near." Can you just imagine, 10-15 years down the road, Belgium and Germany and Finland and U.K. acting Kissy-Kissy with each other in the manner of Kansas and Nebraska or Virginia and West Virginia. Hold onto your hats; this is gonna be fun to watch.

Never expect a quick answer from a pipe-smoker. He will always fiddle with his pipe first. That's the real reason he smokes a pipe.

Leo Durocher was coaching at first base in an exhibition game the Giants were playing at West Point. One noisy cader kept shouting at Leo, doing his best to upset him. "Hey, Durocher," he hollered. "How did a little squirt like you get into the major leagues?"

"My Congressman appointed me," Leo shouted back.

The closer you look, the better it gets.



1990

WHAT A YEAR TO MEET

Are Your Current 1989-90 Dues Paid?

Subscription /Membership Year

August 1, 1989 - July 31, 1990

Check your card TODAY!!!

It will cost your association time and money to bill you.

Please pay dues promptly!

GLAD YOU ASKED!

Looking for:

CHESTER L. HONOLD (E 21st and 34th,
8/50-11/51) 1412 Reed St., Malvern AR
72104 is looking for the following E 21st
men:

Otilio Perez	Richard K. Cox
Alex H. Hernandez	Leon J. Selonke
Charles R. Snow	Thomas O'Meara
Charles O'Merible	Derrell E. Brown
Arvil or Arvis Fox	

"IT ISN'T OFTEN ONE
SEES A THIRTY-YEAR
MAN IN THESE PARTS."



We are in BOB CISSELL's debt. Bob
(A 78th Tk. Bn. '49-'51) and Helen, hang
their hats at 3451 Heatherfield, Shively
KY. They are continually finding old Taro
Leafers. Most recent: CARL SLAUGHTER
right there in the old home town, Shively
KY. Says Carl was 24th QM Bn. in '56 and
'57. Did the old bean counters go to
Bn. size, Carl?

One day there arrived this wonderfully
chatty letter which we give you in full:
"My father, ROBERT R. GLASCOCK JR.,
served with the 5th RCT during the Korean
War as a Tank Commander. He was seriously
wounded and med-evaced to El Paso TX. Some
of my earliest memories are of my mother,
brother and me visiting my dad and sitting
on his hospital bed eating his ice cream
and generally raising hell in his ward.

"Fortunately he made a good recovery
and went on to serve 31 years on AD. He
retired in 1975 as a sergeant major. We
used to call him, with pride and affection,
'Mr. Army'.

"My father instilled in us certain
qualities - love of country, pride in our
flag and a sense of duty. During Vietnam,
both my brother and I served. My brother
was with the 173rd Airborne Brigade,
leaving the service in 1972 as a decorated
staff sergeant. I served in the Air Force
with the 388th Tactical Fighter Wing,
a highly decorated unit that flew
thousands of missions against North Vietnam.

Our brother-in-law is an Army captain
(soon to be major) stationed at Fort Ord,
CA. And last, but not least, my father's
first grandson, my brother's oldest, is a
U.S. Marine recruit.

"We all are extremely proud to have
served our country. My father pointed
numerous times to that 5-sided red patch
on his shoulder and would say, 'Not many
men wear that one, guys.'

"Would you please be so kind as to send
my father some information regarding the
5th RCT. His address is:

Sgt. Maj. ROBERT R. GLASCOCK, JR. (Ret.)
14566 S.W. 39th Av. RD
Ocala FL 32670.

"If he is unable to attend, I'm sure
he'd like to link up with his buddies
in Washington D.C. when the Korean War
Veterans Memorial is dedicated. I know
he is looking forward to that! And I'll
be there, too, to honor my fellows.

"Thank you, Sir, and may God bless you."

This letter was signed by Paul GLASCOCK,
son of Robert.

Someone with a particular dislike for
barristers sent us this one: "Did you
hear the news? Col. (Moammar) Gadhafi
has taken 500 lawyers hostage and says
that if his demands aren't met, he'll
start releasing them one by one."

The Korean War, 40 Years Later

The Right Decision

But at What Cost?

By McGeorge Bundy

TMANCHESTER, Mass. Today marks the 40th anniversary of Kim Il Sung's attack on South Korea, after which the cold war turned hot for Americans.

Within a week American air, sea and ground forces had been committed. Over the next three years, in a conflict that came to engage us with China too, almost six million Americans served and 54,000 died. Harry Truman's quick decision to fight against the North Koreans belongs in our national memory.

There were American mistakes before and after that decision, but I share the prevailing American judgment, both at the time and in later years, that the decision was right.

