

## Chapter 1 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

*Remembering the Forgotten War: Korea, Conditions Leading to the Korean War Following World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States divided control of the Korean peninsula, formerly a Japanese colony.*

Email No one would have blamed Air Force 1st Lt. William Haberle for feeling some trepidation on the morning of October 24, as he and the 10 other men on his crew boarded their Boeing B Superfortress. Only the day before, another squadron of Bs had become prey in the skies over North Korea. They outmatched the Bs, which were designed less for agility than the ability to carry 40 of the pound bombs at a time, in aerial assaults. In between, four 2,000-horsepower engines propelled the Bs occupants through a cloudless autumn day. Twenty minutes after the photo was taken, more than 40 MiGs attacked. Fire broke out between the Bs third and fourth engines. The men aboard were ordered to bail out at 14,000 feet over Wonsan Bay, on the western shore of the Sea of Japan. Haberle was never found. The picture of his plane was, but only recently by his daughter. Haberle discovered the photo when she began doing research in preparation for a trip to South Korea. For Haberle and most of the other families, it was their first visit to the country where their loved one disappeared more than 60 years ago. Stephen Dougherty, after he was seen bailing out of a critically damaged B over the Yellow Sea on October 23, -- one day before 1st Lt. When the catastrophic attack was over, only one of the Bs remained unscathed. Five had been damaged beyond repair. They all met for the first time this year, on the trip sponsored by the South Korean government. Iknoian discovered the box after her mother passed away nearly two years ago. What she found exceeded her expectations. James Arch Foulks, Jr. He was one of the last men on the crew to evacuate the aircraft before it crashed. Eyewitness accounts confirm that all 13 men on board were able to bail out. One was picked up by an Australian destroyer, one body was recovered from the water and five men were returned in a POW exchange in That left six men with fates unknown and families that have never been willing or able to give up on them. Healey, who was 9 years old at the time, has had trouble finding closure. After 60 years many documents related to the Korean War are still considered U. Information, you know, is paramount. After one trip in May, Badzioch found some peace in the gratitude of the people her father died to protect.

### Chapter 2 : Remembering "the forgotten war" - Pomeroy Daily Sentinel

*Remembering the Forgotten War: The Korean War Through Lit and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Thus, technically, 60 years after the Armistice, the US and South Korea are still legally at war with North Korea, reflected by the fact that, to this day, 28, U. It was also a war where the signing of the Armistice lead image marked the end of the longest negotiated armistice in history. Negotiations that included meetings spread over two years and 17 days, according to the Department of Defense, and "negotiations" during which half of the heavy casualties of the war occurred as those talks languished. It is an "Armistice" during which North Korean attacks have killed U. It is an "Armistice" with constant reminders that real peace between the two Koreas and between North Korea and the United States is still an elusive dream, a dream that is shattered periodically by provocations that bring the three countries involved perilously close to war once again. Yet, even though there is no peace between the Korean War parties, even though there were no victors, North Korea has been celebrating its "Victory Day" with military parades, fireworks, aerial acrobatics, even with battle reenactments and, of course, with lots of propaganda. The commemoration of this 60th anniversary in our nation has been much more muted, yet dignified and proper, including several ceremonies around the country honoring those who made the ultimate sacrifice and also those still with us. White House photo The photo below shows retired Army Sgt. Westphal, undersecretary of the U. DOD photo by U. It says, in part: We remember the troops who hit the beaches when Communist forces were pressing south; who pushed back, and fought their way north through hard mountains and bitter cold. We remember ordinary men and women who showed extraordinary courage through three long years of war, fighting far from home to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met. Most of all, we remember those brave Americans who gave until they had nothing left to give. One of those the President was certainly referring to is now-retired Army Col. William Webber, 87, below who as a young lieutenant lost an arm and leg during that war. You can read his story here. And he most certainly was including Medal of Honor recipient Hector A. It tells us that the Medal of Honor was awarded to him "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a rifleman with Company F, in action against enemy aggressor forces. When all the other members of his fire team became casualties, creating a gap in the lines Cafferata waged a lone battle with grenades and rifle fire as the attack gained momentum and the enemy threatened penetration through the gap and endangered the integrity of the entire defensive perimeter. Making a target of himself under the devastating fire from automatic weapons, rifles, grenades, and mortars, he maneuvered up and down the line and delivered accurate and effective fire against the onrushing force, killing 15, wounding many more, and forcing the others to withdraw so that reinforcements could move up and consolidate the position Cafferata rushed into the gully under heavy fire, seized the deadly missile in his right hand and hurled it free of his comrades before it detonated, severing part of 1 finger and seriously wounding him in the right hand and arm. Please read more about this hero, one of the many we are honoring on this 60th Anniversary, here. All photos, unless otherwise noted:

**Chapter 3 : Remembering the Forgotten War: The Korean War Through Literature and Art by Philip West**

*Remembering the Forgotten War provides a new perspective for understanding US-Mexican relations. The chapters alternate between Mexican and US perspectives over years. It's amazing how memory of the war has shaped group identities and fueled political battles for so many generations.*

Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero include the town of Chunchon. That was as far north as I got during the war. My commission as an Army second lieutenant had come on April 18, , exactly one week after President Truman dismissed Douglas MacArthur as commander in chief in the Far East. Actually, he intended to propagandize for a widening of the war and to run for President. Had the occasion been a quadrennial party convention, he might very well have been nominated by acclamation. Overcome listeners sobbed; some raced to their telephones to shout imprecations at the White House switchboard. I aspired to be an officer and a gentleman, but neither the Navy nor the Air Force wanted me: I had no college math. The Army wanted to know if I was a scientist. A special regulation left over from the last war authorized direct commissioning of scientists; the recruiting officer at the Schuylkill Arsenal in Philadelphia was very positive on that point. I tried a dumb question on him: Armed with my B. I was also far from the only green second lieutenant. Although each war reminds Americans yet again that neglecting our readiness is more costly than investing in it, we do it every time. After the war many tanks were junked where they were, and newer weaponry hardly existed when the Korean War began. For many months the war was fought with what hardware had survived from the last one, and troops on Occupation duty in Japanâ€”the first to cross to Koreaâ€”tended to be far more knowledgeable about warehouses than howitzers. The imperial MacArthur style was, for the Japanese, a nearly seamless transition from rule in the name of the emperor. Five years into his routine, running the Occupation from the Dai Ichi Building, across a street, a moat, and a stone wall from the Imperial Palace, he knew about as much of Japan, and the state of his Occupation army, as the Great Oz might have. He never left Tokyo to inspect his divisions. He never materialized at field exercises, where pampered and poorly trained garrison soldiers often could not figure out how to break down a rifle, dig a foxhole, or maintain themselves in any way without paid indigenous assistance. His chief of staff blamed the poor quality of Occupation troops on peacetime recruits and their disdain for discipline. The tame correspondents on the Tokyo beat remained as reverential to the boss as were his staff officers. It was the good life. Few troops had walkie-talkies, and ponchos were mostly used for the dead. The idyll ended with unexpected suddenness on June 25, , although the warning signs had been up and unread for a long time. The leadership in both parts of divided Koreaâ€”the southern half of which MacArthur had visited once, ceremonially, declaring at the time that he would defend it as he would Californiaâ€”lusted after unification, each side on its own terms. Korea, however, had strategic value that Washington downplayed to the public. Bruce in Paris hurried to inform Robert Schumann, the French foreign minister who was energizing European economic cooperation. As before, war caught us unprepared. Visitors to the Korean War Memorial on the Mall in Washington see representations of our troops trudging along what I as a consultant suggested to the first designers they were largely overruled should resemble a dry creek-bed. I thought they should have been grungy-looking, as we were. Few troops had walkie-talkies, and ponchos were mostly used to wrap the dead. He landed in Korea on September 21, , one month to the day after he had left civilian life in Minnesota. With no Army reservist training whatever, I was in Korea seven weeks after learning how to salute. It made the difference. Veterans of Korea will protest that many of them were well trained and equipped and evidenced no end of heroism. Unfortunately, our troops were often undermined by poor generalship, poor equipment, poor preparation, poor replacements. Food supplied by Army commissaries was often as old as the Occupation itself. A check of stockpiled K rations of World War II vintage revealed that the ham-and-egg component had turned black. The rations went anyway. There was no replacement tentage, nor wire, radios, combat boots, or vehicle spare parts. Weapons condemned as inoperable during an inspection the previous February had not been replaced. Jeeps could not be offloaded in Pusan because the gantry cranes there were inadequate to lift them. Since no one had expected a war, the litany of inadequacies was enormous, and would get worse. The first soldiers in action found the