South Korea was kept out of the hands of a ferocious totalitarian. More important, there was a timely reinforcement of anti-Communist strength, especially in Europe. This would have been much less likely if North Korea had been allowed a quick and uncontested success. Truman's prompt response to the attack helped to make a reality of the American-led defense of the West that had been only a matter of political alliance and secret planning papers before June 25.

We often forget that without the Korean War, General Eisenhower might never have been called from the presidency of Columbia University to be NATO's first commander. And the cold war we now call won might well have been lost long since.

It is traditional and correct to salute Harry Truman for the courage and speed of this basic decision. But it is well also to remember his Administration's mistakes. There was a failure to make plain ahead of time that such aggression would indeed be resisted. There was also a mistaken assumption, when the aggression came, that it must be the product of Stalin's own master plan for worldwide Communist conquest.

We later learned from Khrushchev's memoirs that, far from initiating the attack, Stalin only slowly consented to Kim Il Sung's overconfident plan for a campaign that would be over before the Americans could react. Khrushchev's version has been reinforced by other Soviet witnesses in the years of glasnost.

Thus, along with the needed stimu-

McGeorge Bundy was special assistant for national security to President John F. Kennedy.

lus to allied defenses, there came a mistaken intensification of the belief that all Communist actions everywhere were part of a single, implacably aggressive, worldwide war against freedom itself.

The defense of the free world was indeed strengthened by Truman's basic choice to fight in Korea. But by misunderstanding the causes of that war, our Government also strengthened men like Joseph McCarthy. Even more important, this view of the Communist menace as monolithic played a major role in our progressive overcommitment in Vietnam. However, as one who had a part in much later and larger decisions about Vietnam, I have no intention of suggesting that it was all the fault of earlier Administrations.

I believe that there were other mistakes: that it was right to decide to fight, but wrong not to share that decision with a ready and willing Congress; that it was right to fire Gen.

It focused U.S. cold war efforts.

Douglas MacArthur, but wrong not to control him or fire him sooner; that it was right to go somewhat beyond the 38th Parallel, but wrong to approach the Yalu River in the face of Chinese warnings; that it was right not to use the bomb, but wrong not to be steadily clear about that choice.

Many South Koreans blame Truman for more — for allowing their country to be divided in the first place, or for failing to impose its unification later. Both criticisms neglect the realities of power on the spot, but they have a claim on our attention.

Yet on this anniversary, it is wrong to focus on particular criticisms. The Korean War, like all wars, remains a treasury of choices for historians to review, and we shall be debating its lessons for generations. What deserves our respectful attention is that Harry Truman's basic decision, with its human cost, especially to us and to the South Koreans, was right.

Despite all their differences, South Koreans and Americans have remained friends. As the waning of the cold war brings near the prospect of constructive change in North Korea, that friendship can have great impact on the prospect for peace and freedom in a newly united Korea.

By Robert J. Donovan

FORTY years ago today, the army of Communist North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea, whose independence had been guaranteed by the United States and the United Nations. In the predawn flash of North Korean artillery along the 38th Parallel dividing the two regimes, no one in the world grasped the consequences of this aggression — in particular, how it was laying the foundation of future U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

On a brief vacation, President Harry S. Truman was at dinner at his home in Independence, Mo., on June 25, 1950, when Secretary of State Dean Acheson called from Washington and told him, "Mr. President, I have very serious news."

From the start, the opinion among Truman and his diplomatic and military advisers was practically unanimous that the U.S. must respond to the aggression with force. Typically, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the line had to be drawn somewhere against Communist aggrandizement.

General Bradley was speaking against the backdrop of Stalin's grasp on Eastern Europe and the recent conquest of China by the Communist forces of Mao Zedong. The General's view was so dominant that summer that the Truman Presidency would have been in ruins if he had not stood up to the Communist challenge.

As soon as U.S. ground forces were committed, casualties began a steady rise. At home a spurt of inflation brought wartime economic controls. Within months, the country was heaving in bitter controversy, climaxed by the stormy conservative reaction to Truman's firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in Korea, for insubordination.

Deep fear spread when the Chinese Army intervened on the side of North Korea and rolled General MacArthur's forces back in a retreat then unparalleled in American history. At the depths, the Truman Administration had to consider at what point it might have to use atomic bombs against China.

In the eyes of Washington, Communist China suddenly seemed a more dangerous enemy than the Soviet Union, still ruled by Stalin. Chinese

Robert J. Donovan is author of a two-volume biography of Harry S. Truman.

entry into the Korean conflict aroused anxiety that Mao's next move would be against Indochina.

There, the guerrilla forces of Ho Chi Minh were already fighting in North Vietnam for independence from French rule. The guerrillas were opposed, in South Vietnam, by a French puppet regime headed by Emperor Bao Dai. As a means of blocking possible Chinese aggrandizement in Southeast Asia, the Truman Administration gave Bao Dai modest financial assistance.

Even then, the notion that South Vietnam was vital to American security was taking hold. With gathering force, it would overflow under President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965. The Korean War was a steppingstone to the Vietnam War.

Moreover, the Communist invasion of South Korea had a profound effect on the Truman Administration's global military and diplomatic policies. Alarm spread that the Commu-

It led us into Vietnam.

nist invasion of South Korea might have been timed with a military move to be made by Stalin against Western Europe or the Middle East.

As a result, Truman authorized a vast remilitarization, not only of the U.S. but of its North Atlantic treaty allies. In another momentous move, the U.S. and its allies agreed to the rearming of Germany.

Finally, the Korean War was a large factor in the end of Democratic Party rule in the U.S. This epoch had begun with the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 and ended with the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953.

As was inevitable, Korea became an issue in Eisenhower's campaign against Adlai Stevenson in the fall of 1952. No campaign speech was ever more effective than the one Eisenhower delivered in Detroit, saying "I shall go to Korea." It was his way of promising the voters that he would end the war. He did.

After Korea, the American people said "No more Koreans." But, in large part as a result of the Korean War, we became convinced that our security was tied up in Southeast Asia. And that misperception led the country into some of its darkest hours.

THE LAST ROLL CALL



Jonathan Waverly Anderson, Jr.

Died: Jan. 19, 1988 in Atlanta GA.
JONATHAN W. ANDERSON, JR., West Point
Jan. '43, "Tibby" served WW II in the ETO -
42nd Div. - and a POW for 6 months. In
'66, he came to us in Germany as a Brigade
Commander. Said the Div. CG, Maj. Gen.
ED ROWNY, "Jonathan Anderson led a very
fine brigade in the 24th Division...
Colonel Anderson led his brigade to the
highest scores ever achieved in the
European Theater in both training and
maintenance. His leadership was charac-
terized by great enthusiasm and uncommon
compassion for the difficulties his troops
and their families suffered. In his
brigade he was the 'father figure' and his
wife, Rosalind, the 'mother.' Their
brigade, and we must emphasize it was their
brigade, was one big happy family, a joy
to behold."

Ruth Riker of 261-05 Hillside,
Glen Oaks NY 11004 writes:
"Read your July issue of Taro Leaf -
regarding the last page #28, C 19th.

"Perhaps someone recalls a friend of
mine:

"PFC WALTER F. GROSS, RA 12262275,
arrived at C Co. of the 19th 12/25/50,
captured 1/1/51 and Died as a POW 7/3/51.
Thank you. Ruth Riker."

Obviously, Ruth would like to come in
contact with anyone who recalls poor
Walter Gross of C 19th. Is there anyone
out there who can help Ruth?

CALVIN E. GARRETT
died May 19, 1990
Hq. Co. '44-'45

JOHN C. COLOSIMO
died June 9, 1990
Div. Hq., 24th Div. Motor Pool '43-'45

JOHN STUTTS
died Sept. 1989
24th Div. Art. '45-'49

WILLIAM P. BARNETT
died Apr. 24, 1990
H & Anti Tank 19th '40-'45

THOMAS J. NORTON
died Dec. 25, 1989
Hq. Hq. Btry. 52d FA Bn 5/45-12/45

Hildred "Hilly" STUBBS
wife of C.J. STUBBS
C.J. was L 34th 3/43-12/45
C.J. is at 15481 Ridgeview Rd.,
Sun City AZ 85351

MALCOLM E. MCHUGH
died May 10, 1990
HQ Co. 21st '50-52

Ernestine ANDERSON
wife of HORACE ANDERSON
died July 1, 1990
was Rt. 1, Box 10-C, Adrian GA 31002
Horace was E 5th RCT 49-51