situation hopeless, as Republic of Korea troops, for the most part, bolted. What prevented a Dunkirk was a brilliant, if hazardous, operation designed by MacArthur: The earlier disorder quickly forgotten, MacArthur in mid-September was a hero. For MacArthur, however, victory meant not merely the restoration of the border but the destruction of the enemy and the reunification of divided Korea. He saw the advance northward to the Yalu River, and Manchuria, as easily accomplished: With the amphibious victory at Inchon still fresh, MacArthur sold at least the first part of his proposition to Washington. For Inchon he had already created a separate entity from his 8th Army, X Corps, commanded by his court favorite, Maj. He disliked his 8th Army commander, Lt. Walton Walker, who had been foisted on him by the Pentagon, and wanted Almond to play the leading role. MacArthur proposed to keep Walker plodding north while Almond with his men would reboard their ships and sail around Korea and up on the other side to make another landing and pinch off the remaining communists—and most of Korea. By the time MacArthur got his men ashore, Bob Hope, flown over to entertain the troops in the X Corps, was waiting on the beach for them. And the Chinese had been given the opportunity to slip tens of thousands of troops unnoticed across the Yalu River. Moreover, winter had blanketed the north. Abandoning their newly delivered weapons, the 8th Army in the northwest retreated even before they saw any of the tough, tenacious Chinese; over the mountains to the east, the X Corps was stalled in the snow and forced into a fighting withdrawal on foot and an evacuation by sea all the way south to Pusan. It had come almost full circle. Walker was killed in a jeep accident, and the Pentagon sent Matthew Ridgway to take over. Ridgway was even better at public relations than MacArthur, who was seventy-one and had been left, tired and depressed, with his burst balloon. Ridgway arrived in Korea wearing his World War II combat uniform with his trademark grenade fastened to the right shoulder strap of his paratroop gear and a first-aid kit attached to the left. In any case he had never been a hands-on general in Korea. Save for following the X Corps into Inchon, he had been on Korean soil for only a few hours at a time, landing in his big four-engine bird for photo sessions with the press and taking off again for dinner in Tokyo. So did Truman, who did not want to mire American forces indefinitely in Asia. While MacArthur attempted to sabotage negotiations to end the war approximately in place, Ridgway began taking UN forces back to, and across, the thirty-eighth parallel. Truman had to keep warning the Supreme Commander not to step over the line into political insubordination. In April MacArthur was relieved. He came home, and I went to Korea. It was an interesting and revealing time. Soon truce talks were initiated as the war went on. While more men got killed and wounded, the frustrating negotiations dragged on and on as the communists attempted to eke out, at the least, a no-loss peace: As I soon learned, however, this was not like past wars. Now that communism, dreary at best, has imploded in the former Soviet Union and been reversed or modified into some form of capitalism elsewhere, including China with the intransigent exception of North Korea and perhaps Cuba, we can understand why tens of thousands of communist prisoners of war did not want to be repatriated. A second front in Korea finally did materialize: We discovered deadly kangaroo courts operating under cover of night in the POW camps, in which both sides brutally coerced captives. Soon there were outright mutinies, orchestrated from outside through covert POW communications networks, to prevent UN forces from screening prisoners to separate those who wanted to return from those who rejected communism. We had to use force to create a situation in which independent choice became possible. I recall a surreal nightmare march of sixteen hundred fanatic POW amputees, some on crutches, some in plaster casts, some walking grimly on wooden-pylon prostheses, others merely plodding on stumps, all armed with makeshift weapons or bearing blood-red banners. They had to be halted by tear gas and concussion grenades. In the end the communist negotiators and their stubborn surrogates in the camps had to be worn down by the reality that we would never again condone the inhumanity that had resulted when the Western Allies reluctantly, in , returned to Russia its own countrymen—many former prisoners of the Germans—who did not want to go back to Stalinism. Some committed suicide en route home; others were murdered by the Soviets when they got there. The Western dilemma then was not only that the Russians were our wartime allies but that they held men of our own retaken from the Germans or interned in the Far East before Russia had entered the war against the Japanese. Our principles had been held hostage. This time we hung tough. The human tragedy would not be repeated. On every front, the Forgotten War ended in victory. I realized that the war could end now; a deal could be