ANTHONY J. TIRRI
died December 1989
I 34th 3/41-8/44

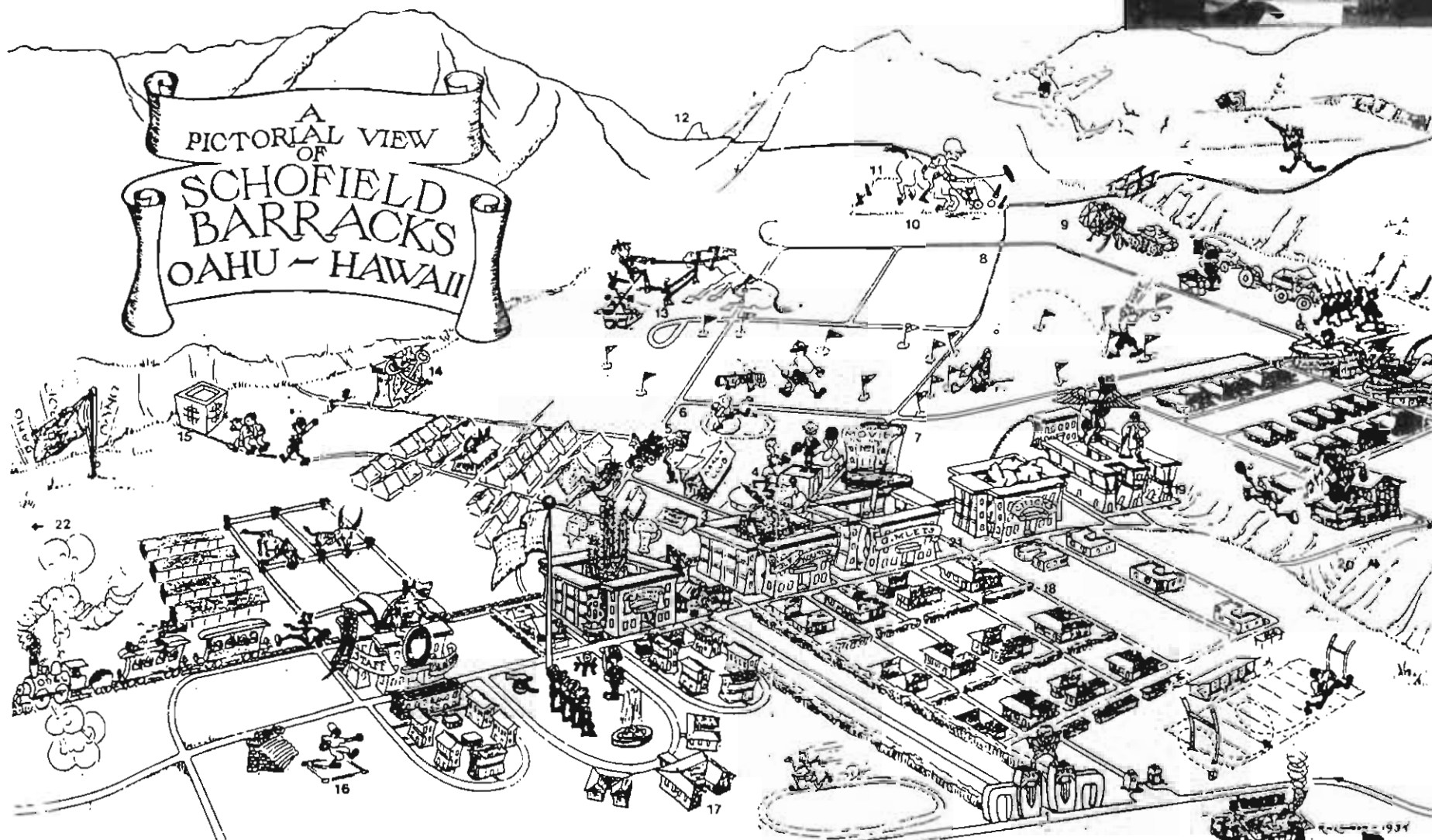
HAROLD F. DEJONG
died December 24, 1988
34th 10/42-11/42

ROBERT P. MINNI
died recently in Minneapolis
3rd Eng. Bn. '41-'45

JOHN F. DELANEY
died March 18, 1990
E 21st '50-'51

WILLIAM J. JUNGJOHAN
died July 12, 1990
K 19 '43-'45

DICK LAWSON worked in a variety of roles, each with distinction. Dick, the artist - he had that innate gift -- sent us a print of something he drew in 1934 -- a view of Schofield. We reproduce it now - in memory of our beloved friend. Forgive us please if it's slightly smudged - after all it was done 56 years ago. But it's priceless.



Richard H. Lawson

Div. Hq. G-2 & C.S. 41-45

The community of man lost a truly great officer and citizen in the passing of Colonel Richard "Dick" Hunter Lawson on Tuesday, July 31, in the Williamsburg Landing Health Pavillion.

He and his devoted wife, Ruth, had recently sold their home in Williamsburg, Virginia, and moved to Williamsburg Landing, a retirement community on the outskirts of the city.