brokered. A change of leadership had also occurred in Washington. Dwight Eisenhower had been elected to succeed Truman and, upon returning from a highly publicized pre-inauguration trip to Korea, had let it be known that if necessary he would approve the use of nuclear weapons to end the stalemate. Some see that as having made a difference, but as long as Stalin lived, it had not. The other side knew that the United States could not afford the world opprobrium that would result. The Chinese, in fact, had long before discussed that eventuality when MacArthur made similar threats. They may kill a few million people. After all, China lives on the farms. What can atom bombs do there? Yes, our economic development will be put back. We may have to wait for it [to recover]. Pragmatism also drew the Chinese back to the consolidation of their revolution, which had been overtaken by the draining of scarce resources in an un-winnable war.

**Chapter 4 : Remembering The Forgotten War - CBS News**

*Remembering the forgotten battle of the "Forgotten War" 32 Photos 1LT William Joseph Haberle (AF) honored by his daughter, Mary Anne Haberle in South Korea on May 20,*

In his on-camera introduction, Wallace got right to the point: I say we because, at the time, I was senior producer on The 20th Century project and as such, I played a modest role in getting the show up and running. The program on Korea was set in motion by a letter of gentle reproach we received from a veteran of that war. After noting that we had done a number of stories about Vietnam - true enough! He considered that a shame, and we agreed that the former GI had a point - and then some. The Forgotten War, a story that was told mainly through the retrospective eyes of a few veterans who had fought there. And we also tried to deal with the question of why, as Wallace put it in his on-camera close, "the Korean War fell through the cracks of our collective memory. Then there was the frustrating nature of the Korean conflict. All the dramatic victories and setbacks took place in the first few months of the war. By the spring of , both sides were dug into their well-fortified positions and most of the ensuing battles took place at close range, from bunker to bunker, with the result that very little ground was gained by either side. The situation was not unlike the trench-warfare stalemates of World War I, and the bloody impasse persisted for more than two years until the war finally came to an end in July Nor was the outcome itself all that satisfactory. But in the fall of , just a few months after the war began, the U. Command had taken on the far more ambitious goal of liberating North Korea as well. In the end, the two adversaries ended up just about where they had started, and as one of the vets in our broadcast remarked, "Nobody cheers for a tie. Yet that fiasco - the only war we ever lost - resonates far more vividly in our national memory than does Korea. One reason, perhaps, is the boiling controversy it provoked. Not since the Civil War had the American people been so bitterly divided, and resentment is an emotion that continues to smolder, long after the argument itself has been resolved. But the main reason for the enduring impact of Vietnam is that it was the first war to be covered extensively on television. Never before had civilians back home been exposed to the miseries and cruelties of war in all their graphic detail. Such vivid images as the point-blank gunshot to the head of an enemy prisoner by the police chief of Saigon - which came across as an almost casual, on-the-spot execution - invaded our consciousness in ways that previous generations of home-front compatriots never had to experience. Little wonder, then, that for many Americans, the sights and sounds of the war in Vietnam are permanently lodged in their memory banks. So, in this respect as well, Korea had the misfortune of bad timing. When the war was raging over there, television was in its infancy, and TV coverage of the conflict was sporadic, static and generally shallow, not unlike the newsreel stories of that era. Television journalism came of age in the early s, and if that electronic breakthrough had occurred a decade earlier, then Korea would have had the distinction of becoming our first living-room war. And maybe, just maybe, the lessons we would have absorbed from that experience might have saved us from the folly of getting bogged down in Vietnam. In November , the Vietnam Veterans Memorial - the famous wall of names - was dedicated in Washington. At that time, there still was no national memorial honoring the veterans of The Forgotten War. But that oversight was finally corrected on July 27, , when President Clinton and other dignitaries gathered at a nearby site for the dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial. The ceremony occurred 42 years to the day after the Korean War formally ended. So, at long last, the valiant men who fought and died in Korea were given the recognition they deserved. But, as Mike Wallace noted at the end of our broadcast, "They still have no songs to sing.

**Chapter 5 : Remembering the Forgotten War: Korea,**

*In November , the Vietnam Veterans Memorial - the famous wall of names - was dedicated in Washington. At that time, there still was no national memorial honoring the veterans of The Forgotten War.*

Remembering the Forgotten War: Korea Tags Remembering the Forgotten War: From until an independent government could be established, the two countries agreed to a dual administration with the Soviets above the 38th parallel and the Americans below it. The arbitrary split created problems from the start, only made worse by the ideological differences of the controlling countries. Also, the Korean people despised it, occasionally resorting to violence to protest decisions in which they played no part. The United Nations established a commission to oversee a national election that would allow an end to the partition, but the Soviets refused to allow it in the north. They kept to their deadline, but the United States did not withdraw until a year later, leaving a weak South Korean army with only around military advisors for support. Meanwhile, troops dug in on both sides of the 38th parallel and regularly traded shots. On June 25, the North Korean army crossed the 38th parallel in a full-scale invasion, destroying or pushing back any resistance in its path. Invasion and Counterinvasion In the first month of the war, North Koreans had pushed South Korean and American ground forces into a very small area on the Pusan peninsula of southeast Korea. Inchon harbor was chosen as the landing site, partly because of its proximity to the capital at Seoul. The harbor city fell quickly on September 15, , and from this foothold the Allied forces pushed the North Koreans back across the 38th parallel and up the peninsula within a matter of weeks. Following the Inchon invasion, Allied forces chased the North Korean army to within a few miles of the Yalu River, the border with mainland China. Mao Tse Tung, fearing that an invasion of Manchuria would follow, joined the war on the North Korean side. Men and materiel began pouring across the Yalu River. The reinforcement allowed Communist forces to strike back, surprising the Allied army, which had committed the same error of overextending its resources in moving north that the North Koreans had in moving south. Planes from carriers gave air support to combat operations and destroyed factories, power stations, supply trains, and other targets that interrupted supplies to the Communist army. Along the coast, minesweepers worked to keep harbors clear for Allied operations. Most importantly, Navy ships provided platforms for coastal operations, such as the invasion at Inchon and the evacuation of thousands of encircled troops from the city of Hungnam. Battling to a Stalemate In January , the combined Chinese and North Korean forces pushed United Nations forces back below the 38th parallel, and for the next five months the war was one of offensive and counter-offensive, as the Chinese poured hundreds of thousands more men and tons of supplies and weapons into its attempt to destroy the Allied army. Finally, Mao Tse Tung admitted that his army would be unable to administer a final crushing blow. The war became one of dogged endurance. Both sides entrenched, and for the next two years as peace negotiations began, broke off, and began again the war continued. The battle line wavered above and below the 38th parallel, but changed little between May and July Armistice Talks The armistice ending hostilities in Korea took more than two years to negotiate. The main issues centered around three topics: The third issue would prove the most difficult to solve. Both sides finally reached an agreement in July Because the supreme commanders did not wish to meet, the chief negotiators signed a preliminary document at the "Peace Tent" at Panmunjom, followed by a formal signing by each commander at his headquarters hours later. The Prisoner Exchange The most hotly contested issue at the armistice talks were the fate of prisoners of war, particularly North Koreans and Chinese who did not wish to return to their country of origin. In the end, both sides agreed that all prisoners would be funneled through a Neutral Nations Commission for Repatriation. The formality of the interview and exchange process prolonged the painful ordeal for many a prisoner. Repatriating Communist prisoners frequently staged demonstrations for the onlooking press, alleging inhumane treatment and harsh conditions in Allied prison camps.