A native of Nowata, OK, Dick was a 1931 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, where he later served as an instructor for four years. He also graduated from the Army War College and served on that school's faculty for three years. He held a Master's Degree from Duke University in 1962, after which he was selected to assist in the formation of the Math Department at Christopher Newport College. He remained on its faculty for 12 years.

Colonel Lawson was a veteran of World War II, serving in the southwest Pacific with the 24th "Victory" Division. He and his family were stationed at Schofield Barracks at Pearl Harbor time. His family, along with other dependents, was evacuated soon thereafter. Dick stayed with the Division through its deployment to Australia, Goodenough Island, and its amphibious assaults on Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea and surrounding islands. During the Division's operation in the liberation of the Phillipines, he served on the Division's general staff and as Chief of Staff.

During his 30 years service, he also served on the Army General Staff at the Pentagon and, for one period, he was the Commanding Officer for the Seine Area Command in France. He retired in 1962.

I first met Dick Lawson 48 years ago at Schofield Barracks. As a young replacement officer, I reported to Hq. 24th Division. Dick briefed me on the Division's mission and acquainted me with the 19th Infantry Regiment I would be joining. Serving with him through the war was an educational experience I have never forgotten. After the war it was my pleasure to serve again with him at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dick Lawson was a man of superlatively high standards, complete integrity and boundless enthusiasm for whatever task he took in hand. No one, whose privilege it was to know him, is likely to forget the candor of his speech, the courage of his faith, the warm and glowing brightness of his friendship. He never dodged responsibility, never refused to take on a hard job, if it needed to be done. He fought hard for every cause in which he enlisted, and the causes for which he fought were good and right.

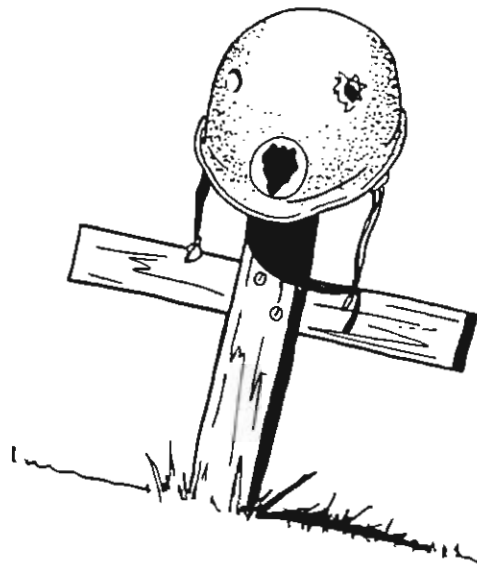
The character of the life he lived might be summed up in a few words: he was sincere, he was earnest, he was loyal, he was industrious, he was self-sacrificing. He loved to be with his family; he was a devoted husband to his dear wife, Ruth, and was an affectionate father to his beloved daughter, Jeanne, and his grandchildren.

May his family derive some measure of comfort in the knowledge that we share their grief with them.

I have the confidence that Dick Lawson will enjoy his eternal rest and the rewards he has earned.

Ruth's address:
5802 Williamsburg Landing Drive
Williamsburg VA 23185

George W. Dickerson
George W. Dickerson



Thomas J. Nortof

H&H Battery. 52nd F.A. Bn. 1945

He was an incandescent figure. Now he has left us - but the glow survives.

May we turn the lines over to Garrith, his lovely widow, who wrote:

"Tom passed away Christmas Day. We were having a family reunion for his 70th birthday when he had another heart attack. The family had all arrived and our doctor and hospital gave us a family room next to his intensive care room and we stayed with him. He looked great, was mentally alert, and very much in command, right up until the end. This was the way he always wanted to go. I'm so thankful he was granted his last wish and as hard as it was to give him up, our family decided this was our miracle.

"Services by our Presbyterian Church, Masonic Lodge, Military Order of World Wars and his Retired Officers Association buddies. Full Military Funeral at the cemetery by Fort Knox and his old Army Chaplain friend of 42 years. Letters from two U.S. Presidents and a Certificate of Devoted Service from President Bush. Condolences were made by the Governor, Mayor, County Judge and old friends flew in from all over.

"He was a GIVE UM HELL HARRY KINDA GUY who demanded respect from friend and foe for always getting the job done. This has certainly made me realize he was no ordinary man and I feel honored to have been a part of his life for 46 years. Our little granddaughter, age eight, said to me as the funeral ended: Is this what Grandfather meant when he always told us: If you Trust in God, Serve your Country, Lead a Good and Honest Life, When you die you'll go out in a Blaze of Glory. Yes, Amy, this is it."

You said it all, dear Garrith; we join with you in your grief.