### Chapter 6 : Remembering the forgotten battle of the "Forgotten War" - CBS News

*While researching and cataloging the many World War I memorials throughout Virginia, VFH fellow Lynn Rainville became fascinated with the extensive, and little explored, role that Virginia played in the Great War.*

Truman agreed to send U. Three years later, a truce was signed between North and South Korea, -a truce that remains uneasy to this day- the fighting stopped, and U. Many folks stateside had never heard of the place, let alone that a war had been raging there for three solid years. Yet in those three years, American casualties in Korea numbered more than 54,000, dead, 8,000 missing in action, and 1,000,000 wounded. Hundreds of thousands of American men and women served and fought in the Korean War. Something needed to be done to commemorate their bravery, to honor their service. America needed to build a Korean War memorial in Washington, D. In both the House and Senate approved a plan to build a memorial. Things seemed to be moving forward. When the advisory board brought in another architectural firm to adapt the original design, the Pennsylvania firm sued the advisory board, the new architects, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the American Battle Monuments Commission for breach of contract and for tampering with the original design work. By this time it was This time, resistance came from the Commission of Fine Arts, one of three reviewing bodies that had to sign off on the design before construction could commence. Construction was completed in three years; on July 17, 1956, the 42nd anniversary of the Korean war armistice, the memorial was dedicated in a ceremony led by U. Yet even then the trouble persisted. A year after the memorial was dedicated, its paving stones began sinking into the ground, the 40 trees surrounding the reflecting pool died and were removed, and the pool itself became clogged with leaves and had to be drained. Once again, the Korean War vets seemed in danger of being forgotten- or at least being given short shrift by American history. Flickr user Andrea Weckerle The memorial comprises three distinct elements. First there are the 19 statues of soldiers on patrol- 15 Army, two Marines, and one each of the Navy and Air Force. Their faces, which show the exhaustion and determination of a tested combat patrol, are reflected in the granite mural wall. Flickr user Wally Gobetz Etched into the surface of the wall, the second principle element of the memorial, is a mural of some 2,000 images taken from photographs and representing all branches of the service and a variety of jobs and assignments- pilots, corpsmen, combat troops, medical personnel, chaplains, landing forces, and even the canine corps. Booradley An honor roll of the names of all military personnel who were killed during the Korean War is kept in a nearby kiosk, where visitors can search for the names of family members, friends, and loved ones.

### Chapter 7 : Remembering the 'Forgotten War' - Neatorama

*"Remembering the Forgotten War makes a valuable contribution to the growing library of scholarly works on war's role in national memory, and its useful reminder of the importance of memories of this particular conflict in U.S.-Mexican relations."* *American Historical Review* "Impressively eclectic.

Saber rattling from North Korea. Is this just bluster, blackmail or a true threat? My father served in South Korea during what the U. For Koreans, it is only one of many conflicts among many, mainly with the Chinese and Japanese. I spent two tours in Korea, as have many of my fellow Soldiers and other service members. So I want to share a little personal perspective on this small but crucial peninsula next to China and Japan. Geography is critical to understanding the current issues. Historically Korea has been invaded and occupied over and over again. Look at the map and you see why this little peninsula is so vulnerable. When the North invaded the South, we sent in an ill-prepared force "the infamous Task Force Smith" fresh from easy garrison duty in Japan. North Korean troops wiped out this undermanned and undertrained unit. Four major sweeps up and down the peninsula. Our Soldiers being taken as prisoners of war. Claims of brain washing. An armistice in Military mental-health issues were present during that war, too. You can read about some of them here. My first tour of duty in Korea was in , as the division psychiatrist for the 2nd Infantry Division the Indianhead Division. The North Korean soldiers way out-numbered us. Stop-loss was imposed, no American troops could leave, and we got crowded and grumpy as the attention focused on Iraq and the Gulf War. But there was no invasion. No Indianhead combat patches. Bellicose threats are once again flying across the DMZ. Once again, South Korea is ambivalent about our presence. America possibly, once again underestimating the resolve and toughness of the North. The sweep of the Yalu River. The whole world watching this little spit of land. Subscribe Popular Among Subscribers.

### Chapter 8 : Remembering the 'Forgotten War' | HuffPost

*Walking in the National Mall here in Washington the other day, I wandered into the Korean War Veterans Memorial, which celebrates the U.N. and the countries that fought together in the conflict.*

### Chapter 9 : Remembering the 'Forgotten War' | calendrierdelascience.com

*According to "The Forgotten War, America in Korea ," by Clay Blair, 54, Americans died and , were wounded during the war.*